ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE REGISTER AND DEFENSE TIMES

Digitized by Google

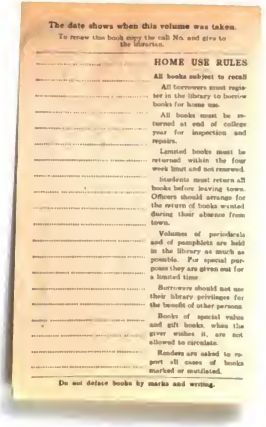
005492



Cornell University Library
Ithaca, New York

BOUGHT WITH THE INCOME OF THE
SAGE ENDOWMENT FUND
THE GIFT OF
HENRY W. SAGE
1891

Digitized by Google





Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., January 1, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2111.

Army Life at Schofield Barracks

Schofield Barracks, the largest and most beautiful of the Regular Army posts of the mid-Pacific, is located on the island of Oahu, the most important, but not the largest, of the Hawaiian archipelago. On a high, flat table-land, between two mountain ranges, it occupies the most desirable location on the islands. It is several hundred feet higher than the city of Honolulu, to which it is connected by an excellent road, approximately 22 miles in length. Honolulu is on sea-level, and, hence, suffers to some extent, from the humidity and hot climate of the tropics. The climate of Schofield, however, is nearly ideal. Its elevation above sea-level, and the uninterrupted sweep of the trade-winds, which blow from the northeast throughout the year, render the temperature decidedly cooler than that of Honolulu. Frost on the island is unknown. There is a range of less than 30 degrees throughout the year at Schofield, midsummer temperatures seldom going above 85 degrees, while winter seldom records less than 45. Rainfall over all the Hawaiian Islands is plentiful, and this is particularly true at the post. Most of the yearly precipitation, however, is confined to three winter months, and the remainder of the year is unusually clear.

Building operations on a large scale have been going on at the post for several years. These consist of the construction of ultra-modern troop barracks, officers' quarters, offices and storehouses, all designed to be of the most enduring construction, and to embody the last improvements in sanitation and interior architecture. Troop barracks are of reinforced concrete, three stories in height. An administration building and three complete barracks, arranged in the form of a quadrangle, form a unit designed for the occupancy of a regiment of infantry. One cavalry unit, two infantry units and one artillery unit are now completed and occupied at the present time. An additional infantry unit is rapidly nearing completion, and another artillery unit has just been begun. The administration building at each unit, besides containing spacious offices for regimental headquarters, is designed with a large amusement hall occupying most of the third floor, and rooms for a regimental exchange and restaurant on the ground floor. The latest types of officers' quarters are constructed in the form of wooden bungalows, fitted with the latest designs in interior decoration and conveniences. The usual amount of heavy furniture is provided by the government for each set of quarters. Plans for a new building for the use of post headquarters, and for a splendid new hospital, have been drawn up. Quarters for non-commissioned officers have also been constructed and are extremely neat and comfortable.

The landscape beauty of the post has not been neglected. Trees, grass, shrubs and flowers grow profusely throughout the year. The grounds surrounding officers' quarters and troop barracks have been developed horticulturally by the planting of thousands of hibiscus shrubs, pepper trees, eucalyptus trees, hydrangeas and fast growing palms. A bridle path several miles in length, which follows the perimeter of the reservation, is bordered by double rows of eucalyptus trees, which combine to form a trail of unequalled beauty and interest.

Athletic activities of the post are fostered to the greatest possible extent. The principal athletic organization is the Schofield Service Club, composed of about 30 per cent of the officers and men of the post. Regular club supervision is given to activities in the principal sports, such as baseball, football, basketball, etc., competing successfully with Army and Navy teams of other island posts, as well as with the strongest civilian teams of Honolulu. Boxing is a very popular sport among the men at Schofield. An out-door boxing ring, with seats for over 6,000 spectators, has been built by the club, and a smoker is held there monthly, when the best boxers of the Army and Navy are matched in title bouts. Polo is encouraged, and the Schofield team includes the best Army players in the Hawaiian Army. Large fresh-water swimming pool, within easy reach of all barracks, is extremely popular with the troops, and is the scene of numerous water sports and Army rowing, diving and water polo matches are contested. Four excellent golf courses are available for the use of officers and their families. A strong association among the tennis enthusiasts at the post occupies the court, and frequent tournaments are held with civilian and service teams from Honolulu. A 9-hole gold course is laid out within easy reach of the center of the post, which is the daily mecca for many followers of the game. The country surrounding the post, either within or without the reservation, is ideal as to scenic beauty, and hikes and horseback rides are the source of much pleasure.

Hawaii is justly famed for charm and availability of its bathing beaches. The ocean water surrounding the islands varies little from 75 degrees the year round, and sea bathing is as popular in January as in July. The famous beach at Waikiki, in Honolulu, and, therefore, at a considerable distance from Schofield. The northern shore of the island, however, is less than 9 miles from the post, and on this coast are located several excellent beaches, which are considered by many to be equal or superior to Waikiki. Bathing, as well as sports of nearly every variety, forms the year-round diversion of soldiers and officers at Schofield.

In addition to the automobile road to Honolulu, there is also a narrow-gauge railroad. However, the post is to a great extent dependent upon itself for amusement and the shopping facilities. In addition to fostering sports of all kinds, the Schofield Service Club also takes an interest in developing sources of amusement for officers and men in the evening. The club maintains two moving-picture houses, where, for a 10-cent admission charge, the best pictures from the finest producers are exhibited, with a complete change of program nightly. It is not at all unusual for the same picture to be showing in San Francisco and Schofield at the same time. Two additional theatres are maintained by the regimental exchanges, under the same conditions. They also runs a store, where the best grades of athletic equipment are sold to members of the club at cost. General stores are maintained by each of the regimental exchanges. The Service Club has two buildings of its own—one solely equipped with pool and billiard tables, musical instruments, reading rooms, and other adjuncts of a first-class club house, where weekly dances are held for enlisted men of the post. Officers' dances are held weekly successively in one or the other of two handsome outdoor pavilions.

Trips to other islands of the Hawaiian group are encouraged. Honolulu, 22 miles away, is similar to the island of Hawaii, where, at Kilauea, is to be seen one of the largest active volcanoes in the world. The extinct volcano, Haleakala, on the island of Maui, is another point of exceptional interest frequently visited by Schofield people.

The climate and terrain of Schofield Barracks are ideal for essential military training. The spring-like temperature of all months of the year makes possible the maintenance of a training schedule uninterrupted by climatic conditions. The expansion of deep valleys, or gulches, and long stretches of level country both on and off the reservation make possible the carrying on of intensely instructive maneuvers and problems. At present time the garrison is composed of the 13th field artillery, 17th cavalry, 35th and 44th infantry, two companies of the 3d engineers, two companies of artillery, the usual staff and repair, quartermaster and medical personnel. The 17th field artillery and the 17th infantry are expected in a short time. A rifle range adjoins the post, where it is possible to fire throughout the year, and throughout the year. The department school of arms and the department school for cooks and bakers are located at Schofield.

In addition to military training, educational and vocational instruction is carried forward on a large scale. A group of old wooden barracks, in use before the construction of concrete quarters, have been remodeled into school buildings. Instruction in large numbers of men of the garrison is given in electricity, telegraphy, mechanical drafting, agriculture, leather working, music, business training, surveying and in 3 different grades of purely educational work, including the study of Spanish. Selected officers and enlisted men are employed as instructors, assisted by competent civilian specialists. A large class of enlisted men is under instruction in preparation for examination for West Point, to which the members of the class are eligible. Another school offers instruction in electrical and mechanical drafting.

Life at Schofield Barracks is profitable, healthful and pleasant. Work is combined with play in desirable proportion, and the healthy, contented civilian mate, year-round sports, comfortable quarters and pleasant social relations combine to make Schofield one of the most desirable Army posts in the service.

CANNOT PUNISH CIVILIAN SWINDLER.

The bureau of navigation has issued a circular letter to all Navy officers warning them that the victims of a civilian who rewarded the hospitality shown him by issuing fraudulent checks. The following is quoted for the guidance of officers and enlisted men of the naval service:

"One Harry H. Lindsay was authorized to take passage on the U. S. S. Nevada as a newspaper representative. While taking passage on board that vessel, he made out checks to certain officers that were evidently returned as valueless.

"The Navy Department has been informed by the Department of Justice that there is no statute covering this offense when committed on a U. S. naval ship."

Rear Admiral McGowan on Amalgamation

The following is the text of the communication dated December 28 sent by the retiring paymaster general of the Navy to Admiral Coontz, the chief of naval operations, on the subject of line and staff amalgamation:

Subject: Less Corps, More Navy.

1. Dated November 10, 1920, I addressed the following letter to the bureau of navigation:

"In a letter dated June 2, 1920, to the Hon. Frederick Hale, chairman of the naval investigating subcommittee, Admiral R. E. Coontz, chief of naval operations, said (page 3595 of the printed record):

"'I am of the opinion that in the interests of economy, efficiency, and lack of friction the pay corps, the construction corps, and the civil engineer corps should be amalgamated with the line of the Navy along the same lines that the old engineer corps was amalgamated by the act of March 3, 1899.'

"Without waiting for legislation, however, a practical step can be taken in the direction of all that is best in amalgamation and added service morale by going just as far toward getting together as is possible under existing statute—that is, to remove every unnecessary distinction now made between the line and any of the three corps mentioned in the letter of the chief of naval operations by consolidating the 'numbers' with the several separate lists of officers in the forthcoming Navy Register for January 1, 1921.

"This can readily be done by printing in one single list the names or all officers of the Navy; these names to be arranged strictly in the order of rank, with the initials of the corps to which each such officer belongs added in a narrow column opposite his name (L, M, S, C, etc.)—the present separate lists of line officers alone and also of each other corps by itself being entirely eliminated.

"The direct money economy incident to this change would be approximately $2,000, due to not having to reprint the 72-page 'precedence list.'

"Congress, of course, is not going to force amalgamation on the corps against the expressed wish of that corps; and so, if amalgamation into the line of all or any of the corps enumerated by the chief of naval operations is to be achieved, team work will be needed—before, during, and after.

"It being a fact beyond dispute that, with respect to the seniors (those who are doing the really worth-while work) of the several corps suggested for amalgamation by the chief of naval operations, such action would have to be followed by immediate re-specialization unless the work is to stop—amalgamation thus being to them a matter far more of form than of substance—consistency would seem to suggest that, before asking for any additional legislation, we ourselves first do everything already within our power 'in the interests of economy, efficiency, and lack of friction.'"

2. Navigation's answer, dated November 30, 1920, was that, without cooperation "nothing whatever can be accomplished"; that "it is not believed, however, that it would be advisable at the present time to inaugurate such a radical change in the Navy Register."

3. The instant it, of course, accordingly closed insofar as pertains to the question of adopting my suggestion to do all the (in my judgment) desirable amalgamation possible without Congress to act; but, since the amalgamation proposition came from you, and since the cause of which I have the great honor to be at the moment the head is included among those recommended by you to be amalgamated, I should be doing that cause wrong if I did not present to you the following draft of legislation which would, in my opinion, meet with your entire favor in mind when you wrote your above-quoted June 2, 1920, letter to the chief of navigation:

"All officers of the supply, construction and civil engineer corps are hereby transferred to the line in the grades in which they are in said corps, and without loss of precedence.

"The duties hereafter performed by the said corps shall hereafter be performed by the line.

"Officers hereby transferred to the line shall perform such duties only as pertain respectively to their present professional specialties except that any such officer who so desires may, upon his own application, be assigned to the general duties of the line after passing the examination required by law preliminary to promotion to the grade he then holds or for promotion to which he may be a candidate.

"The active list of commissioned officers of the line, including officers transferred from the supply, construction and civil engineer corps, shall not ex-

1504667

ceed the total authorized commissioned strength of the line, plus the present authorized strength of the aforesaid staff corps.

"Neither an service nor age limits required by the act of August 28, 1916, of officers of the line prior to promotion shall apply to officers herein transferred to the line and who do not elect to qualify for the general duties thereof.

"The percentage of promotions to be made from among the officers hereinbefore transferred to the line and who do not qualify for the general duties thereof shall be not less than would have occurred but for the passage of this act."

Warrant Officers in the Army

Following is the list of appointments of warrant officers in the Army, which was given out at the War Department the week, 338 appointments in all:

Archer, Herman N., Sgt. D. E. M. L., Princeton Univ.
Bracken, Thos., Jr., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Pa. State Col.
Brownbill, Jas. H., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Lowell Textile
Bush Calvin D., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Univ. of Chicago.
Collins, Arthur R., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Drexel Institute
Bray, Geo., Capt., Q. M. C., 9th Corps Area Q. M.
Buckingham, K. C., Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., Q. M.
Cook, Louis H., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Stanmore School.
Edgar, Jas. E., Pvt. Cl., Q. M. C., Purdue Univ.
Ehrmann, John, 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., State A. Col., Colo.
M. D., Pittsburgh, D. D. E. M. L., Univ. of Pittsburgh.
Gale, Geo. M., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., A. & M. Col., Tex.
Gildersleeve, Jas. A., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Yale Univ.
Herb, Wm. E., Master Sgt., D. E. M. L., Yale Univ.
James, Jas. W., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Yale Univ.
Murphy, Emmett, 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., San Francisco High school.
O'Neill, T. E., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Cleveland Univ.
Schaver, Ray H., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Purdue Univ.
Spears, Edw., Sgt., D. E. M. L., DePauw University.
Taylor, Ch. H., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Purdue University.
Taylor, Jos., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Staunton Mil. Acad.
Wilson, Jas. A., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Univ. of Ill.
Wells, W. M., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Los Angeles H. S.
Brewer, Jas. B., Master Sgt., Q. M. C., Prep. Asst. Jud. Adv.
Delbridge, Clarence, Tech. Sgt., Fin., Property Auditor.
Hollimon, Jas.
Ammenheuser, Carl, Mas. Sgt., D. E. M. L., Property Auditor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Balch, Oliver H., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Property Auditor.
Franke, C. B., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Property Auditor, New York City.
Doughty, R. J., Tech. Sgt., Fin., Prop. Aud., Boston.
Howard, G. B., Tech. Sgt., Fin., Prop. Aud., Omaha.
Whitaker, Henry, Corp., Q. M. C., Prop. Aud., San Antonio.
Inman, W. W., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Prop. Aud., Boston.
Beyer, Otto, Staff Sgt., Fin., Prop. Aud., Chicago.
Mosher, Percy, Tech. Sgt., Fin., Prop. Aud., Albany.
Tattersall, Richard, Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., Prop. Aud., Atlanta, Ga.
Bruner, W. J., formerly Maj., D. E. M. L., Prop. Aud., Norfolk.
Petit, A. J., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Prop. Aud., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Brown, C. J., Tech. Sgt., Fin., Prop. Aud., Boston, Mass.
Kreuder, H., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Prop. Aud., El Paso.
Reese, C. H., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Prop. Aud., San Antonio.
Gaul, E. V., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Prop. Aud., Boston.
Hamilton, W. J., Sgt. MAJ., Inf., Prop. Aud., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Barnes, F. M., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Prop. Aud., Chicago.
Barnes, R. M., Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., Prop. Aud., Omaha.
Bauer, J. E., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., 3d C. A., Gov. Isl.
Mc Manus, Jas., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Prop. Aud., Boston.
Reiter, Edw., Maj., Ord., 2d C. A., Governors Island.
Carter, M. D., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., 2d C. A., Gov. Isl.
Cook, A. E., Mast. Sgt., Ord., 2d C. A., Governors Island.
Dillon, J. J., Mast. Sgt., D. E. M. L., Governors Island.
Kron, Ledley, Mast. Sgt., D. E. M. L., Mass. Inst. Tech.
Walker, C. F., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Governors Island.
Backnus, H. W., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., 2d C. A., Gov. Isl.
Riley, Jos., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., 2d C. A., Gov. Isl.
Heron, C. R., 1st Sgt., 4th Co., S. N. Y., 2d C. A., Governors Island.
Huffman, L. G., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., 2d C. A., Gov. Isl.
Van Etten, Peter, Staff Sgt., Fin., Prop. Aud., Gov. Isl.
Bush, P. A., Staff Sgt., 1st Engr., 2d C. A., Gov. Isl.
Hatter, Frank, Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., 2d C. A., Gov. Isl.
Hill, H. E., Sgt., 41st Inf., 2d C. A., Governors Island.
Chapman, Burt, Sgt., D. E. M. L., 2d C. A., Gov. Isl.
Pigott, G. H., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 2d C. A., Gov. Isl.
Zaebernick, C. T., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Depot, 2d C. A., Governors Island, N. Y.
Berisford, J. S., Mast. Sgt., S. C., 3d C. A., Gov. Isl.
Moreau, V. H., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Pasadena, Calif., high school.
Moller, Otto, Mast. Sgt., D. E. M. L., Oregon Agr. Col., Corvallis.
Langlais, Teddy, Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., Alabama Poly. Institute, Auburn, Ala.
Kidney, J. H., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Univ. Maine, Orono.
Griffin, G. G., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Univ. of Ill.
Green, W. W., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Negro A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.
Gamble, S. V., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Colo. State Agri. Col.
Pennington, C. E., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Rutgers College, St. Joseph, Mo.
Reed, T. J., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
Coleman, J. J., Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Barker, Lee, Mast. Sgt., D. E. M. L., University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
Harris, J. C., Sgt., D. E. M. L., DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.
York, Tolw, Sgt., D. E. M. L., Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Hendricks, J. B., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
Carter, Clarence, 1st Sgt., Inf., public high school, Memphis, Tenn.
Kramer, J. J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Dayton Univ., Ohio.
Cooper, C. C., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Hampton Inst., Va.
Lotz, H. H., Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., Iowa State Col.
Power, Edw., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Univ. W. Va., Morgantown, W. Va.
Parker, J. S., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Ohio State Univ., Columbus.
Thompson, J. H., Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., Univ. California, Berkeley.
Hayes, James, Sgt., D. E. M. L., N. H. Col. of A. & M., Durham, N. H.
Woodward, D. W., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Indiana Univ., Bloomington.
Gallagher, E. F., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Owensboro High School, Owensboro, Ky.
Hightower, Prentice, 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Hdqrs. R. O. T. C. Unit, Chicago, Ill.
Boyer, J. G., Mast. Sgt., D. E. M. L., Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence.
Wuest, C. E., Mast. Sgt., D. E. M. L., Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville.
Staples, W. J., Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence.
Gibney, J. J., Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., Iowa State Univ., Iowa City.
Law, L. J., Mast. Sgt., D. E. M. L., Iowa State Univ., Iowa City.
Ryan, J. S., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Davidson Col., Davidson, N. C.
Glynn, T. D., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Ohio State Univ., Columbus.
Nasewaski, R. C., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Rutgers Col., New Brunswick, N. J.
Blythe, W. J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.
Rickert, C. B., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., A. & E. College, West Raleigh, N. C.
Murray, D. F., Sgt., Q. M. C., 3d C. A., Governors Island.
Griswold, J. A., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 2d C. A., Governors Island, N. Y.
Bowers, J. L., Sgt., Q. M. C., 2d C. A., Gov. Isl.
Knight, G. A., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Univ. Kentucky, Lexington.
Sanders, W. R., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.
Bowes, F. L., Tech. Sgt., Q. S. S., Ft. Leavenworth.
Faecher, H. E., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Ft. Leavenworth.
Williams, Cleveland, Mast. Sgt., Q. S. S., Ft. Leavenworth.
Madson, H. A., Capt., Q. M. C., 1st C. A., Boston, Mass.
Houser, C. M., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., 1st C. A., Boston.
Manhart, Walter, Sgt., D. E. M. L., 1st C. A., Boston.
Mashburn, Jas. W., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 1st C. A., Ft. Howard, Md.
Barr, H. A., Sgt., Inf., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard, Md.
Anderson, C. H., formerly Capt., S. C., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard, Md.
Waller, B. F., Mast. Sgt., S. C., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard.
Weatherholt, J. H., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard, Md.
Holmes, D. W., Staff Sgt., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard, Md.
O'Dell, F. M., Sgt., C. A. C., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard, Md.
Harrison, Jas. M., Staff Sgt., C. A. C., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard, Md.
Hall, R. A., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard.
Kautz, L. C., Capt., C. A. C., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard, Md.
Ferguson, Jas. E., Sgt., C. A. C., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard.
Gardner, John, Mast. Sgt., Ord. Dept., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard.
Gorman, James, Mast. Sgt., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard.
Heger, Theo., Staff Sgt., C. A. C., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard.
Murray, F. G., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Dix, N. J.
Bohon, Jas. H., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., 3d C. A., Boston.
Cook, W. H., Tech. Sgt., Med. Dept., 1st C. A., Boston.
Smith, W. H., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., 1st C. A., Boston.
Cowan, G. I., Mast. Sgt., Engr., C. A. C., 1st C. A., Boston.
Hutchens, J. E., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., 1st C. A., Boston.
Brandt, J. C., Sgt., C. A. C., 1st C. A., Boston, Mass.
Ferris, J. J., Staff Sgt., C. A. C., 1st C. A., Boston, Mass.
McAniff, J. T., Mast. Sgt., S. C., 1st C. A., Boston, Mass.
Nelson, T. J., Staff Sgt., C. A. C., 1st C. A., Boston, Mass.
Brown, Edw., 1st Sgt., C. A. C., 1st C. A., Boston, Mass.
Pritchett, Jas., Staff Sgt., C. A. C., 1st C. A., Boston.
Miller, R. J., 1st Lieut., C. A. C., 1st C. A., Boston, Mass.
Angstin, Wm., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., 1st C. A., Base Hospital, Texas.
Johnson, Edw., Mast. Sgt., Sch. B. & C., Honolulu, Hawaii, with depot Q. M.
Hoffman, H. H., Staff Sgt., Sch. for B. & C., Honolulu, Hawaii, with depot Q. M.
Crane, Chas. D., Staff Sgt., Med. Dept., Honolulu, Hawaii, with depot Q. M.
Whitehead, D., Mast. Sgt., Sch. for B. & C., 8th C. A., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Bell, Hugh, Mast. Sgt., Det. Q. M. C., 8th C. A., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Peyton, James, Pvt., 1st cl., 8th C. A., Ft. Sam Houston.
Schroeder, Jos., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Ft. Sam Houston.
Mikey, W. A., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., 1st C. A., Boston.
Hollenbeck, Jas., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., 1st C. A., Boston.
Davis, J. L., former Maj., T. C., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard.
Jones, Edward, Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Courtney, R. R., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., 5th C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Kehoe, Bernard, Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., 4th C. A., Ft. Sheridan.
Carney, W. R., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 5th C. A., Ft. Sheridan.
Frush, Geo. W., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 5th C. A., Ft. Sheridan.
Keenan, F. J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 5th C. A., Ft. Sheridan.
Pratt, W. F., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 5th C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
McCarthy, J. J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 4th C. A., Ft. Sheridan.
Dillon, W. T., Capt., C. A. C., 4th C. A., Ft. Sheridan.
Evans, T. J., Staff Sgt., C. A. C., 4th C. A., Ft. Sheridan.
Keseey, R. J., Capt., C. A. C., 4th C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Hutchinson, E. S., Mast. Sgt., Ord. Dept., 4th C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Goddards, H., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 4th C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Gerhardt, H. A., Mast. Sgt., Ord. Dept., 4th C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Hultly, Lawrence, Sgt., D. E. M. L., 5th C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Medford, B. F., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., 5th C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Johnson, Thos., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., 5th C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Schuler, J. W., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., 5th C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Thompson, E. W., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 6th C. A., Ft. Sheridan.
Kesselring, W. A., Staff Sgt., Med. Dept., 6th C. A., Ft. Sheridan.
Bopp, C. G., former Capt., 1st C. A., Boston, Mass.
Andrus, Jas. H., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Boston, Mass.
Lewis, E. R., Capt., Engr., Washington Barracks, D. C.
Schaffer, Jos., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Hanna, D. R., Capt., C. A. C., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Hanneby, J. R., Staff Sgt., S. C., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Barnes, J. D., Tech. Sgt., Ord. Dept., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Callahan, J. P., Sgt., C. A. C., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson.
Santerre, Frank, 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Honolulu, Hawaii, with Q. M.
Stone, F. W., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Stone, G. P., Mast. Sgt., C. A. S., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Young, R. A., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Linney, J. T., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Adams, Arthur, Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Angley, Thomas, Pvt. 1st cl., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson.
Mizell, C. E., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson.
Steinhardt, A. J., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Dougherty, J. M., Staff Sgt., M. T. S., Q. M. C., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Silverman, Meyer, Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Rogers, C. W., Tech. Sgt., C. A. C., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Welch, W. C., Tech. Sgt., Ord. Dept., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Hopkins, I. J., Staff Sgt., Med. Dept., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Sartin, E. A., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard.
Brown, F. R., Pvt. 1st Cl., C. A. C., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard.
Hipps, Ernest, Mast. Sgt., Ord. Dept., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Magee, G. F., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Chambliss, Arthur, Sgt., Cav., Fin. Off., Douglas, Ariz.
Jones, Wm., Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Pike, Ark.
Gannon, W. J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 2d C. A., Ft. Crook.
Cooper, W. J., Sgt., Inf., Sch. Cav., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook.
Compton, H. C., Mast. Sgt., Cav., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook.
McCarthy, D. J., Sgt., Inf., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook.
Richter, C. W., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Levin, Wm., Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook.
Grove, P. J., Sgt., A. S. Field Off. Sch., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard, Md.
Noack, H. C., Staff Sgt., Camp Pike, Ark.
Shaver, J. W., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard.
Ryan, Wm., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Pike, Ark.
Gilliam, Wm., Pvt. 1st cl., Fin. Dept., to Finance Officer, Negales, Ariz.
Murphy, Geo., Staff Sgt., Inf., Manila, P. I., with Fin. Officer.
Hodges, T. V., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Honolulu, H. T., with Property Auditor.
Hedley, Alex., Staff Sgt., Fin. Dept., Prop. Aud., Wash.
Seidler, J. J., Mast. Sgt., F. A., Prop. Aud., Washington.
Bell, Jas. R., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Prop. Aud., Chicago.
Clark, W. J., Tech. Sgt., Fin. Dept., Prop. Aud., Washington, D. C.
Hichle, E. T., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Prop. Aud., San Francisco.
Pressun, Osman, Sgt., Q. M. C., Prop. Aud., San Francisco, Calif.
Ruffin, J. B., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Pike, Ark., 3d Div. Hdqrs.
Spencer, A. C., Staff Sgt., Med. Dept., Camp Pike, Ark., 3d Div. Hdqrs.
Hogge, C. R., formerly Asst. Engr. C. D. of Pennsylvania, Camp Pike, Ark., 3d Div. Hdqrs.
Picken, G. H., 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Manila, P. I., Dept. Hdqrs.
Levine, W. W., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Pike, Ark., with 3d Div. Hdqrs.
Shuler, A. L., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Pike, Ark., 3d Div. Hdqrs.
Hanks, C. N., Sgt., Camp Pike, Ark., 3d Div. Hdqrs.
Goldman, Jos., Staff Sgt., S. C., Camp Pike, Ark., 3d Div. Hdqrs.
Wilkins, Jas., Staff Sgt., Cav., Honolulu, H. T., Dept. Headquarters.
Lavelle, H. W., former Capt., F. A., Camp Pike, Ark., 3d Div. Hdqrs.
Stock, C. E., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Pike, Ark., Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.
Castle, L., 1st Sgt., Inf., Camp Pike, Ark., Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.
Fairless, J. K., 1st Sgt., F. A., Camp Pike, Ark., Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.
Jennings, G. L., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Pike, Ark., with 3d Div.
Humphreys, T. R., 1st, D. E. M. L., Camp Pike, Ark., with 3d Div.
Dean, F. I., Mast. Sgt., Ord. Dept., Camp Pike, Ark., 3d Div. Hdqrs.
Lester, Wm., 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Manila, P. I., Div. Hdqrs.
Tarnow, A. W., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Manila, P. I., Dept. Hdqrs.
Crowdis, W. F., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Manila, P. I., Dept. Hdqrs.
Sullivan, P. J., Pvt., 1st cl., Cav., Manila, P. I., Dept. Hdqrs.
Perry, J. H., Mast. Med. Dept., Manila, P. I., with Dept. Hdqrs.
Hoffman, Geo., Staff Sgt., Manila, P. I., with Dept. Hdqrs.
Richards, F. B., Sgt., C. A. C., Manila, P. I., with Div. Hdqrs.
Kirby, H. W., Sgt., S. C., Manila, P. I., with Dept. Hdqrs.
Chartier, E. T., Sgt., Cav., Manila, P. I., with Div. Hdqrs.
Wellington, C. J., 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Manila, P. I., with Div. Hdqrs.
Corcoran, J. W., Mast. Sgt., A. S., Manila, P. I., with Dept. Hdqrs.
Block, J. W., Sgt., Cav., Manila, P. I., with Dept. Hdqrs.
Anderson, M. A., Sgt., Cav., Manila, P. I., with 3d Div. Hdqrs.
Carroll, Winfield, Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., Honolulu, H. T., Div. Hdqrs.
Miller, A. J., Staff Sgt., A. S., Honolulu, H. T., with Div. Hdqrs.
Miller, A., Staff Sgt., Inf., Honolulu, H. T., with Div. Hdqrs.
Stanton, T. A., former Tech. Sgt., M. C., Honolulu, H. T., with Div. Hdqrs.
Seagraf, J. H., Staff Sgt., Ord. Dept., Honolulu, H. T., with Dept. Hdqrs.
Hillis, H. L., Sgt., Inf., Honolulu, H. T., with Dept. Hdqrs.
Lowery, C., Staff Sgt., S. C., Honolulu, H. T., with Div. Hdqrs.
Gage, Ernest, 1st Sgt., Hdqrs. Trp. 11th Cav., Honolulu, H. T., with Div. Hdqrs.
Hoffman, H. H., Staff Sgt., Honolulu, H. T., with Dept. Hdqrs.
Bell, Hugh, Mast. Sgt., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Manila, P. I., with Dept Q. M.
Cryer, L., Staff Sgt., Inf., Manila, P. I., with Dept Q. M.
Randall, J. H., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Manila, P. I., with Depot Q. M.
Anderson, Andrew, Sgt., D. E. M. L., Manila, P. I., with Depot Q. M.
Hungerford, H., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Travis, Tex., with Camp Q. M.
Matthews, Albert, Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Travis, Tex., with Camp Q. M.
Hartley, J. H., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., 5th C. A., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Cooke, H. C., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., 5th C. A., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Fewell, C. E., Mast. Sgt., 5th C. A., Ft. Benj. Harrison.
Rothweiler, G. W., Sgt., 1st Ball. Co., 5th C. A., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Brierley, James, Sgt., Q. M. C. Sch. for B. & C., 5th C. A., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Klug, Edward, Staff Sgt., A. G. D., 5th C. A., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Nichols, E. L., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 5th C. A., Ft. Benj. Harrison.
Davis, Luther, Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Grant, Ill.
Berrios, Wm., with 3d Div. Hdqrs., Camp Dix, N. J.
Carey, James, 1st Sgt., Camp Pike, Ark., with 7th F. A.
Loris, L. L., 1st Sgt., Camp Pike, Ark., with 7th F. A.
Vien, W. H., Tech. Sgt., Q. D., Panama, with Dept. Q. M.
Mathis, J. S., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Meade, Md.
Randell, S. E., 1st Lt., Ord. Dept., 3d C. A., Ft. Howard.
Schmitt, Killian, Mast. Sgt., Ord., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 41st Div. Hdqrs.
Fulkner, W. H., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 41st Div. Hdqrs.
Sheppart, F. M., 1st Lt., Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., with Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.
Alt, G. J., Mast. Sgt., Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., with Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.
Hipp, Chas., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 7th C. A.
Beers, T. L., 1st Sgt., Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 7th C. A.
Brown, John, Mast. Sgt., Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 41st Div. Hdqrs.
Keller, Albert, 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 7th C. A.
Patchin, W. F., Sgt., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 41th F. A.
Casey, Michael, Sgt., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 7th F. A.
Foster, W. S., Staff Sgt., S. C., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 3d Div. Hdqrs.
Lee, R. H., Staff Sgt., S. C., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 41st Div. Hdqrs.
Maus, H. I., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 41th Div. Hdqrs.

Digitized by Google

Croker, Edgar, Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Grant, Ill.
Walter, R. G., Sgt., Co. D, Lewis, Wash., with 4th Div. Hdqrs.
Ellis, Wm., Mast. Sgt. Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 4th Div. Hdqrs.
Bassett, C. M., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 4th Div. Hdqrs.
McKenzie, C. W., Staff Sgt., Med. Dept., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 4th Div. Hdqrs.
Wickett, F. W., Tech. Sgt., Med. Dept., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Pagel, L. C., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook.
Minor, J. A., Sgt., Q. M. C., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Fletcher, A. C., 1st Sgt., Co. A, Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.
Taylor, H. F., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook.
Kraus, F. W., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 4th Div. Hdqrs.
Devine, Jas., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 4th Div. Hdqrs.
Hotis, B. O., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Meade, Md., with Camp Q. M.
Sinnett, Anthony, Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Meade, Md., with Camp Q. M.
Speegle, Otis, former Sgt., Camp Meade, Md., with Camp Q. M.
Randolph, P., Mast. Sgt., Cav., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook.
Baumann, F. C., Sgt., Cav., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Newman, John, 1st Sgt., M. P., Camp Custer, Mich.
Hafner, W. F., Sgt., Cav., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Whitcomb, C. H., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook.
Spencer, R. A., Sgt., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Seifert, F., Mast. Sgt., Cav., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook.
Duggan, P. F., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook.
Norman, A. J., Tech. Sgt., Med. Dept., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook.
Sherlock, J. O., Mast. Sgt., S. C., 7th C. A., Ft. Crook.
Robotham, Edwin, 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Lewis.
Brinkman, Jos., Tech. Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Syrar, J. J., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Peam, C. B., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Mundey, C. N., Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Sparks, M. J., 1st Sgt., Co. A, Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 5th C. A. C.
Thall, A. E., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Pike, Ark.
Lindsey, C. W., Mast. Sgt., Inf., Camp Pike, Ark., with 3d Div. Hdqrs.
Johnson, W. J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., San Diego Jr. Col., San Diego, Calif.
Haynie, O. W., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., high sch., Chicago.
Mata, Antonio, 1st Lt., A. C., Camp Lewis, Wash., with Div. Hdqrs.
Robotham, Edwin, 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 31st C. A. Brig.
Bowen, Euclid, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Yambert, A. F., Mast. Sgt., Ord., Ft. Crook, Nebr.
McMichael, J. C., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Knaus, C. A., Sgt., N. G. A., Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Dowse, Jos., Mast. Sgt., Cav., Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Hagan, G. S., Staff Sgt., Med. Dept., Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Rivers, Frank, Sgt., Cav., Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Ewinski, Richard, civilian, Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Sparks, Irene, 1st Lt., A. C., Camp Grant, Ill.
Rohrbach, R. R., Mast. Sgt., Camp Grant, Ill.
Houston, Bryon, Sgt., Camp Grant, Ill.
Calhoon, Wm., 1st Lt., Cav., Camp Grant, Ill.
Vickery, L. N., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Grant, Ill.
Bruce, A. E., 1st Sgt., Co. A, Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.
Queen, Richard, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Grant, Ill.
Willis, Edward, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Grant, Ill.
Jarvis, Lemon, Mast. Sgt., Hdqrs. Det., Camp Grant, Ill.
Fellens, Robert, Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Grant, Ill.
Sandusky, W. A., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Grant, Ill.
Johnston, E. J., Mast. Sgt., Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.
Stark, H. E., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Grant, Ill.
Blake, H. E., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Grant, Ill.
Lawrence, H., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Grant, Ill.
Smith, A. R., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Grant, Ill.
Rogers, H., Staff Sgt., M. G., Panama, with Dept. Hdqrs.
Elder, H. C., 1st Sgt., C. A. S., Panama, with Dept. Hdqrs.
Hewitt, Cecil, Sgt., D. E. M. L., Panama, with Dept. Hdqrs.
Hewitt, Cecil, Sgt., D. E. M. L., Panama, with Dept. Hdqrs.
Fisher, J. M., Tech. Sgt., O. D., Panama, with Dept. Hdqrs.
Estis, Chas., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Panama, with Dept. Hdqrs.
Billingsley, Harrison, civilian, Panama, with Dept. Hdqrs.
Meeks, W. L., 1st Sgt., C. A., Panama, with Div. Hdqrs.
Cooper, C. L., 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Panama, with Div. Hdqrs.
Haymond, D. R., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Seattle, Wash.
Lee, L. E., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Seattle, Wash.
Mays, Carroll, 1st Sgt., Cav., San Francisco, Calif.
Turner, Benjamin, Sgt., Cav., Presidio, Calif.
Maskins, L. M., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Norfolk, Va.
Wicks, T. J., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Fort Riley, Okla.
Little, T. F., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Ft. Robinson, Nebr.
Tyree, Jesse, Mast. Sgt., Inf., Camp Travis, Texas.
Harper, Edw., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Norfolk, Va.
Cornett, D. J., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Columbus, Ohio.
Barker, J. M., civilian, Schenectady, N. Y.
Priblet, Charles, Sgt., D. E. M. L., Washington, D. C.
Danner, C. E., Pvt., 1st cl., Q. M. C., Washington, D. C.
Sidney, J. C. D., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Washington, D. C.
Reynolds, O. W., Pvt., 1st cl., Q. M. C., Washington.
Hutchinson, P., Staff Sgt., Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Lincoid, C. J., Mast. Sgt., Inf., El Paso, Texas.
Rockman, Jos., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Washington, D. C.
Young, J. E., Mast. Sgt., M. D., Portland, Oreg.
Cowen, C. W., 1st Sgt., Inf., Camp Travis, Texas.
Cook, G. C., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Seattle, Wash.
Lindley, G. A., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Funston, Kans.
McDowell, W. J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Manila, P. I.
Prairie, W. M., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Manila, P. I.
Rosenblatt, Jos., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Manila, P. I.
Minor, J. E., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Manila, P. I.
Teague, W. A., Cpl., Q. D., Manila, P. I.
Westlake, S. L., Mast. Sgt., Q. D., Manila, P. I.
Hansen, A. H., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Manila, P. I.
Silvers, H. B., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Manila, P. I.
Cole, E. E., Mast. Sgt., M. D., Hdqrs. A. F. in Germany.
Kelleher, D. T., Mast. Sgt., S. C., Hdqrs. A. F., Germany.
Faust, M. H., Mast. Sgt., S. C., Hdqrs. A. F., Germany.
Mahoney, Timothy, Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Travis, Houston, Texas.
Tarbury, A. J., Mast. Sgt., Eng., Hdqrs. Ft. Sam Houston.
Collins, J. S., Sgt., S. C., Hdqrs. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Carter, J. D., civilian, C. A. C., Hdqrs. Ft. Sam Houston.
Davis, W. L., 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Hdqrs. Ft. Sam Houston.
Smith, Carl, 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Hdqrs. Ft. Sam Houston.
Armstrong, Pinckney, Sgt., Cav., Hdqrs. Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Gerard, J. G., 1st Sgt., Cav., C. A. Hdqrs., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Dance, J. B., Mast. Sgt., Cav., C. A. Hdqrs., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Shetterly, C. P., Sgt., D. E. M. L., C. A. Hdqrs., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Gilbert, W. T., Staff Sgt., S. C., C. A. Hdqrs., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Collignon, Herbert, Tech. Sgt., C. A. C., Hdqrs. Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Lunsford, W. E., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Hdqrs. Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Van Fleet, C. P., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., C. A. Hdqrs., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Oliver, J. B., 1st Lt., Inf., Hdqrs. Ft. Sam Houston.
Ortman, A. H., Staff Sgt., S. B. & C., Hdqrs. Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Shreves, J. F., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Grant, Ill.
Rolf, E. G., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Grant, Ill.
Brownell, Lewis, Sgt., Inf., D. E. M. L., Camp Grant.
Whitman, G. S., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., San Francisco, Calif., with C. A. Hdqrs.
Barkley, Claude, 1st Sgt., C. A. C., San Francisco, Calif., with C. A. Hdqrs.
Siedler, August, Staff Sgt., M. D., San Francisco, Calif., with C. A. Hdqrs.
Heckart, J. H., Staff Sgt., S. C., San Francisco, Calif., with C. A. Hdqrs.
Nichols, Eugene, 1st Lt., Eng., San Francisco, Calif., with C. A. Hdqrs.
Smith, Jack, Mast. Sgt., C. A. Hdqrs., San Francisco.
Lee, Jas., 1st Sgt., Inf., D. E. M. L., San Francisco, Calif., C. A. Hdqrs.
Lightburn, John, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Ft. McPherson.
Franklin, L. G., Pvt., Q. M. C., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
May, Hugh, civilian, McPherson, Ga.
Gardner, M. A., Sgt., Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
St. Clair, G. A., Sgt., C. A. C., San Francisco, Calif., with C. A. D. No. 9.
Mongenay, Wm., civilian, San Francisco, Calif., with C. A. Hdqrs.
Longin, W. F., 1st Lt., Inf., San Francisco, Calif., with C. A. Hdqrs.
Arndt, Ralph, Sgt. 1st., San Francisco, Calif., with C. A. Hdqrs.
Barkley, F. E., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., San Francisco, Calif., with C. A. Hdqrs.
Wiesang, Bernard, Staff Sgt., U. S. D. B. O., San Francisco, Calif., with C. A. Hdqrs.
Jones, M. J., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., San Francisco, Calif., with C. A. Hdqrs.
Springer, J. F., Mast. Sgt., S. B. & C., San Francisco, Calif., with C. A. Hdqrs.
Corbett, J. F., Tech. Sgt., O. D., South Amboy, N. J.
Rusch, W. J., Maj., O. D., Erie Proving Ground, Ohio.
McClure, Chas., Sgt., O. D., Raritan Arsenal, N. J.
O'Kane, Jos. F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.
Spencer, A. C., Capt., Inf., Huntsville, Tex.
Haney, F. G., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Ward, J. E., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Foyet, Anthony, Mast. Sgt., O. D., Springfield Armory.
Vernon, John, Jr., Mast. Sgt., O. D., Rock Island Arsenal.
Mullaney, Chas., Sgt., C. A. C., San Francisco, Calif.
McQuillin, Jas., Sgt., San Francisco, Calif.
Coakley, W. P., Mast. Sgt., D. E. M. L., San Francisco.
Holstead, Jos., Sgt., C. A. C., San Francisco, Calif.
Anderson, Robert, Sgt., C. A. C., Rock Island, Ill.
Hudson, J. E., Sgt., Augusta Arsenal, Ga.
Corcoran, J. J., 1st Sgt., San Antonio Arsenal, Texas.
Rich, L. C., Sgt., Inf., D. E. M. L., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Williston, Jas., Mast. Sgt., O. D., Savanna Proving Ground, Savanna, Ill.
Pierpont, Jos., Mast. Sgt., O. D., Savanna Prov. Ground, Savanna, Ill.
Hartsfield, Wm., Mast. Sgt., O. D., Panaman Gen. Ord. Depot, Virginia.
Traynor, Jas., Mast. Sgt., O. D., Rock Island Arsenal.
Thompson, J. G., civilian, Ft. McPherson, Ga., with C. A. Hdqrs.
Smoore, J. E., Tech. Sgt., O. D, Camp Meade, Md., with O. D.
Floyd, J. M., Mast. Sgt., O. D, Camp Benning, Ga., with Inf. Sch.
Smith, Edgar, Tech. Sgt., O. D., Middletown, Pa., with Gen. Ord. Depot.
Braddock, J. C., Tech. Sgt., O. D., Watervliet Arsenal.
Johnson, Hanson, Cpl., Cav., Watertown Arsenal, Mass.
Inman, J. C., Sgt., O. D., Rock Island Arsenal.
Philadelphia Pa.
Moore, J. E., Mast. Sgt., O. D., Aberdeen Prov. Gd., Md.
Chilcoat, J. F., Mast. Sgt., O. D., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
Hatton, Wm., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Meade, Md., with 7th Div. Hdqrs.
Lockwood, Lewis, 1st Sgt., C. A. S., D., Camp Meade, Md., with 7th Div. Hdqrs.
Hodges, Wm., Mast. Sgt., S. C., Camp Meade, Md., with 7th Div. Hdqrs.
Hodges, Wm., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Meade, Md., with 7th Div. Hdqrs.
Johnson, J. S., Mast. Sgt., O. D., Camp Meade, Md., with 7th Div. Hdqrs.
Cecchini, A., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Meade, Md., with 7th Div. Hdqrs.
Epps, Calvin, Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Meade, Md., with 7th F. A.
Kirk, Hugh, Sgt., Inf., Camp Meade, Md., with Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.
Hough, James, Sgt. F. A., Camp Meade, Md., with 7th Div. Hdqrs.
Pilkins, D. D., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Meade, Md., with 4th Inf.
Diamond, A. G., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Meade, Md., with 54th Inf.
Gregory, Chas., Pvt., 1st cl., D. E. M. L., Camp Meade, Md., with 5th Eng.
Hays, H. W., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Meade, Md., with 7th Div. Hdqrs.
Herrick, Chas., Sgt., Inf., Camp Meade, Md., with Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.
Hamilton, A., civilian, Camp Meade, Md., with 7th Div. Hdqrs.
Donavan, F. P., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Meade, Md., with 55th Inf.
Avery, Wm., 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Meade, Md., with F. A. Brig. Hdqrs.
Rapley, Arthur, civilian, Camp Meade, Md., with 55th F. A.
Beh, C. F., Capt., S. C., Honolulu, T. H., with Dept. Hdqrs.
Adfield, Chas., Pvt., 1st cl., Camp Meade, Md., with 7th Div. Hdqrs.
Scott, H. J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Meade, Md., with 54th Inf.
Allan, A. M., Staff Sgt., F. A., Camp Knox, Ky., with 3d F. A.
Greever, Leslie, Staff Sgt., F. A., Ft. Sill, Okla., with 14th F. A.
Nathan, C. Sgt., Inf., Camp Sherman, O., with 2d Inf.
Sweeney, Joseph, Staff Sgt., Inf., Camp Devens, Mass., with 11th Inf.
Brown, D. J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Ft. Sill, Okla., with 3d F. A.
Dunnigan, Christopher, 1st Sgt., F. A., Camp Knox, Ky., with 13th F. A.
Harris, H. S., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Travis, Tex., with 3d F. A.
Littell, J. C., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Ft McIntosh, Tex., with 16th Cav.
Anderson, Andrew, 1st Sgt., Camp Devens, Mass., with 11th Inf.
Leppahard, Adam, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., San Antonio, Tex., with Camp Q. M.
Hubler, J. W., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Bragg, N. C., with F. A. Brig. Hdqrs.
Redfern, J. A., 1st Lt., Art., Camp Jackson, S. C., with F. A. Brig. Hdqrs.
Thorne, H. G., Camp Jackson, S. C., with Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.
Teagarden, G. W., 1st Sgt., Inf., Camp Dix, N. J., with Hdqrs. 7th Inf.
Phillips, Henry, Staff Sgt., F. A., Camp Dix, N. J., with Hdqrs. 5th F. A.
Banerdt, F. S., Cpl., D. E. M. L., Camp Dix, N. J., with Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.
Hayes, Wm., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Dix, N. J., with F. A. Brig. Hdqrs.
Clark, Jas., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Jackson, S. C., with 46th Inf.
Cronin, F. J., Mast. Sgt., Eng., Camp Dix, N. J., with 1st Eng.
Hawkins, R. L., Mast. Sgt., Inf., Camp Dix, N. J., with Brig. Hdqrs. 13th Inf.



MADE BY THE LARGEST PENCIL MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD
No. 1—Soft No. 3—Medium
No. 2½—Medium No. 2—Hard
No. 4—Very Hard
ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND—EAGLE MIKADO
EAGLE PENCIL CO.
New York

Keeney, C. H., Sgt., Cav., Ft. Sill, Okla., with 1st F. A.
McKiffney, E. B., Mast. Sgt., Inf., Camp Dix, N. J., with Hdqrs. 14th Inf.
McDonald, D., Mast. Sgt., Inf., Camp Dix, N. J., with Hdqrs. 12th Inf.
Cornwell, J. J., Mast. Sgt., Inf., Aviation Rep. Depot, Montgomery, Ala.
Dwight, C. A., Lt. F. C., Ft. Sheridan, Ill., with C. A. M. D.
Bisbee, C. W., Capt., A. S., Aviation Gen. Sup. Depot, Americus, Ga.
Akyrd, J. E., 1st Lt. Art., Camp Dix, N. J., with Hdqrs. 7th F. A.
Kirkendall, Julius, 1st Sgt., M. T., Aviation Gen. Sup. Depot, Little Rock, Ark.
Mills, B. H., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Aviation Gen. Sup. Depot, Richmond, Va.
Bloom, Albert, Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Aviation Rep. Depot, Dallas, Texas.
Archer, J. A., 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Dix, N. J., with 1st Div. Hdqrs.
McNichol, C. F., civilian, Gen. Sup. Depot, Philadelphia.
Wood, S. D., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Gen. Sup. Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Collins, G. W., civilian, Gen. Sup. Depot, Philadelphia.
Hinkey, E. Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Meade, Md.
Britton, Frank, Sgt., D. E. M. L., Boston, Depot Q. M.
Sharp, R. L., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Atlanta, Ga., Depot Q. M.
Lyon, C. H., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Atlanta, Ga., Depot Q. M.
Hardeman, H. W., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Chicago, Ill., with Depot Q. M.
Grant, Sam, Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Chicago, Ill., with Depot Q. M.
Stubbs, Frank, Sgt., D. E. M. L., Chicago, Ill., with Depot Q. M.
Haywood, W. A., Tech. Sgt., O. D., Chicago, Ill., with Depot Q. M.
Carpenter, J. Joseph, Mast. Sgt., Atlanta, Ga., with Depot Q. M.
Masters, F. E., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Jackson, S. C., with Camp Hdqrs.
Schermerhorn, H. S., Pvt., 1st cl., Q. M. C., New York City, with Depot Q. M.
Williams, J. E., Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Jackson, S. C., with 31st Art.
Higgins, W. J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., New York City, with Depot Q. M.
Karpoff, S., Tech. Sgt., G. S. S. D., Chicago, Ill., with Depot Q. M.
Burns, Olin, Sgt., C. A. C., Boston, Mass., with Depot Q. M.
Sherard, John, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., New Orleans, La., with Depot Q. M.
Hinshaw, Jos., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., New Orleans, La., with Depot Q. M.
Roloff, E., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., New Orleans, La., with Depot Q. M.
Scott, Oliver, 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Jackson, S. C., with C. A. C.
Williams, S. P., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C. D., Camp Jackson, S. C., with 31st Art., C. A. C.
Grim, Albert, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Jackson, S. C., with Q. M. Depot.
Edwards, C. J., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., New York City, with Depot Q. M.
Kelly, James, Mast. Sgt., S. C., New York City, with Depot Q. M.
McCann, Michael, Sgt., C. A. C., New York City, with Depot Q. M.
Wisdom, E. A., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., New York City, with Depot Q. M.
Aylesworth, C. A., Pvt., 1st cl., Q. M. C., Ft. Flagler, Wash., with Q. M.
Blalock, W. H., Pvt., 1st cl., Q. M. C., Fort DuPont, Del., with Q. M.
Rennie, Oscar, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Ft. Crockett, Tex., with Q. M.
Rowland, C. M., Tech. Sgt., O. D., Ft. Caswell, N. C., with Q. M.
McCrory, Winfield, Sgt., C. A. C., Ft. Banks, Mass., with Q. M.
Nolde, F. F., 1st Sgt., Cav., Camp Travis, Texas, with 2d Div. Hdqrs.
Marchbanks, V. H., Sgt., Cav., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., with 10th Cav. M.
Healy, Michael, Sgt., O. D., Ft. Clark, Texas, with 5th Cav.
Gorham, W. H., Staff Sgt., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, with 11th Cav.
Ignasewski, Frank, 1st Sgt., Cav., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., with 15th Cav.
Sonders, C. G., Mast. Sgt., Cav., Camp H. J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., with 1st Cav.
Dugas, Geo., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Douglas, Ariz., with 4th Inf.
Hughes, G. E., Sgt., Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans., with 2d Cav.
Alexander, W. G., 1st Sgt., Cav., Douglas, Ariz., with 4th Cav.
Wendt, W. F., Mast. Sgt., Marfa, Texas, with 5th Cav.
Flynn, M. A., Mast. Sgt., Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., with 5th Cav.

[Continued on page 17.]

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. W. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

611 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
(P. O. Box 815)

New York Office: 258 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1481 and 1482. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 968.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as give above. Price, 10c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is $5 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and to its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whom capital is invested throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

THE GENERAL STAFF LIST.

The publication of the "initial general staff eligible list," required by the act of June 4, 1920, invoked much criticism on the part of officers of the Army, most to whom made no attempt to conceal the indignation they criticism on the part of officers of the Army, most of to share, the sense of an injustice wrought in the compilation of this list of members of the commissioned personnel, to whom the selection of officers for general staff duty must be, by statute, confined until others who qualify as graduates of general staff college and who are specially recommended become available for this class of exclusive work. It might easily have been anticipated that the arrangement embodied in the law and from which there is no escape without violation of the statutes was certain to incur displeasure and disappointment.

It should have been imagined, at no great mental effort on anybody's part, that trouble was bound to ensue from the preparation of a list that was to be inviolable in determining the eligibility of individuals for a particular kind of duty. Unless such a list were a reproduction of the monthly Army Directory in its entirety it would hardly be possible not to create discontent and impart the feeling that merit in individual cases was being ignored, more or less flagrantly. In the preparation of the present list there were so many conspicuous omissions that the opportunity for criticism and attack were appreciably increased. It became difficult to recognize the standard which governed the selection of certain officers and the exclusion from the list others whose fitness for, and usefulness in, general staff duty was as apparent, at least, as those who were chosen. For example, there were officers who had served all through the war period as members of the general staff, who had sought duty with their respective arms in France, who were told that they were too much needed at home or elsewhere on general staff work, from which they could not be spared, who were consoled in their separation from the opportunity of distinction in a combat organization at the front by the assurance that they were rendering invaluable aid to the government in a capacity for which they were specially fitted and that they must reconcile themselves to their fate for the sake of their country in peril, who, finally, were made the recipients of the D. S. M. on account of the service they rendered on the general staff. To find such officers left off the eligible list has been sufficient to furnish something like a puzzle that baffles the unenlightened observer. It would under normal conditions have appeared inevitable that such officers would be in a preferred class of those available for the eligible list; they would naturally have been regarded, perhaps, as possessing an unfair advantage of eligibility over their associates on account of the fortuitous circumstances of duty upon which they were assigned during the war. But there are glaring instances where such officers failed to be selected.

Another class of the excluded contains the names of the general officers, who, specially chosen for certain characteristics that entitled them to high rank, are evidently regarded as lacking in "education, military experience and character for general staff duty." Of course, it might be explained, for the gratification of those major generals and brigadier generals of line and staff who failed to be named it up to the requirements for general staff duty, that that sort of work is entirely distinct in its draft upon human energy and thought and a "commanding general" is not necessarily a general staff officer. But when some of the general officers were included in the list and others left out, there became a mystery why at least some, it not all, of the others were not similarly chosen. It might be said, again, that a general officer, being of the specially chosen in the first place, had an advantage over his associates of the service at the time he was rated for general staff eligible list; but rank and service appear to have had little or nothing to do with the selection and there are those who, refusing to be comforted, go so far as to believe that "education, military experience and character" counted for nothing, as well.

While the invidious distinction between members of the Regular Army, created by this eligible general staff list, is responsible for much prejudice against, and suspicion of, the methods employed in its compilation, it is as nothing to the downright anger that may very properly be manifested over the revelation of the supplemental list of eligibles composed of "officers of the national guard and officers' reserve corps and former officers of the Regular Army." It is no special reflection upon these individuals to identify them, generally speaking, as hardly measuring up to the standard of qualification of members of the Regular Army. It is not to be expected of the best of them, drawn largely from civilian pursuits and of precious little experience in the military establishment anywhere, notwithstanding the fact that some of them attained comparatively high rank during the emergency. They would probably be the last to claim such a distinction of fitness for themselves. Yet they are found on a list, in accordance with the requirements of the law of June 4, as entirely qualified by whatever rule of selection was adopted, to perform general staff duty, while officers of long service in the regular establishment, of highly creditable and exceedingly useful and important individual record in line and staff, even in the presence of the enemy, are declared—for the eligible list possesses that significance of assortment—out of pertinent merit and usefulness. It may be possible to accept the reason for and the exclusion from, the general staff list of officers of the Regular Army, although that may be more or less difficult; it is certain there will be a refusal to admit that many, if any, of the civilians named for general staff duty are in any way the equal of a vast number of Regular Army officers whose "education, military experience nad character" are evidently lacking.

It was plainly a grave mistake to have incorporated in the law of June 4 a clause that is capable of doing so much damage to the morale of officers of the commissioned personnel of the Army as has been accomplished by the requirement for the present general staff eligible list.

NEWS.

A correspondent for whose opinion we have unbounded respect takes issue in a recent paragraph on the pages devoted to "News and Comment" in the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER, which he considers may have a disturbing effect upon the minds of the members of the commissioned personnel of the Army. This statement attempted, and we believe fairly successfully because entirely accurately, to furnish to the readers of this paper an account of the sentiment prevailing in Congress in respect to the military establishment and its officers. It did not go so far as to predict what would be done, for anyone who has followed congressional proceedings and activities for any length of time speedily comes to the conclusion that there is no function more difficult to discharge with credit to personal reputation than that of prophecy. There are too many elements, too many secret and sudden negotiations, too many last-moment compromises to give anybody the right to say with certainty what is going to occur or what is not going to happen. But it is possible to report from week to week the state of mind among senators and representatives, and especially among those who are on the service committees, so far as such individual opinions are revealed by individual expression. The difficulty always is that the person is so apt to change his views at any time and sometimes for the most mysterious and unaccountable, if not inexplicable, reasons.

When this newspaper, therefore, gave information of a congressional inclination to reduce not only the authorized enlisted strength of the Army, but to cut down the number of officers provided in the act of June 4, 1920, it considers that it was rendering a valuable service to its readers, regardless of the fact that that sort of a statement is unpleasant or disturbing to those most directly concerned. If the event does not transpire it is not because the subject has not been discussed, just as it is being discussed; it will simply mean that better judgment and saner conclusion have had an effect upon an unwise, unjust and unnecessary proposition. Knowledge of this situation and its possible consequences, too, may lead to such concerted influence upon Congress as will prevent such a dire visitation upon the service personnel.

We have no apologies to make for any statements that appear in our news columns and no retractions or modifications to make concerning our editorial page. In seeking to give the news as it is observed by trained people, familiar with the situation, we entertain the conviction that we are discharging with satisfaction to our readers the task which properly devolves upon a newspaper. Whether or not this is agreeable reading is of secondary importance to the fact that it is a faithful and unprejudiced report of an interesting situation which people should know and be governed and guided accordingly. Merely to give the news in a distorted and untruthful way because that puts it in a "favorable" light is what would be fully for more reasons than one. In the case of the accurate statement there is no occasion for subsequent surprise and disappointment, to say the least; and so, both on grounds of policy in its effect upon the mind of the reader and in accordance with the terms of the law of which we could be guilty if we were not, so far as it is obtainable with candor, the current news, so far as it is obtainable through conscientious acquisition of it, will continue to be recorded in the columns of this paper.

GENERAL BARNETT AND HAITI.

The Washington *Post*, obviously "inspired," has gone much out of its way to attack Major General Barnett and the court of inquiry that recently made an investigation of what that newspaper calls "the scandals in Haiti." It claims that in the approved findings of that court an unjust attack is made upon General George Barnett, former commandant of the Marine Corps, and adds:

> General Barnett applied the phrase "practically indiscriminate killings" to this situation, and his description was undoubtedly accurate. He issued peremptory orders to terminate the use of the "coreve" system of involuntary servitude, which had caused such terrible suffering and death among the natives. Secretary Daniels approved the General Barnett had done and directed that the inquiry be expedited. Subsequently, for reasons never yet disclosed, General Barnett was removed from the post of commandant and sent to obscure duty. Whether his removal was because of his lack of political finesse or political policy pursued by the Secretary of the Navy in the Caribbean, or whether his energetic measures to prevent further abuse of the natives were disapproved, is not disclosed.
>
> The report of the court of inquiry, just made public, constitutes an attack upon General Barnett, and leaves the public as much in the dark as before concerning the alleged abuses in Haiti. Apparently the precept directed the court to find a scapegoat for the Haitian scandal, and the court found one in General Barnett.
>
> The scandalous misuse of the American armed forces in Haiti and Santo Domingo is a matter that cannot be whitewashed away or covered up by indecent abuse of General Barnett. Josephus Daniels and the present administration are responsible for this matter. General Barnett or the marines who were involved in difficulties with the natives. It is not for a naval court to pass judgment upon this matter. It is for Congress to make inquiry into the facts and to put a stop to unlawful acts in which the Navy and Marine Corps are employed as agents.

This is about as unfair a statement of the situation as we have seen. General Barnett has not been made a "scapegoat" in any sense of the term; he has not been humiliated or unfairly treated by his associates of the service in the conclusions they reached and the recommendations they made. General Barnett, with all proper allowances for the circumstances that attended his observations on the subject, made a grave error when he indulged in the very general terms that created a brief sensation. He was plainly not justified in saying there had been "practically indiscriminate killings," but we do not consider that he is particularly to be blamed

Digitized by Google

for this indiscretion of language and no one has thought of making him a victim of the conditions that developed in Haiti or in Washington. He is very far from being sent to "obscure duty"; on the contrary, a place of dignity was specially created for him and it might be considered that he was sufficiently fairly treated in this respect, since he is not entitled to any more consideration than other officers of prominence and position who take without remonstrance and publicly condemn the changes in duty that come to them in the course of their careers. It has never seemed to us that General Barnett's friends, of whom there are deservedly many here and elsewhere, were doing that officer any special good by their championship of his cause at the expense of others, as when attempt is made to show that the court of inquiry in the Haitian case was used, and allowed itself to be used, in a highly mysterious conspiracy to "get even" with General Barnett.

There was nothing in the testimony of the affairs in Haiti, apparently, that calls for any protest on the part of Americans; certainly there has been nothing in the conduct of the marines in that country which justified the condemnation that was visited upon that branch, its officers and its men, all through the indiscreet allusion on the part of General Barnett. The attempt to give to the situation a political significance and value during the presidential campaign resulted in the failure which it richly deserved. The revival of the discussion in the form which it takes in the printed colloquy the Washington *Star* is an example of the misguided effort to do General Barnett a service by converting him into a merjor, which he is very far from being. It is of little importance now to what extent the incident is utilized to bring public contempt upon the Secretary of the Navy, but it is of consequence, and to something to which emphatic objection should be made, that, in the laudation of General Barnett and in the desperate effort to make him an object of public sympathy and appreciation, stuck should be made on the "scandalous misuse of the American army and navy." Hasty and discrediting of the court of inquiry with an aspersion upon the character and intelligence of its members—for that is what it amounts to.

ENLISTED MEN WHO SERVED AS OFFICERS.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: Attention is invited to an article in the last issue, December 31, 1920, of the Army and Navy Register headed "Hardship Ahead for Former Officers," proposing a change in the act of June 4, 1920, in that part of section 37 which relates to enlisted men, which will relieve approximately 50 men now coming under the provisions of same.

But in the interest of justice and a square deal to all concerned, it is requested that the following be brought to the attention of the writer through your paper.

The act of June 4, 1920, provides for the appointment of 1,120 warrant officers of the Army from among those men who served as commissioned officers and field clerks of the Army. Of the 1,120 approximately 240 are band leaders (mandatory). You can readily see that all enlisted men who served as officers can not be appointed warrant officers, due to the fact that there are more men than jobs. As all of us were not so fortunate as to have been retired before or during the war and are compelled to serve one, two, three or more years to complete the time for retirement, is it just, fair, or square that we be forced to leave the service at the retirement or by hanging on and doing our bit, take such as we can get in the way of remuneration after a thirty years' service and that at a very much lower rate of pay than the men who was, perhaps, more or less commissioned officer during his entire enlisted service and was so fortunate as to obtain a warrant appointment for approximately six months and returned to the retired status with a warrant officer's pay?

There are also many noncommissioned officers in the service who have from one to fifteen years yet to serve before retirement, who have held warrant grades the greater part of their service and who returned to those grades after the war. Is it just that an appreciative Congress would treat all alike; at least, we were led to believe that would be the case. But instead it appears that a lot of discriminatory legislation has been indulged in and that the Congress will be asked to lend itself to help a few more at the expense of many, for there are many who can never hope for appointment as warrant grades any more than can these. All we ask is an equal show, to be put on the same footing with a retired colonel or sergeant, etc. We also feel that as a commissioned officer more valuable or more honorable than the men who have 1, 2, 3, 4 or more years yet to do. If not, then why this discrimination? So, if any amendment is to be made, then, in the name of justice, honesty and fairness, let it be like unto the following, or else annul what has been done and let all ahete are alike.

That all enlisted men who served as commissioned officers during the World War, and who have been or may hereafter be discharged from their commissions and who have served or may hereafter be retired, shall receive the retired pay of a warrant officer.

Square Deal.

N. C. O.'S "NOT TOO PROUD TO FIGHT."

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 17.

[To the Editor.]

In your issue of December 11, you have some comment under the caption, "Hardship on Former N. C. O.'s." There is another class of N. C. officers who are suffering a hardship, which, I think, is deserving of some publicity at the capable hands of the Army and Navy Register. I refer to those old N. C. O.'s who volunteered for the war and served through the struggle, but, owing to age or other disabilities, were not given a commission. None of these men received any recognition whatever. They were expressly eliminated from the benefits of increase of pay in the act giving additional pay for two years, and in the reorganization act. Some of them have not got the victory medal, and some of them suffered considerable loss, owing to deterioration of property during their absence on active service.

They were "not too proud to fight," and I feel sure that none of them would be too proud to accept some small recognition of the fact that they did fight.

"Retired."

SUGGESTIONS FOR WARRANT OFFICER LEGISLATION.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: Relative to the proposed warrant officer legislation, page 625, your issue dated December 18, 1920, I desire to invite your attention to the fact that some provision not seems to provide for commissioned officer who are not due to retire for, say, five or ten years and who have held commissions and were honorably discharged and are not appointed warrant officers. In other words, it contemplates taking care only of those who have retired and who may hereafter retire during the emergency, but no provision is made for them to retire after the emergency has passed and who are not appointed warrant officers.

B. P.

Suggests Provision for Increased Rank.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: With reference to the proposed amendment to paragraph 10, section 127-a, act approved June 4, 1920, that allowed on page 621 of the issue of December 18, 1920, under the title "Proposed Warrant Officer Legislation," the writer proposes amendments, why not propose an amendment to the paragraph and section quoted as follows, and read as follows, viz: "Retired enlisted men who served honorably as commissioned officers of the United States Army at some time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, including those who have been placed on the retired list or who are hereafter placed on the placed on the retired list during the World War, shall be placed on the retired list in the highest rank held by them during said World War and shall receive the pay and allowances authorized for warrant officers on the retired list, approved June 4, 1920."

As these men have proven their ability and fidelity in every contingency of service, it is but understood why a grateful country and people would withhold this honor from them, especially as it would not incur any expense to the country or people not already authorized by law.

Perhaps there are some who would prefer an increase of pay instead of increase in rank and others who will remain in the service for a time permanent in some capacity who would remain neutral on the subject, but the majority have settled in civil communities where in many instances they are trying to raise their growing families and compete in business and social standing with older and longer established residents, in which they often find themselves embarrassed, at times, or handicapped by the professional soldier label placed on them.

The writer has lived in one small city since retirement over five years ago and now holds office in twenty or more business organizations in the city, having recently been reelected president of its chamber of commerce, a position that necessitates meeting with city, county and state officials, boards, committees, and officials, including officials of the Army and Navy, for discussion of the many projects such as public buildings, highways, and waterways, in which the city is interested. I have had the experience that a bona fide Army commissioned title that would account for my long military service would give me greater prestige, however, a performance of former important civic duties as a citizen. I would therefore be pleased to receive from the Government, if served continuously and faithfully from boghood until the date of retirement, the honor contemplated by the above proposed amendment, and if so honored I would always try to conduct myself in such manner as to never disappoint it.

The proposed legislation would not be more paradoxical than the present act, providing for the pay of a warrant officer without increasing their rank accordingly. However, a more detailed explanation therefor can be found in a former act which provided for the retirement of officers of the Philippine Scouts, who were retired by then at the date of retirement and fixed their pay and allowances uniformly as those of master signal electricians.

Hopeful.

UNCERTAINTIES IN THE ARMY.

[To the Editor.]

Washington, December 19.

Sir: I notice in yesterday's issue of the Register that, in your opinion, Congress may reduce the number of Army officers. I do not believe there is a possibility that the recent nominations of emergency officers might not be confirmed by the Senate before March 4, thus eliminating these officers.

As I said, I have learned from personal interviews with many officers in the medical corps that they are just on the fence between resigning and remaining in, and a little more downward pressure on the uncertainty side may quickly decide them in favor of the forseer course.

A Reader and Subscriber.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

At Greatly Reduced Prices---

ALL MEN'S FINE
Suits and Overcoats

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE

George A. King William B. King William B. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
736 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Gherts Patent and Trade Mark Lawyers
(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '96, U. S. Naval Academy, resigned 1900)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

DENSION JOHN W. ROBBINS, Washington, D.C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, and since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
414 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.

Baker's A-A
Castor Oil
Specially Refined
for the Lubrication of
AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
Incorporated 1873
120 BROADWAY - - NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOGUE, 428 pages, 3x7½", illustrated, mailed 50c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—TWO EX-OFFICERS OF Army or Navy for position of manager and salesman for Association of Army and Navy Stores. Call or address 401 Homer Building, 13th and E streets northwest, at 9 a. m. or after 4:30 p. m.

NAVAL OFFICER'S WIDOW DESIRES POSITION AS companion for officers' wives or children travelling to California. Well known on Pacific coast and capable of filling such position. Address G. H. Z., P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

MASTER SERGEANT VACANCY IN 48TH INFANTRY. Excellent section and quarters. Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Man wanted who had war experience as or with regimental or brigade operations officer. Must be physically qualified for operations, training and intelligence duty. Administrative duty of supply work. Apply to Colonel HOUGHTON by wire or letter. Send experience, qualifications, references and when can you join.

POSITION WANTED.
Naval officer's widow desires position as housekeeper to a widow, elderly couple or bachelors. G. H. Z., P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best
by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

A few promotions have been submitted to the Senate during the last week or two, being those mainly to fill vacancies in the grade of major created since July 1. It is probable that few, if any, promotions are authorized pending the completion of the second part of the promotion list, upon which the finishing touches are now being applied by Major M. M. Spaulding, the recorder of the board which has as its task the preparation of the promotion list or single list. This part has been completed with the exception of some 50 records of officers whose exact position on the promotion list depends upon the search of records. They represent the cases that will require most time, and, while every effort will be made by the board to have the single list finished with the least possible delay, it is not anticipated that the list will be ready for publication much before the first of February. After the board has transmitted the list for approval, it will go to the adjutant general's office to be prepared for the printer. It remains to be seen in just what form the promotion list will be published to the service, but the present intention is to publish it, probably as a feature of the annual Army Register, since there is no provision for publishing it oftener than once a year. The promotion list board will hold its next session on January 5, and it is estimated that it will complete its dispositions without interruption for the next two weeks at least. The Secretary of War has directed that no temporary appointment in the Army by way of promotion be made under the provisions of the last paragraph of section 127-a of the act of June 4. This paragraph reads as follows: "Whenever, prior to December 31, 1920, any person shall have been rejected by the Senate for appointment to fill any office in the Regular Army provided for by this act, the President alone is authorized to appoint such person temporarily in the United States Army in the grade pertaining to such Regular Army office, to have rank and pay from the same dates as if such appointment were in the Regular Army. Such temporary appointment will terminate upon acceptance, after confirmation, of the corresponding office in the Regular Army, or on June 4, 1921, if then still unconfirmed. If any officer of the Regular Army is retired while holding a temporary appointment made under the provisions of this paragraph, he shall have the rank of such temporary grade, and his retired pay shall be computed upon the pay of that grade."

Promotions in the Army.

Orders were issued this week detailing Rear Admiral Albert W. Niblack from duty as U. S. naval attache at London and assigning him to the command of the U. S. naval forces operating in European waters after January 15. He relieves Vice Admiral Harry Mel. P. Huse in that command, who returns to the United States and will probably be assigned to the command of the third naval district, New York, as the relief of Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, who retires on account of age on February 1. Admiral Niblack will hold the rank of vice admiral while commanding the forces in European waters. Commander Harry L. Pence becomes naval attaché at London temporarily. Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, who has been ordered to command the Asiatic fleet, sails from San Francisco on January 5. Captain John B. Dennis, medical corps, who has been attached to the naval dispensary in Washington as physician in attendance upon naval families residing here, has been detached and ordered in command of the naval hospital at Great Lakes, Ill. He will be relieved as attending physician by Commander Allon D. McLean, medical corps, who has been attached to the naval dispensary.

Assignment of Naval Officers.

Orders have been issued from the headquarters of the marine corps putting into practice a new method of appointing noncommissioned officers in that corps. Heretofore the appointments have been made by warrants issued from the headquarters upon recommendation of commanding officers. Under the new system every post, station, office, detachment and ship will have a specified complement of marines of the several grades, and the allowance for every grade will not be exceeded. Vacancies in the noncommissioned grades will be filled by commanding officers by issue of probationary appointments for six months, and while probationery they are subject to revocation by the appointing officer. Thus during the probationary period a man may be appointed for the grade to which appointed may be returned to the grade from which he was advanced. At the end of six months, if a probationary warrant has not been revoked, it will be forwarded to the commandant of the corps (or to the department commander in the department of the Pacific) with recommendation for confirmation. Confirmed warrants will not be revoked, except by sentence of court-martial or by the commandant of the corps or by the department commander. Warrants are divided into two general classes, regular and technical. Regular warrants are temporary or permanent. All technical warrants are temporary. Upon cessation of the duty for which issued, probationary warrants, whether regular or technical, will be revoked by the appointing officer. Confirmed temporary warrants will be reverted to the commandant of the corps (or to the department commander) upon cessation of the duty for which issued, except that in case of a transfer a temporary warrant will continue to the new post of duty, where, if there is a vacancy for the noncommissioned officer in the capacity for which appointed, the commanding officer will revoke the warrant if it is probationary or certify it to the commandant or department commander if it is confirmed warrant. Except in cases of emergency, noncommissioned officers will not be transferred away from their posts or stations during their probationary periods.

Appointing Marine Noncoms.

In connection with the hearings of naval officials before the committees of Congress, for the purpose of explaining submitted estimates of needed appropriations, considerable stress is being laid upon what the naval aviation service has accomplished during the past year and upon its requirements in order that it may meet the demands of the service in the future. Particular attention has been given to the solution of problems of the use of aircraft with the fleet, especial consideration being had in that connection to past performances at bases and to more important changes have been made in the type and operation of aircraft for naval use, included in the program has been development of aircraft carrier efficiency along that line are resulting in the remodeling of the former collier Jupiter into a carrier renamed the Langley, and conversion of a former R-type shipping board vessel, the Wright, to be named the Wright. Engineering development has brought about a reduction in the weight of radio apparatus, improvements in radio receiving apparatus, including long range reception and elimination of ignition noises, improvements in aircraft radio compasses, permitting planes to fly toward the sending station and to plot their own position by means of loop-bearings from two or more radio stations, etc. Liberty engines have geared propeller drive, have been completed, and they greatly increase the reliability and power efficiency. There are being built for the Navy a number of huge airboats twice the size of the N-Cs that successfully crossed the Atlantic. They are driven by nine liberty motors and they are capable of keeping in the air continuously for 2,500 miles.

Naval Aviation Accomplishments.

Well informed military authorities in this country are not surprised at the press dispatches during the week from London to the effect that the British war office is using Mesopotamia as a secret base for offensive experiments with airplanes, aerial torpedoes and poison-gas bombs in preparation for the next war.

Chemical Warfare Abroad.

One thing the dispatches do not state, but what is understood here in he a fact, is that General Foulkes, who was one of the first and most successful of those of the British army that had to do with employment of gas against the Germans during the war, is in Mesopotamia. These facts harmonise very readily with the dispatches from London that Great Britain has accepted definitely the theory that poison gas will be a supreme weapon of the next war, as indicated by the passage of the dyestuffs import regulations act. This act prohibits importation of dyestuffs into Great Britain for ten years, and it is alleged that it will enable England to build up her dyestuffs industry to the point of complete independence from the outside world. It is easy for chemical factories to turn from the manufacture of dyestuffs to the production of poisons gas practically at will. Even before the armistice General Foulkes had become most efficient in the production of poison gas and in its employment in military operations. By 1919 she was manufacturing toxic gas shells at the rate of 200,000 a week. That candle is an improvement on the German method of defusing diphenylchlorarsine or "sneezing gas," which when first brought out by the Germans was fired from explosive shell, and which penetrated all masks then in use that depended upon absorption of gases by charcoal and soda-lime granules. The toxic smoke candle, however, is only one of the inventions now perfected or being perfected that will make gas many times as effective in future wars as in the past.

In connection with the publication of the list of newly appointed warrant officers of the Army, nearly 1,000 in number, and announced elsewhere in this issue, it is interesting to note that the men selected represent, for the most part, those of comparatively short periods of service. Many of the older noncommissioned officers, who were eligible for appointment, evidently found nothing specially attractive in the situation as it was created by the act of June 4, authorizing the appointments to the new office. It was intended, recalling the discussion in committee and on the floor of Congress at the last session, to make this new position one to which the older noncommissioned officers, notably those who could not qualify for commissions after the war, might aspire. It was probably desired that such men, of creditable service, should have the opportunity for reasonable advancement and provision for maintenance when retired. But that object was far from being attained in the legislation that was enacted. In the first place, the pay of $1,800 a year is low than that received by many noncommissioned officers and the acceptance of the appointment would have meant a sacrifice in income. This it is hoped to remedy during the present session by raising the pay to $2,100; but, in the meantime, the original vacancies have been filled and the older men in the service, for whose benefit the provision was intended, will find the no places available. This situation makes it all the more imperative that the existing law be changed in another respect, so that the provision in section 127a, of the act of June 4, be amended to permit the retirement with the pay of warrant officer, adjusted to $1,690, of those enlisted men, now in active service, who served at some time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, as commissioned officers. At present this is not possible, under the awkward wording of the law, which applied in this effect only to "officers enlisted men and applicants for the retired list during the war. There are many more who are still in service and who have to their credit honorable commissioned service. This is recommended as doing justice, in a measure, to a deserving class of service people.

The redistribution of officers in the several grades of the line, which becomes effective today (January 1) will result in permanent promotions on that date of the following officers selected by the board that convened last May: To be rear admiral, Samuel S. Robison; to be captains, Arthur Crenshaw, Amon Bronson, Jr., Harry E. Yarnell, Arthur MacArthur, David E. Thelen, Arthur J. Hepburn and Thomas C. Hart, and to be commanders, John Grady, William D. Greetham, David M. LeBreton, Andrew C. Pickens, Nathaniel H. Wright, Prentise P. Bassett, Husband E. Kimmel, Robert C. Howe, Frank H. Dampman, Clyde S. McDowell and Paul P. Blackburn. The remainder of the officers selected last May will make their numbers for promotion as follows: On retirement of Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, January 11, Charles F. Hughes to be rear admiral, and Cyrus R. Miller to be captain; and on retirement of Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, May 24, Henry A. Wiley to be rear admiral. No selectees will remain to fill the vacancies that will be caused by the retirement of Rear Admiral (T.) George R. Clark on March 20 or to fill vacancies in the rank of rear admiral caused by retirement of Rear Admiral Dunn. Rear Admirals James H. Oliver and George E. Burd, who retire on January 1 and August 27, are additional numbers in their grade, and, therefore, their retirements will not result in promotions.

Promotion of Navy Officers.

Major Benjamin S. Berry, Captain DeWitt Peck and Second Lieutenants Roland E. Simpson and Joe N. Smith have been selected for detail as student officers at the chemical warfare school of the army at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for the course beginning about January 10. Captain Henry C. Adams, First Lieutenants Oliver T. Francis and Jacob Lienhard, Second Lieutenant Augustus Aiken and another officer yet to be selected, will be sent to Camp Hoskibird, Md., for the course in the operation of the motor transport school beginning in January. A marine detachment for duty on board the U. S. S. Connecticut, the Presidential yacht, is being organized at marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C. The detachment will be commanded by Captain G. C. Hamner and Second Lieutenant J. J. Mahoney will be attached thereto. A marine detachment of 58 men commanded by Second Lieuteant A. C. Larsen also is being organized at Parris Island for duty on board the U. S. S. Chattanooga, now in Guantanamo. The detachment probably will proceed from this country on board the fuel ship Kanawa. The question of organizing a marine detachment for the scout cruiser Birmingham, flagship of destroyer squadron five of the Pacific fleet, is under consideration.

Marine Corps Matters.

Very satisfactory progress is being made at the engineering establishment of the Army air service at Dayton, Ohio. In the development of improved aviation equipment. Recently firings were conducted of a 2.95-inch howitzer experimentally mounted on an older type of bombing plane. It was found that the recoil of the piece had practically no effect on the structure of the airplane. In view of the successful trials of the 2.95-inch howitzer, preparations are being made to mount a 4-inch piece in a plane. Some of the new type of Martin light-weight bombing planes, having a capacity of 2,000 pounds of

New Army Aviation Equipment.

Digitized by Google

bombs, have been received at Dayton, and they now are under trial. Marked improvements lately have been made in the equipment for taking motion pictures from aircraft and also in directional radio instruments.

Refusal to Receive Specified Treatment.

The War Department has been asked to pass upon the case of an enlisted man of the Army who refused to submit to a surgical operation and who insisted that he would undergo repeated trials by court-martial rather than receive treatment prescribed by the medical officers.

A board of medical officers at Carlisle Barracks reported that the man was, as a military prisoner, performing hard manual labor fully equal to the physical demands made upon him by full military duty and that therefore no permanent disability existed; that the board was agreed that the treatment prescribed need not have been considered necessary for the removal of the disability preventing the full performance of military duty and that he was not subject to discipline. The commandant of the Carlisle Barracks forwarded the case with the recommendation that steps be taken to force the necessary treatment upon the soldier, despite the fact that he was performing full military duty. The surgeon general was in favor of leaving to the attending surgeon the determination of necessity and lack of approvable risk as to the man of the treatment, who, if he persisted in his refusal, should be tried by court-martial. The War Department ruled that the man could not be subjected to court-martial proceedings for his attitude in the matter. It was pointed out that G. O. 29 of 1918 leaves the determination of whether or not medical treatment is necessary to restore the ability to perform properly his military duties in the hands of a board of three medical officers convened for that purpose. Since, in the present case, the board of medical officers found that no permanent disability existed on the part of the soldier, and that consequently the treatment prescribed was not necessary for the removal of a disability preventing the full performance of military duty, it follows that, under the provisions of the general order cited, this is the final disposition of the question as to whether or not the treatment is necessary, and the man may not be brought to trial for refusal to submit to it.

Another Army Sensation.

It begins to look as if sensations sprung on the military establishment by or in the War Department would be a well nigh weekly occurrence. This week the important incident related to the promulgation of an order, the text of which is printed elsewhere in this issue, transferring several officers to and from general staff duty. This new situation appears to have been invoked by the approval of the incoming general staff eligible list, which is remarkable composition and striking omissions. It is a part of the current gossip of the War Department that the chief of staff returned to the Pershing board no less than three times the list originally submitted, with the result that the board, which was under the law entirely responsible for the construction of the list, refused to change it in any particular, least of all to add any names to it. This, it is said, plainly angered the chief of staff. Whether or not that was the beginning of the incident, can not be positively stated, but it is a fact that the promulgation of the order issued this week, changing the station and duty of so many officers was done with sudden haste after attending something highly urgent. The chiefs of the War Department who have to attend to this denial were obliged to remain after hours on the day before Christmas to get out the order and all the routine work connected with the affair. To some observers then and since there did not seem to be any grave emergency that required this immediate action, especially as in a day or two it became necessary to make changes in the schedule. One of the serious results of the order is the disturbance it brings to the service schools, where many members of the force of instructors have been detached and their places will have to be filled by new men in the middle of a course. Thus while only two officers are removed from the faculty of the general school at Camp Benning, no less than 14 or 15 have been ordered away from the institution at Fort Leavenworth, four from the cavalry school at Fort Riley and eight from the general staff college in Washington. This will make a break in the personnel at these establishments at a time when it would seem to be important to introduce no such disconcerting element. The incident has naturally attracted considerable attention. It is predicted that some of the changes that are now contemplated to take effect in February will be the subject of careful attention after March 4. Many of the officers who have been ordered to new duty will be returned to their present station, it is confidently asserted. Following on the heels so closely of the announcement of the imperfect general staff eligible list of last week, the Army officers who know of the circumstances of this latest affair, have no difficulty in imagining that a combination of incidents will do much damage to the morale of the commissioned personnel. To some service critics it is regarded as another attempt to take it out on the Army, and the fact that the chief of staff is responsible for the order serves in no respect to diminish the indignation or modify the theory which impels it.

Prosecution of the Uniform.

The naval appropriation act of June 4, 1920, contained a provision reviving section 125 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, relative to the prosecution of the uniform, with particular reference to the act of February 28, 1919, allowing men who served during the war to retain one complete outfit to be worn with some distinctive mark showing the soldier was no longer in service, and providing that no withstanding the act of 1919 the former provision would be in full force and effect. The War Department and the Department of Justice have construed this provision of law to mean that the retained uniforms only may be worn on occasions of ceremony, and men not in the service found wearing such uniforms are being arrested. Representative Rankhead of Alabama, called attention to this matter in December 28 in the House and made an unsuccessful attempt to amend a pending appropriation bill by inserting a provision repealing the provision in the act of June 4, 1920. He made his plea on the ground that "while considering the high cost of living" it was a "matter of justice and of humanity to the multitude of ex-service men to whom the government has issued these uniforms that remedial legislation should be enacted that would give them the right to wear them at all times, but with distinctive marks as may be designated, * * * in order that during the coming winter these men might have the right to wear the uniforms as they see fit." The unauthorized wearing of the uniform of the United States is a subject before the military and naval authorities at all times and cases are constantly arising where the government and the public are imposed on by such men. A very earnest effort has been made to restrict the legal use of the uniform to those in actual service. The government has no limit as far as possible the use of similar uniforms by other branches of the government not of a military character, civilian societies, clubs, etc. Mr. Rankhead subsequently introduced a joint resolution providing for the repeal of the provision he objects to.

Changes in Aviation Organizations.

During the past year, because of extensive changes in the tables of organization, it has been necessary to revise the entire defense project for the Panama Canal. This subject has been given thorough and careful study, and as a result thereof a program of construction has been evolved which includes the total amount of new construction necessary to provide proper housing for the ultimate garrison and proper storage for the required supplies, based on current and prices. So far as can be determined at this time this program is definite and will be subject only to such modifications as will be necessitated by conditions which can not be foreseen. It includes all of the quarters, barracks, administration buildings, shops, hospitals, magazines and storehouses, together with all the utilities therefor, required to properly house one infantry division, which, with auxiliary troops, has been determined as the garrison required for the proper defense of the canal. The total cost of this project is estimated at $22,884,223. It is proposed by the War Department to do only the most urgent part at this time. Appropriations were, therefore, requested in the fiscal year 1922 for the following, and in the order of priority given. Storage is reported as of primary importance, and it is divided into two parts, the main storage and intermediate. The intermediate storage, so called, is located near the town of Gatun, and the main storage at the Pacific end of the canal, in the neighborhood of Corozal, more definitely called Diablo Hills. The estimate is for constructing a part of the secondary storage plant and a part of the main storage plant, on which nothing has been done, only temporary arrangements having been made, and the estimated cost is $3,126,200 for the storage of supplies and for the erection of a cold-storage plant. The other item for which appropriation is asked is two regiments of infantry at Fort Clayton, which is also at the Pacific end of the canal, the total being $5,-002,615. The House appropriations committee decided not to authorize these expenditures during the next fiscal year.

Hospital Facilities for the Army at Camp Benning.

Last year approximately $1,000,000 was appropriated for continuation of necessary construction at Camp Benning. This money is now being expended for the proper housing of the troops. There is pressing need for the construction of the hospital. The present hospital facilities for this camp consist of a portion of the hospital in Columbus, Ga., 11 miles away, which has been leased for military purposes, and a regimental infirmary of temporary construction on the ground at Camp Benning. The medical work has been very unsatisfactory. Moreover, it has been necessary to transfer many cases to the general hospital at Fort McPherson, 120 miles away, which hospital now no longer exists. These conditions were improved somewhat by the expenditure of a small sum for the installation of crude hospital facilities in some temporary buildings at camp adjoining the regimental infirmary. The present hospital facilities at Camp Benning are probably not as unsatisfactory as at Camp Knox, although the undesirable effect is probably as great or greater for the reason that more troops are stationed at Camp Benning and there is much more hospital work to be done. The present hospital facilities at that camp are arranged, even if they were adequate, would not last more than a few years, but it is quite certain that before the expiration of this time there would be many cases for serious complaint on the ground of unsatisfactory hospital treatment. It will take some time to build a permanent hospital, and it is believed that were construction to begin at once occupancy of the hospital could not be had any too soon. However, the presentation of this situation to the House appropriations committee did not prompt provision for such construction.

New Army Aviation Organizations.

Orders have been issued directing the organization of a new attack group at Kelly Field, Texas. It will be equipped with 100 De Haviland transformed planes armed with machine guns.

The pursuit squadron at Kelly Field will be transferred to Selfridge Field, Mich., in the spring. There it will be reorganized and equipped with 100 Thomas-Morse planes of a speed of 170 miles an hour. A bombardment school is to be established at Ellington Field, Texas, with facilities for instruction of 40 to 50 students. The air service mechanics' school is to be transferred from Kelly Field to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.

Chemical Warfare School.

The regular course of instruction in the chemical warfare school at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., will commence about January 10 instead of January 3, as was at first intended. The school will be made up of from ten to fifteen officers of the chemical warfare service and four officers of the marine corps. Probably no officers of the Navy will be sent to the school for the teal warfare and military art.

Improving Aviation Bomb-sights.

Considerable development work is under way at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., in connection with instruments for directing flight of air craft over a target and to indicate the instant at which a bomb be released in order that the target may be hit. There has been developed a modification of the

French Michelin bomb-sight in order to adapt it to use with the bombs employed by our air service. Further modifications of this sight are in progress, and it is believed that it will be possible that it will combine the principles of the French Michelin sight with a new gyroscopic stabilizer. The development testing of bomb-sights is being conducted at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., and exhaustive trials are in progress there of all available sights, both American and foreign, with the object of obtaining information that may assist in further improvements.

Asiatic Destroyer Force.

Preparations are being made for organization of a destroyer force in the Asiatic fleet, under command of Captain Willis McDowell, who recently joined the fleet. Six destroyers, the Elliott, Greer, Leo, Tarbell, Yarnall and Upshur, with the Panther as tender, are now in the fleet and Rizal already are with the fleet. The Bovey, Long and Alden, which have been serving in the Mediterranean, now are en route to join the Asiatic fleet.

Open-Market Purchases for the Army.

The Secretary of War has issued instructions to supply bureaus for communication to purchasing officers of the Army covering the open-market purchases of supplies or engagement of services may be made without advertisement and is authorized only in the following cases: In an emergency as when the public exigencies require immediate delivery or performance and the delay incident to the use of newspapers, posters, and circulars; where it is impracticable to secure competition; when proposals are above the reasonable or fair value otherwise unreasonable; when proposals have been invited and none has been received; when exceptional articles of subsistence stores are purchased; when the aggregate amount of supplies or service to be procured does not exceed $500, in which event it is required that the Purchases be limited to emergencies; where it would not be unwarranted cost to the article purchased. It is desired by the War Department that the open-market purchases be reduced to a minimum consistent with sound business administration.

Digitized by Google

Following the holiday recess, the sub-committee of the House appropriations committee, of which Representative Anthony is chairman, will resume its sessions on Tuesday to hear the officers of the Army in regard to the pending estimates for the maintenance of the military establishment during the next fiscal year. Considerable progress has already been made, the committee having completed the hearings through the signal corps items. It is expected that during the coming week there will be a discussion of the problem of enlisted strength. The question, as already explained in these columns, to reduce the authorized strength of the enlisted force to 175,000 men. The difficulties which will be once encountered in adopting this policy is the reduction of the present enlisted strength so as to make that the maximum, a circumstance that would require that the average enlisted strength should be much below this figure. Committee members are irate over the Army situation, and have been blaming the military authorities for exceeding the intentions which Congress is alleged to have seriously entertained, but which, according to Mr. Baker, it failed to sufficiently and securely incorporate into mandatory legislation. No one understands how it will be possible to bring down the Army to 175,000 at any time before July 1; of course, it could not be done except by ceasing all enlistments and refusing all applications for re-enlistment. But even this might not reduce the Army to 175,000 before July 1. Nothing more has been heard at the Capitol during the past week in regard to the project to reduce the number of commissioned officers, but it may be expected that there will be a proposition to do this, as one of the direct methods of lessening the cost of the Army. The estimates for pay and allowances for members of the commissioned personnel is based on the strength of 15,561 officers or 10 per cent of the authorized commissioned strength. It is expected that there will be much said on the floor of the House and Senate in the debate on the Army appropriation bill when it is taken up. Those in Congress who are familiar with the so-called untioned defense legislation, both that embodied in the act of 1916 and that approved on June 4, 1920, which amended the act of 1916, say that the whole situation is one which has been created by the refusal of members of the military committees and others to understand the significance of the provisions of the law of 1916, some of the most valuable provisions of which were repealed by the act of 1920. The committee members who have to do with the pending estimates and who are familiar with this existing situation are being reminded that the national defense legislation proposed to the last Congress contemplated a total strength of 298,000, a plus maximum or minimum variation, of 280,000, an increase of a little less than 17 per cent over the peacetime enlisted strength of the Army prior to June 4, 1920. It has been observed by the critical committee members that this increase was accompanied by an enormous increase in the number of commissioned officers—4,251, or 14 per cent, in excess of the total number of officers allowed by the law of 1916. It is pointed out that under the law of 1916, which was amended by the act of June 4 last, the President possessed ample authority, in time of actual or threatened war or similar emergency, to increase the enlisted strength of the Army to considerably more than 300,000 men, and would be able to do this without the addition to the Army of a single officer in excess of those provided by the law of 1916 for service with the peace-time force, except for a small increase in medical officers. This could have been accomplished, it is now being urged, under the national defense act that gave the President full authority to supplement the increase of line troops by making a further increase, to any extent that he might deem necessary in the enlisted strength of the quartermaster corps, the medical department and the signal corps. Congress formed the national defense act, it is insisted, so as to provide organizations of the line of the Army with a relatively small peace-time allowance of enlisted men but with a full war-time allowance of officers, and with specific authority to the President in time of emergency to bring those organizations up to their full authorized war strength, for all of which a full complement of trained officers was already in service.

The Secretary of the Navy will be heard during the coming week before the House naval committee on special legislation which he desires shall be incorporated in measures reported to the House at this session. It has evidently been decided that the naval committee will not have hearings on general legislation, although it is increasingly difficult to draw the line between what is the legitimate function of the committee and the enlarged appropriation committee with its small and select naval subcommittee, of which Mr. Kelley is the chairman. However, Mr. Daniels has been invited to appear, and he will go prepared to tell his congressional audience of the immediate needs of the service. He is expected to make few, if any, recommendations in regard to the personnel, although he would be closely questioned on the subject of the shore duty strength if Mr. Kelley were still a member of the old committee. Most of the subjects upon which the Secretary will address the committee are "left-overs" from the former session, and there is little expectation that they will be received with much sympathy by the committee. Among the brand new proposals will be one for the authorization of a commission to report on the advisability of a naval museum in Washington, in which subject the Secretary has acquired a lively interest during the past few weeks; the appointment of a commission to report upon the location and design of a monument in memory of the late Admiral Dewey, and the transfer of the naval training station at Newport to this city, as recommended in the recent annual report of Mr. Daniels. These will constitute the main items of legislation which the Secretary, and, concerning two of them, there is apt to be little opposition, but as to the removal of the war college from Newport it may be expected there will be considerable said in criticism of new project. Already, there are signs of service hostility to the plan, and this view has been expressed to members of the House and Senate with more or less effect.

Much interest attaches to the appointment to be made as judge advocate general of the Navy on March, 20 on the retirement of Rear Admiral George R. Clark. There have been rumors that Mr. Daniels would announce that officer's successor in anticipation of the creation of the vacancy, but it is known that Mr. Daniels is also desirous of retaining in the position as long as possible Judge Advocate Lemly, besides, it is probable the incoming administration would regard the appointment of a successor under the existing circumstances as altogether premature, and it might lead to a charge of party politics. Failure to refuse to confirm any nomination made by President Wilson for the position prior to March 4. While there is nothing political in the appointment, such a sensitorial section would be very apt to occur, although it is quite within the limits of the possible that the new administration would name as the successor who would be chosen by the retiring administration. However, the appointment is soon to be made, and there is much speculation as to the identity of the appointee. Among those who are mentioned for this important place are Brigadier General George Richards, paymaster of the Marine Corps, on duty at the corps headquarters in Washington; Captain Dudley McLean, now on waiting orders, who was formerly judge advocate general; Captain W. C. Watts, who has recently returned to the United States from the Asiatic station, and who was for a time judge advocate general of the Navy; Commander Robert Henderson, on duty in the naval intelligence office, and Colonel E. S. Theeli, of the Marine Corps, who is the secretary office of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, who has been several times mentioned in this connection, and who, it is said, has the strongest backing for appointment, declined the position, for which he had been selected by Mr. Daniels and the President. It was preferred by Colonel Theeli that he remain on duty with the corps at Washington; Captain Hidley McLean, now on waiting orders, who was formerly judge advocate general; Captain W. C. Watts, who has recently returned to the United States from the Asiatic station, and who was for a time judge advocate general of the Navy; Commander Robert Henderson, on duty in the naval intelligence office, and Colonel E. S. Theeli, of the Marine Corps, who is the secretary office of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, who has been several times mentioned in this connection, and who, it is said, has the strongest backing for appointment, declined the position, for which he had been selected by Mr. Daniels and the President. It was preferred by Colonel Theeli that he remain on duty with the corps at Washington; Captain Hidley McLean, is a graduate of the Naval Academy, which he entered at the age of 14 years.

Mr. J. Herbert Taylor, chief of the naval identification service, this week received a check for $75 as a prize awarded him for the suggestion of an identification tag which is considered to be superior to any means of identification ever used. It consists of a finger print impression etched upon a monel metal tag, with the name of the wearer, the date of his birth, date of his enlistment and his service number on the reverse side. These tags were adopted after a thorough investigation of all identification methods and were worn by the officers and men of the fleet in the recent maneuvers of the Navy is required to wear a tag, either upon the wrist with a monel metal chain, or suspended by a cord with a cone of the same metal around the neck. This metal was selected in preference to aluminum and other substances, its advantages being that it will not melt under 2,550 degrees Fahrenheit, that it will not corrode in salt water or immersion in the soil of the earth, and so far as known is indestructible under all normal conditions. It is said that aluminum tags were found to be of little value, were attached to the bodies of men who were exhumed after having been buried a while, as it was found that the tags had decomposed with the remains due to the action of the acids of the soil and of the corpse. Mr. Taylor patented his idea and the patent was taken over by the Navy Department, and in lieu of the royalties which he possessed in the patent the Department has now awarded him a money prize of $750. It is understood that the Army and the Marine Corps, both of which services use aluminum tags during the war, are considering the adoption of monel metal tags.

Favorable progress is being made on the new naval experimental and research laboratory under construction at Bellevue, D. C. The Boyle-Robinson Company, contracto rs, sublet the excavation work and the foundings. Work was started on the 6th of December and the contractors have been placing concrete in the office and laboratory building. About 50 per cent of the foundation work is completed. An excellent foundation of clay was found and no piling were necessary. Work on the sea wall was also generally started and it is about 15 per cent completed. There will be five buildings in all—the office and laboratory, a building 60 feet by 100 feet, three stories high; a machine shop 60 by 100 feet, one story high, with two mezzanine floors; a forge and foundry 60 by 100 feet; a pattern shop and storage 60 by 100 feet and a power plant 60 by 95 feet. Arrangements are being made between the Navy and War Departments to equip the shops with machines and tools secured from the Army surplus stocks. No selection has yet been announced as an officer for the important position of director of this laboratory. It will, of course, be an officer of high scientific attainments. Thus far this laboratory is not under the control of any bureau, but directly under the Secretary of the Navy, and the indications are that it will remain an independent establishment, a relation which will be unique in the Navy.

Members of the naval medical department are hopeful that Congress will act favorably at this session upon the recommendation submitted by Secretary Daniels that a bill be introduced the bill prepared at the Department for the creation of a new grade of surgeons' assistants in the medical corps, the draft of which appeared in these columns last week. Reference was made in that article to the proposed creation of a corps of surgeons' assistants, but this is not strictly correct. The bill does not establish n new corps, to which there might develop some opposition, but creates a new grade within the present medical corps without increasing the number of officers in the corps. Appointees in the proposed new grade, to the number of 50, are to be made upon passage of the bill, in lieu of n Rke number of appointments in the regular medical corps. The grade of surgeons' assistants, therefore, does not create a separate corps similar to the administrative corps of the regular medical department, and to which there would undoubtedly be objection on the part of the line of the Navy as well as in the naval committees.

The long list of "line-of-duty" questions that engage the attention of the law officers of the military-naval establishment was enlivened this week by an unusual case of suicide. A member of the quartermaster corps, whose death at the camp hospital at Camp Lewis was reported by a board of officers as not in line of duty, being the result of his own willful misconduct, based on the report of the local medical officer, has been reported by the "impressive poison, kind undetermined." The testimony showed that the soldier had in his possession a bottle of quinine but that he had not been seen by his comrades as a beverage, and that later the soldier was believed by observers to have been drinking. The War Department ruled that the man may have died as a result of poison, but that there is nothing whatever in the evidence to justify the finding that death resulted from drinking hair tonic, bay rum, or any other liquor of that kind, if the man indeed had it was knowingly or with suicidal intent. Neither is there anything in the evidence, it is held, to base a legal finding that death resulted from any willful misconduct on the part of the man. The evidence was carefully read in the War Department and considered by the judge advocate general, who was unable to find anything to except at suspicion, and that officer remarked that "decisions must be predicated upon facts, not upon suspicion." It was held, therefore, that the death in this case should be regarded as having occurred in the line of duty and not as a result of the soldier's own willful misconduct.

Although the U. S. S. Relief, the new hospital ship, was put in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, on Tuesday of this week, she will not join the Atlantic fleet on the homeward bound trip to South America, as was hoped. The ship is virtually completed, except for some of the hospital equipment which was delivered, but which had to be rejected, and for some doors to staterooms and closets, which are ready to be put in place. The naval authorities hope to have the vessel ready to leave the navy yard some time between January 31 and February 15.

Digitized by Google

after which she will probably have her trial trip before being assigned to duty with the fleet. The U. S. S Solace, which has been in Haitian waters for some weeks, will shortly leave for Guantanamo, probably at the end of this week. It is learned that health conditions in Haiti are in such satisfactory shape that the hospital ship can be spared, and she will accordingly proceed to Guantanamo for a two weeks' quarantine made necessary by the epidemic of smallpox in the Black Republic, after which period she will rejoin the Atlantic fleet when it arrives from the North and accompany the fleet on its winter cruise and maneuvers.

The Secretary of War has directed that an order be issued to the effect that the tour of duty for all officers and enlisted men of the Army on foreign service—with the exception of those on service in Europe—as defined in previous orders shall hereafter be two years plus any time spent by an officer or an enlisted man in the United States or elsewhere outside the limit of the territorial command in which serving. Officers and enlisted men may, upon their own requests, be permitted to serve an additional period of one full year during any tour of foreign service. Applications to serve this additional year, approved by corps area and departmental commanders, must be submitted in ample time to reach the War Department at least three months prior to the expiration of a two-year tour of foreign service, and the extension of this tour, having been granted, will not be modified except upon approval of the War Department. There is not much that is new in this statement, as it is practically a reiteration of the two-year tour of duty abroad with uniformity for all such cases of military service. The restriction upon such duty has not, however, been observed during the war period. The new order is, therefore, an indication of a return to normal conditions, despite the fact that this country is still technically at war.

Army Foreign-service Tours.

As further disclosures are made in the investigation of purchases of coal by the War Department, for use at Army posts and camps, many facts are brought to light which reflect no credit upon the extraordinary transactions by which those columns last week, a contract was made by the War Department authorities with L. D. Wentis, head of the Wente Coal Company, which confirmed an agreement made between Wentz and Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Barney, Q. M. Corps, whereby Wentz was authorized to procure certain quantities of bituminous coal for the Army in the open market at prices which were more than double those which were paid by the government fuel yards for the same government departments. Wentz is president of the National Coal Association, which association published a paper known as the Coal Review. Evidently the transactions between Wentz and the War Department were too much even for the National Coal Association to stand without comment, for that paper went into the matter at some length in an editorial comment at fancy prices. In its issue of November 3 appears a lengthy explanation from Wentz of his dealings with the War Department officials. He cites the terms of the contract which authorized him to buy coal "at the best prices obtainable, but in no instance at a higher price than $11 per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. mines." It would appear from the history of the deal that Wentz placed his own interpretation upon that word "best," construing it evidently to mean the best price for the coal producer, for he admits—and it is a well known fact—that he bought great quantities of coal for the Army posts during the brief period when the open market price of bituminous coal reached $11. It is also a matter of fact that the price to be paid was for a short ton, not the full ton of 2,240 pounds, and that the government paid the transportation. The purchases were made as rapidly as the coal could be delivered, and at one stage it is said that demurrage charges were being paid on 1,500 coal cars which could not be unloaded fast enough. The Coal Review statement, published in Coal Review, undertakes to show why the Wentz Company was paid a "compensation," as he calls it, of 15 cents a ton over and above the price paid for the coal. He says that under the Wentz Company's services, "including the use of its capital in financing the transactions," which would imply that the War Department was not able to finance the purchase of its coal. As we stated last week, 15 cents a ton was considered by the U. S. Fuel Administration a proper commission or jobber's margin for placing orders for coal. What the Army was buying coal in vast quantities at as high as $11 a ton, the bureau of mines was buying only to meet the urgent needs of the government at prices ranging from $4.50 to $5.50; and during the brief period when the market price remained around $11 a ton the government fuel yard bought but 25 cars, for which it paid a maximum of $8 a ton. All the other purchases for the government departments were made at much lower figures than that; and in fact there has been plenty of coal offered at less than half the "best price obtainable" by Wentz since within a short time after the contract was made with him. That contract authorized him to purchase 275,000 tons of coal in a period of ten weeks, which, at 50 cents a ton commission, netted Wentz the tidy sum of $137,500 for merely placing the orders. This "compensation," as he calls it, is modest, however, in comparison with the enormous profits which were made by the concerns that sold the coal to the War Department through the obliging president of their coal association. The difference between $5 or $5.50 a ton and $11 a ton on 275,000 tons of coal represents a considerable number of liberty bonds. One instance is related of how this transaction affected an Army post. The post quartermaster reported supply the coal for about $6 a ton, and was awaiting the completion of the contract by the commandant of the post, when they were amazed to receive winter deliveries of the $11 coal ordered through Wentz.

Estortion in Purchase of Army Coal.

Naval purchasing officers invoked the aid of the Lever act to prevent profiteering in coal for the fleet. Referring to the recent disclosures regarding the impositions practised by the coal trade, Secretary Daniels this week gave out some figures showing the prices paid for the Navy's fuel supply. Without the

Navy Prevents Coal Profiteering.

commandeering power conferred by the Lever act and other statutes, he says the Navy might not have been able to maintain its fuel supply at any price, "since coal could not be had at any price bids were without avail." As it was, he says the coal supply has been at all times maintained, the suppliers being allowed the full cost of production plus a fair margin of profit. The price has been reached after investigation as to costs of production, using the data obtained by the Federal Trade Commission as a basis. The average price paid by the Navy was $4.24 in August and September of this year for Pennsylvania coal, $3.57 and $3.92 for New River coal and $2.92 for Pocahontas, the figures being for gross tons. The price was 25 cents higher than those paid last April. The secretary's statement continues:

As evidence of the just compensation afforded, a large amount of coal has been delivered here in writing accepted the prices fixed as satisfactory.

The Secretary of the Navy has suspended the payment of the profiteering prices demanded elsewhere is shown by the fact that more than 7,000,000 tons of coal have been delivered to navy yards under orders and at the prices herein stated.

In view of the amendments to section of the Lever act so applied to the maintenance of the Navy, continuation of authority vested in the Navy Department is vitally important, certainly at least until peace has been formally declared.

The building program of the War Department, providing for each of the nine corps areas a permanent camp to house a division, now pending in the House appropriations committee for inclusion in the sundry civil appropriation bill for the next fiscal year. The Secretary of War proposed that an initial appropriation of $50,000,000 would start this program on its way, and that the entire appropriation was to be made yearly for 10 or 12 years, until the plans were finally completed. The Secretary of War urged this program as a necessity for the proper Army training and to avoid the necessity to buy coal "at the best prices obtainable, but in no instance at a higher price than $11 per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. mines." It would appear from the history of the deal that Wentz placed his own interpretation upon that word "best," construing it evidently to mean the best price for the coal producer, for he admits—and it is a well known fact—that he bought great quantities of coal for the Army posts during the brief period when the open market price of bituminous coal reached $11. It is also a matter of fact that the price to be paid was for a short ton, not the full ton of 2,240 pounds, and that the government paid the transportation. The purchases were made as rapidly as the coal could be delivered, and at one stage it is said that demurrage charges were being paid on 1,500 coal cars which could not be unloaded fast enough. The Coal Review statement, published in Coal Review, undertakes to show why the Wentz Company was paid a "compensation," as he calls it, of 15 cents a ton over and above the price paid for the coal. He says that under the Wentz Company's services, "including the use of its capital in financing the transactions," which would imply that the War Department was not able to finance the purchase of its coal. As we stated last week, 15 cents a ton was considered by the U. S. Fuel Administration a proper commission or jobber's margin for placing orders for coal. What the Army was buying coal in vast quantities at as high as $11 a ton, the bureau of mines was buying only to meet the urgent needs of the government at prices ranging from $4.50 to $5.50; and during the brief period when the market price remained around $11 a ton the government fuel yard bought but 25 cars, for which it paid a maximum of $8 a ton. All the other purchases for the government departments were made at much lower figures than that; and in fact there has been plenty of coal offered at less than half

Congress Urged to Begin Permanent Program.

Initial Appropriation of $50,000,000 Would Start Work.

Following the presentation to the House appropriations committee by Secretary Baker of the new plan of Army construction, General E. A. Hickman, of the general staff, presented a statement in emphasis of the grave necessity confronting the War Department in furnishing shelter for the Army as it now actually exists. He was able to show that if all of the permanent structures owned and controlled by the Army were made habitable, there would still be a very great shortage in the way of permanent shelter. He called attention to the fact that officers and men are now being sheltered in temporary wooden structures which were built three years ago. He stated that these conditions are "nothing less than desperate," and said that while he realized "to the utmost the need of economy in reference to the affairs of the government, just at this time I can frankly, truthfully and in all sincerity say to you that it is my judgment that further deferring of starting the permanent construction for the Army is not an economical measure in any sense when all things are considered." The statement was followed by a severe criticism of the Secretary of War and the general staff by Chairman Good because the Army is being maintained above 175,000 men. Among other things, Mr. Good said:

I regard the action of the general staff and of the Secretary of War in increasing the size of the Army for the past few months and spending hundreds of millions of dollars in advertisements in every newspaper or in a great many of the newspapers and magazines of the country and getting up the size of the Army an absolute violation of the intent of Congress with regard to the size of the Army for this year. When a department of the government violates the intention of Congress I regard that as being pretty nearly as bad as when bolshevists violate the law. We cannot expect civilians to obey the statutes of the United States when officers of the government who are entrusted with the enforcement of the law do not themselves obey the law. For example, it seems to me that before you can get Congress into the attitude of doing what you want Congress to do, the War Department and the general staff must lead the way and must live up to the law as they have found Congress has made appropriations for for the year.

I have gone into the hearings of the Senate and of Congress on the subject, and there is no question about what the intention of Congress was when it made the appropriation.

Now it appears that you are going ahead and building up the Army and that you hope by having a standing Army of 280,000 men by the end of this year, when Congress has appropriated for 175,000 men, thereby creating a deficiency of over $100,000,000. I want to say to you now that you will have pretty hard work getting that deficiency, and the general staff might as well commence now canceling those advertisements in the newspapers and magazines about increasing the size of the Army for this year, because it is the law of the land, and Congress, so far as it is able, will enforce that intention. . . . I have no doubt that Congress will cooperate with the general staff in the Army in carrying out reasonable plans; but I am calling your attention now, so that the general staff may have no notice in advance to the fact that from my investigation

Criticises Educational Activities.

of the War Department officials who are responsible for the extravagance appearing in publications in different parts of the country offering educational advantages to those who enlist in the Army. It is apparent that the Army is going so far as to the extensive plans adopted by the Army along educational lines, particularly with reference to vocational training. This has resulted in the strongest argument advanced by recruiting officers to prospective recruits and has been the means of obtaining men far beyond the expectations of the military authorities. Mr. Chairman, I do not think the Army is in a position to give the men what it offers and suggested that the advertising campaign, in this connection, should cease. Among other things, he said:

I have read these advertisements that are appearing in the newspapers. I do not know who is responsible for them, but I have seen them. I was told by a friend of mine that upon his discharge from the Army are greater at the present time than they have ever been before, and I do not know if it would pay me to make such promises to young men as you do in these advertisements regarding the wonderful educational advantages afforded. In reading those advertisements a young man would conclude that he was being enlisted in a college education instead of performing hard military service. We had as well understand that we have a man for the Army and when the government makes a promise to him, the government must live up to that promise. The government must not advertise to the world and to the young men of America that the life of all of the things that we are holding out to the men who enlist, when it does not do them and does not attempt to do them. You know, I know, and everybody knows that the Army service is a hard service.

Reduction of Naval Estimates.

That the estimates submitted to Congress by the Navy Department are destined to be heavily reduced can be safely predicted from statements by Repr. H. Keliey, formerly a prominent member of the House naval committee, but now chairman of the naval subcommittee handling the estimates for the Navy in the appropriations committee, has given special attention to this subject for several weeks. He has had a number of informal conferences with naval officials at the department, in which he urged them to make their own reductions and to submit revised estimates which will come within the limitations fixed

Secrecy Censures War Department.

Digitized by Google

by the appropriations committee. Thus far he has received little assistance and cooperation among the naval authorities. He has told them very frankly that there is no chance that their estimates will be considered in their present state and that the expenditures for the naval establishment must be reduced from the present figures of $679,000,000 to four hundred million or under. Mr. Kelley is particularly desirous of cutting down the expenditures at shore establishments. He has expressed himself as being in favor of retaining a necessary naval force and will not ask the bureau chiefs to reduce their estimates below the point of naval efficiency; but if the department authorities do not reduce their estimates, they will be reduced in committee. Mr. Kelley made a pilgrimage to Mare Island, this week and had a conference with President-elect Harding. After the conference he was quoted as being strongly in favor of "keeping down" the naval personnel, which may be considered a remark that he favors holding the appropriation to its figure for the current year, or 120,000 enlisted men. He stated that "If the vessels and the industrial establishments are maintained at the point of absolute readiness of operation and the corps of officers is at all times sufficient to handle the Navy, then the actual number of men in the complement is of secondary importance." With a well-organized naval reserve, he believes that it would be practicable to fill out the needed organization of the Navy from the inactive service on short notice. He feels there is no reason for haste in carrying out the enormous building program which we are now under the 1916 act of the appropriations having already been used. We now have a Navy twice the size of Japan's, he asserted, and when both our current programs and that of Japan's are completed, the ratio will be about the same, but at that time we will have a Navy approximating the strength of the British navy. He thinks that when the Navy Department would be quite feasible for us to consider an agreement governing future construction under which the proportions should remain unchanged.

There have been evidences at the capitol during the past few weeks of a determination to separate the naval hydrographic office and the naval observatory

Attack on Naval Institutions.

from the Navy Department and transfer them to the Department of Commerce. It is not expected that anything in that direction will be accomplished at this time, despite the formidable effort represented in an initial way by the McCormick bill, now before Congress, right in the middle of the short session, after March 4, with the advent of a new Congress, the attempt will be renewed with vigor, especially in view of the opportunity for such activity afforded by the proposal to establish a commission to recommend retrenchment and reform and economy in the conduct and organization of the executive branch. That is a subject that appeals strongly to most senators and representatives, notably in a period when it is becoming increasingly necessary to do something to reduce the expenses of the government and so lessen the taxes of the people. The line of obvious can be done only by "reducing the overhead," and it is for this reason that all sorts of suggestions will be advanced in the interests of amalgamations and consolidations. But, naval officers are asking, why transfer the hydrographic office and the naval observatory to the commerce department? Why not take the bureau of fisheries, or, on the other hand, the coast survey, for example? There have been some highly interesting hearings of late before the House appropriations committee, but the legislative, etc., bill, and when the printed report is available it will be found that the fight to retain the naval branches in the department of which they are now a part has been waged in vain. There are strong evidences of a more or less mysterious campaign, the developments in which may prove intensely exciting for those who now think they are making the attack at the capitol. For example, it has been discovered by committee members that the coast survey has increased its cost of personnel maintenance from $250,000 in 1914 to $1,000,000 in 1921 in the estimates for over $600,000 for the next fiscal year, and this by a process of which some of the committee members claim they are now supposed to learn. This was done, it appears, by the simple expedient of applying relative rank to the coast survey officers. The Navy Department is prepared to resist this attack to the bitter end and there is every reason to believe that the change in the administration in March will make no difference in the policy of that department and its then head in this important task.

The comparatively newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Gordon Woodbury, has gained the respect and confidence and admiration of

Helpful Assistant Secretary.

many people in the Navy Department. He has, in the short period that he has been discharging the duties of his somewhat fleeting office, got into the departmental routine with amazing thoroughness; he has a habit of celerity, too, in the transaction of business and he is endowed with good sense, discretion and tact. Officers who have come in contact with him express the desire that he might be retained by the new administration, which is not at all likely and to which Mr. Woodbury would not consent. One of the notable things that he has done lately has been in a direction which is much appreciated by service people who have had anything to do with wrecking members of congressional committees during the hearings on the departmental estimates. This type is pretty well known in the service. It is Mr. Woodbury's theory that naval officers responsible for the estimates and called to explain them at the capitol should not be placed on the defensive, as a matter of fairness to them. During some of the hearings that have occurred lately it is observed that Mr. Woodbury has attended and has been instrumental in bringing about the way in more effective presentation of the estimates. It has been found that a word now and then, properly applied at the right time, will do much to relieve a situation provoked by a member who is bent more on consuming the time of his associates in fruitless interrogation or in abusive harangue, largely for the purpose of the press notices. Mr. Woodbury is one thinks it necessary to shut off or up such a troublesome individual, and, of course, the naval officer or the Army officer, as the case may be, has no business to interrupt. He is responsible, only, to Congress, with nothing to lose or gain so far as the estimates are concerned, is proving himself quite useful in a somewhat novel role.

One of the interesting contributions to the official literature on phases of proposed changes in the naval personnel and in the organization of the Navy Department is in the form of a communication sent this week to the members of the naval court of the retiring paymaster general of the Navy, Rear Admiral Samuel McIlvaine. This communication, the text of which is printed in full herewith, is to be read with keen interest by naval people, having to do with Admiral Coontz' suggestion, as a part of his general project for proposed reorganization, looking to amalgamation with the line of the present supply corps, construction corps and corps of civil engineers. As may be readily imagined, the proposition has met with a chilling lack of interest on the part of those

Less Corps, More Navy.

are the officers of the staff corps mentioned united in their conviction that this amalgamation is necessary or would result in increased increase in efficiency. It has already been attacked as a situation founded on the defective theory that there is no occasion for specialization. However, the most tangible expression heard has been in relation to the recommendation of Admiral Coontz is that of Rear Admiral McIlvaine, who furnishes the draft of legislation which would fairly effectuate the plan Admiral Coontz had in mind when he recommended this additional line and staff amalgamation.

In the court-martial case of a staff sergeant of the quartermaster corps at Camp Dix, N. J., who was tried and found guilty of charges alleging the possession of intoxicating liquor and the sale of one pint bottle of whiskey to another noncommissioned officer for the sum of $10 and sentenced to be reduced to the grade of private, to be confined at hard labor for six months and to forfeit two-thirds of his pay for that period, the reviewing authority, General Summerall, commanding the first division, says:

Good Advice from General Summerall.

It is fundamental to the administration of military discipline that the degree of responsibility to which men are to be held depends upon their rank and position. Likewise we yoke up responsibility with power. The fundamental principle in the first instance is in proportion to the influence of his example to inferiors. In the second place the higher the rank or grade the greater the responsibility and the more imperative becomes the call for exercise of the power necessary to discharge responsibility. When the higher noncommissioned officer furnishes the example set in this case he not only violates his responsibility and contributes to low violation, the accused should have known that the law had imposed by his failure to discharge the duty of taking positive action to prevent such law violation. Where it appears he failed in this respect, as it appears in this case, the sooner he is relieved from his position, the better it will be for the interests of the command. The 13th amendment to the constitution prohibits the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors. Congress in the Volstead act has prescribed methods by which that amendment is to be enforced. The prohibitions went into effect October 28, 1919, referred to above, in war-time legislation. The responsibility rests upon all of us men in the military service are concerned. Every officer and enlisted man of the military service has taken an oath to support and defend the constitution of the United States, including the 18th amendment, and the law prescribed by Congress for its enforcement and their military relation does not relieve them of the obligations imposed on them as citizens. We in the military service must keep strictly in mind the importance and value of the attitude of the public, and should so conduct ourselves in the discharge of our duties as to collect the confidence and support of all law-abiding citizens. Every soldier citizen has a direct personal interest in law observance and may be expected to discountenance all conduct and activities which are subversive of law and order when the latter is properly brought to his attention. This fundamental respect of all citizens for the law is the most powerful force in the suppression of lawlessness of any kind, and the officers and noncommissioned officers in the Army in particular charged with the enforcement of that military discipline founded upon respect for constituted authority should lose no opportunity of teaching our soldier citizens by precept and example that prohibition is now a part of the supreme law of the United States and that any laxity in its observance and enforcement will reflect discredit on the Army and tend to weaken the confidence in the established institutions and the liberties of the people of the United States, the defense of which commissioned officer must emphasize the military relation to civil law and that the soldier relating is not discharged from his civil obligations. On the contrary, he has assumed the additional burden as a special constitutional agent who has pledged his life to uphold, support and defend the constitution and the laws thereunder against all enemies whatsoever, and these include people engaged in this vicinity in the traffic in alcoholic liquors with intoxicating beers or its introduction into this camp to the vital injury of the military discipline of this command. The sentence imposed must emphasize the military relation to civil law and that the soldier relating is not discharged from his civil obligations. On the contrary, he has assumed the additional burden as a special constitutional agent who has pledged his life to uphold, support and defend the constitution and the laws thereunder against all enemies whatsoever, and these include people engaged in this vicinity in the traffic in alcoholic liquors with intoxicating beers or its introduction into this camp to the vital injury of the military discipline of this command. The sentence particularly called to my attention, the retaining of which is entered in full in the record with keen interest by naval people, having to do with Admiral Coontz' suggestion, as a part of his general project for proposed reorganization, looking to amalgamation with the line of the present supply corps, construction corps and corps of civil engineers. As may be readily imagined, the proposition has met with a chilling lack of interest on the part of those

Military Manpower

Psychology as Applied to the Training of Man and the Increase of Their Efficiency

By LINCOLN C. ANDREWS

Major DANFORD, Commandant of Cadets, U. S. Military Academy, explains in an introduction that this volume has been prepared by request as the text-book for a new course to be conducted by the Department of Tactics in the Psychology of Command. The value of General Andrews' writing on "Leadership" during the wartime training of officers suggested both the course and the preparation of this book

$2.50. Published by

E. P. DUTTON CO., 681 5th Ave., New York

An effort will be made during this session of Congress to get authorization for an increase of personnel to engage in the patrol of forest areas by means of airplanes. The useful-

Air Forest Patrol.

ness and the necessity of an airplane patrol of the forest areas is demonstrated and proven by results obtained from air service

patrols maintained from June 1 to October 31, 1919 during this period 1,813 flights were made, 2,274 miles were flown, and 370 incipient fires were discovered and reported. In 2,873 hours of flying time there were eight accidents and one fatality. The inspectors in charge were much impressed by these results and obtained an appropriation of $50,000 from Congress to permit their cooperation in 1920 with patrols for the fire season. It is believed that more effective work could be performed if representatives of the forest service were used as observers. For this purpose the Army air service has loaned 12 representatives of the forest service to March Field, Riverside, Calif. A thorough study of the situation was made in order to determine the personnel most available for the purpose of the conduct an effective patrol of the more important forest areas. This study determined that a minimum of six squadrons were necessary to furnish an adequate patrol for the areas desired. The Army air service, however, lacked sufficient personnel for its own needs in training and operations during the past year. It was impracticable to assign more than one squadron to perform the work. A project was, therefore, presented to Congress for increasing the personnel of the air service by 160 officers and 660 enlisted men, with the provision that this personnel should be used exclusively for forest patrol during the forest-fire season. The statement that an increase in air service personnel would be necessary if this patrol were used as a means for the training of air service troops was controverted by evidence showing that the forest-fire season coincides with the season for field maneuvers. This is the time when every available air service organization is needed for training with troops of other arms.

Digitized by Google

The supply of air service personnel is insufficient for this need and does not permit their use in other work. There is a possibility of the use of reserve personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, sufficient to form the organizations necessary to maintain an efficient patrol of these areas, and an effort will be made to secure authorization for their employment on this work.

Consideration of the functions of the air service of the Army discloses the fact that in case of war it must undergo an enormous expansion, both in equipment and personnel. In the matter of equipment, its problem is simple. It is not to hope to solve it within itself, but must depend upon the whole manufacturing resources of the nation; in fact, according to General Menoher, must depend upon resources not yet established and must lay its plans to the end that such resources shall be established and maintained. In this connection he says: "The Army must spend its appropriations in experimentation, in limited procurement, and in the test, under field conditions, of experimental productions, in order that it may know what equipment to use when war comes. Likewise, for its personnel, it is impracticable to seek an expansion of the Army air service that would provide for care for its war needs. It must, therefore, build its plans upon the annual training and passing into organized reserves of a reservoir of trained flying officers that will be immediately available in case of war; and for its enlisted personnel it must look to the enlisted reserve and to the mechanics engaged in civilian and commercial aeronautics and in aircraft manufacture—sources that are today so small as to be almost negligible. The vital interest of the Army air service lies, therefore, less in obtaining appropriations, more in securing legislation to create sources of supply of equipment and personnel for the needs that will be so greatly expanded by war."

Army Air Service Personnel.

The reports of inspecting officers of the Army who visit the Hawaiian, Panama Canal and the Philippine departments continue to dwell on the views of service people in regard to the service hat, with a revival of the familiar recommendation in favor of "a more suitable headgear to be adopted for use in the tropics." This subject has been under discussion since the time this country entered the Philippines, and up to the present time no article of this character has been devised which has proven an improvement on the service hat. On the advice of the inspector general of the Army the probe, which it seems to be still regarded, has been referred to the equipment branch of the operations division of the general staff for consideration. Just what will develop from the deliberations in this quarter is matter for conjecture, with no very great importance attaching to anything that may come out of the latest consideration of the matter. The use of the helmet has not been very extensive, and it was considered that this had a fair test years ago in the Philippines, where at one time the commanding general required officers to wear this British type of tropical headgear. The service hat has the advantage of a broad brim that shades the eyes in a climate where the sun is a factor and it possesses lightness in weight that makes it comfortable. Unless some ingenious person is able to invent a brand new variety of head-covering it is a safe guess that the service hat will remain the preferred article for tropical use.

Criticism of Army Headgear.

Experimental development of the helium plant at Petrolia, Texas, was continued throughout the past fiscal year by the bureau of mines with funds from, and in cooperation with, the air services of the Navy and Army. The plant is under the general administrative control of the Army and Navy helium board. Funds have been supplied in equal proportions from Army and Navy appropriations for the establishment of a cryogenic research laboratory for the investigation of properties of gases and liquids at low temperature, with particular reference to the separation of helium from natural gas. The equipment for this laboratory has been assembled. Calculations were made and estimates submitted by the chief mining engineer of the Army and Navy air services on the cost of storing helium in mines. Comparisons made with estimates and actual figures of costs in connection with other methods of storage indicated that this is probably the cheapest and most permanent method. On an allotment by the respective air services, experiments have been conducted at the bureau's experimental mine near Bruceton, Pa., and field investigations were made of the suitability of coal, metal, and salt mines for the storage of helium. The allotment expired on June 30, and it is probable that further investigations will be necessary in order to yield definite results.

Recovery and Storage of Helium.

Announcement has been made that Senator New would renew his efforts to secure the enactment of a law combining all aeronautical activities under one head. Extended hearings were held the last session of Congress, and the measure was favorably reported to the Senate, but Senator New made little headway on the floor of the Senate against opposition that developed when he tried to get action by that body. Major General Menoher states that those who direct the Army air service have neither attempted to throttle aeronautics nor sought to retain within their authority the control of any aerial activity that was not vitally necessary to the preparedness of the Army for an emergency and to its operations in war. His attitude is reflected in the following conclusions reached at and adopted by the board of officers convened to report upon the creation of an executive department of aeronautics, of which board the director of air service was the president:

Separate Air Service.

(1) Force-time air fleets at all adequate size for war needs can not be maintained by any nation. The great air fleets necessary for war must be produced after war begins.

(2) To provide facilities for aircraft production at the beginning of a national emergency they must be developed.

(3) Under present conditions, the only effective stimulant to the development of commercial aeronautics is Government assistance in large annual appropriations guaranteed for a period of considerable number of years. If this policy be adopted by the Government, these appropriations should not be accomplish the result desired, must be continued until commercial aeronautics can stand by itself as a dividend-paying business.

(4) The Government itself should not undertake the production of aircraft for the civil industries unless trade combinations in the production of military aircraft should eventually be formed against it.

(5) Federal agencies should be provided for the adequate control of various national and international matters connected with aeronautics.

(6) A single Government agency should be responsible for the promotion of all aircraft used in the Government service.

(7) A single Government agency should have charge of all development work, in so far as same is essential to all Government needs, military and commercial. This agency should be provided with the means to carry on experimentation and research.

One of the most serious situations that confronts the Navy Department is the increasing shortage of fuel oil. The latest estimate obtained from the U. S. Geological Survey is that the known American oil resources will last only nine years and three months, if they are depended upon to furnish all that this country needs. Two years ago government authorities and some of the experts who had been studying the subject, predicted that, with the rate of consumption and production, as that was reported in 1918, our oil resources will have been exhausted in about seven years. Of course there was in mind the contingency that new and rich oil yields, not at that time known, might be discovered and exploited. Now this government authority tells the Petroleum Institute that at the present rate of consumption and production, our known oil resources will be exhausted in a little over nine years. This is a startling reduction from the estimate made two years ago. It tells a story of the increased use of the various products of petroleum, not only in the United States, but elsewhere. It shows how vital to the industries of the United States and to some form of transportation, petroleum products have become. The use of oil by an increased number of ships has served to draw heavily and beyond the former estimates of yearly consumption, upon the oil supply and presented directly to the Navy Department the problem of providing this fuel in time of war in the years to come. It looks now as if there would have to be a return to the coal-burning vessel during the next 12 or 15 years, unless this country is able to acquire sources of supply of which the experts do not at present know. Other nations have been more regardful of the future than has this country, which has not even looked after its own domestic supply and has failed to develop and conserve where it should. It is quite apparent, in view of the recent estimate of the geological experts, that the Navy Department has a new problem on its hands sooner than was expected.

Shortage of Fuel Oil.

The attention of the Navy Department has been invited to a considerable loss in public funds, due to the loss, destruction, or damage to public property for which officers or others-wise assigned to persons in the naval service to be used by them in the performance of their duties. This is particularly true in the case of bedding and other material supplied to the enlisted force. Under present circumstances a hammock, complete with clews and lashings, hammock mattress, mattress cover, pillow, and blankets, is issued to each enlisted man of the Navy upon his reporting for duty, the cost thereof being chargeable to the money allotment of the bureau of construction and repair. In case of loss from any of these articles it is replaced by another in kind, issued to him and also charged to the money allotment of the bureau of construction and repair. There has never been any provision of law for charging persons in the naval service with the cost of lost articles of this kind, as is provided for persons in the Army or naval militia. As a result of this lack of responsibility men frequently become careless and do not take the same precaution against loss and abnormal wear and tear that they would if such articles were their personal property or if they were chargeable with the cost thereof. The Navy Department is of the opinion that when any of these articles of public property may be replaced for any reason except normal wear and tear or accident beyond the control of the person in whose care such property may be at the time of loss or damage, the individual should be required to bear the cost of replacing such articles by checking his pay account with the value thereof, and that no law prohibits where the naval service he should be required to turn in the articles which have been issued to him, which would then become available for reissue without further charge. It is believed that knowledge on the part of the individual to whom such public property is intrusted, that he will be held responsible for any loss, destruction, or damage thereto, except that which is normal, or damage had been occasioned by his abuse or negligence, would induce him to take far greater care of such property and would result in a considerable saving of public funds.

The Army farming activities carried on at Fort Keogh, Mont., have resulted, after eleven years' operation, in having some three thousand acres of the richest soil of the valley of the Yellowstone under cultivation. Semi-arid conditions prevail which do not always provide sufficient moisture for maximum yields. As assurance against excessive drouth an irrigation system was laid out a couple of years ago that, when completed, will form a network so closely woven that the entire area of some thirty-five hundred acres, which comprises the valley proper, will be under control of the ditch. While the reservation is under the direct charge of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Gibbins, the agricultural development has become of such importance that under the recent organization of the quartermaster corps it was made a separate department and a civilian farm manager placed in charge for the purpose of developing that end to its highest efficiency. Besides a well-equipped supply of farm implements, a crew of ten to thirty-five men are retained throughout the year for the purpose of carrying on the farming operations. The yields average about six hundred thousand pounds of oats, fifteen hundred tons of hay, and seven hundred and fifty bushels of corn. While this does not meet the demand, of which there is an annual consumption of approximately seven hundred and fifty tons of grain and four thousand tons of hay, it establishes a valuable medium through which a large amount of feed is made available each year. The proposed plan, which covers a period of several years, is much broader in scope and calls for a greater variety of the more important crops grown. Besides, a certain amount of experimental trials each year with various crops to determine their adaptability, a more extensive irrigation system, a decrease in number of acres under the plow, with a corresponding increase in the number of acres in meadow, which will establish a more uniform equilibrium between grain and forage crops, decrease the cost of production, make a more uniform distribution of labor and improve the soil toward greater efficiency, all of which are vital factors in crop production.

Success of Army Farming.

S. Kann Sons & Co.
Washington D.C.
OPEN 8.30 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

FALL AND WINTER
Hosiery

—Women's and Children's Wool Hose—Sport style, in various fine rib and cable patterns, of gray, brown, blue and cordovan. Priced a pair from—
$2.00 to $8.75

—Women's Plain Cashmere Hose—In black, in a fine rib. Regular made. A pair..... $1.75

—Women's Cotton Hose—For winter weight. Full regular made, with wide garter top, in black only. A pair..... $1.25

—Women's Full Regular Made Cotton Hose—In black only, full-fashioned, with double soles, high spliced heels and garter tops. A pair..... 75c

Kann's—Street Floor.

Digitized by Google

Fine Diamonds
Artistic Jewelry
Rich Cut Glass
Sterling Silverware
Illustrations and Prices Furnished on Request
Galt & Bro.
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY
Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Personal Matters.

—There will be a class supper and reunion of the class of 1897, U. S. Naval Academy, at the Southern Hotel, Baltimore, Md., at 8 p. m. January 15, 1921. A full attendance is assured. All members of the class and wife will attend are requested to notify Commander G. H. Bowdey, U. S. Navy, Naval Academy, as soon as practicable.

—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur William Dunn announce the engagement of their daughter, Rebecca, to Lieutenant Henry Jackson Hunt, U. S. Army.

—Miss Dorothy Hartmann, the young daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Carl P. Hartmann, U. S. Army, retired, sailed on the Panama steamer 23 with her aunt, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, for Panama, from which they will go to Lima, later visit Trinidad, thence to Europe, where they will be met by Mr. Tiffany with their yacht, the Ideila, which will take them to Parmarribo, Dutch Guiana, the winter home of Mr. Tiffany. Miss Phyllis will remain for the rest of the winter in South America with her parents as companion her aunt and uncle to Spain before she again returns to New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. Pleasant T. Chapman announce the marriage of their daughter, Marian Chapman Hobson, to Major John Nesmith Greely, general staff, U. S. Army, on Friday, December 31, in the City of Washington.

—The second in the series of impromptu horse shows under the auspices of the American Remount Association will be held in the Riding and Hunting Club in this city next Saturday at 2 p. m. by the courtesy of that club. Competition will be open to officers of the Army, their families and guests and to members of the Riding and Hunt Club. Ribbons will be awarded for the first, second and third places in each class. The classes include children's saddle horses, pair saddle class, lady and gentleman; ladies' jumping class, and open jumping classes.

—Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Leitch announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Dix, to Lieutenant Ivy D. Yeaton, 27th Infantry. The marriage will take place in the spring.

—Commander and Mrs. W. A. Smead are spending a few days at the LaFayette.

—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker were the house guests at dinner of Colonel and Mrs. Charles Marshall on last evening in their apartment at 2160 16th street, preceding the Army and Navy ball given in the ballroom of 2400 16th street.

—Mrs. Dayton, wife of Captain John T. Dayton, U. S. Navy, gave an informal tea dance on Monday afternoon at the commandant's house at the navy yard for Miss Charlotte Marlborough and Miss Zilla Macdougall and other debutantes of the season, and Mrs. Irving Mc. Payton were Mrs. Charles B. McVay, jr., Mrs. William Dugald Macdougall, Mrs. James J. Hickey, Mrs. G. E. Gelm, Mrs. Goldsborough Adams and the wives of the officers stationed at the navy yard.

—Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, who is the national chairman for the campaign to raise a fund for St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C., was named as the guest of honor on Monday at the luncheon and conference given at the home of Mrs. William C. Rivers, wife of the commandant of the navy yard, Washington, by prominent alumnae of the school present at luncheon were Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson, Mrs. Albert Lasker, Miss Cleveland, president of Sweetbriar College; Miss Isabel Atwell Hanna, of Baltimore; Mrs. Charles C. Johnson, of Richmond; Mrs. W. H. K. Booth, of Petersburg, Va.; Mrs. Bussey Peyser, of Norfolk; Mrs. Lucy Holt Bluner, of Portsmouth; Miss Ethel Bagley, Mrs. Henry W. Miller, Mrs. E. P. Parker, Mrs. Lucy Wilcox, Mrs. Gilbert Brentzer, Mrs. Calvin de Wit, Mrs. Carlos, Miss Florence Hagner, Mrs. Ben Cutler and Mrs. Mrs Cary Brown. The luncheon was given for the alumnae now in this city and Mrs. McAdoo outlined plans for the campaign, the object of which is to raise a $100,000 fund.

Mail or Allotment
You may prefer to arrange for having your funds deposited with the UNION TRUST COMPANY instead of forwarding your check by mail.
Either plan is satisfactory to us, we simply suggest whether it is small or large. A Savings or Checking Account here we shall pay on request monthly, quarterly or annual interest, yearly statements advising you exactly the balance that you have on deposit at the time the statement is rendered.
On Checking Accounts we pay 2% interest; on Savings Accounts 4% compounded. Write us for details.
EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President
UNION TRUST COMPANY
of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets N. W.
Washington, D. C.

—Mrs. M. W. Ireland, wife of the Surgeon General of the Army, will assin be at home Saturday, January 15, instead of January 8, as formerly announced.

—Captain Ridley McLean has been ordered to the General Staff College, Washington, D. C., and he and Mrs. McLean are at their home, 2300 S street.

—A son, Harry Clifford, was born on December 26 to Captain H. C. Savage, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Savage at Hamlet, N. C.

—Mrs. Virginia Griffith Hall announces the marriage of her daughter, Victoria Griffith, to Lieutenant Frank K. Martinek, U. S. Navy, December 25, 1920 Rev. J. H. Fraser, chaplain of the United States Navy, officiated. Lieutenant Martinek recently returned to Washington after spending two and a half years abroad touring the far east, near east and Europe. Lieutenant and Mrs. Martinek will make their home in Chicago.

—Lieutenant Commander W. T. Lightle, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Lightle announce the birth of a daughter, Sally Taylor, on November 16 at San Francisco, Calif.

—Charles E. Selleman, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., is spending the holiday season with his parents, Colonel and Mrs. C. McK. Saltzman, at 2169 Minnwood Place, Washington, D. C.

—Mrs. Archibald Howard Scully, widow of Captain Scully, U. S. Navy, retired, has returned from a period visit in Baltimore, and has taken an apartment at the Adelphi in Seattle, Wash., for the winter. Her son, Master Paul Scully, who is attending Palo Alto Military Academy, spent the holiday vacation with her in Seattle.

—A son, Sydney Hand, was born to Commander Alexander Sharp, jr., U. S. Navy, and Mrs Sharp on December 26 at Washington, D. C.

—The wedding of Miss Mary Hyde Seymour, of Northampton, Mass., to Captain Horace Hand Fackler, U. S. Army, took place at 4 o'clock on December 23 in the Pulitzer Church in New York City. The Rev. Father Duffy officiated at the ceremony in the presence of a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom and relatives of the brides maid of honor and bridesmaids. A reception was held at the Plaza Club after the ceremony. The reception was held at the home of Mrs. Seymour. Captain and Mrs. Fackler left immediately for Lakewood, where they will spend their honeymoon. Captain Fackler is a graduate of West Point and in the spring of 1918 went to France to serve with the 26 D C Army Band. He served for some time with Captain MacCormack sex service in France and after the armistice was signed with the expedition which went to Russia to study conditions there. Upon their return to this country Captain Fackler will report in New York.

—Master Sergeant C. M. Sirosnider, office of chief of air service, was called to his home in Parkersburg, W. Va., on account of the illness of his father-in-law, L. E. Benning, which occurred in a hospital in Charleston, December 23.

—A son was born to Major C. D. Lang, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs Lang at Salt Lake City, Utah, on December 20.

—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Robert Loghry, who have been on duty in this city for the past year, left for San Francisco, where the former will report for duty as civilian assistant radio engineer with the signal corps.

—The marriage of Miss Allie Bigworth, only daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. Bigworth, U. S. N., and Mrs. Sigworth, to Mr. Oliver White Stone, of Memphis, Tenn., occurred on Wednesday, December 29, noon in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C. The bride was given away by Dr. Following the ceremony the bride's mother entertained a wedding breakfast party in the private dining room of the Hotel Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Stone left on the 5:30 p. m. motor trip to Florida. They will make their home in Memphis, Tenn., where a niece of Colonel F. D. Ludebridge, U. S. Army, retired.

—Lieutenant Gerald L. Schelky, U. S Navy, and Mrs. Schelky announce the birth of a daughter, Gerald Ann, at San Francisco, Calif., on December 11.

—Colonel and Mrs. John R. Bennet, who are established for the winter at Chevy Chase, have as Christmas guests their son and daughter-in-law, John R. Bennet, II, S. Army, and Mr. Hiram Bennet; their niece, Miss Bennet, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Midshipman Louis D Stark, Col. and Mrs. Bennet entertained at the Army-Navy reception given at supper for the young visitors who are in the house, and for the Presidents and Mrs. Wilson's guests, both of whom made their debut at Wardman Park Hotel a few days ago.

—A son, Burwell Hayden Clarke, jr., was born to Captain Burwell H. Clarke, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Clarke at the Marine barracks, naval station, Key West, Fla., on December 10.

—Lieutenant and Mrs. John Shinkwin, of Newport, R. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Shinkwin, to Lieutenant Maurice R. Pierce, U. S. Navy, commanding officer of the submarine S-48, now stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, were married at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, June 23, 1920, at Somerville, Mass., by Rev. Francis J. Butler, the pastor of the bride. Miss Mary Shinkwin is the sister of Mrs. Shinkwin, a sister of the bride, and the best man was Captain Frank Pierce, brother of the bride. They were married in the reserve army. The bride was attired in a gown of white crepe de chine. She wore a picture hat of white and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and bride roses. The maid of honor wore a yellow silk with lace, and a black and gold picture hat. Her bouquet was of yellow roses. The ushers at the church were Charles F. Shinkwin and Frank J. Shinkwin, brothers of the bride. Miss Shinkwin graduated from Annapolis, of the class of 1918. He was born in Portland, Me. After a short wedding tour the bridal couple will reside at San Pedro, Calif. During the war the bride was a yeoman (F) attached to the Charleston Navy Yard and for some months she has made her home at 13 Thurston street, Somerville.

—A wedding of interest to both New York and Washington society occurred Saturday afternoon, December 11, at the Church of the Covenant, when Mrs. Louise Redmond De Haven and Major Charles Dowling Williams, U. S. Army, were married, the Rev. Charles Wood officiating. Mrs. De Haven has for many years prominent in New York and Brooklyn society, and here for the past few months been residing in Washington at the Wardman Park Hotel. Major Williams was a lieutenant attached to the Charleston Navy Yard and for some months she has made her home at 13 Thurston street, Somerville.

—A wedding of interest to both New York and Washington society occurred Saturday afternoon, December 11, at the Church of the Covenant, when Mrs. Louise Redmond De Haven and Major Charles Dowling Williams, U. S. Army, were married, the Rev. Charles Wood officiating. Mrs. De Haven has for many years prominent in New York and Brooklyn society, and here for the past few months been residing in Washington at the Wardman Park Hotel. Major Williams was a lieutenant attached to the Panama Canal Zone at Panama. Recently the Army as lodge observers and served two years in France. The wedding was a very quiet one and Major and Mrs. Williams left immediately afterwards for their new post at Camp Travis, San Antonio.

—Lieutenant Commander G. A. Rood, U. S. Navy, has returned to his ship, the Utah, after spending the holidays at Oak View, Cleveland Park, with Mrs. Rood.

—General and Mrs. William Mitchell gave an informal tea at their home in Rhode Island avenue Wednesday night. With the exception of a few debutantes their guests included only the air service.

—General and Mrs. H. M. Lord will be at home on New Year's day from 4 to 8 at the Ontario

—There will be a class supper and reunion of the class of 1907, U. S. Naval Academy, at the Southern Hotel, Baltimore, Md., at 8 p. m., January 15, 1921. A

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments



JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
S. W. Cor. Conn. Ave. and Eye St., Washington, D. C.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 18 years.

Westinghouse
Marine Equipment
Impulse Turbine Propulsion Machinery and a complete line of auxiliary equipment for shipboard and shipyard
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special Pacific Coast Representative
Hunt, Mirk & Co., Inc.
San Francisco

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1311 F Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
140-151 West 38th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home in the New Ebbitt.
G. F. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Makers Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

Financial Advances
on short notice to Army and Navy officers active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.
WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York

large attendance is assured. All members of the class who will attend are requested to notify Commander G. H. Bowdey, U. S. Navy, Naval Academy, as soon as practicable.

Digitized by Google

—Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Page, jr., and William Tracy Page are visiting their mother and family at 1729 Q street, northwest.

—Lieutenant Foster J. Tate, 26th field artillery, U. S. Army, and Miss Margaret Wright Parker were married at Louisville, Ky., on December 27, 1920, in St. Louis Bertrands Church, the Rev. Father Honan, pastor, officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her father. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Louise Moran, of Louisville, Ky. The bridegroom was attended by Lieutenant Montague of the 1st division. Immediately after the wedding ceremony a wedding breakfast was served in the home of the bride, covers being laid for the immediate family and friends of the bride and groom. After the wedding Lieutenant and Mrs. Tate left for a brief wedding trip to Washington and New York, after which they will be at home to their friends at Camp Jackson, S. C. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Parker of 1910 S. 3rd street, Louisville, Ky., and always been very popular in Kentucky society. Lieutenant Tate is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Theo Tate, of Eunice, La., and a graduate of the class of '18 of the Millitary Academy. He was formerly stationed at Camp Taylor, Ky., and is very well kny n in Louisville. Louisville papers state that the bride wore a brown duvet de laine coat-suit with ba. ermine trimmings and a hat to match. Her flowers were a corsage of orchids and Ophelia roses.

NAVY MUTUAL AID STILL BOOMING.

The following is a list of officers who have joined the Navy Mutual Aid Association since the last list was published:

Lieut. F. M. Sherrill, Lieut. Wm. H. Munn, Capt. Edward R. Fenner, Lieut. H. A. N. Bruckshaw, Lieut. Comdr. John D. Jones, Boat. Wm. A. Murphy, Lieut. Warren L. Greff, Lieut. John G. Bain, Lieut. Frank H. Lemon, Lieut. Comdr. John V. McAlpin, Pay Clerk Jos. A. Frayne, Lieut. Comdr. Frank Hinkrichel, Boat. Herbert S. Kennedy, Lieut. Starr H. Lloyd, Pharm. Charles D. McAllister, Ensign Wm. C. Robinson, Lieut. Chas. O. Sandstrom (M. C. D. S.), Lieut. William S. Hector, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Boone, Ensign A. A. Webb, Lieut. J. N. Hartman, Lieut. Jesse S. Culp, Lieut. Francis P. Field, Lieut. Harold A. Badger, Lieut. Landell C. K. Kemp, Lieut. Comdr. L. Wilcox, Ensign Earl H. Van tinder, Lieut. Julius J. Mullit, Lieut. Harry T. Smith, Lieut. Jas. Clinton H. Havill, Lieut. Percy R. Abrams, Lieut. Earl Richison, Ensign Arnold R. Perkins, Lieut. Raymond F. Tyler, Capt. Donald Curtis, Lieut. Geo. D. Mott and Tyler, Capt. Donald Curtis, Lieut. Geo. E. Mott, Gunner Curry E. Eason, First Lieut. Wm. S. Graham, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Donelson, Carp. L. M. Lyons, Chief Gunner W. S. Mayo, Second Lieut. S. W. Jeter, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. C. H. Jernigan, Lieut. F. B. McDonnell and Second Lieut. H. Markell, U. S. M. C.

The benefit is now over $4,000, and will soon be $5,000.

GENERAL O'RYAN DECLINES POST.

Secretary Baker has the names of several National Guard officers under consideration for the post of chief of the militia bureau of the War Department, but said this week he had reached no decision as to whom he would recommend to the President.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the 27th Division, New York National Guard, during the war, will not be the appointee, it is understood, although his name has been mentioned frequently for the post. General O'Ryan is understood not to desire the appointment.

Under the Army organization act, the President may nominate as head of the militia bureau, with the rank and pay of a major general, a member of the National Guard above the rank of major, who also is a member of the officers' reserve corps, the office to be available after December 31. Hitherto the post has always been filled by a Regular Army officer.

HONOR MRS. DEWEY.

Following a custom of several years' standing, Secretary Daniels, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and Secretary Woodbury, Admiral R. E. Coontz, the chiefs of the Navy bureaus, and the members of the Naval Advisory board called upon Mrs. George Dewey, widow of the late admiral, to commemorate the admiral's birthday anniversary, which occurred December 26th.

Following are the officers who accompanied the secretary besides those mentioned:

Major General John A. Lejeune, U. S. Marine Corps; Rear Admirals Charles W. Fox, Civil Engineer Washington, Charles McVay, jr., David W. Taylor, Robert S. Griffin, Samuel McGowan, Edward R. Stitt, George C. Clark, Chief Constructor Samuel M. Mayo, W. L. Rodgers, Joseph Strasse, A. I. Long, and R. H. Jackson, Colonels Lincoln Karmany and Percival C. C. Lucas, and Commanders Forde A. Todd, George M. Bassett, M. S. Mitchell, and Wm. H. Allen.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT SPECIALISTS.

The War Department has decided that officers who, under section 2, G. O. 26, W. D., as amended by section 2, G. O. 41, are charged with responsibility for offering changes in the system of grading and rating enlisted men when necessary to conform to the new order may delegate to proper subordinates authority to authorize or approve the specialists' ratings of enlisted men of the sixth and seventh grades. It was also decided and the decision will be announced for any of the classes which became effective from July 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920, that may not be given effect for pay purpose as of a date anterior to the date of the order announcing such specialist rating.

COAST DEFENSE PHOTOS.

The Secretary of War has decided that aerial photographs and photographic mosaics of coast defenses of the United States whose publication in the interests of peace are not for general distribution. They are to be kept in the secret files in charge of the responsible heads of unauthorized persons. The chief of air service will direct the distribution of negatives when advised by the chief of engineers that they have served their purpose and are no longer needed.

REENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

The War Department has authorized in the command in Germany, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Canal Zone the reenlistment in the grade of private only for special assignment to organizations in the United States the enlisted men of those commands refusing reenlistment in their commands, and to allow reenlistment will receive furloughs in accordance with existing orders.



Send for McCutcheon's January Sale Book

Twenty-four pages of remarkable values

Reg. Trade Mark

We have planned that this January Sale shall be the most important of any in our long experience.

By careful and foresighted buying all through the war years we have been able to keep our Household Linen prices an average of about 20% to 25% below current market prices. Recent reductions in Belfast Manufacturers' prices therefore only bring their prices to the level at which we have been offering our goods for some time.

But in order to do our part in helping to bring prices back to normal and to meet present conditions and demands, we shall make reductions during January on our Household Linens from these already moderate prices—*amounting in many cases to 33 1-3 per cent.*

We make these reductions with the full realization that it may be impossible for us to replace the goods offered at the same prices.

The range of goods on which these reductions are made is so wide that all may find what they want.

The special catalogue No. 26, giving detailed descriptions and prices of Household Linens, as well as special values in other departments, will be mailed upon request.

James McCutcheon & Company

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets, New York

OIL SHORTAGE SERIOUS.

"The United States produces 61 per cent of the world's supply of oil, but we are consuming more than we produce, and our imports from Mexico this year will be 140,000,000 barrels," said Secretary Daniels recently. "It is estimated that all the oil will be exhausted in 17 years. This makes it all the more important for the Navy to conserve its oil reserves. Not a week passes but fresh pressure to tap oil reserves and the demand for turning these reserves over to private operation increases. The Navy Department, in answer to all appeals, has the answer of John Paul Jones, 'I have begun to fight.' And in the future this demand will increase, and the arguments will be plausible, but it has cost too much grim determination to hold on to them for the Navy to permit any plan to let this resource of the Navy to be diverted. As long as I am Secretary of the Navy, I will never consent to the use of any part of the naval oil reserve, and as long as I live in public or private life I will continue to serve notice upon the opposition the well-organized determination to obtain these reserves.

"What is the present duty of our country with reference to oil? It is, first of all, to recognize that coal and water-power should be more and more utilized on industrial plants ashore and on railroads and the oil held for ocean carriers and the Navy. If the future oil supply is as small as many believe, why should not the government control the distribution of oil so as to insure that its merchant ships and naval ships, practically all of them, shall never be found impotent because of the only fuel which can insure their superiority?

"We have been wasteful of our resources. Coal and oil and water-power constitute the base of national prosperity and international commerce and should be safeguarded by the nation. Just as the use of coal and water-power shall be nationalized and their ownership and distribution be regulated for the good of all and not permitted to be controlled by those who have not been free from profiteering, I believe that the ownership of God-created essentials should belong to all the people, that they should be used for national needs, that private owners should be justly compensated, but that steps should be taken by which wasteful production, large sale broad to the injury of America and profiteering upon private and industrial consumers shall be ended.

"The extravagant use day should end—as the folly of the earlier days when these prime necessities were left unregulated to our lasting injury. Whether the government shall buy and carry on production of coal, oil and water-power, or regulate their production, distribution and price, is a question of pressing importance. Certainly the government cannot sit still and permit continued profiteering and waste. It must make a way or find one to guarantee to industry, our merchant marine and the Navy an adequate and continued supply of these prime necessities. Government regulation of the price of oil, coal and water-power should therefore be based a government policy as regulation of railroads, express and telegraph rates. It is necessary to conserve as to coal and oil, because they are of limited supply and the world is threatened with the peril of their exhaustion.

ARMY QUALIFICATION PAY.

Section 3, G. O. 64, W. D., has been rescinded, and the following has been substituted: Any enlisted man who is receiving additional pay for qualification as marksman, sharpshooter, expert rifleman, master gunner, first-class gunner, gun pointer, gun commander, observer (second class), chief planter, chief loader, pilotter, observer (first class), or cesemate electrician who is transferred to the detached enlisted men's list and assigned in duties closely allied to those performed by him in the organization from which transferred will continue to draw the additional pay of the qualification for which qualified. Any man of the detached E. M. list actually engaged upon duties requiring the maintenance of proficiency in duties such as are indicated by these qualifications will be authorized to fire or to be examined for such qualifications and will be entitled to the additional pay on the qualification attained in accordance with the existing regulations. The decision as to whether the soldier's duties are closely allied to those performed by him in the organization from which transferred and as to the subsequent duties requiring maintenance of proficiency and the necessary authorization to make qualification possible within the command or of this paragraph will be made by the department or corps area commander upon the recommendation of the soldier's local commanding officer.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment — Strictest Privacy
W. B. HOFHEIMER COMPANY, Incorporated
120-121 Nat. Bank of Com. St., Norfolk, Va.

Digitized by Google

Lerch's

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

Telephone Main 2022 and 2023

DYERS AND CLEANERS

Established forty years

Quick service to Army and Navy persons

826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph

There is the fastest and find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.

BLACKISTONE

FLORISTS 1436 & 2 St. N.W. Washington, D. C.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

BAIRD.—At Annapolis, Md., December 13, 1920, to Lieutenant Lee Wallace Baird, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Baird, a son, Robert Lee.

CAUTHEN.—At Coldenia, Mississippi, December 4, 1920, to Lieutenant and Mrs. Cauthen, 5th U. S. infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Cauthen a daughter, Ann Bayard.

CLARKE.—At the marine barracks, Key West, Fla., December 26, 1920, to Captain Harwell H. Clarke, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Clarke a son, Burwell Hayden Clarke, jr.

DE SAUSSURE.—At Fort Clark, Texas, December 8, 1920, to Lieutenant Edward Young de Saussure, 10th U. S. cavalry, and Mrs. de Saussure a son, Herman Charles.

IVES.—At Washington D. C., November 22, 1920, to Lieutenant Joseph S. Ives, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Ives a son, Joseph Semmes Ives, jr.

LANG.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, December 4, 1920, to Major C. D. Lang, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Lang a son.

LIGHTLE.—At San Francisco, Calif., November 14, 1920, to Lieutenant Commander Charles E. Lightle, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Lightle a daughter, Sally Taylor.

OSTERHOUT.—At Fort Lewis, Wash., December 13, 1920, to Major H. H. Osterhout, jr., U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Osterhout a son.

SAVAGE.—At Easley, S. C., December 26, 1920, to Captain H. C. Savage, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Savage a son, Harry Clifton.

SCHENCK.—At San Francisco, Calif., December 11, 1920, to Lieutenant Gerald L. Schenck, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Schenck a daughter, Nancy Jane.

SHAW.—At Washington, D. C., December 26, 1920, to Commander Alexander Shaw, jr., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Shaw a son, Alexander Shaw, 3d.

SMITH.—At Fort Sill, Okla., December 15, 1920, to Lieutenant Robert B. Smith, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Smith a daughter, Winafred.

STENCHFIELD.—At Washington, D. C., November 13, 1920, to Lieutenant Commander H. M. Stenhouse, medical corps, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Stenhouse a daughter, Caroline Grace.

MARRIED.

CLARKE—MORRISSEY.—At Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., December 22, 1920, Captain William L. Clarke, U. S. Marine Corps, and Miss Mary Morrissey (Maud Morrissey).

DRESEL—HARRISON.—At Washington, D. C., December 24, 1920, Major John Nesmith Gresly, general staff, U. S. Army, and Miss Marian Chapman Haborn.

HODGES—JONES.—At Norfolk, Conn., December 23, 1920, by the Rev. William Smedley, brigadier general Henry C. Hodges, jr., U. S. Army, and Mrs. Carrie Hart Gracey-Jones.

HUTCHESINGS—ADAMS.—At Kansas City, Mo., December 11, 1920, Lieutenant George E. Hutchesings, cavalry, U. S. Army, and Miss Louise Gay Val Adams.

KOENIG—SMITH.—At Galveston, Texas, December 14, 1920, Lieutenant Theodore Koenig, U. S. Army, and Miss Laura Helen Smith.

MARCHMAN—KEYMOUR.—At Washington, D. C., December 23, 1920, Captain Daniel William Macmarchmark, U. S. Army, and Miss Mary Hyde Seymour.

MARTINEK—CHURICK.—At Washington, D. C., December 25, 1920, Lieutenant Martin Martinek, U. S. Navy, and Miss Victorine A. Curtick.

MOORE—SIGSWORTH.—At Manila, P. I., December 25, 1920, Mr. Oliver Wade Moore, and Miss Alice Sigsworth, daughter of the late Captain John Moore Sigsworth, 1 S. Army, and Mrs. Sigsworth, and nephew of Colonel H. O. Sigsworth, U. S. Army, retired.

PIGOTT—SHINKWIN.—At Somerville, Mass., December 29, 1920, Lieutenant Commander Maurice H. Percy, U. S. Navy, and Miss Ruth Shinkwin.

TATE—PARKER.—At Louisville, Ky., December 27, 1920, Lieutenant Foster Gaines Tate, U. S. Infantry, U. S. Army, and Miss Margaret Parker.

WILLIAMS—DICKINSON.—At Washington, D. C., December 29, 1920, Major Charles Redding Williams, U. S. Army, and Miss Louise Robertson De Haven.

DIED.

CLAVES.—At Annapolis, Md., December 26, 1920, Commodore John Eccleston Craven, U. S. Navy, retired, age 62 years, father of Lieutenant Commander Francis E. Craven, U. S. Navy, Lieutenant S. Wyman and Frederick H. Craven, Interned in the Naval Academy Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.

OSTERHOUT.—At Fortin Island, S. C., December 18, 1920, infant son of Major H. H. Osterhout, jr., U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Osterhout.

LANGLEY.—At Washington, D. C., December 19, 1920, Mrs. Mary Langley, granddaughter of Captain Donald Langley Dutton coast artillery, U. S. Army.

RODNEY.—At Winchester, Va., December 29, 1920, aged 72 years Mr. Joseph Rodney, father of Mrs. Whiteside, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Warren W. Whiteside, U. S. Army.

RIPLEY.—At San Antonio, Tex., December 12, 1920, Colonel Henry L. Ripley, U. S. Army, retired.

ROBE.—At San Diego, Calif., December 9, 1920, Mr. Harvey Otis Robe, son of the late Brigadier General Charles F. Robe, U. S. Army.

ULMAN.—At Hingham, Mass., December 26, 1920, aged 78 years, Lizzie Lincoln Tefft Ulman, daughter of the late Henry A. Tefft, and widow of William Curtis Ulman, both of Boston, mother of Mrs. Cowdin, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Bonhomme Cowdin, U. S. Army, retired, and grandmother of Major Lewis Cowdin, jr., U. S. Army, and of Mr. Joseph Nathaniel Greene, of New York, father-in-law of Lieut. Joseph Greene, 5th U. S. Infantry.

WINLOCK.—At Chicago, Ill., December 11, 1920, Helen Infant daughter of Lieutenant Dwight Winlock, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Winlock.

ADMIRAL McGOWAN LEAVES DEPARTMENT.

Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, paymaster general of the navy for the past seven years, was detached from active duty yesterday and formally transferred the duties as chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts to his temporary successor, Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, S. C., who will serve as acting chief of the bureau until a new paymaster general is appointed. Admiral McGowan, in taking leave of his subordinates in the bureau, expressed his high appreciation of their faithfulness and devotion to duty.

The admiral has no plans for the future, but intends to rest for a while, after a strenuous career in charge of the business end of the naval establishment. In a farewell message to his subordinates, he said:

It becomes my painful duty to say goodbye to Sanda, the best place made up of the best people in all the world.

To paraphrase James Lane Allen, I have fought—if not a good fight, at least a hard one. We all have—and the not only the bureau of the navy's business establishment for war but in doing our part throughout the world for the world generally. In straightening things up since hostilities ceased.

We have never failed to meet knowledge, departed from the Sanda slogan:

"If can't be done, send here it is!"

Nor have we yet varied from the principle of spelling "bureau" with a small b and NAVY all in capitals.

I cannot forget how, many years ago, when one distinguished officer was detached and another about to be relieved by another equally distinguished, they were at once put on their mettle to decide upon the most minute details as to the ceremonies attendant upon the transfer. I was a youngster then, and probably the only officer in the bureau at the event. I say this in all sincerity, because the Navy, particularly the supply corps of the Navy, abounds with able men.

And, having exerted every energy of which I am capable toward the end that a part of establishing the work in hand and of helping to produce not a perennial nuisance but a permanent institution, I shall ask for nothing better than the fulfillment of my confident hope that when I am gone the work will never miss me.

Such things worth-while as I have done or helped to do can be left to speak for themselves by my successors in office, whereas my many (unintentional) mistakes would be dug up and magnified by records of their being able to avoid the repetition.

Toward all my successors, however, my sentiment is entirely different. I shall remember them always, and I shall remember that they did by far the greater part of the work. They have done more than half the happiest of my official life. I trust they will remember me as the most considerate superior which I have never tried to be—but as their associate and their counselor, who did his best to assist them but with them for the interests of the United States, which I love with a bold love.

The officers I myself selected—"my" officers, as I love to call them. They know what I think of them.

But to all officers, wherever they may be, that I never even imagined that there could be such unselfish devotion to duty as I have found. I have seen throughout the bureau of supplies and accounts. Indeed, I have seen throughout the naval establishment for the government service as a whole than that before formulating any new rules or rates of pay for civil employees of the various government committees in charge might take a personal and careful look throughout the service for such cases.

If they did this, they would realize—if they never knew it before—that there is no other service employees unselfish and wholehearted devotion to the interests of the United States; people who, not in the exception but as a rule, think first of the work and test of themselves (if, indeed, at all). Feeling as I do, I hope to follow them in the very next year but cease by reason of my leaving.

It is a matter of regret that not one ship and not one naval station at home or abroad ever lacked for anything during the whole of the war, though all the billions of dollars handled by you, not one cent was even accused of getting into the wrong hands. Those are comparatively new figures—indented, and I think the realization of the fact that you are responsible for it all ought to make every one of you happy throughout not only the new year but all the years to follow.

Just a word about myself:

On the 4th instant, and before anything was published as the subject, I distributed my letter, or rather, my next to last) intra-bureau order, advising my association with the bureau and leaving on my own voluntary request—this out of deference to them (and my leaving but the notifications).

I told you then the what. I will tell you now the why.

During the nearly 27 years that I have served as an officer of the Navy, I have been employed on work that was far from routine. The work here has been exceedingly heavy and the responsibility infinitely heavier. So I am tired and I want to rest.

I have no plans. I have no idea where I shall go or what I shall do. But I know that, with the prospect of remaining 14 years more on the active list of the Navy, I should have blocked the promotion of many of the best men that ever wore the uniform of this or any other country (not a few of them senior to me in age though junior to me in rank). By retiring and resigning, I opened the way for the appointment of another rear admiral to the supply corps and also created a vacancy as paymaster general with the rank of rear admiral for a period of four years.

To do this was my plain duty. I have no regrets, I am glad I did it.

I am sincerely sorry to leave my friends, but, when in a few years I look back on my experiences here, I shall try to let my thoughts dwell not on the fact that I had to leave you all but rather on the great good fortune that permitted me the honor and the pleasure and the privilege of serving with you and being one of you.

Goodbye, and God bless you every one.

LOST ARMY BAGGAGE.

The War Department has decided to abolish the unit baggage system of handling. The baggage remaining on hand will be turned over to the effects bureau at Jeffersonville, which will continue to act for an indefinite period, and, upon discontinuance, the effects bureau, with the remaining baggage, will be ordered to Washington. The lost baggage branch will be shipped to the adjutant general's office, as prescribed by Army regulations for all discontinued offices. All correspondence concerning lost baggage should be sent to the A. G. O. should be addressed to the A. G. O., War Department.

IDENTIFIED BY FINGER PRINT.

An unusual identification was made by the naval finger print division this week. A body was found floating in the Potomac River near Quantico, Va., by a bluejacket, but with nothing else to identify it. The hands were badly decomposed, but a finger print impression was possible only of the right thumb, which was partially preserved. A card was sent for identification tag, and, owing to the alongshing-off of the tissues which had occurred in various parts of the corpse, the print was not characteristically clear. A print of the remnants of the right thumb was forwarded to Washington, where it was identified with the finger print card of Aloysius John Jones, a seaman, recruit, who was accidentally drowned from the flagship New Mexico on November 24. The body was given a naval burial in the Mare Island Cemetery.

SITES FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

After any site for fortifications or their accessories has been approved, the chief of engineers of the Army, it is announced by the War Department, will prepare and submit to the quartermaster general of prescribed projects for the purchase of funds for the acquisition of any private property required. Upon the appropriation of funds, the quartermaster general will prepare a formal declaration and will transfer to the jurisdiction of the chief of engineers. The local district engineer officer will then submit to the chief of the quartermaster general to conduct negotiations for outright purchase or by condemnation proceedings. When this is done all the papers will be transmitted through the chief of engineers to the quartermaster general for disposition. As soon as title to the land has passed to the U. S. jurisdiction, it will be transferred to the chief of engineers by the quartermaster general.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. Y. Z.—Retired officers below the rank of colonel may obtain additional rank by active duty after reaching the age of 64.

C. T. F., Lamberton, Minn.—Your case is now before the board on confirmation awaiting action. The board is now considering the promotion of reserve officers for confirmation and disposing of them as rapidly as practicable.

J. H. M.—Company F, 15th Infantry, was in Cuba from November 28, 1898, to October 26, 1899. Service in the Philippines begins with arrival there prior to 4th of July and ends with last port of call on leaving.

N. Y. Z.—A retired officer of the Army below the rank of colonel may obtain additional rank by active duty after reaching the age of 64 years.

LINK-OF-DUTY CASE.

In the case of Private R. J. McDonald, company F, 11th infantry, accidentally shot and killed while hunting, it seems that he was a w. o. l. at the time and that the shooting occurred while he was purely accidental. It is held by the War Department as not the result of willful misconduct.

LEWANDOS

AMERICAS GREATEST

CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops

284 Boylston street 37 Temple Place
20 State Street 70 Summer Street

Brookline	Albany	Worcester
Cambridge	Salem	New Haven
Watertown	Fall River	Waltham
Malden	New Bedford	Lowell
Fitchburg	Newport	Springfield
Providence	Lynn	Waterbury
Bridgeport	Manchester	Philadelphia

and 10 West 45th Street New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1829

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Digitized by Google

IN CONGRESS

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported in the House on December 20 and carried, among other items, appropriations amounting to $21,346,281.47 for the War Department. This is a decrease of practically $10,000,000 from the estimates submitted to Congress. The principal elimination was the project for construction of barracks and quarters for the Army in the United States and Alaska, for which $36,000,000 was estimated for the next year. There was also eliminated the item for buildings necessary for accommodating the Army stationed in the Canal Zone, amounting to $8,128,415. The bill carries an appropriation of $2,000,000 for construction at Rock Island, a reduction of $2,811,000 from the estimates.

The committee recommended $3,372,240 for the Coast Guard, a decrease of $5,382,640 from the estimates. The amount carried in the bill for this service is $120,000 less than appropriated for the present fiscal year.

The art to increase the efficiency of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, approved May 18, 1920, is reflected in this bill as to the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service. Under the terms of that act the personnel of those services receive the same pay and allowances as the personnel of the Army and Navy, and it has been necessary to increase the appropriations for the pay regulations of those services covering pay and allowances.

In his remarks to the House on December 20, Chairman Good, among other things, said:

To bring about that result [which is necessary to eliminate entirely some of the big projects of the appropriation], we have omitted the entire shipbuilding item $46,000,000, for building military camps in the United States. The committee has agreed to report a building policy for permanent buildings. They desire to divide the United States into zones, and to start a building program each year for three years until the program for $46,000,000 for this year is carried out. It is the intention of the general staff to recommend to the temporary buildings used for training purposes substantially all members of any zone, that is, to erect, built at an expenditure of $1,000 per man, a number of buildings to replace permanent building within this zone plan, and to complete the building program for a time at the building prices at which they are built. The committee has appropriated what it has not already, in refusing to make the appropriation, to use money for military necessities of the year.

We have no opinion as to whether or not it is necessary under Army reorganization legislation to proceed along this line. But we do know that if that plan is to be adopted it is necessary that it be adopted and to adopt it and commence work upon it. Before there is an appropriation there must be authorization, and should look into the plan and make an authorization if it approves.

When Secretary Baker was asked how much it would take to complete the program of building, he said he did not know, but, finally, when asked whether it would run a billion dollars, he said he was informed by one general who accompanied him that his opinion was that the cost to complete the program would be $800,000,000 or $900,000,000.

Until matters of that kind are more thoroughly discussed in Congress, until Congress has the opportunity that it should not postpone to hear and to consider and discuss big problems like this, a problem that will involve in the history of the country more than one thirtieth of the total national debt, it seems to me that the committee are only temporizing when they bring in a unanimous opinion of that committee—ought not to inaugurate such a building program at this moment. Therefore, we have carried nothing for that purpose. If in the future Congress should decide on something be done along this line, there will be ample time to commence building program along lines finally agreed upon. * * *

I do not believe to encouraging deficiency appropriations as a rule. The subcommittee frequently are confronted within a few days with a very large deficiency for the Army, Navy, and other services.

You, gentlemen, will recall that in the last Congress we appropriated for an Army of 175,000 men. Now, we made authorization for an Army of 175,000 men. Now, instead of limiting the use of the $240,000,000 appropriated by the appropriation bill, the Secretary of War, accompanied, by the second in command of the general staff, conceived it to be his duty to increase the Army up to 280,000 men, the law which he violated by his order to increase it under the general law. He cast aside the provisions of the Army appropriation bill and as I am told that he expects to increase the size of the Army to 280,000 for one year at the cost of $240,000,000.

Mr. Blanton: Are you going to let him do it?

Mr. Good: Well, there is going to be the Secretary of War just as much as he is mine, and a little bit more so.

Mr. Blanton: But we have not got the power to stop him?

Mr. Good: I do not know whether we have or not, but if I had my way I would stop him right now. And then it is reported would contain a provision that he should not take on a single additional soldier and that he should not add a single new man to the Army, and that he should demobilize as rapidly as he could the men of this Army down to the size that Congress said it should be for the year.

If you gentlemen will look at the Congressional Record you will find that the War Department has already sent in nominations for officers for confirmation for an Army of 280,000 men, of which nearly all of those nominations are confirmed, you will have 14,000 officers, or officers for an Army of 280,000 men when Congress intended to appropriate for an Army of less than 150,000 men, and, while I have not time to explain and the splendid training of 4,000,000 men in the late war, it does seem to me that if Congress has any duty it will not provide in the Army bill for an Army in excess of 165,000 men, and I should rather see 165,000 men. We might as well have some of these men at work.

ANOTHER TRANSFER OF COAST GUARD.

The bill (H. 15421) to bring about the more effective coordination of the activities of departments contains the following provision:

That the Coast Guard, and all personnel thereof, be, and the same, is hereby transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Commerce, to remain henceforth under the jurisdiction of the latter.

COAST GUARD APPROPRIATIONS.

The sundry civil appropriation bill carries 19,012,910 for the Coast Guard, in addition to $200,000 for repairs to cutters, of $137,000 less than appropriated for the present fiscal year. The estimates submitted to Congress called for $14,325,580 "chairman flood, of the House appropriations committee, stated that the purpose of the committee to keep up the existing establishment of officers and men for the next year without expanding. There are 246 commissioned officers, 518 warrant officers, and 2,384 enlisted men. Commodore Reynolds is the highest officer that it would reach. By keeping up more vessels because of lack of personnel. The appropriation was made for aviation, but Commodore Reynolds was questioned as to the present establishment and how money is obtained to run it. He said the committee the Navy Department had turned over six airplanes, without men, and operating expenses of $2,500 per month were charged to various appropriations for the service. A commissioned officer, 12 warrant officers, and 30 enlisted men are assigned to this duty.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Secretary of the Treasury Houston on Monday told the Senate finance committee that enactment of the soldier bill for bonuses for former service men would cost the government approximately $1,500,000,000, and that the Treasury would be against a "wall" as to methods of obtaining revenue to meet such an outlay.

Representative Foss of Ohio, in discussing the work of the Congressional Library in the House on December 19, paid the following tribute to the surgeon general's library, in distinctly the finest collection of books of that character in the world, and is housed in the world, and it is housed in rather a shabby building. I think there ought to be an appropriation to house that library, for if it were lost it could not be duplicated.

Representative Mann of Illinois on Tuesday objected to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12686) to advance Captain Benjamin C. Berry to the permanent rank of major, and the bill (H. R. 412) to transfer Frederick W. Rockwell, U. S. Navy, to the retired list, U. S. Navy, temporary lieutenant, U. S. Navy, to temporary lieutenant, U. S. Navy.

The House on Tuesday passed a bill awarding a medal of honor to Chief Gunner Robert Leonard Owen, U. S. Navy, in recognition of the extraordinary heroism displayed on board the submarine F-4 when that vessel occurred in the after-turret of the U. S. S. Missouri on April 14, 1920.

Senator Wadsworth proposed legislation authorizing the President to dispose of certain arms and ammunition seized in connection with the smuggling of arms into the Mexican border, where the owner thereof is unknown or the property is non-explainable, and for a period of one year prior to such offer for sale.

Consideration of the bill (H. R. 2865) to authorize the President to appoint Thomas Bigelow Lawrence, to place him on the retired list of the Army as a lieutenant general was objected to by Representative Madden, of Illinois, on December 27.

NOT A LAWYER BUT AN UNDERTAKER NEEDED.

A reply given by Representative Dent McSwean, paymaster general of the Navy, this week to a local attorney, who interceded in behalf of a contractor, reminded another of the story stating the abhorrence of the heaven of supplies and accounts to its policy of requiring full compliance on the part of contractors doing business with the Navy. His letter constituting the advice of the attorney and of the contractor reads as follows:

Navy Department,
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,

My Dear Mr. ——: In compliance with the request contained in your December 19 letter to me personally and with great care gone over the entire record in the case of Mr. ——, Post Office Box ——, No. 46648 for the delivery of coke at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

As I think I jokingly remarked to you on the occasion of your first visit here in connection with this matter, most contractors engage an attorney entirely too late, pinning themselves firmly in that class of patients who call the doctor when they are dead or actually need in the undertaker.

But I am quite interested in the least when I say that it is a genuine pleasure to all hands in the bureau of supplies and accounts when you or any other attorney of your type call too few and are taken a case at any stage of the proceedings, it being of course never too late to settle a dispute provided that the settlement be right.

Such being the fact, I wish I could have found that your client had sufficient qualities on his side to enable me to decide his cause even more favorably than in the original decision of which you were advised November 13, 1922.

The more I look into the case, however, the more convinced I become that the settlement already made is as liberal as could possibly be made with due regard to the government's rights.

Indeed I think the —— Coke Company ought to feel that it has been favored with the very favorable light in which you have been able to present their case to this department, and that consequently they came out as well as they did.

Assuring you once more that it would gratify me much both personally and officially if I could properly do otherwise than simply confirm my previous action I am yours faithfully,

Samuel McIlwain, Paymaster General of the Navy.

KEEP YOUR CAPITAL IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

THERE IS NO SAFER CITY FOR YOUR MONEY THAN WASHINGTON
THERE IS NO BETTER BANK IN WASHINGTON than

The Washington Loan and Trust Company

MAIN OFFICE
900-902 F St. N. W.

Resources
$14,000,000

In the heart of the downtown district

BRANCH OFFICE
618-20th St.N.W.

Opposite State, War and Navy Building

WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON "BANKING-BY-MAIL"

COLONEL GEORGE C. RICKARDS APPOINTED CHIEF OF MILITIA BUREAU.

The nomination of Colonel George Calfine Rickards, officers' reserve corps, National Guard of Pennsylvania, to be chief of the militia bureau, with the rank of major general, has been sent to the Senate.

Colonel Rickards is a veteran of both the Spanish and world wars and is an officer of the highest character. His loyalty and service during that of an National Guard officer now in active service. Colonel Rickards has been on active duty with the War Department general staff, having been called to active duty and detailed as an additional member of the general staff corps on July 16, 1920.

During his service Colonel Rickards has received many commendations and citations. During the world war he also was commended by his brigade commander for a distinguished service medal and by his division commander for a distinguished service cross. He was decorated by General Pershing and has recently been commended by the commanding general of the corps area, on his work in connection with the recent allotment under the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920, of National Guard troops to corps areas and states.

PLANS FOR R. O. T. C. CAMPS FOR THE YEAR 1923.

The War Department has issued instructions to corps area commanders outlining the plan to be followed in establishing reserve officers' training corps camps for the year 1923.

The camps are to be conducted by the corps area commanders and will be located as follows:

Infantry Camps.

One in each corps area.

Field Artillery Camps.

Camp Knox, Ky.—For the basic field artillery units from throughout the United States.

Coast Artillery Camps.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.—For cavalry units in 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th corps areas.

Presidio of Monterey, Calif.—For cavalry units of the 7th, 8th, and 9th corps areas.

Fort Sill, Okla.—For Coast Artillery Corps Camps

Fort Monroe, Va.—For coast artillery units of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th corps areas and from Washington, Delaware, and Maryland.

Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.—For coast artillery units of the 7th, 8th, and 9th corps areas with the exception of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Camp Eustis, Va.—For Air Corps Camps.

Camp Humphreys, Va.—For engineering units from throughout the United States.

Signal Corps Camp.

Camp Alfred Vail, N. J.—For signal corps units from throughout the United States.

Motor Transport Corps.

Camp Holabird, Md.—For motor transport units in 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th corps areas

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.—For motor transport corps for 8th and 9th corps units.

Chemical Warfare Camp.

Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.—For ordnance units from throughout the United States.

Junior Division Camps

Selected non-R. O. T. C. junior division R. O. T. C. units to essentially military schools and in educational institutions of collegiate grade. Junior division units will be authorized to attend infantry R. O. T. C. camps.

Selected members of junior division R. O. T. C. in other educational institutions will be authorized to attend training camps organized under the provisions of sections 37, 47 (d), and 55, June 4, 1916.

Instructions concerning these camps will be furnished at a later date.

The camps will cover a six weeks' period from about the middle of June to the middle of July. The camps will open will be announced later.

Information concerning the establishment of air service camps and medical, veterinary, and dental corps camps will be furnished later.

The success of the R. O. T. C. camps last summer presages a larger attendance in 1923.

TRANSFER OF M. T. COMPANIES.

Motor transport companies Nos. 22 and 27 will be relieved from further duty and station in Washington and with Captain Chalmers Dale Q. M. C., in command, will be ordered by mail to Camp Benning, Ga., for permanent station and duty.

Digitized by Google

Catalogs mailed on request
Campaign ribbons supplied

Uniforms AND Equipments
FOR
Naval Officers

Ed. H. Hutchins Co.
TAILORS
163 Atlantic St. Norfolk, Va.

THE NAVY.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

December 22.

Lieut. Comdr. A. D. Bernhard, Radford; to bureau of ordnance.

Lieut. Comdr. R. Maxwell (D. C.), Mississippi; to training station, San Francisco, Calif.

Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Nevitt (M. C.), naval hospital, League Island, Pa.; to hospital.

Asst. Engr. H. G. Bunker; to connection with fitting out Stan and on board when commissioned.

Asst. Surg. George Lowry, died at hospital in Pola, Austria, December 7.

Capt. Al. Clarke, died November 10

December 23.

Lieut. (jg. C.) C. F. Behrens (M. C.), naval training station, Great Lakes; to instruction at Naval Medical School, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. M. S. Bennison, bureau of ordnance; to connection with fitting out Mount Vernon and on board as fire control officer when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Comfort, bureau of ordnance; to Utah as navigator

Lieut. (jg. C.) A. J. Beasaunia (M. C.), naval hospital, Charleston, s. c.; to instruction at Naval Medical School, Washington.

Lieut. C. D. Fisher (M. C.), navy supply depot, South Brooklyn, N. Y.; to Pyoma.

Lieut. Comdr. P. F. Foster, Tennessee. to San Francisco as executive officer.

Lieut. H. L. Foubercoune (M. C.), naval hospital, New Orleans; to instruction at Naval Medical School, Washington.

Lieut. (jg. D.) Gibbs (M. C.), Naval Medical School, Washington; to naval hospital, Charleston.

Ensn. J. Hill, Reidelink, to Hancock.

Lieut. (jg. C.) G. Jenkins, bureau of ordnance, to Tennessee.

Lieut. (jg. C.) Johnson (M. C.), Naval Medical School, Washington; to naval hospital, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. H. W. Johnson (C. C.), navy yard, New York; to public works officer, naval station, Guantanamo.

Ens. W. K. Jones, Savannah; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (jg. C.) W. H. Perry (M. C.), naval hospital, Hampton Roads; to instruction at Naval Medical School, Washington.

Comdr. C. S. Post, navy recruiting station, Chicago; to reserve destroyer division, based on San Diego, Calif., for assignment.

Ens. P. R. Sterling, Savannah, to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet, for assignment.

Carp. W. P. Sullivan, naval training station, Great Lakes; to instruction at Yorktown.

Lieut. (jg.) B. L. Spoutz (M. C.), naval hospital, Washington; to instruction, Naval Medical School, Washington.

Lieut. (jg. C.) G. W. Wilson (M. C.), naval hospital, Great Lakes; to instruction, Naval Medical School, Washington.

December 24.

Ens. H. M. Dyer, Bancroft; to Edsall.

Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Raftery (S. C.), bureau of supplies and accounts; Navy Department; to aid and financial adviser to Rear Admiral Oman, governor of Virgin Islands.

Lieut. W. F. Hawthorn, R. S., New York; to training station, Great Lakes.

Lieut. R. D. Mackey, marine barracks, Quantico, to 5th regiment, marines, Haiti.

Lieut. (jg.) L. D. Riggs (M. C.), naval hospital, Puget Sound; to bureau of medicine and surgery, Navy Department, for instruction at Naval Medical School.

Lieut. W. T. Smart, Sandoval, Illinois.

Lieut. (jg. C.) C. Townsegrand (M. C.), naval hospital, Mare Island; to bureau of medicine and surgery, Navy Department, for instruction at Naval Medical School.

Lieut. (jg.) F. F. Martin, Eagle No. 38; to Baltimore

Lieut. H. L. Kalen (D. C.), Missoula; to Mississippi.

Lieut. (jg.) Ritchie, Edsall; to Hancock.

Lieut. W. T. Moynau, naval prison, Portsmouth; to Adaline Station.

December 27.

Ens. L. K. Barry, R. S. San Francisco; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. Admiral A. P. Niblack, naval attache, American Embassy, London; to observe naval war forces, operating in European waters.

Lieut. (jg. C.) W. Brown, Williamson; to Bancroft.

Lieut. G. K. Calhoun, corps of professors of mathematics, bureau of engineering, Navy Department; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty in connection with building.

Lieut. Comdr. A. D. Deony, commander, destroyer division 11; to Bethlehem Steel Company, Philadelphia, fitting out La Valette, and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. (jg. C.) W. Dennis, naval dispensary, Washington; to command naval hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

Asst. C. D. Edmonds, Case; to King for engineering duty.

Ens. C. Glass, R. S., San Francisco; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.

Asst. C. D. Guthrie (M. C.), marine recruiting station, Detroit; to marine barracks, Quantico.

Lieut. (jg.) E. Hardy, naval hospital, Rockaway Beach; to naval ammunition depot, Dover, N. J.

Lieut. (jg. C.) H. Kalfkin, R. S., Philadelphia; to destroyer flotilla 5, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. H. J. Kellers, naval hospital, Puget Sound; to bureau of medicine and surgery, Navy Department, for instruction at Naval Medical School.

Lieut. W. T. Minnick, naval training station, Great Lakes Ill.; to bureau of medicine and surgery, Navy Department, for instruction at Naval Medical School.

Lieut. (jg.) L. Norton, naval hospital, Eagle 17; to later barge No. 20, as commanding officer.

Lieut. H. L. Pray, Wyoming; to R. F. Pope.

Asst. C. R. Stephan, Sacramento; to Connecticut.

Lieut. (jg. C.) C. A. Stark (R. C.), R. S., Mare Island; to assistant supply officer, Mare Island.

Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Dickinson (S. C.), Mare Island, to Baltimore.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly, Nicholas; to command Bedford.

Comdr. M. A. Libby, Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co.; to Maryland as engineer officer.

Lieut. (jg. M. C.) Moore, Litchfield; to receiving ship, Hampton Roads; to H. S. Boston.

Comdr. C. Moore, Litchfield; to command Sproston.

Lieut. L. C. Newton (C. C.), superintending constructor at Aircraft, New York; to duty in Engineering Corporation, Garden City, L. I.

Ens. H. E. Rosendahl, Dale; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet

Lieut. (jg. C.) Esteban Xanni, naval aircraft factory, Philadelphia; to naval attache, Argentine Embassy, for instruction.

MARINE CORPS

Orders 17 (Series 1920), Dec. 23.

604. (1) Pars. 123 to 132, Marine Corps Orders, relating to commissioned officers, are hereby amended as follows:

(2) "Tables of Organization and Equipment," March, 1920, are amended by substituting the words "quartermaster technician" for the words "assistant quartermaster" wherever they occur therein.

605. Par. 333, Marine Corps Orders, as amended by M. C. O. 5, 1920, is further amended to read as follows:

333. When an enlisted man deserts or is discharged other than honorably, all uniform outer clothing in his possession will be taken from him, and if he is a man discharged other than honorably (except a general prisoner) or a deserter, he will be required to sufficient civilian clothing to enable him to regain domicile, if he has no means of procuring it by purchase, competitively if practicable, necessary clothing is paid for by the man from the clothing and to extend the absolutely necessary articles of outer clothing to him. The cost of the civilian clothing issued of necessity to a man discharged other than honorably from outer clothing of men dying in the service will also be charged to the deceased's clothing allowance, as may be necessary for the preparation of remains for burial. In the case of men dying in the service where the deceased man be too much worn or of insufficient quantity for burial purposes, new clothing may be issued, as prescribed in par. 355, System of Accountability, M. C. O. 5, 1920.

606. Par. 342, Marine Corps Orders, as amended by M. C. O. 15, 1919, and M. C. O. 5, 1920, is further amended to read as follows:

342. Until otherwise directed the Infantry Drill Regulations (provisional), U. S. Army, 1919, or the Infantry Drill Regulations (provisional), Marine Corps, preliminary Forces, 1918, with corrections these two publications to date, will be used by the troops concerned, together with the Small Arms Firing Manual of 1916, with C. 1 to C. 4, inclusive, will be used by the Marine Corps in lieu of that part of Landing Force Manual, 1920, relating to Small Arms Firing, Infantry drills and instructions. However, Instructions relative to the formation of the regiment, etc., as contained in Par. 1, Sec. 1, Chap. 1, Landing Force Manual, 1920, will apply to the Marine Corps, except such troops as may be organized in accordance with the provisions of the President.

607. Par. 345 (12) on page 149, Marine Corps orders, is stricken out.

608. When a letter or mail is received at a post for an officer or enlisted man who has just been transferred to the naval service, the commanding officer or the station of the officer or enlisted man concerned and mail received at the post will be forwarded to the new station of the officer or enlisted man.

By direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Par. 1, Sec. 1, Chap. 1, Marine Corps Orders, as amended by M. C. O. 34, 1920, is further amended by changing the section to read as follows: "Men whose enlistments expire less than three months subsequent to January 1, 1921, will not be discharged at the expiration thereof, but they so desire" to read as follows: "Men whose enlistments expire prior to January 1, 1921," and by inserting required to draw dress uniforms unless they so desire."

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

December 20—Capt. Ralph Keyser, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. W. P. Upshur, marine barracks, Parris Island, detached from 20 brigade, Santo Domingo, to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

December 27—1st Lieut. O. K. Brown, to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., upon arrival in United States.

December 28—Maj. E. H. Beadle, Jr., detached from command of 1st battalion, 6th regiment, to expire less than three months subsequent to January 1, 1921, will not be discharged at the expiration thereof, but they so desire" to read as follows: "Men whose enlistments expire prior to January 1, 1921," and by inserting required to draw dress uniforms unless they so desire."

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

December 20—Capt. Ralph Keyser, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. W. P. Upshur, marine barracks, Parris Island, detached from 20 brigade, Santo Domingo, to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

December 27—1st Lieut. O. K. Brown, to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., upon arrival in United States.

December 28—Maj. E. H. Beadle, Jr., detached from command of 1st battalion, 6th regiment, to expire less than three months subsequent to January 1, 1921, will not be discharged at the expiration thereof, but they so desire" to read as follows: "Men whose enlistments expire prior to January 1, 1921," and by inserting required to draw dress uniforms unless they so desire."

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

December 20—Capt. Ralph Keyser, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. W. P. Upshur, marine barracks, Parris Island, detached from 20 brigade, Santo Domingo, to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

December 27—1st Lieut. O. K. Brown, to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., upon arrival in United States.

December 28—Maj. E. H. Beadle, Jr., detached from command of 1st battalion, 6th regiment, to expire less than three months subsequent to January 1, 1921, will not be discharged at the expiration thereof, but they so desire" to read as follows: "Men whose enlistments expire prior to January 1, 1921," and by inserting required to draw dress uniforms unless they so desire."

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

December 20—Capt. Ralph Keyser, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. W. P. Upshur, marine barracks, Parris Island, detached from 20 brigade, Santo Domingo, to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

December 27—1st Lieut. O. K. Brown, to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., upon arrival in United States.

December 28—Maj. E. H. Beadle, Jr., detached from command of 1st battalion, 6th regiment, to expire less than three months subsequent to January 1, 1921, will not be discharged at the expiration thereof, but they so desire" to read as follows: "Men whose enlistments expire prior to January 1, 1921," and by inserting required to draw dress uniforms unless they so desire."

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

December 20—Capt. Ralph Keyser, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. W. P. Upshur, marine barracks, Parris Island, detached from 20 brigade, Santo Domingo, to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

December 27—1st Lieut. O. K. Brown, to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., upon arrival in United States.

December 28—Maj. E. H. Beadle, Jr., detached from command of 1st battalion, 6th regiment, to expire less than three months subsequent to January 1, 1921, will not be discharged at the expiration thereof, but they so desire" to read as follows: "Men whose enlistments expire prior to January 1, 1921," and by inserting required to draw dress uniforms unless they so desire."

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

December 20—Capt. Ralph Keyser, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. W. P. Upshur, marine barracks, Parris Island, detached from 20 brigade, Santo Domingo, to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

December 27—1st Lieut. O. K. Brown, to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., upon arrival in United States.

December 28—Maj. E. H. Beadle, Jr., detached from command of 1st battalion, 6th regiment, to expire less than three months subsequent to January 1, 1921, will not be discharged at the expiration thereof, but they so desire" to read as follows: "Men whose enlistments expire prior to January 1, 1921," and by inserting required to draw dress uniforms unless they so desire."

E. BLOCK MERCANTILE CO.
241-245 Market Street San Francisco
THE HOUSE OF NOVELTIES AND CURIOS
Special discount and interest to all service people
WE BUY AND SELL—EXCHANGE

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Coast Guard Aviation Officers.

A Coast Guard general order has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury relative to increasing the same pay and allowances to officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard as are received by the officers and enlisted men of the Navy. The general order quotes a provision from the act of March 3, 1919, authorizing increased pay and allowances to naval aviators and coast guard aviators; a provision from the act of August 29, 1916, giving to officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard detailed for aviation duty the same percentage of increase in pay and allowances prescribed by law to officers and men of the Navy; and a provision from the act of July 1, 1918, to the effect that thereafter the allowances of officers and enlisted men and enlisted men of the naval militia in the service be increased by reason of the performance of aviation duty. The coast guard order says: "The general order then provides for the designation of Coast Guard aviators and student Coast Guard aviators and for their detail to duty involving flying, and states that both the designation and the detail are necessary as a condition precedent to the payment of the additional to the authorized percentage increases in pay. The statement is made that it is to be assumed that these dependents may be at the time of the officer's transfer, with the officer's consent, at other stations than the United States any excess of the cost of the transportation of the dependents over that of transportation from the old to the new station.

It is the right of an officer, ordered while on leave to change temporarily his station from Haiti to another point, to request in the manner prescribed by regulations that the cost of travel be furnished transportation to his new station for his wife and dependent children from the point at which they are—whether his home or elsewhere—at the time of his receipt of orders; and the measure of any collection to be made from him is that in excess of the cost of such transportation, if such there be, to the point of dependents' original station in Haiti to the new.—Comp. Dec., December 15.

Coast Guard Medical Treatment.

The comptroller holds that medical treatment may be accorded to the U. S. Coast Guard by the U. S. Public Health Service only under the same conditions under which medical treatment is accorded the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps of the Navy Department. Special attendance is an allowance. 25 Comp. Dec. 665. Accordingly, the cost of the care of Coast Guardsmen in the Public Health Service hospitals and relief stations of the United States, under the act of June 20, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 365, and, by virtue of the provision in the act of July 1, 1918, now a part of the Navy), may be furnished same under the same general conditions that the Navy and Marine Corps of the Navy furnish medical attendance or treatment by the medical corps of the Navy. In such cases the officers and members of the Coast Guard will receive the same allowances as are granted to the Navy which the law of May 18 gives them.

Personal Property.

The act of July 9, 1918, does not authorize any replacement or recoupment by the United States for the loss of or damage to personal property in the hands of baggage during travel under orders of officers, enlisted men and civilians of the military establishment of the Army where such loss or damage is recoverable from the carrier.

The fact that the carrier at the time of the service was under Government control does not relieve the carrier that recoupment of loss or damage in accordance with the terms of the contract of shipping entered into with the carrier, the railroad administration. (Comp. Dec., Dec. 31.)

Cannot Pay Aberdeen Lead Owners.

The comptroller holds that the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1919, and 1920, 1917, as augmented by the act of July 8, 1918, for purchase of land for the proving ground and ordnance material, is not available to pay amounts awarded to land owners by the Secretary of War for the proving ground reservation under authority of the act making the original appropriation. The proposed payments come fairly within the prohibition of the provision of the act of July 8, 1918, and do not come within any of its exceptions. The comptroller believes it reasonable to assume that Congress would not intended that all the land taken over which have been paid for, and that it would be submitted to it for consideration before payment.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Joseph Rigney died at Rochester, Va., December 26, 1920, in the 75th year of his age, at the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Whitside and Mrs. Warren W. Whitside. Mr. Rigney, who had been in the navy, was engaged in the mercantile business in Cuba for more than 20 years. He retired from active business 15 years ago. Interment at Clifton, Cedia Heaca, near Maxsanillo, was well known to Scores of naval officers who visited Cuba. He resided in Banister Province during the first American occupation of Cuba, 1898 to 1902, and 1906 to 1909. A daughter, Mrs. Whitside, Mr. Rigney is survived by two sisters, Mrs. William G. Arris and Miss Annie Rigney, both now residing in Bridgeport, Conn. Interment was in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS.

The President has directed that there be organized the 13th regiment of engineers at Camp Humphreys, Va., as a combat regiment. This will be done by transferring to Camp Humphreys the entire personnel and ceremony property of the band and first battalion of the 15th Engineers, the records and colors of which will be sent to the remainder of the latter regiment at Camp Meade.

WARRANT OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1.)

Hegedus, Emil, Sgt. M. D., Ft. McKinley, Me., with Q. M.
Deitrick, K. W., 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Jackson Bks., La., with Q. M.
Jopelaia, A. G., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., with Q. M.
Seely, Henry, Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Ft. Totten, N. Y., with Q. M.
Welch, W. H., Tech Sgt., Q. M. C., Boston, Mass., with Depot Q. M.
Hitzinger, Geo., Tech. Sgt., O. D., Camp Travis, Texas, with 2d Div. Hdqrs.
Penn, Rudolph, Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Travis, Texas, with Inf., Brig. Hdqrs.
Wing, Duncan, Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Travis, Texas, with 9th Inf.
Tyler, E. F., Mast. Sgt., M. D., Camp Travis, Texas, with 2d Div. Hdqrs.
Pulsipher, H. H., 1st Sgt., Cav., Camp Travis, Texas, with 2d Div. Hdqrs.
Burmeister, Edward, Staff Sgt., F. A., Camp Travis, Texas, with 15th F. A.
Benton, H. W., Tech. Sgt., Engr., Camp Travis, Texas, with 3d Div. Hdqrs.
Douglas, C. E., 1st Sgt., Inf., Camp Travis, Texas, with 2d Div. Hdqrs.
Brisco, M. W., Staff Sgt., Camp Travis, Texas, with 2d Div. Hdqrs.
Prim, Albert, 1st Sgt., Cav., Camp Travis, Texas, with 2d Div. Hdqrs.
Higbee, H. J., Sgt., Inf., Camp Travis, Texas, with Brig. Hdqrs., Inf.
Powers, L. M., Staff Sgt., S. C., Camp Travis, Texas, with 2d Div. Hdqrs.
Sartorius, W. J., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Travis, Texas, with 2d Div. Hdqrs.
Perin, J. A., 1st Sgt., F. A., Camp Travis, Texas, with F. A. Brig. Hdqrs.
Whittingfield, Sgt., civilian, Camp Jackson, S. C., with 19th Brig. C. A. C.
Hall, Willard, Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., San Francisco, Calif., with Depot Q. M.
Worrell, A. E., Staff Sgt., M. D., Camp Grant, Ill., with 18th F. A.
Christie, C. A., 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Norfolk, Va., with Depot Q. M.
Snow, C. W., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Norfolk, Va., with Depot Q. M.
Hyde, H. L., Sgt., Q. M. C., Portland, Oreg., with Depot Q. M.
Brooks, Warren, Pvt., Q. M. C., Portland, Oreg., with Depot Q. M.
Engelmann, Otto, Maj., M. T. C., Washington, D. C., with Q. M. G. O.
Jansen, Frank, Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., El Paso, Texas, with Depot Q. M.
Beck, W. D., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., El Paso, Texas, with Depot Q. M.
Obrien, G. L., Sgt., Q. M. C., Omaha, Nebr., with Depot Q. M.
Boardway, L. W., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Omaha, Nebr., with Depot Q. M.
Ellis, Geo., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Seattle, Wash., with Depot Q. M.
Young, W. C., Sgt., Q. M. C., Seattle, Wash., with Depot Q. M.
Murphy, J. J., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., San Francisco, Calif., with Depot Q. M.
Marshall, Sgt., Q. M. C., San Francisco, Calif., with Depot Q. M.
Nicoll, W. H., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., San Francisco, Calif., with Depot Q. M.
Pace, Sgt., Sig. C., D. E. M. L., 5th C. A., with Hdqrs. 5th Brig.
Crumpton, Harry, Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., 5th C. A., with Hdqrs. 5th Brig.
Donoghue, M. J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Dix, N. J., with Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.
Needham, Frank, Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Dix, N. J., with 1st Div. Hdqrs.
Pyles, E. W., Sgt., Q. M. C., Gen. Sup. Depot, Omaha, Nebr.
Fiorito, Vincent, Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Gen. Sup. Depot, Omaha, Nebr.
Dahm, L. F., Pvt., 1st cl., Q. M. C., Gen. Sup. Depot, Baltimore, Md.
Stone, Frank, Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Gen. Sup. Depot, St. Louis, Mo.
Bearup, G. G., Sgt., Q. M. C., Gen. Sup. Depot, St. Louis, Mo.
Norton, H. J., Sgt., 16th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J., with 1st Div. Hdqrs.
Hampton, H. F., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Jackson, S. C., with 11th Inf.
Peterman, Sgt., Tech. Sgt., 7th Engrs., Camp Jackson, S. C., with 7th Engrs.
Johnson, R. L., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Jackson, S. C., with Brig. Hdqrs.
Crain, C. H., Sgt., 14th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J., with 1st Div. Hdqrs.
McClinchan, J. E., Cas. Det., 7th Div., 5th C. A., with Hdqrs.
Montville, James, 1st Sgt., Co. F, 20th Inf., 5th C. A., with Hdqrs.
Trucsdale, Allen, Staff Sgt., A. S., 5th C. A. Hdqrs.
Bruley, George, Tech. Sgt., Med. Dept., 5th C. A. Hdqrs.
Randall, Richard R., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Sherman, 19th Inf.
Toomey, Thomas E., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Sherman, 2d Inf.
Akeman, George I., Sgt., Co. I, 9th Inf., Camp Travis, 9th Inf.
Hoffman, Wm. K., Staff Sgt., Hqrs. Co., 12th F. A. Camp Travis, 12th F. A.
Lee, Jedwin E., Mast. Sgt., Hqrs. Det., 2d Eng. Co., Camp Travis, present duties.
Howell, Jeff D., Mast. Sgt., Hqrs. Co., 23d Inf., Camp Travis, 23d Inf.
Conger, John S., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., San Francisco, Calif., Depot Q. M.
Farner, Roy, Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Schl. Det., Ft. Monroe, Camp Jackson, Schl. Det.
Larsen, Andrew C., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., 6th C. A., C. A. Q. M.
Kearney, Andrew, Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Depot Q. M., Jeffersonville, Ind., with Depot Q. M.
Newell, Frank, Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., 5th C. A. Hdqrs.
Thomas, Evert D., Sgt., 4th Sig. Narragansett Bay, 5th C. A. Hdqrs.
Gould, Francis H., U. S. A. M. P. Schofield, present 705 Quincy Street, Rockford, Ill., 2nd Lieut., Inf.
Moody, Charlie, Capt., 6th Inf. Pol. Co., transferred to Panama, with Depot Hdqrs.
Ryan, James J., 1st Sgt. 9th Disc. Co., transferred to Panama, with Depot Hdqrs.
Stark, Roy F., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Gen. Sup. Depot, New York City, for duty.
Gage, Wm. H., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Jackson, S. C., with 11th Inf.
Whaten, George L., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Sherman, Ohio, with 69th Inf.
Odle, Benjamin, Mast. Sgt., F. A. S. D., Camp Knox, Ky., with 9th F. A.
McCormack, John H., Mast. Sgt., Cav., Camp Bragg, N. C., with 21st F. A.
Karlick, Joseph, Mast. Sgt., F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C., with 5th F. A.
Marsh, Alonzo O., Mast. Sgt., O. D., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Q. M. Hdqrs.
Taylor, Frederick L., Mast. Sgt., F. A. S., Camp Knox, Ky., with 8th Brig. Hdqrs.
Sheridan, James, Capt., Q. M., Camp Stanley, Tex., with 8th F. A.
Dailey, Albert F., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Sherman, Ohio, with 19th Inf.
Hoskin, Wm. M., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Meade, Md., with 12th Inf.

Nugent, Arthur F., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Humphreys, Va., with Corps Brig. Eng.
Barnes, Wm. T., 1st Sgt., C. A. C., 1st Gen. Sup. Depot, Boston, Mass.
Reinhard, Elwood, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Gen. Sup. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pearl, Henry J., Mast. Sgt., D. E. M. L., Gen. Sup. Depot, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harris, Loney, Capt. C. A. C., Gen. Sup. Depot, Baltimore, Md.
Pilmer, Thomas G., Tech. Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Grant, Ill., with 12th Engrs.
Kerr, Leonard, 1st Sgt., Cav., Boston, Mass., with depot quartermaster.
Carmage, Hugh, Mast. Sgt., O. D., San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex., for duty.
Maloy, Wm. J., Mast. Sgt., San Francisco, Calif., with depot quartermaster.
Kane, Thomas A., Sgt., Inf., Camp Travis, Tex., with 20th Inf.
Darrah, Sgt., Pvt., 1 cl., D. E. M. L., Camp Jackson, S. C., with Hdqrs. 5th Div.
Oakham, Mitchell, Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Atlanta, Ga., for duty with Gen. Sup. Depot.
Kinchley, Arthur, Sgt., Q. M. C., O. D., New Orleans, La., with Gen. Sup. Depot.
Candee, Henry M., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Gen. Sup. Depot, Chicago, Ill., for duty.
Shelton, Lee, Sgt., D. E. M. L., Gen. Sup. Depot, Boston, Mass., for duty.
Breece, John S., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Jeffersonville, Ind., with Gen. Sup. Depot.
Austin, Wm., Sgt., Q. M. C., New York City, with Gen. Sup. Depot.
Ellerbe, Harry B., Tech. Sgt., O. D., Chicago, Ill., with Gen. Sup. Depot.
Brouing, Charles H., 1st Sgt., Cav., Honolulu, H. T., with Eng. Operating House.
Stoup, Jack, Civ., Camp Knox, Ky., for duty.
Carew, Wm. H., 1st Sgt., Cav., Norfolk, Va., with engineer depot.
De Goode, Clarence E., 1st Sgt., C. A. C., offnoluln, H. T., with Balloon Group.
Kerlee, James E., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 5th C. A., for duty with C. A. Hdqrs.
Bush, John H., 1st Sgt. Inf., Camp Gordon, Ga., with 8th Inf.
O'Brien, Wm. J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Jackson, S. C., with 19th F. A.
Kent, Wm. H., Staff Sgt., M. D., Camp Dix, N. J., with 1st Div. Hdqrs.
Warner, Forbes H., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Panama, with Div. Hdqrs. (to be organized).
Wilson, Wm. H., Sgt., M. D., Panama, with Dept. Hdqrs.
Miller, Frank, 1st Sgt., U. S. D. B. G., Jeffersonville, Ind., with depot quartermaster.
Clark, Harry, 1st Sgt., Cav., Jeffersonville, Ind., with depot quartermaster.
Sipsonett, Eddie P., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Jeffersonville, Ind., with depot quartermaster.
Kelly, Wm. J., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Jeffersonville, Ind., with depot quartermaster.
Rupert, Frank, Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., San Antonio, Tex., with Q. M. Depot (to be organized).
Donovan, Frederick, Sgt., Q. M. C., Philadelphia, Pa., with Eng. Operating House.
Grady, Joseph, 1st Sgt., M. T. C., San Antonio, Tex., with depot quartermaster.
Northess, Berland, Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., San Antonio, Tex., with depot quartermaster.
White, Charles L., Mast. Sgt., M. T. C., San Antonio, Tex., with depot quartermaster.
Watson, Harry H., Pvt., Q. M. C., Phila., D. Q. M.
Hoffman, Wm. H., Sgt., Q. M. C., Phila., D. Q. M.
Houser, Ardon H., Civ., Phila., D. Q. M.
Herbert, W. W., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., St. Louis, D. Q. M.
Fontaine, Archille J., Staff Sgt., Inc., Camp Dix, N. J., with 1st Div. Hdqrs.
Bean, John A., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., 5th C. A. Hdqrs.
Barry, Wm. H., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Dix, N. J., with Hdqrs. (to be organized).
Muir, Alex, Staff Sgt., O. D., Honolulu, H. T., Hawaiian Ord. Depot.
Schwartz, Wm., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Jackson, Hdqrs. 5th Div.
Johnson, Thomas F., Staff Sgt., C. A. C., 5th C. A. Hq Tobin, James J., Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Dix, N. J., with 1st Div. Hdqrs.
Hogan, Wm. H., Staff Sgt., S. C., Camp Dix, N. J., 1st Div. Hdqrs.
Lipsitzer, Frank J., Civ., New Orleans, La., Gen. Sup. Depot, for duty.
Burns, Harry L., Civ., Atlanta, Ga., Gen. Sup. Depot.
Bowers, Arthur W., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Jackson, 5th Div.
Mcinnis, John, Capt., O. D., Fort Wingate, N. Mex., Ord. Depot.
Quinn, Nathan W., Capt., O. D., Tullytown Arsenal, Pa.
Johnson, John, Mast. Sgt., O. D., Amatol Arsenal, N. J.
Neeley, David A., Civ., 5th C. A. Hdqrs.
Hoffman, Albert, Civ., 5th C. A. Hdqrs.
Beard, Francis M., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., San Antonio, Tex., Depot Q. M.
Sumner, Fred W., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., San Antonio, Tex., Depot Q. M.
See, Mart, Pvt., 1c., Q. M. C., St. Louis, Mo., Depot Q. M.
Schaefer, Edward J., Sgt., Q. M. C., Jeffersonville, Ind.
Johnson, George F., Sgt., D. E. M. L., St. Louis, D. Q. M.
Hoffman, Arthur, Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Phila., D. Q. M.
Carter, Frank L., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Phila., D. Q. M.
Brown, Joseph, Staff Sgt., Fort Oglethorpe, Mast., Q. M.
Crosse, Carl, Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Ft. Monitrie, Q. M.
Hirmele, Albert, Mast. Sgt., Inf., Fort S. F. 32d Inf.
Hirmele, Albert, Mast. Sgt., Inf., Fort S. F. 32d Inf.
Seeley, Edward A., Staff Sgt., S. C., Gen. Intermediate Depot, Washington, D. C.
Leonberger, Wm., Mast. Sgt., S. C., Gen. Res. Depot, New Cumberland, Pa.
Donaldson, Robert F., 2 mos furlough, Camp Lee, 43d Inf.
Kennedy, Wm. J., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Wash., D. C.
Parker, Joseph, Civ., Camp Eustis, 120 Art.
Mast. Sgt. Bert H. 1st Lt., C. W. S., Edgewood Arsenal, present station.
Grantham, Thomas A., Mast. Sgt., S. C., 6th C. A., C. A. Signal Officer.
Cooper, Sgt. Hospital Steward, 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Eustis, 163 C. A. C.
Brown, Wm., 1st Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Eustis, 20th Brig., C. A. C.
Knox, Edward C., Sgt., Inf., Nogales, 35th Inf.
Hallowell, Chas. E., Sgt., Inf., Fort Wayne, 24th Inf.
Washington, D. C.
Hallowell, Chas. E., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Ft. Myer, 3d Cav.
Allen, Harry C., Sgt., Inf., Fort Wayne, 17th Inf.
Allen, Harry C., Sgt., Inf., Fort Wayne, 24th Inf.
Mayfield, Wm. H., Sgt., Co. D, E. M. L., Fort Constitution, N. H., Q. M.
Smith, Robert V., Sgt., Q. M. C., Fort Barry, Calif., with Q. M.
Seal, Frank T., Sgt., Q. M. C., Fort Hancock, N. J., Q. M.
Scott, Gilbert W., 1st Sgt., Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex., 5th Cav.
Bevlova, Walter J., 1st Sgt., Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex., 5th Cav.
Nolan, John, 1st Sgt., Inf., Nogales, Ariz., Inf. Colored Brigade.
Collins, Chas., Corp., Corpl., Inf., Nogales, Ariz., 24th Inf.
Goodwin, Elijah H., Staff Sgt., Inf., Columbus, N. Mex., 24th Inf.
Marsch, Edward, Sgt., Inf., Fort Jay, N. Y., 23d Inf.

Soldiers Good Fit and Good Wear is Every Pair.
IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)
Make good with all the fullest measure of these qualifications.
Size. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5
Calf 13 in. 14 in. 15 in. 16 in. 17 in.
Put. May 28, '18, Dec. 27, '16, Mar. 28, '11
If you can't get them from your dealer write to Dept. E. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.
ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

Schaub, Clinton D., 1st Sgt. Inf., Fort George H. Wright, Wash., 21st Inf.
Lovelace, Harvey W., Mast. Sgt., C. W. S., Edgewood Arsenal, Md., C. W. S.
Edmondson, Virginia R., Staff Sgt., S. C., 8th Corps Area, C. A. Signal Officer.
Beebe, John H., Staff Sgt., S. C., G. S. D., S. C., Schanectady, N. Y.
King, Thomas L., Mast. Sgt., S. C., 8th Corps Area, C. A. Signal Officer.
Desmond, Andrew, 1st Sgt., Inf., Philadelphia, 49th Inf.
Doyle, Michael J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Eagle Pass, Texas, with 41st Inf.
McLain, David R., Staff Sgt., Inf., Camp Lee, 63d Inf.
McGrath, James A., 1st Sgt., C. A. C., West Point, with 61st Inf.
Barrett, Thomas J., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Depot Q. M., Wash., D. C., for duty.
Ali, William H., Staff Sgt., A. S., Office, Chief of F. A.
Swift, Hayden L., Mast. Sgt., Post Hdqrs., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., with 16th Cav.
Murphy, Joseph G., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Ft. Sill for duty.
Bergman, Albert, Tech. Sgt., 1st and 8 Sts., Wash., D. C., Depot Q. M., Wash., D. C.
White, William H., Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Devens, with Q. M.
Norman, Andrew, Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Army Res. Depot, New Cumberland, with Q. M.
Kirlew, William, Sgt., D. E. M. L., U. S. troops, Schenectady, N. Y., duty Engrs. Depot.
Wood, Arthur, Sgt., D. E. M. L., U. S. troops, Columbus, O., duty at Engr. Depot.
Jackson, Andrew, Sgt., D. E. M. L., U. S. troops, San Antonio, with Engr. Depot.
Witcher, Fay, civilian, trans. to Panama, duty with Div. Hdqrs.
Tibbetts, John M., Mast. Sgt., Ord. Dept., Trans. to Panama, duty with Div. Hdqrs. (To be organized.)
Henderson, George R., 1st Sgt. Inf., Trans. Panama, duty Inf. Brig. Hdqrs. (To be organized.)
Crisp, Morris, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Ord. Dept., Trans. Panama, duty Inf. Brig. Hqrs. (To be organized.)
Miller, Grover C., civilian, Trans. Panama, duty F. A. Brig. (To be organized.)
Mevis, James, Sgt., D. E. M. L., Trans. Panama, duty Balloon Group.
Holman, Alonzo R., 1st Sgt., G. S. S., Trans. Panama, Engr. Operating Base.
Hoppe, Arthur, Tech. Sgt., Ord. Dept., Trans. Panama, duty Ord. Dept.
Hinkley, Claude E., Sgt., C. A. C., Trans. Panama, duty 63d Inf.
Hall, John B., 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Plattsburg Bks., duty Q. M.
Davis, Harry L., —— S. C., Ft. Gibbons, Alaska, duty as accessible trel, year ticket, 13-17-20).
Mary, Jacob, Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Brady, duty Q. M.
Rayner, Nathan W., Sgt., Q. M. C., Ft. Lawton, duty Q. M.
Sullenger, Rufus I., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Ft. Wayne, duty Q. M.
Ludwick, Charles F., Pvt., Q. M. C., Ft. Liscum, Alaska, duty Q. M.
Lederer, William, Tech. Sgt., M. D., Ft. Niagara, duty M. D.
Haggerty, Charles, Mast. Sgt., Cav., Ft. Ringgold, duty Q. M.
Franckowalk, Stephen, 1st Sgt., Cav., Eagle Pass, duty Q. M.
Dawson, Charles C., Mast. Sgt., Ord. Dept., Ft. Seward, Alaska, duty Ord. Dept.
McNabb, Joseph E., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., McAllen, Texas, duty Q. M.
Clarkson, Thomas, Mast. Sgt., Inf., Post Hdqrs., Schofield Bks., Hawaii, T. H., 21st Inf., Balloon.
with property auditor.
Sturrus, Arthur, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Atlanta, Ga., with property auditor.
Gonsales, Charles, Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Panama, with property auditor.
Cohn, Edward, Sgt., C. A. C., Manila, P. I., with department.
Lacy, Thomas J., Sgt., C. A. C., Manila, P. I., with department.
Barnes, Arthur, Sgt., Cav., Manila, P. I., with Department.
Bandy, Stephen, Mast. Sgt., O. D., Manila, P. I., with Department.
Lesser, Earl, Sgt., S. C., Manila, P. I., with Div. Hdqrs.
Lesser, Earl, Sgt., S. C., 1st Cav., Texas, 11th Inf., with Div. Hdqrs.
Vail, William R., Sgt., Q. M. C., Manila, P. I., with Div. Hdqrs.
Hampton, Homer H., 1st Sgt., Inf., Manila, P. I., with Inf. Brigade Hdqrs.
Morrow, Harry, Sgt., Cav., Manila, P. I., with 5th Cav.
Fuente, Harry, Sgt., C. A. C., Manila, P. I., 57th Inf.
Simpson, Leonard A., Pvt., 1st cl., Sig. C., Manila, P. I., with Div. Hdqrs.
Bonner, Edward A., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., remain at present station for duty.

Digitized by Google

TRANSIT INSURANCE

On household goods, baggage, horses, etc., during shipment. U. S. "Lloyds" policies.

COLD STORAGE

For furs, uniforms, clothing, rugs, trunks, etc., under guarantee.

Safe deposit vaults for Silver and valuables

Security Storage Company

1140 15th Street Washington, D. C.

Guertin, Joseph G., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., remain at present station with Q. M. C.

Wagner, Charles R., 1st Sgt., C. A. D. B., Ft. Lenfew-worth, duty with Q. M.

Crane, Edward W., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., remain at present station, duty with Q. M.

Stone, Charles A., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., remain at present station, duty with Q. M.

Carney, Fred V., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Boyd, duty with Q. M.

Ainsley, Amer D., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Normoyle, duty Q. M.

Gilligan, John M., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Devens, Q. M.

Goodman, Charles B., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Sherman, duty with Q. M.

Winters, Morrison M., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Sherman, duty with Q. M.

Brindle, Clarence W., 1st. class, Q. M. C., Camp Knox, duty with Q. M.

Gouy, Arthur C., Pvt., 1st class, Camp Humphreys, duty with Q. M.

Walker, Cheye H., Tech Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Lee, duty with Q. M.

McMillan, Walter B., Sgt., Q. M. C., duty at Army Res. Depot, Columbus, Ohio.

Barrows, Stephen H., Sgt. Army Res. Depot, Columbus, O., duty Q. M.

Polanz, John, Tech Sgt., Q. M. C., Army Res. Depot, No. 5, Jeffersonville, Ind., Q. M.

Lewis, Samuel Mast. Sgt., Q. M., Army Res. Depot, New Cumberland Pa., Q. M.

Kelly, Edward J., Q. M. Sergeant station

Gray, Lindsay L., Maj., O. D., Ogden Arsenal, Utah.

Clay, Gregory A., Tech. Sgt., O. D., Charleston Gen. Ord. Depot.

Mingo, Charles B., Tech. Sgt., O. D., present station.

Diehl, John P., Mast. Sgt., O. D., Old Hickory Arsenal, Jackson, Tenn.

Rogers, Dave L., Mast. Sgt., O. D., Big Point Gen. Ord. Depot, Seattle, Wash.

Frances, J. W., Capt., H. D., present station.

Sprague, Lee C., Maj., H. D., present station.

Dingee, George A., Capt., O. D., Gen. Ord. Depot, Spokane, Wash.

Bradley, C. O., Mast. Sgt., O. D., present station.

Hamilton, Clarence N., Mast. Sgt., Army Res. Depot, Schenectady, N. Y.

Mahood, Jesse, O. D., Woodbury Gen. Ord. Depot, Wrentville, N. J.

Mawer, Jackie, Sgt., Q. M. C., Fort Morgan, Q. M.

DeVine, Charles M., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Fort Hoskins, Oregon, Q. M.

Goodrum, Jack T., Stable Sgt., Cav., Watertown Arsenal, Mass., duty with Q. M.

Gebelin, John, Capt., O. D., Nitro Gen. Ord. Depot.

Mayberry, Charles H., Tech. Sgt., 13th Bal. Co., Fort Hiles, Tex. Group Hdqrs.

Trabold, Arthur R., Mast. Sgt., A. S., Langley Field, Va., Wing Hdqrs.

Bailey, Laurence C., Capt., A. S., Langley Field, Va., Wing Hdqrs.

Howey, John, Mast. Sgt., A. S. P. Det., Kelly Field, Tex., Bal. Sq. Hdqrs.

Brown, Joseph, Mast. Sgt., White Det., P. A. S., Kelly Field, Tex., Group Hdqrs.

Jackson, Percy H., Mast. Sgt., A. S. Mech. Sch., Kelly Field, Tex., Wing Hdqrs.

Spellman, Bernard F., Mast. Sgt., A. S. Mech. Sch., Kelly Field, Tex., Wing Hdqrs.

Bolard, Sam L., Mast. Sgt., 88th Aero Airship Co., Brooks Field, Tex., Bal. Group.

Heartsill, Leslie R., Staff Sgt., 99th Ob. Sq., Langley Field, Va., Group Hdqrs.

Breakey, Chester E., Mast. Sgt. C. A. C., Langley Field, Va., Group Hdqrs.

Kershner, Clarence, Mast. Sgt., 13th Inf., Fort Strong Mass., Q. M.

Wyrick, Harry W., Tech. Sgt., C. A. C., Fort Howard, Md., Q. M.

Gephart, Wm. T., Pvt., Fort Washington, Md., Q. M.

Taylor, Daniel T., Sgt., Cav., Manila, P. I., 9th Cav.

Sanders, Mitchell, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Manila, Det.

Miller, Wm. A., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Manila, Q. M. Dept.

Jones, Samuel B., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Manila, Q. M. Dept.

Logan, Mathew E., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Manila, Q. M. Dept.

Weber, Louis J., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Manila, Q. M. Dept.

Brennan, Wm., Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Manila, Q. M. Dept.

Weber, Geo., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Manila, Q. M. Dept.

Johnson, John, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Manila, Q. M. Dept., Ordnance Det.

Kellogg, Ray, Pvt., 1st Cav., Hawaiian Territory, Dept. Hdqrs.

Zimmerman, Thos. J., Mast. Sgt., A. S., Hawaiian Territory, Dept. Hdqrs.

Savage, Joseph, Sgt., Inf., Hawaiian Territory, Dept. Hdqrs.

Zimmerman, Thos. J., Mast. Sgt., A. S., Hawaiian Territory, Dept. Hdqrs.

Yates, Willis, Mast. Sgt., M. C., Hawaiian Territory, Dept. Hdqrs.

Feagler, Frank, Mast. Sgt., Eng., Hawaiian Territory, Dept. Hdqrs.

Sorenson, Peter, 1st Sgt., C. A., Hawaiian Territory, Dept. Hdqrs.

Thickstun, Dorsey W., Staff Sgt., M. D., Hawaiian Territory, Dept. Hdqrs.

Mervin, Jerome E., Sgt., Inf., Hawaiian Territory, Inf. Brig.

Wade, Robert, Sgt., Inf., Hawaiian Ter., Inf. Brig.

Street, Geo. W., 1st Sgt., Cav., Hawaiian Ter., 13th Cav.

Ross, Michael, 1st Sgt., Inf., Hawaiian Ter., 34th Inf.

Brooks, Homer, Sgt., Inf., Hawaiian Ter., 6th Inf.

Nelson, August, Sgt., Eng., Hawaiian Ter., 2d Eng.

Hopman, Chester A., Staff Sgt., Inf., Hawaiian Territory, Air Corps Det.

Wilkinson, Erastus N., Capt., O. D., Hawaiian Territory, Ord. Depot.

Wheeler, Arthur Sgt., Inf., Hawaiian Ter., 8th F. A.

Wade, Chauncey Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Hawaiian Territory, Q. M. Depot.

Sneed, Hugh, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Hawaiian Territory, Depot Q. M.

Fisher, Edward, Tech. Sgt., F. A., Hawaiian Territory, 18th F. A.

Bowen, Frank, Sgt. Inf., Hawaiian Ter., 27th Inf.

Cross, Wm. A., Sgt., F. A. Port Hiles, 82d F. A.

Sherman, Edward W., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Anacbucca, Ariz., 10th Cav.

Perkins, Walter E., Staff Sgt., S. C., Gen. Intermediate Depot, S. C., Washington, D. C.

Hanson, John C., Staff Sgt., Inf., Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind., C. A. Hdqrs.

Stauffer, Hilbert C., Mast. M. C., Camp Jackson, S. C., Hdqrs. 5th Div.

Wilson, Mercer, Tech. Sgt., O. D., Camp Jackson, S. C., Hdqrs. 5th Div.

Putnam, Clarence W., Tech. Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Jackson, S. C., Hdqrs. 5th Div.

Hayes, John St., Sgt., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Jackson, S. C., Hdqrs. 5th Div.

Brenniger, Charles J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Camp Dix, N. J., 1st Div. Hdqrs.

Van Winkle, Howard, Staff Sgt., S. C., Camp Dix, N. J., 1st Div. Hdqrs.

Stevens, Ira, Corpl., D. E. M. L., Camp Dix, N. J., 1st Div. Hdqrs.

Dignan, Wm. E., Mast. Sgt., F. A., Presidio San Francisco, 11th F. A.

Portelle, Eugene J., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Honolulu, H. T., Dept. Hdqrs.

Chapot, Chas., 1st Sgt., Q. M. C., Honolulu, Dept. Hq.

Betty, Wm. H., Mast. Sgt., O. D., Honolulu, Dept. Hq.

Worrell, Jas. A., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Honolulu, Dept. Hq.

Sgt., 2d Div. Hdqrs.

Handley, Wm. D., Staff Sgt., M. G. Bn., Germany, 50th Inf.

Handley, Wm. D. 1st Sgt., M. G. Bn., Germany, Prov. Brig.

Sorensen, Christian, Staff Sgt., M. D., Camp Dix, N. J., Hospital No. 2, A. S. F.

Wainwright, Jonathan, 1st Sgt., Inf., Henry Barracks, P. R., Asst. to Q. M.

Lewis, Samuel, Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Panama, Div. Hq.

Hyde, George L., Sgt., Inf., Panama, 14th Inf.

Biddeb, John J., Sgt., Mast. Sgt., Inf., Panama, 14th Inf.

Capiffil, Julio R., Mast. Sgt., Inf., Panama, 42d Inf.

Rosewarne, Jas. H., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Panama, 42d Inf.

Abbott, L. L., Mast. Sgt., Eng., Panama, 11th Eng.

Mc'Cormick, Robert E., Mast. Sgt., Inf., Panama, 1st Gr. Hq.

Johnson, O. W., Mast. Sgt., O. D., Panama, 3rd. Depot

Schaible, Jos. A., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Panama, Depot Q. M.

Sgt., Depot, Middletown, Pa.

Shannon, Harold, Staff Sgt., A. S., Kelly Field, Aerial Mail, Bal. Group

Flinn, Jas. A., Staff Sgt., A. S., Pvt., A. I. & D., Middletown, Pa.

Payne, Chas. S., Mast Sgt., A. S., A. G. S. D., San Antonio, Tex.

Chesley, Charles, Staff Sgt., A. S., A. G. S. D., San Antonio, Tex.

Hood, George, Mast. Sgt., A. S., A. R. D., Rockwell Field, Cal.

Tebo, Albert H., Staff Sgt., A. S., A. S. & R. D., Rockwell Field, Cal.

Jenkins, Edw., Staff Sgt., Q. M. C., Panama, Dept. Hq.

Jones, Wm. Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Panama, Dept. Hq.

Belcher, Gregory, Mast. Sgt., Inf., Panama, Dept. Hq.

Schaible, Jos. A., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Panama, Dept. Hq.

Beasley, Halbert, Staff Sgt., M. D., Panama, Dept. Hq.

Middleton, Jackson, Capt., Q. M. C., Panama, Div. Hq.

Metzinger, Jos. A., Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Panama, Dept. Hq.

Sandsbury, Dudley G., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Panama, Div. Hdqrs.

Myrick, Thomas A., 1st Sgt., Inf., Panama, Div. Hq.

Rogers, John S., Staff Sgt., Inf., Germany, Dept. Hq.

Rogers, John S., Staff Sgt., Inf., Panama, Depot Q. M.

Hunnicutt, Wm. A., Staff Sgt., Inf., Germany, Dept. Hq.

Heaff, Henry F., Staff Sgt., Inf., Germany, Dept. Hq.

Fox, John P., Sgt., Inf., Germany, 9th Inf.

Shade, Rudolph, Tech Sgt., Q. M. C., Germany, Dept. Hdqrs.

Bush, Lee V., Pvt., 1c. M. C., Germany, Dept. Hq.

Bivirell, Marvin, Pvt., 1c. M. C., Germany, Dept. Hq.

Barnico, Wm. J., Sgt., Q. M. C., Germany, Dept. Hq.

Powell, Edward, Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Germany, Dept. Hdqrs.

Foster, John, 1st Sgt., Inf., Germany, 5th Inf.

Mexhill, Richard J., Sgt., Inf., Germany, 9th Inf.

Stewart, Walter, Mast. Sgt., Q. M. C., Germany, Depot, Fairfield, Ohio.

Thomas, Albert A., Mast Sgt., A. S. A. G. S., Depot, Fairfield, Ohio.

Barrett, Harold V. Staff Sgt., 9th Corps Area, Corps Hdqrs.

Hurley, Michael J., 1st Sgt., Inf., McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, Air Service Experimental Plant.

Smith, C. W., Staff Sgt., Inf., McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, Air Service Experimental Plant.

Bay, Rush D., Pic., Camp Travis, Tex., 2d Div., Hq.

Barnes, Allen C., Pic., Camp Travis, Tex., 2d Brig. Hdqrs. (to be organized).

Martin, Harry, Mast. Sgt., Univ. of Ore., Eugene Morel, Henry, Civ., Army Res Depot, Schenectady, N. Y., Q. M.

Shank, Victor C., Mast. Sgt., C. A. C., Army Res Depot, Schenectady, N. Y.

SEVENTH DIVISION NOTES.

Special Correspondence to Army and Navy Register

Camp Lewis, Wash., Dec. 11.—Lectures on "Fundamental principles in the American Government and Constitution" were delivered December 11, 12 and 13 at Camp Lewis as follows: First, 24th Infantry, 8:30, second Infantry quarters, 1:45, Artillery, 3:30, Field Hq. and Sig. The entire personnel in the class in the Machine Gun School qualified in the test December 10.

Col. McIver, corps area adjutant, is a guest of Gen. and Mrs. Lewis at their home in Tacoma for the week.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ole G. Nichols entertained all of Col. Brooke Payne's former officers at Camp Lewis at their home at Camp Funston on Christmas Day. Twenty-one were present.

Col. Brooke Payne, former commanding officer of the 8th Infantry, has been appointed "Colonel" away with a game with Fort Riley on December 23 with a score of 7 to 0. The game was well played, but the team was outweighed and outplayed, but a good battle was fought by the entire game. The basketball team also defeated the Fort Riley team 41 to 13 played game on December 15 to St. Mary's College by a score of 26 to 7. The game was well played, but the collegian team proved far superior to the Army.

A big basking and wrestling exhibition is one of the promising cards for the month of January for the 7th division.

NAVAL RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of the following officers of the Navy are accepted: Retired Captain Lieutenant H. S. Thompson, of the regular medical corps, and of Lieutenants J. F. Spencer and Lieut. (j. g.) Medical corps, and Carpenter W. F. Sullivan, of the temporary personnel.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches it in actual food value or in any of the qualities which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for



you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.

Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated Milk and the best effort of over 30 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask for Pet Brand and accept no substitute.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.

HIGHLAND, ILL.

MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOK NEWS.

Military Manpower, by Lieutenant Colonel L. C. Andrews, U. S. Army, Retired. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co.

This is an important work on the psychology of military leadership written by an authority expressly for use as a text in training officers in the psychology of command at the Military Academy. The commandant of cadets at that institution, Major Robert L. Dauford, field artillery, furnishes a foreword. The importance of this volume rests in the fact that to adapt Colonel Andrews' psychology of military training and leadership to the training of men and officers increase of their efficiency. It is difficult, therefore, to overestimate the advantage which is to be derived from a discussion which is of such direct and positive benefit to the soldiers and officers of civil life.

Modern battle conditions demand modern discipline. Everything a soldier does is to do it better done in proportion to the strength of his individual character. Training must develop a discipline of intelligent initiative in perfected teamwork.

In order to develop character a sound and nerves and bodies that must decide the issue. The quality of the leadership of officers is the key to the power of any team total of battle efficiency, in the particular care of the performance of duty and of training of men, assumes the greatest importance.

Every officer must understand hereafter study the principles of modern leadership and the requirements of modern warfare, based upon the knowledge and use of the self-respecting individuality of the men.

The soldier must be understood as a unit of the army of the people, and he addresses his message to all who are in charge of men. It is one of the most valuable available suggestions for handling men so as not only to increase their efficiency in war, but to enable them also to make them content in their tasks and dependable. Every officer should read and study this book.

NEW DIRECTOR OF MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE.

Major Clayton B. Vogel, U. S. Marine Corps, on December 1 relieved Major Edward A. Greeley as Director of Institute and assumed the duties as commanding officer of the Marine Corps Institute, Washington navy yard. the Institute is now located. Major Vogel's last previous duty was commanding the Philadelphia

among the officers and men of the Marine Corps Institute the selection of Major Vogel as director is a popular one.

MAYFLOWER ENTERTAINS CHRISTMAS GUESTS.

The officers and crew of the U. S. S. Mayflower, the presidential yacht, entertained several hundred children of the southeast section of Washington on the Christmas eve at a party given on the yacht. Many of the presents were also received. The party was arranged by the committee of ladies of Washington and was under the supervision of the commanding officer, Commander R. E. Holmes, U. S. Navy.

VIRGINIA ESCAPES WITH PAYROLL.

Strenuous efforts were made to guard the payroll and civil authorities to apprehend H. W. J. Meyers, previously reported, Dec. 3, who deserted from the U. S. S. Satterlee simultaneously with the disappearance of a navy pay roll amounting to $2,000 in funds for the crew payroll. Meyers left the destroyer while she was lying at the navy yard, Norfolk. He secured for the receipt of the express package and immediately left the navy yard. Meyers was given an escort by police of Washington, Baltimore and the Tidewater region, but escaped. Meyers is said to be a native of Virginia and has relatives in the navy yards. He deserted only one week before from the navy yard. He is believed to have been seen found at the last reports.

COLONEL MOSS RETURNS TO THE ARMY.

Colonel J. A. Moss, late of the infantry arm, who some weeks ago resigned from the Army has appointed reversion to the permanent grade of colonel in the active list with the rank of colonel. He applied for and has been appointed to the position of the first commissioned officer of the Scouts this week. He will soon be in the Philippines where he will be a member of the permanent personnel with the rank of colonel.

RETIREMENT OF ROBERT LOUBEN.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Louben was discharged from the service on December 15 after 30 years service and on the following day reenlisted as a master sergeant in the Signal Corps. He was born in the Netherlands. He was in Alaska with the first signal corps expedition in 1901 under command of Brigadier General William Mitchell, who was then a lieutenant. He served there for six years. He was on a second tour of duty in Alaska when the World War began and went to continental United States to prepare for service. He took charge of radio activities on the American front in the air and subsequently promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel. He has accepted a commission as first lieutenant in the signal corps and Capt. Louben and left for that city last night.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY

Uniforms and Equipments for Officers, Civilians and Ladies.

304 Sands Street, New York City.

Digitized by Google

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

THE BRIGHTON
APARTMENT HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city; reaches Union Station without transfer.
By day, week or month.
J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

THE ARMY.

G. O. 11, Dec. 5, W. D., 1930.

I. Relates to southern boundary of Edgewood Arsenal.

II. Subpars. c, d, and g, par. 1, section I, G. O. 50, W. D., 1929, are amended to read as follows:

c. Third corps area, to embrace the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Headquarters at Fort Howard, Md. (Temporarily at Baltimore, Md.)

d. Fourth corps area, to embrace the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Headquarters at Fort McPherson, Ga.

g. Seventh corps area, to embrace the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Headquarters at Fort Omaha, Nebr.

III. Relates to exemptions from the jurisdiction of special and summary courts-martial.

IV. Relates to disposition of funds received by officers of the Army for deposit with the treasurer of the United States.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. F. C. Marsh, Chief of Staff.

The following detailed general staff corps officers are assigned to War Department general staff to fill existing vacancies: Col. Harry L. Roberts, inf.; and Lieut. Cols. Duncan K. Major, inf., and John S. Fair, cav.

The following detailed officers are assigned and assigned to general staff with troops: Cols. A. J. Bowley, F. A., M. McCloskey, cav.; Charles D. Rhodes, cav.; Charles J. Symmonds, cav.; Lucius R. Holbrook, F. A.; Francis Le. Parker, cav.; Leigh C. Kilburne, inf.; Edgar T. Collins, inf.; George A. Nugent, C. A. C.; M. G. Spinks, C. A. C., and William K. Naylor, inf.

Lieut. Cols. Daniel Van Voorhis, cav.; George S. Simonds, inf.; Stuart Heintzelman, cav.; William H. Wilson, inf.; Guy B. Norvell, cav.; Richard H. Williams, F. A.; C. Paul T. Hayne, cav.; Stephen C. Fuqua, inf.; Christian A. Bach, cav.; William H. Wilson, C. A. C.; Parker Hitt, inf.; Kerr T. Riggs, cav.; Ernest D. Peek, corps engrs., and Wilson B. Burtt, inf.; Majs. Benjamin J. McNair, F. A.; George Grunert, cav.; John P. McCadams, inf.; John R. Deane, cav.; Leslie J. McNair, inf.; Royden E. Beebe, inf.; Walter C. Short, inf.; Harry L. Hodges, cav.; John Tyrrell, C. A. C.; Dwight Miller, cav.; Campbell B. Hodges, inf.; Robert C. Richardson, jr., cav.; Joseph A. Atkins, inf.; Paul H. Clark, inf.; Jonathan M. Wainwright, cav., and Ralph C. Ward, corps engrs.

The following detailed as acting general staff officers and assigned to general staff with troops: Majs. A. W. Chilton, inf.; W. S. Dryedale, inf.; J. M. Hobson, jr., inf.; C. N. Sothern, corps engrs.; A. J. O'Donnell, cav.; F. T. Cruse, F. A.; E. E. Farman, jr., cav.; T. F. Van Natta, jr., cav.; W. B. Cuthbert, C. A. C., and D. Hardy, cav. The officers named will continue on present duty as military attachés.

The following reliefs and assignments of general staff officers with troops are announced:

To first corps area—Col. Marcellus G. Spinks, from Fort Monroe, Va., assistant chief of staff, operations; Lieut. Col. Walter C. Sweeney, from Washington, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, and Lieut. Col. Wilson B. Burtt, from Governors Island, N. Y., assistant chief of staff for supply.

To second corps area—Col. Albert J. Bowley, from Camp Bragg, N. C., and Lieut. Col. Parker Hitt, from Washington, Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Fuqua, from Camp Dix, N. J., assistant chief of staff for supply.

To third corps area—Lieut. Col. George S. Simonds, from Washington, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, and Lieut. Col. Wilson B. Burtt, assistant chief of staff for war plans and training.

To fifth corps area—Col. Lucius R. Holbrook, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., assistant chief of staff for supply.

To sixth corps area—Col. Manus McCloskey, from Camp Knox, Ky., assistant chief of staff for military intelligence. Lieut. Col. Stuart Heintzelman, from Washington, assistant chief of staff for supply.

To seventh corps area—Col. William K. Naylor, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., assistant chief of staff for supply. Lieut. Col. Morris E. Locke, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., assistant chief of staff for operations. Lieut. Col. Hu B. Myers, from Camp Travis, Tex., assistant chief of staff for military intelligence.

To ninth corps area—Lieut. Col. Laurence Halstead, from Camp Grant, Ill., assistant chief of staff for supply.

To Hawaiian Department—Lieut. Col. William H. Wilson, from San Francisco, assistant chief of staff for operations; Maj. Lesley J. McNair, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., assistant chief of staff for war plans and training. Maj. Paul H. Clark, from Fort Benning, Ga., assistant chief of staff for military intelligence; Maj. Stephen C. Reynolds, from Washington, assistant chief of staff for supply.

To Philippine Department—Col. Charles D. Rhodes, from Manila, P. I., assistant chief of staff for supply. Maj. Robert C. Richardson, from Washington, assistant chief of staff for operations.

To Panama Canal Department—Col. George A. Nugent, from Washington, assistant chief of staff for operations. Lieut. Col. Ernest D. Peek, from Washington, assistant chief of staff for war plans and training. Maj. Harry L. Hodges, from Washington, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence. Maj. John T. Terrell, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., assistant chief of staff for supply.

To first division—Col. Edgar T. Collins, from Washington, chief of staff. Lieut. Col. Dwight Miller, from Washington, assistant chief of staff for operations. Maj. George Grunert, from Washington, assistant chief of staff for war plans and training. Maj. Joseph A. Atkins, from Washington, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence.

To second division—Col. Louis H. Nuttman, from Camp Benning, Ga., chief of staff. Lieut. Col. Daniel Van Voorhis, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., assistant chief of staff for war plans and training. Lieut. Col. Kerr T. Riggs, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., assistant chief of staff for military intelligence.

To third division—Maj. John R. McAdams, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., assistant chief of staff for operations. Maj. Jonathan M. Wainwright, from Fort Riley, Kans., assistant chief of staff for military intelligence. Maj. Ralph C. Ward, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., assistant chief of staff for war plans and training.

To fourth division—Lieut. Col. Christian A. Bach, from Fort Riley, Kans., assistant chief of staff for war plans and training. Maj. Hayden E. Beebe, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., assistant chief of staff for operations. Maj. Andrew D. Chaffin, from San Francisco, Calif., assistant chief of staff for military intelligence.

To fifth division—Lieut. Col. Paul T. Hayne, jr., from Fort Riley, Kans., assistant chief of staff for war plans and training. Maj. John B. Barton, from Camp Benning, Ga., assistant chief of staff for operations. Maj. Jay L. Benedict, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., assistant chief of staff for military intelligence.

To sixth division—Col. Francis Le. Parker, from Detroit, Arsenal, chief of staff. Lieut. Col. Guy B. Norvell, from Fort Riley, Kans., assistant chief of staff for war plans and training. Maj. Hayden E. Beebe, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., chief of staff for operations. Maj. Charles Telford, from Headquarters Island, N. Y., assistant chief of staff for military intelligence.

To seventh division—Lieut. Col. William H. Waldron, from Washington, assistant chief of staff for war plans and training. Maj. Troup Miller, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., assistant chief of staff for military intelligence. Maj. Campbell B. Hodges, from Washington, assistant chief of staff for operations.

Maj. Harry L. Hodges will report for duty under the instructions heretofore completed for general duties under the war-plans division of War Department general staff.

Lieut. Col. Ernest D. Peek, and Maj. Terrell will proceed to Panama Canal Department, from New York city about Feb. 10.

Lieut. Col. William H. Waldron and Maj. Miller will proceed to Honolulu on transport sailing from San Francisco about Feb. 1.

Maj. Richardson will proceed to Manila, P. I., on transport sailing from San Francisco about Feb. 1.

The other officers named will join the command to which assigned on or before Feb. 1.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

Appointment of William J. Martin as major, Judge Advocate General's reserve corps, is announced; to New York city, 2d Corps Area, for active duty in marine affairs, for duty.

Appointment of Walter S. Hunnicutt and Richard L. Merrick as captains, Judge Advocate general's reserve corps, is announced; to New York city, office of Judge Advocate maritime affairs, for duty.

Quartermaster General—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Capt. Thomas Hickey, from duty at Atlanta, Ga., to San Francisco and about Jan. 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Capts. Herman C. Zimmerman, Samuel T. Griffith, and Walter C. Quigley, from duty in this city and about Feb. 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Joseph F. Bailey, jr., telegraph to commanding general ninth corps area for assignment to station and duty.

1st Lieut. Charles Stalsburg, from duty in office of chief quartermaster, ninth corps area, Fort Meade, Md., for temporary duty for purpose of arranging for school and baker quarters, to be transferred to that camp and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty as assistant commandant school of bakers and cooks and assistant to this school on change of station from Camp Pike to Camp Meade.

1st Lieut. John T. Dillard, from duty in office of the quartermaster general, Washington, to duty in this city.

1st Lieut. Joseph F. Bailey, report by wire to commanding general ninth corps area for assignment to station and duty.

2d Lieut. Lawrence L. Simpson, report to retiring board at Washington, D. C., for examination.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Major Edwin B. Spiller, from duties in office of chief of finance to Fort Hayes, Ohio, for duty as finance officer.

Capt. Thomas L. Crear from duties in Panama Canal Zone and detailed in inspector general's department and to Washington, D. C., to report to inspector general for duty in his office.

Capt. Ralph E. Hall, to Omaha, Nebr., for duty.

Captain Carl Halla, who will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and complete duties heretofore previously named.

Captain Edwin F. Ely to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. Captain Ely, upon being relieved by Captain Walter O. Woods, will proceed to Omaha, Nebr., for station.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Colonel Joseph E. Gorgas, from Chief General Hospital, Fox Hills, N. Y., to Army medical school, Washington, for duty.

Major John M. Pratt will report by telegraph to commanding general, 9th corps area, for assignment to duty and station.

Major Omar A. Newhouse will report to commanding general, 9th corps area, for assignment to duty and station.

Major Elmer R. Hedrick, from duties at San Francisco to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, for duty.

Major Henry F. Sawtelle from duty at Camp Meade, Md., to Washington, D. C., for duty.

Major John Thomas Aydelotte, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is detailed in addition to other duties, as professor of military science and tactics at

"Say it with Flowers"
WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS
Always Fresh
Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4378, 4377, 4379, and F. 9464

AMERICAN FACTORS, LTD.
HONOLULU
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK
Sugar Factors, Commission Merchants, Groceries, Dry Goods and Tobacco
ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTORS

SHOP BY MAIL
Bronze Leather Work Boxes, $1.50 – $6
Handmade Fancy Handkerchiefs, $1.50 – $3
Leather Address Books; Portfolios and Book Ends
Playing Cards in Leather Cases, All Colors, $2
Bridge Sets, $4; Pens and Necklaces, $5
Hand-Tooled Scarfs, All Colors, $4 – $6
Leather Picture Frames, $1.75 Up
Pin and Needle Cases of Fancy Cut Leather, $1.75 – $2.50
Handwrought Pewter Boxes, $6
Pewter Cigarette Boxes and Tea Caddies, $10
Copper Ash Trays, Hand-Beaten, $4
Christmas Cards, Hand Colored, 6 to 50 Cents
Driftwood Paperweights for Desk Specimens, 75c to $2.50.
Unusual Pieces of Hand-Made Silver for Christmas or Wedding Gifts
JANE BARTLETT, 1301 A Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

(Established 1889)
H. L. RUST
Realtor
Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
All Classes of Properties For Sale
Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.
Desirable apartments and houses for rent.
Insurance in all its branches.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

J. R. GAUNT & SON, Inc. (N.Y.)
503 Fifth Avenue New York City
Art Metal Workers in Gold, Silver and Bronze
Manufacturers Of
Military and Naval Metal Uniform Buttons
Ornaments, Insignia, Devices and Gold Laces
SWORDS, FOX PUTTEES, BELTS AND SMALL METALS.
SPORTING MEDALS AND TROPHIES. PRESENTATION SWORDS.
FOREIGN HONORS AND DECORATIONS IN MINIATURE MADE TO ORDER.
SPECIALISTS IN FINE BRONZING AND FIRE GILDING.
Designers of Military and Heraldic Crests. Quotations For Military Buttons, Crests and Society Organizations' Cresta on Requests.
THROUGH YOUR MILITARY TAILOR OR DIRECT

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS
Silk and Bunting Flags
207 Washington St., Boston

Digitized by Google

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
MASONIC TEMPLE

Philippine Government Sole Official Depository
Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted
MANILA, P. I. P. O. Box 1469

PAID UP CAPITAL - - P12,216,210.00
RESERVE FUND - - - " 4,154,478.48

We feel highly honored by the invitation extended by the Army and Navy Register to advertise the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK in its columns.

Allow us to respond to this courtesy by offering our banking service in New York, Shanghai and the Philippines to the United States Army and Navy.

When you take a trip to the Philippines, make this Institution your depository and you will find our banking facilities profitable.

the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute, School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania.

Captain George W. Snyder from duty with American forces in Germany to United States, reporting for instructions.

First Lieutenant Martin F. DeFrence will report by telegraph to commanding general, 8th corps area, for assignment to duty and station.

The resignations of Lieut. Col. Horace D. Bloomberg and Capt. Clarance L. Bittner are accepted.

Dental Corps.

Capt. Milton A. Price from duty at Fairfield, Ohio, to Walter Reed Generla Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Capt. William T. Williams will report by telegraph to commanding general, 8th corps area, for assignment to duty and station.

Veterinary Corps.

Capt. Edward J. Cheely from duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, to Chicago Veterinary School of Meat and Dairy Hygiene for course of instruction.

Capt. Morgan B. Lamb, Camp Lee, Va., transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Second Lieut. Nathan M. Neate from duty at Fort Porter, N. Y., to Fort Bliss, Texas, remount depot for duty.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Dwight Lecuard Smathers to active duty at Fort Keogh, Mont.

Medical Administrative Corps.

Second Lieut. John O. Brown from duty at Camp Dix to Camp Beaning, Ga., for duty.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Bash, Chief of Engineers.

Maj. Arthur P. von Dessien from duties at Portland, Oregon, to Galveston, Texas, and take station for duty.

Capt. Everett B. Murray from duties at Galveston, Texas, to Camp Travis, Texas, with 2d engineers.

First Lieuts. Walter D. Lupiow and Edward B. Program, Jr., to New York city and about February 5 to Cublem, Germany, for duty.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. Wharton G. Ingram is relieved from detail in ordnance department.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. Edwin O. Baker from duties at Camp Grant, Ill., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with 5th signal battalion.

First Lieuts James W. Anderson and Lee G. Carson, infantry, are detailed to signal corps.

Resignation of Capt. Keane Richards is accepted.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Capt. Charles G. Eidson from Camp Jackson, S. C., to aviation repair depot, Montgomery, Ala., for duty.

First Lieut. Francis W. Higgins from Mather Field, Calif., to March Field, Riverside, Calif., for duty and pilot training.

First Lieut. Russell L. Williamson, infantry, detailed in air service and to March Field, Riverside, Calif., for duty and pilot training.

First Lieuts. Ernest F. Apeldorn and Hubert H. Neiffer are relieved from detail in air service and will report to commanding general, American Forces in Germany, for duty.

Second Lieut. John S. Crawford will report to Books Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty.

Second Lieut. Harold L. Grow from Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty and advanced training.

Second Lieut. Arthur L. Thornton from Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Fort Sill, Okla., for advanced training at air service observation school, Post Field.

First Lieut. Roy W. Camblin from Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty in pursuit group.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Frank B. Bonner to Camp Bragg, N. C., 5th field artillery, for duty.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Maj. Joseph W. Viner from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty.

First Lieut. Alfred P. Kelley to Fort Sheridan, Ill., 6th corps area, for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff for operations.

First Lieut. Paul C. Pebiger from duty at Brownsville, Texas, to Alcatraz, Calif., disciplinary barracks for duty.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Maj. Thomas Joseph Brady will join 11th field artillery at San Francisco to sail with that regiment on transport to leave on January 6.

Maj. Norman D. Morrow from duties at Lafayette, Ind., and detailed as inspector-instructor, field artillery, Louisiana National Guard at New Orleans.

First Lieut. John W. Faulconer from Camp Pike, Ark., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

First Lieut. Bryan Evans from duty with 17th field artillery and assigned to headquarters, 2d field artillery brigade, Camp Travis, Texas.

The following are assigned to and will join regiments: Lieut. Col. George V. H. Moseley, 13th field artillery, Camp Travis, Texas, and Lieut. Col. Robert C. Foy, 11th field artillery, Camp Travis, Texas.

The following are relieved from assignment to regiments specified and will report on January 5 at field artillery school, Fort Sill, Okla., as student officers for battery officers' course: Mais Harry J. Maloney, 1st field artillery, and Archibald V. Arnold, 9th field artillery.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Col. Frederick K. Johnston from Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., to Baltimore, Md., and report to commanding general, 3d coast artillery district, for duty on his staff.

Major Halsted P. Cowgillman having been detailed by an Army retiring board, reported for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced, proceed home.

Maj. Frank E. Emery, jr., from Fort Warren, Mass., and report to Col. Robert S. Abercrelly, Boston, for temporary duty in connection with development of coast artillery materiel and then to duty with station at Fort Monroe, Va.

Maj. Cedric M. Sykes to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Lieut. Col. Harry W. Kinnard from duties in general staff to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty.

1st Lieut. Llewellyn D. Smith to Camp Eustis, Va., 58th artillery brigade (C. A. C.), for duty.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Lieut. Col. James G. Taylor assigned to 1st inf. and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Lieut. Col. Shelby C. Leasure from duties at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., assigned to 21th inf., to San Francisco and about Jan. 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty with the regiment.

Majs. Ralph H. Wooten, Harry I. Crockett and Charles A. Stokes, Capts. Charles H. Houghton, Jr., Ralph E. Haines, Jr., and Lieut. Col. Lewis Sorley, Adjutant General's department, to Philippine Department. Lewis Simmons, James E. Wharton and Oscar J. B. Hitchcock, 1st Lieuts. Julius H. Ochs, Jr., assigned and attached to 42d inf., are assigned to that regiment.

Maj. Donald B. Hay from Camp Benning, Ga., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Wm. H. Kent, 22d inf., from assignment to and duty with that regiment at Fort Jay, N. Y., assigned to 15th inf. and to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty with that regiment.

Capts. Charles Metice, 1st Lieuts. Jesse B. Hallock, Cyril B. Sisser and Ralph Wiltsmuth, now attached to 58th inf., are assigned to that regiment.

Capt. Charles W. Dickson, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, assigned to 31st inf. and to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty.

Capts. Roscoe B. Back, Wm. R. Bent and Roy W. Vesper, 1st Lieuts. Duncan F. Robinson, David B. Simpson, Paul W. Warren and Keith B. Wise, now attached to 30th inf., are assigned to that regiment.

Capts. Lewis W. Ams, jr., Floyd B. Hain, Thomas C. Rice and Wm. A. Sirmon, 1st Lieuts. Robert B. Johnson, Richard A. Jones, Peter T. Wolfe and Harold R. Emery and 2d Lieut. Peter G. Marshall, jr., now attached to 60th Inf., are assigned to that regiment.

Capts. Alfred G. Brades, jr., Henry P. Blanks, Wm. T. Brook and Frank M. Smith, 1st Lieuts. Braxton B. Butler, James E. Mendenhall and David M. N. Reid, now attached to 61st Inf., are assigned to that regiment.

1st Lieut. Horace K. Heath, now at Camp Benning, Ga., retired. Upon assignment to 15th inf.

1st Lieut. Harry F. Schoonover from assignment to and duty with 6th machine gun battalion, Camp Travis, Tex., to Fort Sill, Okla., Field Artillery School, to take battery officers' course.

1st Lieut. Alfred J. McMullin, quartermaster corps, relieved from detail in that corps, assigned to 46th inf. and join that regiment.

1st Lieuts. Claudine L. Lloyd and Carnes B. Lee at Camp Benning, Ga., relieved from assignment to 58th inf.

2d Lieut. Edward E. Odom from duty at Camp Pike, Ark., to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty.

Resignations by 1st Lieut. Chowning Cauthorn and 2d Lieut. Edward E. Smith accepted.

Retired Officers.

1st Lieut. Wm. E. Mould from duties at Southern Military Academy, Greensboro, Ala., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Chicago high schools.

Capt. Edward E. Torrence placed on active military duty, detailed for general recruiting service and to Greensboro, N. C., for duty.

DISCHARGES.

The following are honorably discharged:

Brigadier General Benedict Crabb, Robert C. Kent, jr.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Joseph B. Hymans. Capts. Joseph J. Hittinger and James A. Lee. 1st Lieuts. W. H. Jones and Lloyd Eugene Likenbach.

Engineers—Capt. Wm. M. Gerlman and 1st Lieut. Walter Smith.

Engineers—Lieut. Col. Glenn S. Smith.

Ordnance Department—Maj. George L. King. Capts. Charles A. Conklin and Henry Erwin and 1st Lieut. Ervin M. Metcalfe.

Cavalry—Capts **John J. Marquette** and **Harry J. Vogel.**

Infantry—Capts. Ira L. Stroud, Max Yagerman, Luther E. Ellis and Fred Wells, 2d Lieuts. James H. Monaghan, Alexander Zarewell and Theodore T. Kaminski.

United States Army—1st Lieut. De Witt R. Laing.

FALL IN, MEN!

[From the Chicago News.]

Military authorities of the country are ready to concede that Secretary Baker is right in his assertion that the army of the future will be based on a small but very good model, too. But what they want to see now is a large and elaborate reproduction of this model on a population scale.

Digitized by Google

HOPPE'S
Nitro Powder Solvent
No. 9



For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun men throughout the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.

FRANK A. HOPPE
2314 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.
Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.
PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. P. Lyon. At Havana, Cuba.
KANSAS (flagship Rodgers), Capt. F. H. Brumby. En route to Balboa. Send mail in Care "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif."
MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De Hasbrouck. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Four.

Rear Admiral C. P. Hughes, Commander.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. F. A. Traut. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MICHIGAN, Capt. R. Z. Johnston. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral M. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. H. H. Hough. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.
FLORIDA, Capt. F. N. Olmstead. In South American waters.
DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. G. C. Day. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
OKLAHUMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, Commander.

DOLPHIN (flagship), Comdr. John Grady. At Valparaiso, Chile.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. At Tampa, Fla.
DES MOINES, Capt. A. St. Clair Smith. At Valparaiso, Chile.
GALVESTON, Capt. V. K. Kimberly. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NIAGARA, Comdr. R. H. Adams. At Washington, D. C.
SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
DENVER, Capt. A. Kautz. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.
TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. At Balboa.

Destroyer Flotilla Three.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, Commander.
ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. C. F. Karns. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Operative Squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding.
BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Maye. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Richardson. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
GRAHAM, Comdr. R. M. Pawall. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
SPENCER, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
MASON, Comdr. R. Willson. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Sazer. At Norfolk, Va.
CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PHEBLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SHIRK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HERBERT, Comdr. R. S. Galloway. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SICARD, At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Squadron One.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander.

Division Forty-two.

SHARKEY, At Charleston, S. C.
BREAKE, Lieut. Comdr. J. Van Hook. At Charleston, S. C.
TOUCEY, At Charleston, S. C.
ISHERWOOD, At Charleston, S. C.
JOUETT, At Charleston, S. C.
LARDNER, At Charleston, S. C.

Division Three.

PUTNAM, At Charleston, S. C.
IRBY, Comdr. V. D. Chapline. At Charleston, S. C.
WORDEN, At Charleston, S. C.
DALE, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, Jr., at Charleston, S. C.
FLUSSER, At Charleston, S. C.
CUSHING, At Charleston, S. C.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, At Charleston, S. C.
DALLAS, At Charleston, S. C.
HUGGINS, LAWRENCE, PAUL JONES. Fitting out.

Squadron Two.

Capt. Charles S. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Downes. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. C. Robertson. At Constantinople.
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Landskrona, Sweden.
FOX, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. At Constantinople.
HOOKER, Comdr. S. S. Bouton. At Pola.
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. Wm. Raggaley. At Jaffa.
OVERTON, At Constantinople.

Division Forty.

GILLIANGLEY, At Charleston, S. C.
STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. G. G. Haas. At Spalato.
McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Haines. At Cherbourg, France.
CHILES, Comdr. L. Reed. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. F. BUTLER, At Philadelphia, Pa.
KING, At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Forty-one.

REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. Augustus Greene. At Gravesend.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Obormley. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BARRY, GOFF, RAINBRIDGE. Under construction.

Squadron Three.

Division Thirty-seven.

HUNT, At Charleston, S. C.
W. C. WOOD. Under construction.
BRANCH, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. At Norfolk, Va.
TARGOLL, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kauffman. At Charleston, S. C.
HERNDON, At Charleston, S. C.
ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART. At Charleston, S. C.

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

For the Army—
Cabardine, Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Serges, Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Rain Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.





Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service—Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, D. C. Atlantic City, N. J.
Annapolis

POPE, At Philadelphia, Pa.
FORD, TRUXTUN. Under construction.
PHILLIBERT, LEA. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HUBBERT, CHARLES AUSBURN, PRUITT, BRECKINRIDGE. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.
LEONIDAS (tender). At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Seven.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN, RINGGOLD. At Portsmouth, N. H.
ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX, MERRIMAC. At Boston navy yard.
KALK, FOOTE, BUSH, COWELL. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, RODGERS, OSMOND INGRAM, BANCROFT. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Eight.

HARDING, Comdr. A. O. Read. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
TAYLOR. At Portsmouth, N. H.
BELL, HULBERT, FAIRFAX. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, HARADEN, THOMAS, ABBOT. At Charleston, S. C.
CLEMSON. At Norfolk, Va.

Squadron Nine.

Division Twenty.

COLE, ELLIS, HALE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.
DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Division One.

Rear Admiral P. B. Bassett, Commander.
DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division One.

PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN, DOWNES. In reserve at Norfolk navy yard.
ATLWIN. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
BALCH, CABBIN. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL. At Charleston, S. C.
ERICSSON, WINSLOW, NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
O'BRIEN. At New York, N. Y.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, CUMMINGS, TUCKER, WAINWRIGHT. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented
Made in U. S. A.
"Known throughout the Service"
Supersede the Leggin for Field Service
Smart—Comfortable—Efficient
Olive-Drab, Khaki, Cadet-Grey
Men's & Junior Sizes & Heavy Weight



Post Exchanges, Your Dealers or Write
702 Broadway Scranton, Pa.
Mfrs. to the Govt., Military Schools and Organizations.

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, Machined Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condenser Plates, Rudders, Lever Shaft Pins, Valve Rod Fittings and Stuffing Boxes, Propeller and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Boat Shafts, Special materials and crushing sizes are generally carried in stock.
Complete Data and Prices Upon Request.
THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Ansonia, Conn.

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited.
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $2,000,000

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Modern Home for Good Accommodation

Miss Cora was taking her first trip on the train.

The conductor came through and collected the tickets. Cora readily gave up her ticket.

A few minutes later the butcher-boy coming through called, "chewing-gum."

"Never!" cried Cora bravely. "You can take my ticket, but not my chewing-gum."—The Overhere Digest (Minneapolis).

"Aren't you afraid America will become isolated?"

"Not if us farmers keep raisin' things the world needs," answered Farmer Corntossel. "The feller that rings the dinner bell never runs much risk of bein' lonesome."—Washington Star.

THE CANE
AS A
WEAPON

By A. C. CUNNINGHAM
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.

FOR SALE BY
Army & Navy Register
50c per copy

PATENTS
C. L. PARKER
Late Member Examining Corps, U. S. Pat. Office
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured.
Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.
McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.



FOX'S
P-B PUTTEES
FOX'S SPIRAL PUTTEES are very smart, comfortable and durable—ideal for spring field training and other outdoor sports. Made on a buryn, of the finest khaki wool, they fit perfectly, roll trim, and last. spirals. They will not ravel and fray at the edges or bind like other military puttees. Colors—khaki, forest green, cadet blue, etc.

The genuine Fox's—the puttee of the world—have a small tape on the stub end, marked R or L, for right or left, on each puttee. If your dealer hasn't them we'll supply you direct.

Regulation Heavy Weight ..$4.00
Extra Fine Light Weight ..$4.25
Extra Fine Light Shade ..$4.00

The Manby-Johnson Corporation
200 W. 40th St., Dept. 19
New York City

Digitized by Google

PORTER, At Charleston, S. C.
CONNOLLY, At Boston, Mass.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, ALLEN, At Charleston, S. C.
SAMPSON, At New York Navy Yard.
SHAW, ROWAN. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Five.

MANLEY, CRAVEN, At Philadelphia, Pa.
CALDWELL, GWIN, At Charleston, S. C.
STOCKTON, At the navy yard, Charleston, S. C.
CONNOR, At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, HIGGINBERY, LITTLE, In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
KIMBERLEY, At Boston, Mass.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL, At Portsmouth, N. H.
LUCE, At Boston, Mass.
MAURY, At Philadelphia, Pa.
STERLING, LANDIS, At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. En route to Guantanamo.
BANDIPER. En route to Guantanamo.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. R. Lackey. At Portsmouth, N. H.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. At Boston, Mass.
MURRAY. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.
GREBE. At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. At Portsmouth, N. H.
LARK. At Portsmouth, N. H.
ORTOLAN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
SWAN. At Plymouth, Mass.
QUAIL. At Portsmouth, N. H.
MALLARD. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Submarine Detachment.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). At Norfolk, Va.
T-1. At Norfolk, Va.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. At Hampton Roads, Va.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) At Port au Prince, Haiti.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. New York to sea December 18.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Densmore. At Charleston, S. C.
CULGOA, Comdr. E. P. Svars. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fuel ships: Neosa, Proteus and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic and European waters and except as otherwise noted, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.
Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).
Captain Harry Yarnell.
Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Blamer. At San Francisco, Calif.
ARKANSAS, Capt. S. E. Moses. At San Francisco, Calif.
NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett. At San Francisco, Calif.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. At San Francisco, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. San Pedro, Calif.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Symington. At San Pedro, Calif.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Diego, Calif.
BROOKLYN (flagship of Capt. Pratt). At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Five.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM, Capt. W. P. Lantdenberger. At San Pedro, Calif.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley. At San Diego, Calif.
MACLEISH, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. At San Pedro, Calif.
BIDDLE, Lieut. Comdr. A. Rite. En route to Canal Zone.
BULMER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. At San Pedro, Calif.
McGOWEN, Lieut. Comdr. L. B. Schelbla. In Canal Zone.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Heim. En route to San Diego from Balboa.

Division Thirty-two.

TATTNALL, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Langworthy. At San Diego, Calif.
BAINBRIDGE, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
BABBITT. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Johnston. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY, Comdr. F. N. Eklund. At Mare Island, Calif.
FULLER. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. Hayne Ellis, Commander.
MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. En route to Bremerton, Wash.
WILLIS. En route to Bremerton, Wash.
AUGUR. At Mare Island, Calif.
GILLIS, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. En route to Bremerton, Wash.

McDERMUT. En route to Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. En route to Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. F. Olding. At Mare Island, Calif.
THORNTON. At San Diego, Calif.
MORRIS. At San Diego, Calif.
TINGEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SWASEY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEADE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

DENT. At San Diego, Calif.
TALBOT. At Bremerton, Wash.
ROPER. At Bremerton, Wash.
DORSEY. At San Diego, Calif.
RATHBURNE, Comdr. H. F. Oliver. At Bremerton, Wash.
WATERS, Comdr. J. D. Willson. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Comdr. J. W. Reming, Commander.
SALEM (flagship). At San Diego, Calif.
BUFFALO (tender). At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON. At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON, Lieut. C. C. Vickery. At San Diego, Calif.
ADAMS, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. At San Diego, Calif.
WARD. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At Bremerton, Wash.
RENSHAW. At Bremerton, Wash.
O'BANNON. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOGAN. At Bremerton, Wash.
STANSBURY. En route to Bremerton, Wash.
HOWARD. En route to Bremerton, Wash.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
RENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
BADDY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCY. At San Diego, Calif.
BINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. Sears. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Division Ten.

MIGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. At San Diego, Calif.
WILLIAMS, CHAMPLIN, SCHLEY, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
HAZLEWOOD. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Laws. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BREESE, Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Fredson. At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At San Diego, Calif.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. H. Rogers. At San Diego, Calif.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance. At San Diego, Calif.
WOOLSEY, Comdr. H. C. Gearing. At San Diego, Calif.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. At San Diego, Calif.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor. At San Diego, Calif.



SAVE YOUR EARS

from the deafening shock of shell explosion and gun fire.

Elliott Perfect Ear Protectors

are patented and officially approved. 15 years service in U. S. Army and Navy. More than 50,000 now in use without a single case of ruptured ear drum.

PRICE $1.00 PER PAIR post paid in neat aluminum box.

Write for free illustrated booklet on "Preventing Deafness from Gun Fire or Shell Explosion."

Address ....

J. A. R. ELLIOTT,
P. O. BOX 201, NEW YORK, N. Y.

"I'm a little stiff from lacrosse."
"Oh, Wisconsin?"—Lampoon.



SLOW AND RAPID FIRE
IN ALL POSITIONS MADE EASY

By daily practice with the Hollifield Dotter attachment in the service rifle, is issued, Skill is acquired. Dotter outfits are procurable on requisition. Expert opinion, etc., sent on request.

Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co. Middletown, N. Y.

Henry Schick & Co.
Formerly with John G. Hase
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS
Civilian Dress a Specialty
1421 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

"Mrs. Brush says her son is wedded to his art."
"But he has a wife. Would you call her art?"
"I suppose so. She's painted."—Boston Transcript.

Bausch & Lomb
Optical Products

are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service requiring the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Gun Sights for Army and Navy, Stereo-Prism Binoculars, Periscope, Battery Commander Telescopes, Microscopes, Photographic Lenses and Shutters. Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Projection Apparatus (Baloptiscone), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtome, Ophthalmic Lenses and Instruments, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and other high-grade

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N. Y. LONDON

DU PONT POWDERS

—did much to help the American Teams win their unbroken string of Trap and Range Victories at the Olympiad of 1920

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Inc.
Sales Dept.-Military Sales Div.
Wilmington . . Delaware

One of your Uncle Samuel's stalwart branches had been gazing thoughtfully over the rail of the homeward-bound transport for twenty minutes. A doughboy, curious at the cause of such concentration, demanded: "What you thinking about, Sam?"

"Bout de ocean, boss," came the reply. "Dat's de fuel time in all mah life I ever see somethin' dare was enough of."—The American Legion Weekly.

A physician claims to have restored two patients to sanity by pulling their teeth. When they get well the bill they may go crazy again.—Pittsburgh Sun.

Digitized by Google



ESTABLISHED 1865

Uniforms

FOR OFFICERS

OF THE

Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Department

Makers of the

LILLEY CAPS

Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Coin Silver

Correspondence Requested

THE

M. C. Lilley & Co.

Dept. M

Columbus, Ohio

Division Eighteen.

PALMER, CRANE, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY. At Bar Harbor, Me.

Division Thirty.

BALLARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Bates. At San Diego, Calif.
BROERICK, GREENE, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
EDWARDS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At San Diego, Calif.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. M. J. Peterson. At San Diego, Calif.
PARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman. At San Diego, Calif.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNEDY, Comdr. G. T. Seaney. At San Diego, Calif.
PAUL, HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. F. McClain. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES. At San Diego, Calif.
WOODBURY. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE. At San Diego, Calif.
NICHOLAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly. At San Pedro Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD, Comdr. C. C. Hartt. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

BRUCE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar, ordered. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
SPROSTON. At San Pedro, Calif.
BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.
AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At San Diego, Calif.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. R. McCalley, Jr., Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At San Pedro, Calif.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At San Pedro, Calif.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL. At San Pedro, Calif.
THRUSH. At San Pedro, Calif.
WHIPPOORWILL. Balboa in San Diego.
TANAGER. At San Pedro, Calif.
LAPWING. At San Pedro, Calif.
PELICAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At San Pedro, Calif.
ORIOLE. At Mare Island, Calif.
HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
FINCH. At Mare Island, Calif.
AVOCET. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral J. J. Raby, Commander.
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship). At San Pedro, Calif.
FREDERICK, Capt. W. H. Sexton. At Balboa, Z.
MERTAL, Capt. F. L. Pleasants. At San Pedro, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. W. Garton (M. C.) At San Diego, Calif.
COMPTON, Comdr. H. R. Harmesch (M. C.) At Mare Island, Calif.
CLARION. At San Pedro, Calif.
CELTIC. At San Diego, Calif.
Tow-boat ships: Ono, Vulcan, Neptune, Brutus, Jason, Kanawha and Cyrene.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral M. E. Mahan, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Huse), Capt. Irwin W. Todd. At Cherbourg, France.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. At Constantinople.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. At Venice.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. F. Sellers. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. J. F. Hunter. At Spalato.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. At Spalato.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Taylor. At Port Said
LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. At Port Said
BIRMINGHAM, Comdr. C. M. Austin. At Venice.
ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Ancrum. At Alexandria.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dessez. At Bizerta.
BARNES, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Constanza.
BRUCE, Lieut. Comdr. H. Hall. At Constantinople
PORTER, Comdr. I. P. Trendwell. At Piraeus.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. At Constantinople.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. P. Bernard. At Constantinople.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander in Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.
HUROS (flagship of Admiral Gleaves), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division One.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. H. H. Ward. At Shanghai.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Vladivostok.

Gunboat.

Capt. Thomas A. Kearney.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. At Nagasaki, Japan.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Friedburg. At Hongkong, China.

Division Three.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. At Hankow, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Nanking.
ISLOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Gilbreth. At Changsha, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Chunking, China.
CANOPUS, Lieut. A. H. Miles. At Shanghai, China.
BITTERN. At Guam.
PAMPANGA. At Woohow, China.
R. L. BARNES. At Guam.
Auxiliaries—AGS, Pocatequa, Abarenda, Pompey, Genesee, Sara Thompson, Melnios and Wompatuck.

Mine Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Dean. At Hongkong, China.
HIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. At Cavite, P. I.

Destroyer Division.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. C. De Wood. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT, GREER, LEA, TARBELL, TARNALL. At Cavite, P. I.
LYSHIELD. At Olongapo, P. I.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. At Charleston, S. C.
ASTORIA. At Boston, Mass.
CHARLESTON, route 15, European waters.
BATH. At Mare Island, Calif.
BEAUFORT. At Port Royal, S. C.
CAESAR. At Norfolk, Va.
CHICAGO. At Hong Kong.
KITTERY. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

When

your mouth tastes bad or the mean fun-my-ver-del-mix-t ure in the you need Beecham's Pills. Your mouth is a good indication of the condition of stomach and bowels.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes 10c., 25c.

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World

MARS. At Spalato.
NERO. En route to San Francisco, Calif.
NEWPORT NEWS. At Cienfuegos, Cuba.
PENSACOLA. At Olongapo, P. I.
PETREL. At Hampton Roads, Va.
HANCOCK, Capt. J. L. Church. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
HENDERSON, Capt. Wm. R. White. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HOUSTON. At Bremerton, Wash.
NECHES. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
PATOKA. At San Pedro.
PERO, Capt. J. B. Graham. At Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUINCY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
RAMAPO. Sent to New York December 17.
RAPELO. At Norfolk, Va.
SATURN. At Cristobal, Calif.
TRINITY. En route to Port Arthur, Tex.

AUXILIARIES.

OHIO, Capt. F. T. Chadwick. At Annapolis, Md.
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. W. Fisher. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SCORPION (ex-Cristobal, ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
CYCLOPS, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
FABIUCAR, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TALLAHATCHIE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At Galveston, Tex.
YACONA, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. At New York, N. Y.

AN OFFICER'S PROTEST.

[Letter to the Editor of the Boston Transcript.]

In the morning papers I notice the picture of the "bodyguard" of Mrs. Mncliwincy—it is of men wearing the uniform of the United States Army and Navy.

I am aware of the fact that perhaps official amenities may be given to guarantee the safe entrance into Boston's hospitality by the appearance of an armed "bodyguard" of Mrs. Macllwinny, and, therefore, the public, rather than the department, should protest.

The bluff or camouflage by those who would lead one to believe that men in uniform were detailed for this unpleasant duty in the hospitality mind, with the request that public indignation be aroused to the extent that the Secretary of the Navy issue a prohibitive order again the jeopardizing of that honor given to men who wear the uniform of the United States Army and Navy, and who, by time-honored usage and custom, are prohibited from writing their protest at such a time. Are Navy regulations as the appearance of this bodyguard" in the uniform of the United States Navy and Army.

Raymond O. Brackett,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N. R. F., Steamship Utah, Navy Yard, Boston, December 20.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts through the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis. West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 31 of our 32 pupils; in August 17 of our 18 pupils. All told, we put in 1,105 pupils—as many as all other regular preparatory schools combined. We have had no failures. Let us be preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chance for success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ.
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

R. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

"Dr. Pillers seems to be a fashionable physician."

"I should say so! He has patients at some of the most expensive health resorts in America and a waiting list of people whose health will give way as soon as they get money enough to consult him."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S

NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Young men are prepared also for West Point, Military Corps or college. J. R. WILMER, P. A. Eng., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy. J. L. CHEW, A.B., A.M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogs

Mrs. Eve—Does your husband remember the anniversary of your wedding?

Mrs. Wys—Never; so I remind him of it in January and then I get two presents.—Boston Transcript.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Theo. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1909, Prin.
Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.

280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 12. Attractively located on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work: only earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 85.

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT

Our helpful text-books and review pamphlets ever published for entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis, $6.00; West Point, $8.20. Postpaid and insured.

Feldmeyer's Bookstore Annapolis, Md.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

TEXT-BOOK COMPANY

Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations. Also for examinations for other branches of Government service.

The Berlitz School of Languages

858 14th St. N. W., Washington.

Established over 500 branches in Europe, in America, Europe and Africa. Pupils traveling may transfer the value of their lessons from one city to another without additional cost.

PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS
DAY OR EVENING. BEST OF NATIVE TEACHERS.

Terms reasonable. Catalogue on application.

Grand Prizes at All Expositions

New Classes Constantly Forming

TRIAL LESSON FREE.

BOOKS on pedigrees, genealogies, and coats of arms. Every Anglo-Saxon and Celtic name. Kindly inquire for particulars. Chas. A. Ocvirk, 31 Spruce St., New York City.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Army and Several Foreign Governments



Thompson Submachine Gun

THE MOST EFFECTIVE PORTABLE FIRE ARM IN EXISTENCE

Ideal for military, police and constabulary usage. Being generally adopted for the protection of large properties, banks, railroads, industrial plants, etc.

Specifications—weight seven pounds. Length over all, 32 inches; caliber, .45. Magazines hold 50 or 100 shots. Fires either semi-automatically as fast as trigger is pulled or full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute. Total number of parts, 30. Its "way of action is unequalled.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. of Hartford, Connecticut, for

Auto-Ordnance Corporation 302 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

Cable Address "Autordco, New York"—All codes

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests.

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds, Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers CLOTHING Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 8800

BOSTON NEWPORT
THORNDIKE BUILDING 240 BELLEVUE AVENUE

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 232 4th Ave., Cor. 19th

ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

RICE & DUVAL
Army and Navy Tailors

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

809 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office: Woodward Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allien Established 1815

227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments

THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE SERVICE

We extend to you our good wishes for Christmas and the New Year and our earnest desire for your prosperity and continuance of our cordial relations

MAIN 4752

Real Estate McKEEVER and GOSS Service
SALES - RENTS - LOANS
1405 Five Street NW
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

GORDON & DILWORTH



REAL ORANGE MARMALAD

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.

AND

15 CENTS A COPY. FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., January 8, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 3112.

IN CONGRESS

Purchasing Coal for War Department

Lieutenant Colonel James P. Barney, Q. M. C., chief of the purchasing division of the army's supply service, appeared Wednesday before the special committee, of which Senator Calder is chairman, to tell how the purchases of coal for the War Department were made during the last few weeks. Lieutenant Colonel Barney stated that he was in charge of the procurement of all fuel for the Army for the entire country. He was asked to explain the methods af purchasing coal for the Army, and he went into detail in describing the complex machinery or Army purchases for the several corps areas. The annual requirements he said were for about 1,400,000 tons of bituminous coal and between 350,000 and 400,000 tons of anthracite for consumption at posts, camps, barracks, P. X.'s, etc.

He said he could not purchase coal before July 1 under the law, and Senators asked him if he could not even advertise in March and April for delivery after July 1 and he said he was not permitted to do that, though he did get bids from producers and shippers interested for coal in the spring. Last year he said the average cost was $3.72, while on contract coal it was $2.55 for bituminous or $6.50 for anthracite. To illustrate the price averaged $4.80 per ton, f. o. b. mines.

The witness said the difficulty in securing any coal on contract this year. He sent out circulars to some 4,000 dealers, but bids for coal in the eastern, northeastern and central sections could not be obtained, except for small lots, and also in the west, however, on deliveries in the western and southwestern districts. He received his offers after July 1 and went out to Illinois to endeavor to get those western bidders to bid on coal for eastern shipment. He found the operators were not keen to sell to the War Department because of the Cummins-Esch law and he had wanted the War Department to obtain priority on coal cars before they agreed to bid. Subsequently on his return to Washington the quartermaster general showed him a letter from the Secretary of War and the Navy, asking for a conference on coal, so that the War Department would get boxcar coal. Thereupon this request was accepted and Lieutenant Colonel Barney was delegated to confer with the coal producers representing the interstate commerce commission, who recommending the coal at $3 to $4 per ton, with the understanding that he do likewise. He read a sample order of commandeering which was issued by the Navy. He took up the question with the Department of Justice and was advised that it could be done. A conference was then held at the War Department, following which a legal opinion was prepared by General Crowder. After some days, along in early December, he got advised that the Secretary of War would not commandeer coal.

Lieutenant Colonel Barney said that it was a question whether the Navy would get the coal for less than the War Department paid, because a number of dealers had filed complaints with the Court of Claims for increased compensation. (This subject came up for discussion on the part of the senators later in the hearing.)

The difficulty of obtaining priority for shipments was taken up with Interstate Commerce Commissioner Aitchison, and Mr. Robbins, of the commission, told him on August 26 that the commission refused to give him priority orders for cars. The situation getting steadily worse, his office then sent a memorandum to the War Department asking authority to create a deficit in the purchase of fuel. Meanwhile there had been no advance of 120 per sent in the price of bituminous coal and no contracts at that time were obtainable.

Senator Edge wanted to know why the War Department could not place its orders with the Navy people, the same as other purchasers, and Colonel Barney reiterated his reasons that the law did not permit him to anticipate the appropriation for the new fiscal year and he could not obligate the government before the appropriation was available.

Senator Edge was familiar with the whole country talking about a coal shortage the War Department would have to pay much more than the Navy and he asked if they had been very much interested in these offers? Again Colonel Barney said that the price offer of the railroad was not considered and he had been advised that the prices would probably come down. Colonel Barney said that he could tell him that it would not be worth while to negotiate in advance of actual advertising, as the large coal contractors did not like to bid on Army contracts because of the Army's reserve in letting the bills, by which Mr. Edge interjected the suggestion that the methods of paying bills adopted by the War Department was paying two and three times too much for coal.

Colonel Barney said the War Department then asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to put the department on the same priority as other public utilities in the matter of allocation of cars. It refused to do that, but did write to the president of the railroad association in behalf of the department. Colonel Barney said he then went into the open market to buy coal, the same as any purchasers. He discovered by both the Secretary of War and the quartermaster general to act as purchasing officer, to go out and procure the coal in weekly lots, to be delivered within 10 weeks. He set out on the 12th of September on a trip, when the coal situation was most acute. Just before he left, he said, a representative of the Wentz Coal Company, Cruson, a former officer of the quartermaster corps, came to the department and said he understood the department was in the market for coal; that his company owned mines and dealings with the Department would not be unpleasant; he was glad to supply it. This was the first time, Barney said, he had ever heard of the Wentz company.

Wentz Company Employed as Agent for Department.

The witness said he went first to Philadelphia and found nobody would bid for coal in the quantities required by the department, and none cared to sell to him. He then went to the Wentz Company and made an arrangement with Cruson whereby that company was to buy the coal, he to inspect it for the government. He used $75,000 tons, and Cruson assured him he could handle it.

Mr. Edge wanted to know whether "this was to be the Wentz company's agent to purchase the coal; and "was Cruson trying to buy coal or to sell coal?" Colonel Barney was not very clear in his replies to these queries; he did not ask Cruson whether his company would supply the coal or whether it was to be an agent for the War Department; he did not discuss the matter at the agency after he arrived in Philadelphia. He went over the needs of the eastern department with Cruson, who then said he his attorney and a contract was drawn up, the terms of which Colonel Barney did not know.

Mr. Edge thought it was a peculiar coniract and wanted to know how the agency fee was adopted. Colonel Barney said it was made clear that the cost of the coal was to be added to the compensation. Cruson took him into the "old man," as they referred to Wentz, who made the contract governing the compensation. After Cruson's attorney had prepared the contract, Barney was not very clear as to whether New York together to complete the arrangements with the department accounting, which Cruson did not refusually compel the government to pay $11 a ton, regardless of what the coal actually cost the Wentz Company, and the government had no protection. Colonel Barney said it was verbally agreed that the government would be "protected," but Mr. Edge could find no trace of such a clause in the contract or such protecting clause.

Colonel Barney said that three such contracts were entered into, the other two being with the Emmons Company and with the Campbell Coal Company.

He said the total amount bought on open purchase orders was 745,232 tons from September until mid-December, and the amount bought through these brokers was about half that. The average price was $7.12 for all these purchases, plus the freight. Anthracite was bought in the same way, which averaged $7.76 a ton, f. o. b. mines.

Senator Edge wanted to know from whom they bought all this coal, but Colonel Barney said he did not know from whom the Wentz Coal Company got coal. The average price paid Wentz was $9.59 plus up to $11.50 a ton, the lowest price was $8.50, $9.50, and $5.75, paid in the end of November. Mr. Edge remarked that when the department was paying an average of over $9.59 the coal was selling for $3, $4, and $5 a ton, the only answer the witness made was the department had to have coal.

Figures for the Wentz purchases in September were $10.35 and upwards, f. o. b. mines, but Colonel Barney did not know where the coal came from.

Coal Cost $5.10 at Mines.

Senator Kenyon asked the witness what the price of coal was at the mines, and Colonel Barney frankly said he did not know. Senator Kenyon then informed him it was $5.10 a ton, which the witness noted was the maximum figure of the operators themselves in the mine of Senator Capper's bill, and the price in the coal fields was $3.10 while the Government was paying $9 and upwards. Was there any difference? Colonel Barney said he did not know who got it.

Senator Kenyon asked if any of the "agents" advised him not to buy coal when the prices were so high. Colonel Barney answered that they had advised him not to buy for storage. "You would have to buy it sometime, anyway, so what the use would have been?" Absolutely, yes; we had to have the coal," the witness replied.

Colonel Barney then read a letter from the depot quartermaster in Chicago, protesting prices which prevailed in the southern states. The committeemen questioned him as to whether the coal in the north and population was being gouged, but not so badly as the southern consumers.

Mr. Edge again asked if the companies refused to make contracts in March and April, and if in March and April and whether he endeavored to renew contracts. Colonel Barney explained that he does not endeavor to renew contracts, but that invitations are issued to all bidders; and this year the companies did not submit bids, and no effort was made to induce them to bid after their refusal.

Chairman Calder asked if the larger companies were not the ones that had they must take care of the War Department business, and Colonel Barney was sure that was the case. Senator Edge said that if he had been in the position where he had to find coal for the Army he would have called a conference of the big coal dealers and impressed upon them the necessity for taking care of the Government's business.

Mr. Edge asked jocosely what the Shipping Board was paying for coal at about this time, but Colonel Barney did not know.

Hard to Heat the Hospitals.

Lieutenant Colonel Barney diverted the subject by depicting graphically the needs of the Army hospitals, particularly the establishment for the blinded soldiers in Roland Park, Md., which had to have winter coal. He referred to the epidemics of pneumonia in 1917 and of influenza in 1918 and to the criticism made then of poorly heated barracks as a cause of these epidemics. He told of the blind hospital being reduced to a one-day supply of coal in the last winter once and impressed the committee with the urgent necessity which he feared of buying coal regardless of extortionate prices.

The necessity of Wents to the effect that he had advised the War Department not to buy at that time was referred to, and Colonel Barney was asked if it were true. He replied that the War Department had to have coal and the advice was not to buy coal for storage.

Wentz Appeals for Immunity.

He was asked if the Wentz Co. had appealed to the department for assistance in gaining immunity under the Lever act, and he said that during his absence a message had come from the Wentz Co. to that effect, but he did not know what action had been taken. He also was asked when he had seen Cruson last, and he replied: "Yesterday, I think." He said he did not see Wentz. "He came to tell me that in view of the terms of the Wentz contract with the government he could not accept from it terms to the public. The committee were interested to know whether that was a proper contract for the government and whether the Government might not save a little from the contract. He said he did not know to what extent it would be retroactive.

Senator Edge very roughly frequently to make comparisons of prices which he had to pay and those which Colonel Barney had to pay, the latter being charged in the general market at that time, which Senator Edge did not seem to be impressed by this comparison. He admitted there was a difference in the quality of the coal.

Chairman Calder, in reviewing the points brought out, said that, in view of the maximum cost of $3.10 a ton in the mine fields and that the Navy had paid under commandeering orders $4 a ton, "the Navy had made a pretty good bargain," and he doubted if the Court of Claims would allow any more profit than had already been granted on Navy purchases. The size of the Wentz commission was discussed, which the committee thought was excessive, but Colonel Barney thought the fee was fair. He was asked what reason was advanced by the Wentz Co. in offering to refund the 15 per cent, but he said no reason was given except the filling price of coal.

PROPOSED COAST GUARD LAWS.

The bill, S. 4732, introduced by Senator Gerry provides that the commissioned officer of the Coast Guard who has been, or shall be, retired for age, or after having served 30 years as a commissioned officer, while holding temporary rank under the act of July 1, 1918, shall have on the retired list the rank he held temporarily when retired and shall receive the retired pay of that rank.

Representative Walsh has introduced a bill (H. R. 15477) creating the rank or grade of chief gunner, electrician, and assistant electrician, to be appointed incumbent supervisors and assistant supervisors of telephone lines in the Coast Guard. The same pay and allowances shall be the same as that prescribed for the corresponding grade in the Navy, and shall execute, clerical, in the Navy, and, in computing length of service for promotion, shall rank in the Life-Saving, Revenue Cutter or Coast Guard service shall count.

MARINE CORPS OFFICERS AND THE ARMY.

Representative Kraus, member of the House naval committee, has introduced a bill (H. R. 16481) amending section 24 of the act of June 4, 1920, relating to the promotion list of the Army. The amendments are in the interest of Marine Corps officers detailed. One removes from the existing law the restriction which counts constructive service in the Marine Corps corps "when detached for service with the Army by order of the President." The other amendment permits any former officer of the Marine Corps to be placed on the promotion list in accordance with total active commissioned service.

HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE HEARINGS.

Secretary Daniels on Thursday suggested to the House naval committee enactment of certain legislation recommended in his annual report, including the appointment of a commission to report on a plan for the reorganization of the personnel of the Navy. He believes the initial steps should be taken at this time, but no appropriation is necessary. The commission would report next December. Other recommendations included a new chapel at the Naval Academy, a monu-

Digitized by Google

ment to Admiral Dewey, and the removal of the Naval War College to Old Point.

Mr. Daniels asked for $100,000 for continuing the educational work in the Navy. Question arose as to whether or not such a matter should not go to the appropriations committee. Both committees will be given complete data on the subject. Mr. Daniels called the educational plan a great success and attributed much of the improved recruiting thereto.

Representative Peters asked if the men were being taken in with the idea they were going to school or assisting in the Navy, the object of the latter to be a side issue. He was informed the Navy work was supreme, but every legitimate opportunity being given men to improve themselves.

Mr. Daniels believes the Navy is coming when only trained men or those with mechanical ability will be accepted as recruits.

It was decided a large congressional delegation will visit the Panama Canal during the time the additional training being conducted for enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

Mr. Daniels urged the committee not to pass general legislation at this session in the form of bills, who resigned, to return to the naval service. The return of some would be beneficial to the service, but in many cases their return is not considered desirable.

It was decided to refer to a subcommittee the question concerning the disposition of land taken over by the Navy Department.

Mr. Daniels again recommended legislation further authorizing the revocation of the charge of desertion against officers and enlisted men who, since August 6, 1914, and who served the Government faithfully in the military or naval services during the World War.

Chairman Padgett, of the Secretary of the Navy to appear before the committee on Tuesday next, prepared to give information concerning the naval program to round out the present Navy and to give his views and recommendations on the subject of disarmament.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS IN MARINE CORPS.

Senator Page has introduced a bill (S. 3178) to define the warrant officers of the Marine Corps shall be commissioned chief warrant officers under pay, same emoluments and shall have the same rank, allowances, and other benefits as are now and may hereafter be prescribed by law for commissioned warrant officers of the Navy. The bill provides that clerks now or hereafter as warrant officers with the same rank, pay, allowances, and other benefits provided for other warrant officers of the United Corps.

The Navy Department favors enactment of the measure.

REDUCTION OF WORK OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Senator Wadsworth has proposed an amendment eliminating the War Department from participation in the proposed federal aid for highway construction, production, and development of the products of automobiles and tractors for the public roads, and other purposes, and to provide research laboratories and experimental plants for the production of nitrogen production.

In this connection on January 3 he said:

"I think it is bad policy to place in the hands of the War Department, as directly as this bill enterprises, that is, to create these officers in the Army are to be detailed from their regular duties and will be made directors of a commercial enterprise, and in the immediate future the distribution of certificates of enrollment. I think that is a bad policy. I think it is bad for the Army, just as much as it is prostitution to the functions of the Army for the officers operating canal boats on the large canal of the state of New York. The Army has its own work to do and pay in such enterprises. The Army is supported by this country in the interest of the national defense, primarily for the purpose of fighting or of training those who must be called upon to fight in time of war and emergency to defend the country. I have presented on this subject an amendment to strike out the Secretary of War out of this equation entirely and substitute the Secretary of the Interior, and I desire to point out the paragraph on page 12 which would permit officers of War Department activities to receive portions of the corporation and receiving salaries for being such directors.

[For other Congressional News see page 41]

DISCHARGES FROM NAVY MADE EASIER.

"It is apparent that men of good quality can be recruited in whatever numbers are required for the Navy," says Rear Admiral Washington, chief of naval operations.

"After all men have been thoroughly instructed regarding their obligations, as well as the benefits and advantages of their enlistment in the Navy, as directed in Article 1501, it is unwise to restrict liberality in regard to discharges from the Navy should be adopted. To the end that self-respecting but discontented elements may be released and replaced by men imbued with a proper spirit, I have long suggested that discharges by favor, for inaptitude, as undesirable and as sentences of courts-martial be approved to the limit of existing orders and instructions.

"It is suggested that restrictions on the question of liberty should be reduced to a minimum and that prohibition of sentences should be made more discretionary and in deserving cases.

"No man shall be retained who does not realize his obligations and who does not regard his enlistment in the Navy as a privilege worthy of the highest type.

TRANSFERS TO OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

Professors of military science, etc., at each collegiate institution maintaining one or more senior units of R. O. T. C., will forward to the adjutant general of the Army, prior of second semester on February 1 an individual recommendation in the case of each graduate who will, upon graduation, be qualified for commission in the reserve corps. The corps area commanders will act on recommendations in each case. Commissions will be presented at the next ceremony of the institution after the institution may arrange. Graduates of junior divisions and students of the senior division who graduate but do not complete the prescribed course will be eligible for appointment in the O. R. C. in accordance with regulations.

COLONEL CREARY SUES SECRETARY BAKER.

Chief Justice McCoy, of the District Supreme Court, on January 3 notified Secretary Baker to show cause on January 19 why he should not be enjoined from reinstate in the Army Colonel Wm. F. Creary, who saw 28 years' service, and was "unjustly discharged by the 'Bucking board.'" Colonel Creary declares the classification board reclassified him to class B and followed this up with dismissal from the service. This is the second court effort within a week to compel reinstatement of Army officers, in both cases the principals working their way in the Army from enlisted men to colonel.

Colonel Creary stated that on November 17 last he received a note marked "confidential," signed by Major General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, informing him that neglect, misconduct and avoidable delay had led to the investigation of his case. Creary declares his dismissal was unlawful and a violation of his rights under the Constitution.

OBJECTS TO ELIMINATION FROM ARMY.

Colonel John W. Furlong, U. S. Army, who rose from a private to the rank which he now holds and who saw service in France, on December 23 sought the aid of the District of Columbia supreme court to prevent his elimination from the Army under the new reorganization act. Colonel French filed a suit for an injunction against Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to prevent him taking action based on the proceedings of a final classification board looking to his elimination either by discharge or retirement. Justice Siddons, in Secretary Baker's show cause, January 21, why the injunction should not be granted.

Unless the injunction is granted French, on the part of Secretary Baker, Colonel French tells the court of the proceedings against him and that he has never been guilty of neglect of duty, misconduct, or knowingly failed to perform his duty, he says, he was informed that a classification board had placed him in class B, that he requested a board of inquiry, which convened at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, November 1, where he was represented by counsel and his military counsel. November 30 this court recommended that he be retained in the Army, he claims.

Colonel French says he took steps to have civil counsel sent to Texas to look after his interests and to request a hearing before the final classification board.

When his lawyers wrote the adjutant general they were informed he stated that the board had already acted and its action had been approved by Secretary Baker.

The officer claims that the law requires approval of the President and that the act of the Secretary of War is without lawful authority. Unless the court intervenes he will be retired or will be eliminated from the Army, to his irreparable loss.

COMPULSORY SERVICE IN AUSTRALIA.

Reorganization of Australia's army on a peace basis has recently been announced, and the program calls for a force of 80,000 men. The revival of the Australian imperial force, compulsory training for a period of ten weeks for all boys between the ages of 18 and 21, the establishment of an Australian navy and the Australian air force are all part of the scheme. The Australian navy has been held up pending the results of the naval conference now sitting in London and recommendations for the naval policy of the empire.

Senator Pearce, minister of defense, in his report said that the war had completely dislocated the old army and that the new circumstances in the way of defense of the commonwealth would be necessary. He recommended that the new Australian army should retain the old system of a citizen force and compulsory training. The latter, he said, would be necessary, he said, would only be about 18,000, and until an efficient force had been built up. Retired list officers imperial force should be invited to join the citizen force and become part of the scheme of defense.

"The citizen soldiers after the ten weeks' training in the camps will be required to go to camps for seven sixteen days, including eight days in camp, in each year for a period of four years, when they will be placed in the reserve. Under the old system of compulsory training the men had to go to camp annually.

SECRETARY DANIELS EULOGIZES McGOWAN.

Secretary Daniels addressed Admiral Samuel McGowan the following letter upon the latter's retirement from active service, terminates his work as paymaster general and bureau chief:

"My dear Admiral McGowan:

"On December 31 you had you officially good-by because you have voluntarily retired in pursuance of the act of August 29, 1916, approved by the Congress, in recognition of your war work, conferred upon you the permanent rank of rear admiral. The active list whenever you might see fit.

"You have served as an paymaster general of the Navy and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts since 1914, and during that time you have made your self-sacrificing devotion to duty, especially the necessary work of the bureau, a most important part in the task which you assumed immediately upon entering the service, of reorganizing and placing the entire supply department of the naval establishment.

"You started at once not only to preach but to practice the principle that nothing in the Navy is to be effective in war the Navy must be prepared in peace time. Carrying out that principle you developed the supply function of the Navy by a well considered process of study and experiment, by which the practices of supply into their necessary constituent parts and thereby combining the best of each process in such manner as to make for the first time in history of the Navy the supply system of the service equal to the task and ever-rising clue but a means thereto.

"The success of this system of which you have been shown in many ways. Competition in selling to the Navy had long been keen, but with the coming of comparable business firms desiring to sell and able to furnish the Navy's needs, the keenness of the bids under comparable elements have been eliminated from naval dealings. Contracts have been placed on a business basis of the Navy's activities have been almost a thing unknown. The Navy has been able to avoid the waste of dishonesty or irregularity in connection with the unprecedented rise in prices of supplies and has accomplished throughout the great world war, during which period (July 1, 1914, to year ending June 30, 1920), the Navy expended over $4,132,500,000, or one and one-third times as much as had been previously expended during the entire 123 years since its foundation in 1794.

"Not the least noteworthy of your individual achievements is the establishment of a constant pressure the high standard of cubisteence for the enlisted men of the Navy, a standard set up by the surgeon general in repeated reports, but by the commander-in-chief of the fleets, by force commander and flag officers afloat.

"During the war your establishment supervised the cost-keeping incident to shipbuilding and other important contracts in the amount of $1,815,000,000, with a reported saving of nearly $125,000,000. The manner in which you conducted your duties of promptness with which disbursements therefor were made resulted in the establishment of confidence between the Navy and the business community at large. The manner in which you conducted your duties of these improved conditions cannot accurately be estimated.

"Notwithstanding the immense and largely unexpected burden of the war, you maintained and improved the Navy by reason of the entrance of the United States into the war for the purpose of supplies and accounts and the impetus to functioned from the first and throughout the emergency with full 100 per cent efficiency and effectiveness. Congress placed its unqualified stamp of approval on your work when its investigating committees reported that the bureau of supplies and accounts has established for itself deserves a nation-wide reputation for efficiency.

"Despite the reduction in force incident to demobilization, the work of your bureau was characterized by the same thoroughness, scrupulous regard for the

MILITARY NOVELTIES FOR CHRISTMAS

Bar Pins—Silver Bar Pins. Brooches and other Jewelry. Articles of Leather, Toilet and Smokers' articles on which can be applied the Insignia or Crest of the U. S. Military or Naval Academy or any Branch of the Service.

Photographs Upon Request.

THE GIFT BOOK 1921

Illustrates the newest Productions and Importations of this Establishment. Mailed upon request.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers, Silversmiths, Stationers, Heraldists.

PHILADELPHIA

interests of the United States and infinite attention to detail that all along prevailed; this being reflected in the fact that out of the first $150,000,000 of surplus stock of supplies disposed of you netted for the government an actual profit of $4,500,000.

"Though my own time grew always short and my personal regret at parting with you is thereby lessened, I could not consider letting you go even on your own request did I not know that, in time of any emergency hereafter you would answer duty's recall from the retired list as cheerfully as though you had never been released from active work.

"Please accept my sincere and good wishes for your continued success wherever you may go, I am,

"Sincerely, yours,

"Josephus Daniels,

"Secretary of the Navy."

FIRST DIVISION NOTES.

Special Correspondence to Army and Navy Register.

Camp Travis, December 21.—Headquarters of the 8th and 5th field artillery regiments have combined their headquarters in the same building, also combined the offices of the 1st artillery brigade.

Major F. C. Test has joined the 1st division, commanding the 1st infantry brigade.

The general hospital at Camp Bowie has grown to $120,000, leaving only $70,000 to go to reach our objective. Dr. Ben Cone, of Dallas, has been transferred to the 22d Infantry, with station at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Miss Edith Aultman and Mr. D. L. Aultman, Jr., are visiting their parents, Col. and Mrs. Dwight Aultman during the Christmas holidays.

ATHLETUS AT NAVAL ACADEMY.

The midshipmen's lacrosse team will play seven games next season according to the schedule announced on January 3. Permission has been granted by Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, superintendent, their old rivals of Johns Hopkins on Homewood Field, Baltimore, on April 9; Harvard, April 16; Swarthmore, April 20, Harvard; April 23, Baltimore City College; Princeton, April 30, Swarthmore; May 7, Cornell; May 14, Johns Hopkins.

Union played a fast and well planned game of basketball Saturday afternoon, but lost in the midshipmen by 32 to 19, the local team having a slight edge in speed and team play. The Navy also had a great many more chances to score from the foul line, and this proved an important factor.

Union led for a short time at the start, but was overhauled and passed rapidly by the latter at the first period by 13 to 8. The second half was a much closer fight. Burchet starred as a splendid guard in all departments for the visitors. The line-up:

Navy.	Union.
Byerly	L. F.
McKee	R. F.
Ault	C.
Mitchell	L. G.
Farr	R. G.

Brucher
Miller
Jones
Burchet
Schwarie

Field goals—Naval Academy: Ault, 4; McKee, 3; Byerly, 2; Mitchell, 2; Farr. Union: Brucher, Dohan. Foul goals—Naval Academy: McKee, 13 in 18; Union: Brucher, 7 in 8. Substitutions—Navy: Assemy: Gruber for Farr, Lenhart for Byerly, Davis for McKee, Jansen for Ault, Hoffman for Mitchell. For Gruber: Union, Jones for Brucher, Drohan for Jones, Gotman for Wilber, Wilber for Gotman, Brucher for Schwarie. Referee—Mr. McDevitt, University of Pennsylvania. Time—Two 20-minute halves.

POLO AT WEST POINT.

Whippany Whips defeated West Point at pole by a score of 8½ to 3. 6 periods of 5 minutes each being played.

West Point's team had to allow the Whippany Whips six goals on handicap before the match score was that, barring a quarter point lost to the visitors for a safety, the latter held their lead to the end. Summary tire regardless of the handicap. The line-up:

WEST POINT.	Hdcp.	Hdcp.	WHIPPANY.
1—G. C. Sherman	4	1—Maj. A. R. Wilson	4
2—D. O. Nelson	4	2—Maj. J. K. Brown	4
Back—C. Granville	2	Back—C. Brown	2
Total	11	Total	17

West Point allows Whippany Whips, by handicap, 6 goals.

First period—Nelson, Granville.
Second period—Major Wilson, Col. L. Brown (3), Granville.
Third period—Major Wilson.
Fourth period—Safety against Whippany (—½).
Sherman.
Fifth period—No scoring.
Sixth period—No scoring.
Final score, including handicap—Whippany, 8½; West Point, 3.
Referee—Major A. R. Harris. Six periods of 5 minutes each.

Digitized by Google

THE ANNEX
NEW YORK

WHEN it was announced that Hotel McAlpin had acquired the Martinique, now known as The Annex, requests for reservations were received in amazing numbers.

The Annex, with its six hundred rooms and convenient location, will greatly aid in caring for the ever-increasing volume of McAlpin patronage.

Direction of L. M. Boomer
F. E. Jago, Resident Manager

32nd to 33d Street and Broadway

NAVY COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

Ensign Frank Lamb, U. S. N. R. F., was tried by general court-martial and found guilty of the charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

The court sentenced him to be dismissed from the naval service.

The Secretary of the Navy, noting that the sentence in this case was not considered commensurate with the offense found proved, but in view of the fact that the accused is a young officer and perhaps would not receive the severe sentence he deserves if the record were returned to the court, approved the sentence and submitted the record to the President with the recommendation that the sentence be confirmed. On September 21 the President confirmed the sentence.

Lieutenant Commander Fred Weiden, U. S. Navy, was tried by general court-martial on the following charges: Drunkenness; conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals; and conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

The court found the accused guilty of the first and fourth charges and acquitted him of the second and third charges and sentence him to lose 100 numbers in his temporary grade of lieutenant commander and 100 numbers in his permanent grade of lieutenant. The bureau of navigation recommended approval of the sentence, but in view of the previous good record of the accused recommended that the loss of numbers be extended to 150 in each grade. The Secretary of the Navy approved the proceedings, findings, and sentence, but disapproved the recommendation of the bureau of navigation as to the mitigation of the loss of numbers.

Ensign Wynne H. Cushing, U. S. N. R. F., was tried by general court-martial and acquitted of the charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline. The judge advocate general recommended that the acquittal be approved. The bureau of navigation recommended approval, "but in view of his conduct throughout the entire proceedings, including his flight to Europe, and as Kay West and the manner of his giving sworn testimony, which at best was most evasive, if not bordering on the truthfulness, which has clearly demonstrated that his standard is not what the department may rightly expect of a commissioned officer," recommended his disenrollment. The Secretary of the Navy approved the proceedings, findings, and opinion, and in accordance with the recommendation of the bureau of navigation directed that an honorable discharge and distinct procedure the bureau take the necessary steps to effect the immediate disenrollment of Ensign Cushing.

Chief Gunner (T) B. E. Blosset, U. S. Navy, was tried by general court-martial and found guilty of neglect of duty and sentenced to lose 15 numbers in his temporary grade of chief gunner and to pay $50 per month for six months. The convening authority approved the proceedings, findings, and sentence and directed that he be released from arrest and return to duty.

Lieutenant Frank D. Foley, supply corps, was tried by general court-martial and found guilty of neglect of duty and sentenced to lose 50 numbers in his temporary grade of lieutenant and 10 numbers in his permanent grade of chief pay clerk. The convening authority approved the proceedings, but after a careful review of the foregoing case it was his opinion that the sentence was not adequate to the offense of which the accused was convicted in that, while a loss of numbers was of standing as a commissioned officer, his permanent rank as chief pay clerk is not affected at all by the sentence; hence the loss is force as an example. Subject to these remarks, the convening authority approved the sentence and directed that he be released from arrest and restored to duty.

Lieutenant (J. G.) Whitney W. Miller was tried by general court-martial on the charges of absence from station and duty after leave had been expired; disobeying the lawful order of his superior officer; and falsehood.

The court found him guilty of the first and third charges and guilty of the second charge in a less degree than charged, guilty of "disobeying a superior orders," and sentenced him to be dismissed from the naval service. The judge advocate general recommended that the proceedings, findings, and sentence, which was legal, be approved, in which the bureau of navigation concurred. The Secretary of the Navy approved the recommendations of the judge advocate general and submitted the record to the President, who confirmed the sentence.

Second Lieutenant Cornelius B. Lynch, U. S. Marine Corps, was tried by general court-martial on the charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, drunkenness on duty, and violation of a lawful general order by the Secretary of the Navy. The court found him guilty of the first and second charges and acquitted him of the third charge. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the Marine Corps.

The convening authority approved the proceedings (subject to certain minor errors), the findings, and the sentence and referred the record to the Secretary of the Navy for transmission to the President. The major general commandant recommended approval of the sentence. The acting secretary of the navy approved the sentence and submitted the record to the President, who confirmed the sentence of dismissal.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard P. Williams, U. S. Marine Corps, was tried by general court-martial and found guilty of the charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline and scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.

The court found the accused guilty of the first, third, and fourth charges and guilty of the second charge in a less degree than charged, guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline," and sentence him to be dismissed from the naval service and to be confined for a period of five years in such place as the proper authority may designate. The bureau of navigation recommended approval of the proceedings, findings, and sentence. The Secretary of the Navy approved the sentence and submitted the record to the President, who confirmed the sentence of dismissal.

BOOK AND MARINE NEWS.

The Remount, published by the American Remount Association. This new magazine is to be published periodically at 1741 T street, northwest, Washington, D. C., by the American Remount Association, for all persons who are interested in breeding of horses, horsemanship, horse shows, and anything that means better horses.

The October issue number has appeared and contains articles on The Thoroughbred Horse in the Army, by Lieutenant Thomas H. McCreery, Q. M. C.; Remount Service Breeding Operations, by Major Ira A. Reed, Q. M. C., and Racing in the Kingdom of Serbia, by the American military attaché there.

There are reproductions of portraits of Major General Le Jeune, commanding general of the A. E. F., Colonel F. S. Armstrong, quartermaster corps, chief of the remount service, and Colonel John S. Fair, general staff, U. S. Army, and other officers of the quartermaster corps, together with cartoons and interesting articles and items relative to the association.

"Chateau Thierry, an American Shrine," by Colonel James A. Moss and Colonel John T. Dorrance, Jr., army price, $1.25], has been published by the George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wis. The author says it is a highly interesting account of the pilgrimage to this battlefield by the 32d Division, with original drawings made by the French artist Desbon.

America in Battle, by Colonel **James A. Moss** and Colonel **John T. Dorrance, Jr.** George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wis.

The author of this book **are very well known** officers of the Army who commanded regiments in the Division during the war and who made a careful study on the ground of the battles in which they took part in the war. Which this volume is **historical as well as a guide.** There are **two editions, Marshal Petain.** The first is **limited to 500 numbered and signed copies** [1] A dramatic, stirring narrative of American participation in the great war, [2] a clear, concise, consisting of a number of suggested trips, which may be made by automobile during the next few years, to the country traversed, wherever American divisions **operated.** The second edition is **not limited** and is illustrated and contains five excellent maps. **The index** is a complete guide to the battlefields, showing at once where the troops from any state in the Union **participated** in the fighting, where the various units of each division, corps, and army commanders, with the sites at which each fought. In each case, **there is given the names** of all towns, villages, and woods in which American soldiers fought, and the **dates** were especially considered. The book gives in readily accessible form the very information that will be most valuable to returning to France will want—e. g., where the troops from the various states fought, the commanders of the different divisions, corps, and armies, where the American cemeteries are located, how reached, and the nearest railroad station. In short, it is a directory of the division, corps and army commanders and the units they commanded.

LINE OF DUTY CASE.

In the case of Private D. O. Thurston, company F, 50th Infantry, who was discharged on account of disability from having shot himself in a homesick and despondent mood, it was held by the War Department that the disability should be regarded as having been incurred in the line of duty

Eagle
Mikado Pencil
MADE BY THE LARGEST PENCIL MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD
No. 1—Soft No. 2—Medium
No. 2½—Medium No. 3—Hard
No. 4—Very Hard
ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND—
EAGLE MIKADO
EAGLE PENCIL CO.
New York

NOTES FROM COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, was the most successful Christmas hop held on Wednesday evening, December 22, 1920. Everyone present felt that it was the most uneventful by the fact that it was the last evening to be spent at the post by the commanding officer, Col. G. A. Cress, and Mrs. Cress before leaving for their holiday visit to their son in Detroit. The hop was varied by many original "partner-choosing stunts." A large number of guests from the city, as well as many from the East Columbus reserve depot, the Ohio State University, and the Columbus Barracks, were present. Much praise was given the committee, consisting of Lieut. E. S. Rankin, Lieut. Edwin O. A. Ransom, Mrs. L. C. Ogg, and Mrs. William C. Porter. Mrs. Alvay, wife of the commanding officer, Captain Curtis D. Alvay, has lately arrived from Florida. * * * Capt. and Mrs. P. E. Peabody, the former the new quartermaster, have arrived from Fort Logan and have settled in quarters No. 1. * * * Col. and Mrs. G. A. Cress will be absent from the post until after New Year's. * * * Mrs. Cress and their daughter, Mrs. Cress, who was formerly in the service and who now resides in Detroit, are the guests of honor being made by the Officers' Club for a "tacky" party for New Year's eve. * * * Maj. John B. Lambie, post surgeon, and Mrs. Lambie are the parents of a daughter born December 9.

DEFINING "JUST COMPENSATION."

The Department of Justice has recently published a brief on "Just Compensation," prepared by Lieutenant Commander Edward M. Morgan, U. S. N., attached to the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department.

The subject is one of great interest to the legal officers of the naval establishment in consequence of the usual statutory requirement that "just compensation" shall be made for property requisitioned under the war and national defense emergency acts. The brief of Commander Morgan is a clear statement of the law on the subject, and the collection of cases is in pamphlet form with an introduction by Assistant Attorney General Frierson. Copies have been sent to all district attorneys and others engaged in defending suits against the government involving the determination of "just compensation."

Commander Morgan has had much to do with the determination of compensation for supplies purchased for the Navy during the mobilization period.

ARMY EFFICIENCY REPORTS.

It is directed by the War Department that the efficiency reports of officers in command of the military activities enumerated in Circular No. 6, G. O., 1920, are to be made out by the chiefs of the branches having direct supervision of such activities, and that efficiency reports will then be forwarded to the commanding general of the corps area in which the activity is located. In the Philippine, Hawaiian and Panama Canal Departments the forwarding the reports will be made out by commanding generals thereof and transmitted direct to the adjutant general. The reports of every officer serving within the territorial limits of a corps area or department will pass through the headquarters of the corps area or department commander before being finally accepted.

RANK OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

In the case of Major D. D. Gregory, U. S. Army, retired, it appears that he was retired to date from July 1, 1920, in the grade of major under section 1 of the act of October 1, 1890, but, on July 17, the date upon which he was placed on the retired list, he would be was entitled under the act of June 4, 1920, section 24, to be promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel. It is held by the War Department that, since the placing of officers on the retired list does not constitute appointment to a new office, the order announcing the retirement of Major Gregory should be modified and amended by a proper special order so that it will appear that he was retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel on July 17.

NAVY STOPS ALL FIRST ENLISTMENTS.

In order to keep the number of enlisted men in the Navy within the appropriation for the present fiscal appropriation, orders were issued last week to all Navy recruiting stations immediately discontinuing all first enlistments. The telegram, which was sent to every recruiting station, reads:

"Stop all first enlistments until further orders. Men for whom waivers have already been requested may be accepted if waiver should be granted."

LONGEVITY PAY.

In the matter of counting service under a fraudulent enlistment terminated by discharge toward longevity pay under section 4, act of June 4, it is held by the War Department that the period of time must be counted for continuous service if such enlistment is voided as fraudulent by the government. This decision is applicable to longevity pay under the reorganization act.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. B. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. F. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 815. 'Phone, Franklin 5242.

New York Office: 528 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1461 and 1462. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 806.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

MEANINGLESS ESTIMATES.

The theory that padding service estimates is proper in order to secure from Congress what is required for operating expenses will not survive the scrutiny of members of the House committee on appropriations. During the past five or six years there has been an inclination to take departmental word for the necessity of certain expenditures, and, particularly during the war period, estimates meant but little, and no one actually believed they represented what would be necessary. However, the temper of the present Congress, and the avowed attitude of the new administration, is to examine every item of expense, and, unless there is good reason therefor, backed by reliable testimony, they will be eliminated.

The present chairman of the House appropriations committee, Mr. Good, was impressed with the remarks of former assistant secretary Franklin Roosevelt, that every man who estimated for his service always estimated for more than the service required, on the theory that Congress would cut the estimate, with the hope that after the cut was made he would have at least as much as the service would require. Having in mind this departmental attitude, as set forth by the former assistant secretary, Chairman Good and his associates have evidently come to the conclusion that the estimates do not mean anything, and representatives of the several services have been closely questioned as to the absolute necessity for the various appropriations. He has endeavored to get some substantiation of the remarks of Ex-Secretary Roosevelt, and has suggested that witnesses give frank statements as to whether or not their estimates were not based upon any such theory, and whether or not a cut in the estimates would hurt very much.

The decision of the republicans to materially reduce the service estimates is very greatly aided by the remarks attributed by Mr. Good to Mr. Roosevelt, and the committee is evidently proceeding upon the theory that the estimates do not represent the actual needs of the service, and, in the absence of suggestion of possible reductions by those responsible therefor, the committee will make such reductions as seem justified in order to come within the amounts agreed on for the Army and Navy for the next fiscal year.

Representative Kelley, chairman of the naval subcommittee of the House appropriations committee, has been attempting to avoid unscientific reductions in the naval estimates by calling informally, at the Navy Department, upon the several bureau chiefs and requesting them to suggest possible reductions. It is understood he has received but little encouragement in this effort, and returns to his labor in committee with the understanding that Congress will be compelled to face its problem without assistance or cooperation from the present administration officials.

The congressional belief that the estimates do not actually set forth the necessities of the services will make the pruning process more easy of accomplishment. This unfortunate suspicion will add to the difficulty of obtaining proper consideration for legitimate estimates.

THE NEEDS OF WEST POINT.

The annual report of the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy is one of the most important official documents of the year. It contains the details of the changes that have been brought about in conformity with the policy of General MacArthur since he has been in charge of the affairs of the institution at West Point. His aim and purpose have been realized in the measure that was to be expected of an officer of his vision, comprehension, experience and ability. They are briefly given in a paragraph of his report, as follows: "To hold fast to those policies typified in the motto of the Academy—Duty, honor, Country,' to cling to the thoroughness as to a lode star, to inculcate and fix in the habit of industry, to implant as of old the gospel of cleanliness—to be clean, to live clean, and to think clean—and yet to introduce a new atmosphere of liberalization in doing away with provincialism, a substitution of subjective for objective discipline, the progressive increase of cadet responsibility tending to develop initiative and force of character rather than automatic performance of stereotyped functions, to broaden the curriculum so as to be abreast of the best modern thought on education, to bring West Point into a new and closer relationship with the Army at large."

No one can overestimate the benefit that will accrue to the commissioned personnel of the Army from this new order of things and from this revised system of activity and training. The results," adds General MacArthur, "transcend my most sanguine expectation; they will be felt throughout the Army at large with the graduation of the classes now under tuition."

With the ending of the World War, it was appreciated that new problems confronted the military authorities in the education of talented the cadets, as members of the commissioned personnel of the Army. It was a serious, as well as a vastly important, subject. The situation that was thus created and the conclusions that were reached are described as follows by General MacArthur:

Until the World's War, armed conflicts between nations had been fought by comparatively a small fraction of the populations involved. These professional armies were composed very largely of veterans which frequently required the most rigid methods of training, the severest forms of discipline, to weld them into a flexible weapon for use on the battlefield. Officers were, therefore, developed to handle a more or less recalcitrant element of enlisted personnel through a fixed psychology resulted. Early in the World's War it was realized in the astonishment of both sides that the professional-extraordinary forces of Europe were unable to bring the combat to a definite decision. It became evident, due largely to the elaborate and rapid methods of communication and transportation which had grown up in the past generation, that national communities had become so highly organized that individuals were called with the minimum of training. In general result, this was largely off-set by the high personal type of those engaged. Discipline no longer required extreme methods. Men generally needed only to be told what to do, rather than to be threatened with grave consequence of failure. The great numbers involved made it impossible to apply the old rigid methods which had been so successful when battle lines were not so extensive. The role of this war can but apply to that of the future. Improvisation will be the watchword. Such changed conditions will require a modification in type of the officer, a type possessing all of the cardinal military virtues as of yore, but possessing an intimate understanding of the mechanics of human nature, a comprehensive grasp of world and national affairs, and a liberalization of conception without which a change in his psychology of command. This standard became the basis of the construction of the new West Point in the spirit of Old West Point.

Aside from the discussion of this problem, the solution of which meant so much to the welfare and development of the military establishment, with direct and positive influence upon the advance in the system of national defense, General MacArthur's report is of interest and value for what he has chosen to say in no uncertain terms concerning the material needs of the Military Academy. His comment is of special significance, coming at a time when there is so much danger in Congress of relentless economy without regard to the detrimental effect upon efficiency and availability of the military force of the country. He points out that the reorganization act of June 4 practically doubled the size of the officer personnel of the Regular Army, but failed utterly to provide any increase in the supply thereof, the Military Academy being left with the same authorized strength of 1,334 cadets that it had previously, with the result that the institution can not now supply more than a third of the officers required, even in time of peace. As a comparison, the circumstances at the Naval Academy are striking, with its authorized strength of 3,136 midshipmen to supply a commissioned personnel of the Navy of some 5,000. There is nothing unreasonable, surely, in the recommendation of General MacArthur in favor of a commensurate increase in the corps of cadets "as the most necessary and constructive feature of a sound military policy that confronts the nation today." General MacArthur, therefore, urges Congress to double the present strength of the corps of cadets, the increase to be assimilated in the annual increments, the necessary construction to be undertaken in the same degree. It is estimated that the cost of this new construction would be approximately $12,000,000, to be appropriated at the rate of $3,000,000 a year.

To meet the objection that is likely to be raised in Congress to the allotment of such a sum, General MacArthur calls attention to the fact that since its foundation in 1802 the aggregate sum for construction at West Point has been less than $20,000,000, and there is nothing more pressing and convincing in the report than the following remark, that is as eloquent in its presentation as it is practical in its application:

Many of our State institutions, relying entirely on taxation within their own States, have more than doubled this amount within a much shorter life. A single bequest that the yearly budget of many is more than twice that of the Military Academy. When I draw attention to the fact that the University of Chicago has had one beneficiary receive more than $50,000,000 in his lifetime, that Princeton University has received $15,000,000 by one bequest to Princeton University, some idea will be obtained of the comparative indulgence with which this school has been treated by the press. It is estimated that $212,000,000 is being sought for this year by the universities of the country for still further expansion of plant. I become a beggar and mature consideration of the question, lest a condition may ultimately result which will be paid for in the bitterness of American blood.

It must be considered, then, that General MacArthur has here pleaded the case and cause of the Military Academy with an earnestness and sincerity that should compel the adoption of his recommendations by Congress, in order that the country may derive full value from its investment in the institution at West Point, and that the security of the nation may be that much nearer assurance.

THE WESTERN UNION'S WAR.

[From the New York Tribune, January 4.]

The president of the Western Union Telegraph Company claims that his company has the right under an act of Congress to lay cables in all navigable waters of the United States. It has accordingly sought to lay a cable along the causeway over Hempstead Bay, Long Island. The State and War Departments have objected and called upon the Navy Department to prevent the work by force.

The State Department refuses to state the reason for the extraordinary attitude the president of the Western Union declares:

We have made the most inquiry during the last eight months in an endeavor to ascertain what objection there is to our laying cables in this way, but we are as completely in the dark today as we were at the beginning. The recent Act of Congress which authorizes the United States to have been used to prevent the lawful carrying on of business by one of our citizens.

Whatever the merits of the controversy, it is deeper in the Western Union record for loyal, useful and patriotic work for the Navy Department before and during the war. As early as 1914 the cable operations drew up a scheme for getting quick communication with the Navy Department in case of preparedness. But Mr. Daniels, as usual, refused to sign it.

The chief of operations thereupon appealed to the Western Union, and the company placed four operators in the Navy Department free of charge. It was about the time Secretary Daniels signed up a radio plant at the Navy Department, thus completing the only radio means the Navy Department picked up the first news of the sinking of the Lusitania. The Western Union had ready, in spite of Mr. Daniels. Mr. Daniels then sent for the superintendent of the installation and signed it.

OUR NAVY NEEDS.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Of course in reducing our naval expenditures we must go at the problem in a sensible manner. We have two tremendous coast lines—that on the Gulf of Mexico is almost entirely undefended. The Panama route is look after. But we do not require a prodigious navy—a competitive navy. England has adopted the construction of capital ships. It is becoming a grave question whether, with the development of the submarine and the naval airplane and the swift destroyer, these expensive things are really worth while.

However, that is a problem for the naval experts. The point which we wish to pound home is that we can safely reduce expenditures, and that in the interests of the taxpayer, if for no other reason, we must cut military estimates to the backbone and strive not for magnitude but for efficiency.

Digitized by Google

ATLANTIC FLEET ATHLETICS.

Following is the schedule of athletics, winter of 1921, as announced by Admiral Wilson:

The period January 3 to March 1, 1921, will be devoted to developing athletic teams, competing for crews, unofficial games, etc., and preparing for the Atlantic and Pacific fleet athletic meet at Balboa, Canal Zone.

The following officials of the fleet athletic events will be held during the period March 1 to April 45, 1921:

(a) Baseball—Events 45 and 46. Also war-droom officers' baseball series, junior officers' baseball series, warrant officers' baseball series, chief petty officers' baseball series, and games of every service with Filipino clubs attached to each ship. The fleet athletic board will present gold souvenirs to the individual members of the championship teams in each class.

(b) Boxing—Events 22 to 28, inclusive. Also add flyweight.

(c) Wrestling—Events 29, 29a, 30, 31, and 32.

(d) Pulling races—Events 2, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

(e) Sailing races—Events 16, 17, 19, 20, and 21.

(f) Signal and small-arms competition.

(g) Officers' golf—Event 60.

(h) Officers' tennis—Events 61 and 62.

(i) Swimming—Events 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56 and competition for warrant officers' swimming cup.

The method of competing for fleet championship shall be as follows:

(a) Baseball—Events 45 and 46. Force commanders shall arrange a series of baseball games, beginning March 1, 1921, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to decide the force championships. The force and division series shall be decided on a percentage basis, and, if practicable, each ship shall play at least six games with each of the other ships of the force or division. Force competitions shall be completed by April 15, 1921. Force elimination games and fleet championship games will be arranged by the commander in chief and will be decided by a series of games between the force champions. The winner of the battleship force, destroyer force, mine-force, air-force championships will play the battleship-force champion for the fleet championship, as laid down in article 7b (b), fleet athletic rules.

(b) Boxing—Events 22 to 28, inclusive; also flyweight (108 pounds, upper limit).

(c) Wrestling—Events 29, 29a, 30, 31, and 32.

Battleship division commanders shall arrange division eliminations. The commander train and commander air force will arrange for their force division seven eliminations, and the commander operative destroyer squadron and commander mine force will enter entries in battleship division five eliminations. The final bouts between the winners of division five and division seven will decide the fleet championships and will be held on board the flagship on 19-25, 1921.

(d) Pulling races—Events 2, 6, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 will be arranged by the commander in chief. These races will be held during April.

(e) Sailing races—Events 16, 17, 19, 20, and 21 will be arranged by the commander in chief and will be held during April.

(f) Signal and small-arms competition will be conducted by fleet order. This competition will be held if possible, during April. Vessels are invited to the fact that the ship winning the small-arms competition is awarded the pennant for general excellence in athletics.

(g) Golf—Event 60.

(h) Tennis—Events 61 and 62.

(i) Golf—In view of the fact that the golf course at Guantanamo Bay is unsatisfactory, and as it will be necessary eliminate the air force, force commanders are directed to hold their elimination either at the Canal Zone or at Balboa, Pera, in order that the fleet championship may be played on a good course.

Tennis—Force commanders will arrange force elimination contests to be completed by March 15, 1921. The commander in chief will arrange force elimination contests to decide the fleet championships.

(j) Swimming races—Events 51, 52, 54, 61, 55, and 56.

Attention is invited to pages 24, 25 and 26, fleet athletic rules. This competition will begin January 1 and will end April 10, and any man qualified during that period may be entered in any event. The method of men qualified in accordance with part 1, page 21, fleet athletic rules. The swimming meet will be held about April 10.

Owing to the large number of inexperienced man now on board ships of the fleet, the commander in chief desires that commanders will encourage considerable attention to qualifying men in swimming. Attention is invited to page 21, fleet athletic rules, part 2 (a), fleet athletic rules.

Commanding officers shall use care in designating umpires and referees for athletic contests scheduled in this letter, and shall endeavor to obtain officials knowledge of the game and experience in umpiring should be selected for such duty.

The commander train, commander mine force, commander air force, and the commander operative destroyer squadron will please arrange athletic schedules for the events scheduled under their command in accordance with the articles enumerated on pages 24, 27, and 28 of the fleet athletic rules. The commander air force will arrange a definite athletic schedule for the air force. Battleship division commanders will necessarily depend upon the weather conditions at Charleston and Hampton Roads, but shall be conducted in such a manner as to decide a reserve force championship in each of the events listed above where weather and other conditions permit.

The commander in chief has noted that members of the naval reserve force who make the southern cruise are not eligible to participate in any fleet champion ship athletic event.

DENIES HE THREATENED GERMANS.

Commander Theodore G. Kittyer, U. S. Navy, formerly in command of the U. S. destroyer Brooke, who was relieved of his command because he refused to comply with orders of German officers to leave the harbor, arrived on the army transport Antigny and gave out an interview concerning the incident.

A German naval officer boarded the ship, Commander Kittyer said, and ordered him to leave. When he refused, another German officer, commanding the port, came aboard.

"He told me that the Brooks could not remain in the harbor, as the United States was still at war with Germany. Commander Kittyer said. I repeated my orders and declined to go. Then he said he would give me 30 minutes to get out of the harbor or I would be commanded. I did not tell him to 'do to hell,' as it has been reported I said, or that I had as much ammunition as he had. I continued, however, to refuse to go."

The Germans did not carry out their threat, he added.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL NAVY DANCE.

The second dance given by the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps was held Friday night, January 7, at the new Willard Hotel, Washington.

The receiving party consisted of Admiral R. E. Coontz, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Coontz, Major General J. A. Lejeune, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Haines.

More than 1,350 admittance cards were sent out for this dance, which was even a greater success than the first dance held early in December.

The secretary of the dance committee is Lieutenant Commander H. W. Hill, U. S. Navy, on duty in the office of naval operations, Navy Department 6320, branch 46.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. F. S., Medical Corps.—You have been recommended for commission, which will be issued shortly. Our former reply was correct at the time it was written, but it was inadvertently omitted from the paper for two weeks.

CANDIDATES DESIGNATED FOR WEST POINT.

The following-named candidates have been designated for the Military Academy entrance examination, June, 1921:

Charles C. Fargo, 2346 Walton, Way, Augusta, Ga., and Virginius E. Brown, first alternate, Sparta, Ga.

Elliott M. Rose, Lafayette, Ind.

David A. Woller, 506 N. Webster street, Kokomo, Ind.

Roy L. Fernald, Winterport, Maine.

Walter G. Strange, 31 Summer street, Taunton, Mass.

Charles H. O'Neil, first alternate, 62 Snell street, Fall River, Mass., and John J. Lally, second alternate, 24 Forrest street, Fall River, Mass.

William F. Clark, Minneto, Minn.

Buckner M. Randolph, 44 West Lawrence street, Lexington, Ky.

Jos. S. Cattell, Wenonah, N. J.

Herschell H. Miller, first alternate, Vinton, N. M.; Gaston L. Bridges, second alternate, Hanover, N. M.; Harold Hurd, Jr., Roswell, N. M.; James A. Haworth, Albuquerque, N. M., and Ralph Conway, and Roy M. Wright, second alternate, Chama, N. M.

Marvin Breese, Jr., Lake Placid, New York city.

Frederick Johnson, first alternate, 264½ Rhode Island avenue, Newport, R. I., and William M. Ancker, second alternate, marine barracks, naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Joe O. McMahon, Cleveland, Tenn., and William C. Gans, Florence, Tenn., first and second alternates.

David C. Hemsell, second alternate, Greenville, Texas.

Edward V. Wagenan, Charlottesville, Va.

Sylvester J. Hamele, Bronson avenue, Portage, Wisconsin, and Richard Lee Kirkwood, Kirkwood, Washington, D. C.

Alberta Gosling, Ozark, Ala., and Hosmer M. Roberson, Gorgas, Ala.

Samuel D. Stafford, Bibbs, Ind.

Louis C. Scherer, Jr., New Ulm, Minn., temporary address 1st Minnesota infantry, Washington, D. C.

Harry B. Davis, Daleville, Miss., and Nathaniel C. Hale, Main and Canal street, Natchez, Miss.

Hugh Rose, Arbyrd, Mo.; Guy S. Scism, first alternate, Bismarck, Mo., and Robert Scott, second alternate, New Madrid, Mo.

Ira K. Brown, 25th avenue, Columbus, Neb.

James T. Mahoney, Oceanport, N. J.

William Gerrit Overman, Bowne avenue, Lorain, Ohio.

James E. Kerr, Aiken, S. C.; James A. Willis, Jr., first alternate, Walhalla, S. C., and Robert L. Rogers, first alternate, Walhalla, S. C.

Willis Lee Hutchum, Rockwood, Tenn., and Thomas C. Harris, Culleoka, Tenn.

William Jones, Canadian, Texas.

Rogers A. Gardner, 312 Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Joseph B. Daugherty, 1st alternate, 2459 Ashland avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles E. Smith, 1st alternate, Tipton, Ind.; Cecil H. Stafford, 1st alternate, Rushville, Ind.; Ralph Carter, 1st alternate, Columbus, Iowa City, Ind.

Henry C. Hunt, 1st alternate, 824 Cecil avenue, Louisville, Ky.; Hayden Y. Grubbs, Junction City, Ky.

James Warner, Monroe, La.; Ollie Byrom, 1st alternate, Monroe, La.

Frederick D. King, 1101 Michigan avenue, Albion, Mich.

Herman Wilson Goldberg, Chicago, Ill., North.

Norman L. Holt, Livingston, 3d alternate, Montana.

John P. Bullock, Bullock, Ala.

Leland Kuhre, Devils Lake, N. D.

Harry G. Spillman, Ellis, Kans.

National Guard.

Kansas—Corporal Frank D. Wood, company D, 5th regiment infantry, Kansas City, Kansas, Missouri, and Sergeant Theodore C. Dedenick, troop A, first cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas.

Minnesota—First Sergeant Earl W. Swenson, 1st field artillery, 522 Newton avenue, North Minneapolis.

Wisconsin—Private Stanley J. Horn, company B, 1st supply train, R. R. 1, Colby; Wagoner Everett L. Hansen, company C, 1st engineers, Oconto; Corporal Norman L. Holt, Livingston, 3d alternate, Montana.

John P. Bullock, Bullock, Ala.

Leland Kuhre, Devils Lake, N. D.

Harry G. Spillman, Ellis, Kans.

National Guard.

Kansas—Corporal Frank D. Wood, company D, 5th regiment infantry, Kansas City, Kansas, Missouri, and Sergeant Theodore C. Dedenick, troop A, first cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas.

Minnesota—First Sergeant Earl W. Swenson, 1st field artillery, 522 Newton avenue, North Minneapolis.

Wisconsin—Private Stanley J. Horn, company B, 1st supply train, R. R. 1, Colby; Wagoner Everett L. Hansen, company C, 1st engineers, Oconto; Private Johkosh, Wis., and Private Erling H. Lunde, 5th separate company, Fifth Area Building, Private First-Class Melvin J. Tufts, 27th separate company, 1615 S. 18th street, Sheboygan; Sergeant Don E. Carlton, troop A, 1st cavalry, 1st Street, Milwaukee, Wis., and Private Clayton H. Fralick, 5th separate company, 1st Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Maryland—Warren N. Underwood, private, first class, company D, 5th infantry, 518 B street, Spartanburg, Pocomoke.

Andrew J. Hinsey, sergeant, company C, 4th infantry, 214 W. Wister avenue, Selma, Ala.

Ralph B. Heimlund, private, 1st infantry, 48th and Main streets, Joplin, Mo., and Kenneth L. Cook, corporal, 4d infantry, 2606 Troost avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Edward H. Gamm, wagoner, supply company, 4th infantry, 2 Lexington avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Roland E. McPherren, private, company H, 5th infantry, 45 Hamilton street, Albany, N. Y.

Jack E. O'Haere, troop B, 1st cavalry, Plains Hotel, Fort Riley, Kans.

Sergeant Edward C. Mack, battery A, 3d field artillery, 45 Hamilton street, Albany, N. Y., and John W. Bryan, troop C, 1st cavalry, New Cumberland, Pa.; Private Alphonse Billinger, Bat. Am., 1st field artillery, Enola, Pa.

RESERVE OFFICERS FOR VETERINARY CORPS.

The War Department has authorized a sufficient number of officers of the reserve corps (veterinary) to be called to active duty to raise the total number of officers (regulars, emergency and reserve) of the veterinary corps to 175, the number of officers authorized by law for the veterinary corps. All officers of the reserve corps (veterinary) above referred to will be relieved from active duty June 30, 1921, or prior to that time, as permanent appointees in the veterinary corps fill existing vacancies, the total of 175 not to exceed at any time.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

At Greatly Reduced Prices---

ALL MEN'S FINE
Suits and Overcoats

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE

George A. King William B. King William B. Harvey

KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
736 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Gluss. Patent and Trade Mar Law
GURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Ernest Wilkinson, Class '90, U. S. Naval Academy
Resigned 1893
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

DENSION JOHN W. MORRIS,
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late, Pension, Navy, Civil War, Indian Wars.
4 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, sixty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
414 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.

Baker's A-A
Castor Oil
Specially Refined for the Lubrication of AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
Founded 1807
120 BROADWAY, - - NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 148 pages, 8"x11", illustrated, mailed on receipt of 15c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—HONORABLY DISCHARGED private desires position as guard or watchman. William O. Howat, General Delivery, New Brighton, S. I.

SANTIAGO.—WILL PARTIES HAVING PICTURES OR negatives pertaining to Santiago Campaign, 1898, please communicate with Colonel C. A. Wikoff, Secretary and Treasurer of Santiago de Cuba, Thousand Islands, Ontario, Canada.

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

What Constitutes "Dependent Child."

The question of what constitutes a dependent child under the provisions of the act of July 9, 1918, was decided by the comptroller as follows.

The term "child" includes (a) a stepchild or an unmarried person (his officer's off-spring or a child legally adopted by him prior to May 18, 1920) under 18 years of age, or of any age if abnormal or insane. It does not include a step-child or other child neither of his own blood or legally adopted) who is married or has attained the age of 18 years. It includes a grandchild as a dependent child if the parents of the grandchild are dead and the officer maintains the relationship of parent. This rule is given upon the presumption that in a large majority of cases which arise the unmarried child under this age of 18 years is a "dependent child" within the meaning of the statute.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

During the week hearings have been held before the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee, of which Mr. Anthony is chairman, on the estimates which provide for the pay of the commissioned personnel and the enlisted force of the Army during the next fiscal year. Mr. Good, the chairman of the committee, was not present, but his views concerning the War Department policy in maintaining an enlisted force of greater strength than 175,000 were well known to his associates who were present and the Army officers who were called upon to give testimony. There was nothing in the interrogation which served to indicate the decision of the committee in regard to the authorized strength for which provision would be made during the coming fiscal year. It was possible, however, to derive from the proceedings an impression that the committee members were inclined to postpone definite action until after the fourth of March, when, with the advent of the new administration, it is evidently expected it will be easier to obtain cooperation of the War Department in accordance with the administration program. It has been expected that the committee would recommend an appropriation which would, in definite terms, confine the authorized enlisted strength to 175,000, but it has been difficult to arrive at a decision by which this would be accomplished. In the meantime identical joint resolutions have been introduced by Senator New and Mr. Hull of Iowa, requiring the War Department to cease enlistments in the Army until the enlisted strength has been reduced to 175,000. Nothing is provided in this resolution in regard to reenlistments and under its terms, apparently, there would be nothing to protect from further enlisted men from the hardship and injustice of discharge because of the fact that they are desirous of reenlisting, of preserving their continuous service with the benefits accruing therefrom, and of retaining the skill and experience attainment the men who are of great value on account of their experience. On December 31 the enlisted strength was 224,000, and it is estimated that the present strength is 226,000. If reenlistments are prohibited for the remainder of the year, it is estimated that the average strength for the twelve months would be 200,000, which is the figure for achieving the result contemplated by the Hull resolution. In the course of the hearing on the pay strength estimate, Representative Kahn, of the appropriations committee, asked a significant question which sought the effect of arbitrary reduction in the departmental estimate for the pay of members of the commissioned personnel, with the thought in mind, although he did not say so, the possibility of achieving by this means a cut in the number of officers. He was not particularly grateful with the assurance that such an action at the present session of Congress would have no other effect than that of creating a deficiency, which Congress would be called upon to supply before the end of the next fiscal year. An example of this will be furnished by the War Department when it explains its pending deficiency estimate in Army pay for the present fiscal year amounting to $40,000,000. Concerning this estimate it is anticipated that there will be more or less objection, but it relates to a situation which cannot be escaped, due, as Mr. Baker has already pointed out, to the mandatory requirement of Congress in the matter of enlisted strength and the number of commissioned officers.

Pay and Strength of the Army.

The announcement by the Secretary of War before the military and appropriation committees of the House that he proposed to get along with the strength of the Army up to 280,000 men, if it was possible to do so, has resulted in the presentation of several joint resolutions placing a limit of 175,000 on the number of men in the Army. Mr. Baker is absolutely right in his contention that the act of June 4, 1920, is mandatory, and he would not be doing his full duty as Secretary of War if he did not attempt to do as commanded by that act. The same appropriation act did not contain the usual limitaton as to the size of the Army, but appropriated what was considered sufficient for the number of men it was thought possible to recruit. The wonderful success of the recruiting drive has brought the Army well over the 200,000 mark, and, of course, a large deficiency appropriation will be necessary to take care of those above the number actually appropriated for. Chairman Kahn's joint resolution directs the Secretary of War to cease enlistments, except in case of reenlistment of those who have served two or more enlistment periods, until the Army is reduced to 175,000; that of Senator New and Representative Hull directs the cessation of enlistments until the number of enlisted men shall not exceed 175,000, or until further and specific appropriation for the pay of enlisted men shall be made by Congress; and that of Senator Dial of South Carolina contains eight "whereasese" and a "resolve" that all enlistments or recruiting for any and all branches of the military service shall immediately cease. On yesterday the Senate military committee unanimously reported the New joint resolution, although Senator Lenroot gave notice that he might offer an amendment on the floor of the Senate reducing the number of enlisted men to 150,000. Amendments were adopted providing that the direction to cease enlistments should not apply to the reenlistment of men who have served more than one year in the Regular Army or in the Army of the United States during the recent emergency, and, pending the reduction of the Army to 175,000, the Secretary of War is authorized to grant applications of enlisted men for discharge who have served one year or more with records satisfactory to their commanding officers, without regard to the provisions of existing law respecting discharges. The Kahn joint resolution was favorably reported on January 6, amended to provide for the reenlistment of men who have already served one enlistment period. The joint resolution as introduced provided that men must have served two enlistment periods. The committee report is as follows:

Limiting Size of the Army.

Under the act approved June 4, 1920, known as the Army reorganization act, it was provided that "except in time of war or with the consent of the Public Safety demands it, the number of enlisted men of the Regular Army shall not exceed 280,000 men, including the Philippine Scouts." Under the Army appropriation act approved June 5, 1920, there was appropriated a sum which intended to provide an enlisted personnel of the Army not to exceed 175,000 men. The newspapers and statements of the War Office have published statements to the effect that the Army officers were conducting a recruiting campaign for the purpose of enlisting the force to the full total of 280,000 men, regardless of the appropriation act. The Secretary of War appeared before the military committee on December 10 to testify in regard to the Army reorganization act, but to-day, the language of the Army reorganization act makes it a positive duty to promote vacancies in the Army to the Secretary of War to recruit the enlisted personnel to the full strength of 280,000. The Secretary informed the committee that at times in the past the recruiting was not carried on so as to provide the full strength of the Army, but the intention in the appropriation legislation a provision "that none of the money herein appropriated be used to recruit the Army beyond the designated strength." in view of the fact that Congress did not intend, actually intended to reduce the enlisted force during the fiscal year 1921 to not to exceed 175,000 men, your committee feels that the House joint resolution 446, if enacted into law, will carry out the implied desire of Congress as expressed in the Army appropriation act of June 5, 1920.

Staff Selection Boards.

Boards of officers to select officers for permanent promotion in certain of the staff branches of the Navy have been ordered by the Navy Department on January 11. That for the medical corps will make one selection for the rank of rear admiral, and it will consist of Rear Admirals William C. Braisted, Edward H. Stitt and Cary T. Grayson, with Lieutenant Frank Lyon as recorder. Two selections for the rank of captain and two for that of commander in the corps of chaplains will be made by a board consisting of Captains J. B. Frazier, C. B. Perkins and E. S. McDonald. The board for the selection of mathematics will consist of Captains D. M. Garrison, W. S. Eichelberger and F. B. Littell, and it will make one selection for the rank of commander. In the construction corps three officers will be selected for the rank of captain and 10 for the rank of commander by a board consisting of Rear Admiral W. L. Capps and Captains W. J. Baxter, Lloyd Bankson, J. G. Tawresey and Robert Stocker, with Lieutenant Commander Garland Fulton as recorder. It is understood that Commander Frederick T. Merriam, of the corps of chaplains, now some time ago was selected for advancement to the rank of captain, was found physically disqualified for promotion on examination and reexamination, and that he probably will be ordered before a retiring board.

Army Leaves of Absence.

Effective from January 1, according to orders approved by the Secretary of War and soon to be promulgated, leave of absence will not be granted Army officers upon separation from the active list of the Army with a discharge under section 24-b of the act of June 4. This relates to officers who are separated from the active service by dismissal or by resignation "for the good of the service." Indeed, should any such officer be on leave of absence at the time of the approval of his separation from the active list, it is announced that the unexpired portion of his leave will be cancelled. Officers to be retired for physical disability will be immediately retired upon the approval of the findings of the retiring board. Any officer who appears before a retiring board may, if he so desires, submit a request that such leave of absence as may be due him be granted in the event of his retirement from active service. Should leave be granted, the approval of the findings of the retiring board will be deferred until the expiration of the leave of absence. Officers destined for retirement on account of failure to qualify for promotion will be retired on the date of the occurrence of the vacancy, to which they would have been promoted if qualified. Such officer may be granted leave of absence not to exceed that due him up to the date of retirement. Resignations or applications for retirement must be unconditional, and orders separating officers from the active list, having been issued, in any case, will not be revoked or amended for the purpose of granting or extending leaves of absence.

Next Paymaster General of the Navy.

A lively interest prevails among the officers of the Navy supply corps in the selection of a new paymaster general to fill the existing vacancy. Among the officers prominently mentioned this week is Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, until recently in charge of the Navy allotment and accounts division of the Navy

Mutual Aid.

Rear Admiral Cowie served a term as paymaster general, during which time he made an excellent record, is well known to the service, both within and out of the service, to become a candidate. A strong sentiment in favor of his selection has developed at the Capitol, particularly among the older members with whom he was closely associated officially during his former term as chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts. Rear Admiral Cowie reached retirement age on January 1, but as a question has arisen in some quarters as to his legal eligibility; but some of the senators who are favoring his appointment have gone so far as to say that, if the statute does not permit his reappointment, they will see that the law is changed so as to remove the obstacle. His selection is urged as eliminating the rivalry and jealousies that might arise from the selection of a younger officer of the supply corps. It is fully realized that any selection made at this time would necessarily be contingent upon the favorable reception which his appointment might be expected to meet with the incoming administration; but those sponsors who are urging the admiral to become a candidate are confident that prospects for his selection would be cordially received by the President-elect. Several officers of the supply corps, who had become receptive candidates for the paymaster generalship, withdrew their names when they learned that Admiral Cowie was being urged for the place.

Promotions in the Army.

It will be two, and possibly three, weeks before the special board of Army officers engaged on the completion of the Army promotion list is able to submit the finished project to the War Department, it is announced. At that time it will be possible to make promotions in the various grades on account of vacancies created by the act of June 4, most of them dating from July 1. The board, of which Major T. M. Spaulding in the recorder, began its sessions on Tuesday and expected to continue in session without interruption until its task is finished. There are some thirty or forty cases which require considerable research and involve more or less discussion before a decision can be assigned to them. Then there will be the work of arranging the names in accordance with the provisions of the law creating the promotion system. It is thought, under the circumstances now existing, to make any very definite statement as to the promotions that will be made. About the only thing that can be stated is the vacancies that will exist in the various grades are as follows: Two in the grade of colonel, five in the grade of lieutenant colonel, 15 in the grade of major, 2,270 in the grade of captain, 342 in the grade of first lieutenant, and 1,685 in the grade of second lieutenant. The total authorized commissioned strength of the Army, exclusive of the medical corps, chaplains, etc., is 15,038, of which number 2,694 are second lieutenants. This leaves in the grade of first lieutenant and above 12,345. The actual total commissioned strength is only 11,118. With the promotions that will be made, there will be not only no second lieutenants, but it is estimated there will be 1,000 additional vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant; so that after all promotions are made in the course of the next month there is a prospect of more than 3,700 appointments to be made to the grade of second lieutenant. In the meantime, nominations have been sent to the Senate for promotions in the Army as follows: To be colonel, Lieutenant Colonel Arthur L. Conger, infantry, and to be lieutenant colonels, Majors P. J. Hennessey, cavalry; K. A. Joyce, cavalry; Charles F. Horr, infantry; F. J. Behr, coast artillery; F. H. Torrer, infantry, and H. P. Upton, cavalry. The next officer to be promoted to the grade of colonel, according to the promotion list, is Lieutenant Colonel James R. Kemper, infantry, while the senior major on the list who will next be advanced in rank is Major A. G. Fisher, of the cavalry arm.

Digitized by Google

President-elect Harding was in conference yesterday at Marion, Ohio, with Chairman Butler of the House military committee and with Chairman Butler of the House naval committee today relative to the military policy of the United States after March 4. Mr. Harding is on record as desiring the strongest Navy in the world, but at the same time, it is believed he desires to reduce governmental expenses and is seeking the most economical plan to be responsible for a reduction in the expenditures for the Army and Navy. The question of an agreement among leading nations for a limitation of armament will be considered and, naturally, the incoming President will desire to keep service appropriations as low as possible pending some action on this great question. Acting upon these facts, Mr. Butler has asked the Secretary of the Navy to appear before the House naval committee on Tuesday next and give a complete statement relative to the proposed building program to round out the Navy, in lieu of a new building program of capital ships. At the same time Mr. Daniels has been invited to give his views as to limitation of armament and to state his opinion as to whether or not the present proposals are "real or not in spirit." It seems to be forgotten that Mr. Daniels last month covered this identical subject, both in open and executive sessions of the committee, and recommended there be no change in the building program unless there is an actual agreement among all nations for a limitation of armament. Otherwise he urged a new building program and the strongest Navy in the world, so that this country could stand alone against possible enemies in the future.

Considering Limitation of Armaments.

No progress has been made this week at the capitol in the matter of the more than 15,000 Army nominations that are pending, representing appointments and promotions made to fill vacancies created by the reorganization act of June 4. Some wild and reckless newspaper comment has been lavished on the situation lately on the allegation that the increased efficiency rating system would result in changes in the list and that the Senate does not intend to confirm the nominations before March 4. It has been asserted that perhaps a large part of the nominations will be confirmed, so as to represent the routine promotions, leaving unacted upon the list of general officers and the newly appointed emergency personnel candidates for permanent commissions. It was evidently overlooked that all of the nominations must be confirmed or they must all go over. The favorable action on all the regular officers promoted to be brigadier generals and colonels, for example, without confirmation of the general officers, would operate to separate from the Army the latter, whose places in the permanent establishment would thus be filled. It would be the same all the way down the list. If the emergency officers are not confirmed in the positions to which they have been appointed by the President as part of the service, too, by expiration of their recess appointments, would become civilians and not eligible to appointment in the Army under the terms of the act of June 4. Their places in the Army would cease to be original vacancies and would have to be filled by the promotion of officers now of the regular establishment. It is appreciated that, under these circumstances, there is little chance of the Senate doing so utterly foolish a thing as rejection of the pending Army nominations. If it did not confirm the nominees to fill the vacancies as they have been filled, there is still less chance of the next President making many, if any, changes in the list of nominees as they had list as the result of reports and recommendations made by Army boards, created under the terms of the act of June 4.

Pending Army Nominations.

Attempts have been made in local newspapers to prepare the naval service for the sensation of a rejection of all naval and marine corps nominations now pending before the Senate. The main interest is in each an event attaches to the nominations made to fill the vacancies at the head of the marine corps, the bureau of ordnance and the bureau of medicine and surgery. General Lejeune, Rear Admiral McVay and Rear Admiral Stitt, respectively. It is represented that the republican leaders in the Senate are indignant that the outgoing administration should presume to fill these places in view of the change which has taken place on March 4 and that Senators are inclined to some activity on the part of four members of the naval medical corps, who believe they have a chance to be appointed surgeon general of the Navy on the assumption that Rear Admiral Stitt will not be confirmed and that the next President will not reappoint him. In this particular the candidates are destined to be disappointed. If the Senate fails to act on the nomination of Rear Admiral Stitt it is certain that that officer will be at once reappointed by Mr. Harding, who realizes that his selection is one which has been received with approval by the service and the members of the medical profession in civil life. There is no objection in the Senate to Rear Admiral Stitt, and, for that matter, there is none in the case of Rear Admiral McVay and General Lejeune. The former was appointed early last year and can hardly be regarded as an eleventh-hour nomination. As for General Lejeune, he was selected to succeed General Barnett more than a year ago, and the delay in the actual appointment was for causes which were not political. Although the friends of General Barnett are somewhat hopeful that, in the event of the Senate refusing to confirm General Lejeune, the next administration would restore General Barnett to the head of the marine corps, there is not much chance of that, inasmuch as the replacement of General Lejeune in this way would meet with marked disapproval in the corps and would not, by any means be favorably received at the capitol. The fact that General Barnett made his indiscreet allusion to the indiscriminate killings by the marines in Haiti and that his affairs have been the subject of an industrious and somewhat crude newspaper campaign, has created more or less prejudice against that officer and it will be difficult to overcome this. There is not nearly as much animosity against the pending naval nominations on the part of senators as has been represented in the newspapers, and it may be expected that they will be confirmed on the theory that the next administration is not destined to make any changes in the appointments, which are in no sense in any case political.

The New Naval Regulations.

The President having approved the newly compiled navy regulations, the printed and revised edition appeared this week at the Navy Department. The work of printing and binding was rushed to completion by special order of the Secretary of the Navy. There are comparatively few changes made in the provisions. More would have followed had Mr. Daniels not interposed some weeks ago, as fully described in these columns at the time, and insisted that the alterations be kept at the minimum. He gave explicit orders that the work be accomplished at first he abandoned. Such changes as finally occurred were made at his instance and by his direction in the face of considerable opposition in the office of the chief of operations. One of the things insisted upon by Mr. Daniels was the retention in the regulations of the provisions of G. O. 507, which related to the method of conducting business and conducting correspondence between the bureaus, the office of naval operations, the navy yards and the Navy Department. Admiral Coontz was the author of the policy of having medical officers kept in command of naval hospital ships, whether manned by civilian or naval crews; still another item embodied in the regulations will be to defined the duties of the paymaster general of the Navy; another was the incorporation in the regulations of the system of industrial mobilization worked out by Mr. Daniels and the final review of the text and ordered that there be no delay in their publication and issue. This incident has led to the charge that Mr. Daniels, while out of the Navy was responsible for foisting on the incoming administration a new set of regulations, whereas, as a matter of fact, the original effort to revise the regulations did not concern Mr. Daniels, who went into the game at a late stage in the development, to the manifest annoyance of those who had plans of their own. The result was that Mr. Daniels encountered a controversy within the Navy Department, and, finally, Mr. Daniels decided that as long as the regulations were being revised they should be revised his way and sent out to the service. Mr. Daniels now recalls the circumstances attending the promulgation of the revision of 1913, which ore now displaced. They were prepared in the last weeks of Mr. Meyer's administration but were on the initial pages the legend "the President having approved these regulations," etc., over the signature of the then Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Meyer. They were, however, held, however, until the beginning of the Daniels administration. There was nothing to show that the President had actually approved the regulations, which are now known of them. In the case of the present revision, however, the regulations were submitted to President Wilson, the fac simile of whose signature appears as an introduction to the book. The new appearance of the volume terminates one of the most protracted and hotly contested fights in the Navy Department.

The Fleet and the Next Administration.

Much interest is taken in the prospect that the next administration will have a program of its own in respect to the distribution of the Navy and especially of the battleships. The indications are that Mr. Harding and his Secretary of the Navy will make radical changes in the existing situation in regard to the location of the fleet. While the President-elect has not been known to evince special concern with the problem, it is stated by those in his confidence that there is not likely to be any such drastic departure from the prevailing program as many believe is a certainty. The indications are that the battle fleet will remain in the Pacific and there is a possibility that pretty nearly all of the service afloat will be located in that part of the world during the next two or three years. This is not saying that many of the ships will not return to the Atlantic, which they are likely to do periodically to take advantage of the eastern navy yard facilities, but it is probable that, for the most part, the strength of the Navy will be in the Pacific. There are reasons for this which it is not necessary here and now to explain, but they are known to leaders in Congress whose advice is likely to have much weight with the next administration. The next Secretary of the Navy, however he may be, is inclined to adopt this view and not to bring to the situation any individual prejudices he may entertain on the phase of an international problem.

Much discussion is ensuing here and there in regard to the disposition to be big naval ships on the junk pile and the impression evidently prevails in some quarters that we have come to the time when capital ship construction will be abandoned in favor of the destroyer, the submarine and aircraft. There are even reports to be conveyed on the side of the controversy. The subject may come up in formal fashion on Tuesday before the House naval committee, when the hearings plenty of time to discuss all sorts of legislative topics, being relieved of the necessity of examining the estimates. On that occasion Mr. Daniels is expected to express himself on the somewhat familiar problem of disarmament in the relations to the rounding out of the Navy. He is certain to be asked what he thinks and what his views are about the policy of scrapping the large and construction of big ships. It is equally certain that he will be emphatic in expressing himself in behalf of the retention of the battleship and battle cruiser and he is the possessor of quitting each of these authorities as the members of the general board, the chief of naval operations and the chief constructor of the Navy. There is discernible nowhere in the Navy Department a policy that contemplates the abandonment of the big ship. So long as Great Britain and Japan adhere to such an item in their naval programs, it is considered as out of the question to talk of stopping work on the big ships. The majority view of the naval experts in Washington is that the battleship has come to stay.

Capital Ships to Remain.

Representative Kelley, the chairman of the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee, having charge of the estimates for the naval establishment, is profoundly interested in the state of the naval personnel, which has always been something of a bobby with him. In the past few years he

Navy Shore Billets Under Fire.

has never lost an opportunity to closely question the head of the Navy Department and the chief of the bureau of navigation as to the enlisted and commissioned personnel afloat at the last moment. He made it very plain that he did not approve of the employment of so many enlisted men on shore. He has never been quite satisfied with the explanations given by the naval authorities in regard to the situation, and he is now described as entertaining most decided views on the subject. He has acquired recently considerable data to add to his prejudice, notably in the revelation that there are no less than 74,000 now on duty on shore of various kinds and in numerous cases that number is more than the men who are enlisted force that is not justified and he has determined that there shall be a material reduction in the number of those who are retained on shore duty. He does not believe that such a situation is warranted by any demands for the services of men who are thus separated from duty afloat. Mr. Kelley candidly says that the situation is such as to confirm the suspicion that the naval enlisted force has been unduly expanded in order that there may be a beneficial influence upon the number of officers. In the hearings which are destined to ensue in regard to the estimates for the support of the naval personnel during the next fiscal year Mr. Kelley plans to ascertain the use to which the men are put and to devise the means that are necessary to reduce the percentage of men ashore. There has even been the suggestion advanced at the capitol that it would be well to extend the present situation, under which the number of commissioned officers in the various grades, as well as the aggregate of commissioned personnel, were regulated by statute, instead of being controlled by the enlisted strength upon the specified percentage of which it was based. This proceeding would be regarded as detrimental to the service for obvious reasons and would not be approved by the Navy Department, of course; but there is a possibility that it will be done if it shall appear, as some members of congress claim, that the enlisted strength is being padded by creating shore billets for the men. Of Mr. Kelley's opinions on this subject there is no doubt, nor is there any question that he intends to find out exactly why the Navy Department maintains such a large enlisted force on shore duty.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
"Uniforms Exclusively" Established 1870
204 Bonds Street, New York City.

Digitized by Google

War Department Victimized.

How the War Department maneuvered itself into a position of abject helplessness in the purchase of coal, until it became the easy victim of the coal profiteers, paying an excess profit of over $6 a ton for hundreds of thousands of tons, was developed in the testimony of Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Barney, quartermaster corps, before the Senate coal investigating committee Wednesday. The facts were brought out that the War Department at no time was so tied that it could not negotiate for its coal in the spring, as is the practice in the purchases for the other Government departments, and consequently the War Department was compelled to go into the open market in the late summer when conditions were most panicky; that the reputation of the War Department for paying its bills was so bad that the dealers were not eager to do business with it; that with the example of the Navy before it in taking advantage of the Lever act the Secretary of War refused to commandeer coal for the Army posts and hospitals; that the department likewise refused to ask for priority orders for the necessary cars, and that, finally, Lieutenant Colonel Barney was directed to go out into the open market at its most critical stage last September and was ordered to buy forthwith the entire winter's supply for the camps, posts, barracks, hospitals, and other establishments of the Army. He made a contract with the Wents Co. and two other coal dealers to act as "agent" for the department to buy coal at "the lowest price obtainable," but not to exceed $11 a ton. As a result 765,000 tons of bituminous coal were purchased in open market, the average price paid for these being over $9.59. The maximum value of this coal in the mine fields was shown to be $3.10. Meanwhile, the Navy was obtaining its coal under commandeering orders for $4 and $4.25 a ton, whereby the Army department could as well have done but for the refusal of the Secretary of War to avail himself of the privileges of the Lever act. Nor was this all; a commission of 50 cents a ton was paid the Wente Co. for placing these orders or more than three times the maximum fee allowed by the fuel administration for like services. These transactions were characterized by the committee as "unbusinesslike," and even the Wents Co. had its misgivings, for it developed that a Wents representative had called at the War Department only the day before to offer to cut its commission or fee exactly in half, "owing to the reduction in price of coal." The company also invoked the department's aid to obtain preference in the operations of the Lever act for its coal transactions. Another phase of the testimony was that towards the end of November the department obtained its coal for as low as $5.50, but because most of its purchases had already been made at $10 and $11 there was very little coal bought at the failing prices.

Activities of Coal Association.

Senator Calder announced on the floor of the Senate the other day that the National Coal Association, of which D. B. Wente is president, has spent in "lawyers' fees" during the past nine months over $100,000; that the association is so powerful that its presidency was sought by the War Department as a procurer of coal at a commission of 50 cents a ton; and that the association has dictated to the U. S. Geological Survey the form in which its statistical tables should be compiled. The secretary of the association, W. B. Reed, testified before the coal committee that he associated with and helped the issuance of the coal statistics of the Geological Survey by paying $400 a month for salaries to clerks in the survey office to compile the statistical figures. The ethics of this procedure did not appeal favorably to the members of the Senate committee.

Against Return of Former Officers.

Former naval officers who left the service on account of the bright prospects in civil life will find a rough and rugged road in front of them in making an attempt to return to the service. The Secretary of the Navy was severely criticised for not allowing officers to resign. He warned them that they were taking chances and tried to show them the dangerous experiment they were making. In several cases the resignations were not acted on for several weeks in the hope that the officers would decide to stay in the service. However, it was finally decided to let those out who insisted on going, and now there is a decided objection on Mr. Daniels' part to allowing them to return. He believes there are some of these former officers who might with advantage be returned to the service, but others are not wanted on account of insubordinate. The difficulty of placing such men on their return to the Navy without doing injury to those who have stayed with the service is another weighty reason against any legislation along this line. There is opposition also to the suggestion that they might be returned as extra numbers on the ground that such a plan allows multiplying indefinitely the number of officers. It developed at the hearing before the House naval committee on Thursday that of the 50 officers who have resigned 46 have applied for places on the naval commission to Peru, upon which two of the five places may be filled by men outside the regular service. This statement led to a discussion of the prospective legislation to restore such officers, Chairman Butler suggesting it might be to the advantage of the Government to take advantage of the services of these trained naval men. Secretary Daniels said there was no need for their services at this time, and Messrs. Peters, Oliver, Hicks, Padgett, Venable, and Kettner expressed themselves as against any such legislation. Mr. Daniels said he would oppose taking such men back and allowing them to displace men who had remained and advanced in the service. Exceptionally, the former officer would be dissatisfied, and if the latter was restored to his former place the officer who remained in the service would have just cause for complaint. The unanimous opinion of the committee members was that no action would be taken on such legislation if it is proposed during this session or, at least, until the strength of the Navy is definitely determined. If private bills are introduced to provide for the restoration of individuals, they will be considered on their merits, but Mr. Butler voiced the sentiment of the committee when he stated that every few would get back under such conditions, which prompted Mr. Daniels to say that he was "glad to hear it."

Preference for the Crowder Bill.

Representative Madden has succeeded in getting the approval of the House committee on rules of his resolution, which provides "that immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall resolve itself into the committee of the whole House on the state of the union for the consideration of the bill S. 2867, "An act authorizing the President, when Major General Crowder retires, to place him on the retired list of the Army at his present rank; to fix the pay of retired officers, which shall continue for not more than three hours, one-half to be controlled by the chairman of the committee reporting the bill and one-half by the ranking minority member of the committee on military affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule; thereupon the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been agreed to and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on all amendments and on the bill to final passage or rejection without intervening motion except one motion to recommit." The resolution has not yet been reported and there is evidence of a disposition to oppose it, especially as the Crowder draft was amended in committee to extend the period for general debate from one hour to three hours. It is certain that Representative Madden will commit himself against the adoption of the Crowder bill, which has already passed the Senate. The significant feature of the resolution is the authority for amending the bill, which, as the measure left the Senate, silent it affords an opportunity to provide special promotion for other officers, among them Generals Bullard, Liggett and Dickman, each of whom, the Senate has passed bills making them lieutenant generals on the active list. There are other officers, as well, whose friends in Congress are destined to insist that they be included within the beneficent provisions of the expanded legislation. If there is too much of this, of which there is grave danger on each occasion, the proposal to lift the "lid" of its one weight. It is anticipated that the debate will embrace some more or less sharp comment on the part of certain members of the House who entertain the firm conviction that such legislation shall be enacted and who prefer that the substantial rewards on the part of Congress shall be allowed to rest with the bestowal of the temporary rank of lieutenant general. It is appreciated that, once an effort is made to open the door as widely as is contemplated by the resolution, it will be exceedingly difficult to draw the line. For example, it will be urged that other chiefs of bureaus, who had charge of important things in Washington during the war, are as much entitled to recognition as Generals Bullard, nothing of those officers who commanded large bodies of troops in the zone of operations or who discharged important duties in connection with supply and transportation. It is of general interest to learn, if the gossip at the capitol may be accepted as having any foundation of fact, that upon the congressional authorization for the retirement of Major General with the rank of a lieutenant general, that officer will at once apply for transfer from the active list and that he is likely to be appointed, as a retired officer, by Mr. Harding, when he becomes President, as the American minister to Cuba.

Protection of the Uniform.

The chief of the bureau of navigation, Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, has been asked by the House naval committee to confer with the adjutant general of the Army, Major General P. C. Harris, for the purpose of drafting an amendment which will restore the privilege of wearing the service uniform to those who served in the World War. As stated in these columns last week, Representative Bankhead, of Alabama, called attention to a provision in the naval appropriation act of June 4, 1920, reviving the section of the national-defense act of June 3, 1916, providing for the protection of the uniform and said that, under the ruling of the War Department and Department of Justice, men were being arrested who had been given a complete uniform under the provisions of the act of February 29, 1919, upon discharge from the military and naval services. Mr. Bankhead's resolution restoring the privilege of wearing those uniforms with a distinctive badge or mark showing the man is no longer in the service was considered by the House naval committee this week. Admiral Washington called attention to the extensive abuse of wearing and selling naval uniforms and told the committee about the difficulties encountered with men of the Shipping Board who were furnished uniform patterns after the naval uniform and whose conduct was such as to bring discredit upon the Navy. He believed the selling of the uniform was the greatest abuse and if the law was to be changed it should prohibit those outside the naval service from obtaining or wearing the uniform. He called attention to the fact that many crimes have been committed in and near Norfolk by men in service uniforms who should not have been allowed to have them in their possession. Similar reports come from all over the country. The Navy Department does not desire to prevent men who have served the Government from wearing the uniform under proper conditions and it was finally suggested that the law be changed to guarantee this privilege to men who served in the World War. It was suggested also that men upon discharge should be given a suit of civilian clothes. Admiral Washington stated that, while that would be effective, it would be very expensive, as in the case of men reenlisting. This would also defeat the purpose of the law allowing retention of the uniform to be worn on proper occasions of ceremony.

Democracy in the Army.

In his hearing before the House military subcommittee Tuesday Secretary Baker departed from the topic of discussion to express his views on democracy in the new army. He told his hearers that the result of the war has been to place the relations in the army upon a new democratic basis; and he related his recent attendance at a dance in this city, where he found army officers of the regular establishment officers down through the lower grades, privates, and civilian clerks of both sexes all dancing happily without regard for distinctions of rank. The function impressed him greatly, he said, and he said he would not go so far as to compel major generals to know how to dance, he approved the suggestion advanced by the chairman that the ability to dance he should be willing to choose the wife of a private as his partner. The secretary was not at all definite in stating how far the "philosophy of democracy," as he termed it, should be carried into effect in the development of the new army, and he conceded that discipline imposed its restraints upon the individual in the army personnel; but he was convinced that the changes which had come over the world as a result of the big war were certain to be felt in America's new army.

Development of the R. O. T. C.

In view of the spirit in Congress for a general curtailment of the activities of the military establishment, it is refreshing to learn that in a published interview Congressman Daniel R. Anthony, of Kansas, chairman of the subcommittee on military appropriations, after his visit to Marion, Ohio, is quoted as stating that President-elect Harding is deeply interested in maintaining the policy of adequate provisions for voluntary military training; that Senator Harding desires the reserve officers' training corps continued, together with civilian training and college training; that the aim of the country shall always have not less than 150,000 young men in voluntary training, with the conception that their education will not be properly completed without such training. During the past year, he says, it has been necessary for the War Department to restrict the enrollment in the R. O. T. C. to approximately one hundred thousand students, a decrease in the number of officers and enlisted men available for this duty and more ample appropriations a much needed extension of the R. O. T. C. organization will be possible. The Secretary of War, the chief of staff, and Major General W. G. Haan, assistant chief of staff, director war-plans division, who has direct supervision of the R. O. T. C., are interested in its proper extension and development. Senator Wadsworth, of the Senate military committee, and Mr. Cohn and Mr. Anthony, of the House military committee, have uniformly supported military training in schools and colleges, so the prospects seem bright for an adequate extension of the R. O. T. C. At a recent meeting of the association of Land-Grant Colleges a standing committee on military affairs was appointed, consisting of Presidents Demarest, of Rutgers; Bizzell, of Texas A. and M.; McVey, of University of Kentucky; Stone, of Purdue University, and Dean Hill, of University of Vermont. The future annual conventions of the association will provide a special session of the executive committee

Digitized by Google

to deal specifically with questions pertaining to the military departments of the land-grant colleges. Resolutions were adopted in support of H. O. T. C. work, favoring the full term retention of satisfactory commandants, stressing the need of modification of existing legislation in the matter of the protection of military supplies, favoring payment by the Government for the initial uniform and equipment of members of the officers' reserve corps, and commendation of the hearty and skilful attitude of Colonel J. Morrow, War Department, general staff. The land-grant colleges as a group constitute the leading element in the governmental system of military training in schools and colleges, and the consequence this advanced step on their part has particular significance.

A typical case of former Philippine Scout officers who have been or may be transferred to the infantry is that of Captain George L. Smith, P. S., with rank from September 30, 1918. Captain Smith, who was appointed a captain of infantry under the provisions of section 23b, act of June 4, 1920, and whose date of rank in the infantry was not specified in his appointment. The question presented was whether in this and similar cases, when the nomination was sent to the Senate as captain of infantry the rank should be from September 30, 1918, the date of his commission as a captain of Philippine Scouts, or with rank from July 1, 1920, as a captain of infantry. Under the provisions of the law certain officers of the Scouts are to be "recommissioned" in one of the branches of the Regular Army on July 1, 1920. Those who, like Captain Smith, transferred nor are their commissions in the Scouts to be changed to commissions in the Regular Army, but on and after July 1 new commissions are to replace the old. It is held by the War Department that it is manifest that Congress used the word "recommissioned" merely because it referred to a class holding commissions. The only purpose of the date of rank is allowed to precede the actual date of appointment are those in which the vacancies to which appointments are made occurred prior to the date of appointment. The cases rest upon the theory that the appointee was entitled to the appointment immediately upon the happening of the vacancy and that whatever administrative delay occurred between the appointment shall not prejudice the rights of the appointee. This rule applies where Congress provides by specific enactment that in such cases the date of rank shall precede the date of appointment, although no vacancy actually existed on such former date. But in this case no vacancy existed in any branch of the line or staff corps on July 1, and in such cases, as such, could be appointed prior to July 1, and since the section is silent as to the date of rank it is manifest, it is held that Congress intended the nunc pro tunc creation of vacancies in such cases. It must be construed that Congress intended that the date of rank of appointments in the Regular Army of those officers under section 23b should be July 1, the date upon which they are to be so appointed. This conclusion is in harmony with the intent of Congress relative to the date of rank as manifested by the other sections of the act—that in providing the organization of the Army the vacancies in the commissioned grades should be filled by appointments of rank from July 1, whether filled by appointment of individuals in the Regular Army or by promotion of officers of the Regular Army.

The War Department is not inclined to lend its aid to those people in this country who are asking that there be no change made in the burial place of individuals of the soldier dead. When it was necessary to make the choice of allowing the bodies to remain at American cemeteries in Europe or sending home and delivered to any designated place in this country there seemed to the War Department to be nothing left as a legitimate occasion for protest; but lately there have appeared a few cases in some quarters to obtain permission for the maintenance of graves where the original burial took place. This can only be done, of course, with the consent of the French government, and there is no inclination to authorize these departures from the arrangement by which bodies remaining in France, for example, shall be taken to the four cemeteries established for that purpose. The fact that relative express themselves as willing to take care of the graves, as would have to be done in such instances, does not diminish the obvious objection to making any exception to the policy that has been adopted and which contemplates that the next of kin shall determine whether the body of a soldier entombed shall be returned in one of the American cemeteries in France or brought home. It is known that the French government does not view the new development of the situation with favor, and it is certain that the War Department will not exercise its offices to induce any change of sentiment. There are many reasons that readily occur, why the isolated grave idea should not be regarded with approval either on the part of the government or by France. Certainly it is not the part of the United States to involve itself in a controversy, altogether futile, with a friendly power over a situation that does not justify it and this is evident, strange to say, that some people think should be done in behalf of their peculiar ideas.

The Secretary of War has acted on the petition sent to the War Department by members of the faculty of the Army Chaplains' School, Washington, indorsed by General Heil, that Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Pierce, recently restored to the active list and the corps of chaplains, shall be assigned to duty in command of that institution upon the transfer to the retired list in March of Colonel C. C. Hackman, who is closing a long and useful career as a chaplain in the Army at the head of the school. That officer will probably remain on this duty until the end of the present course, but there is much interest is taken in the selection of a successor to Colonel Bateman, a matter which will largely rest, naturally, with Colonel Aston, the chief of chaplains, who will make a recommendation to be acted upon by Mr. Baker's successor at the head of the War Department after March 4, it being expected that the present Secretary of War will not care to fill a vacancy so far in advance. For the present Mr. Baker has decided that it is not possible to assign Colonel Pierce to duty at the head of the chaplains' school, mainly for the reason that that officer is engaged upon most important duty as chief of the cemeterial branch of the quartermaster general's office and in general charge of the identification and burial of the soldier dead, in which capacity he has achieved distinction. It is Mr. Baker's desire that Colonel Pierce remain on that duty. It is expected that the new Secretary of War will entertain the same views. This leaves the field open, now that the petition of the faculty of Camp Grant can be approved. The names mentioned in connection with this assignment are Major Julian E. Yates, now on duty in the office of the chief of chaplains; Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Randolph, on duty at the Chaplains' School at Atlanta; Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Easterbrook, who has been on duty with the troops in Germany, and Major Herbert S. Smith, who is on duty at Governors Island.

In regard to the proposed appointment of warrant officers in the National Guard, it is stated at the War Department that section 4a of the act of June 4 1920, provides that organizations of the National Guard, both in time of peace and in time of war, or situations analogous to war, positions in time of peace. The qualification for warrant officers is a matter for the states to determine.

Warrant Officers in National Guard.	National Guard shall be the same as that of the Regular Army subject in time of peace to exceptions by the Secretary of

The recommendation of Major General C. C. Williams, chief of ordnance, for the expenditure of $5,000,000 for an Army ammunition arsenal was not approved by the House appropriations committee. In view of the large experience, the ordnance department is firmly convinced of the absolute necessity of the Government having an ammunition center located near the proving ground and near the gas center, in order that all activities pertaining to the development of ammunition may be centralized and the personnel employed thereon may become experienced in the technique and methods pertaining to the production of a finished round of ammunition. The peace-time importance of such an arsenal is considered by the ordnance department as greater than its war-time importance. It must not only develop efficient ammunition designs capable of production in large quantities according to modern efficiers, but it must likewise work out the production methods for such large quantity manufacture and must, for each item, develop the processing data in order that a commercial concern may take these data and be able to erect a plant and get it into operation. The plan proposed by the ordnance department contemplated the creation of various areas necessary for the manufacture and assembling of a complete round of ammunition, including houses for a certain number of employes, the administration building, the service buildings, etc., in addition to the operating areas. Chairman Good, at a hearing before the committee, questioned the advisability of embarking upon such an enterprise at this time, although admitting the soundness of the theory of having all such work at one central point. He expressed surprise that such a plan had not been put into effect long ago. General Williams said that General Crozier several years ago sent Colonel Buffington abroad to study the various munitions factories in Great Britain, France, and Germany in his report recommended the concentration of many of the ordnance department's activities at the Rock Island Arsenal, "which is a beautiful place for it; it is strategically located; it is not far from a good labor market; there are good housing facilities, and it is near the raw-material field and all that sort of thing. But when it comes down to the practical question of moving the Springfield Armory, for instance, to Rock Island, the members from Massachusetts object to it, and it can not be quickly done." Chairman Good suggested the possibility of overcoming such opposition, whereupon General Williams said the explosive and propellant work could not be concentrated at Rock Island because of a limited area and the fact that it is surrounded by three towns.

Since the return several weeks ago of special and technical supplies to the several branches of the Army immediately concerned with them, their supply officers have been engaged in the difficult and in some ways perplexing task of ascertaining just what kinds and amounts of their supplies are in the various depots and in otherwise untangling the confusion in which they were left by the consolidated supply system that operated for nearly two years so disastrously under the former purchase, storage and traffic division of the general staff. The inventories, of course, are only partially completed, and in the case of some of the branches it may be a year before the itemized schedules of stocks on hand are finished. The work has progressed far enough, however, to reveal serious deficiencies between the actual stock records as they were kept in the old office and the stocks actually in the depots. In many cases the record cards showed a supply of articles in excess than have been found; in some cases the records tally with fair accuracy with the stocks as inventoried; but in connection with numerous important items the quantities found on hand are largely in excess of what is shown by the stock records. For example, the ordnance department recently received and receipted for 100,000 helmets at the depot at Port Newark, N. J., and on inventory the number was found to be 400,000; and $200,000 worth of telephone equipment was found at Rockwell Field, Calif., for which there is no record whatever. An indication of the prevailing and typical conditions turned up is given by the inventory of the medical supply depot at Washington, from which the following may be cited as examples: Gauze bandages, stock records 54,463 gross, and 105,056 gross found in the depot on inventory. Hand brushes, none shown by records, and 120,874 found; safety pins, 115,320 dozen and inventory, 1,210,940 dozen; white soap, none shown by records, and 256,000 cakes found on inventory; instrument cases, records none, and 32,629 by inventory; tissue-forceps, stock records none, and 3,640 on inventory; surgical scissors, stock record 1,000, and inventory 198,134; and basins, stock records about 120 and about 30,000 found on inventory. Nobody at this time can estimate what these incorrect stock records have cost the government in the matter of excess of which sufficient quantities already were on hand at depots, but it is safe to say that it will run into the millions, for frequently supplies bought by the records to be exhausted were bought in huge quantities when enough of them were actually in the possession of the military establishment. The inaccuracy of these records are known by some officers, as well, in the old purchase, storage and traffic division, and the revelations of the inventories are not surprising to them. Officers of the technical branches of the Army on duty in that office soon ceased to rely on the stock records when procurement requests came to them from sources in their respective branches, and they took steps to ascertain for far as they could from the depots whether there existed supplies in quantities sufficient to fill requisitions before further purchases were authorized. However, as is well known, requisitions and procurement requests for technical supplies were more often than not handled by officers that knew nothing about them, with the result that requisitions were filled incorrectly and with much delay or further purchases improperly authorized. Examples of the way the system worked out are too numerous and as well known to the victims of the system, perhaps, that it is not worth while to cite any of them. However, here is one recently recited: A dental officer at a post in the middle west made requisition for a certain kind of dental chisel. After four months' delay the requisition was filled by issue of a cold chisel to him.

Former Scout Officers.	Army Chaplains.

Isolated Graves of Soldier Dead.	Army Ammunition Arsenal.

Inventories of Military Supplies.

Digitized by Google

Animated comment has continued during the past week in regard to the adoption of the initial eligible list for general staff duty. There has been talk of having the provisions of the act of June 4 amended so as to permit additions to the list or to make the existing list less binding than it is by virtue of the statutes. In the same way there is a proposition to also modify the existing law so that eligibility for general staff duty hereafter may not be restricted as it is now to graduates of the general staff school, who are specifically recommended as qualified for general staff duty. As already pointed out, this constitutes a limitation upon availability which excludes many officers of ability who are now doing and having usefully on the general staff, since in such instances, notably in the case of officers of the grade of lieutenant colonel and colonel, it has been the policy to have the opportunity to qualify as graduate of the educational institution named with the additional requirement and condition of being specifically recommended. This has created a condition that has caused much bitterness of feeling, which it is impossible to exaggerate and which is destined to have its influence upon the attitude of mind of many officers who feel that unfair discrimination has been made against them. It is this state of affairs that has suggested to some members of the House and Senate military committees, who are responsible for the obnoxious legislation that something should be done to correct the situation. They feel that this is distinctly class legislation and should be subject to do more harm than good to the military establishment and is, in the end, very far from achieving what was claimed for it by the authors of this scheme of general staff eligibility and general staff composition in section 5 of the act of June 4. Added to this is the prospect, which is something more than a possibility, that the eligible list and those hereafter rendered eligible for general staff duty will constitute an executive clique to which selection for appointment to the grades of general officer will be confined. Certainly this would be a logical conclusion, and to that extent it has added to the discontent which the whole affair has created.

It is probable that no award of contract will be made by the Secretary of the Navy for the construction of six fleet submarines and one naval transport, for which proposals were received some months ago. At the time the bids were received it was considered that the prices named were excessive and Mr. Daniels was not inclined to consider them at all; indeed, he seriously contemplated their rejection and a recall of bids. No action has been taken, however, and the present state of the shipbuilding industry is such that the department is likely to make no attempt to have contracts placed before the first of March. As for the naval transport, of which the service stands in dire need, the Navy Department has been anxious to obtain from the War Department one of the Army transports, which the naval authorities understand is available for use and which it is believed could be transferred to the Navy Department. Mr. Daniels has made several efforts, it is stated at the Navy Department, to have one or more Army transports turned over to the Navy, pointing out that the military vessels on hand are being offered for sale and might make a good bargain for naval use. By this process it would be possible to obtain a transport for the Navy at once, instead of waiting for two or more years for the construction of a new one and save, at the same time, as much as $4,000,000.

Lieutenant Commander Creed H. Boucher, U. S. N., who was court-martialed at Samoa as a result of the findings of the court of inquiry held at that station some weeks ago, is en route to the receiving ship at Mare Island, Calif., where he will await the action of the department upon the court-martial. Commander Arthur C. Kail, who was recommended for detachment by the court of inquiry, returned via the Kansas as far as Honolulu, and when that battleship proceeded to Panama, Commander Kail was detached and is under orders to report on board the receiving ship at San Francisco, whence he will report for duty on board the U. S. S. Minneapolis, which vessel will shortly go out of commission. The legal authorities have not yet acted upon either court-martial proceedings of Lieutenant Commander Boucher or the board of inquiry, the latter into the causes leading to the suicide of Commander Walter J. Terhune, the governor of Samoa. An interesting proclamation was issued at the naval station, announcing to the civil population of the island the findings of the court of inquiry. This proclamation was doubtless intended to allay the unrest which has prevailed for several months in the colony and contained the information that the court found a state of unrest among the natives, which had prevailed since April, 1920, and that the beginning of this unrest was coincident with the arrival in the island of Arthur A. Greene, an American citizen, and of Lieutenant Commander Boucher, Commander Kail's arrival, in September, augmented this feeling of unrest through misdirected zeal and lack of tact. No evidence of financial dishonesty was found among the officials. Sanitary conditions were found to be very good. The administration of Commander Terhune, while prominent for its tact and firmness due to his mental and physical condition. Greene, coming upon misinformation, contributed largely to the unrest among the natives. The native against the officials. He had in his possession a large number of stolen documents belonging to the official files of the government. Boucher contributed largely to the unrest and was responsible for the preferring unfounded charges against Commander Terhune; he was disloyal to the late governor, was insubordinate and disrespectful to his commanding officer; he criticised the President of the United States, was drunk and disorderly while on duty and he criticised the Secretary of the Navy. On various occasions he publicly declared himself as a secret service official and he made official reports containing false statements. Commander Kail was recommended for detachment and Greene was immediately deported, while Boucher was brought to trial on the various charges mentioned.

A large group of temporary and reserve officers have been appointed in the permanent naval medical corps as a result of the recommendations of the examining board in session at Washington in a session to examine the records of these temporary and reserve officers, who in the future will enter the permanent regular medical corps in the rank of lieutenant. The question of their seniority has not yet been established. The list is by no means complete, but the following officers will be commissioned lieutenants: Lieut. Richard B. Blackwell, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieut. Albin H. Bunting, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieut. Cyrus B. Conner (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. John W. Daugherty (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. Carroll H. Francis (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. Edward Frothingham, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieut. Charles M. Glanville, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieut. Frederick R. Hazelton (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. Clarence F. Holtegel, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieut. Frank L. Hubbard (T.), U. S. N. R. F.; Lieut. Frederick C. Hunt (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. Joseph J. Karney, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieut. Henry C. Kellers (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. William F. Kennedy (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. Robert J. Lawler, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieut. Clarence F. Lund, U. S. N.; Lieut. Robert L. McMahon (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. William T. Moynan, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieut. Edward D. Neves (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. Arthur H. Pierson (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. McClure Scott (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. Ernest F. Shuter (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. Clarence N. Smith (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. (j.g.) Ralph C. Stillman, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieut. Charles R. Tatum (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. Elwin C. Taylor, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieut. Fleete S. Steele (T.), U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Weaver, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieut. Francis H. Webster, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieut. Joseph I. Yohannan (T.), U. S. N.

Lieutenant Colonel Claude E. Brigham, coast artillery corps, who has been on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., has been assigned to the office of the chief of the chemical warfare service at Washington for duty in charge of the administration division. He ultimately will be transferred to that service with the rank of Colonel

Harry L. Gilchrist, medical corps, who has just arrived in the United States from Poland after four years of duty in Europe, has been sent to Washington for duty, and he will be assigned to the office of the chief of the chemical warfare service for duty.

This week a commission was signed elevating Rear Admiral Albert F. Niblack to the rank of vice admiral, to take effect January 15, on which date he will assume duty as commander-in-chief of American naval forces in European waters, relieving Vice Admiral Henry Mell, P. Huse. The latter then will revert to his permanent rank of rear admiral and return to the United States for assignment to duty as commander of a battleship division, relieving Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, who goes on the retired list on February 11. Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, now serving as head of the planning division of the office of the chief of naval operations, will not continue on active duty after his retirement on January 15. His successor as head of that division has not been announced, but it is understood that it will be filled by an officer now attached to the operations office after some shifts in the commissioned personnel of that office. Resignations of the following officers of the Regular Navy were accepted during the week: Lieutenant R. E. Perry, of the line, and Lieutenants C. C. Wilson and J. G. O'Brien, medical corps. Resignations of the following holding temporary appointments also were accepted: Lieutenants C. C. Chandler and R. E. Thomas, and Ensigns L. J. Archer, P. S. Barbour and A. E. Vanderwall, of the line; Lieutenant W. B. Jacobson and Ensign E. Albrecht, supply corps; Boatswain H. W. Weinberg, Carpenter M. W. Jones, and Pharmacist A. M. Rode.

During the war nearly all the vessels of the Coast and Geodetic Survey were transferred to the Navy and were used for military purposes. For this reason and because most of the vessels were retained by the Navy for a number of years after the war, and as a result they were in a very poor condition as to repairs, the survey's accumulation of work which, together with the normal annual work, can not be completed in less than five years. With the cessation of hostilities the Navy was in possession of a considerable fleet of auxiliary vessels which had served their purpose and which were available for the Survey, whenever required elsewhere in the government service. It was realized that very few, if any, of these vessels were suitable for surveying, but because no other vessels were available the bureau accepted some of these, regarding them as makeshifts until more suitable vessels could be provided, but hoping that from the lot a few could be obtained that would serve the purpose of the bureau in a measure for several years. With this fleet, together with the former Coast Survey vessels which were returned by the Navy, the bureau endeavored last summer to resume surveying operations. The Secretary of Commerce states that the "first season's work with these ex-Navy vessels has led to the conclusion that, with one or two exceptions, they were absolutely unsuitable for the work, that the unit cost of work performed with such vessels is abnormally high and that much of the most urgently needed work could not be done at all with them. Of the seven vessels received from the Navy, two were turned back before any surveying work had been done, as the cost of putting them in operating condition would be out of proportion to their original cost or present value. One more vessel was returned last fall without use for the reason that her condition is such that the cost of putting her in seaworthy condition would not be justified by the amount of surveying work that could be accomplished with her annually. The other vessels will do fairly well for a few years, but will always be inefficient." It has been recommended that three new surveying vessels be authorized in order to provide proper facilities with which to make revisional surveys where depths have changed, to provide the charts annually needed for the navigation of our coastal waters, and to chart the as yet unsurveyed portions of Alaska, where industries have recently opened up.

Chairman Good of the House appropriations committee has suggested the possibility of abolishing the Army medical school and looking to the medical schools and colleges of the country for future medical officers. The suggestion that the Army medical school is a post-graduate school for training relatively military subjects did not seem to impress Mr. Good, as he indicated from his remarks to Major Floyd Kramer during the consideration of an item for $1,350,000 for the completion of the Army medical school. He showed his lack of knowledge of the service when, among other things, he said: "You do not make much of a doctor in a year; you do not make a doctor of him if he only had a year's training in a medical school; and if I had a boy and was going to put him in the Army, I would prefer to get a medical officer to treat him who had more than a year's training in the medical school. A man would hardly get through chemistry in the first year, to say nothing about the other subjects he studies before he should know preliminary to his becoming so learned that he could diagnose a case and tell whether a man had anallpox or scarlet fever." Later in the hearing Major General M. W. Ireland, surgeon general of the Army, went before the committee and stated he considered the school a vital necessity, actually the soul of the medical department, and if it were taken away "we would go back to the medical department of the eighties and the nineties." * * * In the next airplane the seat backbone of the medical department of the Army."

Orders shortly are to be placed for manufacture at Springfield Armory, Mass., of a small number of caliber .30 Browning aircraft machine guns and the modification of a few 11 mm. Vickers aircraft machine guns to caliber .30 Browning aircraft machine-gun model of 1919 is similar to the model 1918 M1, except that the design has been prepared with a view of making a new production job rather than a modification of the model of 1918. The modification of the Vickers piece involves changes in the present design to make it more suitable for mounting in the new type airplanes and also to enable it to be functioned by the mechanical synchronizing gear developed by the air service.

General Staff Eligible List.

New Naval Construction Deferred.

Results of the Samoan Inquiry.

Naval Medical Officers Appointed.

Naval Vessels Unsuitable for Survey Work.

Chemical Warfare Matters.

Navy Personnel in European Matters.

Proposes Abolishing Medical School.

Aircraft Armament Matters.

Digitized by Google

Work on the new dreadnaught California, which is under construction at the navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., is progressing rather slowly, and the indications now are that she will not be ready to go into commission before the first of July. Meanwhile a complement of officers and men is being assembled for her, and thus far about 859 men have been detailed for her crew. The efforts of the recruiting force to ship a crew of Californians have been highly successful, and it is quite probable that by the time she will be physically ready a full complement of men will be at hand to put her in commission, with sufficient preliminary training to meet the requirements of a newly commissioned battleship. Captain Henry J. Ziegemeier, who has been selected as her first commanding officer, will remain in charge of the naval reserve division at the bureau of navigation for the present. Commander Walter A. Smead, executive officer of the new vessel, is at present on board the U. S. S. Tennessee studying the organization of that ship.

Completion of the California.

An order was issued by the bureau of navigation last Friday directing the stoppage of all recruiting for the Navy. This means that no men will be accepted on first enrollment. Despite the issuance of this order, however, the figures for the week show a still further gain, due no doubt to the non-receipt of the orders during the holiday. The enlistment strength has now reached about 125,000, which number has become exceedingly embarrassing to the naval officials in view of authorized appropriation for but 120,000 and the anticipated large number of discharges due in the remaining six months of the fiscal year. It has been ascertained that approximately 8,500 men are due for discharge at expiration of enlistment between now and July 1, about 60 per cent of whom are presumed to reenlist, which leaves but about 3,500 actual reduction possible. To this figure must be added the constant number of discharges for other causes than expiration of enlistment, retirements, deaths, desertions, transfers to the reserve, and the revival of the former privilege of indefinite furlough, which was discontinued at the outbreak of the war. Releases of discontented men have been made much easier, and commanding officers have been given a much freer freedom in discharging men for unfitness, incompetency, or repeated misconduct. If Congress decides to limit the appropriation for the Navy next to 100,000 men, as it is understood is advocated by Chairman Kelley, it will be seen that still greater efforts must be made towards reduction during the next few months. Among the suggestions made to restrict reenlistments to those who have the right by law to come back within four months; to limit all reenlistments to the term of four years; and to stop transfers of reservists back to the Regular Navy. Another method of contraction will doubtless be to authorize the commandants of the various training stations to weed out the unfit, inept and unadaptable among the 25,000 recruits under training before they have been assigned to seagoing vessels. The magnificent recruiting organization, which attained its highest degree of efficiency during the last weeks of 1920, has already been dissolved; over 100 trained petty officers have been detached, and 100 more will shortly be ordered to civil duties, a disagreeable necessity, since most of these men had the assurance of a regular tour of duty if their services were satisfactory. Orders have gone out to the recruiting service this week to close all substations, including even those located in federal buildings, and to store the equipment. Seven main recruiting stations have been left temporarily. The recruiting for the Navy, which but a month or so ago was at its height of productiveness, has become all but inert, and the future of the efficient and enthusiastic service offers little inspiration to its members. A deficit in the appropriation for transportation has been incurred, due to the heavy enlistments and expansion of the naval personnel; but, as this appropriation is a continuing one, and its expenditures are dependent upon the operation of numerous other statutes, it is not improper to incur a deficiency. Secretary Daniels has asked Congress for a deficiency appropriation of $1,500,000, exactly half the amount which the bureau officers advised him will be necessary to meet the obligations of March, which perhaps is what Mr. Daniels had in mind, since he will be a private citizen by that time. The discontinuance of recruiting will not stop the drain on transportation, for a liberal discharge policy will require funds to transfer the men home, and the movement of the men already in the service from training stations to ships must go on; then, too, the privileges granted in the pay act of transporting families and household goods have constituted a drain on the appropriation which could not be fully anticipated in the first year of the operation of the law.

All Navy Recruiting Discontinued.

Brigadier General George W. Burr, who last summer was appointed one of the two assistant chiefs of ordnance authorized by the Army reorganization law, recently returned to Washington from Europe, and he has been assigned to duty in the office of the chief of ordnance as head of the ordnance field service. Following his relief from duty as head of the now extinct purchase, storage and traffic division of the general staff, he was ordered abroad to perform certain work in connection with settlement of claims, and since his arrival in Washington he has been engaged in the preparation of a report to the Secretary of War, which now has been submitted.

Assistant Chief of Ordnance.

Competitive tests of semi-automatic shoulder rifles, which it has been learned have been conducted under the auspices of a board of Army officers next May, have been postponed until next fall and the exact date of commencement and place of the trials will be announced shortly. In the meantime, in order that further estimate may be made of the military value of that type of rifle, arrangements are being made to send a number of .25-caliber semi-automatic sporting rifles to Camp Benning, Ga., for such tests as will reveal the possibilities of the weapon for military purposes. These sporting rifles will be modified by addition of a Lyman receiver sight and a military front sight. Endeavor also will be made to secure a number of ammunition for these weapons that will give the fullest possible trajectory up to 1,000 yards consistent with successful operation of the weapon.

Tests of Automatic Shoulder Rifles.

Work of the board of officers at the headquarters of the marine corps that has been examining the records of some 1,100 candidates for permanent appointments to the commissioned personnel of that corps, and in readjusting the rank of about 250 permanent second lieutenants that now hold temporarily the rank of captain, is nearing completion. It is expected that the report will be ready for submission about January 15. It is understood that some of the permanent second lieutenants are marked for demotion to the grade of first lieutenant and others for relegation to the list of second lieutenants. Aside from officers in that status, about 545 vacancies remain to be filled from among the 1,100 temporary and former officers, and these found qualified will be distributed in the various grades and branches as follows: 218 in the grade of captain, 275 in that of first lieutenant and 55 in that of second lieutenant.

Examining Marine Candidates.

Arrangements are being made to establish a palect section in the office of the judge advocate general of the Army. The section will be composed of Lieutenant Colonel Frank J. Griffin, of the signal corps, who has been detailed temporarily for that purpose from the present duties in the office of the chief signal officer of the Army. The new section generally will operate to coordinate the activities of the military establishment, to avoid duplication and to afford a single means of communication and transaction of business with the Patent Office and other executive offices. It is said that at present it will not interfere for the present with the various patent sections of other branches of the Army. Lieutenant Colonel Griffin is well qualified for his new work, in view of the fact that he had considerable experience in the practice of patent law before entering the Army. He desires to get in touch with those new officers who will be associated with him in consultant with the patent profession, as there will be need for a number of them for duty in connection with the reorganized system.

Military Patent Section.

In view of the demonstration during the war of the necessity of obtaining superiority in the range of the 75 mm. field guns, which constitute the backbone of mobile artillery, the program of new field artillery development outlined in 1919, prescribed the advancements that should be made in that direction. As a part of the program these outlined new types of field artillery have been designed, and one of them recently was completed at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for a gun made at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. The carriage is of the box trail type, and the gun is expected to give a range of 15,000 yards, which is about 2,000 yards more than any similar material used during the war. Preliminary proof firings have been conducted at the arsenal, and range firings will be had at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. Two guns for the new type of carriage have been completed. One of them has a sliding block such as used in the Krupp system, and the other a rotating block such as used in French material. The first gun weighs 1,242 pounds and the other 1,225 pounds. The gun carriage is equipped with independent line of sight mechanism, and it permits a total traverse of 30 degrees and elevation from minus 4¼ to plus 50 degrees. The trails may be locked together and the carriage used as a single trail unit, in which case an elevation of 17½ degrees and a traverse of about 11 degrees can be obtained. In the firing position the complete units weigh about 3,675 pounds and with the limber, 4,800 pounds. This weight is considerably more than is desired, and it can be reduced several hundred pounds, as the parts of the gun due to use of standard parts and to the high elevation for which the carriage is built. By sacrificing some of this elevation and redesigning some of the parts of the carriage, it is expected that the total weight may be reduced to 4,800 pounds.

New Types of Field Artillery.

The naval policy of Great Britain for the fiscal year 1921-22 is to be the result of careful study of the lessons of the World War with particular attention to the program for construction. The committee of imperial defense will conduct an exhaustive investigation into the whole question of naval strength as affected by the latest development of naval warfare. They will present no program for capital-ship construction to Parliament until the results of this inquiry have been carefully considered, but that British have determined to maintain the navy at a standard of strength which will adequately secure the safety of that country and its maritime communications. This will be established before adopting a program of new construction, will satisfy themselves that the lessons of the war have been definitely ascertained, more particularly as regards the place and usefulness of the capital ship in future naval operations. The naval expenditures for the year ending March 31, 1921, will total $464,600,000, including deficiencies totaling over $30,000,000.

British Naval Expenditures.

S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington D.C.
OPEN 8.15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

FALL AND WINTER
Hosiery

—Women's and Children's Wool Hose—Sport style, in various ribs, in heather mixtures, of green, brown, tan and cordovan. Priced a pair from—
$5.00 to $8.75

—Women's Plain Cashmere Hose—In black, white and natural. Regular made hose. A pair.....
$1.75

—Women's Cotton Hose—Heavy winter weight, full regular made, with wide garter top, in black only. A pair.....
$1.25

—Women's Full Regular Made Cotton Hose—In black only, full-fashioned, with double soles, high spliced heels and garter tops. A pair.....
75c

Kann's—Street Floor.

All the commendatory letters addressed to naval officers have been sent by the bureau of navigation to the addressees, and before many days the task of mailing the commendations to enlisted men will have been completed. These letters are on beautifully engraved forms, on heavy parchment paper, and each certificate is signed by the Secretary of the Navy and contains the seal of the department. Accompanying each certificate is the silver star which the recipient is authorized to wear upon his service ribbon. That these commendatory letters will be highly prized by the officers and men who have won them is undoubted. Most of them will doubtless be framed to hang on the walls of the heroes' homes.

Naval Commendations Issued.

The Secretary of War has ordered that a small detachment of the enlisted force of the signal corps of the Army shall be assigned to stations at a number of military posts, camps and cantonments for meteorological work. These men are required to make simultaneous observations of meteorological conditions at specified hours at least twice daily, making certain computations and transmitting them to Washington. In addition to this, local reports are desired by commanding officers of the persons designated by them will be prepared by this personnel. These local reports may contain data regarding ballistic information for use of artillery, wind direction and speed at various levels for use of the air service, and surface conditions for use of the corps of engineers or chemical warfare service. The time required to make observations, the preparation and distribution of necessary reports, etc., is about four hours per observation, about one-fourth of which is spent in the field making the observations. About three-fourths in the preparation of data for the report.

Army on Meteorological Work.

Digitized by Google

FINANCIAL

EASTERN FINANCE CORPORATION
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of 2% on the Preferred Stock of the Eastern Finance Corporation will be paid on January 15th, 1921, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record at the close of business, December 31st, 1920.

C. S. KIRKLAND, Treasurer.

EASTERN FINANCE CORPORATION
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of 2% on the Common Stock of the Eastern Finance Corporation will be paid on January 15th, 1921, to holders of the Common Stock of record at the close of business, December 31st, 1920.

C. S. KIRKLAND, Treasurer.

WE RECOMMEND THE ABOVE SECURITY FOR INVESTMENT

Price per unit of 2 shares preferred and 1 common, $100
TO YIELD 9.25%

Garrison, Harris & Co.
161 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
"Ask me of our clients."

Personal Matters.

—A wedding unique in its army associations took place at Christ Church, Georgetown, at 5 o'clock p m January 5, 1921, when Miss Mary Woodbury became the bride of Major William Veale Carter. Miss Woodbury is a daughter of the late Brigadier General Thomas Childs Woodbury, whose father was Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Daniel P. Woodbury, corps of engineers, and whose grandfather was Brevet Brigadier General Daniel Phineas Woodbury, 1st U. S. artillery. General Childs' grandfather, Colonel James Easton, commanded the Massachusetts contingent at the storming of Fort Ticonderoga under Ethen Allen during the revolution. Colonel Woodbury graduated from West Point in 1872, his father in 1838 and his grandfather in 1811. It is a remarkable fact that Ethan Allen, under whom Colonel Woodbury's ancestor served in the revolution, was a typevalitve of the value of military education that he sent his son, Hannibal M. and Ethan Allen, to West Point, and they were among the earliest graduates. The scholarly and distinguished Major General Alfred Hasbrouck, of the class of 1891, was a grandson of Ethan Allen's younger brother, Levi, who was a captain in the British army in the military establishment of Fort Erie and the battle of Niagara in 1814. He participated in the Florida campaign organized for the Mexican war to afford the opportunity which comes once in a lifetime. After rendering service at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca-de-la-Palme, Monterrey, Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo he was selected as military governor and commander of the forces at Puebla, which General Scott cut loose from his base and advanced on the city of Mexico. General Santa Anna massed around General Scott's small army and besieged Puebla with its garrison of about 4000 regulars and nearly 2,000 able and armed citizens. The defense of Puebla against a greatly superior force of Mexicans made the name of General Worth famous and respected in the old army. General Scott wrote of him: "In the distinguished soldier, Worth, Jefferson Woodbury had much engineering experience before the civil war, including four years' service as chief engineer of Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, a work monthly more than half under the sea. Also he had for years been employed in the Mississippi delta and other river and harbor brigades under the topographical engineers, but neither Jefferson Davis, Joseph Holt, Woodbury and General Woodbury were victims of yellow fever while serving at stations in Florida. Colonel Woodbury, father of the bride, had a long experience on the Indian frontier in Texas, the Philippines and Alaska. He was colonel of the 3d infantry, serving in the Philippines when selected for the general staff just prior to his demise. The bride was given away by her mother, but was escorted to the altar by General James Allen, formerly chief signal officer, who had officiated as groomsman at the marriage of Colonel and Mrs Woodbury. Major Carter is a son of Major General William Harding Carter, U. S. A., a classmate of Colonel Woodbury and General Allen. The groomsmen was Major Thomas Hewitt Rees, classmate of Major Carter's. The ushers were Commander Carl Mauro, U. S. N., Major Ben H. Fuller, U. S. Army; Major Pierre Gaillard, U. S. Army, and Lieutenant St. Julian Childs, U. S. Marine Corps.

—Mrs. Walter Pitsbugh Worthington, wife of Rear Admiral Walter Pitsbugh Worthington, U. S. Navy, retired, left her home on the Mission Ridge, Santa Barbara, Calif., on the 1st of January to visit her daughter and son-in-law, Captain and Mrs. O. F. Lange, at Camp Benning, Columbus, Georgia.

—The annual meeting of the artillery branch of the Army Relief Society will be held at the Army and Navy Building, Washington, on Wednesday, January 12, at 3 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all officers and all who are interested in the work of the society.

Mail or Allotment

You may prefer to arrange for having your funds deposited with the UNION TRUST by allotment plan



Either plan is satisfactory to us. We welcome your account whether it be small or large. If you carry a checking account we mail you on request quarterly, semi-annual or yearly statements showing you exactly the balance that you have on deposit at the time the statement is rendered.

On Checking Accounts we pay 2% interest; on Savings Accounts 3% compound. Write us for details.

J. STELLWAGEN, President
UNION TRUST COMPANY
of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets N. W.
Washington, D. C.

—Mr. Richard Edwards Trippe, son of Colonel and Mrs. Percy E. Trippe, and Miss Genevieve Morris were married in Atlanta, Ga., on Monday morning, December 27, 1920. The ceremony was impressively solemnized at the home of the bride's father, Mr. John Morris, of 1215 Peachtree street, the Rev. Father James A. Horton, of the Sacred Heart Church, officiating. The bride was lovely in a smart tailored suit of blue duvetyn. Her hat was a striking spring model of blue taffeta embroidered in gray wool. The costume was completed by a blue fox fur, worn over a shoulder scarf of valley lilies. Miss Mary Morris was her sister's only attendant. After a wedding breakfast, the bride and groom left for New York. Mr. Trippe is a graduate of the Georgia School of Technology, and is a civil engineer for the L. W. Roberts Co., of Utica, N. Y. During the World War he served as a first lieutenant of engineers and was 18 months overseas.

—Mrs. Myrtle Kirkeby announces the marriage of her daughter, Gertrude Dallas, to Major Emer Yeager, U. S. Army, on January 1, 1921, in New York City. Major and Mrs. Yeager are at home at 131 W. 70th street, New York City.

—Major James G. Steese (C. E.), president of the Alaska Road Commission, arrived in Washington during the holidays for temporary duty in the office of the chief of engineers and to appear before the appropriations committees of Congress in support of Alaskan estimates. He is living at the Army and Navy Club and has his office in room 2312, Munitions Building. Major Steese has recently been decorated with the cross de guerre of Greece and the silver medal for bravury of Montenegro.

—Colonel and Mrs. Stephen L. H. Bloemn left the city on Wednesday for Charleston, S. C., where they will join their yacht for a trip to the Bahama waters, returning to Washington for the spring season.

—Captain Wm. A. Moffett, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Moffett, of Lake Forest, Ill., have just arrived in Washington, where they will spend the winter. Captain Moffett was stationed at the Great Lakes training station and more recently has been in command of the U. S. S. Mississippi.

—Major General Omar Bundy, U. S. Army, commanding the Philippine area at Fort Creek, Iowa, with Mrs. Bundy left New York on Tuesday for a six weeks' leave in Jamaica, British West Indies.

—Mrs. Frank Anderson, wife of Captain Frank Anderson, U. S. Navy, who has been spending the holidays with her family at their cottage in Ventnor, Atlantic City, returned to Washington last week and will be the guest of Mrs. Thomas J. D. Fuller, 2317 Ashmead Place, for the remainder of the month of January.

—Mrs. Reid, widow of General George C. Reid, has taken an apartment at the Hotel Grafton for the winter.

—Lieutenant Theodore R. Chandler, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Chandler have gone to Annapolis, where he former is now stetioned. Lieutenant and Mrs. Chandler spent part of the Christmas holidays with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Fairfax.

—Major H. H. Harris, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Rucker, after spending their honeymoon at Asheville, N. C., went to Montreal to spend the Christmas holidays with his relatives before going for station to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

—On November 16, 1920, at Paris, France, Mr. William Hamilton Hoffin, son of the late Brigadier General John S Poland, U. S. Army, was married to Miss Dorothy Dunbar Bromley. Mrs. Hoffin is the daughter of Mr. Hoffin, of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Poland is an engineer with the International Harvester Co. at Paris. He entered the World War he was engaged in the construction of Alaska railroad. He was commissioned by the government, and was of the Philippine Railway. During the period of the war he was one of the volunteers in the Stretcher and was decorated with Mr. Hoover in the supervision and direction of relief work in the devastated districts of Belgium, France and Belgium. Miss Hoffin has also been engaged in French work, and in the Friends' service unit in Constantinople. After January 1 Mr. Poland's address will be 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, via New York.

—Major J. K. Jemison, C. A. C., and Mrs. Jemison announce the birth of a son, Virgil Dortch, at the home of Mrs. Jemison's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil O. Dortch, Montgomery, Ala., on December 24.

—Captain Samuel G. Fuller, U. S. Army, has gone to Leavenworth, Kans., to visit with his wife and children, who have been there since Christmas on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Goodjohn.

—Colonel Ben T. Lear, one of the most known military authors, who resigned from the Army a year or so ago, has been reappointed as colonel in the quartermaster corps and assigned to duty in the office of the quartermaster general. Wise and liberal provision of the Army reorganization act enabling former officers to return to the service in the same of rank has already resulted in the Army getting back several valuable officers who left the service.

—Mrs. Alexander G. Bentley entertained at a small dinner party at her home, 1744 R st., on Wednesday, in honor of Mrs. George C. Thorpe, wife of Colonel Thorpe, U. S. Marine Corps, who is visiting in Washington from Newport, R. I., and they have taken the residence at 1845 Kalorama road. Mrs. Francisco J. Grunes, Mrs. Victor Kaufman, Mrs. Frederic R. Harris and Mrs. John Hayes Hammond are residing at 1785 Columbia, and the other assistants included Mrs. Thomas E. Eagle, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Colin C. White, Mrs. Sabinn Miller and Mrs. Perry Miller.

—Major John Nesmith Greely, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Greely, whose home is in Washington on Christmas day, are spending their honeymoon at Asheville, N. C., where they will return on January 10 and will make their home at the Wyoming.

—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. B. B. McBride have as guests at their home, 1412 Massachusetts avenue, their son and daughter-in-law, Dr. Dupuis and Mrs. B. McBride, jr., of Camp Dix, N. J., and their youngest son, Mr. A. J. McBride, who is also spending the holidays with them.

—The December meeting of the local Army and Navy Chapter of the D. A. R. was held at Rigg's House, the Colonial Dames conference meeting Wednesday by the hour and was a pastoral "Colonial Days in the Capital." Mrs. Peyton Conner assisted in the Regent of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Frances St. Clair.

—First Lieutenant Charles Sykes Brodbent, jr., adjutant of the 34th Infantry at Camp Grant, Ill., was united in marriage to Miss Maude Kelly, of Rockford, Ill., at 9 o'clock on the morning of December 28, the wedding taking place in the rectory of St. James' Church, Rockford, Ill., the Rev. Father Conner officiating. The bride was given in marriage by Mr. Thomas Hoye, who is director of the Fay motor bus lines of Camp Grant, Sherman, and Pike. The bride's gown was of blue taffeta, and she carried a bridal bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Alexandria Meschoff, the matron of honor, wore a gown of pink taffeta and carried pink rosebuds. First Lieutenant Kester L. Hastings, 34th Infantry, attended the groom as best man. Immediately after the wedding breakfast Lieutenant and Mrs. Brodbent left for Antonio, where they will visit the groom's parents. After February 1 Lieutenant and Mrs. Brodbent will be at home in Camp Grant.

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
1, V. Ter. Conn. Ave. and 17th St., Washington, D. C.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 30 years.

Westinghouse
Marine Equipment



Impulse Turbine Propulsion Machinery and complete line of auxiliary equipment for shipboard and shipyard.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special Pacific Coast Representatives
Hunt, Mirk & Co., Inc.
San Francisco

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1321 F Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

Ridavick & Co.
140-151 West 30th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the assemblage of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.
G. F. SCHUYT, Proprietor.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory price plus actual freight at the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Alakea Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

Financial Advances
on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.
WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

—Major Aristides Moreno, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Moreno have visiting them at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Mrs. William Ernest of Washington, in whose honor numerous entertainments have been given.

Digitized by Google

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
37th and 38th Sts. New York
A Store of Individual Shops
Exclusive Apparel for
Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants
At Moderate Prices
Men's Shops Clothing
2 to 6 West 38th St. Furnishings
Street Level Shoes
Hats
If you are a Member of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., write your request for information or statements for your membership saving to their home office at 866 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

—Captain John Wihander, Q. M. C., has retired from his position as superintendent of Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to private life. The members of the commissioned and retired list had ordered strong, gathered in front of the quartermaster's office to pay him tribute. A purse of gold coin was made by a member of the civilian personnel in conjunction with the presentation of the gift.

—Commander and Mrs. H. F. Strine, U. S. Navy, and Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. G. A. Leod will be hosts at a charming tea-dance Saturday afternoon at their residence, Oak View, Cleveland Park. There was confirmation at Nesting from 4 to 7 o'clock. Mrs. P. M. Riney, Mrs. E. H. Stitt, Mrs. L. Marshall, Mrs. Sydney Hinds and Mrs. R. K. Lang took turns in presiding at the tea table. Mrs. F. Loftin presided at the punch bowl.

—Captain Charles M. Bunker, U. S. field artillery, with his mother, Mrs. C. M. Bunker, and his brother, Charles M. Bunker, Jr., two and a half years of age, arrived on the transport Chaumont from Germany on Monday and are at the Hotel Astor for a few days prior to going to Fort Sill, Okla., where he will be stationed with the field artillery. Captain and Mrs. Bunker, with his mother, left Germany on the U. S. Army for the past year with the army of occupation. Before going to Fort Sill Captain Bunker will remaining in Europe for a short visit with friends and will join his family there on the 15th.

—The rector, churchwardens, and vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the city of New York, and the rector of St. Cornelius' Chapel have issued invitations in the blessing and installation of the regimental colors of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, originally the Royal American Regiment, at the Church of St. Cornelius the Centurion, Governors Island, N. Y. H., tomorrow, January 10.

—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker were the guests of honor at dinner given Saturday night by Colonel and Mrs. Marshall in their apartment at 2400 16th street. The company also attended the ball given that night by the Army and Navy officers who live in the building. Those who assisted the Secretary and Mrs. Baker in receiving the guests at the dinner were Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Murray and Commander and Mrs. Emmet Foster. Others who entertained at the dinner preceding the dance were General and Mrs. Pierce, General and Mrs. Bridges, Colonel Wilhelm and Miss Bess Wilhelm, S. Perkins, Colonel and Mrs. D. M. King, Colonel and Mrs. Oliver Haskin, Colonel and Mrs. Beach, Colonel and Mrs. A. P. Smith and Commander and Mrs. Gudger.

—Medical Director and Mrs. George E. Winslow have arrived at the Alcazan, St. Augustine, Fla., where they have spent the past 12 winters.

—Mrs. Carrie Bruggerhof Jones, of Noroton, Conn., the widow of Frederick Jones, who married in her home on December 29 to Brigadier General Henry C. Hodges, Jr., U. S. Army, retired, by the Rev. William Sinclair. The only attendant was Miss Louise Smith, niece of the bride, and a relative was present at the ceremony. General Hodges is a graduate of West Point, class of '81, and during the war was in command of the 35th Division of the American Army overseas. The 89th was the Missouri-Kansas unit of the Firent. He was retired from active service on December 31. Hodges is the son of the late Brigadier General family of Noroton, and she his one son, Franklin M. Jones, who lives with his mother. Colonel and Mrs. Hodges will make their home in Noroton.

—A most interesting stag supper was tendered Lieutenant Charles B. Bonfoey, recently retired from the infantry, by the officers of that regiment on the night of December 19. Covers were laid for 30 at the table in the dining rooms of the Nelson Hotel, at Rockford, Ill. The supper was in honor of Lieutenant Bonfoey's birthday, which took place the following morning.

—Colonel and Mrs. Robert C. Foy were entertained on Thursday afternoon, December 30, at Wardman Park Inn, with an informal tea, by members of the regimental staff of the U. S. Military Academy and their charming wives. Colonel and Mrs. Thomas C. Oliver, and Cadet W. W. White were their honored guests at the Christmas tea.

—Rear Admiral N. A. McCully, U. S. N., on January 1 severed administrative ties with the country of seven Russian children he proposes to adopt. He was required to give bond that they would not become public charges and would be properly educated. It is expected they will be located in the city.

—Lieutenant Commander Henry M. Kieffer, who has been on duty in the naval observatory in the bureau of navigation, has been detached from the department and ordered to command the U. S. S. Michigan in reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, where he will join him in Philadelphia.

—Rear Admiral Robert E. Kannedy, medical corps, U. S. N., now on a tour of inspection in the West Indies, has finished his duties in Haiti and Santo Domingo City and has proceeded to the Virgin Islands via San Pedro di Macoris, Santo Domingo. The admiral is making an investigation of health and sanitary conditions in the islands under American supervision.

—Captain Cyril Bassich, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Bassich announce the birth of a son, Cyril Francis Gregory, on December 15 at Camp Lewis, Wash.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE ARMY.

[By Major T. M. Spaulding, C. A. C., in the Infantry Journal and who had more than any other person to do with the compilation of the Army "promotion list" and the legislation respecting it and the "relative list."]

The Army reorganization act, at the time these words are written, is a big and a half month old. Considering the comprehensive and well-nigh revolutionary changes which it has effected into our military system, the rapidity with which the War Department has put the provisions into operation is remarkable. An amazing amount has been done, but there remain to be accomplished a few things which were necessarily delayed in order that more important matters might be attended to. One of these unfinished tasks is the determination of relative rank. The subject general will be considered when we are able to undertake it, and its completion can hardly be expected before several months hence. Until the work has barely begun, seems an opportune time to consider just what is to be accomplished? Already some officers have expressed surprise on seeing that part of the law which has been published. Why this should be is a little hard to understand, for the text of the law has been in force for half a year, and its provisions in regard to relative rank have been frequently referred to, in both service and civilian publications. It turns out, nevertheless, that some officers do not believe that relative rank has been created entirely by position on the promotion list, and they are taking the trouble to question if their relative rank so indicating a change in their order of precedence.

The fact is that for the present, and for some time to come, the two lists, the relative rank and the to each other, though with the passage of time they will grow more and more alike, so that in a few years the differences will be trifling. It may appear unreasonable that relative rank and the list are not identical in the beginning, and the failure to do so is, no doubt, sometimes criticized by the superior rank of officers was constantly changing under the law. Relative rank is fixed by law, but the promotion list is fixed by the secretary; but on the next, it became plain that there must be exceptions to the majority. It is true that with these exceptions this happened only when the law had been changed, but changes in the law are the very reason for the promotion list. Promotion having now been abolished, the question whether the list or relative rank is the law has in much more numerous under the new law than under the old, and the list will be constantly decrease in number, until, within some half dozen years, they will become identical.

Before going on to the history of this provision, let us see just what relative rank is, and how and when and the determination of relative rank is to be found in section 15a of the act of June 4, 1920, which reads as follows:

"Unless special assignment is made by the President under the provisions of the 119th Article of War, all officers in the same grade shall rank according to date, which, in the case of officers of the Regular Army, shall be stated in his commission or letter of appointment, and, in the case of officers appointed from the militia or the National Guard called into the service of the United States, shall be the date of rank as fixed by law for the active duty by a period equal to the total length of active service as an officer in the same grade or in the grade in which called or any higher grade. When dates of rank are equal, precedence shall be determined by length of service commissioned service in the Army. When dates of rank and length of service of officers of the Regular Army shall take rank among themselves according to their numbers on the promotion list, preceding reserve and National Guard officers of the same date of rank and length of service in the shall take rank among themselves according to age."

There are two other sections of the law, 15 and 15b, which assist in defining just what is meant by "commissioned service in the Army." These will have to be referred to in as general a discussion as is offered here.

In the first place, it should be noted that relative rank depends upon the date of rank. Arrangement is call "date of rank." If dates are different, precedence is determined by date of rank, and by that alone. It is impossible to consider length of service, place on the promotion list, or anything else, when the date of an officer of the Regular Army date of rank now means that he is to be placed above or below the line the new law across with the old. For a reserve or National Guard officer, however, "length of service of date of rank" is clearly enough set forth. It becomes a matter of fact, and of simple computation. This definition seems eminently fair. A reserve officer should not take precedence by his date of commission which he may have held for years without the performance of any service, over a Regular Army officer if he is called out duty on several occasions, it appears unreasonable that the latter should be at the foot of the list on each occasion.

Now comes the question, where have the same date of rank. Here again the law is specific. Seniority must be determined by "length of active commissioned service in the Army," and no other factor may be taken into consideration. Here, again, the definition and length of service are identical, then and then only is precedence determined by the order of precedence. It is possible to imagine cases where even this test will be inconclusive, as in the case of two medical officers and chaplains. This was realized when the law was drafted, and the question was left to be settled in the discretion of the War Department, as under the old system it always had been. In the case of line officers it will almost always be obvious. The great point achieved by the law is to establish a little known rules whereby the relative rank of officers of all the components of the Army of the United States may be determined, and the War Department, but also by commanding officers in the field. It is a little known fact that the relative rank of officers of all the components of the Army of the United States has existed since the act of June 4, 1920, but that it was fixed, the decision in many cases seemed beyond the War Department. Commanding officers sent in their commanders remaining without knowledge of their relative rank, and without any means of determining it except by correspondence with Washington.

Through that part of the promotion list which begins with the West Point class of 1901 and ends with the appointees of March, 1917, the discrepancies between their places on that list and their relative rank are inconsiderable. These officers are arranged very nearly according to length of service, and the number who received promotion in their present grades prior to July 1, 1920, thus acquiring anomalous rules of rank is not large. The confusion exists among the present lieutenant-colonels and among the officers who received their first promotion during the outbreak of the war. The list of lieutenant-colonels includes those officers with volunteer service who were appointed in the Regular Army after the fall of 1898 and up to 1901. It is well known that they were not originally arranged according to service, and that the new law left the lineal lists practically unchanged in merging them into a single list. Nearly all of these men now have the same date of rank—July 1, 1920—and their relative rank must accordingly be determined, for the present, by length of service.

The situation is similar among the officers who have the permanent rank of major, 1917. Here the date of rank is also July 1, 1920, but the difference in length of service is not inconsiderable. Here, however, the difficulty will assured before they go on active duty, and it will also be possible to determine the relative rank between such temporary promotion as seems equitable.

In this connection it is well to recall that, when the Senate committee sought the opinions of leading non-regular officers during the drafting of the present law. They proposed a simple and apparently fair rule, to the effect that all officers of any grade should rank according to total active service performed in that or any higher grade. This rule was not finally compromised in the Senate bill as first presented. It would in very many cases have given Reserve officers rank over in the Regular Army. A and B are regular officers of the same grade. A has served in the Army for 10 years less service in the Army than B. B became a regular officer in 1916, and was in Riga when he received his temporary commission in May, 1918, as general officers. Because of superior length of service A has rank. A reached a temporary colonelcy, and had the good fortune to command a brigade until June 30, 1920. It is probable that the proposed rule would have made A senior to B, and that A would have been a full colonel in every higher one that they might ever reach.

So the rule which should be established by date was agreed upon as the fairest that could be devised. And it was the rule of the Army for a long time in the statute. It is probable that as between regulars that non-regular service would be considered, but the non-regular has a little the best of it if put on active duty in time of war, and then, as has been pointed out, he will be assured before he goes on active duty that his relative rank will be established by the temporary promotion of regulars.

This then, is the history of the law as it is. It is decided was how officers of the same date should be ranked. The proposed rule that the officers of regulars should precede non-regulars, and that regulars of the same grade should rank by the length of which they stood on the promotion list. This would be justice to the regulars, but it was not thought according to his date, while if dates are the same it is not unreasonable that he should rank below a regular. If this plan had been accepted our two lists would be almost identical, and the confusion of the past. But the rule would probably not have decided as the commission in the military emergency legislation bill grades enforced politics considerably better than we can find, if the present law is carried out literally. This was deeply interested in the welfare of the Regular Army, and the rule was not adopted. The law as it is mentioned is reasonable enough. Those Congressmen wanted to pass a good bill and not one that would be rejected by the President because of the veto. One or two by piecemeal amendments dictated by special interests. It is possible to object to the law on the fact that there are many men, both in and out of Congress, who believe that the Regular Army is in times and in all places, and who always will be hostile to anything that will give the non-regular what he resembles it in any respect. Such men are quick to raise any objection to the law, and they are numerous. we need sharp criticism, and on those occasions it is to be hoped that the critics will be sure that they have got it. But every friend of the Army wants the criticism limited to reasonable and fair lines.

And that is what influenced the decision of the point now in question. Everyone was willing to the law a chance to operate to the regular over the non-regular should be a matter of time, and that the matter of time would be conferred. What was the result of the change? Under the new rule is established in the language finally adopted? As between regulars and non-regulars of the same grade the latter will have rights would have been ready to find offensive, while the subsequent rule is not unreasonable. Any officer who duties of rank are the same, the non-regular will have greater active service than the regular, and so outrank him, in about one case out of a thousand. Almost all cases themselves will not cause final confusion familiar to us all, but for only a short time, and of comparatively little importance while it lasts.

There, then, is the law, and there is the reason for the adoption of the rule which seems to have caused confusion. We may or may not like the law, or consider the reasons of Congress valid, but the law is the law, and not come about through accident or oversight, but only after a full study of the subject. The best interest of the Army was the sole consideration.

"Hunter married a rich woman, didn't he?"

"Yes, but he says he hasn't declared any dividends yet."—Boston Transcript.

INMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment Strictest Privacy
W. H. HOFHEIMER COMPANY, Incorporated
220-221 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Digitized by Google

Lerch's
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor
Telephone Main 2022 and 2032
DYERS AND CLEANERS
Established forty years
Quick service to Army and Navy patrons
826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph
Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.
BLACKISTONE
FLORISTS 14th & H Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

ABBEY.—At Mitchel Field, Long Island, N. Y., January 5, 1921, to Major Henry Abbey, jr., air service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Abbey, a son, Heery Abbey, 3d.

BASSICH.—At Camp Lewis, Wash., December 15, 1920, to Captain Cyril Bassich, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Basich, a son, Cyril Francis Gregory.

BEDINGER.—At Camp Knox, Ky., December 12, 1920, to Lieutenant S. D. Bedieger, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Bedinger, a daughter, Anne Daviee.

BURKE.—At Carlisle Barracks, Pa., December 13, 1920, to Lieutenant Edmund Burke, medical administration corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Burke, a daughter, Margaret Lucille.

DONALD.—At Washington, D. C., December 3, 1920, to Lieutenant Commander H. G. Donald, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Donald, a daughter, Katherine Lee.

ELY.—At Camp Travis, Texas, December 19, 1920, to Brigadier General H. E. Ely, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Ely, a son, John Aeton.

FOWLE.—At Washington, D. C., January 2, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip R. Fowle, a son, Harry Kimmell; grandson of Commander Harry Kimmell, U. S. Navy, retired, and Mrs. Kimmell.

JEMISON.—At Barnesville, Ga., January 4, 1921, to Major J. K. Jemison, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Jemison, a soe, Virgil Octavius.

KENNEDY.—At Washington, D. C., December 30, 1920, to Major Frank M. Kennedy, air service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Kennedy, a daughter, Betty Lon

POE.—At Annapolis, Md., December 19, 1920, to Lieutenant Commander B. F. Poe, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Poe, a son, Baylis Frank Poe, jr.

MARRIED.

BRODRENT—FAY.—At Rockford, Ill., December 27, 1920, Lieutenant Charles Sykes Brodbent, jr., U. S. Army, and Miss Maud E. Fay.

CARTER—WOODBURY.—At Washington, D. C., January 5, 1921, Major William Vulx Carter, U. S. Army, and Miss Margaret Woodbury, daughter of the late Coloeel Thomas Childs Woodbury, U. S. Army.

HANDSLEY—HESS.—At Baltimore, Md., January 3, 1921, Lieutenant Sydeey J. Handsley, U. S. Marine Corps, and Miss Mary Gertrude Hess.

POLAND—HOFFLIN.—At Paris, France, November 15, 1920, Mr. William Babcock Poland, son of the late Brigadier General Johe S. Poland, U. S. Army, and Miss Dorothy Hofflin.

TRIPPE—MORRIS.—At Atlanta, Ga., December 27, 1920, Richard Edwards Trippe, son of Colonel Percy E. Trippe, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Trippe, and Miss Genevieve Morris.

VOIGHT—FARRELL.—At Kansas City, Mo., December 25, 1920, Lieutenant Theodore E. Voight, cavalry, U. S. Army, and Miss Isla Rose Farroll.

YEAGER—KIRKSEY.—At New York, N. Y., January 1, 1921, Major Emer Yeager, U. S. Army, and Miss Gertrude Dallas Kirksey.

DIED.

BILLINGS.—At Los Angeles, Calif., December 30, 1920, Rear Admiral Luther Guitean Billings, U. S. Navy, retired.

BRADY.—At Detroit, Mich., December 25, 1920, George N. Brady, father of Mrs. Berry, wife of Rear Admiral Robert M. Berry, U. S. Navy, retired.

BULLOCK.—At Jackson Barracks, La., December 24, 1920, Lieutenant Walter E. Bullock, coast artillery, U. S. Army.

CANFIELD.—At Middletown, N. Y., December 26, 1920, Mrs. Jane Hastings Canfield, daughter of the late Major David H. Hastings, U. S. Army, and sister of Mrs. Morton, wife of Major General Charles G. Morton, U. S. Army.

EISENHOWER.—At base hospital, Camp Meade, Md., January 2, 1921, Dwight D. Eisenhower, aged three and one-half years, son of Major D. D. Eisenhower, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Eisenhower.

GARDNER.—At Claremont, Calif., January 2, 1921, Colonel Cornelius Gardner, U. S. Army, retired.

MURRAY.—At San Diego, Calif., December 30, 1920, Margaret C. Murray, wife of Lieutenant Commander George D. Murray, U. S. Navy, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Connolly, of Boston, Mass. Burial at Boston, Mass., January 7, 1921.

SKINNER.—At Pola, Austria, December 17, 1920, Ensign George C. Skinner, jr., U. S. Navy.

WYGANT.—At Buffalo, N. Y., January 3, 1921, Hellene Nye Sollel Wygant, wife of the late Colonel Heery Wygant, U. S. Army, and mother of Major H. S. Wygant, U. S. Army, retired, Captain B. B. Wygant, U. S. Navy, and Mr. P. McH. Wygant of Buffalo.

NAVAL RESERVE CRUISE CAUSES LOSS OF POSITION.

A lieutenant in the naval reserve force who recently participated in the cruise of the eagle boats from New York to Mare Island, Calif., found upoe his return to resume his civil employment in New York City that because his cruise had extended for four months instead of two, as he had expected upoe embarking, his position with a large concern was no longer awaiting him, notwithstanding the fact that he had been in the employ of the company for fifteen years. He obtained leave of absence in order to make the naval practice cruise, in accordance with the requirements of the naval reserve force.

FUTURE OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Discussions, more or less amiable, continue in Britain on the important subject of the future of the royal air force. At a recent conference held to consider this subject the naval views were put forth by an official of the naval staff. His remarks are reported in "The Aeroplane," together with the somewhat caustic editorial comments of the journal, and are, in part, as follows:

The Naval View.

The chairman, the Earl Beatty, remarked that he was glad to know that the air service welcomed criticism. He did not offer any criticism himself, but merely called upon the first speaker.

Rear Admiral Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, R. N., deputy chief of the naval staff, opened the discussion. His contribution to the debate appeared to justify the opinion of senior naval officers which has from time to time beee expressed in this paper. Undoubtedly he meant well, but his didactic manner and the impression he gave that he was perfectly sure that he was right, contrasted with the fact that to anybody with any knowledge of aviation it was perfectly evident that his views on aviation were at least four years out of date, entirely destroyed any good effect that his excellent intentions might otherwise have created. To begin with he was good enough to indorse what Sir Hugh Trenchard had said about the need for success in civil aviation as a basis for service aviation. This, at any rate, seemed to indicate that Rear Admiral Chatfield appreciates the fact that it was the trawlers and the mercantile marine rather than the royal navy which preserved Great Britain's sea communications during the war.

His knowledge of aviation may be gaged by his statement that naval aviation had made but little progress, owing to the difficulties involved. He omitted to state that practically the only difficulty involved was that of overcoming the inertia of the naval mind. He stated that naval flying had mostly been done from the coast. One questions this as a fact, but if true it is a fault for which the Navy alone is to blame, seeing that the first successful naval operations of the war was the bombing of German coast towns by the despised royal naval air service in 1914.

Admiral Chatfield said that the possibilities of naval aviation were recognized, but that the low endurance of seaplanes made it impossible for them to accompany the fleet except when carried on warships. He might just as well have complained of the short range of guns which makes it necessary to carry them on warships. Evidently he does not in the least appreciate the function of seaplanes in war.

He quoted, in support of his idea, the Christmas day raid of 1914 in the Helgoland Bight, when seven seaplanes went up, and four came dowe in the sea and were lost. He did not mention that these four were lost because the navy was not on the spot to rescue them, nor did he mention that a more intelligent appreciation of the value of seaplanes before the war by the Navy would have resulted in the production of engines such as would have brought these machines safely home. Three years later seaplanes used to start from Yarmouth, go out to Helgoland Bight and came safely home from it as a matter of routine, but apparently Admiral Chatfield is ignorant of the fact.

Further, he said that the problem of having aircraft with fleets was engaging the attention of all Powers, and that we must make strides in peace time, for, though money was scarce, brains were never so active. One can only hope that the Navy's brains are as active as those who are prepared to design and manufacture seaplanes for the Navy, and as those of the officers of the R. A. F. whose misfortune it is to be condemned to cooperate with the Navy.

He said that special naval types of aeroplanes would in future be purely naval weapons. Guns and torpedoes were purely naval (surely the Army makes better shooting with its big guns than does the Navy?). For their guns the Navy depended on Woolwich, Vickers and H. M. S. Vernon, the gunnery school. For progress in aircraft the Navy must depend on aircraft factories. One suggests that some of the money which the Navy wastes might therefore be expended on naval aeroplanes.

He said that the value of vertical observation was now being appreciated by sailors, therefore they must have air observation in all weather and in mid-ocean.

A typical point of view was shown by the speaker when he said that the seconding of officers from the Navy to the air force was difficult. He said that officers did not like losing influence in the Navy by leaving chiefs who knew them. One would judge from this that promotion in the Navy goes by favor rather than by merit, though one has never ventured to air one's suspicions on this subject.

He suggested that the R. A. F. should depend on civil aviators to supply its personnel. One hardly thinks that civilian aviators would be keen on joining the R. A. F. if they may have to serve with the Navy.

Finally, he said that the admiralty valued these conferences as increasing the "air sense" among the public. It is perhaps too much for one to hope that this conference may instil a little air sense and common sense into the Navy.

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

All the children of the camp attended the Christmas-tree party at the schoolhouse on December 24. * * On Christmas day General and Mrs. E. M. Lewis gave a real Christmas dinner for Gen. and Mrs. R. Davis, Maj. and Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Gratton, Mrs. Norton, Capt. and Mrs. Elliot, Miss Winter, Miss Spencer, Maj. Waterman, Col. Prescott, Maj. Gates, and Capt. Gage. * * On Christmas eve Capt. and Mrs. R. S. McKeels, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Fred Rice composed the theater party given at the Majestic by Chaplain and Mrs. Charles Merrills. A light supper was afterwards served at the Merrills' home. * * Miss Marion Spencer gave a charming dance for her niece, Miss Judith Sweet, on December 30. Miss Sweet is visiting here on her way to Florida. There were about 30 couples in all, including the junior members of Little Rock society. * * Capt. McCullough entertained the ladies' riding class at the Visitors' House last Tuesday night. The guest of honor was Lieut. Clifford A. Smith, of Camp Benning. * * A theater party at the Majestic which included Mrs. E. M. Lewis, Mrs. Gratton, Mrs. H. C. Smithers, Maj. and Mrs. S. Glen Brown, Maj. and Mrs. A. D. Newman, Mrs. Wagoner, Maj. and Mrs. E. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. S. Elliot, Miss E. Winter, Miss M. Spencer, Maj. J. J. Waterman, Maj. Wm. J. Gates, Miss J. Sweet, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Lewis, and Capt. Gage was given by Mrs. C. R. Norton. Light supper, with bridge and dancing afterwards, completed the evening's entertainment. * * Miss Dorothy Robetham, of Hartford, Conn., will spend a month with Maj. and Mrs. Wild. * * Lieut. and Mrs. Allee B. Hicklin have arrived from Nashville and will occupy quarters in camp. * * Maj. and Mrs. Geary invited the officers and ladies of the regiment to see their Christmas tree, which was beautifully decorated. Delicious refreshments were served. * * Mrs. S. J. King, from Chicago, is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Gale, and will remain with them indefinitely. * * Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Lewis, in keeping with the holiday spirit, gave two very delightful affairs this week—a dinner on Christmas day, and on December 30 Mrs. Lewis gave a bridge and tea for 44 ladies. * * The 7th infantry had a regimental dance at their club on Christmas eve which was greatly enjoyed. * * Mrs. Rand, from Kansas City, is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Chaplain and Mrs. Kirk Lindsey Merrill, for a short time en route for Florida. * * Capt. and Mrs. E. Edwards gave a very informal theater party for Maj. and Mrs. Glen Brown, Maj. and Mrs. A. D. Newman, Mrs. Gratton, Mrs. Norton, and Maj. W. J. Gates.

LEWANDOS
AMERICAS GREATEST
CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS
Boston Shops
284 Boylston Street 17 Temple Place
248 Huntington Avenue
29 State Street 79 Summer Street
Brookline, Cambridge, Watertown, Malden, Fitchburg, Providence, Bridgeport, Albany, Salem, Fall River, New Bedford, Newport, Lynn, Manchester, Worcester, New Haven, Waltham, Lowell, Springfield, Waterbury, Philadelphia
and 10 West 48th Street New York
Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks
Established 1829
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

12th CAVALRY ITEMS.

Special Correspondence to Army and Navy Register.

Camp Robert E. L. Michie, Del Rio, Tex.—Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice and Mrs. Smith, house guest of Mrs. Rice, were guests at dinner last Wednesday at the home of Maj. and Mrs. C. Lovewell, regimental surgeon of the camp.

The Thomas Field stove, the invention of Lieut. Col. C. O. Thomas, jr., was on exhibition for the officers the past week, and all who witnessed its quick means of boiling water and the facilities it afforded for cooking voted it an excellent improvement on the old field stoves used.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles Lovewell are entertaining over the holidays their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Bloomquist, and baby daughter Marian. Lieut. Bloomquist is at present stationed at Camp Benning.

Among the recent visitors at cottage 13 in the officers' row were Maj. Herbert Mowry, recently attached to the post hospital, who after a week's vacation in Mexico was the week-end guest of Lieuts. Frank C. De Langton and John E. Maher. Maj. Mowry, recently discharged from the service upon his own request, will take up his professional duties in Idaho. Lieut. Harry Ketchum, convalescent from the base hospital, San Antonio, was also a guest of Lieut. De Langton. Lieut. Ketchum was seriously injured by a horse falling upon him in a polo game in Honolulu some 19 months ago and is slowly regaining the use of his left side, which was partially paralyzed.

Maj. and Mrs. Joseph C. King entertained at dinner on Christmas Day Maj. H. L. Flynn, Capt. D. R. Keess, adjutant, and Chap. C. A. Maher; also Miss Caroline Ord, of Los Angeles, aunt of Mrs. King, house guest of Maj. and Mrs. King.

The eve of Christmas attracted a large number at camp to the exercises held in the Services Club, where a large Christmas tree laden with real gifts was the object of special attention. After many pretty Christmas carols, recitations and dances given by the children of the camp a real Santa Claus distributed gifts to the children. The joy that this event brought to the hearts of the children was apparent in their joyful faces as they left for home their arms laden with gifts and fruit and candy. Among the children taking part in the exercises were Oletta Miller, Julia King, Catherine Corcoran, Dick and Marjorie Skinner.

Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice and house guests were the honored recipients of New Year's greetings in the receiving line of the officers' New Year's Eve ball held in the Officers' Club last Friday evening, which marked the opening of this new building. The event was a brilliant success socially and the climax of all social activities at camp and served as a fitting farewell to the departed year 1920. A large number of guests from Del Rio and other points about the border were present. A tempting buffet luncheon was served at midnight. Music furnished by the regimental band was never better.

YULETIDE AT FORT DU PONT.

Special Correspondence to Army and Navy Register.

The following program, prepared and executed under the supervision of Maj. C. L. Williams, afforded general entertainment for the garrison on Christmas Eve: Christmas anthem, "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," children and orchestra; remarks of the season, Maj. Williams, adjutant; Christmas verses, Dorothy Oakes, Alberta Miller and Jean Williams; trio, violins and guitar, selection from "La Traviata," first violin, Mr. Scholters; second violin, Maj. Williams; guitar, Sergt. Hoebee; Christmas verses, Anne McCarthy, Helen Walters and James Weatherholt; piano solo, Thelma Colle; selections by saxaphone quartet, Mr. Scholters, Sergts. Hoebee and Sibley and Corp. Capsty; recitations, James Smith and Grace Sanders; Santa Claus, assisted by the committee, Mrs. Oakes, Mrs. Colle and Mrs. Quinstedt; recessional, Jingle Bells, children and orchestra; good-night! Merry Christmas!

The company dinners were quite up to the good old pre-war feasts, with possibly a few more digestion destroyers added.

A very pleasant dance was held on the evening of December 28, at which numerous guests from Wilmington and nearby towns were entertained by the Du Pont officers and ladies, the music being furnished by the orchestra of the 18th band, coast artillery corps.

Digitized by Google

UNIFORMS

FOR

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS
UNITED STATES ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD
BOYS BRIGADE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

SIGMUND EISNER CO., Red Bank, N. J.

Official National Outfitter,
Boy Scouts of America.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 105 FIFTH AVE.

LAFAYETTE STATION FORMALLY TRANSFERRED.

The Lafayette 1,000-kilowatt radio station, located at the village of Croix d'Hins, France, about 14 miles from Bordeaux, the construction of which was undertaken during the war by the United States Navy in conjunction with the French authorities for the purpose of insuring adequate and reliable communication facilities between the United States Government and the American Expeditionary Forces in France, was formally turned over by representatives of the Navy to the French government the 18th, amid appropriate ceremonies, and the station was formally inaugurated in the international wireless service of the world.

The construction of a super high-power radio station in France was deemed necessary after the entrance of the United States into the World War, in view of the extremely heavy and constantly increasing volume of transatlantic traffic then handled by the ocean cables and the not remote possibility that this means of communicating with our forces abroad would be interrupted, due to the depredations of German submarines.

It was decided, therefore, to establish a super high-power radio station in France which would be capable of communicating with America during all periods of the day and night, and all seasons of the year, regardless of atmospheric disturbances and the powerful German station at Nouen or from atmospheric disturbances which prevail with great intensity during the summer months. Accordingly, the Navy Department was entrusted with the task of establishing a station in France which would be not less than twice as powerful as any radio station then in existence.

The construction of the station was far advanced when the armistice was signed, at which time, however, all work was stopped, and the construction force of the station was no longer apparent. Later, however, the French government requested that the station be completed as an offset-war measure, and work was again resumed and pushed to completion.

The principal features of the Lafayette radio station are its unsupporting steel towers, each 820 feet in height, rearing its lofty antenna conductions the type of which are 12 feet above the ground, the towers being located in a triangle. The station has two and duplicate 1,000-kilowatt radio transmitters. The steel towers were designed and erected by the United States and shipped to France and erected by American radio engineers. The 820-foot towers also designed and manufactured in the United States and shipped to France and installed and tested by American radio engineers. The 820-foot towers are arranged in two rows of four each. The rows are spaced 1,320 feet, and towers in each row are 1,320 feet apart, providing an antenna area of 5,228,228 square feet. The radio station building is located in the center at one end of the aisle formed by the two lower rows. The cost to the United States was approximately $4,000,000, which the French government has agreed to assume.

Signals from the Lafayette station, as received at distant stations, are of from 3 to 4 times greater intensity than those of other high-power radio stations of the world of approximately equal distances.

A commemorative tablet will be placed on the radio power building near the main entrance, bearing the following inscription in both English and French:

Lafayette Radio Station
Croix d'Hins, Gironde, France.
In Honor of General Lafayette
Conceived for the purpose of providing adequate and uninterrupted transatlantic communication facilities between the American Expeditionary Forces engaged in the World War and the Government of the United States of America.
Erected by the United States Navy in conjunction with and for the government of France.

Congratulatory telegrams were exchanged between Secretary Daniels and the French authorities on the occasion of the inauguration, through the medium of the Annapolis and Lafayette stations.

DANIELS LAUDS PRISON REGIME.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, praises warmly the administration of the Portsmouth naval prison by Thomas Mott Osborne, recently lieutenant commander, U. S. N. R. F., and Commodore A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., retired. He says:

The administration of justice in the Navy is one of the personnel tasks calling for a humane and considered policy. The beneficial effects of the revised disciplinary and punishments of the past did not depend upon the best in men. It rather tended to break men than to build them up. It was more reference fewer fear of punishment rather than an appeal to a sense of conardship which calls forth obedience as a duty and as a certain step toward efficiency. All punishment that lacks behind it the development of the man in a failure. Any penalty based upon ancient ideas of compelling submission by fear has a false foundation. Men can be controlled by severe sentences and hard conditions. They can not be improved, civilized, or made better by such methods.

The Navy is largely a boy institution. Most of its personnel is under 21 years of age, and nearly all around the age of 18. It has been the policy of the department always to keep in mind the youthful age of the enlisted men, and in dealing with matters of discipline and punishments, to have regard for their training and education for the discharge of the duties which attracted them to the Navy. In pursuance of this guiding principle the judge-advocate general and the officers of the Navy have sought by instruction and leniency to bring about the most complete obedience. I can not too highly commend the spirit and practice of the judge-advocate general, Captain George R. Clark, and those associated with him in their administration of the discipline and punishment in the Navy.

Equal commendation is due to Commodore Wadhams, who succeeded Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, as head of the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H. Commander Osborne introduced modern penal methods in that prison, and established the Welfare League, which gave to prisoners a measure of self-government and has resulted in enabling many of them to find themselves. Some, under this helpful relation and self-government, have been restored to the Navy and are making good, while others occupy useful positions in civil life and are respected citizens. Commodore Wadhams (who succeeded Commander Osborne) has recognized and accepted with regret and appreciation of his fine spirit and fine service at Portsmouth) and other officers at other prisons have introduced the measures under which men in prison are restored to lives of usefulness. Punishment for the sake of punishment has no place in naval life today.

I had the pleasure recently of inspecting the Portsmouth prison, and wish to give high commendation to the management of the prison and the able administration and wonderful spirit which pervades that institution. Commodore Wadhams has rendered a service there which will be far reaching. I regret that pressure of other duties has prevented a visit to the prison at Portsmouth, R. I., where Commander Joseph Wilson has shown rare capacity and wise judgment. The same commendable spirit has been shown by officers in charge of other prisons.

Praises Mutual Welfare League.

The Mutual Welfare League was established in the prison at Portsmouth during the administration Osborne became commandant. It has demonstrated a great benefit to those at other prison systems that it restores to men who have made a false step like themselves and gives ambition to become useful members of society. The good conduct which marked the league has continued its work of restoring men and giving them a measure of self-government while in prison and appealing to the best that is in them. The world is learning the best in modernizing and humanizing prison life. Before the introduction of the new methods there was a marine detachment of 150 to guard the prisoners. Now there are only 40 to talk except during meals and a brief period directly following it, when there are seven or eight on discipline was followed. Since the establishment of the Mutual Welfare League in 1917 the morale has greatly improved. The motto of the league is "Self-help through education, athletics and entertainment, with religious services, serve to give a new and helpful atmosphere.

MILITARY COURTESIES.

In view of the fact that recent papers coming into the War Department indicate that there is some confusion covering exchange of salutations with civilians on the occasion of funerals, the following will be published. The following instructions will be published. "In exchanging salutations between officers and non-official persons in the military service they may raise the hand near or use the hand salute as they prefer."

ARMY INFORMATION SECTION.

The information section of the general staff will on January 15 cease to function as such and will become a branch of the war plans division and will function thereafter as a part of the military intelligence section of the general staff. The section will be designated as "information branch, general staff," and will remain its present location at room 365, State, War and Navy Building.

ARMY SADDLE CLOTH.

The War Department has decided that at mounted formations all Army officers will use the saddle cloth without lace, and that the saddle cloth is to be used except in the field. In the field the saddle cloth with insignia will be used by general and field officers.

ARMY TANK COMPANIES.

The designation and the permanent organization of the Army have been changed by the War Department as follows: Company A, 304th battalion, tanks; tank company, company C, 345th battalion, to second; company A, 326th battalion, to third; company C, 324th battalion, to fourth; company A, 345th battalion, to fifth; company B, 324th battalion, to sixth; company A, 345th battalion, to seventh. These companies with the new designations cease to form a part of their old tank battalions, which hereafter will be made.

BUILD A NEW MAINE.

[From the Portland Express.]

It is announced that a new battleship Massachusetts is to be built on the place of the old one now obsolete, and that it is to be 680 feet long over all, 106 feet beam and have a displacement of 43,200 tons. It is also said that the government will carry an armament consisting of twelve 16-inch guns, twenty 5-inch guns and four 21-inch guns.

A new Maine, Massachusetts is being built in Massachusetts, not at Kittery. It would be if the new Maine could be constructed within the limits of the Pine Tree State and Path, the home of the great steel shipbuilding industry in Maine.

"You remember Helen? She went crazy over bridge."

"How very sad!"

"Oh, it wasn't harm done. Her family placed her in a fashionable sanatorium and she's playing a better game than ever now."—Boston Transcript.

UNIFORMS FOR

Real Army Service

THEY ARE MADE RIGHT OF RIGHT MATERIALS

Officers' Catalog No. 20M
Enlisted Men' Catalog No. 19

MILITARY EQUIPMENT

THE HENDERSON-AMES COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Major Clement and Mrs. John L. Hines were at home to the officers of the post on New Year's afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Hines was assisted in receiving every officer in the camp attended the practically all General and Staff officers' families. Miss Alice, a happy New Year. Punch and cake were served. Among the guests were Brigadier General and Mrs. C. D. McAlexander, Colonel and Mrs. Andrew Moses, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Parker, Colonel and Mrs. Charles R. Noyes, Colonel and Mrs. Robert H. Dye, Colonel and Mrs. McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Clark, and others.

—A daughter, Betty Lou, was born to Major Frank M. Kennedy, air service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Kennedy on December 16 in this city.

—A son, Henry Abbey, 2d, was born to Major Henry Abbey, air service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Abbey at Mitchel Field, Long Island, N. Y., on January 6.

—Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Fox are being congratulated upon the arrival of a son, Harry Kimmell Fowle, on January 2, in honor of the late Major Fox's friend, the late Major Harry L. Kimmell, 16th infantry, who was killed in action in France, July 18, 1918. Mrs. Fox is formerly Miss Helen Marie Kimmell, daughter of Commander Harry Kimmell, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Kimmell.

—Mrs. Lucius, wife of Colonel Frank H. Lovton, quartermaster corps, gave a dinner at her apartment in the Northumberland Christmas night, followed by a theatre party. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Williams, Colonel and Mrs. George Marshall, Mrs. G. H. Rucker, Colonel and Mrs. Richard H. Bishop, Colonel John Madden, and Colonel William Horton.

—Rear Admiral Theodore Jewell, U. S. Navy, gave his annual dinner dance at the Army and Navy Club evening, the guest of honor being Miss Anne Craven, daughter of Commander Tom Craven, U. S. Navy. Formerly, given at the Army and Navy Club, was changed owing to the illness of Mrs. Jewell. Among those present 12 guests were composed of debutantes and young people. The table was decorated with the two branches of the military service. Later they went on to the closing dance at the Army and Navy.

—Junior and Mrs. Maurice D. O'Connell announce the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Franches O'Connell Condon, to Colonel Hoyt Vandenberg, judge advocate, U. S. Army.

—Admiral and Mrs. W. C. Braisted have taken an apartment at Hotel Hadleigh.

—Colonel and Mrs. C. L. Hein, of 1409 22d street northwest, have left Washington for Florida, where they will spend the winter.

—Miss Anne Page Hale of Colonel Lang, who is visiting her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Harmon, was one of a party of about 15 guests given by Miss Adele Powell, daughter of Colonel Jonas L. Powell, at the Dresden on Wednesday night.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

[Editorial in The Fleet Review.]

Despite the fact that the new administration functions until March 4, practically all minds are turning to the personnel of the cabinet and to the secret advisers. Most of the Government establishments will readily adapt themselves until March 4 with Harding will assume control. It is very unfortunate that so long a time must elapse between the choosing of the people's will and the transfer of Government affairs, but the wishes of the elected can be as any policies are concerned.

There is a lively guessing as to who will be the next Secretary of the Navy. The name of John W. Weeks is frequently mentioned. He is a wise man. A wild guess because he is a graduate of the Naval Academy but we have been told that Weeks will be one who will want the position, preferring the Treasury portfolio as the more desirable. Weeks is a man of commercially a business man and a banker, and while in the Senate has been a friend of the Navy in committee.

The Fleet Review nominates for Secretary of the Navy Senator Hiram W. Johnson. He needs no introduction to our readers. His valiant service in the Spanish-American campaign a year ago won him a household word throughout the Navy. Mr. Kelley Smith Morrow, who has long regarded as a member of the House naval committee that he has a real grasp of naval subjects and the particular well informed in personnel subjects, upon which he has specialized in his committee work. Mr. Morrow is a lawyer by profession, but without antagonizing the officers in their accommodations.

3%

This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department. Accounts opened with ONE DOLLAR or more. Interest at 3% compounded semi-annually.

Allotments can be arranged through your paymaster. Write Today for Booklet, "Banking by Mail."

U.S. SAVINGS BANK Dept. D. Washington, D.C.

Digitized by Google

Catalogs mailed on request
Campaign ribbons supplied

Uniforms AND Equipments FOR Naval Officers

Ed. H. Hutchins Co.
TAILORS
103 Atlantic St. Norfolk, Va.

THE NAVY.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

December 29.

Lieut. M. O. Alexander (Ch. C.), Fulton; to relief.
Lieut. (J. G.) H. H. Alexander (H. C.), naval training station, naval operating base, Hampton Roads; Henderson.
Lieut. (J. G.) W. H. Ault (C.), bureau of navigation, Navy Department; to Atlantic Fleet ship plane division, Corpus Christi Field, Mineola.
Lieut. Harold Vine Bell; to Thomas.
Lieut. John Bellinger (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to Utah Road, Md.
Ens. H. C. Bonebar, Jr., Niagara; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Ens. R. E. Bowers, Arkansas; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. (J. G.) Frank Jackson, navy yard, Portsmouth, to navy yard, New York.
Lieut. (J. G.) Joseph Jacoy, bureau of engineering, Navy Department; to duty.
Lieut. T. D. Semmes (M. C.), Naval Medical School; marine barracks, Quantico.
Lieut. J. W. Smith (M. C.), naval hospital, Fort Mc. Cole.; to relief.
Lieut. C. T. Thomas (D. C.), Henderson; to naval training station, operating base, Hampton Roads.
Lieut. W. A. Vickers, bureau of navigation, Navy Department, to Columbia.
Lieut. (J. G.) L. White (M. C.), marine barracks, Quantico, to naval hospital, League Island, Pa.
Ens. Peter J. Whitaker, bureau of medicine and surgery, Navy Department; to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.
Lieut. (J. G.) R. B. Koger, bureau of engineering, Navy Department; to duty in connection with fitting out Langley and on board when commissioned.

December 30.

Lieut. E. E. Gumm, Chester, to inspector of ordnance, Industrial District, Newport.
Lieut. F. H. Kidd, Sacramento; to naval gun factory, Washington, D. C.
Lieut. (J. G.) Carl, Kansas; to R. S., San Francisco.
Pharm. A. M. Rode, navy yard, Washington; to San Francisco.

December 31.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Burtis, aviation mechanical school, Great Lakes; to duty in charge of recruiting.
Lieut. Stephen Donsly, South Carolina; to Connecticut.
Lieut. (J. G.) Harry Goodstein, Oklahoma, to Saratoga.
Lieut. (J. G.) R. B. Koger, bureau of engineering, Navy Department; to duty in connection with fitting out Langley and on board when commissioned.

January 1.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas H. Binns, commander naval forces European waters, to commandant, 3d naval district, New York.
Lieut. Comdr. C. N. Ingraham, aid and squadron duty officer, commander aircraft, battleship squadrons 2 and Pacific Fleet; to aid and force radio officer on staff commander, destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Kieffer, bureau of navigation, Navy Department; to Maryland.
Lieut. C. A. Miley, Seattle; to R. S., Puget Sound.
Lieut. (J. G.) Fahnestock Thomas, to duty connecting and testing on board when commissioned.
Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Wilson; to naval submarine base, New London.
Ens. Frank Siegel, R. S., Philadelphia, Pa.; to naval training station, Hampton Roads.
Lieut. (J. G.) F. P. Walker, Delaware; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. H. W. Weinberg, naval air station, Pensacola, to naval air station, Hampton Roads, Va.
Lieut. A. J. Thompson (M. C.), navy recruiting station, Jacksonville, Fla.; to recruiting station, Greenville, N. C.

January 3.

Lieut. (J. G.) B. Hoover, Utah; to Black Hawk as radio officer.
Lieut. (J. G.) Keyes, command Pelican; to navy yard, New Orleans, Calif., command with torpedo storehouse.
Lieut. (J. G.) J. W. Shepard (S. C.), naval air station, Pensacola; to Medical Department, duty as supply officer, naval operating base, Hampton Roads.
Lieut. John Pollock, Falcon; to commanding.
Lieut. Comdr. R. P. Tilley, jr., command Dale; to fit out with Lieut. Jones and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. R. M. Goldsmith, Utah; to Henry.
Comdr. R. P. McCullough, Scorpion; to United States coast A. P. Secretary, Treasury Dept.
Ens. M. A. Baker, Arkansas, to Woolsey.
Ens. C. F. Bettle, Arkansas, to Mervine.
Ens. G. H. Burnham, New York; to Moody.
Ens. R. O. Forrester, Akron, New York; to Brooklyn.
Ens. R. M. Graham, Wyoming; to Stoddert.
Ens. W. M. Heed, New York; to Radford.
Ens. Drayton Harrison, Wyoming, to Evans.
Ens. A. P. Mullinix, Idaho; to Dupon.
Ens. H. E. Padley, Arkansas, to Paul Hamilton.
Lieut. (J. G.) R. B. Pennington, to Greene.
Ens. H. P. Schubert, Texas; to Wickes.
Ens. W. G. Tomlinson, Texas; to Philip.
Ens. E. M. Tillson, Texas; to Buchanan.
Ens. J. W. Turner, Texas; to Thompson.
Ens. J. F. Wexler, Texas; to Bradford.
Lieut. (J. G.) Ralph Bagley, Lexington.
Lieut. (J. G.) Carl Rapp, Paul Hamilton; to Bruce.
Lieut. (J. G.) D. H. Bennett, Texas; to Howard.
A. P. Clk. J. A. Cassatt, Birmingham; to Brooklyn.
A. P. Clk. J. A. Knox, Brooklyn; to Birmingham.
Lieut. T. M. Leavy, naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to Sheridan.
Ens. B. T. Talbott, Idaho; to Swasey.
Ens. Alf T. Bergerson, Minneapolis; to Gamble.
Ens. Hugh D. Lyttle, New Mexico; to Dorsey.
Lieut. Comdr. M. A. Peyton, commander Reno; to reserve division, Pacific.
Ens. J. W. Hollingsworth, New Mexico; to Breese.
Ens. M. P. Wheyland, Arkansas; to Buchanan.
Ens. Ben Wade Wark, Texas; to Howard.
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Iverson, command research division, to command Langley.
Ens. H. Hodgkins, Idaho; to Kennison.
Ens. K. J. Thompson, Idaho; to Paul Hamilton.
Ens. W. H. Wallace, Idaho; to Hamilton.

January 4.

Lieut. D. B. Duncan, naval air station, Pensacola; to Oklahoma.
Lieut. (J. G.) L. C. Fuller (S. C.), navy supply depot, South Brooklyn; to navy yard, Boston.
Lieut. (J. G.) J. P. Holland, Oakland; to destroyer flotilla 5, Atlantic fleet.
Ens. E. E. Herff, Trivial; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.
Lieut. G. W. Lewis (M. C.), naval hospital, League Island; to Rainbal.
Lieut. (J. G.) R. S. Meeklin, Texas; to Charleston.
Ens. H. R. Parker, Semmes; to Wilkes.
Lieut. (J. G.) Ralph Pennington, Texas.
Lieut. R. T. Whitten, Missouls; to Texas.
Lieut. (J. G.) Ralph Wood, to Richmond Crane.
Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Ray, Young; to reserve division, Pacific fleet.
Lieut. F. G. Richards, Crane; to Dent.
Ens. R. H. Ward, Texas; to Mervine.
Ens. Keith, Mississippi; to Woolsey.
Lieut. (J. G.) J. P. Holland, Oakland; to Charleston.
Lieut. John Sperie, Tattnall; to Claxton.
Lieut. (J. G.) Ralph Wood, Richmond; to Wilkes
Gun. E. R. Prater, Sinclair; to Waters.
Lieut. (J. G.) R. B. Pennington, to Woodbury.
Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings, Gillis; to command Wickes.
Lieut. L. E. Kelly, Tattnall; to reserve division, Pacific fleet.
Gun. Charles Korst, Waters; to Sinclair.
Ens. R. H. Ward, Texas; to Mervine; to Gillis.
Lieut. Jess Nelson, command Welles; to Somers.
Ens. R. C. Partington, Texas; to Gillis.
Gun. Simon Pepin, Gillis; to Woodbury.
Ens. R. C. Rosenthal, Waterbury; to Bruce.
Lieut. J. D. Roxbaugh, Gillis; to Woodbury.
Ens. J. E. Ruth, Texas; to Mervine.
Ens. W. B. Cushman, Meyer; to Wickes.
Lieut. (J. G.) Ralph Wood, Richmond; to commandant destroyer division 22.
Ens. J. E. Ruth, Texas; to Wickes.
Ens. R. C. Wilkinson, to duty on Wickes.
Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Kero, Jason; to command Quincy.

MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

December 29.—Sgt. Maj. Frank Jaudon, 1st brigade, Haiti; to treatment at naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

December 31.—Maj. R. S. Geiger, upon reporting of relief, detached last brigade, Haiti; to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.
Capt. J. T. Page, jr., 2d brigade, Santo Domingo; to 1st brigade, Haiti, for duty as relief Maj. R. S. Geiger.
1st Lieut. W. A. Worthington, marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif.; to east coast of United States.
1st Lieut. F. P. Sibley; to resignation.
January 1—Lieut. Col. D. C. McDougal, depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty in connection with recruiting, Washington.
Capt. P. Brown, on January 10 detached marine barracks, Quantico, Va.; to 1st brigade, Haiti.
1st Lieut. W. A. Worthington, January 5 detached marine barracks, New York; to 2d brigade, Santo Domingo.
1st Lieut. A. A. Vandegrift, to be stationed at naval hospital, Mare Island, Calif.
2d Lieut. W. A. Hall, jr., to Multnjy and Charles Wald on January 10 detached marine barracks, Quantico, Va.; to 2d brigade, Haiti.
January 2—2d Lieut. H. L. Avery dropped from rolls of marine corps, effective January 1, 1931.
January 6—1st Lieut. G. B. Erskine on January 16 detached marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.; to 1st brigade, Haiti.

OBITUARY.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 70, navy yeare, beloved son of Major and Mrs. D. D. Eisenhower, 306th tank brigade, Fort Sam Houston, died at Walter Reed Hospital, Camp Meade, on Sunday, January 3, 1921. Interment was at Evergreen Cemetery, Denver, Colo., Friday, December 7, 1921.

Commodore John Eccleston Craven, U. S. Navy, retired, died at Annapolis, Md., January 3, 1931, aged 62. He was born in Newark, N. J., son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Craven, a chaplain in the Navy. He graduated to a naval family, and was appointed at large to the Naval Academy by President Grant, and was graduated with the class of 1873. Twice in later years he was detailed as Naval Academy instructor, and for two years lighthouse inspector of the Philadelphia district, and he was attached to the staff of admirals in most of his active service was at sea. In the Spanish War he served on the gunboat Wilmington in the mouth of the Potomac, he located the lost and stranded Spaniard in command of the Infanta Maria Teresa of the Yosemite, station ship at Guam, on her voyage to that island. On the return of the Yosemite to Cavite, in the harbor of Guam, he was ordered to the hospital ship Solace and served as Admiral Dewey's aide in the Boxer insurrection and on her voyage home. After a year of duty at the Naval Academy he was ordered to the Pacific coast as navigator of the battleship Oregon, then on her protracted trip around the world. Transferred to Cavite as equipment officer, but was soon returned to the Oregon as navigator and remained on her for a year's duty. was as captain of the battleship New Jersey, flying the flag of Admiral Goodrich, and cruised in the tropics. he was retired with the rank of commodore in 1912. His last active service was in command of the Wheeling, which he was unable to serve to the late war on account of his health. His home is with characteristic fortitude. Since his retirement Commodore and Mrs. Craven have resided at Annapolis in the winter and at Jamestown, R. I., in the summer. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Emily Henderson Barnard, a granddaughter of the late Admiral Thomas T. Craven; by two sons, Lieutenant Commander Francis S. Craven, U. S. Navy, and Lieutenant Frederick D. Craven, U. S. Marine Corps, the Army and now of the naval reserve force, and by a daughter, the wife of Lieutenant Robert A. Wyman, U. S. Navy; also by two sisters, Miss M. T. Craven, of Newark, N. J., and Miss Evelina Craven, of Washington, D. C., and by a brother, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Craven, of Mattituck, L. I.

E. BLOCK MERCANTILE CO.
341-343 Market Street San Francisco
THE HOUSE OF NOVELTIES AND CURIOS
Special discount and interest to all service people
WE BUY AND SELL CURIOS

Julius Schmidt, for 53 years connected with the U. S. Army and Navy Register, died here on the day he went into his retirement on August 20, 1920, died last month at his home, 1361 Columbine street, Denver, Colo.

Mr. Schmidt was 78 years old. He was born in Hanover, Germany, January 29, 1843. He came to America when a boy and enlisted in the 5th infantry in 1867. He served in the Indian campaigns of the northwest and afterward on the frontier in the Indian wars until July, 1876. In 1878 he was postmaster at Fort Stevens, Dakota. After holding the rank of first sergeant and commissary sergeant he was appointed chief clerk in the quartermaster's department in 1879, serving at Fort Meyer, Va., Antonio, Texas, Boise Barracks and Fort Logan. He was a member of the Masons, belonging to Chamberlain Lodge, No. 81, of Columbus, Ohio. He is survived by seven daughters and three sons.

ENDURANCE TEST FOR 1921.

A meeting was held of the sponsors of the endurance test for the United States non-stop record-up December 14 at the office of the Morgan Horse Club, in New York, the following persons: Major Alexander Koch, representing the American Remount Association, chairman; Lieut. Col. Herbert Lindsley, of the Morgan Horse Club, secretary and treasurer; H. R. Nelson, representing the Pan American Horse Show Society; Lieutenant Colonel Ira Alvin Hawkey, Horse Society; A. S. Kenyon, representing the Morgan Horse Endurance Test Club; Wayne Dinsmore, representing the Horse Association of America; George Ford Morris, representing the National Saddle Horse Club, and W. H. Brokaw, representing the Show Horse Association of prizes. A letter was also read from Dr. Mohler, of the bureau of animal industry, offering the support of the Department of Agriculture.

The sponsors extended an invitation to participate to the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, the Polo Pony Association, the Amateur Saddle Horse Club of Kentucky, and the National Trotting Association. Invitations will be sent to the persons for the test equally among all clubs participating. Conditions for the test were discussed and decided. A committee of three, consisting of Chairman Koch, H. R. Nelson and Lieutenant Colonel Hawkey, was appointed to consider a desirable route for the coming year, to which special attention is paid to New Jersey. The appointment of judges and officials was postponed until a subsequent meeting.

The main conditions adopted were: Distance, 300 miles a day; speed, not less than 10 miles a day; weight carried to be 245 pounds, consisting of rider's weight with clothing, saddle, bridle and other weight equipment, an adjustment being made for riders weighing over 175 pounds that for every two pounds in excess they may subtract one pound from their dead-weight requirement; that the horses be between 9 and 11 hours; and riders to carry all equipment necessary for the horse except feed between trails. The use of bandages, liniments, and external applications for the horse will be prohibited, but may be carried to will count against condition. Speed attained is to count 40 points and endurance 60 points, prize being given for feed, and feed to be optional. Points for consistency will be considered without regard to the speed attained in reaching a given point. The prizes are to be the same as those for with the exception of two club prizes—one for speed and the other for condition. That the winner be determined by any breed for the best average score made by represents. Idea of this being to give horse trained prize to the total score the same percentage of points that he carries their weight. That the value of the points represented by the equivalent of at least two full bloods of their breeding.

On account of the increasing interest and the more central location of the event, it was decided in 1931 and a wide representation of the various breeds.

DANIELS OPPOSED TO COMBINED AIR SERVICE.

The establishment of a separate air service would be unwise, Secretary Daniels declared, discusses this question in his annual report as follows:

Each service, Army, Navy, Postoffice Department, has its own peculiar requirements. It is unsuitable for one are often entirely unadapted to the purposes of the other. That there should be the greatest flexibility to sustain themselves afloat if compelled to alight on the water is as unsuitable for land-based aircraft as wheels. Flying boats can not alight on land. Efficient service with an army requires military training. Efficient service with the navy requires an intimate knowledge of naval operations, tactics and manuevers.

No one more strongly favors the development of commercial aviation than I do, or is more alive to its importance. Yet, to depend upon private concerns to develop the types of planes and airships adapted to military and naval purposes would be a fatal mistake. For those extended study and experimentation are required, work that can only be attempted and successfully carried on by the government, and that requires the full development which experience has given specific needs. The entirely aside from the importance of keeping secret aviation developments and inventions that are of military value upon which in some future war our effectiveness may largely depend.

For this and many other reasons I strongly oppose the placing of all aviation activities under one department or control. In common with the ablest naval authorities, I am convinced that the creation of a separate and independent air service would be unwise, and that such action would militate seriously against the development of naval aviation and its usefulness as an arm of the naval service.

KLEIN UNIFORMS
For All Branches of the Service
USPHS Insignia always in stock
Uniforms and caps to your measure
D. Klein & Bro.
715 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

DET LIFE AT WEST POINT, by COLONEL HUGH T. REED
192 pages, 16 cuts, B.B. ILLUS. BOARD $ 1.00, Postpaid, Delivered, Ind.

Convenient to Buy

Make your choice stylish and well cased—in any desire—from the Esterbrook Display Case. Be sure of the satisfaction you will feel.

For millions use Esterbrook—their leadership has been supreme for over a half century. Such a record is based on uniform performance—among all types of uses. When you want pen excellence insist on Esterbrooks.

Choose from the case, order by number and buy by the box—it is best.

The Esterbrook Pen Manufacturing Co.
86-100 Delaware Ave., Camden, N. J.

Esterbrook Pens

WORK OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION.

The Alaska Road Commission has been completely reorganized since the close of the war and is now composed of three officers of the corps of engineers of the Regular Army: Maj. Gen. William C. Langfitt, chief; Major John C. Gotwals, engineer officer, and Captain Charles H. Wash, secretary and disbursing officer. The Army appropriation bill did not pass Congress until June 5, so that plans for last season were seriously delayed.

Estimates for that year amount to $956,000. If this amount is secured, it will complete the reopening of the Valdez-Fairbanks and Fairbanks-Eagle Camp roads, and, in addition, will enable substantial progress to be made on the following through routes: (a) Talkeetna-Cache Creek-Healing Pass-Tacotna-Chickaloon-Knik; (b) Fairbanks-Richardson-Nenana-Nenana-Kantishna-Lignite; (c) Davidson's Landing-Kuparok-Candle; (d) Fairbanks-Chatanika-Tolovana-Manley Hot Springs-Purity Site-International Boundary (connects with Canadian road to Dawson). In addition there is one new bridge maintenance and improvement of the existing system and for initiating or continuing the work as a part of important development agents and feeders to the present system, aggregating 50 projects in all.

In addition, a program of $4,000,000 a year for 10 years has been drawn up and approved. This program will provide not only for the improvement to wagon road standard of the above-mentioned through projects, but it will also take care of new projects originating with the development of the next 10 years. This will result in giving Alaska about 2,500 miles of short spurs and development connections between the producing communities and water or rail transportation and about 4,000 miles of through routes by road or trail.

The roads and trails already constructed and now being maintained by the commission have not only operated as an development of the resources of the territory, but have effected large savings in freight charges. Data collected by the commission has indicated that the direct saving in cost of transportation of freight in hauling this year's estimated production of roads by the commission was $2,144,667. The total amount expended by the commission since its appropriance from 1905 to 1913 was $2,578,882.72. It is doubtful, however, if anything like the amount of freight would have been transported without the roads and the industries now which would have suffered from the restriction on output and development if the roads did not exist cannot easily be estimated, but the corresponding figure for 1920 are not yet available, but it is expected that it will be as large as or even more striking.

Road work in Alaska cannot be handled from Washington or Seattle. It must be done on the ground from Juneau. It can only be handled properly through an organization working with the engineers on the ground. This the new board has recognized from the beginning, and has the plan of having 90 per cent of their officer help for spent over 60 per cent of their time in the field. Between them, the board will be able to at least once every district and every important project in the territory. Plans for next year call for repeated inspections of the work in progress or projects and at least one inspection of every piece of work and a visit to each new and different project. To become familiar with local conditions, business, etc. The disbursing officer also visits each district and checks up standardize methods and accounts.

The Alaska Road Commission is the only federal bureau in Alaska which has final authority to settle questions of policy, allotment of funds, etc., right on the ground. Its permanent residence in Alaska enables it to become thoroughly familiar with local conditions and to maintain an organization sufficiently flexible to meet emergencies constantly arising.

NAVAL ACADEMY HAS FINE ATHLETIC YEAR.

It is doubtful if any institution can show a better record in athletics than that accomplished at the Naval Academy during the year 1920, according to the press achievement was the victory of the crew in the Olympics at Antwerp, as has been the case now by an American crew, but in many other lines of sports the midshipmen have done creditable work during 1920.

Winning the world's championship over the mile-and-a-quarter course at Antwerp, the midshipmen Naval Academy sight, in defeating the Leaders of London, lowered the world's record by more than five seconds. The crew had previously won the Childs cup and the Stewards cup rowing on the two high honors at the American Henley at Philadelphia, and had defeated the best Canadian crew at the Olympic try-outs rowed on Lake Quinsigamond, Mass. The work in the Navy crew is done entirely by seamax in the victory at Antwerp will be handed down as one of the great events in the athletic history of the United States.

Of the 1920 done by Naval Academy teams during the year the most pleasing to naval people are the defeats of the military academy teams in each of the three lines of sports—football, baseball, and basketball. In the football and baseball this was the second successive victory for the midshipmen. The basketball game was the first ever played against the Army youths. The Navy is anxious to increase the number of sports in which the service academies meet.

In boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, swimming, water polo, and lacrosse the Naval Academy was unbeaten. In all of these except boxing and water polo the naval team had a large schedule and met one or both of the teams of the east. Boxing is in its infancy as a sport for outside competition, but the midshipmen met only the teams of Pennsylvania State College and the University of Pennsylvania. Those, however, had the best records of the colleges, and they were beaten so decisively that the midshipmen were conceded to be the leaders in that line of sport.

In two lines of sport—gymnastics and fencing—the Naval Academy won top honors in the final tournament of the representative college organizations in these branches.

"So the young heiress has promised to marry you in three years. Isn't that a good while to wait?"

"It may be, but she's worth her wait in gold."—Boston Transcript.

IN CONGRESS

OPPOSED TO NAVAL REDUCTION.

Admiral Robert E. Coontz, chief of operations, and Rear Admiral Byron A. Long, of the general board of the Navy, were the only witnesses heard by the Senate committee on foreign relations on January 3 in connection with the Borah resolution, which calls for a conference between the governments of Great Britain Japan and the United States to bring about an agreement ing on a program of naval disarmament.

Admiral Coontz is understood to have expressed his conviction that the United States should maintain its proper proportion of strength, and that any such reduction in naval armaments as far as this country is concerned, should not be suggested as to disturb the existing proportionate standing of the nations, which may be determined by agreement treaty such as proposed.

At the present time, the committee was informed, Great Britain is practically standing still so far as naval construction is concerned, although she is prepared at short notice to resume the strengthening of her battle fleet. On the other hand, the present Japanese program is said to be about half that of the United States.

France and Italy also have small building programs. Admiral Coontz is reported to have testified, but there are hampered by lack of funds. Admiral Long also stated several capital ships laid down before the World War, which in the Navy had been done since peace was declared.

Both officers said the foreign navies gathered by various government sources were held before the committee to be inferior to the United States navy, senators said they were informed, were spending considerably less than this country. The committee was informed on the naval and military activities of other nations.

Senator Borah informed the committee that he had in objective the calling of a limited or graduated plan of naval disarmament. He was perfectly willing to have the Borah plan laid over for reference to the conference of the nations concerned. In this connection it developed that there is a possibility that part of many senators to include France and Italy in any such conference altogether. This was not considered. Should land disarmament be proposed by any of the powers, it was the opinion that the United States of France might prove a barrier to such a step. France is the opinion that the suggestion of a disarmament agreement which might mean the substantial weakening of her land forces would be unwise.

ARMY'S BUILDING PROGRAM.

Secretary Baker on Tuesday appeared before a subcommittee of the House military committee, which Congressman McKenzie, of Illinois, chairman, to urge the appropriation of $12,000,000 for new Army camp fields. This subcommittee was appointed to make a survey of the various camps which should be kept for establishment and to work out a permanent policy for the retention of the National Army camps created under section 3 of the act of June 1, 1920.

Secretary Baker told the committee that this subcommittee wants to find out what property will be retained for permanent use by the Army, what will be permanently and what property can be sold or disposed of in other ways. The committee, he thought, ought to be brought down to a sound military basis and not carry on much overhead. The committee must hope that the war Department will aid the committee in this work. He told the committee that he thought that the military men are "driving along the line of sound policy."

Mr. Baker said that the general staff plans prepared by operations divisions for the building of the Army had been submitted to him. He also made the remark that this might be his last opportunity to appear before the committee. He said that the war department is in sympathy with the work of the subcommittee. The purpose of the Army in the last analysis was to change the tactical unit from the regiment or brigade to the division. The Army found difficulty during the war was to train the staffs, the problem was not so to get the troops. The Army found that large corps without crossing each others's trails and between the divisions. The Army found that it was best in the unit of actual warfare, he said, which could not be done if there should be only 12 divisions for the use of troops in the field. He cited the saving of men's lives in the war was due to the efficient management of troops. The sound future policy of the American Army, he thought, should be for the better location of these units should lend itself to mobility. These units should be kept in the field in time of peace. This would prevent the enemy from seek misleading diversion which the cities offered.

Mr. Baker said that he had in mind a plan for a continental system of garrisoning the troops within the cities. He said that the Army War College is now at the subject of study, but he offered numerous objections to this plan, which he said was not yet a matter of economy. He predicted that it would be nearly a decade before the Army would be well upon the government for aid in the municipal improvements which would be necessary to meet it. The most. His plan is to locate the camps near enough to the cities to make use of them, but not to bring a part of the cities. Mr. Baker dwelt at length on the unfortunate effects of the location of Camp Devens, and said it is no longer wise to build separate quarters for officers and enlisted men, but that the construction of apartment hotels, with common playgrounds, for the use of officers and men, would be more likely to the views of Army officers who have been compelled to live in temporary structures, and to share quarters with enlisted men.

In each of the nine corps areas he said there will be one division for artillery, one for cavalry, one for special training for artillery, cavalry, etc. These troops would be kept at full peace strength. Provision he said and we ought now to begin a permanent upbuilding of the Army.

"There is a new army as a result of the war," he said. The Army must be built on a permanent basis. The educational opportunities which the army offers are very great. The Army is not a thing to be sneered to a continuance of the army. Mr. Baker grew animated when he spoke in advancing the work of training institutions of the army, without which he believed we would have had a "terrible war." Mr. Baker also assured the secretary that the committee was interested in the welfare of the Army. He said that it was no the occasion to discuss them further, especially as every senator was interested in discussing the committee members on the subject.

The New Army.

A jovial discussion then ensued as to how far the democracy should be allowed to go. Senator Harrison urged that the Army be allowed to do as it pleased in the new army without interfering with the newly democratic ideals. Many of the ideals advanced by either the secretary or the members of the committee who took part in the colloquy as to the length the "philosophy of democracy" should be carried in the future army, but Mr. Baker conceded that discipline imposed its restraints upon the personnel of the army. He thought this philosophy could be better exemplified in a camp which was distinct from the army, as in the case of the new city.

Turning to the building program, he said the plans for the new camps should be devised to make best available the areas of which the division is the unit and he thought it equally important that the needs of the soldier should be considered. He told the committee that the total per-year acreage held by the War Department was 16,947,267.24 acres and the total acquisitions during the year were 349,784.8, thus making a grand total now held by the War Department of 16,947,267.24 acres. Mr. Olney, of the committee, asked if it the intention to retain all of Camp Lee, which is now in the city limits of Petersburg.

Mr. Baker replied that he was referring to his chart said that that camp contained 1,200 acres. Mr. Olney inquired if part of this land might conveniently agricultural purposes, so much needed, but Mr. Baker said that Camp Lee would serve as a fine rifle reservation for all of New England.

Mr. Baker explained his plan for conjoint maneuvers and military operations between the regular and national guard organizations of the respective states within the corps area. Chairman McKenzie said the committee was trying to keep in their military value, and asked why it was that Camp Pike is retained, as it is not a cavalry post. Mr. Baker protested that area, which would necessitate moving the 1,000 troops now at Pike to Arkansas. He thought this would be a mistake. Mr. Baker said that each of these plans had been carefully studied by the officers of the general staff.

Mr. Baker explained that in the tremendous overturn and expense in many of the large camps of the country during the war, the Army had not acted in haste but only after mature deliberation. Chairman McKenzie said that the committee was not seeking to call the officers interested before it, and said that the committee would be glad to refer the entire program to second lieutenant, should feel free to give his views and that any member of the Army or the navy is not merely the military view. Mr. Baker assured the committee that no officer appeared before the committee could feel free to express his views without constraint.

In this connection the following statement by Lieutenant Colonel E. G. Hickman, general staff, before the House appropriations committee is of interest:

Mr. Chairman, before the hearings finally close in connection with the $50,000,000 item under consideration I beg your committee to offer a short quote to the permanent building program to house the Army of the United States under the broad general plan outlined to your committee by the Secretary of War yesterday afternoon, I would like to make a brief statement, as a representative of the general staff, in reference to the necessity for the housing of the Army in the near future especially that confronts the War Department in reference to the permanency of the Army as it now actually exists.

An examination of the detailed statement furnished to members of the committee, a copy of which, sumbrief elaborate statement, will show that it is divided roughly into two broad groups. The first relating to the divisional camps, including with Camp Devens, Mass., and ending with Camp Lewis, Wash., the second group consisting of the other items considered and which may be further grouped under the heading of "Service of the Army" and "Reserve items."

In considering this subject it may be of interest to your committee to know that statistics have been compiled showing the number of officers and men of the regular army, the number of temporary wooden structures finally built, three years ago, at the time of the entry of the United States into the war, and the number now in use. Of these temporary wooden structures there were 1,200 buildings for officers and 1,200 buildings for enlisted men. Of these temporary structures have been protected from the weather by a tin roofing and are now in such condition that they cannot others are gradually failing into decay. An excellent picture of these buildings may be seen in the immediate vicinity of the Washington Monument, and the entire so-called Washington Station was housed during the war. Another picture may be seen in the vicinity of Arlington at the quartermaster corps.

The maintenance of this and similar plants in which the Army now finds itself quartered, it is believed will convince anyone that it is a matter of economy or public funds to further undertake to keep such plants in a habitable condition sufficient to protect officers and men from the elements, keep them in good health, in reasonable morale, and in fighting-efficiency form. I am willing to stake my reputation as an officer of the general staff that the retention of quarters in the Army in temporary quarters over a period of five or six years will cost more in the aggregate than it will to make an expenditure as asked for in this bill over the same length of time. If such appropriations as



Digitized by Google

SUPERIOR QUALITY

has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches it in actual food value or in any of the qualities which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for

PET-RITE

you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.

Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated Milk and from that fact have over 20 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask for Pet Brand and accept no substitute.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.

HIGHLAND, ILL.

here asked for are made, an already valuable property will be still more valuable by reason of the more comfortable permanent construction, good for many years, provided for them.

"From a hasty examination of the tables submitted it may appear that there are a number of places for which such officers' quarters are sought. As a rule, this is at the school centers, where a large number of officers are in attendance, but comparatively few satisfied men are stationed there. In any and all instances where officers' quarters have been asked for and where they are subject to inspection, it is known to the department that the accommodations for the assigned men are such that they will last throughout the fiscal year of 1922.

"Considerable testimony has been introduced giving instances where officers are forced to keep their families in hotels miles away from the place where they are stationed or have them at their stations, as many are doing in hired desperation, living in tents or small shacks without modern or sanitary improvements and where a reasonable degree of privacy is utterly lacking.

"I can deny the fact that living conditions that confront a very large portion of our Army as nothing less than desperate, and will freely subscribe to the grant need of economy in reference to the affairs of government just at this time, but can say frankly, truthfully, and in all sincerity to you that it is my judgment that further delay in providing for the permanent construction for the Army, as provided for in the item under consideration, is not an economical measure in any sense when all things are considered."

AMENDS PROMOTION LIST PROVISION.

Senator McKellar has introduced a bill (S. 4781) striking out the third clause of section 24 (d) of section 24a of the act of June 4, 1920, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Third. Captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts who were on the list on June April 6, 1917, shall be arranged among themselves in their respective grades according to the commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918, and shall be placed at the foot of the list of officers next to be joined."

Also strike out the fourth clause of paragraph (d) of section 24a, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Fourth. Persons to be appointed as captains and lieutenants under the provisions of section 24 hereof, shall be placed in their respective grades according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918, among the officers ranking next to them in grade, and where two or more commissioned service records of officers in the same grade and list are found to be appointed under the provisions of this act shall be arranged in their respective grades according to age."

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

During discussion of the appropriation for maintenance of the District of Columbia militia in the House on January 4 Representative Good expressed regret that Colonel S. H. Ridley, who had erected buildings and grounds, was soon to be relieved of his present duty and added: "I think it is a shame that the Government, because Colonel Ridley, who is trained for the service, has been willing to work and who is able to maintain these parks at a minimum expense, is compelled to leave the work and take some other position in the War Department."

An investigation of the buildings constructed on the reservation by the Government during the war is to be begun by the same committee on reconstruction, of which Senator Kenyon is chairman. The investigation will include the buildings constructed for the War, Navy, and other departments in Washington. The inquiry will be undertaken as soon as the committee has completed its investigation of the army probe.

It would be unlawful for any unauthorized persons to wear the insignia of any organization of war veterans chartered by Congress under a bill introduced by Senator Smoot.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill as reported in the House makes very decided reductions in the civil establishment for next fiscal year. The War Department will lose 2,500 clerks and the Navy 350, among the 12,483 eliminated.

The Navy Department has submitted to Congress deficiency estimates totaling 1114,162,786.

The House military affairs committee has reported out a resolution by Representative Strong (Republican), of Kansas, requesting the War Department not to dismantle Camp Funston, Kan.

SENATE BILLS

4699. Mr. Johnson—To place Albert Hamilton on the retired list of the U. S. Navy.

4732. Mr. Gerry—Granting a permanent relative rank to certain officers of the Coast Guard.

4754. Mr. Penrose—Providing for the bringing to the United States of a body of an unknown American killed on the battlefields of France, and for the burial of the remains with appropriate ceremonies.

4779. Mr. Spencer—For the relief of Philippine Scout officers.

4781. Mr. McKellar—To amend the national defense act.

4782. Mr. Smoot—Making it unlawful for unauthorized persons to wear the insignia of any organization of war veterans chartered by act of Congress.

4786. Mr. Lenroot—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to create in the Coast Guard the rank or grade of chief gunner, electrical.

4791. Mr. Page—Providing that the retirement of officers of the Marine Corps by reason of injuries or disabilities received in battle shall be against the enemy.

4792. Mr. Page—Providing that warrant officers of the Marine Corps shall be commissioned chief warrant officers on the same basis as the same commissioned warrant officers of the Navy.

S. J. Res. 231. Mr. Ball—Authorizing transportation for dependents of Army field clerks and field clerks quartermaster corps, returned to duty to May 18, 1920.

S. J. Res. 236. Mr. New—Directing the Secretary of War to cause enlisting men in the Regular Army of the United States until the number of enlisted men shall not exceed 175,000 men.

HOUSE BILLS.

11480. Mr. Hicks—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to receive land for aviation purposes.

11482. Mr. King—To amend section 24a of the national defense act.

11513. Mr. Slegel—To acquire a site for distant-control radio station in Porto Rico.

H. J. Res. 412. Mr. Kahn—Providing transportation for dependents of Army field clerks and field clerks quartermaster corps, returned to duty to May 18, 1920.

H. J. Res. 434. Mr. Hull—Directing the Secretary of War to cause enlisting men in the Regular Army of the United States until the number of enlisted men shall not exceed 175,000 men.

H. J. Res. 448. Mr. Kahn—Directing the Secretary of War to cause enlisting men in the Regular Army of the United States except in the case of those men who have already served two years to be discharged from the service.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Following is an additional list of new appointments made in the Quartermaster Reserve corps of the Army, showing in each instance date of rank, name and station:

Transportation Service (Motors).

Jan. 1, 1921, Davis, Charles B., Camp Normoyle, Tex.
Jan. 1, 1921, Johnson, Lewis S., Camp Normoyle, Tex.
Jan. 1, 1921, Patry, Patrick, 2d Corps Area.
Jan. 1, 1921, Mitchell, Jesse A., Camp Normoyle, Tex.

Technical Sergeants.

Jan. 1, 1921, Brooks, Benjamin, 5th Corps Area.
Jan. 1, 1921, Cole, Ernest W., 2d Corps Area.
Jan. 1, 1921, Hoffmeister, Edward J., Atlanta, Ga.
Jan. 1, 1921, Jordan, George, 4th Corps Area.
Jan. 1, 1921, Kennedy, Owen, Camp Normoyle, Tex.
Jan. 1, 1921, Lee, Joseph, 4th Corps Area.
Jan. 1, 1921, Myers, Ross (reserve), at sea.
Jan. 1, 1921, Pierce, Lee, R. R. 2, Ala.
Jan. 1, 1921, Presnell, J. T., A. E. F.
Jan. 1, 1921, Wood, Ray, A. E. F.

Staff Sergeants.

Jan. 1, 1921, Casey, Joseph W., F. I. G.
Jan. 1, 1921, Johnson, Lee, Camp Knox, Ky.

Transportation Service (Animal Drawn).

Technical Sergeants.

Dec. 24, 1920, Anacker, August F., 6th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Bolte, Arthur F., 5th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Doseleil, Peter J., 9th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Gordon, Alva, 4th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Johnson, John, 2d Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Kelly, Thomas, 9th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Pippin, James W., 4th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Rose, Lee, 4th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Rowan, James H., 5th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Sheehan, Patrick, 9th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Sidwell, Francis E., 8th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Sullivan, Edward H., 2d Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Sullivan, Edward H., 2d Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Thomas, Henry J., 9th Corps Area.
Dec. 29, 1920, Chaloupka, George A., 5th Corps Area.
Dec. 29, 1920, Wilson, Alfred, 9th Corps Area.

Staff Sergeants.

Dec. 24, 1920, Barnett, Wm. S., 8th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Blenky, James, 9th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Bowers, Ralph, 9th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Earl, Roy W., 8th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Kelly, Thomas F., 9th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Keplinger, James E., 8th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Lee, Joseph, 4th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Nicely, Charles F., 8th Corps Area.
Dec. 24, 1920, Robinson, Henry C., 9th Corps Area.
Dec. 29, 1920, Shumate, Joseph K., 8th Corps Area.

Transportation Service (Water).

Technical Sergeants.

Dec. 3, 1920, Guenther, Wm., Port of New York.
Dec. 6, 1920, Hinkle, Wm. H., Port of San Francisco.
Dec. 11, 1920, Gorman, James J., Port of New York.
Dec. 11, 1920, Hoffman, Wm. H., Port of New York.
Dec. 15, 1920, Sherman, Chas. P., Port of San Francisco.
Dec. 16, 1920, Hall, Wm. H., Port of San Francisco.
Dec. 19, 1920, Ahern, Frank I., A. T. S., Hoboken, N. J.

Supply Sergeants.

Master Sergeants.

Dec. 29, 1920, Wikander, John, 9th Corps Area.
Jan. 1, 1921, Bell, Jas. E., A. E. F.
Jan. 3, 1921, Quinn, J. P., Gen. Supply Depot, Wash. Va.

Technical Sergeants.

Dec. 20, 1920, Alexander, Edward S., 8th Corps Area.
Dec. 29, 1920, Bachanski, Joseph, 5th Corps Area.
Dec. 29, 1920, Hayhurst, George F., 8th Corps Area.
Dec. 29, 1920, Hoffman, Wm. S., 8th Corps Area.
Dec. 29, 1920, Weiss, Edmund, 5th Corps Area.
Dec. 30, 1920, Bell, Wm. H., 9th Corps Area.
Dec. 30, 1920, Blackwell, Wade A., 5th Corps Area.
Dec. 30, 1920, Hall, Wm. H., 9th Corps Area.
Dec. 30, 1920, Theras, Michael, 5th Corps Area.

Staff Sergeants.

Dec. 29, 1920, Brown, Jas. E., 8th Corps Area.
Dec. 29, 1920, Collins, Charlie F., 5th Corps Area.
Dec. 29, 1920, Lofton, Jesse, 9th Corps Area.
Dec. 29, 1920, Menlies, Joseph J., 5th Corps Area.
Dec. 29, 1920, Sullivan, Wm. J., 5th Corps Area.
Dec. 29, 1920, Troyke, Charles G., 5th Corps Area.
Dec. 29, 1920, Wilson, Wm. H., 9th Corps Area.

The Infantry Journal for January contains special articles as follows: Where We Stood; Universal Military Training. Major Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, U. S. Army, What Is a Soldier?, Captain J. M. Scammell, Reserve Corps; A Fool and His Money, William M. Lewis; German War Experiences and Infantry Armament; Student Impression at Infantry School, by a Lieutenant of Infantry; A City Under Bolshevist Rule, Major Robert Davis, Army Reserve Corps; Americanization in the Army, Major Ernest J. Carr, Infantry; Profiting by War Experiences, Major George C. Marshall, General Staff; Two New Formations, Lieut. E. E. Ragler, Field Artillery; Infantry Training, Major General Staff College Course, Colonel Harry A. Smith, Infantry; Native Rank, Major Thomas Marshall Spaulding, C. A. C., and The New Tables of Organization.

Military Manpower

Psychology as Applied to the Training of Men and the Increase of Their Efficiency

By LINCOLN C. ANDREWS

Major DANFORD, Commandant of Cadets, U. S. Military Academy, explains in an introduction that this volume has been prepared by request as the text-book for a new course to be conducted by the Department of Tactics in the Psychology of Command. The value of General Andrews' writing on "Leadership" during the wartime training of officers suggested both the course and the text book.

$2.50. Published by

E. P. DUTTON CO., 681 5th Ave., New York

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and Europeas waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. F. Lyon. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. F. H. Brumby. En route to Balboa. Sand mail in Care Pacific Station, San Francisco, Calif.

MINNESOTA, Capt. D. E. Hasbrouck. Philadelphia to Sea January 12.

Division Four.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.

SOUTH CAROLINA. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MICHIGAN, Capt. R. Z. Johnston. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A Traut, ordered. On southern drill grounds.

FLORIDA, Capt. F. N. Olmstead. In South American waters.

DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. On southern drill grounds.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. On southern drill grounds.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral R. H. Jacob, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. G. C. Day. On southern drill grounds.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. On southern drill grounds.

NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. On southern drill grounds.

ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. On southern drill grounds.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry P. Bryan, Commander.

DOLPHIN (flagship), Capt. John Grady. At Callao, Peru.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. H. Gay. At Havana, Cuba.

TACOMA, Comdr. A. B. Chair Smith. At Callao, Peru.

GALVESTON, Capt. V. A. Kimberly. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

CHARLESTON, Comdr. H. R. Adams. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

DENVER, Capt. A. Kauta. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. At Balboa.

Destroyer Flotilla Three.

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Operative Squadron.

Captain W. Bennett, Commanding.

BLACK HAWK (tender), Lieut. J. B. Lane. New York to sea January 12.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Richardson. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

GRAHAM, Comdr. H. M. Fowell. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

MASON, Comdr. R. Wilson. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Bazer. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

CHOWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

HARNEY, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Berg At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. H. Woodson. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

McDOUGAL, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

HERBERT, Comdr. R. S. Galloway. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

SEARS, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

SWASEY, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Motte. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

Squadron One.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander.

Division Forty-two.

BHARKET. At Charleston, S. C.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. At Charleston, S. C.

TOUCEY. At Charleston, S. C.

ISHERWOOD. At Charleston, S. C.

Digitized by Google

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

THE BRIGHTON
APARTMENT—HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.

By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

CASE. At Charleston, S. C.
LARDNER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM. At Charleston, S. C.
REID, Comdr. W. D. Chaplin. At Charleston, S. C.
WORDEN. At Charleston, S. C.
DALE, Lieut. Comdr. B. P. Tilley, jr., at Charleston, S. C.
FLUSSER. At Charleston, S. C.
CONVERSE. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE. At Charleston, S. C.
DALLAS. At Charleston, S. C.
HOPKINS, LaWARE. Capt. John JONES. Fitting out.

Squadron Two.

Capt. Charles R. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Irwin. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER. Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Constantinople.
CANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Landskrona, Sweden.
FOX, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. At Constantinople.
BROOKS, Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Venice.
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. T. Gregory. At Piraeus.
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Samsuo.

Division Forty.

GILLINGSLEY. At Charleston, S. C.
STUART, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Hase. At Spalato
McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. H. Haines. At Charleston, S. C.
CHILDS, Comdr. I. H. Mayfield. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. K. PAULDING. At Philadelphia, Pa.
KING. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Forty-one.

REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. At Salonika.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. New York to Gibraltar January 3.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Gridley. New York to Gibraltar January 3.
GOFF, LEANDRIDGE. Under construction.
BARRY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Squadron Three.

Division Thirty-seven.

HUNT. At Charleston, S. C.
W. C. WOOD. At Construction.
BAGLEY, Comdr. H. H. Roberts. At Norfolk, Va.
GEORGE E. BADGER, Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. New York to Gibraltar January 3.
HERNDON. At Charleston, S. C.
ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART. At Charleston, S. C.
POPE, FORD, At Philadelphia, Pa.
TRUXTON. Under construction.
PHILADELPHIA, LEARY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HULBERT, CHARLES AUBURN, PRUITT, BRECKINRIDGE. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.
LEONIDAS (tender). At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Four.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN, RINGGOLD. At Portsmouth, N. H.
ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX. En route to Charleston, S. C.
HENEDITH. At Boston navy yard.
KALK, FOOTE, BUSH, COWELL. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, ALLEN, RODGERS, OSMOND INGRAM, BANCROFT. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Five.

Division Eight.

HARDING, Comdr. A. G. Read. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
TAYLOR. At Portsmouth, N. H.
BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, HARADEN, THOMAS, ABBOT. At Charleston, S. C.
CLEMSON. At Norfolk, Va.

Squadron Nine.

Division Twenty.

COLE, ELLIS, HALE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.
DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division One.

PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN, DOWNES. In reserve at Norfolk navy yard.
ALLWIN. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
BALCH, CASHIN. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL. At Charleston, S. C.
ERICSSON, WINSLOW, NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
O'BRIEN. At New York, N. Y.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, CUMMINGS, TUCKER, WAINWRIGHT. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa
PORTER. At Charleston, S. C.
CONYNGHAM. At Boston, Mass.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.
SAMPSON. At New York navy yard.
ROWAN. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
SHAW. En route to Charleston, S. C.

Division Five.

MANLEY, CRAVEN. At Philadelphia, Pa.
CALDWELL, GWIN. At Charleston, S. C.
STOCKTON. At the navy yard, Charleston, S. C.
CONNOR. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. En route to Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLY. At Boston, Mass.
SIGOURNEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Seven.

ISRAEL. At Portsmouth, N. H.
LUCE. At Boston, Mass.
MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
STRIBLING, LANSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. En route to Guantanamo.
SANDPIPER. En route to Guantanamo.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. L. G. Gulliver. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO
At Portsmouth, N. H.
GREBE. Boston to sea, January 4.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. At Portsmouth, N. H.
LARK. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
CHEWINK. At Norfolk, Va.
SWAN. At Plymouth, Mass.
QUAIL. At Norfolk, Va.
MALLARD. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Submarine Detachment.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). At Norfolk, Va.
T-L. At Norfolk, Va.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. Philadelphia to sea January 4.
PROMETHEUS, Comdr. C. Andrews. En route to Havana, Cuba.
RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.), at Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) At Port au Prince, Haiti.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Denemore. At Charleston, S. C.
CULGOA. Comdr. E. P. Evans. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus and Sranco.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic and European waters and except as otherwise noted, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman)

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Battleship Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. R. McLean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Bisamr. At San Francisco, Calif.
ARKANSAS, Capt. H. E. Moses. At San Francisco, Calif.
NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett. At San Francisco, Calif.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. At San Francisco, Calif.

Division Seven.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO, Capt. C. E. Hussey. San Pedro, Calif.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. F. Symington. At San Pedro, Calif.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. H. A. Knox. At San Diego, Calif.
BROOKLYN (flagship of Capt. Pratt). At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Five.

Captain L. M. Nugent, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM, Capt. G. B. Landeberger. At San Diego, Calif.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. H. Murray. At San Diego, Calif.
MACLEISH, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. At San Pedro, Calif.
EDSALL, Comdr. A. H. Rice. En route to San Diego, Calif.
HULBERT, Comdr. L. F. Johnson. At San Pedro, Calif.
McCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Sobelsha. At Cartagena, Colombia.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Heim. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Langworthy. At San Diego, Calif.
BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
BABBITT. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. P. L. Johnston. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY, Comdr. F. N. Rhiand. At Mare Island, Calif.

"Say it with Flowers"
WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS
Always Fresh
Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4378, 4377, 4379, and F. 6484

AMERICAN FACTORS, LTD.
HONOLULU
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK
Sugar Factors, Commission Merchants, Groceries, Dry Goods and Tobacco
ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTORS

(Established 1889)
H. L. RUST
Realtor
Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
All Classes of Properties For Sale
Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.
Desirable apartments and houses for rent.
Insurance in all its branches.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

FULLER. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. Hayne Ellis, Commander.

MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLES. At Bremerton, Wash.
AULICK. At Mare Island, Calif.
GILLIS, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At Bremerton, Wash.
McDERMUT. En route to Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-six.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Olding. At Mare Island, Calif.
THORNTON. At San Diego, Calif.
MORRIS. At San Diego, Calif.
KINGMAN. At San Diego, Calif.
EWERT. At San Diego, Calif.
MEADE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

DENT. At San Diego, Calif.
TALBOT. At Bremerton, Wash.
ROPER. At Bremerton, Wash.
DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Fretless. At San Diego, Calif.
HARRIS, Comdr. H. F. Glover. At Bremerton, Wash.
WATERS, Comdr. J. D. Willson. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Comdr. J. R. Babcock, Commander.
SALEM (flagship). At Mare Island, Calif.
BUFFALO (tender). At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNEDY. At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON, Lieut. C. C. Vickery. At San Diego, Calif.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. At San Diego, Calif.
WILKES. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At Bremerton, Wash.
RENSHAW. At Bremerton, Wash.
O'BANNON. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOGAN. At Bremerton, Wash.
STANSBURY. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOWARD. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
IRENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
McCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. Sears. At San Diego, Calif.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Elk and Hunting Flags
387 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
—MASONIC TEMPLE—

Philippine Government Sole Official Depository
Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted
MANILA, P. I. P. O. Box 1469

PAID UP CAPITAL - - P12,216,210.00
RESERVE FUND - - - " 4,154,478.48

We feel highly honored by the invitation extended by the Army and Navy Register to advertise the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK in its columns.

Allow us to respond to this courtesy by offering our banking service in New York, Shanghai and the Philippines to the United States Army and Navy.

When you take a trip to the Philippines, make this Institution your depository and you will find our banking facilities profitable.

Flotilla Two.
Division Two.

MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. En route to Balboa.
WILLIAMS, CHAPLIN, SCHLEY, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
HAZLEWOOD. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMPERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Laws. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BREESE. At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At San Diego, Calif.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. At San Diego, Calif.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance. At San Diego, Calif.
WOOLSEY, Comdr. B. C. Gearing. At San Diego, Calif.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. At San Diego, Calif.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Eighteen.

PALMER, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY. At San Diego, Calif.
CRANE. At San Francisco, Calif.

Division Thirty.

BALLARD, Lieut. Comdr. P. M. Bates. At San Diego, Calif.
SHERRICK, GREENE, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
EDWARDS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At San Diego, Calif.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Emerson. At San Diego, Calif.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman. At San Diego, Calif.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNEDY, Comdr. G. T. Sweasy. At San Diego, Calif.
PAUL, HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES. En route to Bremerton, Wash
WOODBURY. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE. At San Diego, Calif.
NICHOLAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Kelly. At San Pedro Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Francisco,

Division Forty-four.

SLOAT, Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Palmer. At Mare Island, Calif.
LA VALLETTE, YARBOROUGH. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD, Comdr. C. C. Moses . At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-six

BRUCE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar, ordered. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
PRESTON. At San Pedro, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.

Air Detachment.
Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.

AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. En route to Balboa.

Mine Detachment.
Capt. E. McCauley, Jr., Commander.
Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At San Pedro, Calif.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At San Pedro, Calif.

Squadron Four.
Division Three.

SEAGULL. At Mare island, Calif.
THRUSH. At San Pedro, Calif.
WHIPPOORWILL. Balboa to San Diego.
TANAGER. At San Pedro, Calif.
LAPWING. At San Pedro, Calif.
PELICAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At San Pedro, Calif.
ORIOLE. At Mare Island, Calif.
HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
FINCH. At Mare Island, Calif.
AVOCET. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral J. L. Jayne, Commander.

MINNEAPOLIS. At San Pedro, Calif.
FREDERICK, Capt. W. R. Sexton. At Balboa, C. Z.
VESTAL, Capt. F. J. Horne. At San Pedro, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.) At San Diego, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M. C.) At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. At San Pedro, Calif.
CELTIC. At San Pedro, Calif.
Fuel ships: Orion, Volcan, Neptune, Brutus, Jason, Kanawha and Cyprus.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral H. McL. P. Huse, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Huse), Capt. David W. Todd. At Cherbourg, France.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotton. At Constantinople.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. At Venice.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. C. E. Tarleton. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.
Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. L. F. Dorich. En route to Port Said.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. En route to Port Said.
DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. La Clair. At Aden.
LONG, Comdr. H. Cook. At Aden.
HOWARD, Comdr. C. M. Austin. At Port Said.
ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Corum. At Aden.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Deases. At Batum.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Varna.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. At Constantinople.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. At Constantinople.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. At Constantinople.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. P. Bernard. At Constantinople.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander in Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.
HURON (flagship of Admiral Gleaves), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division One.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Shanghai.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Vladivostok.

Division Two.
Capt. Thomas J. Kearney.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. At Nagasaki, Japan.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Hong-Kong, China.

Division Three

VILLALOBOS. Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. At Hankow, China.
QUIRIGE, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Nanking
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Changsha, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Chefoo, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Shanghai, China.
BITTERN. At Guam.
PAMPANGA. At Wuchow, China.
R. L. BARNES. At Guam.
Auxiliaries—Ajax, Flusilungus, Abarenda, Pompey, Cahawba, Sara Thornton, Mobinar and Wompatuck.

Mine Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. At Hongkong, China.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. At Cavite, P. I.

Destroyer Division.

PANTHER (tender). Comdr. C. E. Wood. At Cavite, P. I.
GREER, LEA, TARBELL, YARNALL, At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT, UPSHUR. At Olongapo, P. I.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. At Port Arthur, Texas.
ASTORIA. At Boston, Mass.
ALAMEDA. En route to European waters
BATH. At Mare Island, Calif.
BEAUFORT. In West Indian waters.
CAESAR. At Norfolk, Va.
CAPE ANN. At Boston, Mass.
CHARITON, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MANITOU. En route to Constantinople.
MIMO. En route to San Francisco, Calif.
NEWPORT. At Guam.
PENSACOLA. At Olongapo, P. I.
GULFPORT. At Hampton Roads, Va.
HANCOCK. Capt. J. J. Conch. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
HENDERSON, Capt. Wm. R. White. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HOUSTON. At Bremerton, Wash
NECHES. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
PATUXENT. At Bremerton, Wash.
PERO, Comdr. J. R. Graham. At Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUINCY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
RAMAPO. At New York, N. Y.
RAPIDO. At Norfolk, Va.
SATURN. At Mare Island, Calif.
TRINITY. En route to China.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Annapolis, Md
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At Galveston, Tex.
YAKONA, Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Sampson. At New York, N. Y.

FEW WEST POINT HOCKEY GAMES.

The Army's hockey schedule for this winter season was announced this week. The program is a restricted one, only four contests having been arranged as follows: January 28, Springfield College; February 5, University of Pennsylvania; February 19, Williams College; February 26, Hamilton College.

Digitized by Google

THE ARMY.

Adjutant General's Department—Maj. Gen. P. C. Harris, Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. Alvan C. Gillem from duties at Presidio of Monterey, Calif., to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty as adjutant 4th Division.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

Maj. Malcolm A. Coles, honorably discharged.

Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps.

Appointment of Avery F. Cushman as lieutenant colonel, Judge advocate general's reserve corps, from January 1 is announced; report to Judge advocate general, Washington, for duty.

Appointment of Augustus R. Brindley as lieutenant colonel, Judge advocate general's reserve corps, from January 1 is announced; report to Judge advocate general Department claims board.

Appointment of Richard R. Farr as major, Judge advocate general's reserve corps, from January 1 is announced; to Judge Advocate General Department claims board.

Appointment of Charles M. Marvin, Clifford V. Asbell as majors, Judge advocate general's reserve corps, from January 1, 1921, is announced; to office of Judge advocate, maritime affairs, New York City, for duty.

Appointment of Robert C. Kerr, jr., as captain, Judge advocate general's reserve corps, from December 23 is announced; to duty New York City, office of Judge advocate, maritime affairs.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. William G. Ball, 1st Lieut. George D. Gamble to New York City and sail January 15 for Paris, France, and report to chief American graves registration service for duty.

Capt. Lewis C. Baird from duties at Jeffersonville, Ind., to New York City and sail January 15 for Panama Canal Department for duty.

Capt. Hubert A. Becker from duties at Norfolk, Va., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty.

Capt. Hans A. Andersen transferred from station hospital, West Point, N. Y., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Charles F. Burkhardt from duty in office of quartermaster general to Philadelphia general supply depot for duty.

Capt. Walter Board from duty at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

2d Lieut. James P. Hankins from duty at Bonifacio Hensley, Justice W. Martin to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty.

Capt. Carl L. Barnau, 1st Lieut. Fred W. Fallin to San Francisco and sheal February 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Levin A. Bowland from duty at Camp Holabird, Md., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report to commanding general Philadelphia general supply depot for duty.

1st Lieut. Morita A. R. Loih from duty at headquarters 4th Corps Area to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty.

2d Lieut. James P. Hankins from duty at San Antonio, Tex., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

2d Lieut. Orval H. Bellamy from duties at Camp Boyd, Tex., to San Francisco and about February 4 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Maj. William D. Hallett, Capts. Allen Greeley, Warren S. Reeves proceed home and relieved from active duty.

Appointment of Harry B. Williams as major, quartermaster reserve corps, from December 23, 1920 is announced; report to quartermaster general, Washington, for duty.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Lieut. Col. Richard K. Cravens from duty as finance officer 7th Corps Area to San Francisco and about February 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Finance Reserve Corps.

Capt. James R. McLaughlin, jr., proceed home and relieved from active duty.

Appointment of Philip O. Thompson as first lieutenant, finance reserve corps, from January 1, is announced; to active duty at Washington with head credits board.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. Frank C. Baker at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in addition to other duties, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at North Pacific Dental College, Portland, Ore.

Maj. John P. Harris at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Maj. Henry C. Osborn, jr., from instructor at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Capt. George C. H. Franklin from duty at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, and report to commanding general 9th Corps Area for assignment to duty and station.

Maj. Roy W. Bryan detailed to take course of instruction at Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn., for six weeks and return to his station, Camp Grant, Ill.

Capt. Alan C. Kimball from duty in office of surgeon general in Baltimore, for purposes of taking course of special instruction in the relief station, school of hygiene and public health, Johns Hopkins University, for a period not to exceed three months.

Capt. William J. Roberts honorably discharged.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Capt. James C. Holdsworth to active duty at Camp Holabird, Md.

Appointment of Harry W. Rollings as captain, medical reserve corps, from January 1 is announced; to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Appointment of James L. Hamsher as first lieutenant, medical reserve corps, from January 1, 1921, is announced; to active duty at Mitchel Field, N. Y.

Dental Corps.

Maj. William D. White from duty at Alcatraz Island, Calif., to Fort McDowell, Calif., for duty.

Capt. David I. Edwards from duties at Fort McDowell, Calif., and about February 4 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Clarence R. Benney from duties at Fort Rosecrans, Calif., to 9th Corps Area for duty.

1st Lieut. William J. Allen from duty at Boston to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty.

1st Lieut. Adrian C. Rogan accepted to take effect upon arrival in United States.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Capt. Robert L. Strickland to active duty at Camp Dix, N. J.

1st Lieut. Claude D. Holder to active duty at Camp Pike, Ark.

Veterinary Corps.

1st Lieut. William H. Dean from duties at Camp Lewis, Wash., to Camp Stanley, Tex., for duty as camp veterinarian, relieving Capt. Joseph E. Hodge, who will proceed to Camp Travis, Tex., 2d Division, for duty.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Capt. Earl Kropf to active duty at Camp Pike, Ark.

1st Lieut. Lewis A. Graham to active duty at Camp Lee, Va.

1st Lieutenant William H. Boyd, John J. Keenan, George Smith, jr., to active duty in 8th Corps Area.

Medical Administrative Corps.

1st Lieut. Harold B. Walker from duties at Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Col. William B. Ladue from duties at Philadelphia to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty with 1st Division.

Lieut. Col. Elliott J. Dent from duties at New Orleans to San Francisco and about February 5 to Philippine Department for duty as department engineer officer and other duties.

Maj. James J. Loving from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty as 9th Corps Area engineer officer.

Maj. Leon E. Lyon from duties at Norfolk, Va., to Philadelphia, Pa., station for duty.

Maj. William A. Johnson from duties at Montgomery, Ala., to San Francisco and about February 4 to Hawaiian Department for duty as assistant to department engineer officer and other duties.

Capt. Robert A. Radford from duties at Camp Bragg, N. C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty as engineers for duty in h s office

Capt. Edwin L. Hill honorably discharged.

Capt. Alexander P. Ackerman, 1st Lieuts. Gordon C. D'Arcy, Harry C. Holland, Jr., Edwin B. Godfrey, Minn., to New York City and about January 13 to Panama Canal Department for duty as district engineers.

Capt. Harry O. Tuttle, Robert A. Radford, 1st Lieuts. John N. Harman, Frederick W. Deck, Chester C. Hough to New York City and about January 15 to Panama.

1st Lieut. Stewart L. Raymond from duties at Boston to New York City and about January 15 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. Bernard E. Bilyeu transferred from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Keck from treatment at post hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga., to Walter Reed, D. C., for duty as assistant division ordnance officer.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Lieut. Col. Isaac Weil proceed home and relieved from active duty.

Appointment of Lina W. Searles as major, ordnance reserve corps from January 1 is announced; to active duty with War Department claims board.

JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

For the Army—
Cabardine, Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Serges, Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Rain Coats, Arctics, Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Arcosia, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service
—Everything Regulation—

BRANCHES:
Washington, Atlantic City, Annapolis

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented
Made in U. S. A.
"Known throughout the Service"
Regulation for Officers in the Field
Smart—Serviceable—Efficient
Olive-Drab, Marine, Cadet-Gray
Men's A over Shin, Light & Heavy Weight
Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dealers or Write
Dept. R
Lockhart Leg Wrap Co.
Utica, N. Y.
Sold to the Govt., Military Schools and Organizations

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
Non-corrosive in Salt Water. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Valve Faces, Plates, Rudder, Caster Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches. Propeller Posts, Pump Rods and Motor Boat Shafting finished true, smooth and straight. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests, descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL
HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Rooms Rate by Best Accommodation

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Navy officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited.
Rigga National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $2,000,000

THE CANE AS A WEAPON
By A. C. CUNNINGHAM
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.
FOR SALE BY
Army & Navy Register
Six per copy

PATENTS C. PARKER
Formerly Member Board
Exam. U. S. Pat. Off.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made in determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.
McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cordon & Dilworth
REAL
ORANGE MARMALADE

Appointment of Charles F. Bixler as captain, ordnance reserve corps, from January 1 is announced; to active duty and report to chief of ordnance, Washington, for duty.

Appointment of Edward H. Cahill as captain, ordnance reserve corps, from January 1, 1921, is announced; to active duty with War Department claims board.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

Maj. Benjamin A. Bruckenbury from duty in office of chief, chemical warfare service, Washington, to Edgewood, Md., Arsenal for duty.

Chemical Warfare Reserve Corps.

Appointment of Charles C. Coombs as major, chemical warfare service reserve, from January 1 is announced; to active duty and report to chief, chemical warfare service, Washington, for duty.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

1st Lieut. James W. Anderson to Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., for duty.

1st Lieut. Louie Cassler from Camp Lewis, Wash., to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for observation and treatment.

Signal Reserve Corps.

1st Lieut. John H. Matter retained from active duty.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Griffin from duty at Fort Crockett, Tex., to Fort Sill, Okla., for instruction at air service observation school.

2d Lieut. Myron R. Wood from duty at headquarters 8th Corps Area to aviation general supply depot, San Antonio, Tex., for duty.

2d Lieut. Ralph L. Kirkpatrick from Chapman Field, Miami, Fla., to Montgomery, Ala., aviation repair depot for duty.

2d Lieut. William T. Agee from Post Field, Okla., to Chapman Field, Miami, Fla., for duty with balloon command.

2d Lieut. Odas Moon from duties at Marfa, Tex., to New York City and on first available transport to Panama Canal Department for duty at France Field.

2d Lieut. Rosenham Hoam to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty with air service troops.

2d Lieut. John E. Upston from duty at Taylor Field, Ala., to aviation repair depot, Montgomery, Ala., for duty.

2d Lieut. Charles McK. Robinson to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 5th Corps Area for duty as assistant to air officer.

2d Lieut. Raymond J. Brandi from Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Kelly Field, Tex., for duty and advanced training in pursuit work.

2d Lieut. Harry D. Woodward from Rolling Field, D. C., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and training.

Appointment of Chester F. Bixler as captain, ordnance reserve corps, from January 1 is announced; to active duty and report to chief of ordnance, Washington, for duty.

Appointment of Edward H. Cahill as captain, ordnance reserve corps, from January 1, 1921, is announced; to active duty with War Department claims board.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

Maj. Benjamin A. Bruckenbury from duty in office of chief, chemical warfare service, Washington, to Edgewood, Md., Arsenal for duty.

Chemical Warfare Reserve Corps.

Appointment of Charles C. Coombs as major, chemical warfare service reserve, from January 1 is announced; to active duty and report to chief, chemical warfare service, Washington, for duty.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

1st Lieut. James W. Anderson to Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., for duty.

1st Lieut. Louie Cassler from Camp Lewis, Wash., to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for observation and treatment.

Signal Reserve Corps.

1st Lieut. John H. Matter retained from active duty.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Griffin from duty at Fort Crockett, Tex., to Fort Sill, Okla., for instruction at air service observation school.

2d Lieut. Myron R. Wood from duty at headquarters 8th Corps Area to aviation general supply depot, San Antonio, Tex., for duty.

2d Lieut. Ralph L. Kirkpatrick from Chapman Field, Miami, Fla., to Montgomery, Ala., aviation repair depot for duty.

2d Lieut. William T. Agee from Post Field, Okla., to Chapman Field, Miami, Fla., for duty with balloon command.

2d Lieut. Odas Moon from duties at Marfa, Tex., to New York City and on first available transport to Panama Canal Department for duty at France Field.

2d Lieut. Rosenham Hoam to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty with air service troops.

2d Lieut. John E. Upston from duty at Taylor Field, Ala., to aviation repair depot, Montgomery, Ala., for duty.

2d Lieut. Charles McK. Robinson to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 5th Corps Area for duty as assistant to air officer.

2d Lieut. Raymond J. Brandi from Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Kelly Field, Tex., for duty and advanced training in pursuit work.

2d Lieut. Harry D. Woodward from Rolling Field, D. C., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and training.

Often when a man says he is misunderstood it means he has been found out.—Boston Transcript.

DRAWING THE LINE ON LOVE.

I'd steal the Koh-i-noor, love,
To bind your necklace rare;
I'd steal the sultan's gold, love,
And twine it in your hair.

To rescue you I'd gayly brave, love,
I'd ditch the morning star;
But darned if I agree, love,
To let you drive my car.

—Richard B. Bennett in "Motor-Life."

"Leonidas!" exclaimed Mrs. Meekton, "are you sure that it was reading an essay on politics aloud to you?"

"Yes, my dear."

"But you went to sleep."

"Why not? I had heard every doubt so thoroughly and solved every problem so completely that I saw no further reason for retaining personal consciousness."—Washington Star.

Mistress—Norah, I rung for you four times before I didn't come. I'm getting tired of it.

Maid—Oi am an' is; that's why I've come.—Boston Transcript.

Digitized by Google

2d Lieut. James R. Duggan honorably discharged.
Resignations by 2d Lieuts. William A. Garvey, Francis V. Yates accepted.
The following at Langley Field, Va., are assigned to schools and duties at that field as indicated:
Field officers' school—School staff—Maj. Thomas De W. Milling, Davenport Johnson, Joseph T. McNarney, Chas. Gerald E. Brown, Harry C. Drayton, Clarence H. Reynolds, 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Bagby, 2d Lieut. Jacob M. Woodruff.
Students—Majs. Leo A. Walton, Thomas J. Hanley, Jr., Chas. Lesh, Knight, 1st Lieuts. Thomas W. Hitchburn, Arther E. Easterbrook, Walter R. Lawson.
School of the line—Majs. Frank Lahm, Charles D. Donnell, 2d Lieuts. James F. Hodges, Jasper K. McClellan.
Students—2d Lieuts. Edwin B. Robsten, William L. Boyd, Sydney L. Huffaker, Jr., Fort Leavenworth, Kans., disciplinary barracks for duty.
Chanlain Peyton R. Harris to Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., 4th Infantry for duty.
Chaplain Samuel C. Smith from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.
Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook assigned to 1st Cavalry.
Col. Kirby Walker, Lieut. Col. Charles A. Romeyn to Fort Hoyle, Md., cavalry school for duty.
Maj. Edward J. Dwan from duties at Marfa, Tex., and ordered to report about January 15 to Leavenworth for tactics at Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn.
Maj. Arthur D. Newman from duties at Camp Pike, Ark., to Washington and report to chief of cavalry for duty in his office.
Maj. Henry McC. Pendleton assigned to 4th Cavalry and to Fort Brown, Tex., for duty.
Capt. William M. Hammer report to retiring board at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for examination.
1st Lieut. Alfonso F. Zerbee from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and assigned to 1st Cavalry and to Fort Sutterhope, Ga., for duty.
1st Lieut. Harold E. Eastwood from duties at Fort Worden, Wash., assigned to 17th Cavalry, to San Francisco and ordered January 15 to Leavenworth for treatment for duty.
1st Lieut. Phillip C. Clayton assigned to 1st Cavalry and to Douglas, Ariz., for duty.
1st Lieut. David B. Gilkeson, 14th Cavalry, is transferred to 14th Cavalry, and will join regiment at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
1st Lieut. William P. Medlar from Marfa, Tex., to base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for observation and treatment.
Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.
Maj. Bert H. Hochwalt (promoted subject to examination), having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duty with the line of field artillery by reason of disability incident to the service, on account of gunshot wound received in action, his retirement from active service as major is announced, proceed home.
Maj. Louis T. Byrne from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., is attached to 2d Infantry and on completion of leave to duty with the regiment.
Maj. Fred D. Chamberlain on duty with 17th Field Artillery, is assigned to that regiment.
Maj. Will Andrus relieved of recruiting duty in office of adjutant general and from detail on general recruiting service.
Maj. Avery J. French to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty.
Maj. Herbert S. Clarkson, Camp Benning, Ga., Hollandale, now on duty with 12th Field Artillery, is assigned to that regiment.
Capt. Arthur L. Dasher assigned to 1st Battalion, 2d Field Artillery, Camp Benning, Ga.
1st Lieut. Richard E. Taylor, 8th Field Artillery, is transferred at his own request to 19th Field Artillery and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.
1st Lieut. Leonard H. Fenner assigned to 7th Field Artillery and to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty.
1st Lieut. Alfred N. Croff, jr., 8th Field Artillery, is transferred at his own request to 15th Field Artillery and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.
2d Lieut. Hugh M. McCaffrey honorably discharged.
Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.
Col. Alfred M. Hunter from duties in coast defenses of Cristobal to Fort Philip K. Sheridan, near Chicago, Ill., for duty.
Col. Thomas W. Darrah from duty in office of chief of coast artillery to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.
Lieut. Col. Frank W. Rockwell from duties at Fort L. to United States on transport leaving after March 1 and on completion of leave of absence to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.
Lieut. Col. Claude E. Brigham to Washington and report to chief of chemical warfare service for duty in his office.
Lieut. Col. William B. Homer from detail in inspector general's department.
Maj. Holton P. W. Kranz to temporary duty at Fort Rhoades, Ill., to Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty as commanding officer of rabbinsky general hospital.
Maj. James B. Gillespie from duties in Panama Canal Zone to Netsen, N. J., Raritan Arsenal, for duty.
Maj. Simon W. Sperry from duties at Fort Amador, Canal Zone, assigned to coast defenses of Portland, Fort William H. Seward, United States on first available transport after March 1.
Maj. Allen R. Edwards from duties at New York City, detailed for general recruiting service and to Fort Sheridan, Ill., 6th Corps Area, as assistant to adjutant for duty in connection with recruiting.
Maj. James W. Lyon from duties at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty.
Capt. Harry H. Behren from assignment to coast defenses of Cristobal, Canal Zone, assigned to 30th Artillery Brigade, C. A. C., Camp Eustis, Va., and to United States on the first available transport.
Capt. Ira A. Crump from assignment to coast defenses of Balboa, Canal Zone, assigned to 30th Artillery Brigade, C. A. C., Camp Eustis, Va., and to United States on first available transport after February 1.
Capt. Hugh Mercer from duties at Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, assigned to 30th Artillery Brigade, C. A. C., Camp Eustis, Va., and to United States on first available transport after April 1.
Capt. Harold R. Jackson from duties at Fort Amador, Canal Zone, assigned to 30th Artillery Brigade, C. A. C., Camp Eustis, Va., and to United States on first available transport after April 1.
Capt. Vernon W. Hall from duty at headquarters Canal Zone, to 30th Artillery Brigade, C. A. C.
Capt. James C. Iindell from duty in office of adjutant general to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty.
Capt. Moses Goodman relieved from detail in air service.
Chpln. Edgar H. Underwood, Guy M. Drewry from assignment to coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, assigned to 30th Artillery Brigade, C. A. C., Camp Eustis, Va., and to United States on first available transport after February 1.
Capt. Jesse F. Bone, Charles W. Bundy, 1st Lieut. Byron L. Goodfellow from assignment to coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bays and will return to United States on first available transport after February 1 and report at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.
1st Lieut. Ralph C. Mackall from duties, Fort Rosecrans, Calif.
1st Lieut. Herbert P. E. Bultman from assignment to coast defenses of Cristobal, Canal Zone, assigned to 30th Artillery Brigade, C. A. C., Camp Eustis, Va., and to United States on first available transport after April 1.
1st Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel from assignment to coast defenses of Cristobal, Canal Zone, assigned to coast defenses of Galveston, Fort Crockett, Tex., and to United States on first available transport after March 1.
1st Lieut. Sherwood H. Taber from assignment to coast defenses of Cristobal, Canal Zone, assigned to coast defenses of Galveston, Fort Crockett, Tex., and to United States on first available transport after March 1.
1st Lieut. Donald B. Hilton at Fort Flagler, Wash., to attend Army War College and on completion of leave to duty with the regiment.
1st Lieut. Charles W. Sachs from assignment to coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, assigned to coast defenses of San Francisco and to United States on first available transport after March 1.
1st Lieut. Ralph C. Smith from assignment to coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, assigned to coast defenses of San Francisco and to United States on first available transport after March 1.
1st Lieut. Allan F. Bruner from assignment to coast defenses of Cristobal, Canal Zone, assigned to coast defenses of Charleston, Fort Moultrie, S. C., and to United States on first available transport after March 1.
1st Lieut. Stanley B. Mickelsen from assignment with coast defenses of Balboa, Canal Zone, assigned to coast defenses of Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Wash., and to United States on first available transport.
1st Lieut. Arthur L. Bump from duties at Fort Amador, Canal Zone, assigned to coast defenses of San Diego, Fort Rosecrans, Calif., and to United States on first available transport after April 1.
1st Lieut. Delbert E. Brown from assignment to coast defense of Balboa, Canal Zone, will proceed on first available transport to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., United States and to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty.
1st Lieut. Herbert C. Harmon from assignment to Panama Coast Artillery District to United States on first available transport after March 1 to coast defenses of San Francisco for duty.
1st Lieut. Addison H. Reed from duties at Fort Amador, Canal Zone, assigned to coast defenses of Boston, Fort Strong, Hamilton, N. Y., and to United States on first available transport after May 1.
1st Lieut. Evelyn C. Gerry from duties at Fort De Lesseps, Canal Zone, assigned to mine planter "General William H. Gordon" for duty; 1st Lieut. Ralph C. to the United States on first available transport after April 1.
1st Lieut. Arthur Bethurum from duty in coast defenses of Portsmouth, N. H., to Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty.
1st Lieuts. Geoffrey M. O'Connell, Henry D. Cassard from assignment to coast defenses of Balboa, Canal Zone, assigned to coast defenses of southern New York, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and to United States on first available transport.
1st Lieut. Edwin C. Ross from coast defenses in Hawaiian Department to United States and to commanding officer of the coast artillery detachment at Fort Stevens, Oreg.
Richard W. Coward of Savannah, Fort Screven, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Reamer W. Argo, of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.

The following from assignment to coast defenses of Hawaiian Department to United States on first available transport after February 1 and on coast defenses indicated for duty: Maj. Charles H. Chase of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Kehm of Chesapeake Bay, Fort Monroe, Va.
The following from assignment to coast defenses in Hawaiian Department to United States on first available transport after March 1 and report at stations indicated for duty:
Capt. Albert A. Allen to the 36th Artillery Brigade, C. A. C., Camp Eustis, Va.; 1st Lieuts. James M. Crisp, Willard W. Scott to the coast defenses of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.
Col. George D. Arrowsmith assigned to 26th Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty and on leave.
Col. George S. Goodale assigned to 29th Infantry and to Camp Gaillard, Panama, and join regiment.
Lieut. Col. Clement A. Trott, 54th Infantry, from resignation of temporary rank as major General, U. S. A., Washington and report to chief of infantry for duty in his office.
Lieut. Col. Shelby C. Lesaure to Honolulu, Hawaii, and assigned to 1st Infantry for duty.
Lieut. Col. James M. Petty from assignment to 47th Infantry, assigned to 31st Infantry and to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty.
Lieut. Col. Percy D. Mitchell from Camp Funston, Kans., detailed to adjutant general's department and assigned to 24th Infantry for duty.
The following now attached to 4th Infantry are assigned to that regiment: Lieut. Col. Allen H. Dorey, Majs. Charles S. Caffery, Arthur C. Evans, Robert B. Leech, 1st Lieuts. Frank C. Sumrall, Lewis Hitchcock, Babbitt, Donald M. Bartow, Henry W. Bonntrieger, Walter R. Dooley, Jr., Ralph D. Buntin, Thomas E. Campbell, Walter C. Clausen, Moses F. Cowley, Casper L. Cummings, Jr., Dunlop Wilkins, Jr., Edward James E. Jeffers, Thomas G. Jenkins, James M. Morris, William H. Smith, Harold R. Stark, Edward A. Whitesell, 2d Lieuts. Augustine D. Sanders, Edmond B. Hazard, Norman H. Hall.
Maj. Joseph T. Clement, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, on account of gunshot wound received in action, his retirement from active service is announced, proceed home.
Maj. Donald B. Sanger from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Camp Merritt, N. J., for duty.
Maj. Jaime Nadal, infantry, from duty with 65th Infantry, assigned to 21st Infantry and to United States and join the regiment.
Maj. Ira C. Welborn assigned to 38th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.
Maj. Cedric W. Crosby, infantry, at headquarters 6th Corps Area, is transferred to 52d Infantry.
Maj. Alfred M. Kimball from assignment and duties with 23d Infantry to West Point, N. Y., Military Academy for duty as assistant to quartermaster.
Maj. John D. Easton, now on duty with 25th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.
Maj. Lloyd B. Bannett is assigned to 38th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.
Maj. Floyd C. Hecox, 37th Infantry, is transferred to 15th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.
Maj. Alden W. Ryder from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to West Point, N. Y., Military Academy for duty.
Maj. Alfred Kinkead from assignment to detail in the service.
Majs. Eduardo Iriarte, Serafin M. Monteiseos, Arturo Moreno, Capts. Manuel B. Navas, Modesto E. Rodriguez, Hiram Cuebas, 1st Lieut. Antonio Arias, now attached to 65th Infantry, are assigned to that regiment.
Capt. William A. McAdam is assigned to 5th Infantry, will proceed to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.
Capt. Charles L. Morsh, now at Camp Funston, Kans., is assigned to 24th Infantry and will join the regiment.
Capt. Walter A. Paehkoski, 19th Infantry, is transferred to the 55th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.
Capt. Seeley B. Pahey, at Camp Dix, N. J., is assigned to 19th Infantry.
Capt. Theron G. Methven from recruiting duty in office of adjutant general, relieved from detail to commanding officer Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty in connection with recruiting.
Capt. Eugene E. Barton from recruiting duty in office of adjutant general to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty in recruiting publicity bureau.
1st Lieut. Frank R. Heuschkink, now attached to 49th Infantry, is assigned to 1st Infantry; to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with the regiment.
1st Lieut. Wilbur H. Vinson to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty as range officer on staff of Brig. Gen. Herman H. Sage.
1st Lieut. Frank E. Barber at Camp Travis, Tex., will report to Brig. Gen. Hanana E. Ely for duty as aide-de-camp.
1st Lieut. Joseph L. Bachna from duty at Atlanta, Ga., to officers' reserve corps, Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty.
1st Lieut. Arthur F. Doran assigned to 13th Infantry and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with the regiment.
1st Lieut. Sterling C. Robertson assigned to 20th Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.
1st Lieut. Ralph E. Hartley to Havana Proving Ground, for duty.
1st Lieut. Lyle C. Gibbons from recruiting duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with recruiting.
1st Lieut. Walter B. Parlee, 24th Infantry, is relieved from assignment to that regiment; will report to Brig. Gen. Hanana E. Ely.
1st Lieut. Edward F. Earle from recruiting duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty with recruiting.

The Antiseptic of Many Uses
Protection against infection of cuts and wounds, care of teeth, mouth wash, gargle, cleansing the scalp, lotion after shaving, personal hygiene.
To protect bottle from breakage remove top only of corrugated wrapper.
Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

ANDREW ALEXANDER
Correct boots and shoes for active service. New types stocked as soon as approved. Accounts opened and goods shipped to officers in any part of the world.
Correspondence invited
Sixth Avenue Cor. 19th St. New York 548 Fifth Ave. Above 45th St.

The Fleet Review
THE JOURNAL OF THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY
Contains all Congressional news of interest to the enlisted forces, and the doings—social and athletic—of the ships at home and abroad.

ESTABLISHED 1868

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Academies, Police and Fire Departments

Makers of the LILLEY CAPS
Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Coin Silver

Correspondence Requested
THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

1st Lieut. Wilbur H. Vinson assigned to 20th Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Charles F. Craig, 2d Lieut. Robert M. McCurdy, now attached to 52d Infantry, are assigned to that regiment.

2d Lieut. Reuben E. Jenkins, 1d Machine Gun Battalion, is transferred to 35th Infantry, Camp Dix, N. J.

2d Lieut. Daniel W. Chapman honorably discharged.

Resignations by 1st Lieut. Edwin W. Thorn, 3d Lieut. Osborne C. Wood accepted.

The following, now attached to regiments indicated after their names, are assigned to duty as follows: Capt. Charles P. Rivers, 53d Infantry; Capt. Sevier M. Tupper, 52d Infantry; 1st Lieut. Lake D. Russell, 52d Infantry; Adam Richmond, 53d Infantry; Whitfield P. Shepard, 54th Infantry.

The following of the 45th Infantry are transferred to regiments indicated, to take effect February 1, and will proceed on the first available transport to United States and join the regiments to which transferred: 1st Lieut. Col. John M. Field, 41st Infantry; Maj. Henry C. Reason, 11th Infantry; Maj. Felix Emmanuelli, 30th Infantry; Maj. Pedro A. Hernandez, 40th Infantry; Capt. Sidney Vivian Hinz, 16th Infantry; Capt. Alexis Lejeal, 30th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Lula F. Cianchini, 20th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Virginia C. Dale, 20th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Mario Cordero, 20th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Timoteo Sapia, 20th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Jose Nevarez, 1st Infantry.

The following transferred from regiments indicated to 45th Infantry, to take effect February 1, to New York City, and will proceed to Camp Mills, Garden City: Capts. James E. Mahon, 2d Infantry; Emil C. Leard, 34th Infantry; Edward Hill, 16th Infantry; Hiram Tompkins Campbell, 11th Infantry; John Hamilton Taylor, 16th Infantry; Charles Stanley, 24th Infantry; Daniel Appleton Frost, Coast Artillery Corps; Alexander M. Weyand, 24th Infantry; John E. Copeland, 24th Infantry; Philip R. Worcester, 11th Infantry; Claude Jesse O. Green, 2d Infantry; Hugh Sebastian Johnson, 24th Infantry.

The following, now attached to 8th Infantry, are assigned to that regiment: 1st Lieut. Wilbur H. Hall, Maj. Raymond G. Barton, Francis B. Mallon, William A. McCulloch, Richard T. Taylor, Capts. Alfred W. Bjer, Frederick S. Doll, William Honea, Frank E. Lamphone, Augustus D. Worrell, Oscar M. Stevens, William M. Stewart, 1st Lieuts. Clark M. Avery, Hugh D. Adair, Walter C. Armstrong, George B. North, Jacob E. Bechtold, Virgil Bell, Esmon J. Bond, Irine L. Browne, Ted H. Cawthon, Maxwell L. Chamberlain, Elton T. Cobb, James G. Cooper, Lois C. Dill, Robert T. Foster, Richard B. Gay, Francis J. Gillespie, Marcel A. Gillis, Joseph M. Glasgow, Howard J. Gorman, Walter H. Graham, Kenneth B. Hall, William G. Hilliard, Jr., John A. Rodgers, Martin L. Howard, Bernard C. Harless, Neal C. Johnson, Hamilton Johnston, Ernest A. Kindervater, Joseph C. Kovarik, Emil Krause, Harold H. McClure, Walter A. Mack, Paul B. Malone, Jr., William D. Mallin, Lawrence W. Marshall, John W. Middleton, Walter J. Muller, John L. Pierce, Vance L. Richmond, Roy T. Rouse, Roy L. Schuyler, John B. Sherman, Thomas S. Steel, Louis S. Stickney, John H. Stokes, Jr., Henry O. Swindler, Truman C. Thorson, Richard B. Wheeler, Henry K. White, George McK. Williamson, Jr., Hoel M. Wilson, Jr., John H. Wise, George T. Wyche, Wesley C. Dever, 2d Lieuts. Joseph A. DuBois, Charles W. Hanna.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Maj. J. Moss Ives proced home and relieved from active duty.

Retired Officers.

Lieut. Col. Walker M. Pringle, from duty in office of adjutant general to St. Louis, Mo., recruiting office for duty.

Maj. Edward T. Winston placed on active military duty, detailed for general recruiting service and report to inspector-instructor 3d region, general recruiting service, Atlanta, Ga., for duty.

Maj. Herbert C. Fooks detail on active duty in office of Judge advocate general is extended until June 30, 1921.

Majs. Raymond G. Payne, Thomas E. Calbre, Capt. George Pulsifer, jr., relieved from active duty and proceed home.

Capt. James C. Gunn from duties at Benicia Arsenal, Calif., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, University of Seattle, Wash.

Capt. John W. Stephens from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Atlanta, Ga., recruiting office for duty.

Capt. George Pulsifer, jr., placed on active military duty, detailed for general recruiting service and to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty.

RELIEF OF THE RETIRED LIST.

Hamilton, N. Y., December 20, 1920.
(To the Editor.)

SIR: I have just been reading the excellent editorial in the last number of the Register regarding the necessity of relief for the retired officers of the Army and Navy, and I am led to ask whether the cost of including them in legislation has ever been figured out for the House naval committee? Taking the actual figures as given in the Register last year for the additional cost of including the admirals, commodores and generals and the retired list in the bill that finally passed the House, these figures are undoubtedly correct, it would have been an extra expense to the taxpayers of just about one-third of 1 cent per year for each person in the country. The leader of the Republicans in the House, if the newspaper reports were correct, made strenuous efforts against this inclusion, on account of the necessity of economy, and he was successful in saying that that same leader made an urgent speech to the effect that the "Republicans should all stand together in favor of the new tariff bill," which, if true, as then calculated, would have cost the country about $25 each for every family in the land, or about $500 times as much. Even the new bill, as now calculated at reduced figures, would cost about $15 per family—dare against one-third of 1 cent! Is this consistency or justice to those who have given their entire lives to the service of the Army and Navy and to the United States afford one-third of 1 cent per year that the flag and field officers and the retired officers should live?

A Commodore.

15TH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, December 26, 1920.—Christmas has been here, the 15th Cavalry has come in the Service Club on Christmas eve. A splendid program was furnished by the Headquarters Troop, and the auditorium was packed from stage to door. A magnificent tree reaching from the floor to the rafters and was bright with Christmas splendor. The 15th Cavalry Relief Band furnished the music under the leadership of Mr. C. A. Roach, bandleader. Santa Claus was present with a big sack and a stocking filled with nuts and candy. Each soldier in the regiment received a present from Santa. Also handknitted woolen socks. In one stocking of each platoon were nuts, candy, an orchestra selection. There was also a package of cigarettes for each man. These socks were secured through the activity of Majors C. L. Miller and Mr. J. M. Otis, field director A. R. C., who received a message from the Red Cross Chapters of Columbus and the citizens of Des Moines. Mrs. Wilson and the ladies of the Community Service did splendid work in preparing the soldiers' gifts for the tree. There was also a similar event on the same night at Camp Dodge, where the 3d squadron is stationed, under 1st Lieut. Harold B. Lee. A very merry Christmas all 'round. * * Col. and Mrs. R. A. Brown entertained at an elaborate dinner at the Officers' Club at noon on Christmas Day. Others taking Christmas dinner at the club were Maj. and Mrs. Carl Brown, M.D., and Mrs. W. C. Christy, Capt. and Mrs. Roy C. Woodruff and their house-guest, Lieut. Col. J. A. Baldwin, Signal Corps; Capt. and Mrs. E. F. Shaffer, Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Williams and their guest, Miss Corbett of Chicago, and Capt. and Mrs. Miller and their guest, Miss Mable E. Pierce. The tables were artistically decorated with small Christmas trees and candles. A bounteous dinner was served under the direction of Lieut. C. P. O'Keefe, mess officer. Col. and Mrs. R. A. Brown entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner at their home on Saturday evening, the 25th, for Lieut. Col. R. E. McNally, Lieut. Col. Guy Cushman, Capt. and Mrs. Carl Strong and their house-guest, Dr. Augusta Camp, of New York; Miss Lillian Kelley, Drake, the bandmaster, and Lieut. and Mrs. L. G. Forsythe. * * Sunday afternoon the children of the post enjoyed a delightful sleigh ride for several miles into the country. Later in the afternoon the grown-ups participated. The regiment has been on the border for so long that this is the first snow that many have seen for several years. Four of the party had never taken a sleigh ride before.

Never tell a woman that she carries her age well—and, as your value grows, never tell her that she doesn't.—Boston Transcript.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past fifty years, and has won for itself a record of wonderful cures. Catarrh is a constitutional disease, and Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts through the blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis. West Point.
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 17 out of 38 applying, 44.7% of our 84 pupils. All told, we put in 1,188 pupils—our 40th year. Our only regular preparatory schools combined. We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make it record here.

ROBERT L. WERNTS,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

F. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave,
Washington, D. C.

Daughter—"Yes, I've graduated, but now I must inform myself in psychology, philology, bibli—"

Practical Mother—"Bosh! I have arranged for you a thorough course in crustology, bakeology, stitchology, dustology, patchology and general domestic hueology."—Texas Christian Advocate (Dallas).

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S
NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the Naval Academy. Young man are prepared also for the Military Academy, West Point. R. P. WILMER, P. A. Med., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy. J. C. CHEW, A.B., A.M.

SCHOOLS.

BRADEN'S

had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last year. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. DOWD, Principal, 1226 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy or Coast Corps, etc., when available. Catalog.

"He bet her a kiss that his college would win the football match."

"And how did it come out?"

"Why, he'll was at the wedding."—Boston Transcript.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Thos. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1903, Prin.

Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point, also other branches of Government service.

200 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work; only earnest boys accepted. Number of students limited to 45.

ROLLAND M. TERRI, Ph. B., Principal.
Boone, Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT

Most helpful text-books and review pamphlets ever published for entrance examinations. Complete out for Annapolis, $4.00; West Point, $5.25. Postpaid and insured.

Feldmeyer's Bookstore Annapolis, Md.

Stringing Father.—Mary—I suppose your father will be all unstringed to be hears about your exams.

Jack—No, I wired him last night—Jester.

When

the success or failure of any day depends upon whether the bowels function correctly or not

You Need

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The digestion of food entails the production of poisons that must be eliminated regularly and thoroughly.

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS
TEXT-BOOK COMPANY
280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for the candidates for the entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

The Berlitz School of Languages
216 16th St. N. W., Washington.

Branches in over 200 leading cities in America, Europe and Africa. Pupils traveling may transfer the value of their lessons from one city to another without additional cost.

PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS DAY & EVENING. BEST OF NATIVE TEACHERS.

Terms reasonable. Catalogue on application.

Grand Prizes at All Expositions

New Classes Constantly Forming

TRIAL LESSON FREE.

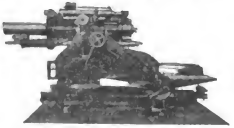
BOOKS on pedigrees, genealogies, and coats-of-arms. Also books relating to Celtic name. Kindly inquire for particulars. Chs. A. O'Conner, 21 Spruce St., New York City.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor, Turrets Projectiles



9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments

THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUN

The Most Effective Portable Firearm in Existence

Ideal for military police and constabulary usage. Being generally adapted for the protection of large property, banks, railroads, industrial plants, etc.



Specifications—weight seven pounds. Length over all, 33 inches; caliber, .45. Magazines hold 20 or 100 shots. Fires either semi-automatically as fast as trigger is pulled or full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute. Total number of parts, 30. Its surety of action is unequalled.

Made by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
302 Broadway New York City, U.S.A.
Cable Address "Autordon, New York"—All codes

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds, Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 8800
BOSTON NEWPORT

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

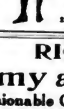
Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

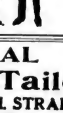
Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 332 6th Ave., Cor. 10th
ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

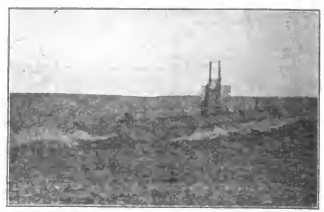
RICE & DUVAL
Army and Navy Tailors

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

800 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office: Woodward Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests.

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A

NEW YORK THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. LONDON

Forged Steel Marine Water Tube Boilers and Superheaters

3¼ Million Horse Power in Use.

New edition of our catalogue, "MARINE STEAM," on application

ESTABLISHED 1879



THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.

16 and 18 WEST 46th STREET

2d Floor, Schneider-Anderson Bldg., Near Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS

HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900

PETTIBONE'S UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and RESERVE FORCE

Officers' or Enlisted Men's Catalogs on request.



Manufacturers of High Grade Uniforms, sold direct to the individual, for over 50 years.

PETTIBONE'S CINCINNATI

and

Washington—Wash. L. & T. Bldg.
San Francisco—Pacific Building

THE ALLEN DENSE AIR ICEMACHINE

USED IN THE U. S. NAVY CONTAINS NO CHEMICALS, ONLY AIR

The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerate the meat closets on large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER, 41 Maiden Lane, New York

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE SERVICE

We extend to you our good wishes for Christmas and the New Year and our earnest desire for your prosperity and continuance of our cordial relations

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS Service
Sales - Rents - Insurance
1405 - Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., January 15, 1921

Vol. LXIX. No. 2113.

IN CONGRESS

Committee Discusses Disarmament

Following an important conference last Saturday between President-elect Harding and Chairman Butler of the American naval committee at Marion, Ohio, at which the momentous question of disarmament was discussed as a policy of the new administration, the committee called before the House of this week Acting Secretary of State Norman H. Davis and Secretary Daniels.

Mr. Butler announced, after he had talked with Mr. Harding, that he would make an effort to ascertain whether the nations who are talking disarmament are in earnest and whether anything is being done by this or any other power that really looks to a reduction in the costs of military armaments. He expressed himself as being in favor of continuing the 1916 program, but he did not believe the unfinished part of that program should be hastened.

This was the subject of the inquiries made to Mr. Davis and to Secretary Daniels at the succeeding hearing. Mr. Butler told his distinguished guests that the committee had before it the recommendation of the naval general board for ten additional vessels, and he asked Mr. Davis if he could tell the committee anything about the prospects for reduction of armaments.

"I have no knowledge to report," replied Mr. Davis, "of efforts to that end." Mr. Davis replied, "I think there is a great deal of sentiment in many countries for disarming. It has been a long time since any progress, except the conference at Geneva."

Mr. Butler called the attention to the amendment to the appropriation act of 1916, expressing the wish that there might be a conference on disarmaments, and then asked if there had been any expression of willingness to call such a program. "We have never been approached in any relation under the provisions of that act," Mr. Davis answered.

"Has any progress been made to obtain a consultation on the subject of disarmament in the last few years?" he was asked. He said that there had been a considerable discussion in 1913 looking to an international holiday in connection. He also referred to the attempt of this country to negotiate the arbitration treaties of Mr. Bryan, to which favorable replies were received from all but two nations—Germany and Japan.

Mr. Butler asked if he had "any knowledge to justify the belief that the nations are now ready to join with us to call a convention at an early day to consider the question of disarmament," and he replied that he had no official knowledge of any such desire; all he knew was what he read in the press. Mr. Butler wanted to know where the committee could obtain any such definite information, and was informed that the only way is to communicate with the governments.

"Might we ask you to make some inquiries?"

"I would not feel justified to do so without instructions from the President, in view of the authority which Congress has given him to call such a conference."

Would you consider having some conversation with the President to ascertain whether it would be in accordance with his wish to make a conference?

"This is not very easy to answer," Mr. Davis said. "I presume that the President has given the views he should take, under the powers given him under the law." And confirmed that he presumed that the President, in working for the league of nations, felt that was the most effective way of providing for disarmament. "That is more effective than calling the conference."

Mr. Butler assured the witness that the naval affairs committee does not go into political questions unregarded off a further discussion of the league of nations. He wanted to know what was being entertain for an early disarmament; it is in the minds of everyone, and it seems to be the topic here now, as a lesson of the great war; the nations are in despair, and that the whole thought of the world's poverty it is time, he thinks, to consider disarmament.

Mr. Davis agreed that the time seems to have come to consider disarmament; the only difficulty he could see in as to the means of accomplishing that end, and Mr. Butler reiterated that the hope was that the league might prolong the accomplishment, and wanted to know if the sentiment is abroad. Mr. Davis replied he not answer beyond referring to the definite action taken by a number of nations, including this one, in favor of disarmament. A conference met and invited this country to send a representative, and the only reply was that the President did not feel justified in sending a representative as long as this country stood by the league of nations.

Mr. Butler wanted to know if he had been influenced by the refusal of Great Britain to discuss the freedom of the seas. Mr. Davis said he had no knowledge that the freedom of the seas would be discussed other than in the sense of a statement that this country must be left in the matter of salutes or stay out of it. He understood that the conference was confined to a reduction of armaments and disarmament. Mr. Britten endeavored to get Mr. Davis to commit himself to the attitude of Great Britain and her sea policy, but without much success; he did, however, declare himself as favoring an agreement of oil the powers to stop competition in armaments, but he had no recommendation to make to obtain that objective. He said that this country had had more contentions over the rights of its ships than any other cause. Mr. Butler intimated that Mr. Britten's questioning as to Secretary policy were going further than the questions stated in the hearing, and thought it a mistake to go on the assumption that America would not be willing to any agreement looking to disarmament. He thought was unfair regarding the interests of other countries in this desire, and he replied he could not answer for their sincerity, although there seemed to differ reedily from ours on the question. He was asked if he would be the view of other nations if Congress refused to appropriate for additional ships, and said he could not answer that question sufficiently and felt a reluctance to express an opinion.

Mr. Kraus asked if the view of the State Department is on the size of the Navy, he replied that the judgment of the Navy Department is more valuable than ours.

Mr. Kraus wanted to know what affect article 8 of the league would have on the governments, and Mr. Davis said no government would be willing to surrender its sovereignty, but if some method were to be devised as a program, it is assumed that none would proceed to act unless the requirements had agreed to. The program is a statement of principle as well as no agreement is probable.

Mr. Kraus asked if, since Great Britain's greatest rival in fighting has abolished, that it would be reasonable to expect England to yield her mastery of the seas, and Mr. Davis thought that England alone could answer that question.

Mr. Britten asked if he thought it "exactly proper for the present administration, in its present state, to attempt to promote such an agreement as to the seas?" Nations are ready to do so. Mr. Davis replied "If nations are ready to do so, it would be for the announced his policy it would appear since the subject becoming definitely before the country for action and has been pending since the President is waiting and will have to act upon it, that the suggestion would not be serious." He did not know what is in the President-elect's mind. Mr. Britten asked Mr. Davis's opinion as to his attitude on the subject of disarmament.

He agreed with the suggestion that it would be indelicate to undertake to ascertain from the foreign representatives in this country the attitude of their governments, and that it was a question which could not be discussed between members of Congress and the ambassadors; it would be unprecedented to call one of our cabinet ministers before the legislative body of a foreign country.

Mr. Daniels' Statement.

Secretary Daniels was then heard regarding his views. He was asked if he had any substantial ground for hope that action would be taken looking towards disarmament. The secretary renewed at length the suggestion he had made in the two courses open, either to secure international agreement with the big naval powers to cease all naval competition or to hold aloof and built a navy powerful enough to defend this country against the world. A third alternative, that of having a small Navy expanded in case of necessity, he said he had once, he dismissed as unworthy of discussion because it would be a waste of money. Mr. Daniels also frequently expressed arguments in favor of joining with all the nations of the world in a disarmament reduction, and related the history of efforts made by him in the past eight years to bring this about.

He scouted the suggestion offered in England some years ago of the "holiday in building" year, which he said was little if any better than the other proposal that each nation in the world should observe a treaty of antiuse. No half-way measures would meet the situation he said. If the Atlantic alliance among America, Great Britain and Japan would excite only suspicion and criticism, followed by counter alliances among the other nations. It would be impossible to convince the rest of the world that the Atlantic alliance would not be selfish or oppressive. Instead of secretly building navies, he suggested distributing tasting peace "it would dig up more snakes than it would kill."

He reviewed the history of Churchill's attempt to declare a holiday in building, which received in Germany with "indignation, contempt and pity."

Advice to Mr. Harding.

Secretary Daniels advised the public to President-elect Harding:

"The United States is not at once to become a member of the league of nations, I believe some other plan should be devised whereby we can enter into an agreement for a reduction of armament. You will have the power, under the act of August 29, 1916, to 'invite all the great governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendations to the governments represented at such conference. The law provides for the appointment of nine citizens to represent the United States, a sum of money is available and authority exists to fix their compensation. You can act on March 4 and hasten the coming of the day when the taxpayers of this country and all countries can safely be relieved from the great burdens of new preparation. And until that conference secures the world agreement let there be no increase in building the ships authorized by Congress."

Why Wilson Has Not Used His Privilege.

Explaining why President Wilson has not employed the authority conferred on him by the Hensley amendment in 1916, Mr. Daniels said:

"The answer is that he has done so. When he left Washington, December 4, 1918, to attend the peace conference, he and his associates entered an international agreement for the very object set forth in the provision incorporated in the 1916 naval bill. And what is more: In the treaty signed by the allied and associated powers and by Germany there was not only incorporated the disarmament of Germany in the land and sea, but there was a clause which looked toward reduction of armament (quoting the clause):

"The other answer is that, having negotiated a treaty accepted by all other nations providing for reduction of armament at the peace conference, the President would naturally and properly leave to his successor the right to secure the same result by the method provided in the act of August 29, 1916, or in such way as seemed wisest to him. If the President should call such conference it would be impossible for it to make recommendations before his term of office expired. It is a matter, therefore, for the next executive to initiate and carry out.

"A few weeks ago the Navy Department was requested by officials of the league of nations to name American representatives on the executive committee of the league on reduction of armament. Though in hearty sympathy with the purpose of the league, and with the labors of the league, the President did not feel that he could so name. Before the Hensley amendment was thus stated in cablegram by the Acting Secretary of State to the world. The President and his cabinet are equally sympathetic with any sincere efforts to secure a reduction of armaments. Whether it will be necessary for the economic rehabilitation, peace of the United States is the world. The President and his cabinet are equally interested in this question and in other questions of international concern, but as the government of the United States is not a member of the league it is not for it to take part in appointing a commission to serve on the main subject of agreement as to terrestrial reduction of armament, or the United States must have a navy large enough to make a policy of isolation safe."

Mr. Butler complimented the secretary upon his statement, which he said "stands alone," and ordered that it be printed as a public document.

He asked Mr. Daniels if he thought disarmament could ever come to pass. "I think we not only have hope but real ground for confidence that it can be secured," he answered. He thought there is no difficulty as to what policy the new President were to pursue on the main subject of disarmament, and if he were to call a conference it could be held within two months and all the world would be willing to send delegates. Only a few months ago the nations commissioning the league expressed themselves in favor of disarmament.

Mr. Butler asked the secretary to give such information as he possessed as to what Great Britain and Japan are doing in new construction, adding that the whole world knows what we are doing, and showed the secretary a picture recently appearing in the illustrated section of the Sunday papers of a 13-inch gun mounted on a British submarine. Mr. Daniels said he did not know absolutely what they are doing and could not say whether the picture was of an actual submarine or one of the many new inventions of warfare which are being made. He said that Great Britain has what vessels those two countries have under construction, and that Japan is building two battleships and several submarines under construction in England now.

He insisted that if America does not enter in an agreement with the rest of the world to be the greatest Navy of all; but that if we enter such an agreement it will be necessary to live up to that pact. He would not be satisfied for us to be second to any power, but only equal to the largest navy if such disarmament came to pass. It is just as important for us to defend ourselves on the Pacific as on the Atlantic to defend California from aggression.

Mr. Daniels expressed the opinion that Great Britain had maintained a sea supremacy over us for over a hundred years, and that it is to the interest of no change that status, to which the secretary replied that Great Britain has had the most friendly international relations that we have not the isolation we once had. The conference ended with Mr. Daniels saying that there must be some court of arbitration to safeguard the peace of the world, and that he hoped to see our former status with our new commerce, without which America could not prosper 12 months, we must either have an international agreement or we must have the greatest Navy in the world.

He was asked what the cost would be of the new vessels needful to round out the fleet and he answered it would total $167,000,000, including an aircraft carrier, a transport, fleet submarines etc.

Asked if he saw any disadvantage if this question were postponed until the new Congress, which will probably be called in March, and he replied that it is advisable to fill up the ranks and that the new vessels be provided for.

The secretary did not favor the plan advanced by Mr.

Digitized by Google

Padgett, that the Navy sell its obsolete vessels to the smaller nations. It would relieve international tensions among nations which could not afford it, and he did not believe it good policy to dispose of our coast-wall battleships in that manner. Mr. Butler said he would not be willing to sell them, with the guns still mounted, and another committee member thought vessels should be pulled out before they were sold. The question was asked whether it would have to bear the money necessary to enable the countries to make the purchase, and Mr. Daniels said that suggestion of that sort had been received.

General Bliss on Disarmament.

Following up the discussion of disarmament, Chairman Butler left the House sub-committee on Wednesday called before his committee Major General Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. Army, retired, who has studied the subject of reduction of armaments have been given in public addresses. General Bliss made a statement based upon the information he obtained while serving as American member of the supreme war council and, subsequently, as military member of the Peace Commission. He said that the conception that he had talked with his associates on the supreme war council, and with a number of other statesmen, was that the enormous feeling was that civilization couldn't stand another such war as that which had just been fought and hence he had frequent conversations on the subject with Marshal Foch, who was of the deep conviction that the world should be saved if possible from the terrible effects of another war, and that the world would be so much worse than this one as a hundred to one is to two. He agreed with Foch in this same effect. He emphasized the fact that civilization was now at the breaking point, that the great country had broken down completely under the strain and was in the throes of revolution, and that while many other countries were on the verge of collapse, and were miserable for the time being, with whom he discussed the subject unanimously agreed that civilization could not stand the strain and strain of another war.

His plan is to call the five great powers—America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—into the best presence and thereby that America would be the best location to extend the invitation for the conference of Italy and Japan, he said he had talked with the British member of the conference council, who held the same views as his other associates, and that an invitation to the four other great powers, it would seem, would be accepted by them. Then the other countries would fall in line. He would give its widest publicity to the conference, and the preliminary delegation which held out against disarmament would be overwhelmed. The people must know whether any one nation is going to be the "next German" or that they are the citizens who are the "next Germans" is likely to be. He was in favor of reduction of armaments. He started to speak on the subject of peace, because, as the masses of the people are now, they will not take another war that any of their cabinets might want to take.

These four countries of the world, he suggested, to America, he said, if they took the initiative, the other nations would be glad to follow. Then all the disputed questions would be settled by the conference, and would be submitted to the conference. Then there would be no question, other than to invite the nations of action if there were any differences between them to meet in conference in a separate entrance for each nation, would have to be willing to submit the matter in dispute for no two wars are alike, but General Bliss thought there through the general principles of the matter. He stated would be a unified opinion of the nations which met at Geneva the representatives of the nations which met at Geneva to appoint the expressed wish of the allies. He thought considerable good could be done by the first step. It is inadvisable to declare that the world had agreed upon disarmament, but he believed that the nations of the conference would be willing to take the initiative in calling the conference. He did not think it would be necessary to allow 60 days suggested by the chairman, but that, if a call was issued and the conference promptly given the opportunity to see that the common people could know what was contemplated, the sentiment among the masses would be so great that their governments could not resist it.

The chairman wanted to know what evidence he had of the sincerity of other nations in the proposal, and went into detail in stating his conversations with Marshal Foch, General Haig and the British forces, Lloyd George and several other notable representatives of the allies. He said that these conversations occurred in the course of their conferences upon the conduct of the war, but he believed that the world was tired of the strain of another war.

Mr. Butler produced a resolution passed by the disarmament commission of the league of nations in December, which he characterized as "the noise coming from the hunghole of an empty barrel," but which he had inserted in the record. He stated he did not think the question could be settled by the league at Geneva, but, if the five great powers of the world, some action could be taken which would be backed up by the overwhelming sentiment of the people back home. He saw no reason for bringing in Siam and the other small countries at the start.

He did not care to answer questions regarding the size of the Army and Navy, as that matter could be discussed by the conference. He agreed with the committeeman that it was a shocking thing to consume the contracts which had already been let for the building of ships, but he would not make any such statement until the conference had been called.

Mr. Butler referred to the attitude of the sincerity of other nations, and asked if the general, from his long military experience, believed he could put our confidence in their good faith. General Bliss replied that if any nation had not the sense driven into it after what each nation has gone through in the last few years, then there is no hope for any agreement. He recited the action taken by the military committee of the armistice commission in reducing Germany's military strength to her internal necessities, and decided that she should no longer be a menace to the world on land or sea. He felt confident that the sentiment of the people would be sufficient to overcome the obstructions of the "next Germany."

Mr. Daniels Again Heard.

Secretary Daniels was again called, and said that, while he adhered to his former statement regarding the necessity for all nations to reduce their armaments, he was more concerned with bringing about an agreement for disarmament than with the number employed. He insisted, however, that the invitation should be sent to all nations, small as well as great.

He explained the "mystery submarine" by stating that England developed during the war a submarine monitor for bombarding the Belgian coast while it was held by the Germans. These monitors had a 15-inch gun mounted on deck, besides a secondary battery. They were not considered very practicable for general purposes but were built to meet a specific purpose of the war.

He also gave the relative standing of the British, Japanese and U. S. navies, as nearly as the data was obtainable. He said he had no official knowledge of the construction of Japanese vessels in Scotland, but understood unofficially that they were building three large vessels and about a dozen submarines.

His detailed statement showed that the British Navy is inferior in great gun-power and major ships to the U. S. Navy, and in tonnage and effective fighting ships the U. S. is approximately her equal. We are weaker, however, in light cruisers and other ships used for protecting the main fleet, and we have no modern aircraft carrier.

Comparing with the Japanese navy, he finds the U. S. superior in total tonnage of effective fighting ships, at the ratio of 2½ to 1; but if Japan builds her projected program the ratio would be reduced to 1.4 to 1 in our favor. We will be superior in total ships, destroyers and submarines, but inferior in battle cruisers and light cruisers. The committee wanted to know whether the statement that the Naval Attaché for Japan in Great Britain were part of the projected program of the Japanese Navy. Secretary could not answer that question.

Mobility Engine Carrier.

Mr. Daniels again urged the immediate building of two airplane carriers "to round out our fleet." Asked as to the cost, he said: "Approximately $30,000 each of them!" the committee asked, "No, apiece," the Secretary replied. Mr. Britten suggested that some years ago the aviation people wanted an aircraft carrier at $16,000,000, but that was considered out of the estimates, and asked why he should be insisting upon it now. Mr. Daniels replied that we needed the carrier out then at the instance of the general board. "Now believed it of greater importance to construct combatant ships then.

Praises Navy Purchase and Supply System.

During the course of the hearing Mr. Daniels, executive and judicial appropriation bill in the House on August 19 disproportionate high cost of fuelins, among other things, said, "If we had some organization which had to do with the purchase and supplies for the Army and Navy, for instance, without continuing the haphazard, disconnected, unbusinesslike method in manner in which it is done now, much could be saved. We have been receiving some criticism in the last few days of what has been going on in the Army with respect to the purchase of coal there, and what is true with respect to the purchase of coal is likewise true with reference to the purchase of the great bulk of other commodities which constitute the supplies for the activities of those two great branches into which these millions of dollars of the government's money go."

Representative Stevenson: Speaking of the purchase of supplies, have there been any proposals since organization for the purchase of supplies in the Navy, and does it not have a great advantage by reason of that? Isaac Admiral McGowan is at the head of that Mr. Wood: I understand the Navy has been paying only $4 a ton for coal all around the world, whereas these other gentlemen in the War Department have been paying as high as $10 or $12.

Mr. Stevenson: The result of having one compact organization to do the buying.

Mr. Wood: Absolutely, and is a splendid illustration of that.

Proposed Consolidation of Coal Purchases.

During the discussion of the Navy items on the disclosures relative of the wasteful methods of the War Department in purchase of coal, Senator Hale informed his fellow members that he had "asked Colonel Harris if he had ever suggested that the Army and Navy get together and said to them, 'You have got to get your coal for us.' He said he had not done so, and therefore I think the blame lies in that direction. The Army Department did not ask the Navy. The Navy Department did and what the bureau of mines did. It may be interesting to tell the Senate that the bureau of mines purchases coal for the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture and other departments in the city of Washington, their needs relating about 1,000,000 tons. These departments could not get coal, and so the bureau of mines simply called upon the coal association to get them coal and paid them a price of something like $6.50 a ton at the mines.

Mr. King—Mr. President, I was just about to ask the senator if this was a repetition of the disclosings which have come to the attention of the Senate showing the efficiency of the Navy Department and the inefficiency of the War Department, and if it would not argue in favor of a policy by which the Navy not only should purchase its own coal supplies, but purchase coal for the Army.

Mr. Calder—I think it emphasizes the need of some adjustment of all the government of some of officials here in Washington having charge of the purchase of coal, and of all the departments that use it. Congress have a uniform system and would be able to buy coal in a better manner.

Mr. Borah—Mr. President, I cannot see any benefit to be derived from the Army or Navy or not the operators would seen control the particular individual who had charge of the purchase and do the more successfully that if there were a half a dozen who had to be consulted.

Mr. Calder—That is true, but I think that some way we know something about coal should assume the responsibility and then would apply some business rules to the purchase of coal and get the proper prices for it.

Facts Submitted to Department of Justice.

Mr. Overman—Mr. President, I desire to inquire of the chairman of the committee whether or not he has invited the Secretary of War to come before the committee to-day? he has given no explanation at all of this matter.

Mr. Calder—He has not requested an opportunity to appear. We have had the War Department officials. We have had his subordinates there. We have heard their story. We should be glad to have the secretary appear if he cares to come.

Mr. Poindexter—Mr. President, I should like to ask the senator from New Jersey if his committee has investigated whether or not there are any violations of law rendering it the duty of the Attorney General to remember a few years ago when some pretty prominent coal dealers on the Pacific coast were tried and imprisoned for a considerable period of time for the very thing that the senator has said the committee has discovered to this case. I do not know whether the circumstances were the same or not. Probably in those cases there was some question of conspiracy to put up the price of coal, but it seems to me a very peculiar situation that the country is to be subjected to the general effect of a great purchasing agency like the Army, which consumes enormous quantities of coal, paying more than the market price, taking the money out of the public treasury, and thereby tending to increase the price of coal to all the consumers in the country, without anybody being to blame for it.

Mr. Calder—Mr. President, I will say to the senator from Washington that we are submitting all of our testimony to the Department of Justice, and asking them to inquire thoroughly into whether or not any criminal act has been committed.

For other Congressional News see page 65.

AIRBOATS SEAWORTHY.

A report which demonstrates the seaworthiness of the Curtiss flying boat, which will be used with the fleets, has been received from the Pacific fleet air detail.

Recently air boat No. 11 made a forced landing at sea when the fuel line to an idle six-cylinder dispatched to two in the seaplane came back reporting that she could not leave the harbor on account of the sea. Seven and one-half hours later the personnel of the plane was taken off by a tug-boat and the plane was safely towed into port.

Another illustration is found in the following report received by the department from the commander of the Pacific air force, now leading the Pacific fleet to the Canal Zone:

"All seaplanes of air force Pacific arrived Salina Cruz, Mexico, January 7, during heavy Tehauntepec norther. Slight damage to planes in crowded harbor after arrival. Expect to complete repairs in forty-eight hours."

For Home, Camp or Expeditionary Use
Grape-Nuts
Each package contains robust food value in compact form
The choice portions of wheat and malted barley are processed and baked so that their nourishing, sustaining qualities and delicately sweet flavor are fully brought out
Grape-Nuts needs no sugar, is ready to eat, and keeps in any climate
"There's a Reason"
Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.

Digitized by Google

WHAT I THINK OF PELMANISM—By George Creel

PELMANISM is the biggest thing that has come to the United States in many a year.

With a record of 500,000 successes in England, this famous course in mind training has been Americanized and is now operated by Americans in America for American men and women. Pelmanism is neither an experiment nor a theory. For twenty-five years it has been teaching people how to think; how to use fully the powers of which they are conscious; how to discover and to train the powers of which they have been unconscious. Pelmanism is merely the science of thinking; the science of putting right thought into successful action; the science of that mental team play that is the one true source of efficiency, the one master key that opens all doors to advancement.

I heard first of Pelmanism during a 1918 visit in London. Its matter filled pages in every paper and magazine, and wherever one went there was talk of Pelmanism. "Are you a Pelmanist?" was a common question.

It was T. P. O'Connor who satisfied my curiosity and gave me facts. By 1918 there were 400,000 Pelmanists, figuring in every walk and condition of life. Lords and ladies of high degree, clerks and cooks, members of Parliament, laborers, clergymen and actors, farmers, lawyers, doctors, coal miners, soldiers and sailors, even generals and admirals, were all Pelmanizing, and heads of great business houses were actually enrolling their entire staffs in the interest of larger efficiency.



GEORGE CREEL.

Baden-Powell Enthusiastic

THE famous General Sir F. Maurice, describing it as a "system of mind drill based on scientific principles," urged its adoption by the army. General Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Admiral Lord Beresford indorsed it. In France, Flanders and Italy over 100,000 soldiers of the empire were taking Pelmanism in order to fit themselves for return to civil life, and many members of the American Expeditionary Force were following their example.

Well-known writers like Jerome K. Jerome, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, Max Pemberton, the Baroness Orczy and E. F. Benson were writing columns in interpretation of Pelmanism. Great editors like Sir William Robertson Nicoll and educators such as Sir James Yoxall were going so far as to suggest its inclusion in the British educational system.

As a matter of fact, the thing had all the force and sweep of a religion. It crept deep into life, far down beneath all surface emotions, and bedded its roots in the very centers of individual being. It was an astonishing phenomenon, virtually compelling my interest, and I agreed gladly when certain members of Parliament offered to take me to Pelman House. A growing enthusiasm led me to study the plan in detail, and it is out of the deepest conviction that I make these flat statements:

Pelmanism *can* and *does* develop and strengthen such qualities as will-power, concentration, ambition, self-reliance, judgment and memory.

Pelmanism *can* and *does* substitute "I will" for "I wish" by curing mind-wandering and wool-gathering.

It is, and I say it advisedly, an important and necessary addition to American education. It is a study in intelligent growth. Twenty years ago it was a simple memory training system. Time has broadened it. Today it does not confine itself to the training of the memory, but attention of the human mind, but scientifically exercises and develops all of the mental powers.

The founder of Pelmanism had an idea. He went to the leading psychologists of England and also to those of America and said: "I have a good memory system. I think I may say that it is the best. But it occurs to me that there is small point in memory unless there's a mind behind it. You gentlemen teach the science of the mind. But you teach it only to those who come to you. And few come, for psychology is looked upon as 'highbrow.' Why can't we popularize it? Why can't we make people train their minds just as they train their bodies? Why can't you put all that you have to teach into a series of simple, understandable lessons that can be grasped by the average man with an average education?"

Not a Mere Memory System

AND the eminent professors did it. Pelmanism today is the *one* known course in applied psychology, the *one* course that builds mind as a physical instructor builds muscle. There is nothing really new in it. All of its truths are as old as the hills. But it reduces these truths to practical use. It puts them into business for the doing of the day's work.

It teaches how to develop *personality*, how to build *character*, how to strengthen *individuality*. Instead of training memory alone, or will-power alone, or reasoning-power alone, it recognizes the absolute interdependency of these powers and trains them *together*.

It is not, however, an educational machine for grinding out standardized brains, for it realizes that there are wide differences in the minds and problems of men. It develops *individual* mentality to its highest power.

Major General Sir FREDERICK MAURICE, K.C.M.G., C.B.:—

"The PELMAN System is not cram or trick, but a scientific method of training which has proved its value to the soldier in war, and I think I am certain, be of the greatest benefit if it were adopted to Army training generally."

Admiral Lord BERESFORD, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.:—

"I judge the PELMAN System from the experience gained during the fifty years I was associated with the training of officers, men, and boys in the Royal Navy. . . . I should describe the System as inculcating self-reliance, and the perfecting of the mind, memory, and mental equipment generally."

The course comes in twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books." They are sent one at a time, and the student fills out work sheets that are gone over, with pen and ink, by a staff of trained instructors. There is nothing arduous about the course, and it offers no great difficulties, but it does require *application*. *Pelmanism has got to be worked at.*

There is no "magic" or "mystery" about it. It is not "learned in an evening." Brains are not evolved by miracles. Just as the arms stay weak, or grow flabby, when not used, so does an unexercised mind stay weak or grow flabby.

You can take a pill for a sluggish liver, but all the patent medicines in the world can't help a sluggish mind. Pelmanism is not a "pill" system. It proceeds upon the scientific theory that there is no law in nature that condemns the human mind to permanent limitations. It develops the mental faculties by regular exercise, just as the athlete develops his muscles. It gives the mind a gymnasium to work in; it prescribes the work scientifically, and skilled educators superintend the work.

The "Little Gray Books" are intellectual dumb-bells.

The Science of "Get There"

IT is the science of Get There—getting there quickly, surely, finely! Not for men alone, but for women as well. Women in commercial pursuits have the same problems to overcome as men. Women in the home are operating a business, a highly specialized, complex business, requiring every ounce of judgment, energy, self-reliance and quick decision that it is possible to develop.

I say deliberately, and with the deepest conviction, that Pelmanism *will* do what it promises to do. Followed honestly, it will give greater power to self-realization and self-expression in word, thought and action. It *will* stop wool-gathering and mind-wandering. It *will* develop mind, character, personality, giving ambition, energy, concentration, and self-reliance.

Americans need it as much as England needed it. There are too many men who are "old at forty"; too many people who complain about their "luck" when they fail; too many people without ambition or who have "lost their nerve"; too many "job cowards" living under the daily fear of being "fired."

Original thinking is almost a lost art. We look at games instead of playing them. The less the mental demand the more popular the play. There is music in restaurants because it is too much trouble to talk intelligently. Life is cut to pieces by deep ruts, with the people in them never looking over the sides. Greater freedom, greater and higher powers of concentration will add to the nation's assets.

There is nothing more true than that success and failure are next-door neighbors. The success of today may be the failure of tomorrow, and the inefficient can rise to efficiency when he will it. No one can mark time in modern life, much less stand still. *We go forward or drop back.*

Increased Incomes

TALK of quick and large salary raises suggests quackery, but I saw bundles of letters telling how Pelmanism had increased earning capacities from 20 to 40 per cent. With my own ears I heard the testimony of employers to this effect. Why not? Increased efficiency is *worth* more money. Aroused ambition, heightened energies refuse to let a man rest content with "well enough." Business demands ever-increasing efficiency and employers are quick to recognize it and reward it.

But Pelmanism is bigger than that. There's more to it than the making of money. It makes for a richer and more wholesome and more interesting life.

Too many people are mentally *lopsided*, knowing just the one thing or taking interest in only one thing. Of all living creatures they are the most deadly. I have seen eminent scholars who were the dullest of talkers; successful business men who knew nothing of literature, art or music; people of achievement sitting tongue-tied in a crowd while some fool held the floor; masters of industry ignorant of every social value; workers whose lives were drab because they did not know how to put color in them, and I have heard men and women of real intelligence bored to the point of distress to keep up a conversation.

The emphasis of Pelmanism is on a *complete* personality. It does away with lopsided developments. *It points the way to cultural values as well as to material success.* It opens the windows of the mind to the scenes of the world; it puts the stored wealth of memory at the service of the tongue; it burns away stupid indifference by developing self-reliance and self-expression; it makes unnecessary the stereotyped in speech and thought and action.

Pelmanism, in effect, teaches how to spend the gold that is in the purse of life, not merely the copper coins. It considers life as a large and expansive whole, not as a collection of unrelated fragments from which the individual must make his choice.

One may utilize Pelmanism as a means of achieving some immediate purpose—financial, social, educational or cultural—but the advantages of the training touch life and living at every point.

GEORGE CREEL.

NOTE.—As Mr. Creel has pointed out, Pelmanism is neither an experiment nor a theory. It has stood the test of twenty-five years. Its students are in every country in the world. Its benefits are attested by hundreds of thousands of men and women in all walks and conditions of life.

As there is no royal road to learning, neither is there any short cut to the truths taught by Pelmanism. An ordinary school education is necessary, but the prime importances are sincerity of purpose and willingness to work. Its rewards are rich, permanent and of steadily increasing value, but they are won by application.

How to Become a Pelmanist

"MIND AND MEMORY" is the name of the booklet which describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It is fascinating in itself, with its wealth of original thought and incisive observation. It has become part of its own that will make the reader keep it. Every reader of this page should send for "Mind and Memory."—Note.

The book, "Mind and Memory," is free. Use the coupon or a postard and send for it now—TODAY. PELMAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, Suite 359, 2575 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

PELMAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA,
Suite 359, 2575 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Please send me, without obligation, your free booklet, "Mind and Memory."

Name.....

Address.....

All correspondence strictly confidential. A & N. Reg.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

341 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 815. 'Phone, Franklin 5242.

New York Office: 254 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1161 and 1162. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 808.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad, and is unsurpassed as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S COAL TRANSACTIONS.

Sufficient disclosures have been made as a result of the coal investigation conducted by the Senate special committee to establish a most remarkable series of transactions on the part of the War Department. It has been proven, by reluctant witnesses it is true, that coal which was worth a maximum of $8.00 in the open market was sold to the War Department at as high as $11 a ton. At the same critical time the Bureau of Mines, which was buying sparingly for the government fuel yards, paid but $4 to $5 a ton. That bureau sought and obtained the cooperation of the large coal operators, who were convinced of the importance of taking care of the vital needs of the government, and as a result of this intelligent cooperation, sufficient coal was supplied to meet the requirements of all the government departments in Washington, and the government paid no more than the coal was worth.

The Navy saw the futility of going into the "open market"—which was akin to stepping into a cage of wild beasts—and resorted to the powers conferred upon the executive departments by the Lever act, to commandeer necessities. As a consequence, the Navy's coal was bought for $4 and $4.25 a ton. A majority of the commandeering orders placed by the Navy was accepted by the operators as being reasonable. This weapon of commandeering its coal was offered to the War Department, and it was rejected, and at a time when the coal was not obtainable except at extortionate prices. The War Department, in its failure to obtain priority rights granted to public utilities for the movement of coal cars, thus affording no assistance to those coal dealers who evinced a willingness to relieve the department from its predicament.

As a consequence of the succession of War Department blunders—for apparently it was nothing more reprehensible than stupid blundering—the taxpayers were robbed of enormous sums; Senator Kenyon, of the investigating committee, stated on the floor of the Senate that this sacrifice amounted to three and a half millions. But that is insignificant in comparison with the losses sustained by the buying public; for the action of the War Department had the effect of boosting still higher the extortionate prices which were exacted of the hapless citizen purchasers of coal. The War Department's frantic coal purchases, through its "agent," Wentz, at the moment when the coal market was at its worst, forced commercial buyers, who were unable to get deliveries on their contracts, to pay as high as $15 and $16 a ton. It would be difficult to estimate the number of millions which this transaction of the War Department cost the people of the country. The coal was bought so rapidly that it could not be unloaded; and a very considerable item in this reckless waste of government funds was the demurrage charge of $10 a day for each car holding the 1,500 coal cars which were standing on the tracks.

At the time Lieutenant Colonel Barney was directed to immediately buy the entire winter's supply of coal for the War Department, the "spot market" for coal was very much like the open market for Army-Navy football tickets at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the big game; and the market broke rapidly.

There was no climatic reason for such urgency, for it was the mildest autumn the country has known in a lifetime; and, with the full knowledge, as testified by Lieutenant Colonel Barney, that "there was plenty of coal to be had, at the price," it is inconceivable that the War Department should have disregarded all the means of safeguarding its rights which were offered to it, and should have forced itself into the grasp of the most rapacious of the profiteers who have disgraced America's record during and subsequent to the late war.

THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The effort to get increased appropriation from Congress for the Council of National Defense for the next year has not met with success. It was estimated that $225,000 would be required for another year, but the amount decided on by the House appropriations committee is $75,000, the same as for the present year. The office of director of the council is vacant, an acting director being in charge. It is believed that there should be no change made in this situation and that the incoming administration should adopt a policy for the continuance of the council, and name a man to carry out its program. Secretary Baker, as a result of the experience of the world war, believes the directorship should be filled by a man of imaginative and generalizing mind who would keep in his own mind the idea of the correlation of the national resources against the happening of an emergency and that it ought not to be a man who would be especially interested in details or in statistics or things of that sort, but a man who would be "brooding over the situation" as he learns from our experience upon the general subject of the correlation of the national resources."

The present plan of the council is to continue largely with two things: One is the reducing to order and study for such preparation that is made in the records left by the great emergency war bureaus, so that the permanent lessons can be extracted and made available, and the continuation of the work of the interdepartmental board which brings together the several departments and keeps their organizations and data correlates their work. The interdepartmental board consists of a representative from each of the departments in the Council of National Defense. The War Department is represented by Brigadier General Peyton C. March, General Staff. His special function with regard to the military establishment deals with questions of supply. There is a similar representative from the Navy. This interdepartmental board surveys the resources of the country and undertakes to make such estimates of data as are necessary to be used in an emergency hurriedly, but does not undertake to make statistical studies which would duplicate the work being done in the Department of Labor or the Department of Commerce or the Department of Agriculture. That board, Mr. Baker believes, ought to be continued under the incoming administration.

It is proposed to place before the new administration a statement as to possible future activities of the council with a recommendation that it shall include the collection, correlation and study of the records of war agencies; and that this work should be made a part of a reorganization of the work of the council so that there can be developed a skeleton upon which can be built the real organization which will be necessary in case this country is again called into a great conflict. A chart, divided into twelve general subjects, has been prepared showing the activities which it is felt the council should undertake. It is proposed to place at the head of each one of these subjects an executive to be appointed by the President.

The suggestion is made, however, that the congressional prohibition against paying more than $6,000 to any officer or employe of the council will make it impossible to obtain men of the character which it is felt should be placed at the head of each of these divisions.

An example of the practical value of such work is illustrated by a statement concerning a study of one of the commodities, leather, now being carried on by the council. The representatives of the War and Navy Departments on the board have made studies of the requirements of the Army and Navy, respectively, on a war-time basis of articles manufactured wholly or in part from leather. The representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and of Commerce are studying the leather requirements of industry generally, the existing supply of leather and the availability of leather and leather substitutes. The Department of Labor is equipped to deal with the subject of man power in the leather industry. All of these agencies working together through the interdepartmental activities of the Council of National Defense will make it possible to accumulate data which in the case of war or other emergency will enable the President, acting upon the advice of the Council of National Defense, to issue orders allocating the entire leather resources of the country, thus indicating not only the amount which the Army, the Navy and each other important class of consumers may obtain but also the sources from which each may draw its supply. This would prevent departments bidding against each other and against necessary industries with the consequent increase of cost.

With the knowledge obtained from a study of the work done by the various war bureaus in the last war supplemented by such future knowledge of the resources of the nation and of the requirements of the Army, the Navy, of industries, and of the civilian population, members of the present interdepartmental board and council should be ready, when screaming hysteria saw the nation many millions of dollars which might otherwise be wasted and would enable the prompt mobilization of the nation's resources when the element of time might mean the winning or losing of a future conflict. The cost of maintaining such an organization of this kind for several years, they assert, is trifling compared with the results which it can accomplish in one year in time of war.

THE NAVY THAT WE NEED.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Secretary the Navy Daniels has again said: So he. "I am opposed to a special agreement of any sort, but maintain that our Navy must, in fact, be equal to that must have a navy equal to any in the world."

There is no other existing nation which is superior or even comparable with that of this country except England. Therefore, when Secretary Daniels says that we shall have a navy equal to that of any other nation, he means that we prefer to outbuild England. But why should we compare with Great Britain? What sense is there in comparing ourselves at all unnecessarily? Test with which we are in no danger whatever of achieving?

The literary publication, the New York American, practically answers Secretary Daniels' question. It says that the Japanese navy "would be side by side with the English navy in the event of the co to attack the United States." No intelligent person knows anything of the Japanese navy who thinks that such a proposition must be either a knave or a fool. If he is a knave he is trying to stir up hate for Japan. If he is a fool he is playing into their hands to believe what he says is true. If he is a knave or a fool, or neither knave nor fool, he ought to be subject to create ill feeling and egg on hostilities.

What the United States needs is an effective navy, but not a competitive one. England must always maintain a navy sufficient to keep the hungry nations upon supplies from abroad to keep her alive, and she is close to the danger point. Bolshevism may spread at any moment. But even in England there is a preponderance of opinion that the naval armament down to the minimum of safety point. The building of capital ships has practically stopped.

There is nothing that threatens the United States to be must prepared for ourselves, of course, but our navy can be one of defense rather than of offense. Japan is no possible enemy. She is an ally. Moreover, every England has had with Japan expressly excludes the United States from participation in it. Japan is the last nation that she is increasing her navy with because she is the last nation that the United States has in mind.

THE PRESS MORE MILITANT THAN THE SWORD.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

General Pershing and Admiral Hitss, whom the scandalous press has denominated labor leaders, lovers and "militarists," have spoken strong words on behalf of disarmament. They have urged that the time to cease painting money and men into great armaments is one of profound peace. They have declared that it favors the disarming of this country while the other nations remain heavily armed and threatening. That is where they differ from the league supposed to be militarists and the scandalous press.

But while the general and the admiral, men of sword, are urging disarmament, and while the moment when possible, Brothers Hearst and Brisbane, men of the pen, are now for building the biggest navy Queer world.

TRAINING FOR NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE OFFICERS.

The policy of the War Department with respect to the instruction of military officers of the National Guard and organized reserves will be to graduate from the service schools during the present year enough officers to provide one for each infantry company of the organizations mentioned. The same officers will be of three months' duration, supplemented by a course of one month and additional means for graduates selected to receive specialized train-ing. It is contemplated that ultimately the 266 National Guard officers and an equal number of reserve officers, not commissioned in the National Guard, taking this course annually.

It is impossible at the present time to state how many of these officers will be provided for during the ensuing fiscal year, as that will depend upon the amount of the appropriation. In any event the limiting consideration will probably be the accommodations at Camp Benning, where the infantry school is located. The grades of the student officers eligible for the course should be the same as those prescribed for the Regular Army.

DUTY WITH NATIONAL GUARD.

Orders will be issued by the War Department authorizing allotment of grades and specialist ratings for enlisted men of the signal corps, ordnance department, finance department, quartermaster corps, medical department, enlisted men of the Regular Army on duty with National Guard under sections 1-b 4-c and 13 of the act of June 4.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

The person representing himself to be First Lieutenant John McAndrews, engineers, and for whom cash payments were made by Captain John E. Brooks, quartermaster corps, in the sum of $631.25, and by Major E. E. Lockard, quartermaster corps, in the sum of $654.49, turned out to have been an impostor. The inspector general holds that the officers failed, before making payments, to fully establish the identity of the person to whom these cash payments were made by them, and says:

"That it now appears hopeless, from the evidence obtained, to identify the person guilty of the fraud, no facts having been established upon which suspicion points to any particular person. The only description secured being a personal description of the person to be named Harry Freudstein, which personal description carries with it a picture or outline of a man commonly met daily and which therefore has no special or unusual characteristics which might lead to a possible identification."

The comptroller has charged the accounts of Captain Brooks with the loss for which he was responsible, and action as to Major Lockard is reserved. The record in the case show that the name used by the impostor was included in a report sent in from Brest, France, as being sick in hospital at that place, and a medical record was furnished showing John C. McAndrew, first lieutenant, engineers, admitted October No. 11, base section No. 5, France, August 17, 1919, returned to duty, segregation camp, improved, September 27, 1919."

Travel After Detachment from Duty.

The auditor for the War Department has disallowed a pay claim because the reserve officer deferred the commencement of travel until the 43d day after receipt of order in contravention of article 762, naval instructions, 1913.

It was decided in the Harrower case that the failure of a naval reserve officer to report for active duty and ordered to proceed to his home to perform the travel within the time allowed by article 762 did not involve a forfeiture of the right to mileage, distinction was also here noted by counsel, that the article to the travel of officers in active service whose delay in performance was unquestionably prejudicial the public service and its application to the travel of officers relieved from active service by ordinary duty would not raise the presumption.

The order to report was therefore fixed no date and did not express haste. Article 762, therefore, required him to reach his home within the period of actual travel time (8 days in this case) from the date of detachment from duty, or such time as he will be had actually performed the travel within this period, his right to compensation would, of course, have ceased on his arrival at his home. Since he failed to do so, but completed the travel in 43 days, he is entitled otherwise substantial compliance with the order, his right to compensation would be for the time and for thereis prescribed. The action of the auditor was, therefore, reversed by the comptroller on January 7.

ACADEMIC ATHLETICS.

The Army five, displaying a speedy attack and a strong defense throughout, smothered Springfield College on January 8 at West Point by the collective 52 to 15. The collegians secured a brace of field goals in each half, O'Donnell doing all their scoring both from the field and foul line. Led by French and Dabezies, both of whom figured in numerous goals from the field, the Army men launched a slashing attack, which carried them out in front at the start. Hite and Thorp De La Salle. Time of halves—twenty minutes.

In a fast game of basketball, marked by rather loose playing at almost periods, the Navy defeated West from Lafayette at Annapolis Saturday afternoon by 27 to 23. It was the sixth victory for the Navy this season, and the record is yet unmarred by defeat. Lafayette presented a fighting team, but the system of passing which could work through the Navy's defense to any extent was lacking.

While there were flashes of brilliant playing by Watters and Byerly, the work of the rest of the players was not up to the standard, due in a measure to Lafayette's fast defense. Several combinations were tried, but at no time was the scoring at all rapid. Coach Lush changed his line-up frequently, and the latter part of the first half and the early part of the second, but returned his regular team to the game before the finish. Lafayette got a lead through a foul goal, but so was speedily tied by the Navy. At the first half ended 17 to 8 in favor of the home team. The line-up:

Navy.		Lafayette.
McKee	L. F.	Bisbee
Byerly	R. F.	Longacre
Sessions	C.	Brennan
Watters	L. G.	Kearney
Parr	R. G.	Reese

Substitutions—Navy: Davis for McKee, Gruber for Parr, Harmer for Watters, Watters for Gruber, Gruber for Byerly, Johnston for Ault, McKee for McCrory, Byerly for Gruber, Ault for Johnston, Watters for Harmer, Parr for Gruber. Lafayette: Kearney for Longacre, Reese for Kearney, Longacre for Brennan. Goals from floor—Byerly (4), Ault (2), Johnston (2), Davis, Bieber (2), Watters (2), Sessions (2), Gruber (2), Davis (3), McCrory, Longacre (3), Reeves (3).

Referee—McDevitt, University of Pennsylvania. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

The Naval Academy wrestling team has definitely fixed the date for the engagement with the University of Pennsylvania will send its team there on February 12 and the University of Navy will be here February 26. Penn State has agreed to wrestle here on a date not definitely fixed, and Princeton and Virginia Military Institute may arrange dates.

West Point cadets have added swimming to the curriculum of sports for the first time on record. A team has been organized and matches will be held with Lehigh, Columbia, Harvard and Syracuse in the gymnasium tank at the Point. The young soldiers are hard at work preparing for the first meet against Lehigh, January 22.

"Doesn't Closeman pass the plate in church?"

"No, he lets the plate pass him."—Boston Transcript.

GROWS FROM WARRANT OFFICER.

The Panama Canal Clubhouses.
Correspondence Tebles, January 8.
[To the Editor.]

Sir: In regard to the shortage of warrant officers in the naval service and the reluctance of the present temporary officers to make application for qualification for the permanent grade, let me express the views of a great number on the subject.

The first reason for the fact that warrant officers in general do not feel that the recent pay increase was at all just, they received the same of twenty dollars increase, while a young ensign just out of the Naval Academy gets a double amount. The present temporary warrant officers are mostly married men, and in addition to their long service [illegible] their great, given loyalty in times past when the cost of living was not such important subject with it is now.

The married warrant officer with a wife and children is more entitled to an increase of pay than a young academy graduate.

Another reason for the resignations and failure to apply for permanent warrant rank is lack of promotion.

Many of our present temporary warrant officers feel that they should not be given an opportunity to qualify for chief warrant, in which rank there are hundreds of vacancies at this time. Take two chief petty officers at the outbreak of the war with, say, ten years' service. One felt that his warrant was his last next proper step and applied for temporary warrant. The other waited for his warrant and was not automatically advanced to lieutenant, junior grade, or full rank of lieutenant. Today he is qualified for permanent rank as lieutenant, while the warrant officer has attained that his service will be [illegible] warrant.

The majority of our warrant officers did not have proper opportunity to qualify for temporary chief warrant while in the service, as the [illegible] shortages exist in all corps in the rank of chief warrant, which is held by a few officers in each corps.

These facts may be disputed; if so, let me point to recent examinations held for the purpose of the warrant officers intended to accept permanent warrant rank. Of sixty-eight who took the examination from warrant officers now in temporary status. Further, the examination was conducted by especially well supply. Today for a Navy of 141,000 men over 500 petty officers are eligible to take the service we find 172.

"You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink," runs the old saying. The temporary warrant officer is in the same predicament as when they get a little just consideration.

"Tempo Warrant."

We are advised at the bureau of navigation that all signal men who have been selected to take the examination for appointment as temporary chief warrant officer, and who failed to report at the time for the examination for temporary ensign; while frequent opportunity is given to officers to take the examination and petty officers to take the examinations for temporary commissions as warrant officers, those who did not take advantage of the examinations were either satisfied with the grade they were holding or they did not care to undergo the examination for advancement.

The recent Tempo-Warrant scheme for reward to aspire to advancement to chief—that the increase allowed in the pay of the ensign is nearly as that allowed the warrant officer—does not appear very lucrative, since the chief warrant officer has the increased pay allowed the ensign. If "Tempo" feels that he ought to have $429 increased instead of $20, he recently in very simple. The higher position offered him pays that $429 allowance. Pity enough at that, by the virtue of novelty if not of logic. It should be remembered that by a warrant officer holding this grouch that the bonuses granted by Congress in the pay act are temporary, and that a permanent adjustment of all officers' salaries is required through the medium of a commission, whose report and recommendations must be submitted before January 1, 1922, while the pen ton offered him is for life.

"ANOTHER OFFICER'S PROTEST."

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1921.
To the Editor:

Sir: It is very natural for anybody of Irish extraction to indulge freely in the hereditary pleasure of Irish conditions, but is it right for a sailor in the uniform of the U. S. Navy to write from a place in Washington in procession carrying in his hand the flag of the so-called "Irish Republic" and not laying, of course, a direct affront to a nation with which we live at peace and which has [illegible] the United States as a state of affairs? An English friend of mine who witnessed the above incident says he is not personally astonished, not to say insulted, and wondered that the British Government [illegible] of the United States. He wondered what would happen in London if Portsmouth or Plymouth [illegible] to the [illegible] by an English sailor, purporting to be that of the "Porto Rican Republic" and inciting against [illegible] Army of the United States. "U. S. N. R. F."

COMMENDATION.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: The increasing appreciation of your editorials is refreshing—for an Army periodical. Not being subject to the Navy's [illegible] I can say that which the editor forfeit a civilian's right of free speech and [illegible] to submit to censorship. To those [illegible] as in a properly trained 'bloomin' second lieutenant's

Army.

ARMY LINE OF DUTY CASES.

The War Department has rendered decisions as follows in line-of-duty cases:

In the case of Corporal F. F. Ames, company F, 5th infantry, discharged on account of disability from being caught between the platform and the car while unloading, it appears that arms and ammunition had been issued to him, but that he was not supplied with hot pistols; the evidence does not satisfactorily show whether he belonged to the guard or was there [illegible] accidentally, and, in the absence of proof to the contrary, the presumption is that he was not engaged in the line of duty.

In the case of Private G. M. Breck, quartermaster corps, it was held that death was not in the line of duty, since he was not within the limits of his post; the law provides that beneficiaries shall be paid at rate of pay of deceased on day and date of death, and, since the soldier was beyond the limits of his pass, he was in no sense on duty, hence his dependents are not entitled to the gratuity.

In the case of Private Olea Long, signal corps, who was killed by being run over by a street car on a trestle, it does not appear that there was any military order prohibiting soldiers from using the trestle, and, since trespass upon car tracks does not in itself constitute willful misconduct nor remove a soldier from the line of duty, the death should be regarded as in line of duty.

In the case of Private Paul Jenkins, M. T. C., company No. 61, discharged for disability as a result of injury in motorcycle accident, it appears that he was attempting to operate a government vehicle without authority. This constituted willful misconduct, and, hence, the injury was not in line of duty.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

At Greatly Reduced Prices—

ALL MEN'S FINE
Suits and Overcoats

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE

George A. King William B. King William B. Harrow

KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
725 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Patent and Trade Mark Law
DURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Erected Without Class Mark U. S. Naval Academy Designed 1909)
Large clientele of officers of the military and naval establishments of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. ROBBINS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
If you in civil war, 30 adjudicating claims, stay alone.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHARDS INVESTMENT COMPANY
484 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 428 pages, 8"x11", illustrated, mailed 50c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—HONORABLY DISCHARGED private desires position as guard or watchman. William G. Howat. General Delivery, New Brighton, S. I.

WANTED TO BUY—Officer's small size blue cloth cape. Must be in good condition and price reasonable. Address "Army," care Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington.

POSITION WANTED.
Naval officer's widow desires position as housekeeper in officer's family or bachelors. G. H. Z., P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

WANTED TO BUY.
Officer's small size blue cloth cape, infantry or artillery. Quote price postpaid. Address "Army," care Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington.

PAT NTS
BOOKLET FREE HIGHEST REFERENCES
PROMPTNESS ASSURED BEST RESULTS
Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer.
624 F Street Washington, D. C.

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

The more than 10,000 Army nominations and considerably less nominations of Navy and Marine Corps personnel sent to the Senate early in December, representing receess appointments and promotions, are still in the possession of the executive clerk of the Senate, awaiting the first executive session of the body, when the names will be formally submitted to the Senate and referred, respectively, to the military and naval committees. The original list has been increased by the new nominations sent in when Congress met. There continues to be much talk about the capitol of a refusal of the Senate to confirm any nominations, recalling the action of the Democratic Senate at the close of the Taft administration, when the nominations then pending were not acted upon before adjournment. This policy will undoubtedly be followed so far as it relates to the purely political or civil nominations sent in by President Wilson, but it is believed that, whatever may be the present plan of senatorial leaders, the service nominations will be confirmed, in that portion there will be no special political significance for this or the succeeding administration. The lists, so far as they pertain to promotions, are merely routine in the advancement to be gained, but positive hardship and annoyance to be derived from failure to confirm. The new appointments included in the nominations, involving some 4,500 officers in the Army, former officers commanded situation, which would seem to require confirmation. As has been several times pointed out on these pages, if these nominations are not confirmed the newly appointed officers will return to a civilian status; they will cease to be of the emergency personnel and will become at once ineligible for commissioning in the Regular Army in permanent place under the terms of the act of June 4. The places thus vacated will cease to be original vacancies and will become casual vacancies to be filled by the promotion of officers who are already permanently commissioned in the Army. The former emergency officers may obtain commissions only by appointment as second lieutenant, and in their particular the age limit will disqualify most of them. The permanent officers who have been promoted would, if the Senate fails to confirm, return to their permanent rank of Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The situation is such that the Senate must confirm all of them or reject them all, unless incurring the grave risk of separating many officers, now in the service, from their permanent commissions. If, for example, all the colonels in the Army list were confirmed and there was failure to confirm the officer who has been named for the grade of brigadier general, the latter would be out of the service, as completely as if they had been dismissed. Their places in the grade of colonels would be filled, presumably, and they would have no positions to which to revert. With this state of affairs confronting the Senate, it is inconceivable that there will be failure to act on it and it is probable that toward the end of the session, if it shall appear that there is reluctance or indifference in the matter, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will call attention to the effect of senatorial inaction. Inasmuch as there are few questions of individual merit involved in the nominations, there is every possibility that the nominations will be confirmed in bulk after a delay which shall serve the purpose of the senators who control this feature of senatorial procedure. The fact that many nominees have friends in the Senate who will be desirous of having the Senate confirm will, in the end, help the situation.

Pending Army-Navy Nominations.

Following closely upon the heels of the Navy's action in stopping enlistments, the marine headquarters this week ordered the immediate discontinuance of all first enlistments and all reenlistments from the Army and the Navy. These orders were sent out on the 10th instant and had the effect of bring-

Marine Recruiting Discontinued.

ing marine recruiting virtually to a standstill, as had already been brought about in the Navy recruiting service. The strength of the Marine Corps had reached 21,942, which is 1,942 in excess of the number of men appropriated for this year, but there was a "factor of safety" of 353,194 "man-days," due to the vacancies in the corps earlier in the fiscal year, which would have permitted recruiting to continue some time longer. Marine headquarters, however, decided to take no chance with the desire of Congress, and by stopping all enlistments the corps will be well within the appropriated strength. The recruiting force will not be altogether disbanded, but about 200 men are being returned to line duty. Two districts have been closed—Tulsa, Okla., which will be combined with that of Kansas City, and Baltimore—which will be added to the Washington district. In addition, about two-thirds of all the subdistrict headquarters, or outlying stations, will be closed during the month of January. The identical men serving at these closed stations may not always be returned to general service, but an equal number will be transferred, retaining in the recruiting organization the most efficient men as a nucleus of a recruiting corps. All auxiliary offices have been ordered closed, in most of which places there has been no rental paid. It is not thought advisable to altogether break up the recruiting force, which has rendered such valuable service in the past, but a continued need for facilities for marines to reenlist

Probable Strength of Military Services.

So far as can be predicted at this time, the indications are that the Army will be fortunate if Congress appropriates for an average of 175,000 men for the new fiscal year. The strength now has reached about 230,000 men and the recruiting service is still very active. The Navy will not be above 100,000 men, which will mean a reduction from 125,000 July 1. The Marine Corps will not be over 20,000, which is the present appropriated strength, with an actual strength this week of 21,942 men. The Coast Guard may not be over 2,000, which will be a reduction from its present strength of about 4,500, which strength is insufficient to man all its ships, and as a consequence many of the vessels are tied up, out of commission for lack of complements. The situation of the Army enlisted personnel is likely to prove embarrassing, as the failure of the adoption of the War Department to continue recruiting in the face of the expressed intention of Congress to stop it. The Navy will likewise have some difficulty in making reductions to bring the strength down by July 1, in view of the small number of prospective discharges due to expired enlistments in the next six months, as we pointed out in these columns last week. With about 25,000 men still under training and both fleets on an extended foreign cruise, there is, of course, little need for the recruits; and with recruiting discontinued there will seem to be a heavy diminution in the facilities needed for training recruits for many months to come. Carrying out its purpose of making reductions in the Army, the appropriations committee will no doubt take the necessary action to close some of the largest naval training stations. Intimations have already been given that the committee intends to abandon both Newport and Great Lakes stations by the simple process of lopping off all appropriations for those big stations, excepting the necessary pay for the recruiters. All hope of obtaining an appropriation for 142,000 men has been virtually abandoned, and in the deliberations in both the appropriations committee and the full committee the discussion is predicated upon a force of 100,000 for the next year.

Return of Former Naval Officers.

The Secretary of the Navy found ready support from members of the House naval affairs committee of his recommendation that former officers be reassigned from the naval service during the period of the emergency, and not be allowed to return to the service. There is evidence of a desire on the part of many of the former officers to resume their places in the naval service, and a request for an effort will be made to pass legislation to that end. Mr. Daniels was loath to accept such resignations and even went so far as to withhold action on many cases in the hope the officers would change their minds. Once having accepted their resignations, however, Mr. Daniels takes the position that they left the service for their own convenience at a time when the Government needed their services, and it would be highly improper to take them back, and particularly unfair to the officers who remained in the service. Such men went back at the bottom of the list instead of in their former places. It is realized there would be considerable difficulty in returning them on account of the fact that officers who were below them have been advanced in rank and could not be displaced without creating dissatisfaction among the Navy. A particular case where criticism was visited on Secretary Daniels because he refused to allow officers to leave the service by way of resignation, and there is no doubt officers who were kept in the service against their wishes will find real value while nursing a fancied grievance. Mr. Daniels asserts he did not believe these men realized what they were giving up, particularly those with long service, and felt they were entirely too optimistic in their ideas as to the great careers open to them in civil life. Having made the choice, he does not intend to aid them to return now that they find the rosy prospects in civil life have vanished. He has advised the House naval committee against recommending legislation at this session of Congress and let next Congress, if they still desire to return, handle each case on its merits, thereby allowing the Navy Department to be in the position of taking back only those whose ability is such that the Government will profit by their return. The unanimous sentiment expressed in the House committee by republicans and democrats alike was in accord with Mr. Daniels' views when he appeared before that body on January 6. Mr. Peters believes in "making it hard to get out and exceedingly difficult to get back." Mr. Kettner was "against men who left the Navy when the Government needed their services." Mr. Oliver said the Navy "could get along without them," and "we must not look too leniently on those who left when the Navy needed their services." Mr. Hicks believes in "taking care of those in the Navy and not taking much interest in those who went out." Mr. Venable thinks that the Navy does not need them and therefore should not take them back. Mr. Padgett saw the difficulty in adjusting their return to the service and said: "If they are placed at the foot of their grade they always will be dissatisfied, and making them extra numbers is objectionable because of the possibility of indefinitely multiplying the number of officers." Mr. Butler was inclined to believe the Government would profit by making use of the services of those who have been trained at great expense to the Government, but agreed it would be unwise to pass general legislation for their return and, if such were to be decided on its merits, but few will ever be returned.

Rifles for Philippine Constabulary.

The War Department has decided that the Philippine constabulary is not entitled to receive without cost from the Government the Model 1917 rifle and pertinent equipment. This must be accomplished by transfer of funds to pay for the articles in question. The constabulary was first organized under the act of the Philippine commission in 1901. The provisions relating to it have been carried into the code issued in the administrative code of the island. The constabulary is a force under the command of the governor general, and its functions are generally to suppress insurrection, riots, brigandage, unlawful assemblies, and breaches of the peace and to see that perpetrators of such offenses are brought to justice. The constabulary is no part of the armed forces of the United States. It is a purely local police force maintained by the Philippine government for its own purposes, it is held. It is a well-settled principle that property of the Government can not be disposed of without statutory authority. No authority exists for the transfer of rifles and equipment from the War Department to the constabulary or to the Philippine government without payment therefor.

Army Transport Travel Regulations.

In view of the provisions of the acts of 1907 and June 5, 1920, the policy in respect to overseas transportation to families is to insure compliance with the spirit of the law authorizing such travel and to prevent the abuse of this privilege. Pursuant to this policy, except in case of emergency, such as illness of service people who do not habitually reside with an officer will not be granted transportation to visit him more than once in two years and those members of his family who do habitually reside with him will not be granted transportation to visit the United States more than once in one year, according to instructions that have been prepared by the War Department on the subject. No transportation will be issued to the family of any person the transportation of whose family is authorized, except as the result of an application from such person. Application for transportation of families will be made in the United States to the War Department as follows: By officers and employes of the Army to the adjutant general; by officers and employes of the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health, and Coast and Geodetic Survey to the heads of their departments or services; by officers and employes of the Philippine civil government through the bureau of insular affairs; by officers and employes of the Hawaiian government through the governor of Hawaii; by members of Congress and other officers of the Government not hitherto specified by the Secretary of War; by officers and men of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. through the headquarters of that organization. Applications made abroad for transportation to the United States will be made to the local representative of the department through the head of the proper department, bureau, or organization where the applicant is serving. Application for transportation of members of families must contain the following information: Name, exact degree of relationship and dependency if any, number of journeys by transport made within the preceding two years and, except in case of members of the immediate family (wife and children), the precise reasons and necessity for the journey and the contemplated length of visit. Each case of travel to the continental United States will be considered on its merits. In determining each particular case as to whether or not transportation of this character shall be authorized both the character and length of the contemplated visit will be considered. Transportation will not be furnished for ordinary pleasure trips of short duration and will, in general, be limited to cases where bona fide reasons exist for the travel involved and where the contemplated duration of the visit is such as to warrant reasonably regarding the individual concerned

Digitized by Google

as a bona fide member of the family for the period covered thereby. In the case of servants who are transported there must be a guarantee that the individual will not become a charge upon the community to which taken. Great care is enjoined in scrutinizing applications, and the War Department calls attention to the fact that it is also the duty of the responsible officer to take the necessary corrective action or to bring to the attention of the War Department all cases coming within his knowledge in which transportation has been improperly requested or issued.

—o—

Uniform in Civil Life.

As a result of the hearing held by the House naval committee on the Bankhead resolution concerning the wearing of the uniform by ex-service men, reference to which has been made in these columns, Rear Admiral Washington, chief of the bureau of navigation, was instructed to confer with Adjutant General Harris, of the War Department, and submit to the committee a recommendation on the subject. A letter was received from Admiral Washington a few days later, and accordingly a report was prepared by Congressman Venable of the naval committee, which was approved, wherein the Bankhead resolution was amended to read as follows:

That section 8 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920, is hereby suspended until January 1, 1923, in its application to persons honorably discharged from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, between April 6, 1917, and January 1, 1920: Provided, That persons convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude are excepted from the operation of the suspension herein provided.

The report refers to "the depressed condition of the county," which makes it necessary for young men to wear the uniform clothing, which they are wearing in good faith, relying upon the authority granted by Congress in the statute of February 28, 1919, which granted them the right to do so. The committee thinks the uniform is sufficiently safeguarded against flagrant violations; and as to criminals who procure the uniform as a disguise, the act of June 4, 1920, offered no protection against them; such men are equally guilty whether the resolution passes or not. Following closely upon the committee's action, the Secretary of the Navy issued a general order prescribing an insignia to be worn on uniforms by honorably discharged persons "who are members of military societies composed entirely of honorably discharged officers or enlisted men"; it also defines "occasions of ceremony" as mentioned in the original statute. It is noted that this general order (which is quoted elsewhere) does not provide the insignia to be worn by discharged men as required in the statute of February 28, 1919, unless they are members of a society, nor does it afford any protection to a naval reservist, who may wear part of his uniform in civil life. It is doubtless assumed that the drastic clause embodied in the naval act of June 4, 1920, repealed all the privileges contained in the statute of February 28, 1919. A significant fact in connection with this general order is that simultaneously with its announcement the Navy Department offered for public sale 107,000 blanket overshirts, which Navy garments are described as being "ideal for men working outdoors in extreme cold weather," and invited bids therefor from the general public.

—o—

Navy Personnel Matters.

Captain William C. Watts has been selected to succeed Captain William D. Leahy as director of gunnery exercises and engineering performances about March 1. In the meantime, Captain Watts is on duty at the Navy Department in the office of the director. Captain Leahy will be given an assignment at sea. The resignations of Lieutenant Commander Henry L. Abbott, of the line, and Lieutenant C. L. Oliphant, medical corps, of the Regular Navy, have been accepted. The resignations of the following holding temporary appointments also have been accepted: Lieutenants W. A. Fulkerson, F. L. Lanham and J. M. Schmissrauter, and Ensigns H. J. Fanning and C. E. Lathrope; Chief Boatswain W. McClain, Machinist J. H. Maddeaux and Carpenter W. J. Stoudt.

—o—

Promotion of Line Officers.

The following officers of the line of the Navy become due for permanent promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander as of January 1, as a result of the redistribution of officers in the several grades on that date: Edmund W. Strother, William H. Pashley, Fred T. Berry, William R. Purnell, James D. Smith, Frederic T. Van Auken, Marshall Collins, Kinchen L. Hill, Thomas C. Kinkaid, Lee P. Warren, Ernest F. Buck, Allan G. Olson, Charles M. James, Ralph G. Walling, Selah M. La Bounty, Henry E. Parsons, Harry G. Donald, Abner M. Steckel, John L. Schaffer, Leland Jordan, Jr., John H. Everson, Worrall R. Carter, James G. Stevens, Robert R. M. Emmet, John C. Jennings, Henry B. LeBourgeois, Paul J. Peyton, Laurence S. Stewart, Guy C. Barnes, William A. Hodgman, Cleveland McCauley, Martin J. Peterson, Robert E. Rogers, Samuel S. Payne, Leslie C. Davis, Henry H. Forgus, Franklin P. Conger. No promotions will be made at present to the grade of lieutenant, as the allowance for that grade is filled.

—o—

Marine Corps Matters.

It is probable that the board in session at the headquarters of the Marine Corps, which has been examining records of candidates for permanent appointments to the commissioned personnel of the corps and of determining their relative rank therein, will not be ready to make its report before February 1, as several matters causing delay have arisen that make it impracticable to render the report by January 18, as had been expected. A bill has been introduced in Congress providing that warrant officers of the Marine Corps shall be commissioned chief warrant officers under the same conditions, and shall have the same rank, pay, allowances and other benefits as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law for commissioned warrant officers of the Navy, and that pay clerks of the corps shall be graded as warrant officers, with the same rank, pay, allowances and other benefits as provided for other warrant officers of the corps. The Navy law provides that warrant officers after six years' service as such shall be commissioned chief warrant officers. It is not practicable at this time to estimate with accuracy what warrant officers of the corps will benefit immediately by the provision, if it becomes law. Most of the warrant officers with enough service as such to entitle them to advancement to the grade of chief warrant officer hold temporary commissions as captains and lieutenants, and those to be retained in those grades will not be known until after approval of the report of the board examining candidates for permanent commissions. A marine detachment of 50 enlisted men, commanded by Captain Francis S. Kieren, is being organized at marine barracks, Quantico, Va., for duty at the naval submarine base and air station at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, and it will leave for its new station early in February. A marine detachment of 20 enlisted men, under command of a first sergeant, has been placed on board the Birmingham, flagship of destroyer squadron 5 of the Pacific fleet. Second Lieutenant C. T. Beecher will be ordered to duty with the marine detachment of the Connecticut, in place of Second Lieutenant J. J. Mahoney, whose assignment to that duty has been revoked.

—o—

Disarmament Seriously Considered.

Immediately upon his return from Marion, Ohio, where he had conferred with President-elect Harding, Chairman Butler of the House naval committee began hearings on the proposition to bring about a conference with the powers looking towards disarmament, or, more properly, a curtailment of armament. To this end he called before his committee Acting Secretary Davis of the State Department, Secretary Daniels and Major General Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. Army, retired. Their testimony, which is reported at length in our congressional news, all tended to encourage Mr. Butler in his proposed plan. He gave no public intimation that he was carrying out the wishes of the President-elect, but it is a safe assumption that he was not acting contrary to the latter's wishes. Acting Secretary Davis very cleverly evaded all attempts to commit him to any definite statement regarding the attitude of other nations on this important question, but he thought the United States was in a favorable position to call such a conference. He looked upon the recent action of the disarmament commission of the league of nations at Genova as an indication of the sentiment prevailing among other nations. General Bliss was exceedingly candid in advocating a disarmament conference, which he felt could be called by America within 60 days. He based his convictions upon the conversations he had held with his associates on the supreme war council during and subsequent to the war, all of whom agreed that civilization could not stand up under the strain of another war, which would be as much more destructive than the last one as that war was more terrible than all previous wars. He referred to the conditions which now prevail as a result of the great war, with one great country reduced to a state of "atheistic anarchy," and it was the consensus of opinion of his associates that a future war must be avoided if civilization is to be saved. Secretary Daniels agreed heartily with the general proposition of calling a disarmament conference, differing only with respect to the plan proposed by General Bliss that the invitation should be extended to the four great powers—Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—who, he asserted, are our only competitors in military development. Mr. Daniels held to his previous conviction that the invitation should embrace all the nations of the earth. All the witnesses acquiesced in the suggestion of the committee that until a complete agreement had been reached, our building program should proceed. As General Bliss stated, not a soldier should be discharged or a ship laid up until all the nations agreed to a reduction of armament. The probable attitude of Japan was not learned, but General Bliss was positive in his conviction that if such a conference were called and the necessary publicity were given to its every deliberation, the masses of the people back home would compel an agreement, and that if another "Germany" developed to obstruct the plans for disarmament, there was no hope for civilization. He felt confident that the common people would so strongly demand disarmament as to overcome the hostility of cabinets. Of course, there is nothing new in this desire for disarmament, except in the suggestion for another conference. The Hague convention looked to the same end, and skeptics point out that only a year before the great war broke in all its fury agreements had been arrived at which sought to minimize the horrors of warfare. The facetious statement of Chairman Butler that the conference auditorium would need a separate entrance for each delegation, suggests the inability of any assembly to come together on a common meeting ground, or to reach an agreement which would be binding in the face of all war threats. The fact, however, that several days are being devoted to the discussion of this subject by the House naval committee is significant of the sentiment of our own people, which is no doubt reflected in large degree in the hearts of the people who have suffered most in the past six years.

—o—

Questionnaire for Medical Officers.

The surgeon general of the Army contemplates the early issue of a questionnaire to all officers of the medical department for the prime purpose of bringing every officer into closer relation with his office. A careful and detailed reply to the questionnaire will enable the personnel division to better visualize the capabilities, aspirations and preferences of its personnel. It will not be immediately practicable in many instances to place officers in the work or station especially desired, but the governing principle and endeavor of the office will be to study the qualifications and aims of its personnel, and to advance the morale and professional ambition of its membership just so far as the general and larger interests of the service permit. It must be borne in mind that only a small percentage of officers can be granted exceptional opportunity for educational or professional study at a given time. So far as possible these opportunities will be given in rotation to those who have the fundamental qualifications and have demonstrated in the service that they merit such special opportunities. If the commissioned personnel respond by an accurate, thoughtful and considered reply in which the purposes of professional aim and advancement shall be uppermost; and if the commissioned personnel appreciate in small part the general problems of the service, the professional aims and human desires of its officers will be met by the surgeon general so far as the general military interests permit.

—o—

Hearings on Army Estimates.

Hearings have been held during the past week before the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee, of which Mr. Anthony is chairman, on estimates for the support of the Army during the next fiscal year and on the supplemental estimates for the military establishment which will constitute items in the first deficiency appropriation bill shortly to be reported to the House. Representatives of the Military Academy, including its superintendent, General MacArthur, were before the committee on Thursday, on which occasion the head of the institution presented his recommendations for an increase in the strength of the corps of cadets and for new construction at West Point to accommodate this enlarged student body. The details of General MacArthur's program in this particular have already been described on these pages. A large part of the week has been devoted to the estimates of the quartermaster general, the committee hearing General Rogers, the quartermaster general, in a general survey of the situation; General Carson on construction, General Connors on transportation, Colonel Hannay on supplies, Captain Barnes on personnel and Lieutenant Brill on utilities. Incidentally it was of interest to find that the very complete record of quartermaster equipment and service kept in previous years, notably by General Aleshire, was of practical use in furnishing the committee with some pertinent statistics, such, for example, as the cost of operating harbor and coast defense ships during 1916. The subcommittee manifested the keenest interest in the Army estimates, Representative Slemp being particularly searching in his interrogation. It was quite evident that the committee purpose to ascertain in what direction and to what extent it was possible to effect a reduction in military expenditures was a determined one. The total amount of supplemental or deficiency estimates for the military establishment was $76,799,371. The principal items were that for pay, $40,000,000; subsistence, $12,274,000, and transportation, $4,004,000.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress.
204 [illegible] Street, New York City.

Digitized by Google

Sale of Naval Ships.

Representative Padgett has made a new suggestion to the Navy Department in the form of legislation that shall authorize the disposition by sale of naval ships before they are surveyed and condemned and when they may be expected to create no appreciable demand for them from any quarter. The fact of condemnation operates as a handicap to such a transaction, of course, and it is only under rare conditions that it is thus discounted in advance. Mr. Padgett believes that the situation should be remedied by congressional authority for the administration, within the discretion of the President, which will take into consideration the international circumstances involved in the matter, to sell such naval vessels as may be spared, although they are not necessarily in the obsolete class. Secretary Daniels is inclined to regard the proposal with approval, since it does not attempt to compel the Navy Department to dispose of ships and leaves the decision of disposition and the selection of vessels to the executive branch. Several requests for naval ships have been received by the Navy Department from foreign governments, but the policy has been to recommend no action in such cases, taking into consideration that, under existing law, it is not possible to sell a naval vessel until it has been condemned. The consideration of this character are identified as more or less involving an international program with such complicated features as whether it is wise and proper to furnish serviceable warships to other nations. The suggestion made by Representative Butler in this connection that the guns of such ships be removed is regarded as not having been the most desirable solution of the problem, especially when it is augmented by the recommendation of another member of the House naval committee that the engines be removed. These, there is always a ready market for payment, it having been found that some prospective purchasers of these ships are in no financial condition to close the deal on anything like a cash basis with intimation, in at least one instance, that it would be necessary for this country to loan the money to the purchaser in the first instance.

Reduction of Armament.

There is increasing comment among members of House and Senate, with the advance of the session, of the reduction of the cost of military-naval maintenance. It has assumed the extreme of a proposition at the present week in the hearing before the House military committee on Tuesday when women representatives of several peace societies expressed their protest, as voiced, not only against any increase in the Army, but, against the provision for an armed force of any kind. The proposition has been clearly expressed in favor of arranging for an international conference that should seek absolute disarmament (in the literal interpretation of all forms of military and naval force. The more conservative speakers on this particular occasion were willing to regard an army and navy as essential until the arrival of the day of disarmament, but are confident that, in the meantime, there should be a material reduction in the appropriations for national defense. One estimate of Army strength, that appeared to meet with approval, was for 50,000 as sufficient for all the needs of this county. The familiar argument based on the poverty of other nations to wage war and that the present unsettled so many of the sources of supply of necessities was incorporated in the record. Before the House naval committee on the same day Secretary Daniels and Assistant Secretary Davis of the State Department, were heard in regard to the former's proposition to hold an international conference for reduction of armaments as distinguished from limitation and failure of which would necessitate this country providing itself with the strongest naval force in the world. The agreement to reduce armaments would make it necessary, insisted Mr. Daniels to maintain a navy the equal of the strongest. But in other quarters there are significant evidences of a determination to cut down the expenses of military-naval maintenance. This is shown every day in the hearings before the subcommittees of the House appropriation committees, where army and Navy Department estimates are being incessantly cut in unprecedented degree. There is no escaping the conviction that the congressional sentiment is growing in favor of retrenchment, and it will be manifest even in the present session, when the Army and Navy appropriation bills emerge from committee. But at the session of the next Congress, which will probably assemble by call of Mr. Harding after the latter part of March, it may be expected that there will be very much heard in both branches on the subject of discussion of disarmament, but that is a problem so fraught with complexities that it is hardly likely to result in anything tangible for several years, the selfish interests of rival nations being intimately involved in the whole proceeding. The main attack will be directed against the existing organization of the Army and Navy, to what extent and in what particular form must be left, for the present, to imagination.

Gen. Hersey Optimistic Over Army Affairs.

General Mark L. Hersey, U. S. Army, in command of Camp Devens, Mass., was recently in Washington in connection with the details of the system of in-

struction to be installed at that
place. His observations, as a result of his contact with the edu-

cation here, are interesting. He
admitted disappointment at the refusal of the House appropriations committee to recommend a fund for putting Camp Devens and other mobilization camps in shape so that permanent division camps was more than offset by the encouragement and support which was accorded the plan for a vocational agricultural course at Devens that will mean that part-paid by the best of the agricultural colleges. He added:

In my opinion, the failure of the congressional committee to appropriate a sum adequate for the systematic continuance of the work of reorganization-the same committee that passed the reorganization bill, and it is hard to conceive on what ground it would feel that way in legislating-is a realization in Washington just now of the necessity for retrenchment and economy, and I think from what I heard that is the ground on which an Army appropriation was refused. Within a year or two, perhaps sooner, the Secretary of War is making nine of the Army cantonments for nine of the twelve divisions, the skeleton of which is reorganized establishment, will be undertaken. It may be that it is a "penny-wise-and-pound-foolish" policy to postpone the work with these camps and the buildings in them are deteriorating every day, but this policy seems to be dictated by the general status of uncertainty that just now surrounds the matter of the Army. The same Congress which passed the reorganization bill has thus far refused to provide for the appointment of one of the 15,000 er mere men who serve in emergency officers and have now given up their civilian pursuits after the war. These officers are holding the Regular Army by virtue of having passed the most rigid examinations. They are now required before March 4 they will automatically cease to exist as Army officers, and this is entirely caused by color as business men. It is only natural that they are getting impatient. We have thus far secured an appropriation of $15,000 for the organization and maintenance of the agricultural school at Camp Devens, and Dr. Clyde Ford, of Iowa, is now accompany me there today, to begin making his plans as director of the school. We have 1,000 men under a prospectus just as soon as he can do so intelligently. I assure that we will put approximately five hundred acres under cultivation this summer, and I have applied for, and hope to get, at least a division of the stabilized Army to work there. I have had such a success at Camp Funston and to add a dairying course to our 4-H Club work, which is the development of young men from the rural districts of New England, with the chance to take this course in farming, is to begin at once.

Warrant Officers in the Army.

Thirty-two additional warrant officers have been appointed in the Army this week. These appointments take rank with the others, dating from July

1, and are made to fill vacancies
due to declinations of appointment and other causes. This completed the list up to Thursday morning, when five more declinations were received at the Department. The warrant officers in this newly established grade in the Army rank according to length of service, in the same manner as officers. As all the appointments thus far made are of the same date, their seniority among each other will be governed by length of service. The regulations have adopted provides for no insignia of rank; the braid on the sleeve will be omitted, but those who have served as commissioned officers during the recent war are authorized to wear the braid of rank on the coat sleeve, as already provided for enlisted men who had similar commissioned service. The warrant officers' hat cord will be silver and blue, alternated, with black acorns and keeper. Pending the adoption of a warrant officers' insignia, warrant officers will omit the insignia of arm of the service, wearing "U. S." only, and in addition the cap ornament of an enlisted man will be worn. Warrant officers of the mine planter service will wear the sleeve insignia already prescribed for that service staff. It is decided that a warrant officer is not entitled to a salute, nor will his name be carried in the Army register of officers. They will probably be addressed as "Mr." rather than by their official title.

Marine Rifle and Pistol Competitions.

Orders relating to all forms of rifle and pistol competitions in the Marine Corps have been approved by the commandant of the corps. It is provided that the following rifle and pistol competitions shall be held every year at such places and times as may be designated: Eastern, southeastern, western and West Indies divisional rifle and pistol competitions; Marine Corps rifle and pistol competition; Elliott trophy match and Lauchheimer trophy match. All officers and enlisted men, except distinguished marksmen and distinguished pistol shots, are eligible to participate in division and Marine Corps rifle and pistol competitions. Officers and enlisted men that have attained the grade of distinguished marksman or distinguished pistol shot may fire in the division and Marine Corps competitions for score only to determine their fitness for selection for the Marine Corps team squad and for participation in the Lauchheimer trophy match. The U. S. magazine rifle, model 1903, fitted with the No. 10 front and rear sight, and the Colt automatic pistol, caliber .45, will be used in all rifle and pistol competitions, without alteration, and standard service ammunition only will be fired. Two gold, five silver and eight bronze medals will be awarded the fifteen enlisted competitors making the highest scores in each division rifle competition, and the fifteen winners will form the division rifle team. Commissioned competitors, except distinguished marksmen, making scores equal to those of enlisted competitors winning medals will receive similar medals. Only those officers and enlisted men awarded medals as a result of division rifle competition prior to 5 p. m. of the base Corps competition and in the same calendar year, and such officers and enlisted men as may be designated specially by the commandant of the corps, will be eligible to enter the latter competition, and four gold and eight silver medals will be awarded the highest enlisted competitors, with medals to commissioned competitors under the same circumstances as in the division competitions. Teams of eight firing members from Marine Corps posts of authorized complements of 50 or more men will compete in the Elliott trophy match, and the team attaining the highest aggregate score will be awarded the Elliott trophy. The Lauchheimer trophy will be awarded annually to the individual marine making the highest aggregate score with both rifle and pistol during the Marine Corps competitions. Three medals will be issued—one gold, one silver and one bronze—to that marine making the highest three places in the Lauchheimer match.

Raincoats for the Army.

An order has recently been placed in the War Department for 125,000 raincoats for dismounted soldiers and a smaller supply for the mounted service. These orders were divided between the Hassenfeld and the Cambridge Rubber Company. Tests have been conducted to determine the best type of raincoat and it has been found that all recent experiments thus far made, that the "spreading process" can be made practically waterproof if all portions of the garment are not treated with the rubber solution. This process consists of spraying one side of the garment with rubber and then pasting the cloth together with the rubbered surface inside. Another method is to impregnate the cloth of the texture with rubber solution, but it costs about twice as much as the former system. The purpose is to obtain a rubber solution with the least quantity of oil that will thoroughly dissolve the rubber, but without destroying the texture. The tests will be further continued, but meanwhile this order has been placed, with the understanding that inspection at the point of quartermaster general to require the contractors to live up to the specifications, which was not done during the war, and the experience in this matter layed to the soldiers overseas was not rain-proof and created widespread dissatisfaction. The rumor that the War Department had placed orders for 500,000 raincoats of the satisfactory type as were issued during the war is unfounded.

Naval Conference Proposed.

In some naval quarters the proposition has been advanced for a naval conference to be held at the naval war college at Newport, similar to the event that occurred at the same place in 1908, the reason for this, in the opinion of those who are now urging it, is found in the present naval building program. There has evidently been created within the service a faction that believes that radical changes should be made in the policy of the department in the matter of the ships that are to be designed and constructed. As is well known, there is the element that regards the further construction of the big ship as a huge mistake, a waste of naval war, and something more than that because of its extravagance. There is another part of the service which holds tenaciously to the theory that the day of the battleship is by no means at an end. The claim is made that the Navy is badly crippled, through lack of submarines and aviation, and that this constitutes a situation that requires immediate consideration among the experts. It is argued that the Newport conference should take place with as little delay as possible—although it is the opinion of the writer that not in any possibility transpire during the remaining days of the present administration—and that it should be conducted at the naval war college, "far from the restless and political turmoil of Washington," so that no problem involved in the naval building program of 1921 shall meet with interference on the part of interests that have not been the least influence of the service at heart. It is not likely that such a conference will take place, although no one may assert as much positively until the identity of the next head of the Navy Department is known. The conservative observers of the present situation in and out of Washington agree that there is little occasion for the proposed Newport conference, now that the naval general board is functioning fully and efficiently as it has been for the last few years and especially during the last year. That board holds

Digitized by Google

continuous sessions, practically. Of ii the president of the naval war college is a member, as are the bureau chiefs; its sessions are attended frequently by the officers in command of the fleets and by subordinate commanding officers and the specialists in the various activities of the service. Abundant opportunity is afforded for an exchange of the ripest and most diversified of technical views. Those who are familiar wiht the meetings of the board, with the subjects which are discussed and with the conclusions that are reached do not hesitate to say that there is nothing lacking in the chance to obtain every possible naval theory and suggestion. It is insisted that no more of advantage in any direction could be derived from such assembling in conference of officers at Newport. The situation in this respect is not destined to be changed much by the new administration that begins its career on March 4, although the influences in the Navy Department are not expected to be altered in any great degree. The claim that the present policy in one for which the retiring Secretary of the Navy is responsible is not based on a knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the Navy Department. Unless there is an unprecedented overturn in departmental personnel and at the sources of information and suggestion outside of Washington, the policies and the program in regard to ship design, the type of ships and the general project of naval construction will remain practically unchanged. Those who are looking for something violently to happen are apt to be disappointed.

Officials of the Coast Guard were before the Senate appropriations committee on Thursday in connection with items of appropriation for that service in the sundry civil appropriation bill. The bill as it passed the House will necessitate a very substantial reduction in the selected personnel and will add to the number of ships and stations out of commission for lack of men. The fact that a great many ships are out of commission at this time, with a total of 4,168 enlisted men, was brought to the attention of the House appropriation committee without making much of an impression on that body. The facts and figures were strongly urged by the Senate committee and hope is expressed that there will be a substantial increase in the appropriation. The recruiting offices of the Coast Guard will also be discontinued and original enlistments in the districts have been stopped. On January 1 the personnel of the Coast Guard consisted of 265 commissioned officers, 407 warrant officers, 200 chief petty officers and 3,561 other enlisted persons, a total of 4,373. The number of officers in the Coast Guard is fixed by statute and will be decreased by 50 per cent under the amount of the appropriation. The first deficiency appropriation bill is under consideration by the House appropriations committee. Among other provisions is one for $18,000 for completing the equipment of five cruising cutters authorized in 1915 and 1917. It is proposed also to increase the total limit of cost of the five cruising cutters fixed at $3,500,000 by the act of March 28, 1918, to $3,626,000.

Discussion of Army Class B Legislation.

After much delay and several postponements the House military committee this week took up the subject of the legislation embodied in section 24 of the act of June 4, creating Class B, to which are assigned those Army officers marked for elimination either by retirement or by discharge from the service. The situation invoked by this law has led to animated discussion in and out of the service and Representative Caldwell, of New York, member of the committee, has been insistent that the administration of the law shall be investigated. On Monday, when the hearing was conducted, General Ansell was the witness. An account of the session appears elsewhere in this issue. Representative Green and Representative Logue manifested the greatest interest in the issue and at the conclusion of the meeting it was evident that the committee did not seriously contemplate any radical change in the existing statute. There was some question whether the purpose of Congress was fully understood by the War Department, notably in the arrangement by which an officer's protest was submitted to a court of inquiry, the findings of which were returned to the board which made the original classification. In some quarters it appeared to be the notion that the function of the court was not to review the findings of the classification board but, rather, to supplement its investigation, and, by hearing the officer, add to the information upon which the board considered its case. At all events, it did not seem to committee members that any change in the law should be recommended at this time. The sentiment was made in favor of allowing the legislation to operate and see what would come of it in the next year or so. General Ansell's presentation of the case in behalf of officers who had been unfairly classified in B class was comprehensive, but there was no visible disposition to suggest any alteration in the method of elimination. It is felt that it would be unwise to attempt any amendment of the act of June 4 at this session. The temper of the House and Senate and especially of the former branch of Congress toward the Army is far from friendly, and those who are interested in the welfare of the military establishment believe it would be just as well not to precipitate any discussion of the welfare of the service, despite the fact that there are a few things that might be done with advantage to the Army, such as relieving the situation in respect to the retirement of officers. The provisions in regard to Class B, therefore, are destined to stand as they are for a time, it being the impression of committee members that the defect attributed to the system of elimination is not a matter of the law, but may be laid to the execution of the statute and this, as Mr. Green pointed out, should be corrected by the frank acknowledgment of the War Department. If nothing can be done in that direction before the fourth of March. There is one factor to which General Ansell called attention and which met with the endorsement of committee members as a matter of simple justice. Under the terms of the law an officer, placed in Class B for reasons "due to his neglect, misconduct or undesirable habits" and discharged, leaves the service without further compensation. It is proposed that such an officer shall receive a year's pay if he has had ten or more years of service. In the case of retirement of an officer is entitled to some consideration at his age, as a simple act of humanity, as in the case of an officer who is voluntarily retired. This could be done in the form of an amendment of section 24b it will probably be to provide this year's pay for an officer who is thus discharged, instead of turning him out of the service. There have been about ten officers so far placed on the retired list through the agency of Class B. Their names are printed, plainly in the connection, in the monthly Army Directory, although it was made known at the War Department that the intention was to spare the feelings of the officers and to that end the announcement of retirement has not been contained in the usual orders promulgated by the adjutant general's office.

A question which has created much discussion in the War Department during the past week is one presented by the officers of the American Legion posts. It presents the problem whether the American flag should be placed on the soldier dead, instead of being used merely, as is now the practice, of draping the casket on each occasion of interment. The authorities of the War Department have had no difficulty in coming to a conclusion in the matter. It is the opinion of the War Department that the flag should be buried and that the decision to this effect should be based upon the custom of the service and that the flag is fulfilling its best mission when it is being properly exposed to view. A large United States flag draped each side-wise upon the return of the American soldier dead to this country from the European piece of burial. When a body is shipped to the relatives for private burial the flag remains with the casket at the disposal of the relatives. In those cases where interment is conducted in national cemeteries in the United States the flag is removed from the casket just before the lowering of the body in the grave. The relatives in some cases have requested the government to forward those flags to them after removal from the graves, cases, and it affords the officials in charge of the burying of remains a degree of pleasure in thus complying in this respect with the wishes of the bereaved relatives of our soldier dead.

Burial of the Flag.

Preparations are being made to conduct tests at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., of a new firing platform and its transportation for 6-inch howitzers. The new platform is of steel construction, in place of wood and steel in the case of the platform that has been in use. Orders have been issued declaring obsolete some 31 British medium size mark IV, V and V* tanks, so far as fighting equipment is concerned. The mounts, however, will be retained for special use.

Army Ordnance Matters.

Work on the Army promotion list, created by the act of June 4, is nearing its completion in the War Department by the special board which began its final sessions on January 5. It is difficult to make more than a rough estimate of the date when the labors of this important board will cease, but it is hoped that the single list will be ready to transmit to the adjutant general in a week or ten days. It will require some time to make readjustments of individual position on the list and it will probably be nearly the middle of February before it is possible to make promotions from grade to grade to fill existing vacancies from the single list. Even the number of vacancies will be more or less in doubt as the situation is somewhat complicated by the fact that it is already necessary for the War Department to withdraw a number of the nominations of newly appointed officers who are on the list of nearly 10,000 Army nominations, original appointments and promotions, which have been sent to the Senate. The withdrawals are those of officers who have died or who have resigned since their appointments, and it is not possible to make the withdrawals in the formal way until the original nominations have been officially received by the Senate, an event which has not yet occurred since the nominations, while physically at the Capitol, remain in the possession of the senatorial executive clerk awaiting the first executive session of the Senate after it met early in December. When the nominations will be presented and, in the case of those members of the military establishment, will be referred to the Senate military committee, so far as may be determined by subtracting the number of officers in the various grades with the authorized commissions datwngth, the following vacancies exist in the various grades of the branches where promotions will be made from the single list, exclusive of officers of the medical corps, the chaplains, the professors and the military storekeeper: 2 in the grade of colonel, 6 in the grade of lieutenant colonel, 15 in the grade of major, 2,570 in the grade of captain, 342 in the grade of first lieutenant and 1,685 in the grade of second lieutenant. The only promotions that have been made during the past week are those of officers of the retired list as follows: Captain J. C. Waddell to major, from December 26; Captain R. E. Frith, to lieutenant colonel, from December 24; Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Glasgow, to colonel, from November 4; Captain R. G. Noman, to major, from November 19, and Captain W. T. Taber, to major, from October 19.

Promotions in the Army.

Protests and appeals have reached the Navy Department and the naval committees at the Capitol against the contemplated reductions in the force of civilian employees at the navy yards. It is evidently desired to retain the force at its present numerical strength at the existing rates of pay. It will be recalled that last October, before the elections of the following month, the Department announced the increases in the rates of pay in many instances. The action was criticised at the time as calculated to exhaust the appropriations that were available for this purpose during the present fiscal year, because it was evident that Congress would not regard with approval any recommendation for a deficiency estimate. Those who were responsible for the wage increase apparently overlooked the fact that the inevitable result would be a discharge of many of the employees for lack of funds to retain them in the navy yard service. The attitude of the House, so far as the Navy Department is concerned, and with the sentiment at the Capitol so strongly committed to economy, there is slight hope that the proposals of the navy yard workmen will be of much avail.

Reduction at Navy Yards.

A harrowing story of privation and suffering came from the northern Canadien woods this week, where the three naval balloonists landed after an air voyage from Long Island. The balloon-

Naval Balloonists' ists, two of whom are temporary officers and the third a reserve officer in the Navy, had a long-away air station December 13, and after being blown northward by a storm, landed in the hills 100 miles north of Montreal and 30 from Factory, which latter place was reached by them the 17th. Since that time they have been working their way back amid varying vicissitudes which must have subjected them to severe mental strain. Upon their arrival at the village of Mattice, Ontario, they fell to fighting among themselves over stationerie which some of them had purchased and sold to the natives. The operation was disgraceful and could only be excused by the over-wrought condition of the participants. Charges of quibbling and of a display of weakness were freely made as a result of the very free publicity which the officers sought of their exploit. The men were subsisted by the Hudson Bay Company, which transported them out of the woods. The balloon was abandoned. What indoned an international balloon flight towards the Arctic in mid-December has not been explained by the authorities. Kloop, the officer in command of the balloon, is a reserve officer, and Hinton and Farrell, passengers, are lieutenants (J. G.), holding temporary commissions. Secretary Daniels has the congratulations, saying: "The Navy is proud of its intrepid air forces" which the men "so well represented." Much posing for the movies, as well as copious interviews secured upon their arrival at the nearest railroad station after emerging from the woods. A court of inquiry will no donbt be convened to investigate all phases of the expedition. A feature of the landest is that Secretary Daniels had stirred instructions to the balloonists not to talk for publication, while the wives of the men sold the letters which had been written them by their respective husbands, and which brought about the row at Mattice, when the stories came back to the men.

Digitized by Google

The Navy Department has submitted to the House appropriations committee its supplemental estimate representing deficiencies in the funds available for the support of the naval establishment during the present fiscal year. The total amount is $196,966,391. Among the provisions recommended for enactment in this measure is the following: "The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to expend moneys of the Navy from appropriation for pay of the Navy, 1917-'18, for such sums as were paid by them for quarters during the fiscal year 1918 while such officers, while attached to submarines, were required to be on shore and were authorized by the Navy Department to rent quarters, there being no government quarters available, an die pay for quarters contracted for by enlisted officers for officers attached to submarines during the fiscal year 1918. The accounting officers of the treasury are authorized and directed to allow and pay the accounts of disbursing officers such payments as have been made for quarters for officers attached to submarines during the fiscal year 1918."

Naval Deficiency Estimates.

The announcement of Mr. Kelley, chairman of the naval subcommittee of the appropriations committee, that the Navy would be cut to 100,000 men, has quickened interest in the number Congress will appropriate for in the naval appropriation act for the next fiscal year. Mr. Butler, member of the naval committee, seems to have accepted 100,000 as the number that will be allowed and is now basing his questions at hearings upon that number as a proper basis of computation in connection with the enlistment of cost. He has called on the Navy Department, for instance, to give a statement of the total cost of keeping the Navy in that number including expense of recruiting and reenlistments, as well as the cost of the honorable discharge gratuity for reenlistment. It will be shown that it costs about $100 per man for recruits, not counting in the salaries of officers and men on recruiting duty, which, if counted, would add an additional $30. The average reenlistment gratuity is from $250 to $300 per man. The chief of the bureau of navigation, Rear Admiral Washington, insists that the reduction of the Navy to 100,000 will be a great mistake and will leave the Navy in worse condition than before the war, as many ships were out of commission for lack of men to man them. He states that the Navy should have the total authorized strength it now has and should not be cut as it was this year for lack of appropriations to 120,000. Admiral Washington shows that the vessels in full commission require 76,483 men and those in reserve 17,524, a total of 94,007 men, leaving the strength for the next fiscal year only about 67,000 will be available for the ships' complements, or approximately 27,000 short of actual requirements.

100,000 Men for the Navy.

Comment continues to be invoked by the publication of the initial eligible list of the general staff of the Army. There is no disguising of the severity of the comment on the part of Army officers, who find themselves pointedly indicated as not coming up to the standard set by the Pershing board for duty with the general staff. There is renewed discussion of the propriety of some changes in the list, for which serves to make the approved list a permanent and exclusive and unchangeable institution. But there is great opposition at the capitol to making any alterations in the statute, mainly for the reason that it is considered unwise to tinker with the legislation at such an early day in its history; besides, no one can estimate what will happen if an attempt is made to amend the law at this time. As matters stand now, the eligible list is the final word on the subject, to what extent it may meet with service criticism. The Pershing board refused to make any changes in the list, when asked to do so by the chief of staff, it is said, and under the terms of the law it can not now be added to. Indeed, if such a thing were possible, it is unimaginable that the board would place itself in the position of discrediting its own work, especially under pressure of criticism. It appears that the board proceeded with extreme care as to eligibles in more than one list, the first being submitted as long ago as last August. On that occasion, it now develops, the judge advocate general of the Army was called upon to render an opinion as to whether this first list must be regarded as the final one and that officer made the following comment:

General Staff Eligible List.

> The "initial eligible list" of general staff corps eligibles recently prepared and submitted by the board of general officers provided for in section 5 of the act of June 4, 1920, 41 Stat., 762, is not necessarily the final initial eligible list contemplated by the statute. The words "the initial eligible list" are not to be construed as referring only to the first names selected and submitted, but should be construed as including all names that may be finally listed by the board after such complete the comprehensive consideration of all available information, including information that may be placed before the board by direction of the President or the Secretary of War, as will serve to eliminate, so far as practicable, all errors, either of omission or commission, and, in general, will assure a completeand comprehensive list of all officers who are in fact qualified for membership in the general staff corps.

It is assumed that the publication of the initial list, some weeks ago, prematurely closed the incident and operated to establish the identity of eligibles beyond any amendment hereafter, short of resort to legislation.

Return of the Troops from Germany.

It is confidently expected that one of the first acts of the new administration after March 4 will be the issue of orders withdrawing the American forces from Germany. The formal conclusion of the existing period of the armistice will render this possible, and there are reasons for believing that that event will occur shortly after Mr. Harding assumes his duties as head of the government. The present administration will probably attempt nothing in that direction beyond the reduction in the force, adopted some weeks ago as a policy and announced at the time in these columns. Our force on the Rhine has been costing the German government approximately $75,000 per day during the last calendar year. Our Army of 223,000 men entered Germany in December, 1918, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, and the force has been continued there to date under the same conditions. Its strength has gradually reduced until on December 15, 1920, it was 15,305 men. A further reduction to 8,197 men has recently been ordered by the War Department, and this reduction is now under way. To consider withdrawal of this force is a matter for future consideration, Mr. Baker has announced this week. The armistice provides that the cost of maintenance of the occupied troops shall be borne by the German government.

Target Practice in 1921.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at Washington on January 12. The matches of that association will be an unusual, immediately before the national matches. No chance was made in the present cash-prize list. Considerable discussion was had concerning the stimulation of rifle practice in colleges, universities, and other educational institutions. Steps will probably be taken to aid the rifle association that has been formed by them. It also was suggested that events for individual competitors and teams from the individual states be provided at the national matches. The date of the annual meeting of the association was changed from the second Wednesday in January to the second Wednesday in February in order to avoid conflict with the dates of inauguration of state governors an meetings of state legislatures. The following officers were elected: President, Lieutenant Colonel Stephen V. Benet, of Texas; first vice president, Major Frank Maloney, Tennessee; second vice president, Major F. M. Waterbury, New York; third vice president, Major Creighton W. W. Moore, adjutant general of South Carolina; secretary, Brigadier General Fred H. Phillips, Tennessee; treasurer, Captain Karl D. Loss, Illinois, and the following executive committee: Members of executive committee: Major A. E. Critchfield, Ohio; Lieutenant Colonel Douglas C. McDougal, Marine Corps, and Major John J. Duffy, assistant adjutant of the District of Columbia. The following were elected honorary directors for life: Colonel William Libbey, New Jersey, retiring president; Lieutenant Colonel Brockett, Major Bull, Lieutenant Colonel Critchfield, Major K. K. V. Casey, Delaware; Lieutenant Colonel Morton C. Mumma, U. S. Army; Major John J. Pershing, Maine, and Brigadier General Phillips. The following were elected directors to fill the vacancies caused by election of honorary life directors: Lieutenant Colonel David M. Flynn, New Jersey; John J. Hetjeman, Georgia; Major General Fred C. Ainsworth, U. S. Army, retired; Captain Grosvenor L. Workyns, U. S. Army; Major Townsend Whelan, U. S. Army; Lieutenant Colonel D. C. McDougal, Marine Corps, and Major S. J. Furt, Maryland. A meeting of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice was held in the office of the assistant secretary of war on January 14. It was decided to hold the national matches this year, as was the case last year, at Camp Perry, Ohio. The matches will be conducted in the manner conducted under the auspices of the National Rifle Association. The national matches probably will be shot in August, the date of commencement to be fixed later. Authority was given for appointment of a committee to go over the rules and regulations governing the national matches and to determine what, if any, changes shall be made in them. A committee also was appointed to revise the rules and regulations for issue by the Government of arms and ammunition to rifle clubs. The present indications are that no events will be added to the national matches, which events will consist, as heretofore, of the individual rifle competition, individual pistol competition, and team pistol competition. Lieutenant Colonel Mumma, who was executive officer of the national matches last year, called attention to the school of instruction that was conducted prior to the national matches last year and to the success that attended the training of civilians and others in preparing them for the competition. Such a school undoubtedly will be conducted this year. In connection with the attention of development of marksmanship among students of educational institutions, steps probably will be taken in that direction in cooperation with the reserve officers training corps units. Major Julian S. Hatcher, of the Army ordnance department, exhibited and explained the mechanism of the new .22-caliber rifle Springfield rifle. The piece loads directly into the chamber without use of an adapter; it has full-bolt throw; it is identical in dimensions with the service rifle, and it possesses a high degree of accuracy. The board indorsed production of the piece as the standard small-bore arm for Governor rifle clubs. The board authorized repair of the Elton trophy, which has become somewhat dilapidated during its 50 years of transfer to its winners.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard of milk appearance. It is actual fact value or in any of the qualities which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for
PET
you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.
Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated Milk and the only plant of over 30 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask for Pet Brand and accept no substitute.
HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
HIGHLAND, ILL.

Awarded Clothing Gratuity.

The act of July 1, 1918, provides that the clothing gratuity credited to members of the naval reserve force shall not be deducted from their accounts where members accept, or have accepted, temporary appointment in the Navy in time of war, but no deduction shall be sufficient to protect an officer's account against checkage if it had not already occurred. The Court of Claims, in the case of T. B. Price, holds that the mere fact that plaintiff's account had been checked should not deprive him of a right which would be accorded him if the account had not been checked. Price was discharged from the naval reserve force on January 21, 1919, "for the convenience of the government" and temporarily appointed an officer in the Navy the following day. It was held by the comptroller that Price severed his connection with the service without compliance on the part of the government. The Court of Claims takes the following view of this matter:

> It is not contended by the plaintiff that if he complied with the requirements of "connection with the service" mentioned in the act refers to the naval reserve force alone or that he could not leave the broader service into which the plaintiff was promoted. Nor is it necessary to a decision that it be held that the plaintiff severed his connection with "the service." However, in Reichhaus's case the question arose as to whether the seaman had been "discharged from the service," and it was held that his connection with the Army and Navy was severed, although the discharge was consequent to his promotion, and merely a formality in his promotion. And in Alger's case, where the question was whether the officer's "active service was for two distinct periods, or for a single and continuous period of time," it was said:
>
> "His express resignation of the lower office the very day that he received his appointment to higher office, and when he must have known of and counted upon the consular appointment, was evidently tendered with no intention of leaving the service, and was but equivalent to a declaration that he law would have implied from his acceptance of the higher office."

If it be said that the plaintiff's connection with the service was severed, it is manifest that the order of January 21, 1918, was effective for that purpose, and it does not appear otherwise how any severance was produced. The plaintiff could not then resign, not had he accepted the office to which he was appointed on February 1, 1918. If the order were not a mere formal one, made in contemplation of his promotion, it would be sufficient of itself to produce a severance from the service that was not a voluntary one within the meaning of the act of June

Google

Hearing on Army Elimination Law

On Monday last, the House military committee held another hearing upon the Caldwell bill, designed to require the War Department to administer the elimination law in a different spirit and in accordance with established principles of law and procedure. Mr. S. T. Ansell appeared before the committee by invitation, and, in an all-day statement, gave the committee his views at length as to what section 24b means and requires when properly construed. The hearing was a lively and interesting one, and frequently found Representatives Greene and Crago on the one side and Mr. Ansell on the other amicably engaged in verbal tilts and earnest controversy. Members of the committee expressed themselves as having received much useful and interesting, as well as some surprising, information upon the subject.

The speaker made point after point going to show that the department was misconstruing and maladministering the act, and that, apparently, it was doing so deliberately, as was evidenced by the failure of the department to seek the views of the judge advocate general upon a statute so novel, so harsh, and of such moment not only to the officers classified as inefficient, but to the entire Army and the country. As a further evidence of this, he stated that though this statute would, by its operation, remove from the Army many times more officers than courts-martial and all other agencies together would remove, the President and the department had never published a word of regulation or procedure whereby the officer concerned might be informed of his rights, the various boards guided in their duties, and Congress and the public advised of the methods pursued in a course so affecting the Army.

Mr. Ansell stated that the maladministration of the department was due to a failure to comply with a well-established principle of law that is directly in point and controls the whole question. It is this: Whenever Congress authorizes the removal of an officer for cause, the cause is to be determined only after a full, fair and impartial hearing upon the question of cause. He stated that officers of the Army belonged to that superior class of officers who, under the Constitution, represent the sovereignty of this land, whose appointment requires inquiry and confirmation by the Senate, whose tenure, subject to the law of retirement and removal, was for good behavior or life; that these were the distinguishing features between such superior officers on the one hand and inferior officers, agents, employees and enlisted men on the other. Such officers, he stated, can never be removed under a statute authorizing removal for cause, except after hearing upon every issue; that this is the established law of the land, and the department had deliberately ignored it. As a result, officers who have served 20, 25 and 28 years, with records which, upon fair examination, fall far short of indicating inefficiency, have been expelled from the Army in disgrace.

Representative Greene here interrupted to say he thought it was the purpose of Congress to give to the classification agencies powers of discharge over the official personnel of the Army like those of the head of a commercial corporation over its employees, to which the speaker expressed surprise and regret to find that a member of Congress should be governed in legislation affecting officers of the Army by an analogy so singularly inappropriate. Officers of the Army, he said, are not employees, but public officials representing the sovereignty of this country, a part of the government, whose duties and obligations are those of public interest, whereas the analogy adduced involves only personal and private relations. The committee was reminded that in those corporations which are impressed with a public interest, such as the usual public service corporation, the management nowadays is not free to discharge even a common employee without a hearing. The speaker stated that the proper interpretation of the act, poorly drafted though it was, would lead to the conclusion that Congress legislated with proper regard for the character of the office held by our officers and had not intended to deprive them of their offices, except in accordance with due process of law: that is, after a full and fair and impartial hearing, first, upon the question of inefficiency, and, secondly, upon the question of the cause of any inefficiency found, and that the secretive methods of the War Department had, in violation of the law of the land, denied the officers concerned any such rights. The hearing contemplated by law implies notice, right of representation, witnesses, and a fair and unprejudiced board.

The only hearing of any kind an officer gets is in the court of inquiry, but the finding there is not final, and frequently amounts to nothing, the final classification board at times totally disregarding it. Besides, the department gives such orders to the court of inquiry as to deprive the officers before them of their just rights mandatorily established by the statute. An officer should appear before the court of inquiry with the presumption of efficiency in his favor, whereas, under the orders of the department, he is compelled to show cause why he should not be retained in class B, and has thus imposed upon him the burden of proving his efficiency. Again, nothing is plainer than that the statute requires the officer to be furnished with full copies of the record considered on the classification; instead of this, he is furnished with copies of the unfavorable portions of his record and denied copies of the favorable portions. The department says that it generously permits the officer and his counsel to examine the favorable portions of the record in the physical presence of the court, a generosity that is none the less a denial of legal right and justice.

After the action of the court of inquiry, there are these further steps set out in the statute: First, the determination by the final classification board; second, petition for revision by the President; third, determination of the cause of inefficiency, whereupon depends the right of honorable retirement with pay or discharge from the Army without honor and without pay. Each of these involves the right of hearing, and none more so than the proceedings before the board of officers which result in giving an officer an honorable livelihood or a discharge with disgrace. And yet, all these proceedings are absolutely star-chamber, of a kind that has made odious throughout the English-speaking world the action of a tribunal which sat in secret without the person concerned before it, whose evidence was hear-say and vague rumor and idle gossip and neighborhood repute, and whose judgment was the judgment not of law, but of the persons sitting in judgment or the wishes of some superior. And yet, said the speaker, some gentlemen of the committee seem disposed now to support the department in its star-chamber proceedings. The speaker was here interrupted by Representative Greene, who said that he did not wish to be put in the record as one whose views were framed to suit or support the department. The speaker replied that the gentleman's desire, as now expressed, whereby an officer would be subject to discharge without a hearing just as the commonest employee of a commercial establishment, was obviously different from the views expressed by him in debate in the House when the section in question was on its passage. Members were apprehensive of star-chamber proceedings under the section and proceeded to amend it so as to prevent any such result. The members of the committee debating the point, including Mr. Greene himself, assured the House that the committee were opposed to star-chamber proceedings, and that they wanted to give the men undergoing inquiry all the chance they can have; that they had not intended to use language that could justify any such procedure, and that if the committee had used language which did not seem to extend that the temper of the House had wisely indicated it should go, then it was the desire of the committee that the language be made clear, so as to prohibit any such proceeding.

What does "all the chance they can have" mean? said the speaker. Does it mean that the officer undergoing inquiry is not to be present, is to know nothing about the proceedings in his case, is to be denied the names of the officers who sit in judgment upon him, and is to be denied every right to speak a word in his own behalf? This is the chance, and all the chance, that the War Department gives.

All the chance a man can have means a fair chance, if it means anything—a chance according to law. It means a full hearing upon every issue by a fair and impartial court or board, with the right to counsel and witnesses. Here Mr. Greene interrupted to say that the argument suggested too much of a trial, whereas what occurred was nothing but a simple administrative discharge from the Army. The speaker replied that while he did not wish to be impertinent, the statement was mere verbal jugglery. What difference does it make to the victim whether he be hanged by legal sentence or by administrative decree? In these cases, an officer's professional life is forfeited by such lawless proceedings and it makes little difference what label they bear.

An officer is on trial for his life, and on what kind of evidence? Upon reports that were not made to determine whether he should be kept in the Army or put out of it, but whether he would appear to be better suited to one duty than to another. The purpose of those reports was relatively unimportant. They consist, for the most part, of vague opinions based on little fact or opportunity for observation. Being opinion and not fact, the officer concerned knows nothing whatever of them until years after, when the Pandora's box is let loose upon him to drive him from the service. In 25 records examined, only two of the so-called unfavorable entries had ever been seen by the officers concerned. And then, if the reporting officer is inefficient himself, how valuable is his report? An officer of 25 years' service has just been retired for inefficiency upon the report of three officers who themselves were found to be inefficient during the World War.

The Department insists upon practicing secret methods. It has adopted policies that are not only utterly illegal, but equally ill-advised. The department declares it to be its policy to deny to an officer any knowledge of the time and place for considering his case, to deny him the names of the members of the board, to deny him proceedings of any board, to deny him the right of counsel, and to deny the officer himself the right to take any notation of his record. Why such secrecy? One officer, who has served satisfactorily for 28 years, has, after all these years, been found to be a "misfit," and has been fired back to civil life at the age of 50, without any means of a livelihood. In his case, the president of the provisional classification board was hostile, and the president of the board of officers, which finally determined that he should be discharged in disgrace rather than retired, was an officer who had been president of the board at Chaumont that had recommended adversely to this officer. Even so, it is understood that one of the three members of the board filed a dissenting report. Had the board been fairly composed, this officer would not be out of the Army today.

The department acts so precipitately that protest is effectually blocked. Having no knowledge of what is going on in secret, an officer finds that his case has gone through all its phases before he can even file an inquiry. An officer, for instance, was denied his right to petition the President for a revision by precipitate haste that put his case beyond corrective action. Besides, the Secretary of War has unlawfully taken over this duty of the President, so he advises counsel, under personal delegation from the President. While it is well-known, said the speaker, that we have no President in such matters, still, if the decisions of the Supreme Court are law governing the department, the President can never delegate to the Secretary of War or to any other person or official duties of a judicial character requiring his action before officers can be separated from the service. That court had established the distinction between such duties and usual administrative duties which can be, ought to be, and are, habitually performed by the head of the department.

Furthermore, our common sense teaches us that the act should never have been applied retrospectively. Classifying agencies violated all law and shock one's sense of the fitness of things when they presume now to go back of and discredit previous determinations of efficiency made according to law and by competent officers of the Army sworn to their duties.

Men who have served the Army for a lifetime are to be discharged in disgrace. Such a thing is offensive to one's sense of propriety and morals. If such a thing is to continue, the Army will no longer be a profession; it will lack the dignity and independence of common labor. Good men will not enter the Army or will quit it to make way for men of the kind who find such an environment of secrecy and sycophancy congenial to them.

THE
WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
Washington, D. C.

The first trust company in the National Capital.
Depository of the American National Red Cross.
Trustee of the Army and Navy Club.
Located directly opposite headquarters of the Army and Navy.
Depository of innumerable accounts of officers, enlisted men and company funds.

Interest Paid on Check and Savings deposits

Write for Banking-by-mail booklet

Resources nearly $14,000,000

NAVY MUTUAL AID CONTINUES TO GROW.

The Navy Mutual Aid Association is growing steadily, and, judging from the daily receipt of applications, the $5,000 mark will soon be reached, over 327 having joined in the past six months, a number far in excess of any whole year since the association was started in 1879.

The board of directors held its annual meeting January 11, at which a rising vote of thanks was extended to Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, secretary and treasurer, for his untiring efforts in the interest of the association during 1920, which had resulted in a phenomenal increase of membership. On account of his splendid work he was unanimously reelected secretary and treasurer for 1921.

Following is a list of officers who have been recently admitted to membership in the association:

Lieut. Comdr. Fred M. Earle, Lieut. Comdr. C. Y. Johnston, Capt. Jerald A. Johnson, U. S. M. C.; Maj. George H. Osterhout, jr., U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Harry F. Carlson, Lieut. Comdr. George F. Cottle, Lieut. William F. Hawthorne, M. C. D. S.; Lieut. O. W. Erickson, Lieut. Vernon F. Grant, Lieut. Adolph P. Schneider, Lieut. Thomas M. Arrowsmith, Lieut. Daniel Doherty, Lieut. Carroll W. Hamill, Lieut. James A. Featherston, Capt. L. W. Whaley, U. S. M. C.; Mach. George L. McMullen, 2d Lieut. Thomas Dwight, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Thomas A. Gray, Comdr. John N. Ferguson, Lieut. Arthur H. Brown, Ens. Earl V. Kaufman, Lieut. Arthur J. Rogers, Bosn. E. R. Melbourne, Lieut. Hafford C. Southall, Pay Clerk John W. Lytle, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Sterling S. Cook, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas J. Bright, Lieut. Robert N. Eaches, Lieut. Leslie G. Wayt, U. S. M. C.; Comdr. John S. Abbott, Chief Phar. J. J. Lergenmiller, Lieut. Osbourne A. Hill, U. S. M. C.; Comdr. James D. Willson, Lieut. James D. G. Eognum, Lieut. Noel Davis, Phar. Leo F. Wolcott, and Lieut. Cyril T. Simard.

ARMY EXPANSION.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

New England in particular will be glad to see the plans of the War Department receive the approval of Congress. We have in Camp Devens the basis for a great army corps training centre—potentially large enough to accommodate a full division. But Camp Devens needs to be enlarged, and its buildings increased in number, before it can be satisfactorily used as the headquarters of a full division. It is to be hoped that Congress in the near future will see fit to appropriate enough money to make Camp Devens and eight other cantonments the training centres in continental United States for the American Army and the mobilization points for the reserve forces of the nation.

He had been fishing, but with bad luck. On his way home he entered a fishmonger's shop and said to the dealer: "John, stand over there and throw me five of the biggest of those trout!"

"Throw 'em? What for?" asked the dealer, in amazement.

"I want to tell the family I caught 'em. I may be a poor fisherman, but I'm no liar."—London Tit-Bits.

Digitized by Google

FINANCIAL

EASTERNFINANCE CORPORATION

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of 2% on the Preferred Stock of the Eastern Finance Corporation will be paid on January 15th, 1921, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record at the close of business, December 31st, 1920.

C. S. KIRKLAND, Treasurer.

EASTERNFINANCE CORPORATION

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of 2% on the Common Stock of the Eastern Finance Corporation will be paid on January 15th, 1921, to holders of the Common Stock of record at the close of business, December 31st, 1920.

C. S. KIRKLAND, Treasurer.

WE RECOMMEND THE ABOVE SECURITY FOR INVESTMENT

Price per unit of 2 shares preferred and 1 common, $120.00
TO YIELD 8.33%

Garrison, Harris & Co.

161 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

"Ask one of our clients."

Personal Matters.

—The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels were the guests of honor last Friday evening of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Roosevelt, who invited to meet them the members of the Navy Council and their wives at dinner. The guests included Admiral and Mrs. Coontz, Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, Rear Admiral and Mrs. David W. Taylor, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward R. Stitt, Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Admiral and Mrs. Charles E. Yarnell, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert S. Griffin, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles B. McVay, Rear Admiral and Mrs. George R. Clark, Major General Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Lejeune, Admiral and Mrs. Woodbury. The dinner was held in the presidential suite at the Willard, and was followed afterward joining the dancers in the ballroom, where the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps and their wives, Mrs. Coontz was one of the hostesses in the receiving line.

—Mrs. William Alexie Thompson announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elsie Benedict, to Lieutenant Marcus Ellis Jones, United States cavalry. Miss Thompson is the daughter of the late Major William Alexie Thompson, U. S. Army, and the granddaughter of the late Surgeon General Robert Reyburn.

—Commander Herbert Fairfax Leary, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Leary entertained at a dinner last Friday for young people in compliment to their niece, Miss Kirkpatrick, daughter of Colonel J. Kirkpatrick, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick. The company afterward went to the Willard for the Navy and Marine Corps dance.

—Major J. C. Pegan, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Pegan announce the birth of a son, Joseph Charles Pegan, Jr., on December 21 at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles, Cal.

—General Pershing has added to the list of his titles and decorations that of "honorary citizen of the city of Strasbourg." He has been notified by the mayor of Strasbourg that he has been made an honorary citizen of that city "as a testimonial of admiration and recognition of the priceless cooperation rendered to the liberation of the peoples of the world, and, in particular, those of Alsace and Strasbourg."

—Commander Harold E. Saunders, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Saunders have arrived in Washington, the former having been transferred here from California.

—Mrs. Brewster, wife of General A. W. Brewster, ill for a week, is convalescing. She is still confined to her room.

—Mrs. J. W. Lang, who is visiting her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Harmon, was the guest of honor at a dinner-entertainment given Thursday night, January 6, by Miss Adele Powell, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Junius L. Powell, in the Dresden.

—Mrs. M. Q. Sanders, of 1800 K street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Sanders, to Ensign Lemuel P. Padgett, Jr., U. S. Navy, son of Representative and Mrs. Lemuel P. Padgett, of Tennessee. The wedding will take place at home February 3.

—A son, Donald Albert, was born to Chaplain J. B. Frazier, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Frazier at the Columbia Hospital in the District on January 6.

—Admiral William B. Caperton, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Caperton, who passed the holidays with Mr. Taft and Mrs. R. A. Morse, at the latter's home in Virginia, have returned to New York, where they have an apartment at the Vanderbilt.

Mail or Allotment

You may prefer to arrange for having your funds deposited with the UNION TRUST by allotment plan instead of by cash. Whichever way your deposits yourself by mail

Either plan is satisfactory to us. We welcome your account whether it is small or large. If you carry a Checking Account here we mail you on request monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or yearly statements showing you exactly the balance that you have on deposit at the time the statement is rendered.

On Checking Accounts we pay 2% interest; on Savings Accounts 4% compound. Write us for details.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia

Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets N. W.
Washington, D. C.

—An elaborate program has been arranged for the services to be held in memory of the late Major General William Crawford Gorgas by the Southern Society of Washington in the Hall of the Americas, Pan-American Union, next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The ceremonies will open with numbers by the Marine band, after which the assembly will be called to order by William L. Saunders, president of the society. Major General Peter C. Harris, adjutant general, U. S. Army, will preside, and his opening address will be responded to by Dr. Clarence J. Owens, past president of the society. Senor Don Federico Alfonso Pezet, ambassador of the Republic of Peru; Sir Auckland Geddes, ambassador of Great Britain; Senor Don Manuel de Cespedes, minister of the Republic of Cuba; Senor Dr. Don Emilio Bello Codesido, minister of the Republic of Ecuador; Secretary Newton D. Baker, Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary H. Davis, acting Secretary of State; Senor Don J. E. Lefevre, charge d'affaires ad interim, Republic of Panama, Senator Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general, Pan-American Union. Benediction will be given by the Rev. Dr. Hunting Nelms. Admission will be by card. The following committee has charge of the arrangements: Peter C. Harris, chairman; Clarence J. Owens, vice chairman; Josephus Daniels, Alexander Bennett and Clarence W. Calhoun.

—Colonel and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, who went South to attend the wedding of their daughter, Miss Mayson Donaldson, have returned to Washington and are now at home at 1201 Kalorama road.

—Mrs. G. A. Nugent, wife of Colonel Nugent, U. S. Army, will leave Washington in about two weeks to join Colonel Nugent, who sails from New York on February 10 for Panama, their new station. Colonel Nugent has recently been detailed to the general staff.

—The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Steele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norvil Steele, of Annapolis, Md., and Lieutenant Conrad H. Grove, U. S. Marine Corps, took place at Bonnie Church, Annapolis, Saturday afternoon. The bridegroom's home is in Philadelphia, and the bride is closely related to the Chevalier family of that city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward D. Johnson, rector of the church. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by her sister, Miss Jennie Steele, as maid of honor. The ushers of the bride followed the ceremony. Miss Steele has been a leader in the Annapolis summer society set of Annapolis and the Naval Academy.

—Mrs. Clarence Edwards, wife of Colonel Day, U. S. Army, was hostess at a small tea Sunday afternoon at their home, 1733 21st street. Those in the receiving party included Mrs. Victor Kauffmann, Mrs. Samuel B. Pettit, Mrs. Frederick D. Peet. The tea table was adorned with a large silver bowl filled with yellow daisies. Mrs. Edwards' guests filled the dishes, alternating with silver candlesticks, in which tall yellow candles were placed, were on the tea table. Mrs. Day wore for the occasion a beautiful gown of gold lace with the traditional panniers in vogue at Persian embroidery, and the girdle and sash faced with terra cotta.

—Captain Boyd L. Smith, dental corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Smith announce the birth of a daughter, Virginia Lee, on December 29 at Camp Bustis, Va.

—General C. B. Drake, former head of the motor transport service of the American expedition, Colonel P. H. Pope, were the guests of honor at a dance and card party given by Mrs. Frederick Perkins, widow of the motor transport corps. The affair was in the nature of a reunion of the Washington battalion of men who were with the M. T. C. during the war and also the clerical force on duty at the War Department. The guests enjoyed dancing and "500." Mr. W. F. Perkins was chairman of the committee. Other members of which were Miss Mary Bean, Miss Josephine Caine, Mabel A. Osmon and Lieutenant J. M. Lyons. Miss Lucy Wrath.

—The marriage of Major Richard H. Hawkins, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Justis Klem Boyd took place at noon on Tuesday at the residence of the bride's parents, in immediate families were present.

—Lieutenant and Mrs. Ingram, U. S. Army, entertained at dinner in the private dining room of the Shoreham Hotel on Friday evening. The guests included, prior to Miss Edith Bacon and Miss Katherine Sutherland, regular debutantes of this season, returned to the navy and marine ball at the New Willard. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Howard Sutherland, wife of the U. S. Senator from West Virginia, and his other guests were Miss Margaret Ann Hight, Miss Eleanor Wheeler, Miss May Taylor, Miss Myra Morgan, Miss Marjorie Hight, Miss Ruth Cahill, Mr. Victor Cahill, Lieutenant John S. Schneider, U. S. Army; Mr. George Hurst, Mr. Ralph Hodges, Mr. Jack Lawrence and Mr. Robert Cahill.

—Lieutenant John B. Hughes, corps of engineers, U. S. Army, and Miss Ramona Denkyne, daughter of Colonel Michael Denkyne, corps of engineers, and Mrs. Denkyne, were married at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Wednesday, at the home of the bride's parents. The couple is in the post chapel, which was decorated with evergreens and lighted with candles. Miss Ruth Hurt, daughter of Colonel Wm. H. Hurt, field artillery, U. S. Army, retired, was maid of honor. The bride's sister is the post chapel, which was decorated with evergreens and lighted with candles. Miss Ruth Hurt, daughter of Colonel Wm. H. Hurt, field artillery, U. S. Army, retired, was maid of honor. The bride's sister acted as best man. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Hughes is the wife of Colonel W. T. Hannum, corps of engineers. Owing to recent changes at the garrison at Fort Leavenworth, the took place at the station of the bride's uncle, Colonel Hannum, commanding at the time, on the Mexican border in San Francisco, as originally planned. Lieutenant and Mrs. Hughes will be at home at Fort Leavenworth after February 19.

—Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, commanding the special squadron of United States war vessels which took part in the Magellan Centenary in Chile, was entertained with the officers of the squadron on board the British armored cruiser Kent at Punta de Ulloa harbor on January 1.

—Mrs. Charles Wells, of Colonel Herman Glade, U. S. Army, came from Fort Leavenworth last week and is at the Hotel Astor in New York with her mother, Mrs. A. E. Huntington, and will remain for a two weeks' visit before returning to Fort Leavenworth to rejoin her husband.

—Colonel and Mrs. James B. Gowen gave a tea dance Wednesday afternoon to introduce their daughter, Miss Dorothy Gowen, to Washington society. Four hundred or more guests were entertained at the Colonel and Mrs. James Gowen's home. There an orchestra played throughout the hours of the reception, from 4 to 7. Mrs. Gowen welcomed the guests in a handsome gown of blue and gold brocade and was assisted in the receiving line by the wife of Major General McAndrew. The hall of the afternoon wore a charming frock of gold tulle over silver with a girdle of French blue and she carried a bouquet of pink roses. Besides the later debutantes of Miss Gowen there were present to assist Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mrs. Parker Hitt, Mrs. James M. Morgan, Mrs. S. Goodyear, Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams, Mrs. Dennis Nolan, Mrs. John S. Bennett, Mrs. G. M. Crelly, Mrs. Ethelbert Breckinridge, Mrs. John Stevens, Mrs. J. Hannah, Mrs. Wm. Taylor and Miss Gracey.

—Colonel H. O. Williams, U. S. Army, was in New York this week at the Hotel Astor with his bride, who was Miss Gertrude Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Summerfield Edwards, of Terrell, Tex., whom he came from Panama in November to marry. They left on Wednesday for Fort Sill, Okla., where Colonel Williams to resume his duties after an absence on leave of two months.

Fine Diamonds
Artistic Jewelry
Rich Cut Glass
Sterling Silverware

Illustrations and Prices Furnished on Request

Galt & Bro.

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers
WASHINGTON, D. C.

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.

115-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS

JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
1, 9 Ger. Cadets, 1st and 2d Lts., Washington, D. C.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 30 years.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES

Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS

MEYER'S SHOES

1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.

149-151 West 36th Street NEW YORK CITY

Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

THE NEW EBBITT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.

We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.
G. F. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

HONOLULU, HAWAII

Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight?

Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.

Alakea Street, Honolulu

Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

Financial Advancement

on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.

WM. J. KENNEDY, 107 Nassau Street, New York.

—Mrs. Lamar B. Leahy, wife of Commander Leahy, who has been spending the holidays in New York and Tuxedo Park, returned to Washington last Friday and has had as her guests for the week-end Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Leighton, of New York.

Digitized by Google

—Mrs. Allen, widow of Brigadier General Charles J. Allen, U. S. Army, and Miss Grace Allen are at 27 Austin avenue, Asheville, N. C., for the winter.

—Commander John P. Jackson, U. S. Navy, and Mrs Jackson have gone to New York, whence they will sail for Rio de Janeiro, which is Commander Jackson's new post.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas Taylor had with them at the Highlands for a few days this week Lieutenant Commander Henry O. Taylor, U. S. Navy, and Mrs Taylor, of Annapolis.

—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frederick M. Symonds have the honor to announce the British anniversary of their marriage on January 3, 1921.

—Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. P. V. H. Weems announce the birth of a son, George Thackrey Weems, at Annapolis, Md., on January 6.

—Lieutenant Commander John Beverley Pollard, of the medical corps, U. S. Navy, now attached to the U. S. S. Mayflower, has been named chairman for the Navy for the University of Virginia by Armistead M. Dobie, executive director of the fund. Lieutenant Commander Pollard is a graduate of the medical school of the university class of 1905. While at the university he made quite a reputation as an athlete, captaining the baseball team of 1903, playing quarterback of the football team and performing as a member of the track squad. He took a prominent part in the social activities of the university and was a member of numerous clubs and organizations. As the Navy chairman he will have direction of the three million dollars birthday gift planned for presentation to the university by the alumni. This amount comprises Virginia citizens and friends of the institution in that state. There are more than a hundred Virginia alumni in the various branches of the Navy.

—Captain James C. Ruddell, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Ruddell left Saturday for Fort Totten, N. Y. Captain Ruddell having been appointed adjutant to Colonel Doors at that post.

—Colonel and Mrs. C. W. Exton are settled for the winter in their apartment at 1888 Columbia road. Mrs. Exton is the daughter of General John McClellan.

—Colonel Robert H. C. Kelton and Mrs. Kelton were hosts at a dinner of 20 covers at the Chevy Chase Club Saturday evening.

—Captain Harry L. Bennett, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Bennett are the guests of Captain Joseph P. McCrirk at his residence, 1443 California avenue, northwest.

—Lieutenant Colonel James D. Fife, medical corps, U. S. Army, of Washington, D. C., has been named Army chairman for the University of Virginia Centennial Endowment Fund, according to an announcement by Armistead M. Dobie, executive director of the fund. Colonel Fife is a graduate of the medical school, class of 1897, and has been actively interested as an alumnus. He will perfect the organization of the several hundred Virginia alumni in the Army and aid in raising the $3,000,000 birthday gift which will be presented to the University the first week in June. Lieutenant Commander John Beverley Pollard's appointment for similar services in the Navy was announced several days ago.

—Major General George O. Squier, chief signal officer, U. S. Army, returned to Washington on Thursday from New York, where he spent several days at the Hotel Astor.

—Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Hadrian club of Washington by the staff of the bureau of supplies and accounts of the Navy Department, of which he was head. Miss Mildred Draper was chairman of the ball committee.

NAVAL OFFICER ASSASSINATED.

Lieutenant W. 11. Langdon, U. S. Navy (T), engineer officer of the U. S. S. Albany, was shot by a Japanese sentry at Vladivostok early January 11, his death resulting a few hours later. The dispatch from Admiral Gleaves states that Lieutenant Langdon was returning to his ship when he was in the Japanese division headquarters, near the arch on Peter the Great Square, when shot.

Further details were reported in a dispatch from Admiral Gleaves which said:

Japanese officer reports as follows: Sentry claims his suspicions were aroused by seeing a foreigner flashing a hand lamp; that he ran across the street and called to him to halt and that as he came near the foreigner fired one revolver shot at him; that he fired his rifle and then the foreigner fired two more shots and sentry fired one more shot. Sentry claims that he ran back for the guard, but that the foreigner had gone when sentry and guard returned.

Langdon's statement is as follows: That he was returning to ship, using a hand lamp, and when he was on the sidewalk on the side opposite to the Japanese division headquarters, the sentry ran across the street, taking his position "charge bayonet," to the left and about six feet in front of him; that he halted until the sentry said "Amerikanski," to which he replied that he was and walked on past the sentry; that when he was about six feet beyond the sentry, sentry fired at him, the ball striking him in the back, at which he turned and fired two revolver shots. The sentry then permitted him to proceed to the ship.

Langdon was in full uniform, and both the clothes and the wounds show that he was shot in the back, the ball passing at left side of chest.

All Japanese officials are much concerned and call frequently, offering every assistance in their power. The result of the investitation will be reported.

Tokio Version.

A press dispatch from Tokio says:

While official reports concerning the shooting of an officer of the American cruiser Albany at Vladivostok still are lacking, unofficial accounts, widely at variance as to the circumstances under which the shooting occurred, continue to be received. One of these is that the officer was returning to the dock to reach his ship when he was shot in the back by a Japanese sentry without provocation, falling dead at the sentry's feet.

Some time after the shooting occurred, according to another report, an American official informed the Japanese headquarters that the shooting victim was Lieutenant W. H. Langdon, chief engineer of the Albany, and died after receiving the shot.

A press dispatch states that a sentry outside Japanese headquarters at 4:20 o'clock on the morning of January 8 observed a foreigner acting an electric torch. He challenged him. The foreigner, receiving no reply. The foreigner walked away unconcernedly, and the sentry pursued him thirty paces to ask whether he was an American or a Russian. The foreigner replied, "I don't know." The sentry flashed his torch with his right hand, is said to have drawn a revolver and with his left hand fired at the sentry, who returned the fire. The foreigner ran off reeling. Other soldiers soon collected and found a pistol and a stream of blood.

In a letter to his father in Boston Lieutenant Langdon wrote that Siberia "seems to have gone crazy. A man is safe here only when he has his hand on his revolver."

Lieutenant Langdon was born in Brandon, Vt., March 10, 1888, and entered the naval service as an enlisted man. After five years six months' enlisted service and while on board the U. S. Nebraska Island he was appointed a machinist November 30, 1915; promoted to ensign April 6, 1917; to lieutenant (j. g.) February 1, 1918, and to lieutenant September 21, 1918. During the World War he served on board the U. S. S. Montana.

NEW ARMY ORGANIZATION.

The President has directed the organization of the 13th brigade of coast artillery and the 13th ammunition train at Camp Bragg, N. C., according to the 1920 tables of organization. The 5th and 1st regiments of artillery, now at Camp Bragg, will be assigned to the 13th field artillery brigade.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Federal Service.—Section 24a of the act of June 4, 1920, provides that "in computations for the purpose of determining the positions of officers on the promotion list there shall be credited * * * commissioned service in the National Guard while in active service since April 6, 1917, under a call by the President."

W. A. B., Portsmouth, N. H.—Write to Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., for price lists of Army and Navy publications.

A. R. C., Warrant Officer.—Warrant officers in the Army will take rank according to length of service, in the same manner as sergeants. See paragraph in News and Comment this week.

J. H.—In accordance with the statement of your service, you entered upon your second enlistment period on September 7, 1908. You are now serving in your fifth enlistment period, which you entered on April 1, 1919. You were out more than three months in 1908 and therefore lost the benefit of your enlistment, which began in 1902.



"Here you are for your White Weapons"

ON ship and ashore, men in the service are wise in preferring Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream. Its cleansing action is *direct* and *thorough;* the delicious flavor makes its twice-a-day use a pleasure.

No matter where you are, Colgate's does not dry out or harden in the tube; it is free from dangerous "drugs", and has no harsh grit.

More dentists recommend Colgate's than any other dentifrice.

For sale everywhere—or generous trial tube sent on receipt of 2c in stamps.

COLGATE & CO.
Dept. 13
199 Fulton Street New York

At Your Canteen

COLGATE'S "HANDY GRIP" SHAVING STICK
COLEO SOAP
COLGATE'S TALC POWDER
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
CASHMERE BOUQUET SOAP
COLGATE'S TOILET WATERS and EXTRACTS

All "Colgate Comforts"

COLGATE'S
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The Prophylactic is the ONE Tooth Brush in universal use today—everywhere

Digitized by Google

Lerch's

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

Telephone Main 8022 and 8039

DYERS AND CLEANERS

Established forty years

Quick service to Army and Navy patrons

826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph

Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.

BLACKISTONE

FLORISTS 1426 & 1 St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

BENJAMIN—At Camp Lewis, Wash., December 25, 1920, to Chaplain J. H. Benjamin, 20th F. S. Engineers, and Mrs. Benjamin a son—Roger Fordyce.

FEGAN—At Los Angeles, December 29, 1920, to Major J. C. Fegan, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Fegan a son—Joseph Charles Fegan, Jr.

FRAZIER—At Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 3, 1921, to Chaplain Edward Frazier, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Frazier a son—Donald Albert.

GRAF—At Denver, Colo., December 29, 1920, to Lieutenant Carl H. Graf, medical corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Graf a daughter—Jeanne Marie.

HARLOW—At El Paso, Tex., December 16, 1920, to Major C. W. Harlow, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Harlow a daughter—Elizabeth Jane.

HARRISON—At Fort Sill, Okla., December 15, 1920, to Lieutenant Henry C. Harrison, Jr., field artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Harrison a daughter—Virginia Armistead.

KINNARD—At Honolulu, H. T., December 26, 1920, to Captain Harry W. O. Kinnard, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Kinnard a daughter—Florence Chapelear.

PATTON—At Washington, D. C., December 24, 1920, to Captain Milton H. Patton, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Patton a son—Oliver Reins.

REYNOLDS—At Camp Travis, Tex., December 25, 1920, to Lieutenant E. A. Reynolds, quartermaster corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Reynolds a daughter—Ida Muriel.

SMITH—At Camp Eustis, Va., December 29, 1920, to Captain Boyd L. Smith, dental corps, U. S. Army and Mrs. Smith a daughter—Mary Elizabeth.

SUTHERLAND—At Camp Dix, N. J., January 3, 1921, to Lieutenant E. M. Sutherland, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Sutherland a daughter—Patricia Viner.

WEEMS—At Annapolis, Md., January 3, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander P. N. Weems, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Weems a son—George Thackray.

MARRIED.

BLATCHFIELD—HALL—At Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, Calif., January 4, 1921, by Rev. J. Wilmer Gardner Brigadier General R. H. Blatchford, U. S. Army, and Miss Elinor Hall, of Englewood, N. J.

COOKE—TALBOT—At Bronxville, N. Y., January 4, 1921, Lieutenant Philip St. G. Cooke, U. S. Army, and Miss Elinor Talbot.

CRAIG—DORELL—At Honolulu, H. T., December 24, 1920, Lieutenant Melvin Lewis Craig, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Miss Mary Dorell.

DAVISON—RISK—At Providence, R. I., December 28, 1920, Major Donald Argue Davison, medical corps, U. S. Army, and Miss Marjorie Risk.

GHOLZ—STEELE—At Annapolis, Md., January 8, 1921, Lieutenant Conrad Gholz, U. S. Marine Corps, and Miss Elizabeth Steele.

HAWKINS—BUTLER—At Washington, D. C., January 11, 1921, Major Richard H. Hawkins, U. S. Army, and Miss Lelia Butler.

HUGHES—HOAGLAND—At Fort Leavenworth, Kans., December 18, 1920, Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Hughes, corps of engineers, U. S. Army, and Miss Blossom Dessaint, sister of Lieutenant Richard Hoagland, corps of engineers, and Mrs. Deakyne.

McBRIDE—SCHOFIELD—At Camp Eustis, Va., December 29, 1920, Captain Horace Logan McBride, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Miss Irene Moore.

DIED.

BRANDI—At Christmas Field, Fla., January 6, 1921, Lieutenant Raymond J. Brandi, air service, U. S. Army.

BROWN—At her home at 577 N Meeker avenue, Pasadena, Calif., January 1, 1921, Mrs. Mary Ellen Brown, widow of Brigadier General Justus Morris Brown, U. S. Army.

COCHRAN—At The Plains, Va., December 30, 1920, Mrs. Ulrich Kerr Cochran, mother of Commander W. B. Cochran, 12th infantry, U. S. Army, and Major A. Cochran, coast artillery, U. S. Army.

DAVIS—At the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., December 19, 1920, Lieutenant Commander Walter Somerset Davis, U. S. N., retired.

FONTAIN—At Dade City, Fla., January 9, 1921, Q. M. Fountain, aged 74 years, father of General S. W. Fountain, U. S. Army, retired, a member of the 7th ohio volunteer cavalry from 1862 to 1865.

HALL—At New York, N. Y., January 4, 1921, Emma Brierley Hall, mother of Lieutenant Commander Norman B. Hall and of Ensign Rae B. Hall, U. S. Naval Reserve.

HETH—At Washington, D. C., January 10, 1921, Miss Nannie H. Heth, cousin of Lieutenant J. T. Beiden, U. S. Army.

LACEY—At Columbus, Ohio, December 28, 1920, Retired Editor Liberty, son of the late Colonel Francis E. Lacey, U. S. Army, and brother of Colonel Francis E. Lacey, Jr., U. S. Army.

LANGTON—At Vladivostok, Siberia, January 8, 1921, Lieutenant W. H. Langton, U. S. Army.

LITTLEFIELD—At Chicago, Ill., January 5, 1921, Mrs. Cheever Littlefield, wife of Captain C. W. Littlefield, U. S. N. R.

LYAS—At New York, N. Y., January 3, 1921, Grace Walton Lucas, mother of Lieutenant Clinton M. Lucas, field artillery, U. S. Army.

SPEED—At Camp Lewis, Wash., December 29, 1920, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Speed, mother of Captain D. M. Speed, U. S. Army.

TOTTEN—At Fort Point, N. Y., January 4, 1921, Cadet Dennis Bunkirk Totten, U. S. Military Academy.

ADDITIONAL ARMY WARRANT OFFICERS.

Additional warrant officers appointed in the Army this week to replace those contained in the list last published by us recently who declined the appointment. This supplemental list contains 32 names, which completed the list at the time the appointments were made, but four declinations have since been received. Following is the list of appointees:

Smoak, Lyman, 1st Sgt., Cav., Camp Jackson, with 10th F. A.

Tarnosky, John W., Cpl., Inf., Honolulu, with D. Q. M.

Elkins, Cleveland, Tech. Sgt., Q. M. C., Camp Pike, with 38th Inf. Brig.

Schierich, Herman, 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., St. Mary's Engineer, St. Marys, Kans.

Kesinger, Charles W., Pvt., Q. M. C., Army Reserve Depot, Schenley, Pa.

Kempf, William A., Sgt., D. E. M. L., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Heathcote, John E., Sgt., Sig. Corps, Zone Property Auditor, Balboa, C. Z.

Woods, Lonnie, Sgt., Inf., Camp Lewis, with Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.

Tigert, David, Sgt., Sig. Corps, 3d Corps Area, Fort Howard, duty with C. A. C. M.

Cleveland, Ely, Cpl., 7th Corps Area, Fort Crook, Neb., Webb, Ira, Cpl., Cav., 7th Corps Area.

Creighton, Orandel M., Sgt., C. A. C., Camp Jackson, with C. A. C.

Norton, Frank, Maj., A. P., in Germany Hdqrs.

Moore, Hurl P., 1st Sgt., Inf., Manila, with Hdqrs.

Bowman, Roy C., Pharmacist, U. S. Navy, Fort Hamilton, Condition, Yelds, Sgt., C. A. C., Panama, with Div. Hdqrs. (by telegraph order).

Myers, Robert, Sgt., Camp Jackson, with F. A. Brig. Hdqrs.

Bliss, Clyde A., Sgt., D. E. M., 7th Corps Area, Fort Crook, Neb., with Q. M. C., Omaha, Nebr.

Kelland, Arthur P., Sgt., 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, with Q. M. C., Omaha, Nebr.

Kilbourn, John, 1st Sgt., D. E. M. L., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Lewis, Una, Staff Sgt., 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, with Q. M. C., Omaha, Nebr.

Simpson, Frederick B., Mas. Sgt., 5th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, with Q. M. C., Omaha, Nebr.

Percy, Raymond L., Sgt., D. E. M. L., 3d Corps Area, Fort Howard, with C. A. C. M., Baltimore, Md.

Maiden, Elmer A., Tech. Sgt., Camp Lewis, Wash., with 4th Div. Hdqrs.

Grady, Albert, Staff Sgt., Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash., with A. C. M.

Kennedy, James R., Staff Sgt., Inf., 4th Corps Area.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with Div. Hdqrs.

Grinstead, Harry A., Staff Sgt., Manila, with Dept. Hdqrs.

Miller, Samuel, Staff Sgt., D. E. M. L., Fort Rodman, Mass., with C. A. C. M.

Williams, Frank, Mas. Sgt., Honolulu, with Div. Hdqrs.

Lowry, Ora L., Staff Sgt., Inf., Camp Lewis, with Fort Howard, with C. A. Hdqrs.

Hammond, James, Mas. Sgt., Cav., Honolulu, with Air Group Hdqrs.

Lanier, Robert E., Mas. Sgt., Manila, with Air Group Hdqrs.

O'Heurens, Wilfred H., Sgt., Honolulu, with Div. Hdqrs.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

G. O. 72, December 15, 1920.

1. Relates to discontinuance of war prison barracks, Fort Douglas, Utah.

II Section 1, G. O. 92, W. D., 1919, relating to enlisted personnel of the Army of the United States, now on detachment, as amended by section II, G. O. 106, and section II, G. O. 119, W. D., 1920, is further amended as follows:

III. 1. The coast defenses of Oahu as at present constituted and hereafter modified by the following coast defenses are established in the Hawaiian Department:

a. Coast defenses of Honolulu, to consist of Forts Ruger, De Russy and Armstrong.

b. Coast defenses of Pearl Harbor, to consist of Fort Kamehameha and Fort Weaver, with headquarters at Fort Kamehameha.

2. The headquarters of each of the coast defenses will be designated as the commanding general of the coast defenses of that name.

3. Officers of the Regular Army now holding commissions in the emergency forces who shall not have been relieved from active duty on January 1, 1921, under section 12, except those disabled officers retained temporarily for examination and recommendation as to permanent for physical reconstruction, are honorably discharged from the Army of the United States, to take effect December 31, 1920, under the requirements of section 37 of the National Defense Act of 1920, adding section 127a to the act approved June 3, 1916, and of the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes, approved June 5, 1920.

This order will not be construed so as to discharge, prior to June 30, 1921, any commissioned officer who is still retain, any officer who has been appointed in the officers' reserve corps and assigned to active duty under his reserve commission since January 1, 1920.

Should any officer who is honorably discharged subject to trial by court-martial for offenses triable under the 104th Article of War, the jurisdiction against him as may have been instituted will not be terminated by reason of such discharge.

V. 1. An officer desiring transfer or detail to the air service will make application therefor to the desires heavier-than-air or lighter-than-air training. He will be required to pass a physical examination for a flight surgeon for the physical examination required of officers of the air service. The following paragraphs of this order will govern the applications for and examination.

2. In case a flight surgeon is not present at the station of the officer making application for transfer or detail to the air service, but one is stationed within the same department or corps area, the commanding general thereof may designate him to act in the interest of the service, direct the travel of the applicant to the station of the flight surgeon designated for physical examination hereinbefore specified, and the latter is authorized to perform the duty. There is no flight surgeon stationed in the same department or corps area, the application may be forwarded by mail or detail to the air service will be accompanied by record of the applicant's physical examination, showing applicant's physical condition.

3. If the applicant is found qualified for flying training by the chief of the air service, the applicant will then be ordered to active duty for trial of the Army, who will issue the necessary instructions for the applicant to report to some air flight station for examination.

4. All applications which are accompanied by records of flight surgeons' examination will be transmitted to the air service through military channels. Those of the accepted class may be submitted through department or corps area commanders directly to the chief of air service.

5. Hereafter no officer will be transferred or detailed to the air service unless he has satisfactorily passed the physical examination required for officers undergoing flying training.

VI. The pay, grades and specialist ratings of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts are authorized as follows:

1. The monthly pay of enlisted men, Philippine Scouts, is fixed as follows:

LEWANDOS

AMERICAS GREATEST

CLEANERS

AND

DYERS

LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops

284 Boylston Street		17 Temple Place
	548 Huntington Avenue	
20 State Street		79 Summer Street

Brookline	Albany	Worcester
Cambridge	Salem	New Haven
Watertown	Fall River	Waltham
Malden	New Bedford	Lowell
Fitchburg	Newport	Springfield
Providence	Lynn	Waterbury
Hartford	Manchester	Philadelphia

and 10 West 45th Street New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1110

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

a. Base pay: Master sergeants, $126; lechnical and first sergeants, $121; staff sergeants, $74; sergeants, $69; corporals and privates, first class, $51; privates, $45.

b. Additional pay for privates, first class, and privates, second class: Specialists, specialists, 1st class, Philippine Scouts, $3; specialists, second class, Philippine Scouts, $2; specialists, third class, Philippine Scouts, $1; specialists, fourth class, Philippine Scouts, $1; specialists, fifth class, Philippine Scouts, $2; specialists, sixth class, Philippine Scouts, $1.

2. Soldiers of more than three months will receive an increase of 10 per cent of their base pay for each five years of service up to 40 years of service which by existing law is held to be the equivalent of 4 years' service in computing pay for longevity.

2 The above-mentioned rates of pay will become effective upon the publication of law of organization by organizations concerned, at which time the provisions of pars. 1 and 12, sec. 2, G. O. 38, W. D., 1920 will become inoperative.

3. Upon the establishment of new tables of organization the grading and rating of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts will be governed thereby and new tables, except that—

a. No new specialist rating authorized therein there will be substituted the corresponding rating authorized in par. 1, G. O. 106, W. D., 1919, and, for example, if tables shows "Specialists, 4th class," substitute "Specialists, 6th class," Philippine Scouts.

b. Where tables show warrant officers for duty as noncommissioned officers, see par. 1, sec. 1, G. O. 38, W. D., 1920, by which the grade of master sergeant is authorized for the regimental band leaders and leaders and appointment of band leaders as warrant officers have been made," etc.

OBITUARY.

In the death of Colonel Cornelius Gardener, U. S. A (retired), at 1277 College avenue, Claremont, yesterday, is removed the last survivor from Custer's fight. With a record of forty-five years' active army service to his credit, Colonel Gardener was one of the few men the last years of his life at a beautiful little foothill home in Claremont. He was born in Ohio and at the time of his death. His last military command was at the Presidio of San Francisco, where he spent much of his life intone activity. In the service of his country Colonel Gardener participated in the Indian wars and the Spanish-American border, took part in several Indian skirmishes, and was with the Seventh Cavalry under Custer at the Little Bighorn, in the west and northwest corner of Custer's battle. Colonel Gardener was born in Ohio in 1844, graduated from the military school band Academy in Michigan and attended Hope College for a time. He is survived from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1873 and was commissioned second lieutenant of cavalry in the Indian infantry. He was made captain in 1891 and colonel of the Thirty-first Michigan Infantry in 1898, being mustered out of volunteer service when the Spanish-American War ended. In 1903 he was elevated to the rank of lieutenant colonel. At various times in his career he participated in Indian wars in and around along the Rio Grande. His archly membership included the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Indian Wars, the Army and Navy Union and the Midland Society of Pioneers. He is survived by two daughters, Berendina and Martha Gardener of Claremont, and by two sons, Allen W. Gardener of Los Angeles, and Frederick L. Gardener, a lieutenant in the United States marines.—(Los Angeles Times, January 5.)

Rear Admiral Luther G. Billings, U. S. N., retired, on December 31 celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday. Rear Admiral Billings was born in New York in 1847. He was appointed to the Naval Academy and on the U. S. S. Water Witch when only 20 years old, and two years later was transferred to the Civil War, he took an active part in an engagement when the Water Witch was captured by the Confederates. He was in this engagement that he was captured after falling overboard in the Ogeechee river. Another commander, in hand-to-hand conflict. He was wounded in this encounter, and later on was taken prisoner after seven months' stay in a hospital. En route to prison he escaped from his captors and for days was tracked by bloodhounds, recaptured and taken to Charleston and later to Columbia. During the latter prison he was among several who attempted to tunnel their way to freedom. They had begun the tunnel and was promoted fifteen numbers in his grade for gallant conduct during the engagement. After this experience he served on several stations and was in the U. S. S. Powhatan when he was promoted to ensign, and retired in 1898. Soon after the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he applied for service in the Spanish-American War and aided in organizing a volunteer force in Kennebunk, Maine, to the Rio Grande. He developed organ heart disease and was forced to retire from service of ill health. When the United States entered the world war the veteran naval hero again responded to the call to the colors, and although too old for actual war duty with the Navy, was ordered to active duty in 1917 as purchasing officer for the eastern district, with headquarters at Baltimore. More than a year ago he went to Los Angeles seeking to rebuild his failing health. His only son, Dr. Frederick Billings, a prominent physician of Pittsburgh, recently visited his father. An adopted son, Miss Dora Billings, and three grandchildren also survive him. Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery.

Digitized by Google

W. & J. SLOANE

Established over 76 years

We find in the closing days of our Readjustment Sale, certain incomplete lines of Carpet Rugs, both imported and domestic, highly desirable in every respect. These have been reduced to PRICES SO SENSATIONAL AS TO MAKE CERTAIN THEIR SALE WITHIN THE COMING FORTNIGHT.

Among this assortment you will probably be able to find just the rug your desire—at a price astonishingly low.

We shall say nothing further in detail regarding the savings represented. We prefer to let these values make their own appeal to those sufficiently interested to visit our establishment—the saving will repay them for their trouble. Free delivery to all shipping points in the U. S.

1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 925

NEW U. S. SCOUT CRUISERS.

The new light cruisers now under construction for the U. S. Navy will be the most affective scouting vessels ever built by any nation. They will be swift enough to autrun anything afloat, large enough to keep their speed in heavy seas, roomy enough to rush detachmaats of marines to "trouble spots" and powerful enough to overwhelm destroyers and other light craft.

These cruisers have a length of 550 feet, beam of 55 feet, displacement of 7,100 tons, a maximum speed of 35 knots and a complement of 330 officers and men. They carry 12 of the new 53-caliber 8-inch guns, mounted in turrets located forward and aft, and also have torpedo-tubes and anti-aircraft guns. Light but efficient vertical and horizontal armor protects the machinery spaces. A new feature, never before incorporated in any ship of the powerful military type, is the complete equipment on each ships for launching and operating four hydroaeroplanes. Ten of this class are called for on the present program, and of these, three—the Omaha, the Milwaukee and the Cincinnati—are near completion at the yards of the Todd Drydock & Construction Co., Tacoma, Wash., and will be commissioned in the near future.

Interesting as these vessels are as naval units, they are perhaps even more so from the standpoint of steam engineering, since each is to be driven by geared turbines having a total capacity of 90,000 horsepower. Never before has so large an amount of power been installed in so small a space, and, in consequence, the performance of these vessels will be carefully followed by engineers and naval men all over the world.

Each ship has four 22,500-horsepower cross compound Westinghouse turbines, and each turbine is geared to a propeller. The turbines for the two center propellers are placed together in an engine room located well aft, and the turbines for the wing propellers are placed in a second engine room farther forward, with the boiler rooms between the two engine rooms.

Each turbine consists of a high-pressure and a low-pressure element, which drive the propeller through a common gear. The high-pressure element consists of two rows of impulse blading, followed by reaction blading. A special belt of this reaction blading is used only when running at low speeds, and is by-passed for operation at higher speeds. The low-pressure element, which normally receives steam from the high pressure element and discharges it into the condenser, has reaction blading only. Both elements are rated at 11,250 horsepower each, and either can be used independently in case the other is out of service for any reason.

An astern turbine, consisting of two rows of impulse blading, is incorporated in each low pressure element. When supplied with the same amount of steam, as for full ahead operation, the astern turbines can develop 30 per cent of the full-ahead power and can drive the ship at about 20 knots.

The reduction gears are of the Westinghouse floating-frame type. Each has two pinions, one for the high-pressure and one for the low-pressure rotors, and a single gear wheel connected to the propeller shaft. The speed reduction ratio is about 7 to 1, and is effected in a single step.

The main turbines can propell the ship at speeds ranging from 15 to 35 knots, but, as only a relatively small amount of power is needed for low speeds, small auxiliary turbines are used for cruising purposes. There are four of these cruising turbines per ship, and each consists of a single-row impulse wheel, and can develop 120 S. H. P. at 6,000 R. P. M. Each cruising turbine is mounted on an extension of the case of a main high-pressure element and can be coupled to the high-pressure rotor through a gear giving a speed reduction of about 6 to 1. The mechanical line-up is, therefore: cruising turbine, cruising-gear, coupling, main high-pressure rotor, main low-pressure rotor, main gear, propeller shaft. The steam first passes through the impulse blades of the cruising turbine, then though the reaction blades of the cruising belt of the main high-pressure element, then through the remaining reaction blading of both elements, and, finally, into the condenser. With this arrangement a maximum power of 1,000 horsepower can be obtained from each of the four turbines. The cruising speeds range from 12 to 15 knots, with excellent steam economy over the entire range.

The coupling that connects the cruising turbine with the rotor of the main turbine is operated by means of a hand lever. To connect a cruising turbine when the main turbine is in operation, the former is brought up to speed and the latter slowed down, until a synchronizing device indicates that the two are operating at the same speed, when the connection can be made with safety.

Special care is taken to prevent the cruising turbines from over-speeding, either when operating under their own power or when accidentally left connected to the main turbines and driven by them. A fly-ball governor controls the throttle to each cruising turbine and also, through a relay, the governor valve of the main turbine. If the cruising turbine operates at 15 per cent over speed, this governor cuts off the steam to both turbines. If this governor should fail to operate at 12 per cent over speed, an emergency stop cuts off the steam to the cruising turbine and disconnects the coupling.

NOTES FROM CAMP BENNING.

Camp Benning, Ga., Jan. 4.—Brig. Gen. W. H. Gordon, commandant of the infantry school, left for Washington the morning of January 4 to resume his duties on the single list board, of which he is president. He will probably be absent for two weeks. * * New Year reception was held at the officers' club on January 1. The club was beautifully decorated with evergreen and holly. Dancing commenced about 4 o'clock and continued until after 6. The 29th Infantry furnished music for the occasion. Delicious refreshments were served. In the receiving line were General and Mrs. Gordon, Colonel and Mrs. Nuttman, Colonel and Mrs. Coleman, Colonel and Mrs. Wagner, Colonels Kerth and Hanna. * * A big Christmas tree gathering was held in the service club on Christmas eve. Santa Claus was present and gave many pretty gifts to all the children in the post. Chaplain Wood was in charge, assisted by Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Malone, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Lister and Mrs. Williams. The children had a happy time. * * During the recent holidays a delightful Christmas eve hop was held at the officers' club and was attended by a large number of officers and their friends. The club was decorated with a Christmas tree, evergreen and holly. In the receiving line were General and Mrs. Gordon, General and Mrs. Malone, Colonel and Mrs. Nuttman and Colonel and Mrs. Wagner. * * The many friends of General and Mrs. Louis H. Nuttman will be interested to know that General Nuttman has been assigned to the general staff and has orders to report to Camp Travis in San Antonio by February 1. General Nuttman will be chief of staff of the second division. Columbus people will be exceedingly sorry to have the Nuttmans go away, but congratulate them on their good fortune.

CANDIDATES FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS TO WEST POINT.

The followinw-named candidates have been designated during the past week for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning March 1:

Pleas B. Sisemore, Helena, Ark.; Merwin D. Raynar, 1st alt., What Cheer, Iowa; Wm. W. Scott, Wood and 102d street, Chicago, Ill.; Charles E. Saltzman, 1st alt., Chicago; Henry T. Duncan, 417 Fayette Park, Lexington, Ky.; Walter G. Sullivan, 212 Main street, Orono, Me.; Wilmer C. Gullatte, 301 N. Division street, Salisbury, Md.; Floyd P. Root, 1st alt., 236 E. 10th street, Fremont, Neb.; James R. Brandon, Jonesville, N. C.; George P. Lynch, 1st alt., La Grange, N. C.; Pierre Denson, 126 N. Saunders street, Raleigh, N. C.; John C. Palmer, 209 W. Divine street, Dunn, N. C.; Lloyd Gumb, Hope, N. D.; Emmett G. F. Ragan, 2d alt., Medina, N. D.; Luther A. Ersland, 1st alt., Driscoll, N. D.; John H. McCormick, R. F. D. No. 3, Gallipolis, Ohio; Robert L. Wilson, 1st alt., care State Superintendent, Public Construction, Oklahoma City; Edgar W. Garbisch, McDonald, Pa.; Thomas T. James, Bishopville, S. C.; James A. Willis, Jr., Barnwell, S. C.; George N. Sexton, Wytheville, Va.

From National Guard

Alvin T. Bowers, Sgt., Co. C, 5th regiment, infantry, 1329 B street southeast, Washington, D. C.; Merrill D. Wish, private, Supply company, 3d infantry, Avon street, Portland, Me.; Henry E. Holley, sergeant, quartermaster corps, Otisville, N. Y.; Paul Torre, private, battery F, 65th field artillery, 1320 Michigan avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Louis Nisenson, private, 11th company, 13th C. D. C. Armory, Sumner and Jefferson avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis L. Haupt, private, 13th company, C. D. C., 116 Suydam street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John F. Hicks, private, company B, 23d infantry, 612 11th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Winston Erhgott, corporal, company D, 71st infantry, 171 W. 71st street, New York City; Daniel C. Coon, corporal, company F, 3d infantry, R. F. D. No. 1, Medina, N. Y.; Bruce C. Clarke, corporal, battery B, 6th field artillery, 153 Indian Church road, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. McGowan, corporal, troop L, 1st cavalry, 1608 Brooklyn avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Oscar C. Maier, private, company L, 3d infantry, 727 Lawrence road northeast, Canton, Ohio; Allen G. Marsh, corporal, company E, 4th infantry, 119 Blockson street, Zanesville, Ohio; Albert Horner, sergeant, troop C, cavalry, 109 Malvern place, Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio.

From United States Army, First Corps Area (Old N. E. Department)

Raymond M. Barton, private, coast artillery corps, 4th company, Boston, Mass.; Forest S. Budd, private, troop E, 3d cavalry; John S. Clement, private, 1st class, company L, 36th infantry; Roland E. Falls, private, coast artillery corps, 7th company, Boston, Mass.; James F. Hickey, private, medical department; John F. Holland, private, 1st class, ordnance department; Wm. G. McGrath, private, 1st class, company L, 36th infantry; Herman H. Nadler, private, 1st class, company L, 36th infantry; Raymond W. Toms, private, 1st class, company D, 36th infantry.

U. S. Army, Philippine Department.

Richard C. Gordon, private, company K, 31st infantry; John T. Hannon, private, coast artillery, 16th company, marine barracks; Charles W. Hingle, corporal, company B, 27th infantry; Stephen B. Huyter, private, company D, 27th infantry; Charles F. Karney, private, coast artillery, 16th company; James H. Lanigan, private, 1st class, company G, 15th infantry; Paul C. Linder, private, 1st class, company D, 31st infantry; Paul K. Ludwick, private, company B, 31st infantry; Edgar L. Magers, private, 1st class, company E, 15th infantry; Sylvester S. Mann, private, coast artillery, 5th company, M. B.; James B. Marcom, private, company B, 27th infantry; Henry Mesner, private, coast artillery, 12th company, M. B.; Howard A. Metzger, private, 1st class, coast artillery, 17th company, M. B.; Charles A. Miller, corporal, company D, 15th infantry; Charles T. Parsons, corporal, coast artillery, 5th company, M. B.; Glenn W. Payne, private, coast artillery, 16th company, M. B.; Mervine Proctor, private, coast artillery, 16th company, M. B.; Harry H. Reber, corporal, company I, 27th infantry; Eugene Smallwood, private, 1st class, coast artillery, 16th company, M. B.; George E. Smith, private, 1st class, coast artillery, 17th company, M. B.; Frank C. Swatzbaugh, corporal, 27th bal. company; Kenneth D. Willoughby, corporal, company D, 15th infantry; Henry Russel Riser, private, company D, 31st infantry; Jerome E. Wolff, private, 1st class, coast artillery, 16th company, M. B.; Thaddeus Zalewski, private, 17th bal. company; Bennie Allen, private, company F, 31st infantry; Charles G. Allen, private, 1st class, company L, 15th infantry; Born K. Arnold, private, company B, 31st infantry; Gilbert A. Benoit, sergeant, 27th bal. company; Edison E. Brubaker, sergeant, ambulance company No. 4; Ross P. Burnworth, private, company F, 31st infantry; Clarence E. Carlyle, private, company I, 31st infantry; David R. Casselman, corporal, company B, 31st infantry.

U. S. Army, Fourth Corps Area (Old S. E. Department)

Folsom B. Taylor, staff sergeant, A. S. P. S.; Wm. J. Carne, sergeant, M. D.; Wm. L. Covington, sergeant, company L, 11th infantry; Amos T. Akerman, corporal, company A, 7th engineers; Roy J. Herte, corporal, company M, 30th infantry; Alfred C. Puckett, corporal, company E, 6th engineers; Daniel H. Swann, corporal, Flt. B, A. S. P. S.; Roger W. Anderson, private, 1st class, Hdqrs. Flt., A. S. P. S.; Wm. K. Blackburn, private, 1st class, A. S., Gerstner Field; John H. Bonner, private, 1st class, Hdqrs. Flt., A. S. P. S.; Joseph P. Boddy, private, 1st class, Hdqrs. Flt., A. S. P. S.; Thaddeus E. Smyth, private, company H, 60th infantry; Wm. E. Willoughby, private, company H, 11th infantry; Lawrence M. Goody, staff sergeant, A. S. P. S.; Peter C. Sandala, corporal, 9th F. S. Bn.; Asa D. Brown, corporal, 2d company, Fort Caswell; Stanley E. Litton, private, 1st class, Hqrs. Flt., A. S. P. S.; John F. Powell, private, M. D.

Last month the Buffalo Charity Organization Society received a gift of one dollar, with the line: "You are welcome to this. I can't buy anything with it."—The Survey.

S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington D.C.
OPEN 9.15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

FALL AND WINTER
Hosiery

—Women's and Children's Wool Hose—Sport style, in various ribs, in heather mixtures, of green, brown, blue and cordovan. Priced a pair from—
$2.00 to $3.75

—Women's Plain Cashmere Hose—In black, white and natural; regular made hose. A pair.............. $1.75

—Women's Cotton Hose—Heavy winter weight, full regular made, with wide garter top, in black only. A pair $1.25

—Women's Full Regular Made Cotton Hose—In black only, full-fashioned, with double soles, high spliced heels and garter tops, a pair 75c

Kann's—Street Floor.

Sale of Rifles, Etc.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

has for sale rifles and equipment as follows:

RIFLES

28	Stevens 22 Short Gallery Target Rifles
112	Model 1873 Springfield Rifles
85	" 1884 " "
1	" 1896 " "
445	" 1899 " "
10	" 1908 " "
5	Barrels, Rifles (Model 1878-1899)

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

570	Buttons, brass, for rifle slings
1	Box spare rifle parts, for models 1873-1899-1903
258	Boxes, leather, for cartridges
192	Belts, leather (unserviceable)
8	Belts, leather (serviceable)
74	Belts, web (black)
177	Belts, web (white)
212	Bayonets, model 1899
138	Bayonets, model 1873
260	Cans, meat (11 without covers)
192	Cases, all
221	Cups, old model
319	Forks, old model
240	Guards, leather, for knife, fork and spoon
244	Haversacks, old model
625	Keepers, leather, for rifle slings
227	Knives, old model
39	Rods, cleaning
124	Scabbards, model 1873
231	Scabbards, model 1898
249	Spoons, old model
14	Stocks, wood, for rifles, model 1899-1908
320	Straps, leather, for old model haversack
423	Slings, leather

Address

L. P. JUDD, Clerk of the Board
City and County Building
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

ATHLETES
Golfers, Tennis and Base Ball Players use
ALLEN'S FOOT EASE



The Antiseptic, Healing Powder to shake into the shoes and sprinkle in the foot-bath, because it takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet and makes walking a delight.

Shake Allen's Foot-Ease into your shoes in the morning and notice the difference in your comfort during the entire day.

The Government supplied 1,500,000 lbs. of Powder for the Feet to the troops during the war.

Be sure to get Allen's Foot-Ease. At dealers everywhere. Sample Free by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment — Strictest Privacy
W. H. HOFHEIMER COMPANY, Incorporated
220-221 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

CHARGES ARMY OFFICERS WERE INEFFICIENT.

Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, on January 8 in the Senate, charged officers of the Army ordnance department who were assigned in 1918 to duty in connection with the construction of nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals, Ala., with being extravagant and inefficient. He opposed the passage of a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to organize a corporation with $12,500,000 capital to manufacture and develop atmospheric nitrogen.

Senator Wadsworth attempted to amend the bill by eliminating the Secretary of War and Army officers from any connection therewith, on the ground that the former has enough to do and the latter are not trained business men, and should be kept at their military duties. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 29 to 26, the democrats voting solidly against the amendment.

Digitized by Google

Catalogs mailed on request
Campaign ribbons supplied



Uniforms AND Equipments
FOR
Naval Officers
Ed. H. Hutchins Co.
TAILORS
163 Atlantic St. Norfolk, Va.

THE NAVY.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

January 5.

Ens. W. V. Alexander, Jr., San Francisco, to Okla-homa.

Ens. C. C. Anderson, Stoddert; to Idaho.

Ens. F. B. Bryan, Tracey; to Castine.

Capt. C. E. Courtney, recruiting inspector, eastern division; to squadron commander destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. T. A. Durham (S. C.), Minneapolis; to Nan-shan.

Comdr. A. S. Edwards, battleship squadron 4 and division 8, Pacific fleet; to battleship force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. M. F. Foster, Old Constellation; to Oklahoma as first lieutenant.

Lieut. (jg.) C. Fredericks, Elder; to Tern.

Ens. John Fullmer (C. E.), recruiting station, Louisville; to Cleveland.

Lieut. Comdr. D. C. Godwin, battleship squadron 4 and division 8, Pacific fleet; to battleship force, Pacific fleet.

Maj. Clerk P. Q. Huber, Minneapolis; to Nanshan.

Lieut. (jr. gr.) O. D. Hume, Worden; to Fulton, in-struction in submarines.

Lieut. (jg.) Ivo Isaacs, battleship squadron 4, Pacific fleet; to battleship force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. H. W. Jackson, New Orleans; to Fulton, instruction in submarines.

Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Kilduff, Connecticut; to Nevada as first lieutenant.

Lieut. J. McVay, command Curlew; to command Cormorant.

Ensign F. W. Miller, submarine division 3; to Cormorant.

Lieut. P. H. Park, S-2; to O-14.

Ens. C. D. Porter, Preble; to Mason.

Ens. C. H. Reynolds, Arkansas; to Paul.

Comdr. L. M. Stevens, battleship squadron 4, division 8, Pacific fleet; to battleship force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. H. S. Sumselin (M. C.), Cleveland; to receiving ship, San Francisco.

Ens. C. F. Swanson, Columbia; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. (jg. G.) W. L. Thompson (Ch. C.), naval training station, San Francisco; to Buffalo.

Lieut. (jg. G.) M. F. Tracey, battleship squadron 4, Pacific fleet; to battleship force, Pacific fleet.

Ens. M. Van Cleave, Sharkey; to Billingsley.

Ens. W. H. J. Weed, Jacob Jones; to Paul.

Comdr. N. H. Wright, battleship squadron 4, Pacific fleet; to battleship force, Pacific fleet.

A. P. Clerk J. G. Connolly, Ajax; to Sara Thompson.

A. P. Clerk C. A. Hartman, Ajax; to command Ad-master, Ajax.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Espach (M. C.), Wilmington; to Huron.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Forgus, staff C-in-C., Asiatic; to treatment naval hospital, Mare Island.

Lieut. L. Hemflin, Chanler; to Upshur.

A. P. Clerk Chas. Lewis, naval station, Cavite; to Huron.

A. P. Clerk T. J. Vincent, Sara Thompson; to Cavite.

Lieut. Comdr. F. Wellman, New Orleans; to Cavite.

Lieut. R. S. Chapman (Ch. C.), Sara Thompson; to New Orleans.

Lieut. F. L. Schwartz (M. C.) (C. D.), Huron, to Wilmington.

Lieut. H. O. Glover, command McCawley; to Simpson.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Hamilton, Worden; to command McCawley.

Lieut. (jg. G.) J. N. Slattery (Ch. C.) (M. C.), receiving ship, New York; to instruction naval medical school.

Lieut. (jg. G.) F. S. Martinek (Ch. C.), naval opera-tions, Navy Dept.; to naval training station, Great Lakes.

January 6.

Rear. C. W. Antonesson, naval training station, Newport; to Connecticut.

Comdr. R. B. Armstrong, navy yard, Portsmouth; to Asiatic station.

Ens. J. H. Bassett, South Carolina; to Hannibal.

Asst. Surgr. Boquett, Columbia; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. Davenport Browne, Beaver; to radio officer, battleship division 3, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. (jg.) A. Dobert (D. C.), Black Hawk; to R. S. Boston.

Lieut. J. E. Graham, Cormorant; to Woodcock.

March 9. Lieut. (jg.) Ivo Isaacs, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.; to naval station, Guam.

Lieut. H. W. Jackson, Jr., Redding; to Fulton.

A. P. Clerk Chas. Seaton, Seattle; to Pacific Coast torpedo station, Keyport.

Lieut. Comdr. S. McDonald (S. C.), Aroostook; to supply officer, air force, Pacific fleet.

Ens. D. E. Gregory, Minneapolis; to Frederick.

Lieut. G. E. Reh, Pacific Coast torpedo station, Key-port, Wash.; to U. S. S. Nitro.

Lieut. A. H. Rooks, S-4; to Tern.

Ens. J. H. Bassett, Michigan; to Hannibal.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Schenck, (M. C.), Huron; to Sara Thompson.

Ens. Eugene Scherr, Tern; to R. S. Mare Island.

Ens. H. F. Schubert, destroyer force, Pacific fleet; to Texas.

Gun. C. F. Smith, Idaho; to Sandering.

Ens. W. F. Thornton, O-14; to Tern.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Edward Van Pelt, Minneapolis, to Frederick.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Clarence Waggoner, Lark; to R. S. Portsmouth, N. H.

March 1. E. Watson, San Francisco; to Cormorant.

Lieut. H. C. Wickham (D. C.), naval training station, Great Lakes; to naval station, Guam.

Ens. J. H. Willis, Connecticut; to Hannibal.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Joseph Finelli (E. C.), naval supply depot, Dalmatia, Spalato; to Destroyer.

Lieut. (jg. G.) R. E. Hunter, Panther; to Sara Thompson.

Lieut. (jg. G.) P. A. Hardesty, Panther; to Ajax.

Ens. R. G. Holden, Panther; to Sara Thompson.

Comdr. A. S. Hickey, radio station, Croix D'Hins, France; to staff representative, Paris.

Ens. H. M. Hubbard, Hurlvrant; to U. S.

Gun. F. A. Kleas, Idaho; to Southard.

Lieut. R. B. Matthews, naval forces, European waters; to Pittsburgh.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Mack, Tracey; to naval detachment, Turkish waters.

Gun. Fred Sandell, Stoddert; to Brooks.

Ens. R. W. Arthur, naval air station, Hampton Roads; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. T. F. Dunbeche, R. S. Boston; to Black Hawk.

Lieut. (jg. G.) W. E. Brickley, naval air station, Hampton Roads; to naval air station, Pensacola.

January 7.

Lieut. T. G. Brown, Mahan; to Lea.

Ens. W. W. Cone, Michigan; to Florida.

Lieut. (jg. G.) H. B. Davis, Shubrick; to U. S. S. Wood.

Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Davis, Prometheus; to Asiatic station.

Ens. T. W. Dixon, J. F. Talbot; to Billingsley.

Lieut. L. E. Doctey (M. C.), naval medical school; to Navy recruiting station, Cleveland.

Ens. R. F. Estill, Conyngham; to Columbia.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Wm. Hill, Jr., Reno; to Ajax.

Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Green (D. C.), navy yard, Mare Island; to second advanced base at Monitor, San Diego.

Lieut. E. G. Hanson, O'Brien; to Cravens.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Herrill, New York; to Niagara.

Ens. H. R. Holcomb, R. S. San Francisco; to Saturn.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Hutton (M. C.), naval training school; to Virgin Islands.

Carp. M. W. Jones, Arizona; to R. S., New York; thence to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. J. R. Kelley, S-4; to destroyer flotilla 5, Atlantic fleet.

Ens. H. H. Kendrick, Minneapolis; to Frederick.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Lloyd (M. C.), R. S. Philadelphia; to Reches.

Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Lawrence (M. C.), naval hos-pital, New York; to Utah.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Lee (M. C.), naval air station, Cape May; to naval medical school, Washington, D. C.

March 30. Mus. Sergt. Leon Mann, Cleveland; to A. P. Clerk J. A. L. Mason, R. S., Hampton Roads; to Ozark.

Lieut. A. R. McCann, S-19; to N-4.

Lieut. Comdr. H. D. McNeely, Atlantic fleet; to train, Atlantic fleet.

Ens. R. McMurray, Saturn; to Tatnuck.

Lieut. E. E. Muschlitz, Dale; to Converse.

Lieut. R. E. Peary, staff destroyer flotilla 5, Atlantic fleet.

Capt. W. C. Pfeiffer, navy yard, New York; to Mitchell Field, Mineola, L. I.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Pyle, Mayflower; to Michigan.

Lieut. L. P. Sargent, R. S. Mare Island; to Wyoming.

Lieut. (jg. G.) R. Sayre, Tracy; to Dale.

Lieut. F. T. Spellmon, Oklahoma; to Pittsburgh.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Stevenson, Belleau Wood; to Dent.

Ens. G. E. Underhill, Wordon; to Converse.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Wilson (M. C.), naval hospital, Chicago; to staff of Admiral Albert Gleaves.

Ens. R. C. Wood, Jr., Reno; to Bailey.

Lieut. L. M. Harvey, Dent; to Crane.

Ens. F. G. Wynn, Dorsey; to Bailey.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Charles Allen, Dent; to Nicholas.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Bowers, Dorsey; to Dale.

Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry, MacLeish; to Simpson.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Bowers, Dorsey; to Dent.

Ens. S. R. Henderson, Greene; to Simpson.

Ens. E. C. Hill, Michigan; to Florida.

Lieut. E. A. Stein, Woolsey; to Chew.

Comdr. J. H. Wilcox, Jr., staff C-in-C. reserve division. Comdr. J. W. Wilcox, Boggs; to Waters.

Comdr. R. C. Wadsworth, recruiting station; to Boggs.

Ens. E. H. Croxton, Shubrick; to Simpson.

Ens. E. J. Gaffney, Shubrick; to Dent.

Lieut. H. Z. Throop, Farquhar; to Meyer.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Wm. Wilson, Jr., to Crane; to Waters

Lieut. W. W. Minsell, Navy recruiting station, Bos-ton; to instructor, naval training station, Newport.

Lieut. (jg. G.) E. F. O'Connor, R. S. Boston; to Nereus.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Ralph Wood, New York; to Black Hawk.

January 8.

Lieut. Comdr. Lorain Anderson, navy yard, Charles-ton; to Prometheus.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Arvin, Tennessee; to Delaware.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Barnes, Mitchell Field; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Barber (S. C.), South Carolina; to Oklahoma.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Bayless, South Carolina; to Florida.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Bendal, Mississippi; to Mississippi.

Lieut. W. H. Berry, 1st naval district; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Bowers, Mason; to Semmes.

Mach. Francis Boyd, Hannibal; to Idaho.

Lieut. (jg. G.) A. Buchholz, Mississippi; to Idaho.

Lieut. W. A. Burhans, naval air station, R. S., Hamp-ton Roads.

Lieut. D. Burhans, naval air station, Pensacola; to Shawmut.

Lieut. C. B. Champion, Eagle 35; to Eagle 14.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Chapman, Eagle 35; to Eagle 14.

Lieut. E. J. Damon, navy yard, Boston; to Lark.

Lieut. (jg. G.) H. Dekay, Rodgers; to Dent.

Ens. E. R. DeLong, Oklahoma; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Ferguson, Delaware; to Mahan.

Ens. G. W. Freyer, Jr., Eagle 35; to Eagle 14.

Lieut. (jg. G.) C. B. Fields, Converse; to Lardner.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Fuller, Mississippi; to Idaho.

Ens. Harry Friedman, Celtic; to Frederick.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Gillis, Buffalo 3, Atlantic fleet; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Gilmore, Arizona; to Idaho.

Ens. D. A. Hughes, Sacramento; to Nevada.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Hunt, Eagle 35; to Eagle 14.

Lieut. (jg. G.) H. Kane, Mahan; to Delaware.

Lieut. (jg. G.) J. Kelly, S-19; to S-4.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Kessler, Connecticut; to Connecti-cut.

Lieut. H. L. Maples, naval air station, Pensacola; to Shawmut.

Ens. J. T. McDermott, Oklahoma; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. J. A. Newell, naval torpedo station, Newport; to Pocahontas.

Lieut. (jg. G.) F. E. Norlin, Blakeley; to R. S., New York.

Ens. C. W. Rhodes, Mississippi; to Baltimore.

Ens. E. W. Roberts, Michigan; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Ens. J. H. Rucker, Baltimore; to Idaho.

Lieut. D. L. Ryan, Conyngham; to Osmond Ingram.

Lieut. J. A. Seville, Eagle 35; to Eagle 14.

Lieut. William Seyford, Idaho; to Shubrick.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Frederick Shelton, Jr., Vestal.

Lieut. (jg. G.) H. Sheldon, Pocahontas; to Florida.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Thomas Shiner, S-19; to S-4.

Ens. R. S. Stogsdall, Connecticut; to Florida.

Lieut. (jg. G.) N. Taylor (Ch. C.), navy yard, New Orleans; to Wyoming.

Lieut. John Wilkes, R-4; to L-3.

Ens. C. J. Woodson, Idaho; to Minneapolis.

Ens. F. C. Burham, Rowsey; to R. S., New York.

Lieut. Richard Bowles, Mercy; to R. S., San Fran-cisco.

January 10.

Lieut. (jg. G.) H. J. Behrends, Nevada; to Delaware.

Ens. H. W. Dudley, Dickerson; to Idaho.

Ens. J. F. Bolger, Black Hawk; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

E. BLOCK MERCANTILE CO.
241-243 Market Street San Francisco
THE HOUSE OF NOVELTIES AND CURIOS
Special discount and interest to all service people
WE BUY AND SELL CURIOS

Lieut. J. B. Burke, Nevada; to receiving ship, Boston.

Lieut. J. B. Cooke, F-2; to Arkansas.

Ens. F. Cunningham, Black Hawk; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. (jg. G.) H. E. Humphreys (S. C.), naval operat-ing base, Hampton Roads; to supply officer, destroyer division 25, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. P. M. Kelley, command Eagle 34; to com-mand Pelican.

Ens. J. V. U. Lademan, Denver; to Wyoming.

Lieut. Comdr. E. K. Lewis (C. C.), receiving ship, Phil-adelphia; to Atlantic fleet, torpedo plane division.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Levy (M. C.), naval medical school; to naval hospital, Great Lakes.

Lieut. J. R. Mc. Millin, Jr., R. S. McClendon, connection 8-31; to 31-16.

Ens. W. S. McDade, Chester; to Rochester.

Ens. R. H. McInnesy, Denver; to Texas.

Ens. E. C. Mellin, Wyoming; to Denver.

Ens. J. A. Nicholls, district communication superin-tendent, 3d naval district; to Hawk.

Ens. T. M. S. Runyon (R. C.), Jason; to naval air station, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (jg. G.) J. E. Shaw, Flamingo and Swan; to C. O. and command with mine sweeping division, navy yard, Sackonnet.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Leroy Smith, Comfort; to Patoka.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Smith, naval hospital, New York; to instruction naval medical school.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Sprague, naval hospital, Great Lakes; to instruction naval medical school.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Stevenson, Hawk (C. 3), 5th naval district, Hampton Roads; to Jason.

Comdr. Chas. Stuart, command Proteus; to 6th naval district, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (jg. G.) J. H. Kinnaird (C. 3), Caesar; to Sapelo.

January 11.

Capt. F. B. Berrien, navy recruiting station, New York; to command Fulton; the submarine base, sub-marine force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. Davenport Browne, staff, commander battle-ship force, Pacific fleet; to Beaver.

Lieut. J. W. Green (M. C.), naval hospital, Newport, to command Relief, Hercules.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Herzog, naval inspector of machinery Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Fore River, Practice.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Hoffman, out Selfridge and on board ex-engineer officer fitting out Melville.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Hoffman, Melville; to San Diego, to supply officer, 12th naval district, San Francisco.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Hoffman, Melville; to R. S. Mare Island.

A. P. Clk J. J. MacDonald, Fulton; to supply of-ficer in charge of accounts of naval personnel, Sand Dunes, Ala.

Ens. S. J. Michael, Arkansas; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Mach. J. M. Navertal, Leontdas; to naval training station, Hampton Roads.

Ens. A. W. Peterson, Tarborough; to Birmingham.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Rhodes, Melville (S. C.); to naval de-tract, to naval fuel depot, San Diego.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Rhodes, Melville; to 12th naval district, to supply officer.

Lieut. (jg. G.) C. S. Seeley (M. C.), Eagle 11; to E. Boston.

Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Shields (M. C.), Naval Academy; to naval training station.

Lieut. R. B. Taylor (M. C.), navy recruiting station, Harrisburg, Pa.; to naval hospital.

Ens. D. E. Todd, Eagle 11; to R. S., Mare Island.

Lieut. (jg. G.) W. Wilson, Jr., Naval Medical School; to naval hospital, Annapolis.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Wilson, Jr., to instructor, Naval Academy.

Lieut. C. W. Colouna (M. C.), Charleston; to Brook-lyn.

Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Ross (M. C.), Brooklyn; to Charleston.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly, Nicholas; to command Bent.

Ens. M. F. Sproul, New York; to Stoddert.

Lieut. (jg. G.) R. Mitchell, Jr., temporary duty on R. S. San Francisco.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Marshall, Bruce; to Aulick.

Lieut. A. P. Willis, naval detachment in Turkish waters; to Bruce.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Ross, Olympia; to Chandler

Lieut. Comdr. Eugene Scherr, Tern; to command Eagle 11.

Lieut. (jg. G.) W. L. Shields, Aroostook; to Baros.

Lieut. B. A. Wimmerton, Comfort; to Mercy.

MARINE CORPS

Orders 19 (Series 1920), Nov. 29.

483. The leather cartridge belt is adopted as the standard sling for the Marine Corps. All serviceable web slings now issued will be used until worn out when they become unserviceable, when they will be re-placed by leather slings.

670. All serviceable web slings now carried in stock by all posts and stations, barracks and ships' detachments will be invoiced and shipped as indicated herein, for stor-age for use in the emergency. Ships' parts and ships on the east coast and the depot of supplies, Hampton Roads, Va., to the quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.; posts and organizations in the West Indies to the de-pot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., via the depot quartermaster, Hampton Roads, Va.; posts and ships on the west coast and the depot of supplies, San Diego, Cal., via the depot quartermaster, Mare Island, Cal.; posts and ships in the Asiatic station to the depot quartermaster, Cavite, P. I., via the quarter-master, San Francisco, Calif. All unserviceable web slings will be surveyed in the usual manner.

Orders 41 (Series 1920), Dec. 28.

691. The Marine Corps rest at Hampton Roads, Va., will hereafter be known as the rest camp, the barracks, naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va.

Orders 43 (Series 1920), Dec. 31.

692. The office of the assistant paymaster, New York, has been moved to 1411 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa. The office of assistant paymaster, Pitts-burgh, is changed by striking out in the second line the words "Pittsburgh, Pa." and substituting therefor the words "Philadelphia, Pa."

693. The 2d and 3d regiments (41, 618 and 656, Marine Corps Orders, are rescinded, effective Jan. 1, 1921.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

January 5.—Mach. H. J. Burns, Sacramento, central recruiting division, Chicago, Ill.; to recruiting office, Milwaukee, Wis.

Capt. N. C. Hales, marine detachment, N. A. S., North Island, San Diego, Calif.; to east coast of United States, to proceed via U. S. S. Bath.

2d Lieut. J. Hoffman, recruiting office, Mil-waukee, Wis., to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

2d Lieut. (jg. G.) Gallagher, Jr., January 12, de-tached from headquarters, Marine Corps, Washing-ton, D. C.; to 2d brigade, B. R.

Digitized by Google

For a Limited Time We Are Able to Offer
Safe and Secure
First Mortgages
Earning 8% Per Annum Interest
IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$100 $500 $1000
Secured on Substantial Washington, D.C., Real Estate
The F. H. Smith Company
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
815 15th St. N.W. Washington, D.C.
47 years without loss to any Investor!

January 8—2d Lieut. J. J. Mahoney, orders to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., revoked December 27, 1920, revoked.

Lieut. Col. C. Beecher, orders to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., revoked December 31, 1920, revoked.

Lieut.-Col. Carl R. Fierce, 5th regiment, to duty in command of Co. Nos. 6 and 7 now being organized at marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

1st Lieut. R. E. Mills, marine detachment, Houston Roads, Va., to Department of Justice, San Francisco Calif., for duty in that department.

January 14—No orders issued.

January 15—2d Lieut. T. J. Bayman, 1st brigade, Haiti, to United States.

2d Lieut. V. Wilson (inactive), honorably discharged from Marine Corps Reserve.

January 15—Maj. H. G. Bartlett, upon closing recruiting office, Baltimore, Md., on January 31, detached that date to recruiting officer, Washington, D. C.

Capt. A. T. Lewis, upon reporting to Maj. Barry G. Bartlett detached from recruiting office, Washington, D. C., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

IN CONGRESS

SENATE BILLS

4827. Mr. Wadsworth—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish to the National Museum certain articles of the arms, materiel, equipment or clothing hereinafter issued or procured for the United States Army, and to dispose of colors, standards and guidons of deactivated organizations of the Army.

S. 4849. Mr. Beckham—To amend section 1374, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the retirement of officers of the Army, and to promotion before retirement of officers whose promotions were withheld solely on account of physical disability.

HOUSE BILLS

13547. Mr. Hyrnes, of South Carolina—To authorize the President in certain cases to relieve former members of the naval service of the disabilities incurred by law for conviction upon the charge of desertion.

13578. Mr. Milligan—To provide for the dishonorable discharge of any person convicted by court martial military establishment who refused to perform the regular military duty of wearing the uniform of the military forces of the United States.

13586. Mr. Butler—To promote the efficiency of the medical department of the United States Navy.

13587. Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania—To provide for the transfer of certain officers of the medical corps of the U. S. Navy, to the regular Navy service.

13640. Mr. Butler—To place the direction and management of all vessels in the service of the government under the control of the Secretary of the Navy in case of war or national emergency.

13689. Mr. Butler—To adjust the rank, pay, allowances and other benefits of warrant officers in the Marine Corps with warrant officers in the Navy.

13699. Mr. Kraus—To extend the benefits of the naval appropriation act of June 4, 1920, to chief pharmacists and pharmacists of the U. S. Navy.

13619. Mr. Butler—For the establishment of marine schools.

13641. Mr. McPherson—To establish the grades of pay clerk, chief marine gunner, chief quartermaster clerk and chief pay clerk in the Marine Corps.

13642. Mr. Burrows—To provide for the retirement of certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps for disability contracted in the line of duty.

13643. Mr. Burrows—To recover the value of public property lost by persons in the military service through their negligence.

13644. Mr. Burrows—To authorize the President of the United States to classify and name vessels of the Navy.

13618. Mr. Valle—For the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment.

13684. Mr. Rogers—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish to the National Museum certain articles of the arms, materiel, equipment or clothing hereinafter issued or procured for the United States Army, and to dispose of colors, standards and guidons of deactivated organizations of the Army.

NOMINATIONS.

Nominated for appointment, by transfer, in the Regular Army:

Major A. R. Kimball to quartermaster corps.

Majors T. A. Clark and O. Krupp to ordnance department.

Majors D. Olmstead, E. A. Allen and P. S. Edwards to signal corps.

Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Brigham and First Lieutenant H. Bliss to chemical warfare service.

Lieutenant Colonel Eben Swift, jr., Major H. P. Wilbur and Captain H. Hesse to coast artillery corps.

Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Wilbur, Major H. T. Burgin and First Lieutenant S. E. Willard to coast artillery corps.

Captain L. A. Apoteby to aid service.

Under the provisions of section 24e, the following were nominated for reappointment:

First Lieutenant E. H. Raymond, corps of engineers, late first lieutenant, coast artillery corps.

First Lieutenant C. McM. Kellogg, chemical warfare service, late first lieutenant, infantry.

First Lieutenant L. F. Parmley, cavalry, late second lieutenant, cavalry.

Major E. L. Gruber, field artillery, late captain, field artillery.

Captain G. P. Wislon, field artillery, late first lieutenant, field artillery.

First Lieutenant P. C. Boylan, field artillery, late second lieutenant, cavalry.

First Lieutenant R. F. Miller, field artillery, late second lieutenant, field artillery.

Second Lieutenant F. M. Miller, field artillery, late second lieutenant, coast artillery corps.

First Lieutenant L. W. Orcutt, coast artillery corps, late first lieutenant, coast artillery corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Burt, infantry, late major, infantry.

To be majors, infantry: J. J. Boyle, late captain, field artillery; R. G. Caynowith, late captain, corps of engineers, Philippine scouts, late captain, field artillery; P. W. Manley, late captain, infantry, and Albert Tucker, Philippine scouts.

To be captains, infantry: G. C. Charlton, Philippine scouts, retired; J. H. Corbett, late captain, infantry; E. I. Sonall, Philippine scouts, retired, and S. P. Williams, first lieutenant, infantry.

To be first lieutenants, infantry: J. B. Cumby, E. J. M. Fitzgerald, W. F. Hand and C. R. Peck, late first lieutenants, infantry; M. A. Quinn, Philippine scouts, F. D. Ross, late first lieutenant, infantry; F. E. Stoner, Philippine scouts; N. A. Wimberley and W. B. Yancey, late first lieutenants, infantry, and E. W. Kelley, late second lieutenant, infantry.

To be second lieutenants, infantry: C. C. Burress, Philippine scouts; C. R. Jackson, A. S. Rice, Robert Robinson and L. L. Williams, late second lieutenants, infantry.

Major R. S. Bamberger, air service, U. S. Army, retired.

1st Lieutenant O. G. Brush, late first lieutenant, field artillery.

P. M. y Concepcion to be second lieutenant, Philippine scouts.

For promotion under act of June 4, 1920: 1st Lieutenant S. L. Gerhardt, H. C. Mundhell and R. C. Grant, medical corps, to be captains.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

Representative Lever, of South Carolina, in the litems on January 10 complained of the treatment accorded a soldier who "went to the front in the Army and was physically disabled and "can only get such compensation as he can prove his disability or is otherwise disabled, as a private can, while in the Navy the officer who is totally or partially disabled in the service is being put on the retired list with the same compensation as officers of the Army." "The officers when retired are disabled." " I understood, when the courts called me for service, that I, as a private, was entitled to the same compensation and retirement and all the advantage of retirement that a regular officer of the Navy was entitled to, to be sure that the command was complied with. The court-martial would then open its heart and say, 'What the men in the Navy get for men in the service ought to have because the Navy, while it did a wonderful service, did not face the fire that the men of France and Flanders the guns of the Germans, as the men in the Army did, and I see only another case where we are disabled by actual service he given this recognition, and there is no reason about it."

Representative Huddleston, of Alabama, has protested against the action of the War Department in denying the right to the services of Dr. Bruce. In the case of an insane man, a former soldier, he was representing a claim for the services rendered present to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in support of his claim for the compensation. Correspondence in this connection between said ex-soldier's services and his personal attorney. He was informed by the adjutant general that as it was apparent the information was to be used in a claim against the government, it is the policy of the War Department to furnish such information for the government only when requested charged by law for the adjudication of such claims, and the request for the information was denied to the director of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance.

Protest has been made against the action of the Secretary of War in appointing a board of chaplains from the Public Health Service hospitals, where many wounded soldiers are now being treated. This action was taken by the Treasury Department because there is no provision in the law for the continuance of the appointment of chaplains in that service. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has expressed the personal belief that the churches and religious organizations of the nation would be glad to have the chaplains have the opportunity to continue their ministrations to these wounded men and that they would serve without reimbursement by the federal government.

Representative McKenzie, of Illinois, is chairman of a subcommittee of the House committee which is now making a careful survey of the various corps areas of the Army for the purpose of finding out exactly what is owed or held by the War Department and the necessary funds for it.

Senator France, in S. J. Res. 346, proposes that the Secretary of the Navy receive for instruction at the naval academy, Prince George d'Obolensky, a subject of Russia.

Substitution by the Secretary of War of dishonorable discharges for those heretofore or hereafter issued to "conscientious objectors" and other persons who refused to perform military duty or wear the military uniform after being inducted into the military service and who have been convicted of 1917 is provided for in a bill introduced by Representative Julian Gilbert, of New York.

The Secretary of the Navy has asked Congress for an appropriation of $147,000 for "navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia, dredging," in the deficiency bill. This enable the department to pay the contractors the bonus actually earned by them under their contract with changes thereto) for the construction of dry dock No. 4.

Rear Admirals Mayo, Jackson and Parks gave the joint committee investigating conditions at naval locations for naval bases valuable information in executive session on January 11.

The deficiency estimates for the Navy submitted thus far amount to $196,566,291.

The Secretary of War has suggested the enactment at an early date by Congress of legislation giving him the power to dispose of the volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, which have been and are accumulated in considerable numbers in the office of the adjutant general of the Army. There are 128 volumes number 38,657 in storage in the office of the adjutant general. Of these, 28,414 volumes comprise 70 complete sets, of which 31 were allotted to members of the 66th and 67th Congress for their private use and 160 for distribution. The remaining 11,244 volumes are practically useless for anything else for that complete sets can never be made up from them, for the reason that the plates from which the publication was originally made were destroyed in accordance with act of Congress approved March 3, 1903.

A bill pending before Congress extends the present vocational training for persons who were in the late war, and gives this training to citizens of the United States who were in the military or naval forces of any ally of the United States in the late war. A citizen of the United States went into the Canadian army and was injured and suffered disability to such an extent that were he in the Army of the United States he would have been entitled to vocational training. The present law would not cover his case. The amendment would make it possible for him to secure the training. It is impossible to state how many soldiers would be affected by this amendment. In the evidence before the committee it was disclosed that there were nearly 100,000 Americans in the Canadian army. How many were injured and suffered such disability as would entitle them to vocational training is impossible to ascertain. There are no figures available.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The New resolution providing for a reduction of the Army to 280,000 was debated in the Senate on Monday without action being taken thereon.

On Thursday there was further discussion of the resolution without action. Senators Wadsworth and New attempted, without success, to displace consideration of the minute bill.

Senator New on Monday asserted that the enlistments were going ahead at the rate of 1,000 per day and he had learned that one day last week 1,300 men recruited. He protested against the Chinaman advertising cheap living for navy recruits. Senators Jones of New Mexico and King of Utah wished to know whether the Army was to be wholesale dismissals, but Senators Wadsworth, New and McKellar and Hitchcock combined to show that such a method would do great injury to the Army. Chairman Wadsworth said he hoped there would be recruiting to stopped at once and only reenlistments allowed until the Army is reduced to 280,000 men by July 31.

Mr. Wadsworth admitted that the Secretary of War is right in saying that the act of June 4, 1920, is mandatory and that Congress has fixed by law the number of men to be enlisted other than the maximum number of 280,000. He said that the House conferees on the Army appropriation bill insisted that the Army could not be reduced below 280,000 while the Senate conferees believed it would be possible to do more than that. He said that after full and free consideration of the measure in conference, there was no other course open than to compromise and have given the number of men enlisted. However, Mr. Wadsworth believed that the changes in the bill are of great mistake in judgment in the attitude he assumed. He stated that he went to Mr. Baker shortly after Congress convened and urged him to stop recruiting on account of the huge cost to the government and the necessity of retrenchment. Mr. Baker took the ground he was acting under a mandate from Congress and refused to alter the program of the War Department.

Senator Wadsworth said that the law has been violated, but does not look for any change in the attitude of prisoners at Leavenworth. Only two citizens of them is put in the penitentiary. Congress "until one On Thursday, Senators Williams of Mississippi, Borah


Good Leather-Lined Tan and Black Shoes in Every Pair
IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)
Made good with all the fullness and roominess of the Army Legging
Size No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5
Calf 13 in. 14 in. 15 in. 16 in. 17 in.
Put, May 24, '04, Nos. 87, 16, Mar. 26, '21
If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. E. Especially adapted for Military Schools, College and Societies.
ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

Westinghouse
Marine Equipment
Geared Turbine Propulsion Machinery of all sizes for naval vessels
Electric equipment for shipboard and shipyard
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special Pacific Coast Representatives
San Francisco Los Angeles

Digitized by Google

of Idaho and McKellar of Tennessee supported the Lenroot amendment to reduce the number appropriated for to 150,000. Senators Wadsworth, New and Warren vigorously protested against such action.

The Secretary of War and General Pershing were heard by the senate military committee on yesterday relative to the proposal to limit the size of the Army. The secretary urged the committee not to place a limit below 175,000 men and agreed with General Pershing that that would be much better to keep the minimum at 200,000 men.

NAVAL HOUSE COMMITTEE HEARING.

Chairman Butler of the House naval committee, at a hearing on Thursday, submitted a statement advocating legislation delaying away with the gratuity payment of enlisted men in the Navy. The assembly that would result in a saving of about $9,000,000.

Rear Admiral Washington, chief of the bureau of navigation, explained that this would be a great misfortune, that the system had been in force for years, experience in attempting to keep trained men in the Navy, and that it actually required accumulated leave for men who enlisted for four years. It developed this matter had already been fully considered by and before the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee, but Admiral Washington was asked to restate his views for the naval committee.

It is apparent that the appropriations committee in going on the assumption that the Navy for the next fiscal year will be 100,000 men, as all the statements made by Admiral Washington showed that he had prepared figures upon that basis. He read a statement he had prepared relative to the payment of reenlistment gratuity, at the request of that committee. It provides that a man must have completed four years of active service in the Regular Navy or marine corps, and he must reenlist for a further period of four years to entitle him to the four months' gratuity pay allowed. This will hit the two-year men whose enlistment periods expire in the next year, and who will be desired by the Navy on the same basis. During the next two years $2,000 of such men will be out of the Navy.

Several members of the committee protested against this action in connection with the regular men, on the ground that the government was going back upon its promises to them when they enlisted. Mr. Padgett suggested that the legislation might be made to apply to future enlistments, but was told that no such arrangements were being made now.

There was considerable discussion of the exact number sent for enlisting and reenlisting men for the Navy. Mr. Butler was anxious to get the figures he desired, and finally gave up trying with the suggestion that Admiral Washington get such figures showing the lump sum cost of keeping the Navy recruited up to 100,000 men.

Mr. Padgett brought out the statement that 100,000 men was an entirely inadequate force for a property man the Navy, and that there should be not less than the present authorized number of 142,000. Admiral Washington attempted it will take 76,123 men to man the vessels to full commission, and 17,146 for those in reserve, or a total of 93,467. This would leave only 6,500 for shore duty. Aviation requires 4,000; radio activities 4,000 and hospitals 2,000, to say nothing of numerous other shore establishments.

Mr. Padgett was told that desertions number an average of 19 per day, and that the total number charged with desertion average 1,000 per month. This is less than usual, but the figures are not yet complete, ing, according to Admiral Washington. Mr. Padgett said congress increased the pay of the enlisted personnel in order to make a more contented Navy and to decrease desertions, and expressed considerable concern over the late figures.

Mr. Oliver suggested this was a good time for the Navy to select only first-class men for the Navy, and if the department could secure that number the number appropriated for it should weed out the undesirables and did their place with better men.

Admiral Washington Again Heard.

On Friday Admiral Washington resumed his hearing before the House naval committee, discussing further the proposed elimination of reenlistment bonus to men who have served less than 4 years, and the pay of reenlist for less than 4 years. It was agreed that Congressman Peters of the committee would frame a bill covering the changes desired.

The admiral was also concerning the reenlistment of boys and undesirables. He said steps had been taken in the naval service to weed out undesirables with the importance of buckling up, or they would be discharged on undesirable grounds. He said it was having a marked effect; many liberty breakers, who formerly expected slight punishment, were being let out, and it is having itself felt by the others.

The cost of the pay increase under the act of May 18 came in for discussion, and the admiral said it was costing about $40,000,000, or 17 millions more than congress had anticipated. He said he would have a communication which was to be supplied this year would not be considered before the pay of the Navy is finally settled.

Retirement for warrant grade again came up for its periodical discussion. Mr. Padgett suggested to the admiral that congress should act now in either restoring the features of abolishing it. Admiral Washington was strongly in favor of its revival, and said it worked a hardship to both the service and the officers who were being held for years at the head of their grades, being passed over by each succeeding generation. He also said, however, he was unable to induce Secretary Daniels to submit a definite recommendation of his views. He believed the Secretary was averse to asking officers go on the retired list, but that officers could probably be employed by the Shipping Board, and they are anxious to get out of the service.

The subject of retiring officers holding temporary rank also came up for discussion, and the admiral thought it would be a very considerate thing for the committee to recommend.

The subject of reenlisting men directly retiring in the grade of commodore, after a short service as lieutenant also came up, and Admiral Washington said the matter that the warrant officers who would be permanent commissioned, and who would be given more than lieutenant because of their age, would under the same rule retire in the grade of commodore. Otherwise, it was changed.

The situation brought about by the comptroller's decision, which placed temporary rear admirals above permanent rear admirals, was also discussed, and a bill will be prepared to alter the situation.

Mr. Darrow was interested in the hospital bill, establishing the grade of surgeon general of the Navy. Washington said he is not in favor of all its provisions, especially the one which creates a vacancy to become continuous. He said under its provision 36 additional officers may be made rear admirals. He thinks was approved, even by the medical corps itself.

Mr. Oliver asked what would be the cost if the temporary officers were continued in their present grades. Admiral Washington read a table showing that after January, 1922, when the temporary officers revert to their permanent rank, the cost will be one and will would drop back at a rate of $172,000 annually, 37 commanders would revert to lieutenant commander at a yearly saving of $46,600; 312 lieutenant commanders would revert to lieutenant, line and staff at a saving of $374,000, a total of $1,000,000 that would be saved in the year 1922. But there will be vacancies in the regular course in the new calendar year, which will reprosote approximately half these officers, and within 18 months every temporary officer will have made his promotion or have failed of selection.

The matter checked against reenlistments due to failure to drill within the year, the admiral said, he would like to have credited to the reserve fund and made continuous into the next fiscal year, and a change to that effect was made.

Some discussion regarding special rates to be allowed men on furlough ensued, and after all had been heard it was decided that it would be taken up with the interstate commerce commission, with a view of changing the present law so as to authorize the railroads to issue a reduced rate to men in uniform. Admiral Washington did not think any expense should be saddled on the Navy department in this case, especially recruits who have just completed their training, should be entitled to go home on their leave.

Mr. Hicks was interested in flyers who are proceeding on duty by rail, and whose leaves are curtailed, forcing them to continue by rail or to put up at a hotel. He thinks that a flying field be placed upon them to which the admiral agreed.

He was also interested in the encouragement of a flying reserve, so as to induce more men to enlist in it.

Casey managed somehow to get hold of a bottle of whisky one Saturday night, and after taking a few drinks he went to bed. Next morning, Sunday, during church time, he woke suddenly to find a fellow bending over him. "What's the matter?" he cried.

"Nothing, sir," he cried, "what are you doing with that whisky?"

"Why, man, what's that?" said Mulligan, with great presence of mind. "Oi'm washin' in me slape."—Boston Transcript.

Music Teacher—"Johnny, don't you know what your teacher means by 'Andante'?"

Johnny—"Per spite. She wants me to be able to play worse than the girl in the next flat."—Boston Transcript.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. F. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

Rear Admiral C. P. Hughes, Commander.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. Ralph Earle, Enroute to Hampton Roads, Va.

KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. F. H. Brumby, En route to Balboa. Send mail in Care Postmaster, New York City, to Tracy, Cal.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De Hasbrouck, At Havana, Cuba.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Stearns. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral J. R. P. Pringle, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traut. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

FLORIDA, Capt. P. N. Olmstead. In South American waters.

DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral R. W. Eberle, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. H. J. Ziegemeier. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin At Guantanamo, Cuba.

NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

ARIZONA, Capt. Halstead Dorey. Admiral Bartley, Capt. W. W. Phelps. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Battleship Squadron Four.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, Commander.

DOLPHIN (flagship), Comdr. John Grady. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. R. Gay. At Galveston, Texas

DES MOINES, Capt. A. St. Clair Smith. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

GALVESTON, Capt. V. A. Kimberly. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NIAGARA, Comdr. R. R. Adams. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. J. A. Finney. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

DENVER, Capt. A. Stuart. At San Francisco, Calif.

TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. At Balboa.

Destroyer Flotilla Three.

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commander.

ROCHESTER, (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Operative Squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding.

BLACK HAWK (tender), Comdr. A. Long. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Lieut. Comdr. A. Richardson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

HAMILTON, Comdr. W. Farrell. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

MASON, Comdr. R. Wilson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Baxer. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

DOWNSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

PRIDDLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

BARNEY, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

HERBERT, Comdr. R. S Galloway. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

RICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Military Manpower

Psychology as Applied to the Training of Men and the Increase of Their Efficiency

By LINCOLN C. ANDREWS

Major DANFORD, Commandant of Cadets, U. S. Military Academy, explains in an Introduction that this volume has been prepared by request as the text-book for a new course to be conducted by the Department of Tactics in the Psychology of Command. The value of General Andrews' writing on "Leadership" during the wartime months of officers augured both the course and the preparation of this book.

$2.50. Published by

E. P. DUTTON CO., 681 5th Ave., New York

J. R. GAUNT & SON, Inc. (N.Y.)

503 Fifth Avenue New York City

Art Metal Workers in Gold, Silver and Bronze

Manufacturers Of

Military and Naval Metal Uniform Buttons Ornaments, Insignia, Devices and Gold Laces

SWORDS. FOX PUTTEES. BELTS AND SMALL METALS

SPORTING MEDALS AND TROPHIES, PRESENTATION SWORDS.

FOREIGN HONORS AND DECORATIONS IN MINIATURE MADE TO ORDER.

SPECIALISTS IN FINE BRONZING AND FIRE GILDING.

Designers of Military and Heraldic Crests. Quotations for Military Buttons, Cadet Corps and Society Organizations Crests on Requests.

THROUGH YOUR MILITARY TAILOR OR DIRECT

HOPPE'S
Nitro Powder Solvent
No. 9

For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Rod and Gun men throughout the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.

FRANK A. HOPPE

1314 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Squadron One

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander.

Division Forty-two.

SHARKEY, At Charleston, S. C.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. At Charleston, S. C.

TRIPPEY, At Charleston, S. C.

BUSHNELL, At Charleston, S. C.

CASE, At Charleston, S. C.

SAMPSON, At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM, At Charleston, S. C.

REID, Comdr. W. D. Chapline. At Charleston, S. C.

MORRIS, At Charleston, S. C.

DALE, At Charleston, S. C.

RUSSELL, At Charleston, S. C.

CONYERSE, At Charleston, S. C.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, At Charleston, S. C.

DALLAS, At Charleston, S. C.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Comdr. PAUL JONES. Fitting out.

Squadron Two.

Captain Charles B. Wash, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Downes. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Rhodes

KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Londonderra, Sweden.

FOX, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. At Smyrna.

BIDDLE, Comdr. H. Bryan. At Venice

HUMPHREYS, Comdr. Wm. Baggeley. At Constantinople.

OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Constantinople

Division Twenty-nine.

BILLINGSLEY and KING. At Charleston, S. C.

STAUFFENANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. At Spalato

BOPARD and TALBOT, Comdrs. H. Hamer. At Southampton, England.

PHILIP, Comdr. J. H. Mayfield. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. K. PAULDING. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-one.

REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. At Zalenika

BOYLE and CUNNINGHAM, Comdrs. At Cunningham. New York to Gibraltar January 3.

SANDS, Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Laudenberg. New York to Gibraltar January 3.

DUPONT and BAINBRIDGE. Under construction.

BARRY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Squadron Three.

Division Thirty-seven.

HUNT At Charleston, S. C.

W. C. WOOD. Under construction.

BRANCH, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. At Norfolk, Va.

GODFREY, Comdr. E. Hunter. Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Berry. At Charleston, S. C.

HULL. At Charleston, S. C.

ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Norfolk, Va.

Digitized by Google

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART, At Charleston, S. C.
POPE, FORD. At Philadelphia, Pa.
TRUXTON. Under construction.
PHILADELPHIA, LEARY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HULBERT, CHARLES, AUBURN, PRUITT, BRECKINRIDGE. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.
LEONIDAS (tender). At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Seven.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLIGUM, RINGGOLD. At Portsmouth, N. H.
ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MEREDITH. At Boston navy yard.
KALK, FOOTE, BUSH, LOWELL. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, RODGERS, OSMOND, INGRAM, BANCROFT. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Eight.

Division Eight.

HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
TAYLOR. At Portsmouth, N. H.
HULL, GRIDLEY, McLEAN, FAIRFAX. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, HARADEN, THOMAS, ABBOT. At Charleston, S. C.
CLEMSON. At Norfolk, Va.

Squadron Nine.

Division Twenty.

COLE, ELLIS, HALE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.
DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division One.

PARKER, BENHAM, DOWNES. In reserve at Norfolk navy yard.
AYLWIN. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
BALCH, CASSIN. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL. At Charleston, S. C.
ERICSSON, WINSLOW, NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
O'BRIEN. At New York, N. Y.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, CUMMINGS, TUCKER, WAINWRIGHT. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
PORTER. At Charleston, S. C.
CONYNGHAM. At Boston, Mass.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.
SAMPSON. At New York Navy Yard.
ROWAN. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Five.

MANLEY, CRAVEN. At Philadelphia, Pa.
CALDWELL, OWEN. At Charleston, S. C.
STOCKTON. At the navy yard, Charleston, S. C.
CONNOR. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Boston, Mass.
HOGGATSKY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL. At Portsmouth, N. H.
LUCE. At Boston, Mass.
MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
STRIBLING, LANSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Ash Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. At Guantanamo.
SANDPIPER. En route to Guantanamo.

Nine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MAHAN. Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Lowell. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO At Portsmouth, N. H.
GREBE. At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. At Portsmouth, N. H.
LARK. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
TERN[illegible]. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
SWAN. At Plymouth, Mass.
QUAIL. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
MALLARD. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Submarine Detachment.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). At Norfolk, Va.
T-1. At Norfolk, Va.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.), at Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) At Guantanamo, Cuba.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Densmore. At Charleston, S. C.
CULGOA, Comdr. E. P. Evans. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fuel ships: Neosho, Proteus and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Until February 14 address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, now en route to Balboa, "In Care of Postmaster, New Orleans, La." Address mail for other vessels to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship), Admiral Rodman.

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. B. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.

WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Blamer. En route to Balboa.
ARKANSAS, Capt. S. E. Moses. En route to Balboa.
NEW YORK, Capt. H. I. Bennett. En route to Balboa.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. En route to Balboa.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. En route to Balboa.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. En route to Balboa.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. P. Symington. En route to Balboa.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Diego, Calif.
BROOKLYN. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Five.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, Capt. G. R. Landenberger. En route to Balboa.
McLVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. En route to Balboa.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. F. Shaw. En route to Balboa.
MACLEISH. At San Pedro, Calif.
SUMNER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. At San Diego, Calif.
BULMER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. En route to Balboa.
McCORMICK, Comdr. C. S. Reynolds. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. En route to Balboa.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Langworthy. At San Diego, Calif.
BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
BABBITT. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. P. L. Johnston. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At Mare Island, Calif.
FULLAM. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. Hayne Ellis, Commander.

SALEM (flagship). At Mare Island, Calif.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLES. At Bremerton, Wash.
MAHAN. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
MICHIGAN. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Olding. At Mare Island, Calif.
THORNTON. At San Diego, Calif.
MORRIS. At San Diego, Calif.
TINGEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SWASEY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEADE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly. En route to Balboa.
DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Freilsen. En route to Balboa.
RATHBURNE, ROPER, TALBOT. At Bremerton, Wash.
WATERS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. En route to Balboa.

Squadron Eleven.

Comdr. J. V. Babcock, Commander.

BUFFALO (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Illiam. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON. At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON. At San Diego, Calif.
BOGGS, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WARD. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLANTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At Bremerton, Wash.
HENSHAW. At Bremerton, Wash.
O'BANNON. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOGAN. At Bremerton, Wash.
STANSBURY. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOWARD. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
McCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW, Comdr. A. W. Gorn. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Division Four.

MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. En route to Balboa.
WILLIAMS, CHAMPLIN, HAZLEWOOD, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
SCHLEY. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
HAGFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Landes. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BREESE. At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. En route to Balboa.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. En route to Balboa.
AARON WARD, Comdr. H. A. Furness. En route to Balboa.
WOOLSEY, Comdr. H. C. Gearing. En route to Balboa.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. En route to Balboa.
CRUIP, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Conner. En route to Balboa.

Division Eighteen.

PALMER, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY. At San Diego, Calif.
CRANE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

BALLARD, Lieut. Comdr. P. M. Bates. At San Diego, Calif.
SHUBRICK, GREENE, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
EDWARDS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

"Say it with Flowers"
WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS
Always Fresh
Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4278, 4277, 4279, and F. 6584

AMERICAN FACTORS, LTD.
HONOLULU
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK
Sugar Factors, Commission Merchants, Groceries, Dry Goods and Tobacco
ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTORS

(Established 1889)
H. L. RUST
Realtor
Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
All Classes of Properties For Sale
Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.
Desirable apartments and houses for rent.
Insurance in all its branches.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

TRANSIT INSURANCE
On household goods, baggage, horses, etc., during shipment. U. S. "Lloyds" policies.
COLD STORAGE
For furs, uniforms, clothing, rugs, trunks, etc., under guarantee.
Safe deposit vaults for Silver and valuables
Security Storage Company
1140 15th Street Washington, D. C.

THE BRIGHTON
APARTMENT—HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.
By day, week or month.
J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Bunting Flags
327 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
MASONIC TEMPLE

Philippine Government Sole Official Depository
Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted
MANILA, P. I. P. O. Box 1462

PAID UP CAPITAL - - P12,216,210.00
RESERVE FUND - - - " 4,154,478.48

We feel highly honored by the invitation extended by the Army and Navy Register to advertise the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK in its columns.

Allow us to respond to this courtesy by offering our banking service in New York, Shanghai and the Philippines to the United States Army and Navy.

When you take a trip to the Philippines, make this Institution your depository and you will find our banking facilities profitable.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. En route to Balboa.
REID, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. En route to Balboa.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman. En route to Balboa.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. En route to Balboa.
KENNEDY, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. En route to Balboa.
PAUL, HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. En route to Balboa.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer. En route to Bremerton, Wash.
WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE, Comdr. H. J. Abbett. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS. At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

SLOAT, Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Palmer. At Mare Island, Calif.
LA VALLETTE, Comdr. A. D. Denny. At Mare Island, Calif.
YARBOROUGH. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

BRUCE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commandar.

AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. En route to Balboa.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. R. McCauley, Jr., Commander.

Squadron Four.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. En route to Pearl Harbor.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. En route to Pearl Harbor.
SPROSTON. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL. Balboa to San Diego.
TANAGER. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAPWING. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ORIOLE. At Mare Island, Calif.
HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
FINCH. At Mare Island, Calif.
AVOCET. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral J. L. Jayne, Commander.

FREDERICK, Capt. W. R. Benton. At Balboa, C. Z.
VESTAL, Capt. F. J. Horne. At San Diego, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.). En route to Balboa.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Harmsach (M. C.) At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. En route to Balboa.
CELTIC. At San Diego, Calif.

Fuel ships: Orion, Vulcan, Neptune, Brutus, Jason, Kanawha and Cyprano.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral H. McL. P. Huse, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Huse), Capt. David W. Todd. At Charbourg, France.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. En route to Cherbourg, France.

Destroyer Detachment.

OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. At Venice.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Theisen. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. I. F. Dortch. En route to Aden.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. En route to Aden.
BOWEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. At Aden.
LAMB, Comdr. A. H. Cook. At Aden.
BROOME, Comdr. C. M. Austin. At Aden.
ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Ahrens. At Aden.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dessez. At Batum.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Varna.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. At Constantinople.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. At Constanza.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. At Samsun.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. At Rhodes

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander in -Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.
HURON (flagship of Admiral Gleaves), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division One.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Shanghai.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Vladivostok.

Division Two.

Capt. Thomas A. Kearney.

RELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. At Nagasaki, Japan.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Cathorian. At Hongkong, China.

Division Three.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. At Nanking, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Hankow.
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Changsha, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Chunking, China.
ISABEL, Comdr. J. H. Miles. At Shanghai, China.
BITTERN. At Guam.
PARPANGO. At Woosung, China.
R. L. BARNES. At Guam.
Auxiliaries—Ajax, Pinetops, Abarenda, Pompey, Genesee, Sara Thompson, Mobilar and Wompatuck.

Mine Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Ivers. At Cavite, P. I.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. At Cavite, P. I.

Destroyer Division.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. C. E. Wood. At Cavite, P. I.
GREER, LEA, TARBELL, YARNALL. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT, UPSHUR. At Olongapo, P. I.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. At Gamalanemo.
ARTHUR. At Boston, Mass.
ALAMEDA. At Salonika.
BATH. At Mare Island, Calif.
BEAUFORT. In West Indian waters.
CAESAR. At Norfolk, Va.
LONG BEACH. At Boston, Mass.
KITTERY. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MARS. En route to Malta.
NERO. At Mare Island, Calif.
NEWBERN. At Cavite, P. I.
PENSACOLA. At Olongapo, P. I.
HULBERT. At Norfolk, Va.
HOUSATONIC, Capt. Jno. church. In West Indian waters
HENDERSON, Capt. Wm. R. White. At Hampton Roads, Va.
HOUSTON. At Bremerton, Wash.
NECHES. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
PATOKA. At Port San Luis, Calif.
PITKIN, Comdr. J. S. Graham. At Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUINCY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
RAMAPO. At New York, N. Y.
SABINE. En route to Port Arthur, Tex.
SATURN. At Mare Island, Calif.
TRINITY. At Cristobal.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Annapolis, Md.
CHICAGO, Comdr C. W. Nimlis. At naval station Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At Galveston, Tex.
YACONA, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. At New York, N. Y.

PRESIDENT'S ELEVATOR ON MAYFLOWER TO GO.

In repairing the damage to the President's yacht Mayflower at the Washington navy yard caused by the recent fire in the officers' quarters, it was decided to remove the elevator, which was installed for the use of President Wilson some months ago in case he desired to cruise on the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. The elevator was put in at a cost of $16,000, and it is estimated that it will cost about $6,000 to remove it and restore the vessel to its original condition. It has never served any useful purpose, as President Wilson has not used the Mayflower in his convalescent period, or indeed at any time since he received his critical illness over a year ago.

Some naval officers hold that the structure projected above the upper deck as it does makes the vessel top-heavy and unseaworthy, beside being unsightly. On the general ground that there is no likelihood of its use for the purpose for which it was installed it is likely to be decided to remove it while the repairs necessitated by the recent fire were under way. The total cost of this useless installation and its removal is estimated at $22,000, which will probably be exceeded by the usual percentage over navy yard estimates.

PROCUREMENT OF R. O. T. C. OFFICERS.

The War Department announces that the procurement of commissioned personnel for duty with the R. O. T. C. is the function of the department. The selection of officers to units will be made partly by the department and partly by commanding generals of corps areas with the result that only in case of officers assigned by department to corps area without designating the institutions with which they are to serve. The procurement of enlisted men will be handled as heretofore. In the event officers are relieved from R. O. T. C. duty to which assigned and are not assigned to other institutions in the same corps area, commanding generals of corps area will make application to the War Department for issue of the necessary orders. Authority conferred upon commanding generals of corps areas hereby does not carry with it authority to relieve them from the detached officers' list.

Digitized by Google

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

For the Army—
Gabardine, Whip Cord and Serge dress coats, also Serges. Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Rain Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Dress, Winter Field, Service, Overcoats, etc. Blues, Whites.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service —Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, Annapolis, Atlantic City.

SALE OF BLANKET GIVESMIRTH.

The Navy Department offer for sale 2,000 blanket overshirts under sealed bids.

These wool blanket overshirts were bought for use during the war. They are made of 24-ounce Harris cloth with a hood attached, 6-inch opening down front, closed with laces, wrist straps with buckles on sleeves, bone fitting to be worn over other clothes. These garments are ideal for men working outdoors in extreme cold weather, as they permit freedom of action, at the same time providing sufficient warmth.

The blanket overshirts are now stored at the various navy yards throughout the country, the largest quantity being on hand at the Navy supply depot, South Brooklyn.

THEFT ON SATTERLEE.

With the previous capture of the enlisted men of the crew of the Satterlee, who absconded with the ship's pay-roll funds and their trial by court-martial, the affair is considered to have been closed. The orders of detachment of Lieutenant Walter A. Buse, supply officer of the destroyer, which were announced this week, have no significance, as stated at the Department that those orders were prepared in the regular manner as early as December 1, and that the officer had been awaiting the arrival of his relief.

A birth notice was recently received at this office which goes to do the "Hatch, Match and Dispatch column"

FAVORS ADDITIONAL ISTHMIAN CANAL.

"Construction of a sea-level canal in addition to the present Panama Canal is favored by Secretary Baker. Within 15 years, he says, the Panama Canal will be inadequate to handle world commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

"Commercial canals primarily and military considerations in a less degree indicate that we should begin preparations to build another canal within the War Secretary. "I believe it should properly be a sea-level project. It should be built entirely through Panama, at the point now considered as a site for the present canal, or through Nicaragua."

NOTES FROM THE 24TH U. S. INFANTRY.

Camp Furlong, Columbus, N. M., January 3.—With the recent arrival of the new commanding officer, Colonel Ino B. Schoeffel, an impetus was given towards the closer observance of the customs of the service and those time-honored practices which the war period and the influx of new elements have in a measure jeopardized. • • On December 23 a garrison Christmas dinner united the officers of the 24th Infantry, Camp Shannon, Hachita, N. M., and the staff department at Camp Furlong, N. M., with their families. Colonel Schoeffel presided and the following were present: Meadowcroft, Wynn, Sellers, Seibel, Hill, Duhie, Mason, Herlihy, Forney, Jones, Johannes, White, Holcombe, Whyte, Cornett, Helling, the Misses Helen and Ruth Schoeffel, Virginia Witteroer, Ellen Hudnutt, Selma and Lallahrook Seible, Linda Hill and Betty Brown, of El Paso, Tex., Colonel Schoeffel, Lieutenant Colonel Wynn, Majors Hill, Duhie, Seibel, Captains Willoughby, Herlihy, Mason, Forney, Johannes, Jones and Lieutenants Meadowcroft, Cornett, Hall, Bliss, Whiteside, Holcombe, Cannon, Harrod, Hallaron, Brenahan, Whyte, Jones, Wynn, Young and Denny. Dinner was followed by a typical Christmas dance in the handsomely decorated officers' club. • • During the day the communes served Christmas dinner at the various messes of which will long be remembered by the men. • • Several interesting boxing contests staged in the regimental ring. • • Colonel and Mrs. Schoeffel received on the afternoon of December 26 at the officers' club in honor of their daughters Helen and Ruth Schoeffel, who visited their parents during the holidays, following refreshments were served, followed by dancing.

On December 29 a field event of 5 miles mixed in a series of hard-fought bouts. In the afternoon practically the entire regiment, officers and enlisted, gathered around a chain of rolling kitchens and roaring fires on the parade ground to eat the noon day meal. Supper in the evening the officers attended a final dance at the officers' club, which was brought to a close with a shower of confetti and the blare of trumpets

UNIFORM IN CIVIL LIFE.

A naval general order has been issued prescribing the insignia to be worn by officers of the regular navy in the naval service, also defining "occasions of ceremony" for such.

Section 175 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, as amended by section 5 of the Naval Appropriation Act, approved June 4, 1920, provides that members of military and naval organizations and of honorably discharged officers or enlisted men, or both, of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, regular or volunteer, may, upon occasions of ceremony, wear the uniform of such organizations to which such societies be worn by the members thereof.

It further provides that the active and reserve officers of duly organized cadet corps at certain institutions of learning and other educational institutions may wear the uniform duly prescribed by the authorities of such institutions.

This act further provides that the uniform worn by members of the civilian military training camps, members and instructors of the cadet corps mentioned therein shall not include any distinctive mark or insignia to be prescribed by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, which distinguishes from the uniforms of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

Accordingly, the following mark is hereby designated as a mark to be worn exclusively by naval or Marine Corps uniforms as provided above:

A distinguishing mark consisting of a silver oak and 2 inches wide in the horizontal axis of any cloth material, of white or blue. Insignia of white cloth, and blue on white clothing. This figure shall be worn on all outside clothing on the right sleeve at the point of the shoulder, the upper tip of the diamond to be 2½ inches below the shoulder seam.

Within the meaning of the above cited acts, no "occasion of ceremony" shall be considered to be an official function which a person attends in his capacity as an ex-service man or as a member of a military society as described in the act of June 3, 1916.

CHANGES IN ARMY COMMANDS.

The War Department has ordered the transfer of the enlisted men of the 42d and 62d Infantry from Camp Lewis, Wash., to Fort Douglas, Camp Curtis Meade, Md. These commands will be placed in readiness for transfer to the Philippines for garrison. The Philippine Scouts provisional Infantry regiments and the 31st Infantry now serving in the islands will be absorbed in the reorganization of these two regiments. The 42d will absorb the 45th and 57th Infantry, previously ordered.

The command headquarters, 5th Infantry, will be relieved from further duty at Army supply base, Norfolk, and will become available for duty at Camp Lee.

RESIGNATIONS OF ARMY WARRANT OFFICERS.

It is understood that the War Department is to accept resignations of warrant officers, except in cases where the officer is charged with preferring sentence of court-martial. Indebted to the service and in cases of other circumstances it does not appear that it would be to the best interest of the government to accept him in the service.

ARMY PACKING AND CRATING.

The War Department has decided that in packing and crating authorized baggage of Army officers, enlisted men and civilian employees on permanent change of station the minimum allowance for packing and crating of every article shall be furnished by the Q. M. C. will be at the rate of $1.75 per 100 pounds, and, where labor and material are furnished by commercial firms, $1.80.

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Issued to the U. S. A.
"Known throughout the Service"
Supplied to the Army and Navy Post Exchanges—Street Sales
Olive-Drab, Marine, Cadet-Gray
Men's & Boys' Sizes, Light & Heavy Weights
Post Exchanges, Your Dealers or Write 36 Bradford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mills, 10 to One, Military Knitting and Manufacturing Co.

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Rod Fit Other Nos. Sizes Shapes Tubing, Condenser Plates, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches Powder Press Plates Stern Tube Bushings Propeller Blades Valve and Stem Castings Shafting finished true, smooth and straight. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Brass, Title Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Liberty Rod Heat. Bound, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Sheets, Plates, Bars, Forgings, Tubing, Condenser

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Modern Rate for Good Accommodation

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transferred by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited.
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $8,000,000

Gordon & Dilworth
REAL
ORANGE MARMALADE

THE CANE
AS A
WEAPON
By A. C. CUNNINGHAM
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.
FOR SALE BY
Army & Navy Register
50c per copy

PATENTS C. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Examining Corps U. S. Pat. Off.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches and advice concerning patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet and instructions sent upon request.
McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Henry Schick & Co.
Formerly with John G. Haas
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS
Civilian Dress a Specialty
1421 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

A. S. Barron, a rancher near San Mateo, Cliff, recently lost three babies of his own, and a neighbor of his, Henry Stoaig, lost a three hundred-pound calf. Barron found this notice nailed on his barn door: "We stole three bales of hay from your ranch and, finding we had no use for it, we stole a calf from Stoaig to eat it."—New York Tribune.

THE ARMY.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. F. C. March, Chief of Staff.

Col Joseph D. Leitch from duty at Manila, P. I., to Camp Lewis, Wash. for duty as chief of staff, 4th Division.

Col. Le Roy Eltinge from duties at Camp Lewis, Wash., to San Francisco and about February 5 to Philippine Department for duty as assistant chief of staff for supply.

Col. Walter S. Bare, Infantry Reserve Corps; Lieut. Col. Chalmers R. Wilson, Signal Reserve Corps; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Lindsley, Infantry Reserve Corps, relieved from detail as additional members of general staff corps, from duty with War Department general staff and from further active duty, effective January 31, 1921, and will proceed home.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

Maj. William M. Connor, jr., from duties in office of Judge advocate general as detailed as additional member of general staff corps, assigned to War Department general staff and report to chief of staff for duty.

Capt. Rowan A. Greer from temporary duty at headquarters 8th corps area to Fort Crook, Nebr., for duty as assistant 7th corps area judge advocate.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Maj. John P. Keeler from duty at Camp Jackson, S. C., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty as quartermaster, general supply subdepot, relieving Maj. William E. Murray, who will proceed to Jefferson, Ind., general supply depot for duty.

Maj. Frank J. Torney from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., to Denver, Colo., Examining General Hospital, for duty as quartermaster, relieving Lieut. Col. W. Mumford, who will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty.

Maj. Francis J. Torney to Camp Normoyle, Tex., for duty.

Maj. Frank Keefer from duty at Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Capt. George W. Womack, jr., from duty in office of quartermaster general to Camp Travis, Tex., 2d Division, for duty.

Capt. Thomas D. O'Neol from duty at Governors Island, N. Y., to Brooklyn, N. Y., general supply depot, for duty.

Capt. John Kasper from duty with 7th Division to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Capt. Charles A. Hider from duty at St. Louis, Mo., to Jefferson, Ind., depot for duty.

Capt. Leroy Daughton, transferred to Quartermaster Corps, Denver, Colo., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Edwin A. Lee from duties in office of quartermaster general to New York City and about February 1 to Camp Eustis, Va., and report to chief American graves registration service, for duty.

1st Lieut. Frank Priester from duty at Rockwell Field, Va., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for duty.

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Boye from duty with 1st Pioneer Infantry construction service in New York City to Newport News, Va., and about February 4 to Camp Eustis, Va., for duty as assistant to chief, American graves registration service, for duty.

1st Lieut. Frederick Ayer from duty at Rockwell Field, Va., to San Francisco and about February 4 to Camp Eustis, Va., for duty.

1st Lieuts. James M. Hammond, Joel P. Watson, Freeman S. Bowley, Sandy Beaver, from duty at Fort Howard, Md., to New York City and about February 5 to Camp Eustis, Va., and report to chief, American graves registration service, for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph Royce from duty at San Francisco to Portland, Oreg., for duty as depot quartermaster, relieving Capt. Leonard C. Early, who will proceed to Fort Mason, Calif., for duty.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Julius F. Kuhlbaum is accepted, to take effect in Honolulu, H. T.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Maj. Graham Parker, Cherokuseo Newton, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, relieved from detail in Finance Department.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. Henry H. Rutherford, on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., as instructor, in addition to present duties, as professor of military science and tactics at University of Minnesota Medical School, and temporarily as professor of military science and tactics at University of Minnesota College of Dentistry.

Lieut. Col. Henry L. Gilchrist to Washington and report to chief, chemical warfare service, for duty.

Maj. Felix B. Hill, at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., from duty in Curtiss Barracks, Tex., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

Maj. William H. Smith from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for duty.

Maj. Maurice M. Carrick, Edward H. Jordan honorably discharged.

FOX'S
"PIP" PUTTEES
FOX'S SPIRAL PUTTEES are very smart, comfortable and durable—ideal for cycling, golf, shooting, hunting and other outdoor sports. Made on a curve, of the finest Irish worsted. They fit closely round the leg in trim, neat spirals. They will not ravel and fray at the edges or bind the leg like ordinary puttees. Colors—Khaki, Forest green, cadet blue, etc.
The genuine Fox's—the puttee of the world—have a small brass tag with the name and the letter L or R for right or left, as worn. If your dealer hasn't them we'll supply you direct.
Standerton Heavy Weight...$4.50
Extra Fine Light Weight...$4.50
Extra Fine Light Mesh...$4.50
The Hemley-Johnson Corporation
100 W. Broadway, Dept. 18 New York City

Capt. William H. Barrow, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced; proceed home.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Capt. James B. Couche to active duty in 9th corps area.

Capt. Reuin C. Shawhan to active duty at Camp Dunning, Ga.

Capt. Martin W. Curran to active duty and report to commanding officer of Army transport service, Hoboken, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Samuel T. Campbell from duty at Camp Funston, Kans., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

Capt. Harry W. Hollings from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to Rolling Field, D. C., for duty.

Appointment of James L. Miller as major, dental reserve corps, to date from December 5, 1920, is announced; to active duty at Camp Pike, Ark.

Appointment of Edwin F. Stewart as 1st lieutenant, medical reserve corps, from January 10 is announced; to active duty at Camp Pike, Ark.

Dental Corps.

Maj. Benjamin J. Durbin, honorably discharged.

Capts. Charles L. Andrews, James E. Dean, 1st Lieut. Walter D. Love to San Francisco and about February 4 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Capt. George J. Stephens to active duty in 5th corps area.

Capt. Clarence A. Finnagan, 1st Lieut. George E. Pendarvis report by telegraph to commanding general 9th corps area for assignment to duty and station.

Veterinary Corps.

Capt. James R. Mahaffy from duty with 3d Division, Camp Travis, Tex., to San Francisco and about February 4 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Josiah W. Worthington from duty in Hawaiian Department to United States and report for instructions.

1st Lieut. Seton B. Henshaw to Camp Dix, N. J., 1st Division, for duty.

2d Lieut. Russell S. Shannon from duty at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, to United States and will report for instructions.

2d Lieut. Oscar C. Schwaim from duties at Camp Fordyce, Tex., to Chicago school of meat and dairy hygiene and forage inspection for course of instruction.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Bench, Chief of Engineers.

Maj. Francis C. Harrington, in addition to other duties, to duty as engineer, 3d corps area.

Capt. Stephen C. Whipple from duty at San Francisco to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with 4th Engineers.

Capt. Harrie D. W. Riley to Florence, Ala., take station for duty.

1st Lieut. Arthur W. Pence from duties at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., to Fort Howard, Md., for duty as assistant to engineer, 3d corps area.

1st Lieut. Bernard S. Stearns from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., March 15 to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., engineer school as student officer, basic course, 1921.

1st Lieut. Elmer H. Petrie, never having reported for duty, and having been absent without leave for more than three months, is dropped from the rolls of the Army.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Fred B. Wells is accepted. The following from duty at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., to stations specified for duty with engineer organizations indicated:

Captains—Albert G. Matthews, 1st Engr. Camp Dix, N. J.; Lewis T. Ross, 6th Engr., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Frye Hyde, 4th Engr., Walter E. Lorenzel, 4th Engr., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Alfred Hurley, 4th Engr., Camp Pike, Ark.; Charles E. McKee, 8th Engr., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Herbert H. Elliott, 7th Engr., Fort Jackson, S. C.

1st lieutenants—Leverett G. Yoder, 6th Engr., David A. Ely, 8th Engr., Camp Bliss, Tex.; Elmer E. Barnes, 8th Engr., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Richard Lee, 4th Engr., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Archie R. Kemp, Engr. School, Fort Humphreys, Va.; Edward C. Wooley, 1st Engr., Fort James G. Christiansen, 9th Engr., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Heath Tarbell, 4th Engr., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Joseph S. Gorlinski, 5th Engr., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Paul P. Gioera, 5th Engr., Roswell Quinat, 5th Engr., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

2d lieutenants—Thomas H. Stanley, Donald G. White, Charles G. Holle, Arthur M. Andrews, Arthur L. McClintock, Ewart C. Plant, all to Camp Travis, Tex.; Francis H. Oxx, Edward C. Harwood, Arthur V. L. James, James H. Stratton, Sam W. Clark, Louis J. Clatterbo, Donald S. Burns, Donald J. Lechey, 5th Engr., Camp Meade, Md.; Wm. B. Moody, Wilson B. Higgins, Harold T. Miller, Harry E. Fisher, 7th Engr., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Henry J. Reed, Joseph S. Seybold, Bernard L. Robinson, Charles S. Joslyn, Henry C. Hannah, Thomas T. Handy, all to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Camp Grant, Ill.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. William V. Randall from duties at Fort McPherson, Ga., to Watervliet, N. Y., arsenal for duty.

Capt. James S. Cockrell to Camp Bragg, N. C., for duty as camp ordnance officer.

1st Lieut. Herbert K. Cunningham honorably discharged.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

1st Lieut. Louis Del. Hutson from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to his station, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. Hugh H. Temple from his duties in office of chief military bureau and detailed as assistant executive signal corps, National Guard of New York and 2d New Jersey at New York City.

1st Lieut. Fred P. Andrews to Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., for duty.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. Michael F. Davis from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital and from his station, office chief of air service, Washington.

Maj. Jacob H. Rich to Portland, Oreg., and report to Maj. Charles W. Van Way, president Spruce Production Corporation, for duty with that corporation.

Maj. Michael F. Davis from Washington to Bolling Field, Arcadia, Calif., Army balloon school for duty.

1st Lieut. James T. Hutchison from Mount Clemens, Mich., for duty.

1st Lieut. John E. Lynch from Washington to March Field, Riverside, Calif., for duty and pilot training.

1st Lieut. Charles M. Leonard from Chanute Field, Ill., to Wilbur Wright air service depot, Fairfield, Ohio, for duty.

1st Lieut. Fred Austin from Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at Post Field.

1st Lieut. Langhorne W. Motley, 2d Lieut. Floyd A. Landell from air service mechanics school, Kelly Field, Tex., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for duty.

2d Lieut. James T. Curry, jr., from air service mechanics school, Kelly Field No. 1, Tex., to the first day bombardment group, Kelly Field No. 2.

2d Lieut. Henry W. Kunkel from first day bombardment group, Kelly Field No. 2, to air service mechanics school, Kelly Field No. 1.

2d Lieut. Rupert Julian from Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty and advanced training in air service observation school, Post Field.

2d Lieut. Harold H. Clerc from duty at Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., air service mechanics school for duty and instruction in engine and plane maintenance course.

2d Lieuts. Edgar F. Glenn, Roland Birnn to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty and training as pursuit pilots at Kelly Field.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Col. Edward Anderson from duties with 13th Cavalry, Fort Clark, Tex., to command 9th Cavalry, at San Francisco and about March 4 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Fred Austin from Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at Post Field.

1st Lieut. Langhorne W. Motley, 2d Lieut. Floyd A. Landell from air service mechanics school, Kelly Field, Tex., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for duty.

2d Lieut. James T. Curry, jr., from air service mechanics school, Kelly Field No. 1, Tex., to the first day bombardment group, Kelly Field No. 2.

2d Lieut. Henry W. Kunkel from first day bombardment group, Kelly Field No. 2, to air service mechanics school, Kelly Field No. 1.

2d Lieut. Rupert Julian from Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty and advanced training in air service observation school, Post Field.

2d Lieut. Harold H. Clerc from duty at Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., air service mechanics school for duty and instruction in engine and plane maintenance course.

2d Lieuts. Edgar F. Glenn, Roland Birnn to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty and training as pursuit pilots at Kelly Field.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Col. Edward Anderson from duties with 13th Cavalry, Fort Clark, Tex., to command 9th Cavalry, at San Francisco and about March 4 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.



MADE BY THE LARGEST PENCIL MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD

No. 1—Soft No. 2—Medium
No. 2½—Medium No. 3—Hard
No. 4—Very Hard

ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND—
EAGLE MIKADO

EAGLE PENCIL CO.
New York

DUPONT POWDERS
did much to help the American Teams win their unbroken string of Trap and Range Victories at the Olympiad of 1920

E.I.du Pont de Nemours & Co.Inc
Sales Dept.: Military Sales Div.
Wilmington . . . Delaware


SAVE YOUR EARS
from the deafening shock of shell explosion and gun fire.

Elliott Perfect Ear Protectors
are patented and officially approved. 15 years service in U.S. Army and Navy. More than 50,000 now in use without a single case of ruptured ear drum.
PRICE $1.00 PER PAIR post paid in neat aluminum box.
Write for free illustrated booklet on "Preventing Deafness from Gun Fire or Shell Explosion."
Address
J. A. R. ELLIOTT,
P.O. BOX 201, NEW YORK, N.Y.

HALF-TONES ZINC ETCHINGS DESIGNS
Charles F. Lennon A. Harry Cunningham R. L. Lennon
LANMAN ENGRAVING CO.
Process Engravers Illustrators Designers
Post Building, WASHINGTON, D.C.
"Quality and Speed"

Efficiency is producing the most with the least effort.

Imitation goods give imitation results. Ask the man with a wooden leg.

Without actual work to do, the head is just a loafing place for thoughts and ideas.

Accidents are no more a matter of ill luck than good fortune is a matter of good luck.

What has become of the old-fashioned business man whose evenings were spent "on the books"?

Summoning all the pathos possible into his voice, the amateur settlement worker was addressing his audience on the subject of certain poverty-stricken foreigners, who, if they weren't wretchedly miserable, at least ought to be. "Think of it," he cried, dabbing at his eyes. "There are people down there who live on garlic alone! Imagine it! Only garlic!"

"I once called back the Old Dutch as he made his way down the aisle toward the nearest exit, "if they live on garlic, they ought to live alone"—The American Legion Weekly.

"Have you ever appeared as a witness in a suit before?" asked the belligerent attorney.

"Why, certainly, counselor" replied the young lady on the witness stand.

"What suit was it?"

"It was a blue suit with a white collar and white cuffs and white buttons all the way down the back," replied the young lady.—Los Angeles Times.

Happiness is not just a state of mind, but a state of mind does create the environment that makes happiness

Bausch & Lomb
Optical Products
are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service requiring the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Gun Sights for Army and Navy, Stereo-Prism Binoculars, Periscopes, Battery Commander Telescopes, Microscopes Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic Lenses and Instruments, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and other high-grade
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N.Y. LONDON

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1865

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and
National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Departments

Makers of the
LILLEY CAPS
Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Coin Silver

Correspondence Requested

THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

Col. Charles E. Stodter, director of civilian marksmanship, is appointed a member of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, vice Capt. Richard D. Lasiarde, retired, relieved.

Lieut. Col. Selby D. Smith from duties with 10th Cavalry, Fort Bunchuca, Ariz., assigned to 9th Cavalry, to San Francisco and about January 15 will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex.

Lieut. Col. William M. Connell from duties in sales branch, supply division, general staff, February 15 to Fort Riley, Kans., cavalry school for field officers' course to begin about February 17.

Maj. Roy W. Hoffman assigned to 15th Cavalry and to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty.

Maj. William M. Grimes, from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., to Fort Riley, Kans., cavalry school for duty as instructor.

Maj. Edward L. N. Glass assigned to 16th Cavalry and reported at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with regiment.

Maj. Gaston L. Holmes from duties at Presidio of San Francisco and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at State College of Iowa, Iowa City.

Maj. John F. Stevens from duties at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Burkett from detail on general recruiting service at Oklahoma City, Okla., assigned to 7th Cavalry and to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Martin A. Fennell from duty at Brownsville, Tex., to Alcatraz, Calif., disciplinary barracks for duty.

1st Lieut. Murray H. Ellis from duty at Del Rio, Tex., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Beverly F. Browne, Maj. Joseph M. Swing from duties in 19th Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., to San Francisco and about January 15 to Hawaiian Department for duty with 11th Field Artillery.

Maj. Nelson E. Margetts assigned to 5th Field Artillery and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Maj. Harold Lyerly from assignment to 4th Field Artillery, Camp Dix, N. J., to assigned to 77th Field Artillery, Camp Meade, Md., and will join the regiment.

Capt. Thomas S. Poole relieved from detail in Signal Corps.

Capt. Thomas S. Poole from duties at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., assigned to 6th Field Artillery, Camp Dix, N. J., and will join the regiment.

1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Dowd assigned to 12th Field Artillery and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Samuel Marshall assigned to 16th Field Artillery and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Samuel Marshall to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as student in battery officers' course.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Col. Joseph H. Beacham from duty at Camp Grant, Ill., to Fort Hancock, N. J., for duty.

So much of orders December 21 as directs Col. Alfred M. Hunter to report for transportation from San Francisco to Manila, P. I., about February 15, 1921, is amended so as to direct him to report for transport sailing about March 15.

Maj. Franklin Babcock, Coast Artillery Corps, from duties at Camp Lewis, Wash., is detailed in inspector general's department and to San Francisco for duty as assistant to inspector 9th district.

Maj. Thomas H. Jones from duties at Fort Screven, Ga., and detailed as inspector-instructor, Coast Artillery Corps, New National Guard, at New York City.

Maj. Adelno Gibson to Fort Jay, N. Y., for duty as executive commandant headquarters and post.

Maj. William C. Washington from duties at Fort Crockett, Tex., and detailed as an assistant professor of military science and tactics at Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.

Capt. Moses Goodman from duties at Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Boston and report to Col. Samuel Abernethy for assignment to duty.

1st Lieut. John J. Vondenberg to report to retiring board at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for examination.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. John McA. Palmer, now attached to 22d Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

Lieut. Col. Ralph Hoyt from detail on general recruiting service at Grand Rapids, Mich., to Washington and report to chief of infantry for duty in his office.

Maj. Ralph W. Kingman from duties at Boston February 16 to Washington and report to chief of infantry for duty in his office.

Maj. William H. Simpson from duty at Camp Grant, Ill., to Washington and report to chief of infantry for duty on February 1.

Maj. Albert C. Dalton from duties with war plans division, general staff, and detailed as inspector-instructor, 144th Infantry, California National Guard, Los Angeles.

1st Lieut. Jesse J. Nichol assigned to 69th Infantry and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Maj. Marion C. Ruffner assigned to 20th Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Maj. Allen Hirst, now attached to 59th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

Maj. Raymond W. Hartdegen at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will report for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff, war plans division, general staff, Washington.

Maj. William D. Faulkner detailed for general recruiting service and to Chicago, Ill., with station office for duty.

Capt. Harry L. Reeder is assigned to tanks and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Capt. Ralph Hutton from duty at Camp Sherman, Ohio, detailed for general recruiting service and to Cincinnati, Ohio, with station for duty.

Capt. Charles S. Tater assigned to 30th Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Capt. William P. Harrison, 5th Infantry, from present assignment, upon the sailing of that regiment, report to regiment to which assigned for duty.

Capt. Ralph E. Jones from Fort Leavenwort to 5th Infantry and will join the regiment.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Twaddle, Jr., 2d French, 1st Lieuts. Grover C. Graham, Norman M. Nelson, Smith W. Wedell, Nicholas H. Wilson and 2d Lieut. Ralph E. 22d Infantry, are assigned to that regiment.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Twaddle, Jr., detailed for general recruiting service until April 15, and to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty.

1st Lieut. John E. Lewis from duties at Camp Travis, Tex., to 30th Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Walter E. Dittmar, 15th Infantry, is transferred to 22d Infantry and to Fort Jay, N. Y., for duty.

1st Lieut. Hugh B. Kinsley at Camp Travis, Tex., report to Brig. Gen. James H. McRae for duty as aide-de-camp.

1st Lieut. Wilson G. Bingham from Leland Stanford Junior University, Cal., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Southern Branch, University of California, Los Angeles.

1st Lieut. Philip A. Payne from duty at Hoboken, N. J., assigned to tanks and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. Eduardo Vasquez-Bruno, now attached to 2d Division, is assigned to its headquarters company, 2d Division, Camp Travis, Tex.

Why? People prefer pills, provided prompt and proper performance proves promise. Beecham's Pills are cared by people all over the globe and have the largest sale of any medicine in the world!

BEECHAM'S PILLS Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

1st Lieut. William F. Newton from recruiting duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty in connection with transport.

1st Lieut. James J. Ronch assigned to 18th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

1st Lieut. Warren W. Christian, 12th Infantry, from assignment to that regiment and detailed as aide-de-camp on staff of Brig. Gen. Grote Hutcheson. Lieut. Christian is attached to 12th Infantry until such time as it is necessary for him to accompany Gen Hutcheson to his new station.

1st Lieut. Lewis L. Rupert assigned to 1st Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Edwin H. Crouch on duty at Camp Benning, Ga., relieved from present assignment to 47th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Elbert A. Nostrand, 2d Lieuts. Sidney F. Wharton, Walter M. Tenney assigned to 2d military police company and temporarily stationed for duty 2d Lieut. William A. Marsh, now attached to 22d Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

2d Lieuts. Albert W. Massey, Joseph O'Donnell honorably discharged.

Resignations by Capt. Zion Dixon, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Burrows accepted, to take effect upon date of arrival in United States

The following from duties at Camp Grant, Ill., assigned to organizations indicated and will join: 1st Lieut. Albert H. Wolf, 27th M. G. Bn. to 1st Infantry; 1st Lieut. Charles S. Johnson, 37th M. G. Bn. to 2d Infantry; 1st Lieut. John R. Vance, 37th M. G. Bn. to 31st Infantry; 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Holly, 13th M. G. Bn. to 5th Infantry.

The following named officers, now attached to regiments indicated, are assigned to that regiment: 1st Lieuts. Edward C. Allworth, 64th Infantry; Edward F. Witsell, 3d Infantry; Benjamin W. Perry, 22d Infantry; 2d Lieut. Lemiel LaP. Reece, 22d Infantry.

Retired Officers.

Maj. Enrique de Andreis placed on active military duty and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras.

Maj. Joseph T. Clement placed on active military duty, detailed for general recruiting service, return to United States from Hawaii, and to report to Jacksonville, Fla., recruiting office for duty.

Capt. Will H. Hall placed on active military duty, detailed for general recruiting service and to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty.

Capt. Israel F. Costello placed on active military duty, detailed for general recruiting service and to Betson recruiting office for duty.

Capt. Oliver N. Gaffney placed on active military duty, detailed for general recruiting service and to Spokane, Wash., recruiting office for duty.

Capt. Leo J. Dillon placed on active military duty and detailed as instructor in rifle marksmanship, pistol and tactics, 81 Penn High School, Pa.

Capt. John R. Young relieved from active duty and proceed home.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis. West Point.
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md

In February, 1920, we got into the Academy 28 of our 30 people; in April, 17 of our 18 people. All told, we got in 3,500 people—as many as all other regular preparatory schools combined.

We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chance for success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

F. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Speaking of scientific salesmen, did you ever hear one of 'em give the reason why a boatblock should have a 9600 cash register?

The common mistake of salesmen is that they talk of that in which they are interested, rather than that in which the prospective customer is interested.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S
NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Young men are prepared also for West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. R. WILMER, P. A. Engr. U. S. Graduate of Naval Academy. J. L. CHEW, A.B., A.M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. DOWD, Principal, 1226 Grard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalog.

A radical is one who can't see the other side.

A business organization is of man—not lifties.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Theo. Nelson, U.S.M.A., class of 1907, Principal. Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service

280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand accomplished thorough work; only boys of set boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 60.

ROLLAND M. TEMPEL, Ph. B., Principal, Boone, Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT

Most helpful text-books and review pamphlets ever published for entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis $6.60; West Point, $8.10. Postpaid and insured.

Feldmeyer's Bookstore Annapolis, Md.

As a man thinks, he grows.

Give undivided service or none.

Hunger is the best seasoning for food.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS
TEXT-BOOK COMPANY
280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

The Berlitz School of Languages

816 14th St. N. W., Washington.

Branches in over 300 leading cities in America, Europe and Africa. Complete training may transfer the value of their lessons from one city to another without additional cost.

PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS DAY OR EVENING, BY EXPERT NATIVE TEACHERS.

Terms reasonable. Catalogue on application.

Grand Prizes at All Exhibitions

New Classes Constantly Forming

TRIAL LESSON FREE.

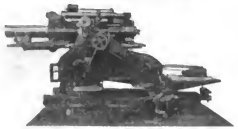
BOOKS on pedigrees, genealogies, and coats-of-arms. Every Anglo-Saxon and Celtic name. Kinship tables for patriotic clubs. Chas. A. O'Conner, 21 Spruce St., New York City.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor, Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments

THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUN

The Most Effective Portable Firearm in Existence

Ideal for military police and constabulary usage. Being generally adapted for the protection of large property, banks, railroads, industrial plants, etc.



Specifications—weight seven pounds. Length over all, 32 inches; caliber, .45. Magazines hold 20 or 100 shots. Fires either semi-automatically as fast as trigger is pulled or full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute. Total number of parts, 30. Its surety of action is unequalled.

Made by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
302 Broadway New York City, U.S.A.
Cable Address "Autordco, New York"—All codes

AUTO-ORD CO

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds, Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 8800
BOSTON NEWPORT

Uniforms for Officers
of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 223 4th Ave., Cor. 18th. ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

RICE & DUVAL

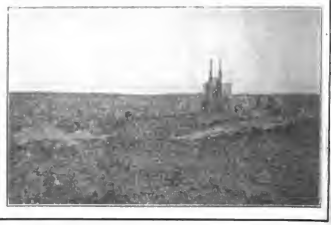
Army and Navy Tailors

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office: Woodward Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests.

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allen
Established 1815

227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments

THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815



SLOW AND RAPID FIRE
IN ALL POSITIONS MADE EASY

By daily practice with the Hollifield Dotter attachment in the service rifle, as issued, Skill is acquired. Dotter outfits are procurable on requisition. Expert opinion, etc., sent on request.

Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co. Middletown, N. Y.

A Journal of the Business of the Government

Essential to Those Having or Seeking Government Contracts

U. S. Government Advertiser

511 Eleventh St. N.W. Washington, D. C.

SAMPLE COPIES ON REQUEST

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE SERVICE

We extend to you our good wishes for Christmas and the New Year and our earnest desire for your prosperity and continuance of our cordial relations

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS
Sales — Rents — Loans
1405 - Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., January 22, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2114.

IN CONGRESS

Naval Personnel Hearings

Last Saturday morning Rear Admiral E. R. Stitt, surgeon general of the Navy, and Captain Murphy, assistant chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, appeared before the House naval committee in connection with the retirement of naval reserve officers for physical disability.

Admiral Washington Resumes Hearing.

Rear Admiral Washington, chief of navigation, then resumed his hearing on personnel subjects. He asked for reimbursement of supply officers who had been checked for civilian outfits of clothing furnished to men discharged as undesirable prior to the passage of the act authorizing such payments. Only about $2,000 were involved, he said; and the chairman directed that a clause be drawn up for the Navy bill.

The question of removing the mark of desertion from those former American sailors who left the Navy and served faithfully in the armed forces of our allies came up for discussion. Admiral Washington cited several instances of gallant service on the part of such men, but the Navy had no recourse but to declare them deserters and to court-martial them when they were turned over to naval authorities. The committee was in favor of granting them relief from the stigma of desertion, dating back to the beginning of hostilities in Europe.

The admiral reverted to the plight of those officers who have been repeatedly passed over by selection boards and urged that they be permitted to retire.

Extracts from a report appearing in the London Post were read showing the very high administrative expenses of the British admiralty. The debate arose over the introduction of supplemental or deficiency estimates in Parliament, from which it appeared among other things, that the British admiralty is still occupying 23 buildings scattered over London and that the civilian force of the general staff had grown from 2,000 before the war to more than 6,000. Millions are being spent also for the distribution of war decorations and for the award of prize money. The admiralty also made the same complaint that we hear in this country of increased cost of administration and decreasing efficiency.

Congressman Hicks questioned the admiral concerning the large number of men forming the complements of destroyers in reserve and wanted to know why the estimates required so many men in peace times when he had seen these destroyers on the Pacific with 28 and 30 men each on board. The admiral explained that it was planned to put into full commission another division of destroyers on each coast as soon as the trained men were available and that 18 additional destroyers would soon go south to join each fleet.

Complement of Officers.

Chairman Butler raised the question of the legal strength of the commissioned personnel, which he thought should continue to be based upon an enlisted strength of 143,000 men; but he asked on the part of the bureau that the reserve officers be relieved from active duty, which he said would mean a saving to the Government of more than two million dollars. He asked how many officers there are now in the service, and Admiral Washington answered as follows:

Regular permanent, line, 3,209; staff, 1,307; a total of 4,516 plus 51 additional officers, which figures include 195 former warrant officers whose nominations are pending in the Senate.

Temporary, line, 1,970; staff, 337; total, 2,807.

Reserve officers on duty, 695 line, 208 staff, total 903, making a grand total of 8,277 officers in the service. Mr. Butler said that if the committee recommends that the complement remain as it is for the purpose of fixing the number of officers, the number is in excess of those needed for an enlisted strength of 100,000, and he asked if the reserve officers could not be released, but Admiral Washington said that many of these officers were serving in auxiliary vessels, formerly officered by civilians.

Congressman Kelley, chairman of the naval subcommittee of appropriations, appeared at the request of the committee and discussed informally a number of features of naval legislation in which the expenditure of money is involved. He said there would be 43,000 expirations in the next year, of whom 35,000 were two-year men. He said the theory of the honorable-discharge bonus was to give a man a month's extra pay for each year's service as a leave, but, owing to a construction placed by the comptroller on the act of 1919, the two-year men are getting the bonus. His committee plans, he said, to obviate this by postponing the payment of the bonus until a man shall have served four full years and reenlists. He wants a man to get 30 days' bonus money for each year he serves, but he does not think it fair that the two-year men should have any advantage over the four-year men.

Admiral Washington said the comptroller put a construction on the law which was not intended by Congress or the department. He thought it advisable not to change the law concerning two-year enlistments, but to permit the department to resume short-term enlistments if industrial conditions change. At present, he said, all short enlistments had been stopped.

Mr. Kelley brought up also the enormous cost of the naval reserve, officers and men, which, he said, amounted to seventeen millions annually; but the admiral thought that might be reduced by proper administration, reducing the confirmations and making it more difficult to stay in on confirmed pay. The two months' retainer pay plus the regular-duty pay seemed to the committee as excessive for the service rendered. As they figured it, a reservist receives in his term of enrollment a maximum of 16 months' pay for three months' duty, besides the full duty pay for the time he serves. Their retirement also came in for discussion, and it developed that 51 reserve officers are now on the retired list. Mr. Kelley was opposed to the 900 reserve officers on active duty drawing the two months' retainer and that the retainer should be cut to one month a year. He agreed that the reserve is essential, but it is too expensive.

Mr. Butler renewed his proposal of an understanding with the department that the officers' complement should continue to be based on 143,000 men, but that the department should release all the reservists; but the admiral did not think it could be done, as they can not be spared from the auxiliary ships formerly officered by civilians.

Mr. Kelley also stated that there was a large and unnecessary expense of maintaining dual organizations in the various districts. He said the amount was "astounding" and ran all through the estimates. He said it consisted of automobiles, separate clerical hire, employment of offices, rental, etc., and the committee wanted to know the necessity of separate naval district establishments. It appeared that the separate organizations had been discontinued in all districts except at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Mare Island, at each of which there was a rear admiral with a separate establishment. Mr. Butler assured Mr. Kelley that the appropriations committee could apply the knife in the appropriations, and it would be agreeable to the naval committee. Admiral Washington thought the district headquarters very necessary and during the war they could not have gotten along without the district headquarters, but Mr. Kelley saw no necessity for continuing them in time of peace. There is a "little Navy Department," he said, at each of these district headquarters, which are located several miles from the navy yard.

Mr. Kelley also doubted the usefulness of the submarine base at Key West, which represented a large war expenditure, and he thought it should be wiped out. There has been expended about a million dollars, mostly for dredging, and he thought it should be stopped.

Mr. Butler assured Mr. Kelley repeatedly that the latter "wields the sharp knife" and to use it unsparingly.

Mr. Kelley said that in view of the discontinuance of recruiting there would be no further need for the training stations before July 1 except for the trade schools. He said the training station at San Francisco should be kept, as also the trade schools at Great Lakes. At Hampton Roads the trade schools and such instruction as is needed for apprentice seamen should go on, but for a year the training station at Newport could be closed, after the recruits now at the station have completed their training. He thinks it necessary to give the three other training stations sufficient funds for their trade schools. As for Newport he said it had been reported as in bad repair, but by July 1 all the recruits ought to be out of there.

Mr. Kelley completed his comments with the suggestion to the naval committee that it be the policy to make no more improvements at stations on the Atlantic coast than were necessary for maintenance and repair, which was received with approval by the committee.

Aviation Hearings.

On Monday morning Captain T. T. Craven, director of naval aviation, accompanied by several officers of his division, as well as construction, supply, and marine officers engaged in aviation, appeared before the committee. The hearing was conducted by Congressman Hicks, who specializes in aircraft subjects.

Captain Craven gave a comprehensive resume of aviation activities and submitted a program calling for thirty-five millions. He said that considerable progress in fleet aviation has been made during the past year, despite the difficulties connected with all naval personnel which have interfered with training. In the Pacific aviation activities have been based largely in the San Diego region. The Atlantic fleet has operated in the West Indies and also on our own coast and has had conditions not so favorable as of the Pacific division. There has been constant effort to make aviation a fleet activity, he said. The Shawmut and the Aroostook, two mine layers, have been continued as aviation tenders and have given excellent service, despite the fact that they are not fitted for this work. If these two craft had not been with the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, naval aviation would have had to continue to base its efforts entirely upon the shore. In addition, the destroyers Harding and Mugford have been loaned to the two fleets as tenders for groups of large flying boats. In the Atlantic fleet a mine sweeper, the Sandpiper, has also assisted as a tender.

Four battleships in each fleet, he stated, have been fitted to convey planes, and each of these ships has been equipped with two heavier-than-air machines, which they have flown from the turrets. A number of vessels of various classes are equipped with kite-balloon winches and are prepared to operate kite balloons. A kite-balloon division has been organized in the Atlantic and in the Pacific to continue development of kite-balloon operations.

"I believe I am correct in stating," he said, "that the difficulties for the sailor who flies are as much greater than those of the flier over land as is the case with all of the other highly technical operations which a seaman undertakes by comparison with the work of the soldier. The development of military and naval aviation came about during the World War, and during that struggle the land operations of aviation were carried on intensively and constantly. The major effort of naval aviation was the suppression of the submarine, and only towards the close of the struggle did it find a place in the fleet. The supremacy of land aviation puts its stamp upon naval thought, and until now the effort has been to improvise for naval purposes machines and tactics developed primarily for use over the land. Even the type of machine to be employed from ships can not be the same as that best employed from shore. Those who are unfamiliar with naval subjects and the naval problem can not understand this idea, which is in direct opposition to the view that a united air service is either practicable or desirable.

"The aviation service which the Navy desires today, and which it must have, is an arm which will assist it to defeat the enemy at sea. This is its paramount present-day essential. In so far as this detail is concerned, and regardless of future developments, the matter now is purely a naval one which the Navy alone is competent to handle.

"Because of the stress given to land aviation, the development of the land plane and of aviation tactics over the land in conjunction with troops has progressed far beyond the uncertain stage of experimentation. In the combined service which has been developed in England the preponderance of experience and of skill and technical talent rests with the branch, by far most numerous, composed of fliers who have won their laurels over the land. Consequently the attempt has been to compromise and to adapt the land type of machine to naval purposes. Development has been slow, first, because Great Britain has two services in the same ship occupied with a common problem. It is not difficult to understand why progress has been impeded as a result of this arrangement. A second obstacle has been that incidental to the attempt to compromise the land type and to improvise the machines for ships' use rather than to attack the problem of the design of a machine for overseas work directly, which is distinct and separate from that involved in the design of land machines. There are certain principles which must be embodied in machines to be used from ships. The first is flotation, which provides reasonable safety for the pilot and for the machine.

A second quality essential for naval planes is ruggedness and dependability, capable of being easily and quickly taken down and assembled and, when taken down, capable of compact stowage."

The third attribute he said is ability to fly from a vessel, either directly or assisted, and to land on the deck of a vessel or in the water.

A fourth attribute is low landing speed. It can be readily seen that the closer the speed of a plane approaches the speed of a plane carrier—the ship upon which she desires to land—the easier a landing becomes upon the deck of such a vessel. A plane with an excessively high landing speed can not land upon the deck of a carrier. The importance of low landing speed is supreme for planes to be conveyed in ships of the carrier type.

"Having accepted the four characteristics as essentials, we then have a fifth which must be included in order that a machine carried by ships may serve a useful end. Such a plane must be capable of conveying and of usefully applying military power. This involves performance, ability to communicate, and the employment of weapons."

It is evident that these characteristics can not be secured without sacrifice to some degree of the high performances now given to the plane of purely a land type, but the Navy must accept this penalty in the aviation arm as it does in all the arms conveyed in surface and subsurface vessels.

Opposed to Combined Air Service.

Captain Craven expressed himself as opposed to a united air service; the Navy, he says, has its distinct problems from land aviation. In England, where there is a combined air service, the preponderance of experience rests with the land forces; consequently, land aviation has had a greater development, and progress has been impeded by the combination. He pointed out at length the technical differences between the services and the reasons why they should remain separate.

Work on the tender Wright has been so long delayed that the vessel will not go in commission for many months. The committee wanted to know what was holding it back and whether the delay was the fault of the contractor or of the Navy. Captain Craven explained it was due principally to inability to get the materials, difficulties in getting work done, etc.

He said there are 631 naval officers engaged in aviation work and 7,200 enlisted men, with 60 enlisted pilots. He praised the trade school at Great Lakes, which he said was one of the best manual training schools in the world. Mr. Hicks corroborated in this statement, saying he was deeply impressed with the value of the trade school.

A discussion ensued concerning the relative merits of the airship and the dirigible. The war definitely determined, the captain said, the airship to be a vital unit of naval warfare. The rigid has a long cruising radius, and, owing to the atmospheric conditions in the Pacific, this type is especially desirable for operations in that field.

Inquiries were made concerning the development

Digitized by Google

of aviation abroad, particularly in new metals. The captain said they had been to see the factories from England and Italy that were needed; visitors had come from Germany both on selling their products, from whom the Navy had learned some things as to the progress that is being made abroad. It appeared that the Navy was as far developed in metals as any country, except perhaps Germany, where there were some late improvements, particularly "duralumin," a hard aluminum, but there are now two firms in this country that produce this metal successfully.

Germany have developed the corrugated metal type for commercial purposes, but which is not so easily handled on board ship.

The Jupiter, the former collier to be converted into a carrier, will not be ready for service before July 1 it was stated.

Captain Craven said he did not contemplate putting launching planes on all battleships, but only on four. That will meet the needs for the present emergency, and the equipment is not meeting with the approval of the personnel of the ships. This would be done by catapult in time. The land plane must land on the water if it is used in any distance from land, and the field not be fished up by the use of the flotation bags. It was explained that a catapult could be made in some years ans was not very successful and was removed during the war and was not considered on board ships. The device then was crude and very large, taking up the after part of the ship. It was said that the modern catapult is smaller and can be swung around.

Proposed Airplane Carrier.

Reference was made to the new airplane carrier recommended by the general board and now before Congress by Secretary Daniels as being necessary to round out the fleet. This vessel would be 874 feet, will be 816 feet long, with sixteen 6-inch and eight 5-inch guns and two 21-inch torpedo tubes and speed of 20 to 30 planes. This type will be unequaled in the world, and the department has the plans ready for the big fleets, at a total cost of fifty-six million dollars. It will seat three-quarters of a million dollars more the Jupiter into the aircraft carrier Langley, it was testified, but she has its handicaps and is not successful. Captain Craven agreed with Mr. Daniels that the greatest need of the Navy is for more fast cruisers, the Shawnal and the Aroostook, former mine layers, have been assigned for aviation duties, but they are not another ships, carrying personnel and provisions, and serve as repair ships.

Asked regarding old battleships to be assigned for this purpose Captain Craven said that the Texas would be expensive to maintain them. The older types of cruisers are not available, he said.

Land Stations.

The Navy has seven regular land air stations, the training station at Pensacola, Florida, which is also a training school at Great Lakes, and five marine stations. The committee was told that the cost for maintaining all these stations, and Captain Craven said some of them are inadequate, would be in the hands of caretakers. He explained in detail the needs of the various stations, and why the twenty-six millions had been asked. The committee showed an opposition to accepting both Rockaway, N. Y., as it is leased ground, and Parris Island field, S. C. The committeemen thought the matter could be taken up with one field, and it should be owned by the Government. The hostility which has been shown to the Navy in spending public money upon improvements located on rented ground was mentioned by Mr. Britten, who particularly was outspoken in criticism of the deal whereby the Government is to pay for the use of the land which he said "you couldn't raise a noise on." It was thought the committee thought that the Navy should be suitable for marine aviation and, being owned by the Government, should be responsible for the expense of spending more money building structures, bridges, roads, etc., to improve private property.

There was some discussion as to the dual activities at Coco Solo, and the witness explained the duties and functions of the Army fliers and the naval force which cooperate with the submarine base and defenses of the isthmus.

Hovering to the Great Lakes school, Mr. Britten noticed that with a student force of 2,000 they had an overhead and instructors of 1,000. He thought one for every two men under training Captain Craven said this was a necessary ratio in marine aviation, and in the discussion which followed it was explained that the Army had a ratio of one to five men in training, so that the director of aviation would have something more to say about personnel matters than he has now.

How Over Pacific Field.

The needs of the Pacific were come into very extensively, and the relative merits of North Island and Camp Kearney were discussed, the committee favoring the two bases hearing. The controversy with the Army authorities over occupancy of the field on the bay of North Island aroused the ire of the committeemen, and Captain Craven was asked to explain the matter. The members to go ahead and claim the Navy's half of the leasing which is located on the bay, pertinent.

The history of this transaction excited considerable interest; it developed that after an extensive investigation, costing quite considerable money, a committee advised the War Department that the Government could claim possession of the field on the ground that the potential value of about half a million. Acting upon this advice, Secretary of War Baker, the then incumbent, of the military committee, to introduce a bill taking possession of the part of the field that was used for aviation and training purposes, permitting any possible claimants to file suit. The Navy, however, as the War Department thus entered suit to clear its title would have to build, as was also the case on the other side of the case. Now the former owner, John D. Spreckels, has document that the title has passed to the Government from the time the Government took possession. To add to the complications, the Government now professes to permit the Navy to develop its end of the island, and Captain Craven said he had accepted the advice of the committee and put up his bungee he would not be able to use the property "for the Army." It was testified that the island contains 1,300 acres of leasing land, besides an additional thousand acres of swamp. The problem is still further complicated by a declared difference of opinion among naval officers themselves concerning the advisability of locating the hangars on this field. The Army has nothing but temporary buildings on the island, it was said, but objects to the Navy putting up fine buildings and opposes any naval activities on the island. Captain Craven said he was opposed to the control of part of the island and had failed. The price which the army would pay for the land would amount to $3,000 an acre, which, though large, the committee thought was very "cheap" compared with the aviation field at Hampton Roads, which they said cost $5,000 an acre. It developed that the Navy has already spent on North Island over $2,000,000.

Admiral Wood said that one of the shortage of funds in Navy and ask for any money for other Pacific stations, but he was strongly desirous of seeing Pearl Harbor improved, to which there was no opposition on the part of the committee.

Captain Craven on Monday afternoon stated that the Liberty motor had met all requirements and that the Navy is not building new motors where a suitable type is on hand, thus economically producing Liberty motors at this time. The Navy has a total of 2,110 motors, including 1,500 Liberty motors. The Army has about 10,000 of the latter.

It was suggested that the Navy was going into building spare parts, using machinery available through the War Department, when motor equipment is necessary if the Navy is to continue selling airplanes. Chairman Butler wished it understood he did not want the Navy to engage in manufacturing that can be done through the manufacturers and, upon being told manufacturers could be equipped with machinery they would not have to make such equipment, intimated that Captain Craven should go ahead at once and have estimates for the work.

There are 1,316 airplanes on hand this year as against 1,561 last year. The only building in England will be finished in March and will start for this country shortly. Then a lapse of a year will be completed. Fifteen officers and 45 men now are under training. It was developed so man the airship in maiden trip. Its total cost will be $2,500,000.

Captain Craven stated that the Army and Navy aeronautical board had definitely fixed the joint secretary at $5,000 a year, both the Harding, Army and Navy for aviation purposes. Mr. Hicks protested against such an agreement, declaring that a result would be a officer North Island controversy. Mr. Butler developed the Navy had been somewhat of the latter and offered to back the Navy Department to the limit in fact enough, but the Appropriations Bureau the Navy wanted 25 acres more than the number allowed by the board, but the one-half of the total, upon which to build a hangar, and the Army has refused to agree. Mr. Hicks protested the Government owned the island, and it was not for the secretary of War to say how much the Navy should have.

In answer to Mr. Hicks Captain Craven said the Joint Army and Navy board should have some legal standing and authority to deal with power to coordinate and not work simply by good will.

There are now in the service enlisted pilots, 7,244 enlisted men, and 969 civilian mechanics, clerks, etc., on aviation duty in the Army, and 53 officers and 520 enlisted men of the Marine Corps. The number detailed to the Navy is 1,500 and 7,244 enlisted men of the Navy and 124 officers and 1,161 men of the Marine Corps.

Mr. Butler could not believe his ears that nearly 1,000 civilian mechanics were in the Army and Navy, because Captain Craven the choice of civilians or enlisted men and he could not see both. Captain Craven said, under such circumstances, he would take enlisted men, but he preferred civilians, as it is easier for aviation from the Navy Department. He thought about 50 per cent of the men would be found to be adapted.

The increase in aviation personnel was attributed to the increase in aviation duties, and Captain Craven predicted there would be further increases during the fiscal year 1922. He said the authority came from for the employment of so many officers in the Navy Department, and that it had developed that but 65 regular officers are on this duty, the rest being reserves, and that there is no time to their employment.

Mr. Hicks strongly announced that reserve officers must be put on inactive duty, and there must be a reduction in the number employed. This statement greatly shocked the members of the committee by estimating the short time the officers had been in the service later interrupted the proceedings to say he had just been advised by the Navy Department that there would be 1,000 Navy was 120,000, and it was divided fifty-fifty, which would be 60,000 men.

Captain Craven estimated about half of the reserve officers are regular officers in civilian life, or in the Naval Reserve. He wishes to encourage young civilians to fly and provide a reserve for the commercial aeronautical and claim in instructing students, particularly at college. There are 1,500 reserve officers on this duty.

Mr. Hicks was told the duties of enlisted men are similar in a commercial vessel to a naval ship and that the bureau of navigation was responsible for assignments. Mr. Hicks said he was informed that "favoritism" is the quite a number of officers are detailed to aviation because they have influence, which he said was unfair.

Captain Craven said the committee record the worst of the Navy and aviation rent and demanded to know what was to be done about it. Mr. Britten said he said it was useless for Congress to continue appropriating for aviation unless the Navy Department knew there was some evidence of better organization.

Captain Craven said he thought the Navy would not be better until properly organized, that about one and a half per cent of the Navy is of aviation, but on account of Navy Department opposition did not have control. Mr. Hicks said the Navy Department in the Navy Department agree that the time is ripe to change the law to establish a bureau of aviation to bring it with centralized authority. He hopes to see that change. Mr. Britten said Mr. Hicks was not for cutting off all appropriations until such a change in matters. Captain Craven said the Navy was ready to go ahead and change as rapidly as possible in the matter. He added that the Army and Navy boards needless expenditures until that came about.

Mr. Hicks said he had been told 18 months ago of the necessity of a separate bureau, but the Secretary of the Navy, Captain Craven said, was opposed to the bill, to whom he went privately, were decidedly against it, as they thought the Navy failed to go forward such a proposition he did not press the matter. Mr. Hicks said he thought the Navy is improperly functioning and failure to make real progress; that there was no definite policy and that matters are "scattered all over the Navy Department, and that no proper head or organization to bring the matters to such manner.

He was told there is close harmony and cooperation between the Army and Navy through the aeronautical board and the joint secretary, Captain Jeffers, but that it should have proper legal status.

Mr. Hicks said he had been told in consultation with Weather Bureau officials, and for a small added appropriation all Army and Navy data could be furnished, thereby avoiding present duplication.

Captain Craven said the Navy was preparing at Yorktown and Newport to run torpedoes from airplanes, but that the development of radio control was at a standstill, due to a dispute between the bureaus of steam engineering and ordnance as to which should carry on the work.

The appropriation for naval aviation showed a balance on hand on January 1 of about $8,000,000, and unless suitable land was found for the Pacific coast station $2,750,000 for that purpose would revert to the Treasury on July 1.

Mr. Hicks called for a very complete statement as to the details of the estimates for new activities, including a statement of the number of each type of airplane on hand and the estimated for. At each step he erected a reduction, but was informed that each item had been the subject of very careful study.

This resulted in an agreement that if estimates must be cut it would be proposed to reduce the number ordered from 128 to 107 airplanes, the reduction being all torpedo and bombing planes, 4 NC boats, and 1 photographic airplanes. In the lighter-than-air type the estimates call for 4 blimps, 2 kites and 2 free balloons for exercise of pilots. This number could be cut to 5 if necessary.

Aviation Housing Resumed.

On Tuesday morning Captain Craven, accompanied by his aids in aviation, again appeared before the naval committee to resume the discussion of developing the air station at Lakehurst, N. J., met with considerable opposition from members. It was contended to be a very expensive project, involving an addition of a million and a half. Chairman Butler went so far as suggest that the field be abandoned, but Captain Craven says it is necessary that the large sum has been spent by the Government. Mr. Hicks, however, was in favor of the project, but thought it had a new project and what he has asked for are the essentials. He agreed to look at the statement the aide will make needed.

Pearl Harbor.

Captain Craven said that Pearl Harbor will be well on its feet with the funds asked for last year. It still needs kite balloon hangar, mess hall, quarters for officers, dispensary, etc. He told what had been covered by the $1,750,000 already appropriated. Pearl Harbor project is considered most essential in military development.

Expenditures at Pensacola were also subjected to close scrutiny on the part of the committee. Mr. Hicks asked the captain to cut his estimates of $191,000, but Captain Craven said he considered Pensacola the finest seaplane school in the world and without adequate facilities for which he asks this year, the entire plant may be wiped out by fire.

The officers of the naval committee has been pleased to reason of the work in the line of aeronautics, which took away from committee all subjects except new legislation, again came in for a check by their deliberations. The difficulty in differentiating between new items and those which are continuing projects seems to plague members of the committee.

Estimates for San Diego were for $261,000, which Mr. Hicks cut to $181,000. Captain Craven explained what he would do with the reduced funds.

Proposed Consolidation.

Mr. Britten asked whether any consideration had been given to a consolidation of the Army and Navy on three essential stations. Captain Craven said a period of financial stringency was not the time, and he had no recommendation to make that would benefit any consolidation. Mr. Britten said he was embarrassed to find that $231,000,000 had been spent for naval aviation, and he was not able to find out exactly on the ground at all these aviation stations. Captain Craven said he had ordered the commander of stations and he hoped to develop those reasons. Mr. Britten would prefer to have the facts in the first. He excused the apparent extravagance in aviation on account of the war, but thought the Navy had nothing to begin with and many of the expenditures were made in the confusion of conditions. Furthermore should be spent in improving the air. Mr. Hicks said he had been told that $1,000,000 had been spent on Lakehurst, to which one of the officers present, Mr. Britten suggested would bring it up to a million.

Supply Officers Heard.

Wednesday morning Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, S. C. acting paymaster general, appeared before the naval committee, accompanied by Mr. Clyde Reed and Mr. Vissing of the bureau of supplies and accounts. Admiral Peoples submitted a plan by which credits under general account of advances could be made to supply to the various naval stations without specific appropriations from "general account of advances" as it has already been taken up with the appropria-

Silverware
Wrought by skilled artists in sterling silver
The Gorham Co.
Silversmiths
5th Avenue & 36th Street
17 & 19 Maiden Lane
New York

MILITARY NOVELTIES
FOR
CHRISTMAS



Bar Pins—Silver Bar Pins. Brooches and other Jewelry. Articles of Leather, Toilet and Smokers' articles on which has been applied the Insignia or Crest of the U. S. Military or Naval Academies or of the Branch of the Service.

Photographs Upon Request.

THE GIFT BOOK 1921

Illustrates the newest Productions and Importations of this Establishment. Mailed upon request.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers, Silversmiths, Stationers, Heraldists.

PHILADELPHIA

tions committee and it was agreed that this project was new legislation coming before the naval committee.

Stores now on hand aggregate $250,000,000, compared with $350,000,000 of one year ago. It is a book-keeping proposition to straighten out the accounts with the treasury. The general proposal to sell to the other bureaus at prevailing market prices, even though the supplies on hand cost more than the existing market prices.

It developed that the bureau of supplies and accounts had authority to sell surplus stocks to the public at market prices, but it was not given authority to sell supplies in the other bureaus of the Navy for less than the cost at warehouse plus freight.

The admiral explained the system adopted of making exchanges with the War Department under the act of 1919 for the purchase of materials. The supplies were transferred to the Army as needed. The exchange being made without value. It was estimated that $10,000,000 had been saved to the government by this system.

The plan proposed by Admiral Peoples enables his bureau to supply stocks on hand without creating deficiencies in the various bureaus appropriations and by drawing on the unexpended appropriations of the past two years, which will greatly relieve the fund for this purpose. A naval supply account fund, equal to the amount of stock on hand, to be drawn on by the bureau on hand on March 31, credit being given to general account of advances to the naval supply account. Payments thereafter for deliveries not carried on hand shall be charged to the naval supply account with the prices to be fixed by the paymaster general of the Navy, and those prices to include whatever is necessary for war purchase without losses to the various appropriations, except the appropriation to cover the withdrawal of further funds from the treasury, consequently no appropriations are sought.

On Thursday, items of the bill were listed showing such as are specifically authorized by permanent law and those carried from year to year in the annual appropriation bill. This will indicate what is subject to point of order if carried in the appropriation bill. It is estimated several hundred yearly items will be subject to point of order.

Representative Britten charged great abuse in expenses of courts and courts of inquiry. He said numerous instances have come to his attention where officers and men in both the army and navy have been held at expensive trip on such duty, which, he said, really were for the personal convenience of the individuals. He stated that the court of inquiry about to assemble at Vladivostok would cost the government more than $10 000 and $100,000, and there is no supervision of such matters, though the inquiry may be absolutely necessary.

Rear Admiral Peoples again presented the provision for an increase of the number of assistant chiefs and commanders in the supply corps from 4 to 8 to 6 and 12, respectively. He said such a matter would be left to the committee, but he would point out that the desire to go over until the next session was due to the desire to avoid new legislation that is not absolutely necessary. Further consideration and it was stated that the appropriation for the naval academy could be cut while efficiency and not were an active duty. This will make a saving of nearly $100,000. He also asked and agreed to the new city coastal reserve system, and requested its value of $500,000 be retained until it is sounded out. This was entirely too costly, and many men attached thereto were not worth much. The cost of the reserve was given at $10,000,000.

PROMOTION FOR LIGGETT, BULLARD AND MARCH.

The bill (S. 3224) providing for the creation in the Army of the grade of lieutenant general, and to provide three appointments to such office, including Generals Liggett, Bullard and March, was reported to the Senate on Monday. Objections by Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Reed of Missouri to the war in France of Maryland prevented action thereon.

Senator Wadsworth, who stated the matter as a result of a committee hearing on January 11, being absent when the bill was called up, it went over after hearing General Pershing, who told the committee General Liggett's work in France was of such a character that it was the same rank as before it started.

Mr. Lodge insisted the appointments of general officers ought to be thoroughly examined before provisional nominations are confirmed, and he was against the pending bill pending such investigation.

Following this, Mr. Wadsworth said he had been further instructed by the committee to offer an amendment limiting present action to General Liggett, in case it was found there was objection to the bill. Mr. McKellar believed all three should share the same fate, although he favored Mr. Bullard.

Mr. Robinson called attention to the pending nominations, including thousands of promotions and appointments in the Army, and desired to know if it was proposed to defeat or reject them.

Mr. Smith of Georgia called attention to the fact that appointments not confirmed would expire on March 4, and such officers would be dropped from the Army.

Mr. McKellar thought action on the bill might as well go over until some agreement could be reached with relation to pending nominations, and suggested passage of the bill would not dispose of the matter unless there was assurance of favorable action.

Objection being made by Messrs. France and Robinson, the bill went over.

ARMY AND NAVY NOMINATIONS.

On Tuesday Senator Underwood called attention to pending nominations, particularly those presenting appointments in the Army, and the discussion resulted in an order that all original appointments in the Army and Navy should be referred to the military and naval committees. This action was necessary because there has not been an executive session of the Senate this session of Congress, so that all have formally received and referred to committee, and until there is one a large number of nominations will be held. President Wilson will be held in the office of the executive clerk of the Senate.

Mr. Underwood made the point that 5,534 of the Army appointments represented those who had rendered service during the war and subsequently qualified for the places to which appointed and should not be considered as of a political nature.

Mr. Lodge said:

"I should like, if it were possible, to separate those whom he has described and those who are confirmed and disposed of; but I, for one, do not propose to submit, without some opportunity of examination and consideration, to some of the nominations of the highest officers of the Army and Navy. I will not say I do not propose, if in any way I can prevent it, to have the bureaus in the War Department filled with more than 60 days before a new administration comes in, and have those bureaus filled with officers practically preventing and hampering action by the new administration and the new Secretary of War."

Senator Robinson gave details concerning the 9,735 pending Army nominations, 3,201 of which represented transfers, 11 major generals, 22 brigadier generals, 1,232 permanent promotions in the line, 1,000 appointments, and said:

"I think appears that all of the nominations now pending before the Senate, with the exception of those in the office of the Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy, are the direct fruit of processes established in the Army for recommending to the Senate by those charged by the republican Senate and House; that they in no sense represent the views of the new Commander-in-Chief or the Secretary of War, and that the inconvenience resulting from the withholding of these names from disorganization in the Army, the exposure of vast public property to inadequate protection, the loss to the Army in many instances, tragic consequences to men who served in the war, which I think will be apparent to all opportunities in civil life in reliance upon appointments already made by the proper procedure with the Army reorganization act."

Senator Poindexter opposed the discussion with a glowing tribute to Major General John A. Lejeune, nominated to succeed Major General Harbord as Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Senator Wadsworth said the appointments which involve policies of the government, which the new administration ought to have a voice in. Any action is taken upon them at the close of an administration is open to very serious criticism. He cited the nomination for the position of commandant of marines, which, he said, the retiring Secretary knew that, at an appropriate time he would move to confirm the officer designated as his successor.

[For other Congressional News see page 86.]

ACADEMIC ATHLETICS.

Annapolis, Md., January 15.—The Naval Academy five at basketball defeated Penn on the local court this afternoon, 38 to 12. The work of the midshipmen was faster and better than in the previous game. They have won all eight of their contests this season. At the beginning of the first half Penn scored, but with three goals from the field and seven from the foul line, Annapolis piled up a lead of 19 to 5. Captain Goudybus of McKee, the Navy forward, however, the visitors' leading star, was closely guarded, and made six safe shoots from the court and ten in sixteen chances at foul goals. Captain Goudybus of Navy guard played brilliantly while he lasted and scored three sensational baskets. The line-up:

Navy (38).	Position.	Rutgers (12).
Goudybus	R. F.	Ehrenfeld
Davis	R. F.	Enander
Walters	L. F.	Wilson
Walters	C.	Beudinot
Field	G.	Norman

Field goals—McKee (6), Walters (3), Ault (2), Fowler, Miller, Goudybus, Davis (4), Walters (2). McKee (6 in 16, Beasont 7 in 15. Substitutions—Naval academy: Bancroft for Walters, Walters for Ault, Schildhoff for Lenhart, Johnston for Ault, Lyons for Watters, Graham for Davis, Davis for Graham, Graham for Enander, Enander for Ellis, Whitehill for Dornan, Ellis for Whitehill, Dornan for Ellis. Rutgers: Dunpen, University of Maryland. Umpire—McDevitt, University of Pennsylvania. Time—Twenty minutes.

West Point, N. Y., January 15.—The Army and the College of the City of New York went into an extra period of five minutes at the end of the regular game with the score 30 to 30 at the end of action throughout. The Army won, 35 to 32. The extra period was the result of a succession of successful baskets by separate teams, and during the second half four to six baskets were broken between the two teams. The score at the game at 30 to 30. City College trailed for fifteen minutes of the first half, but Army forged on the long end of a 12 to 12 score. Pfeiffer broke the tie when he scored a goal from the foul after the resumption of play at the opening of the extra period, but Klauber gave City College the lead with a field goal in a sensational goal from scrimmage. It looked bad for the Army, but Captain Smythe, of the Army, scored a French tossed goals from the field, which gave the Army the victory. Klauber, Pfeiffer, Smythe and French's speed and accuracy in goal shooting were features of the game. Line-up and summary:

Army (35).	Position.	C. C. N. Y. (32).
French	L. F.	Krinskey
Pfeiffer	R. F.	Whilton
Ishegies	C.	Murray
Smythe	L. G.	Feiss
Kessler	R. G.	Klauber

Goals from field—French (3), Ishegies (2), Smythe (2), Pfeiffer (2), Smythe (2), Whilton (1), Krinskey (1), Lamm (1), Murray, Klauber, Kessler. Goal from foul—Pfeiffer 1 out of 11, Lamm 10 out of 12. Substitutions—Army: Smythe for Ishegies, Ishegies for Smythe, Smythe for Kessler, Whilton for Ishegies (2nd). City: Klauber for Murray. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Umpire—Howard Cann, New York University. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Annapolis, Md., January 15.—As one of the events in the swimming meet in which the Naval Academy won this afternoon from Johns Hopkins by 41 to 14, Bilobulb, a first-year midshipman from Washington, undoubtedly swam the fastest 220 yards ever negotiated by a collegiate swimmer. He did the 2.27 5-6, which is 1 2-5 seconds better than the intercollegiate record. In the second half, Bilobulb had a hard time against Stanford, but he finished three inches ahead. However, with due allowance for this it was by far the best time for the distance ever made by a college swimmer. Several other notable performances were made. The 150-yard relay team did 2.5-5 seconds better than the former college record time of 1.29 seconds, while Emory, captain of the team, besides swimming in the winning relay team, established a new record for performances of 19 seconds for the 10-yard and 57 for the 100. The summary:

100-Yard Relay—Won by Navy (Holling, Winkler and Emory); Johns Hopkins (Guthrie, Hall and Gould); second, Time, 1.17 2-5.

50-Yard Swim—Won by McCandless, Navy; McCooey, Navy, second; Hambleton, Johns Hopkins, third. Time, 27 2-5.

10-Yard Swim—Won by Emory, Navy; Gallagher, Navy, second; Guthrie, Johns Hopkins, third. Time, 6 2-5.

40-Yard Back Stroke—Won by McIntosh, Navy; Hines, Johns Hopkins, second; Hall, Johns Hopkins, third. Time, 0.26.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Sinclair, Navy; Fish, Navy, second; Gould, Johns Hopkins, third. Time, 2.23 3-5.

150-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by Winkler, Navy; Howland, Johns Hopkins, second; Bearce, Navy, third. Time, 2.05 2-5.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Emory, Navy; Winkler, Navy, second; Gould, Johns Hopkins, third. Time, 57 2-5.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 19.—Working at a fast clip and with fine form, the Naval academy five defeated team made it nice straight by winning from Villa Nova (13 to 12) here last night. It was the opening of the midshipmen, heretofore their only weakness, was the feature. The line-up:

Naval Academy.	Villa Nova.
McKee	L. F. Ryan
Byerly	R. F. Sweeny
Ault	C. Connolly
Watters	L. G. Jones
Fowler	R. G. Leader

Field goals—Naval Academy: Byerly (5), Ault (3), McKee, Johns Hopkins, (3), Villa Nova: Ryan (2), Nova: Ryan (2), Loughlin (2), Pickett. Foul Goals—Naval Academy: Ault 1 out of 2, McKee 1 out of 2. Villa Nova: Ryan, 9 in 15.

Substitutions—Naval Academy: Washington for McKee, Blue for Byerly, McCrory for Blue, Johnston for Ault, Ault for Johnston, Dornan for Watters, Peyton for Fowler. Villa Nova: Mitchell for Sweeny, Connolly for Pickett, Pickett for Jones.

Referee—Mr. Pippen, University of Maryland. Umpire—Mr. McDevitt, University of Pennsylvania. Time for halves—Twenty minutes.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The Army beat Lehigh handily at basketball today by a score of 51 to 13. The cadets succeeded in keeping the collegians away from their basket most of the time and in the game the visitors failing to register from the field until the middle of the second half. Smythe, Army forward, at time, 14 to 3. Smythe, Daboslen and Pfeffer started for the cadets, outgrinding the collegians' basket frequently. The line-up:

Army.	Lehigh.
Smythe	L. F. Schaffer
Vickeles	R. F. Coleman
Daboslen	C. Watters
Pfeffer	L. G. Hartung
Kessler	R. G. Sorlucco

Goals from field—Smythe (5), Daboslen (4), French (2), Pfeffer (2), Vickeles, Schaffer, Coleman.

Goals from foul—Lingle 4 out of 12, Smythe 5 out of 12.

Substitutions—French for Smythe, Smyiho for Kessler, Wilson for Vickeles, Lavirty for Wilson, Marshall for Less. Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee—Jim Thorp, Columbia. Umpire—Ed Thorp, De La Salle.

The Naval Academy fencing team, which won first honors in the intercollegiate fencing association last season, will enter the finals of the tourney in New York in the spring.

The fencers will have six local matches: February 5, Yale; March 5, Columbia; March 12, Navy; and Pennsylvania. There will also be matches against the Army officers' team in Washington, the New York Athletic Club and a team of former French officers now in New York. Dates for the latter have not been fixed.

MEDALS FOR CHAPLAINS.

The special medal prepared by the Federal Council of Churches as a tribute to chaplains of Protestant faith who served in the Army or Navy during the World War was presented to 81 of these military ecclesiasts at a special service at Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., January 9. An interesting feature of the exercise was the award (posthumously) to Chaplain James Oseewaruhe. Chaplain John T. Axton briefly sketched the life and service of Chaplain Oseewaruhe, particularly covering the tours of duty with the 21st U. S. infantry and at the Carlisle Indian School. Mrs. Axton received the medal Mrs. Oseewaruhe while Bishop W. F. McDowell made the presentation.

UNIFORMS FOR
Real Army Service

THEY STAND THE TEST.
THEY ARE MADE RIGHT
OF RIGHT MATERIALS.

Officers' Catalog No. 28M
Enlisted Men's Catalog No. 14

MURRAY, JOHN, Inc.

THE HENDERSON-AMES COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN A.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

611 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 818. 'Phone, Franklin 8748.

New York Office: 259 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1451 and 1452. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 808.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issue may always be had at address as given above. Price, 10c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by piecing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

THE NAVAL REGULATIONS.

The controversy over the recent revision of the naval regulations, of which much has been printed from time to time in our news columns, has attracted the notice of the writers of the daily press, notably Mr. George Rothwell Brown in the Washington Herald, who appears to be assumed to possess the quality of expressing the views entertained by at least some officers of the service, as well as aiming to furnish information concerning the newly adopted document. It will be sufficient to reproduce the following passage from the account which appears in the local newspaper:

Examination of the new regulations shows that Mr. Daniels has succeeded in preventing the line from accomplishing what it hoped to attain in the new regulations in the direction of strengthening the military side of the Navy. Back of this victory of Secretary Daniels is a story of absorbing interest in the Navy, which has been witnessing a fight between the civilian secretary and the bureau of operations, in which the secretary has come out ahead. The new regulations seem to substantiate the fears in Congress that Secretary Daniels is seeking to perpetuate his regime after his retirement, and already there is talk in the service of a re-revision of the regulations as soon as his Republican successor comes into office. Under the new regulations the powers of the Secretary of the Navy are greatly broadened and extended. The new book shows this in many more places in the exercise of authority than can be found in former books. The secretary has grasped authority which the bureau of operations sought to obtain when the work of formulating the new regulations was undertaken. While the proofs were in possession of the bureau of operations, it is said, Admiral Coontz, chief of that bureau, of which Admiral Coontz is the head, struck out the name of the Secretary of the Navy in many important places where it appeared, and substituted for it the chief of the bureau of operations. This would have had the effect of strengthening the military functions of the Navy. When the proofs were returned to Secretary Daniels he went over them, and I am informed, struck out all that the bureau of operations had sought to accomplish, and with his determined pen put back into the regulations the powers of the civilian secretary and added to them. Since then line officers have not been permitted to see the new regulations, which have been shrouded in mystery and secrecy.

We confess an inability to identify the source of this information, which appears in some respects to be anti-Daniels, while at the same time creating the impression that it is also anti-Coontz, for there could be nothing more damaging to the chief of operations or officers attached to his office than the insinuation that some one connected with that "bureau" attempted to confiscate the functions imparted by statute to the civilian head of the Navy Department. We prefer to believe that nothing of the sort occurred and that no officer in the Navy Department is capable of such an underhanded piece of outlawry as is ascribed to those who "abolished" the references to the "department" and substituted the allusion to the chief of naval operations.

There have been intimations in several quarters of a determination to increase what is known as military, as distinguished from civilian, control of the Navy Department. Mr. Daniels in his testimony before the Senate subcommittee which investigated the charges brought against naval administration during the war by Rear Admiral Sims and in his final annual report has had very pertinent things to say which many people he has seemed to be unnecessarily alarmed over the situation. At all events, there did not appear to be any special occasion for sounding the warning in which he vigorously indulged. It is appreciated by most naval officers that it would be unwise and out by any means of benefit to the service to abolish civilian rule in the Navy Department. Whether or not that much is admitted by naval officers, it should be realized that no such subordination of the civilian control of departmental affairs will be brought to pass and any agitation for that purpose, especially at this time, would prove disastrous to the Navy. Congress is apparently in no very friendly attitude toward the military-naval establishment. There is a disposition to be hypercritical in many directions and toward many things. There is a growing inclination, which is visible, whether or not it is warranted, to hit at things connected with the service and unless there is a decided change in exasperating circumstances in particular it is difficult to determine where the enmity will end.

Congress understands perfectly well that the service influence must have, and must be permitted to have, full weight in the administration of the Navy; that technical matters must be entrusted to experts of line and staff; that questions of strategy must be settled by those who have been educated and trained to properly consider them; that the Navy must, through its various agencies as laid out in the Navy Department, have its full "say." But it is or ought to be appreciated that, so long as Congress appropriates the people's money for the support and development of that branch of the system of national defense known as the United States Navy, it is going to insist that a civilian in what is commonly understood as "control" of naval administration. This is very far from meaning that the Navy is being handicapped or that its officers are not going to have full opportunity to conduct naval operations and decide naval questions as they determine to be wise and effective. Congress, however, has observed that it is sometimes difficult to ascertain a service view on any given problem, on nearly every one of which there are at least two conflicting, highly respectable and authoritative opinions. It is too often the habit of those whose views are not adopted to exclaim against the failure to observe naval advice, which is by no means lacking as a basis for the decision that is made and to which exception is taken.

Much nonsense is being written and said of the successful plot of the retiring Secretary of the Navy to fasten upon the incoming administration his pet theories. The new naval regulations can be changed in one hour after Mr. Daniels' successor is sworn in as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Daniels can no more commit the next administration to his ideas or his ideals than he can demolish the calendar.

DISARMAMENT.

It is folly to imagine, and the part of dense ignorance to assert, that there is nothing in the present agitation in and out of Congress in favor of so-called disarmament. It is quite idle to talk of resisting this prevailing impulse. It is a doctrine that has come to stay and, it should be realized, it is enduring, tangible and progressive and should be met accordingly in the calculations of those who are responsible for the administration of the military-naval establishment and for the organization, strength and distribution of the force that represents a part of our system of national defense.

No one can observe the trend of debate in the House and Senate these days or the character of comment in the executive and open sessions of the congressional committees of the present Congress without coming to the conclusion that this country is on the eve of drastic economies in its provision for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. It is not the function of a reliable vehicle of information, such as this paper aims to be, to deceive its readers into a complacent acceptance of an error, however agreeable it may be.

This new situation is created less by fanatics with their mischievous theories and fads of universal peace and the settlement of international dispute by necromancy, than by the very realistic influence of taxation, which is more and more strongly appealing to people as a burden from which they are destined to demand relief with as little delay as possible. This is so urgent in the mind of the person who is paying taxes in varied forms that the average individual would be willing to bring the country to the verge of disaster in the presence of a possible enemy in order to obtain a reduction in the cost of governmental maintenance. It is this factor that directly appeals to people generally and it will have a greater effect than the idle chatter of peace propagandists with their sublimely egotistical apparition of a million-man army raise in a jiffy.

We may not—as we should not for many years—come to no armaments at all, but there is no doubt that there is a decided and determined approval of the reduction of military establishments and a checking of advancing cost of military-naval defense—and this regardless of the dire consequences of such an immediate revolution.

THE CONTEMPT FOR TRAINING.

In the wealth of suggestion contemporaneously derived from numerous sources, civilian, service and professional, the most succinct, pertinent and valuable have been lately is that ascribed in an interview printed in the Boston *Transcript* to Brigadier General John W. Ruckman, U. S. Army, who, in the absence of Major General David C. Shanks, is in command of the four corps areas, in connection, inspired evidently by these observations on pending Army legislation, is as follows:

"With the waning of the sentiment in favor of universal training there has been created an undeniable problem in the matter of military adjustment. If every man of military age is given a physical ability test required to undergo a year's training without pay or inducement other than a sense of duty to serve his country and be prepared to serve it, I think it would simplify matters. Such a requirement would doubtless raise a howl of protest, but it might be carried out, nevertheless. In my opinion the premiums that have been and are being given men to do something that is a patriotic duty are a mistake. They establish a precedent and create an 'appetite' that is wrong in a country where patriotism is the chief asset of protection from foreign interference."

There is no doubt that the public sentiment concerning so-called universal military training has been reduced to practically nothing worth mentioning. It may be questioned if it ever really amounted to much as was imagined in some optimistic quarters, regardless of the demonstration afforded by the war in Europe, to participate in which we, as a nation, were summoned while in a state of unpreparedness. There was, at one time, some talk of military training that should be general, as well as compulsory, but it was speedily found that nowhere in the country was there a lively comprehension of the needs of the situation in that respect; there has been merely as a continuing proposition of the support of the training project, but there has appeared a growing opposition to it in many quarters. Members of Congress, who are exceedingly sensitive and responsive to public impressions, promptly came to the conclusion that it would be unsafe, so far as their retention in political life was concerned, to advocate military training on the comprehensive scale contemplated by any adequate plan for that feature of national defense. Some of them made feeble efforts by recent to the subject now and then, as when such fearless supporters of the program as Mr. Kahn sought to arouse the enthusiasm and enlist the help of his associates in Congress, the idea of compulsory military training, in any form or to any degree, was accorded the recognition of something dire and evil entitled to be shunned. That was, perhaps, the beginning of the current agitation for disarmament and of which the abandonment of military training is ingeniously and unfairly made a part.

The disavowal of military training was the more remarkable because it had not been suggested that personal service in that direction would be without compensation; no one seriously proposed that young men eligible for the task should render time and effort without cost to the government. To be sure, this factor of estimated cost was utilized to the limit in the arguments of the opponents, but the reasons for rejection of the plan were not, in the end, financial but, rather, founded on such conditions as the separation of individuals from "productive" employment, the interference with the work on the farms and in the factories—the disturbance of industry, in other words—and because military training represented a return to savagery and constituted a desire, as well as created an opportunity, to engage in warfare.

Military training should be undertaken in this country on the broad lines of what it means in its established results for the security of the nation. It should be exacted of the youth of the nation as an individual contribution to its defense and for the preservation of its industries and its institutions. It should be as much a duty as other things required of citizens, such as the payment of taxes for the maintenance of the govern-

Digitized by Google

ment. Any other condition defeats the object of compulsory training. It is a crime that should be rendered as freely as any other duty of citizenship for the welfare and protection of the nation. General Ruckman has described the situation with exactness, as he has expressed it with candor, when he reminds the young men of the country that they should consent to, and take part in, military training with no other inducement than a sense of discharging an obligation to their government, which they should be prepared to thus serve without the incriminating and demoralizing acquisition of a bonus.

The remarks in which General Ruckman indulges on the creation of a false, if not dangerous, "appetite" are worth being circulated widely, especially at a time when we are confronted with the demand for a gigantic levy for the extraordinary compensation of those who served in the World War and who would, if they succeed in this scheme, reduce patriotism to the low estate of a bargain-counter transaction. General Ruckman has spoken eloquently, as well as courageously, and his views are entitled to endorsement on the part of those who are able to realize their proper relation to the important project of adequate defense. They can be accepted, too, by those who believe in disarmament and who still sane enough to appreciate the impracticability of its immediate adoption.

CHANGE OF COMMAND OF TRAINING STATION.

[From "The Bee's Tips," Published at Training Station, Hon. Hampton Roads.]

Our new commanding officer, Captain Rufus E. Johnston, U. S. Navy, will assume command for duty about January 1 as the relief for Captain Thomas M. Cruse, who will be detached from duty on the 31st. In his new billet Captain Johnston will be extended the hospitality of the family our best wishes for a pleasant tour and a more pleasant tour of duty in the Philippines.

During the time that Captain Cruse was commanding officer of the training station he worked many changes for the comfort and betterment of the enlisted personnel. He took a personal interest in everything that would benefit the men. He made frequent and thorough inspections of the various schools and units, galleys, mess halls, etc., and when he found them lacking in any changes should be made for further comfort of the enlisted man we all know how and when they were accomplished.

He practically supervised the building of the entire training station. Caused paved streets to be laid where mud and sand made travel bothersome, and created various amusements, dances, etc., and took a keen interest in all sports.

We regret that Captain Cruse has left us, yet must take it as being a step in the right direction for him.

We welcome Captain Johnston and his family to the station and Base and hope that his stay will be a pleasant one.

Let us all stick to the job and make things mean for our new commanding officer as we did for Captain Cruse.

THE ARMY PROMOTION LIST.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: Being no longer connected with the Army, but still very much interested in it, I feel that I can discuss the following matter from that of being an interested party. Much to my surprise you made no editorial comments upon the matter in question.

The McKellar bill, if I understand it rightly, would do away with the entire system of examinations and lieutenants as it now exists. The bill would arrange all the commissioned officers of those grades first according to length of service and then according to grade, in fact that I passed the provisional examination in 1917 and that I was considered to be a fairly high mark any man who got through with just a touch or two to spare and who was one of the unfortunates behind me up to this time might go away ahead of me and to the front in a few months time, whereas now then I am. Only force of circumstance over which I had no control made me fail to get by the 1st lieut. examinations in July, 1917, at Fort Slocum and can truthfully say that since then I have had more opportunities I had ever run up against in that line.

Were I still in the Army I believe that fairness in being reduced hundreds of files due to my age, which is quite a handicap in many cases, and also that a training camp man who might have failed in the examinations given there, but who was commissioned a reserve officer and now is in the service, would go ahead of me due to his having had time to get established". After a man passed the board there should be no difference between a man in the line or staff job or otherwise it was "no go." Under the McKellar measure age is a factor, but I don't think that it should be, as some officers are only too glad to see when his bill was drawn up.

With thanks for a contribution that serves to keep an army-hunary man up to date, I am,

Yours truly, W. R.

PROTECTING THE UNIFORM.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: Having read the excerpt from the letter of Lieutenant Commander Raymond C. Ingram, U. S. N. R. F., to the Boston Transcript, I can not let the opportunity pass of making a few pertinent remarks about same.

He says that he is aware that official sanction was, perhaps, not given to guarantee Mrs. Macswiney safe-conduct from Canada's borders, but the appearance of an armed guard, and that, therefore, not the department, but the individuals should protect her and what, I would like to know. If these men who constituted the guard do think that they are the ones he opines, then I can't see much to protest. I am not aware of any regulation that would prevent them so doing so if they felt so inclined.

I dare say that every man felt it a singular honor to be members of a guard for so heroic a woman as Mrs. Macswiney has proved herself to be, and that Mr. Brackett is not in favor of the Irish cause, as I surmise, then it has always been held as being reminded he must admit of the heroism of this unfortunate lady, who gave her husband to the cause, and her native land without a tear or regret.

Speaking of protecting the uniform of the men who wear the uniform, I might remark that I think the uniform is in a great deal more danger of being jeopardized by the ignorance—inexcusable ignorance —of the man who is making such a stir over this matter.

I presume that Lieutenant Commander Brackett is attached to the U. S. S. Utah, which was in Boston, I believe, at the time of his writing. Now, if he is attached to her he should find out how to designate a ship of the Navy and not refer to them as simply steamships, as he did in his communication.

I dare say that every regular who read his letter threw up his hands in despair and disgust upon reading his novel way of designating a ship of the Navy.

Yours for a better Navy,

Philip V. Sullivan,
Lieutenant (J. G.), U. S. N., Retired.

THE NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: The paragraph in a recent issue of the Army and Navy Register in the pages of "News and Comment" on the reappointment of certain marine officers is interesting, for, if it seems so unjust to these officers, "retired in the line by them when they incurred disability in line of duty," how about the retired officers no duty in the line who were temporarily promoted only to be demoted upon relief from active duty, for no pay, no consideration from when desiring to continue on duty in order to have a little more money (active duty pay), and absolutely no reward at all. And yet a law passed during the war permits those who were either disabled while holding temporary rank to be placed on the retired list in that temporary rank, but the "already retired" officers are not permitted to retain their war rank, etc.

A marine officer of the beginning of the war was a permanent second lieutenant, became a temporary major, and at the end of the grade of major (drawn retired pay or major), while as many retired marine officers at the beginning of the war were captains, got to be temporary majors also, but have to fall back in their old grade and get retired pay of that grade and now have become junior to this young man, who, as before mentioned, became a major only after the others. Do you get me?

The proposed legislation in behalf of retired officers who were called to duty during the war would have helped the captain, but between Admiral Robinson and General Barrett did not approve (before the committee during the hearings) if was called out and the retired officers did not even get a chance of being thanked, etc.

The Secretary of the Navy might have helped them otherwise, by permitting the retired officers who so desired to remain on duty and draw active duty pay (even at their retired rank) but the Navy Department policy is not to have them (?) on duty; hence it becomes necessary for them to go home as best they can. The statements made by active officers regarding the difficulties of existing upon their pay is amusing alongside of statements that the majority of the retired officers of the Navy could make! Nearly all retired officers below the grade of major were retired upon a physical disability incurred in line of duty, and while they may not be able to perform all the duties of a commanding officer in the government a whole lot; before and during the war retired captains were able to discharge the duties always, but now "bent it" in the slogan in Washington. It has come to pass that of the 1,000 officers in the Marine Corps demands 27,300 men, and officers in proportion (as in the Navy, 1,000 officers and as it needed 10 time of peace) and with all the junior grades filled up, the 1,000 officers will have to get promotion in the different grades in years to come, twenty-five years in the grade of a lieutenant will be in order. Wouldn't it be better to fill up each grade now? Let them get back, allowing promotion in a time limit, say, five years? In the meantime, the retired officers will be able so desirous can be on duty, it would appear that with 25 per cent officer strength in active duty and the retired officers can be retired relieving all the reserve officers, the Marine Corps and Navy and Army would be composed of a real army for all that is now needed.

Promotion by selection in time of peace is a crime.

Promotion without selection in time of war would be a crime. Reasonable legislation is hard nut to crack, but you may obtain a little food for thought in the above "dope."

A. R. C.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Travel of Transportation Carps Officers.

Travel forming part of the specific duty which an officer is required to perform constitutes "travel" within the Army mileage laws, officers of the transportation corps of the Army performing recurring trips within their field of duty, are not entitled to mileage for the travel involved in such trips.

Pay As Retired Warrant Officer.

By the express terms of the statute, the retired enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, the pay and allowances of warrant officers are those enlisted men who have served for the prescribed number of years in the officers' reserve corps or in the temporary forces of the navy or Marine Corps, and who were appointed at some time during the period from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, inclusive, and those men who were commissioned and served actively as commissioned officers at some time during the period from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, and who during the world war were detached from active duty as enlisted men. In other words, as conditions precedent to being entitled to the pay of warrant officers, the men mentioned in the statute must have served as officers commissioned and must have served in the actual performance of duty under the commissions they received on April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918. It is contended by Pretzel, Bailey, Postmaster-general, that the fact that by reason of being commissioned in the officers' reserve corps and put on the list for active duty through no fault of his own, he was entitled on the retired list to retired pay and allowances of a warrant officer. The comptroller holds that the conditions in the law were not complied with in his case and he is not entitled to the pay claimed.

Medical Treatment for Coast Guard.

Enlisted men of the Coast Guard are entitled to admission to Public Health Service Hospital and to treatment by medical officers of that service under the same general conditions that enlisted men of the Navy are entitled to admission to Navy hospitals and treatment by the medical corps of the Navy, but while the Navy has its own medical corps and receives an appropriation for medical expenses the Coast Guard has no such corps or appropriation, and the treatment upon the medical corps and appropriation of the Public Health Service for the treatment of Coast Guard men is therefore from the appropriations of the Public Health Service and not reimbursable to the service by the act and regulations relating to that service, so that whatever may be the rights of Coast Guard men to treatment treatment conferred by the act of May 19, 1920, no provision has been made by law for the payment of the expenses of the same, and until further provision for expense of their outside medical treatment shall have been made by law, enlisted men of the Coast Guard must remain, as a matter of practice, in the same position as Navy men as regards payment by the Public Health Service for the treatment held by them prior to the passage of the act of May 19, 1920.

UNIFORM FOR ARMY WARRANT OFFICERS.

W. D. Circular 284 prescribes the uniform for warrant officers of the Army. They will wear the uniform prescribed for officers with the following changes and modifications:

1. No insignia of rank will be worn.

2. The braid on the sleeve will be omitted. Warrant officers who served as commissioned officers during the world war are authorized to wear a braid of forest green on the sleeve, as prescribed, in connection with "ornamentation on sleeve," in paragraph 1, Circular No. 161, War Department, 1920 (uniform for officers), and in paragraph 1, Supplement of warrant officers' insignia for this purpose, the cap ornament of officers will be worn by them.

3. Warrant officers of the army mine planter service will wear sleeve insignia as prescribed in subparagraphs a and c, paragraph 1, Circular No. 39, War Department, 1920 (uniform for the army mine planter service).

7. So much of paragraph 1, Circular No. 28, War Department, 1920, as is in conflict with the provisions of this circular is rescinded.

(421, A. G. O.)

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and Streets
WASHINGTON, D. C.

At Greatly Reduced Prices—

ALL MEN'S FINE
Suits and Overcoats

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE

George A. King William B. King William B. Kerney

KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
The Farmers and Mechanics Bank Building
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Glover, Patent and Trade Mark Law
OURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '90, U. S. Naval Academy; Resigned 1890)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction in application.

PENSION JOHN W. ROBERTS, Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 35 adjudicating claims, any since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMANN INVESTMENT COMPANY,
424 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.

Castor Oil
Specially Refined
for Aviation and
AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER, CASTOR OIL CO.
Founded 1834
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 438 pages, 8"x11", illustrated, mailed 50c postpaid. FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

PATENTS
BOOKLET FREE. HIGHEST REFERENCES.
PROMPTNESS ASSURED. BEST RESULTS.
Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
624 F Street Washington, D. C.

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best
by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

Promotions and Appointments in the Army.

The attempted passage in the Senate on Monday of the bill relating to the creation in the Army of the United States of the grade of lieutenant general was defeated by bring out the following statement from Senator Lodge:

Mr. President: I feel very strongly that the list of promotions and appointments in the Army of major general and brigadier general ought to be thoroughly examined. I do not desire at this time to indulge in any criticism as to the manner in which rewards and punishments have been distributed under the present administration, and by that I include the staffs. I think the matter will require very careful consideration of the Senate of the United States before we recede to such promotions and appointments.

The bill for which consideration is requested provides for three lieutenant generals. I hope it will not be passed in that form. I realize that General Liggett's case is an exceptional one, and I should like to see something done for him, but I do not wish to go further than that. If it is proposed to provide for the appointment of three lieutenant generals now, without an opportunity to examine the matter, I shall very reluctantly be compelled to object.

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, who is very active for his constituents, questioned the statement attributed to General Pershing that General Liggett now is the only general officer with pre-war rank, and called attention to an officer "who commanded troops in two engagements before the General did who has not been promoted" and said: "I think he deserves promotion. He is now a colonel, although he served as a general during the war. I regret he has not been promoted, and I do not know why. I do not see why there that I went before the Secretary of War and asked that the officer to whom I have referred be promoted. I think the department then was resented, and probably the department has disciplined the officer and not advanced him in rank because of the fact that my colleague and I went to the War Department and asked that he be promoted. So he stands now where he did when he went into the war. Although he fought that great fight, he has not been recognized at all." Senator Lodge following order was adopted after considerable debate:

Army and Navy Nominations.

Ordered, That as in open executive session all nominations for originally appointments in the Army now held in the executive office of the Senate and the same are hereby, referred to the committee on military affairs; and all nominations for originally appointments in the Navy thus held be, and in like manner, referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Senator Lodge made further references to nominations of general officers of the Army and chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, and announced his purpose to prevent, if possible, confirmation of any such made at this time, declaring that some more proper stand that officers of the Army and Navy should be considered outside party politics. Senator Poindexter served notice he would move to consider in open session the nomination of Major General Lejeune to be commandant of the Marine Corps if action is not taken thereon.

The first authoritative commitment from a senatorial source in regard to the program toward the pending service nominations—those representing for the most part recess appointments and promotions—was the brief allusion to the situation in the Senate debate on Monday on the part of the majority leader of that body, Mr. Lodge, and the action on Tuesday referring all original appointments in the Army and Navy to the proper committees for report in the Senate as to confirmation. It was quite evident that the senators realized they faced an uncommon problem, something that was not to be easily settled by wholesale rejection of the nominations en masse even by the time of adjournment on March 4. Either course will produce not merely dismay among some 20 000 members of the military-naval establishment, but it will create a situation that will be most difficult to relieve, if there is any relief at all. The situation that will ensue in the event of a rejection of all or any of the nominations now pending in the Army among those appointed as general officers and those appointed in fill original vacancies under the Army act of June 4, has been fully described on these pages. It is conceivable that Mr. Lodge, at the time he made his more or less indefinite threat of further investigation, did not fully appreciate what will happen largely because he hasn't given it any thought rather than that he doesn't know, since a senator of his experience is bound to possess the information. The organization of any part of the Army is in grave danger the commissions of many officers whose places are filled and who may not be confirmed. One way out of the difficulty would be to adopt a resolution providing that no officer shall lose his commission by virtue of the failure of the Senate to act by March 4, but that would not accomplish what is desired in some senatorial quarters. Very many of the pending nominations involve persons in whom senators are specially interested, and they are expected to regard this in the end as of more importance than the satisfaction of any prejudice they may entertain toward the presidential appointments at the close of the administration. Besides, it ensures many members of Congress to hear of the proposal to reward Generals Lissett, Bullard and March while thousands of officers with less rank are confronted with the prospect of being deprived of their commissions. The prospect of being deprived of their commissions are filling original vacancies created by the act of June 4 and not casual vacancies created by the advancement of others. As it stands now, the only nominations that can not go to the committee for recommendation and who will not be placed in line for confirmation are those of officers promoted in the routine way to fill casual vacancies to whom there has been and can be no possible objection from any quarter or for any reason. They are the nominations that would regularly be confirmed without hesitation, and now they are placed in an outlawed class with the further chance that some of them, in the mix-up, will find themselves ousted from the Army if the places they formerly held are filled by officers whose nominations are confirmed. The main question has been represented as to the bringing up under the congeneralship of the Army, and, to less extent, the appointment of the surgeon general and the chief of engineer of the Navy, but the list of general officers in the Army have now been included by the language of the "order" in the list of those sent to the committee where, of course, it will still be possible to scrutinize the selection, as Senator Lodge has demanded shall be done, but the ridiculous situation has been created that the only nominations left in the possession of the executive clerk of the Senate without authority to send them to committees are those which could be confirmed without delay, against which there is no objection and which represent merely routine and automatic process of promotion to fill casual vacancies. It is observed also that under the Senate "order" nothing can be done with the pending Shipley Corps nominations, including that of the quartermaster-general of that branch, although Senator Poindexter has notified his associates that he proposed to make this nomination the subject of open discussion with a view of having confirmation in open session. It would have been difficult, therefore, to have achieved a more complete and hopeless muddle than has been accomplished by the Senate "order," and the situation thus absurdly invoked supports the impression, and justifies the renewed prediction, that all the service nominations will be confirmed before the adjournment of Congress on March 4, with, in the meantime, all the opportunity that is desired to visit senatorial wrath upon the administration for the appointments that have been made.

Eyes for Tanks.

Much attention is being given in the Army to the problem of affording better means of observation for occupants of tanks and at the same time allowing for protecting them. During the war tanks were not able always to render maximum service owing to the poor observation that tank operators had, particularly in the early morning or when the skies were overcast. In fact the American Army had to be looking out of port-holes, but the observer was in great danger from enemy fire. Later the observation-slits were protected by a movable shutter, so that vary little opening could be had at a time. Some of the British tanks were equipped with a periscope device, which was arranged so that good observation could be had directly ahead. As an objection to it was that it often became broken or dirty and that it permitted observation only in a very narrow range directly in front. Practically all of the later British tanks and the American Army tank had obtained their observation through slits and small band periscopes. None of these methods was entirely satisfactory. The solution of the problem that now is receiving attention involves employment of the stroboscope principle. The stroboscope consists of a revolving plate or cylinder with slits in it. The retina of the eye will hold an image for approximately one-tenth of a second, and in the stroboscope the slits are arranged and the speed governed so that a new slit will be presented to the eye within this time interval, thus giving the effect of practically continuous vision. The slits will be sufficiently narrow to keep out the cores of armor-piercing bullets and they can be reinforced with shock-backing of non-shatterable glass, so that molten lead or splash resulting from impact of the bullet on the revolving screen will not get through and injure the observer.

Funds for Marooned Airmen.

Congressman Hicks, of the House naval committee, has come to the rescue of naval aviators who are required to incur expense in connection with official flights. During the hearings at the past week, this subject was discussed in the committee, and it developed that airmen frequently are compelled to abandon their craft because of mishap, and to proceed to their official destination at their own expense. Under present law there is no way of reimbursing them, except when they put in a claim for losses sustained. The practical naval officers who travel by air under orders, he introduced a bill providing "That hereafter actual and necessary expenses only, not to exceed $15 per day, shall be paid to officers of the Navy when traveling by air under competent orders: Provided, That all acts and parts of acts, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed."

Digitized by Google

Suspension of Army Sentences.

The new Articles of War, which become effective February 4, contain an important provision which will be made the subject of a War Department circular inviting the attention of the Army to the power conferred upon the reviewing authorities by article 52 to wholly suspend execution of any sentence, including death, and to restore the person under sentence to duty during such suspension. Prior to the change in that article which has become so broadened that the reviewing authority may, when approving sentences, suspend its execution, either in whole or in part, and the Secretary of War or commanding officer holding general court-martial jurisdiction over the offender may at any time while sentence is being served suspend its execution, either in whole or in part, and restore the person under sentence to duty during such suspension, subject to the reserved power in the proper authority to revoke such order of suspension at any time and order the execution of the sentence or the suspended part thereof so far as it shall not have been previously removed, subject again to the like power of suspension. This is copied from the British "cat and mouse acte," which, it is estimated, saved between 30,000 and 40,000 men to the colors during the World War. The authority conferred by the 5th article of war so wholly suspended sentences has heretofore been rarely used by reviewing authorities. It is believed that a more general use of this authority would save to the service many offenders, particularly minor offenders and especially first offenders, and would accord with the intention of Congress in so broadening the application of the article. Accordingly, the attention of reviewing authorities will be invited to the probable advantage that may accrue from a more liberal use of the powers conferred by the 52d article of war to wholly suspend sentences, particularly in cases of minor offenses and of first offenders and in such other cases as may be deemed worthy.

Training for Army Noncommissions.

A general order will shortly be promulgated from the War Department announcing that basic military training is required for all recruits of substantial branches of the Army immediately upon their entrance into service. The responsibility for such training is placed upon the immediate commanding officer of each recruit. This basic military training consists of proficiency in the following subjects: Articles of War, Army regulations and orders pertaining to enlisted men, military courtesies and customs of service, uniform regulations, exercises for physical development, elementary infantry drill and the school of the soldier, infantry school of the squad, infantry, care, making up and use of travel equipment, infantry school of the soldier, individual cooking, tent pitching and camp expedients, marches and march discipline, rifle marksmanship to include course B, if range is available. The training of recruits will be commenced immediately after enlistment and will continue until efficiency is attained. The time required for this work will depend upon local conditions, naturally, but ordinarily three months of training is regarded as sufficient for the minimum requirements, but nothing short of proficiency will be considered as satisfactory, of the time necessary for accomplishment. This training will be regarded as purely military training, and as such should be conducted concurrently with special instruction and performance of technical duties pertaining to the branch to which the recruit is assigned. Educational and vocational branches will not be given until the recruit has received six weeks of the training. Upon arrival of the recruit at the station of the organization to which assigned, the immediate commander is held responsible for promptly providing the necessary means for this training. Upon receipt of this order, the military proficiency of every enlisted man of a noncombatant branch, regardless of the duty on which engaged, will be determined by his immediate commanding officer for the purpose of completing as soon as practicable his basic military training in accordance with the minimum requirements.

Chaplains of the Army.

Gratifying results have attended the War Department policy which places upon corps areas and department commanders the responsibility for encouraging and supervising the work of chaplains and furthering the moral training program. These commanders are showing an increasing interest in the character building rectors of their commands. Illustration of this interest is seen in the attitude of the commanding general of the 1st corps area, who is giving splendid support to the chaplains' activities of his command. The recent detail of Chaplain Henry A. Fraser, of Fort Andrews, Mass., to assist the commanding general of this area in carrying out this plan of the War Department is significant. Chaplain Fraser has rendered splendid service in the coast defenses of Boston in the past, and with his assistance the work of coordinating the forces for moral and spiritual welfare in the 1st corps area is moving forward to a gratifying way. Forum associations and social clubs are being organized; civic, patriotic and religious manifestations are being fostered in the Army, and a wholesome liaison is being formed between the military and civilian personnel. In Germany the senior chaplain of the A. E. G., under the direction of General Allen, is coordinating the work of chaplains and welfare agencies in this department splendidly. The consolidated report of chaplains' work in Germany for the month of November shows 5 chaplains on duty, who held an aggregate of 161 religious services, with average weekly attendance (combined) of 1,456, performed 7 baptisms, 16 funeral services, and 6 marriages. The report also shows 72 services conducted by the Y. M. C. A. and 40 conducted by the Salvation Army. It will be of interest also to know that the entire quota of chaplains throughout the service has been accomplished in a thorough and careful way, so that all units may avail themselves of the privilege of services of worship. The distribution of chaplains on duty at general hospitals, 9 with the forces in Germany, 1 in China, 6 in Hawaii, 5 in Panama, 3 in the Philippines, 1 in Porto Rico and averages of 8 at each of the large camps and 16 at coast defense stations. There are still a few vacancies in the chaplains corps. According to the information contained in the report of the Secretary of War, the Roman Catholic church has 18 vacancies still unfilled and the Lutherans 7. Remaining vacancies are scattered over a number of Protestant churches. It is stated that the Protestant Episcopal Church was the first to fill its quota, and was quickly followed by the Congregational Church. Applicants are now being examined for the remaining vacancies, and it is expected that the full complement will soon be reached.

Dispute Over North Island.

A controversy has broken out over the ownership, possession and occupancy of North Island, at San Diego, Calif. Some years ago the chairman of the House Military Committee, at the instance of the Secretary of War, introduced a bill which took possession of the island for the joint use of the Army and Navy for aviation purposes. This bill provided that if anyone claimed ownership in the island, the claims could be considered in the courts of California, and that an appeal therefrom could be taken by either the government or the claimant directly to the Supreme Court of the United States. The passage of the bill was preceded by an investigation covering many months by the Department of Justice, as a result of which a report was made that the government could take possession of the island. In pursuance of the act, the government took over the island and proceeded to erect hangars and other aircraft buildings. After the Army and Navy had begun occupancy of the ship appearing, the government went into court to quiet its title, which was contested by John D. Spreckels, and the court rendered a judgment in Mr. Spreckels' favor. This was affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court upon appeal by the government. It appears, however, from the hearings in the House naval committee that the ownership of the island title is not the only disquieting feature of the case, for it was testified by naval aviation officers that the Army now refuses to permit the Navy to share in the use of the island, and the forcible advice of Chairman Butler to go in and erect the buildings needed by the Navy was met by Captain Craven with the response that it would be a case of "war" between the Army and the Navy. Nor does the argument end there, for it transpired that a lively difference of opinion exists among naval officers themselves as to the feasibility of North island for the purposes of naval aviation. The civilian claimant of the island now demands $6,000,000 in payment for the island, which consists of some 1,200 acres of land and 500 or 600 more acres partly under water. A fair valuation, it is stated by officials cognizant of the conditions, for the 1,200 dry acres would be $1,000 000, or an outside figure for the island of a million and a quarter. It was assessed, it is stated, at $400 on acre. Millions of dollars have, however, been expended by the government in construction, so that whichever way the Supreme Court decides, the government stands to lose heavily.

Cost of Naval Reserve Force.

Members of Congress are awakening to a realization of the very considerable cost of the naval reserve force. The surprising phase of the situation is that it has never occurred to them before. Naval officers who piloted the reserve legislation through the last civilian course in the years 1916, 1917, and 1918 were sometimes at a loss to account for the utter absence of objection to the measure because of the large cost which it involved. They dawned upon the legislators then that they had dealt in a most liberal fashion with the members of the naval reserve force. This fact is now borne in upon those members who have the most to do with the future expenditures in the Navy, and, unfortunately, perhaps, for the reserve force, for its realization is evident with a determined effort to reduce naval expenditures to the minimum. Chairman Kelley, of the subcommittee handling naval estimates in the appropriations committee, and "Bill" Wood, former associates in the House naval committee the other day while personnel subjects were under discussion, and he took occasion to refer to the enormous cost of the reserve, officers and men." He said it was costing the government $17,000,000 a year, nod he reminded the naval committee that it is possible for a reservist drawing his maximum retainer to receive 16 months' retainer pay for three months actual service, besides drawing the full pay and allowances of his grade or rating for the period he is on active duty. This seemed incredulous to the committeemen until it was explained that the law permits 2 months' base pay each year for confirmed reservists, to which is added a 25 per cent increase for each enlistment in the Navy or Marine Corps or enrollment in the reserve force, so that any person with previous service in the regular service at the time of enlistment or enrollment will receive a maximum retainer of four months' pay a year; and for the three months in each enrollment which he is required to perform duty, he receives besides the full pay and allowances of his grade. Mr. Kelley thought the retainer was altogether too liberal, pointing out that an officer in the grade of lieutenant commander receives a maximum retainer of $1,000 a year for rendering three months' duty every four years, and for which the officer is paid his salary in addition. He thought the retainer should not exceed one month's pay a year. It was also suggested that a saving of approximately $7,000,000 might be effected by administration—that is, by substituting more drills that may be required to remain in the service. This solution, however, would seem to strike at the very purpose of the reserve force, and which is to provide agency for the excellent feature of the naval establishment. The members of the committee agreed with Mr. Kelley that some action should be taken to hold down the expense of maintaining the reserve force, and averse to the retention of so many reserve officers on active duty, about 900 of whom are holding regular duty assignments.

Relief of Disbursing Officers.

The draft of a bill has been sent to Congress by the Navy Department authorizing the relief of certain disbursing officers who have furnished civilian clothes under the authority of law or of navulations to enlisted men of the naval service who have been discharged as undesirable. Under provisions of arti-

cle 2601 (3) Navy Regulations, 1913, men discharged during the first six months of their enlistment for any cause other than disability incurred to the line of duty had to pay for civilian clothes furnished them on enlistment checked against their accounts. This very frequently resulted in the man thus discharged promptly going away from home, becoming a charge on the community, thereby reflecting on the credit of the Navy. Under G. O. No. 110 it was required that men discharged as undesirable shall have all clothing removed from their persons. Frequently these men, however, still wore the uniform and the general public naturally thought that they were still in the Navy. Their slovenliness, conduct and appearance quite frequently reflected discredit on the service in general and so many complaints arose out of these conditions that the department revoked article 2601 (3) Navy Regulations, 1913, and G. O. 110, and directed that when undesirable men were discharged other than by sentence of general court-martial they may be required to dispose of their outer naval uniform and receive a civilian suit to cost not more than $15, the same to be charged against the appropriation "Pay, miscellaneous," provision and limitation having not been sufficient funds to purchase the civilian suit required. The auditor for the Navy Department, however, refused to admit these charges against the appropriation "Pay, miscellaneous," on the grounds that no authority of law existed for making such purchase prior to the act of July 1, 1919. As these payments were all made in good faith by the disbursing officers, pursuant of the bureau of navigation, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, the Navy Department is of the opinion that these payments should not be permitted to stand as a charge against the accounts of disbursing officers.

English Rigid Airship.

A detachment of 15 officers and 45 enlisted men is on duty in England in connection with the construction of the rigid airship being manufactured for our naval service. This contingent is being instructed in the operation of rigids by the British. The completion of the ship has been retarded somewhat, as

has also been the hangar intended for her reception in this country. It was at first thought the vessel would be completed in March and the hangar at Lakehurst would be ready for acceptance on July 1. It is probable that the ship will make the passage across the Atlantic early in July. The cost of the rigid is $2,000,000, and $300,000 was added to the original appropriation for cost of operation, training of personnel, and towing the machine.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Attire.
304 Fifth Street, Fifth Ave. Cor. City.

Digitized by Google

Relief from Charge of Desertion.

The attention of Congress again has been called to instances here men have deserted from the naval forces of the United States prior to the entry of this country into the war with the German government and immediately upon such desertion have sought service with the military forces of our allies and served therein with credit and distinction. In addition to these, in a number of instances men have deserted from the naval forces of the United States shortly after our declaration of war against the German government and immediately upon such desertion sought service either in the military forces of our allies or in other branches of the military service of the United States in an attempt to get into the thick of the fight in a more active than appeared possible if they continued with the naval forces. While it is not the wish of the Secretary of the Navy to condone desertion, yet in those cases where men desirous of participating in the European conflict at the earliest possible moment deserted from the naval service and immediately upon such desertion sought service with the military forces of our allies or in other branches of the military forces of the United States and served with credit and distinction, it is believed that to relieve them from the liabilities growing out of the charge of desertion standing on their records is no more than justice to the individuals concerned. Mr. Daniels strongly recommends that such legislation be given immediate consideration looking toward its early enactment.

Effect of Stopping Navy Recruiting.

As a result of the complete cessation of Navy recruiting, about one thousand naval officers have been ordered detached from the recruiting service and sent to other duty. All authorizations have been given and already seven main stations have been ordered closed with a prospect of closing still others.

Despite the discontinuance of recruiting activities there will continue to be a need for a substantial fund for transportation, which the annual subcommittee of the appropriations committee has determined is below the figure submitted by bureau officials. A very liberal policy concerning discharges has been put into effect, which will result in reducing the Navy of a great many men who do not fully measure up to the standard; and in addition men who are discontented with the Navy can get out without much effort on their part. The discharge of undesirables, as well as the transfer to active duty of the thousands of recruits now under training, will require all the money for transportation purposes which the bureau of navigation has asked, and the slashing of the estimate merely necessitates the submission of deficiency estimates later. A step towards cutting all unnecessary transportation was taken this week, when telegraphic instructions were sent to all stations revoking the privilege, which has been in force since the war, of even-hand men choosing their receiving ship, of men on reenlistment will now be sent to the nearest receiving ship for general detail, the only exceptions being those who were discharged from a given station will be sent back to that ship or station so as to be near their homes.

So far as can be learned no objection was interposed in the committee hearings to the rather substantial funds requested for welfare and morale work in the Navy. Officials who have charge of the Sixth Division in the bureau of navigation asked for $800,000 to pay for entertainment, athletics, morale activities, moving pictures, music and dramatics for the benefit of the enlisted personnel during the coming year and no suggestion was made for a reduction such as greeted practically every other item in the estimates. This amount, as of course is very large, in view of the virtual disappearance of every form of philanthropic welfare activity such as prevailed during and after the war. The plans of the Sixth Division for establishing a comprehensive educational system in the Navy have not thus far been so successful. That item must pass the gauntlet of the House naval committee, since it involves new legislation. The amount asked for this purpose is $480,000. The objections are directed not so much to the cost as to the purpose of employing trained civilian teachers. The members of the committee insist that as good instructors can be found among the naval officers as can be obtained from civil life, and the champions of the plan insist that to make the educational system a success the latter requires the aid of at least a few professional pedagogues. It is not the present intention to employ more than about three civilian professors, one at the Department, to supervise the course of instruction and the others on each coast. The idea of the Sixth Division is to establish a voluntary system of practical and vocational education, available to men on board ship, through correspondence courses, supplemented by text-book libraries. The courses have been based upon those of several of the leading correspondence

Educational and Welfare Work in Navy.

institutions of the country, but with the difference that the bluejackets' papers will be examined and graded by officers detailed for that purpose on board ship. This work has already been started on a limited scale and the results are encouraging. For example, among the destroyer craft at Charleston, where some of the vessels adopted the courses, it was found that the engineering efficiency of those vessels jumped from the lowest to the highest place in the squadron, indicating that the instruction acquired through the practical courses was reflected in greater efficiency among the petty officers who took the courses. It is also proposed converting the battleship into a university, nor of forcing education upon either the enlisted force as student or the officers as instructors, but to place the facilities within the reach of all who desire to take advantage of it.

Army Medical Department.

There are now 1,305 vacancies in the commissioned personnel of the Army medical corps, the number being slightly increased as a consequence of the few resignations that have been accepted during the past few weeks. It had been expected that as soon as the regulations governing examination of candidates for appointment to commissions in all branches of the Army were promulgated, which it was known that the new regulations would be printed and ready for distribution, the War Department would announce the number of vacancies in those desiring appointment to the medical corps, dental corps and veterinary corps of the Army medical department. It was made known that the policy would be to hold the examinations for a specified number of vacancies and, accordingly, the surgeon general announced that examinations should be held in anticipation of filling 474 vacancies in the medical corps, 42 in the dental corps and 12 in the veterinary corps, there being no vacancies existing in the newly created administrative corps. No action has been taken by the War Department in the matter and none is likely to be until it is definitely known what Congress will provide in the way of enlisted strength, although that condition does not, in reality, concern the number of officers that will be required, especially, at least so far as relates to the medical corps and dental corps, the commissioned strength of which is based on the number of enlisted personnel and not commissioned officers of the Regular Army. However, it may be decided by the War Department that with the prospective limitations upon enlistment, regardless of the provisions contained in the act of June 4, it will be advisable to place restrictions upon the commissioned strength of the branches of the medical department. If Congress decides in favor of an enlisted force of 175,000 men as the basis of the commissioned strength of the medical corps, there would be now 63 surplus officers in that branch of the Regular Army corps. Under these circumstances there would be no occasion, of course, to hold examinations. The application of the two-year limit of foreign service will result in recalling five officers of the dental corps from the Philippines and two from Hawaii, the transfers to take effect at once and their places to be filled by officers who will be selected during the coming week. Those who will return from the Philippine are Majors J. H. Tyler and B. H. Roberts and Captains J. C. Campbell, J. L. Boyd and G. R. Kenebeck. Those who will return from Hawaii are Captains G. G. Urban and W. M. Hoblitzell.

Income Tax.

The same rates, rules, and regulations govern the income tax on net incomes for the year 1920 as were in force last year. The normal exemptions are $1,000 for single persons and $2,000 for married persons. A special exemption of $1,000 is allowed for a person of either sex in active military or naval service in so

far as compensation from the Government during the present emergency is concerned. The same rules govern the preparation of returns, and quarters, heat, light, and mileage, over and above actual expenses of travel, are to be included in determining the amount of net income. The income tax applies to women as well as men. Husband and wife must consider the income of both plus that of minor dependent children. The first installment of income tax it has been noted that of persons in the military forces a major (single), on foreign service, with five years' service, is subject to income tax. A major (single), with fifteen years' longevity pay, serving in the United States, must pay income tax. A lieutenant and captain, with Army income only, need not give any concern to the income tax on account of the $3,500 military exemption. Of course, this applies equally to officers of corresponding grades in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. If the exemptions are greater than the income no return is made. A return under oath should be made with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which a person lives on or before March 15, 1921. Persons in the military or naval services may file their returns of income with the collector of internal revenue, Baltimore, Md. Persons in the naval or military service of the United States may verify their returns before any official authorized to administer oaths for the purposes of those services or before U. S. consular officers. The normal tax rate for 1920 is the same as for 1919—4 per cent on the first $4,000 of net income above the exemption and 8 per cent on the remaining net income. In addition to the normal tax, a surtax is imposed upon net income in excess of $5,000. Arrangements have been made for supplying consular officers with forms for returns, and the commanding officer of the American forces in Germany will be supplied with blank forms for those serving under him.

A remarkable exhibition of senatorial hostility toward the War Depatment administration occurred in the debate in the Senate on Monday. It revealed the readiness of certain Senators to disregardless of political affiliations, as when Mr. McKellar, democratic member of the military committee, and Senators Reed and Williams, democrats, urged their colleagues to cut the enlisted strength of the Army down to 110,000, regardless of the policy of the department and the recommendations of Mr. Baker. It required the influence of General Pershing to save the day for what there was in it of salvation for the military organization, and it was made clear to the more casual of observers that neither Mr. Baker nor General March could have convinced the Senate—and still less the House—of the merit of the War Department project for a larger army than 175,000 men. There has never been in both branches of Congress so much distrust of, and open enmity for, the Secretary of War and the chief of staff as during the present Congress. Both officials have rubbed Congress the wrong way, without much visible effort to avoid doing so. There has been an unfortunate disposition to discount whatever recommendations either source, and in some quarters there has been no concealment of a determination to discredit them with a violence of phrase in the Achievement Nothing, for example, could have been more calculated to arouse the House and Senate to enduring resentment than the attitude of Mr. Baker after he learned that there was a desire in Congress to reduce the enlisted strength. It was felt that this was conveyed to him in unmistakable terms in public hearings, and privately by Senators. Accordingly, he assumed and maintained a position of defiance and obstinacy, and, whether justly or not, it was considered at the Capitol that he was encouraged, if not prompted originally, in this aggravating policy by the chief of staff. There may be some way by which General March will be made a lieutenant general, although there are above him officers who just now; but it is a certainty that that officer will not be continued as chief of staff after the 4th of March. The republican leaders in House and Senate who have influence with the administration will see to it that a change is made in that important detail

Marine Corps Matters.

Major A. D. Rorex, assistant adjutant and inspector, to be relieved from duty at the headquarters of the Marine Corps and assigned to duty as adjutant and chief of staff of the second marine brigade in the Dominican Republic, succeeding Lieutenant Colonel Mackey Bahb, who will return to the United States for assignment. Major J. T. Myers, who was assigned to the Asiatic fleet some time ago, has resumed duty on board the flagship Huron as fleet marine officer of that fleet, relieving Captain R. H. Noble, who is ordered to the United States. A board of marine officers, consisting of Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Snyder and Majore W. F. Bean, Benet Puryear and W. Sturtevant, has been convened at the headquarters of the corps to consider matters relating to the detail of privates and first-class privates as specialists, such details being permitted by a section of the Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920. The board will make allotments of numbers of such specialists that may be detailed at various posts and stations and in organizations, detachments, etc., and draw up a table of regulations governing such details. Six classes of specialists are provided, with extra pay per month as follows: First class, $25; second, $20; third, $15; fourth, $10; fifth, $8, and sixth, $3. The system takes the place of extra duty pay, which was abolished by recent legislation.

Navy Personnel Matters.

Captain V. A. Kimberly is to be relieved from command of the Galveston and assigned to duty as inspector of ordnance at the works of E. W. Bliss Company at Brooklyn. Captain E. B. Larimer is to be detached from the bureau of ordnance, Navy Department, and assigned as inspector in charge of the naval torpedo station at Alexandria, Va., relieving Captain W. S. Miller, who will be assigned to command the Camden. Captain J. R. Defrees will be detached from command of that vessel and assigned to the Washington navy yard for duty in charge of the naval gun factory, relieving Captain W. M.

Digitized by Google

Hunt, who will be ordered to command the Takoma, relieving Captain E. S. Jackson, who will proceed home to wait orders. Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully, recently returned to this country from special duty in Europe, probably will be assigned temporarily to duty as a member of the general board, reporting about February 15. It is understood that the officer will be on assignment to duty at sea, but there being no flag command afloat available for him at this time, he is to be given duty at the Navy Department until a permanent detail to duty afloat can be made. Arrangements also have been made for shifts in squadron commanders in the destroyer force of the Atlantic fleet so far as relative to the parts of the forces in a reserve status and those of the fleet on its cruise in southern waters. Captain K. M. Bennett remains in command of the operative squadron, which is with the cruising portion of the fleet. When the changes affecting the other squadrons are made the commanders will be as follows: Squadron one, Captain H. E. Yarnell; three, Captain Charles M. Train; seven, Captain C. P. Snyder; eight, Captain C. E. Courtney, and fourten and fifteen, Captain C. L. Arnold. These assignments are made to take care of Captains Courtney and Arnold, who recently were selected to the destroyer force for additional officer of the rank of captain later will be assigned to the force to command either squadron fourteen or fifteen. Captain Arnold now has the command of one of them. The resignation of Lieutenant G. W. Lewis, of the medical corps of the Regular Navy, has been accepted, as also have those of the following named lieutenants, junior grade: Lieutenants F. Mogridge and W. Crofut and Ensigns C. H. Cutteiou and J. A. Hobson, of the line; Lieutenant H. R. Stiles, medical corps, and Gunner H. C. Breitenbach and Machinist R. H. Brown.

Much curiosity is manifest in military circles as to the action the present administration will take in connection with the position of chief signal officer of the Army, as the four-year term of the incumbent, Major General George O. Squier, expires on February 14. Under ordinary circumstances, it would be assumed that General Squier would be reappointed, as he has an enviable record in the service, particularly because of his scientific attainments and of the success that attended the operations of the signal corps during the war. However, for some reason or another, which never has been explained, the regime in control of the War Department seems to have been prejudiced against him, and this is the occasion for speculation over the place. If General Squier is not reappointed it is considered that Colonel Edgar Russel, who has been ranking officer of the signal corps, would be the logical selection for the place. He served as signal officer of the A. E. F., during which time he had the emergency rank of brigadier general, and the superb system of communications established and maintained under his supervision operated with such efficiency as to elicit the praise of General Pershing and commanders of the allied forces. However, the fact that he served in France during the war may affect adversely his chances of being selected by the present regime in the event General Squier is not reappointed, in respect of the past policy of the administration in ignoring similar service in making Army appointments.

Our predictions last week, that at least two of the large naval training stations might be closed, have been confirmed, in so far as the attitude of the House committees is concerned. There is little prospect that the naval subcommittee of the House appropriations committee, of which Congressman Kelley is chairman, will provide for more than 100,000 men for the new fiscal year. Since the enlisted strength reached 135,000 when recruiting ceased, it is readily seen that, instead of provision for any recruits in the Navy, the problem will be for some months the shrinkage necessary to bring the strength to as nearly the limit of the peace complement by July 1 as it is practicable to do so. There being no recruits to train, the logical course will be to close some of the training stations, and this Mr. Kelley intends to do. He is in favor of closing the Great Lakes station to the excellent trade schools which are maintained there; the same thing will be true to a large extent at both Hampton Roads and at San Francisco, where trade schools are also maintained. Newport is evidently slated for discontinuance after July 1. The recruits now under instruction there and those who will be sent this winter will have completed their training before the beginning of the new fiscal year. Should his ideas prevail, and the Senate approve of the economical program initiated by the House, there will be no activities appropriated for at the training station in the coming fiscal year other than the trade schools at Hampton Roads, Great Lakes and San Francisco, and a limited amount of recruit training at Hampton Roads. Members of the committees are favorably impressed with the Navy's trade schools, and nothing is likely to be done to hamper their work, which will be broadened in its scope by reason of the discontinuance of apprentice seamen training. It is expected that more men will be taken from the fleet for instruction in trades. There was some criticism, however, in the House naval committee this week of the apparently high "overhead" of the aviation trade school. It was testified that with 2,000 aviation students there were over 900 enlisted men on duty, or almost one men to every student. Inquiries at the bureau of navigation develop the fact that the 900 men on duty as instructors, mesmen, cooks, firemen, etc., include the overhead force of the entire training station, with approximately 10,000 men under instruction, while the number of men on duty with the aviation trade school is but about 250.

Captain T. T. Craven, the retiring director of naval aviation, greatly interested the members of the House naval committee this week when, in the course of his explanation of the needs of that branch of the service, he stated that a dispute had been in progress between the bureau of ordnance and the bureau of engineering in regard to the conduct of certain experimental work, and that this had as a result of this controversy the work was standing still. This was the first intimation of difficulty within the Navy Department and the committee, which now has more than one hands than it formerly since its separation from the consideration of the annual estimates, evinced a desire to learn more of the situation. It developed, however, that the controversy was not a very serious matter after all; that the bureau of ordnance was engaged on experiments with the radio control of torpedoes or some such thing; that the bureau of engineering possessed all the equipment and other facilities for doing some of the work which the other bureau was conducting, and that, in the interest of economy if both bureaus cooperated in order to prevent duplication of effort and loss of time and this, eventually, after an exchange of views in the session of the council last week, was what was agreed upon. Captain Craven is always a lively witness before a congressional committee. He will be succeeded in charge of naval aviation by Captain Jackson A. Moffatt, formerly commandant of the Great Lakes naval station and lately in command of the U. S. S. Mississippi, who is in Washington this week in anticipation of assuming his new duties.

Naval Radio Control "Controversy."

Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

By an agreement between the railroads and the military board, effective on and after January 1, a considerable increase has been made for the transportation of baggage of officers traveling under orders involving trans-Pacific travel. The baggage allowances for adults has been increased from 150 pounds to 350 pounds, and for children from 75 to 150 pounds. This ruling applies to all officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps proceeding to or from duty across the Pacific, and includes both the railroad and the steamship travel. It also applies equally to government transports (whether Army or Navy vessels) as well as to commercial steamers plying the Pacific ocean. The baggage allowance may be checked, whether the officer is traveling on a transportation order or pays cash, so long as he is traveling under orders. Under this new agreement, a military officer will save a considerable sum of money in proceeding with his family to Honolulu or the Philippines for duty.

Baggage Allowance Increased.

The emphatic action of Congress in curtailing recruiting in the Army until the strength is 175,000 men is followed by the announcement of Mr. Anthony, chairman of the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee, that the Army appropriation bill to be reported next week will provide for but 150,000 men for the next fiscal year. Without doubt the clause formerly incorporated in appropriation bills that the President would regulate the size of the Army will be a feature of the new bill in view of the action of the Secretary of War in recruiting far beyond the men appropriated for, thereby creating a very large deficit. Mr. Anthony believes the temper of the House and Senate is such that the limit of 150,000 men will be readily agreed to. While he does not believe in a reduction of the commissioned personnel, testimony was given before his committee that one officer to 20 enlisted men was a sufficient number. On this basis an Army of 150,000 men would require but 7,500 officers and there are now 17,000 in the Army. Representative Dent of Alabama, former chairman of the House military committee, and responsible for this statement on the floor of the House, and there are indications an attempt may be made to reduce the number of officers. This would not be in accordance with the fundamental principle upon which the Army is organized, which contemplates a large number of trained officers, beyond actual necessities of the skeletonized standing Army, constantly in readiness for necessary expansion in time of emergency. The provision in the proposed legislation restricting the enlisted force of the Army to the effect that "sufficient enlistments may be made in any branch of the Army to bring such branch to not more than 62½ per cent of the number prescribed therefor" in the act of June 4 is a distribution in proper ratio among the various branches of the reduced strength. Most of the branches have more than the allotment. In the case of the infantry, for example, the authorized strength of which is now 130,000, the present or actual strength is 77,000, while the 62½ per cent strength would be 68,750, to which the infantry strength would have to be diminished.

Senate Appropriation Committee.

The War Department authorities sustained a surprise and a shock that week by the notification on the part of the comptroller of the treasury that certain reenlistments in the military establishment were not in accordance with law. The question was recently presented whether an enlisted man who, while undergoing medical treatment, is discharged on account of expiration of term of enlistment and is immediately reenlisted for a period of three years under the provisions of Paragraph 863 of the Army Regulations is entitled to the $90 enlistment allowance or bounty provided by section 15 of the act of June 4. There has been a difference of expert opinion on this subject. The officials of the office of the chief of finance of the Army took the position that the allowance should be paid, while the judge advocate general was of the opinion that it could be paid. However, the comptroller has settled the matter beyond appeal by the ruling that these enlistments and reenlistments under the law should be in accordance with prior statutes containing an indispensable condition that the person enlisted or reenlisted must be effective and able-bodied. The Army regulations authorize the reenlistment in the case of men who are undergoing treatment for injuries incurred, or diseases contracted, in the line of duty, if the disability proves to be permanent they will subsequently be discharged on certificates of disability. The War Department is now informed that the enlistment allowance is not in conformity with existing law, which does not, says the comptroller, authorize the reenlistment of a soldier who is not in some degree an effective and able-bodied man. He thought a mistaken view of the law, a soldier who is not an effective and able-bodied man has been reenlisted on and after June 4, 1920, the date of those years, the payment of the $90 enlistment allowance must be deferred until the time, if ever, he becomes effective and able-bodied. If the disability, which existed at the time of such reenlistment, continues until the date of his discharge, the enlistment allowance is not payable.

Army Reenlistments Illegal.

There will be enacted during the present session of Congress some important legislation which will improve the method of acquiring fuel, forage, subsistence and clothing for the military establishment. This is in accordance with the recommendation made to House and Senate appropriation committees this week by the quartermaster general of the Army. The new clause will read as follows:

New System of Army Coal Purchase.

Provided, That hereafter when, in the opinion of the quartermaster general, it is in the interest of the United States so to do, he is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligations for fuel, forage, subsistence and clothing for the necessities to meet the requirements for one year without reference to the current fiscal year, the payment for supplies delivery under such contracts may be made from funds appropriated for the fiscal year in which the contract is made or from funds appropriated, or which may be appropriated, for such supplies for the ensuing fiscal year.

General Rogers has informed committee members that by this proposed provision a great saving will be effected in the cost of fuel, forage and some classes of subsistence. He explained that it is only possible to make a contract for coal for three months in a fiscal year because the wage scale of miners, which governs the price of coal per ton, is not arranged until March of each year. Under the new legislation the War Department will be able to get the best possible rates with the coal operators as soon as the wage scale is set and the cost on the basis of the wage scale. In much the same way it will be possible to purchase forage and subsistence at a time when advantage can be taken of the state of the market as influenced by the crops. In another respect the quartermaster general has arranged a plan by which bids submitted for Army forage will be accepted within forty-eight hours, thus enabling bidders to take advantage of their options on the material and, consequently, buying on the market. Moreover, it has been arranged that forage may be inspected at the point of delivery either by the quartermaster inspectors or other designated governmental officials and accepted at once, so that the contractor will be able when he gets his bill of lading to obtain his payment in cash from the nearest disbursing officer. By virtue of these improved conditions it is expected there will be an appreciable reduction in the price of this Army material.

Subsistence and Clothing for Army.

Size of the Army.

Digitized by Google

The committee on the revision of the laws, of which Congressman Little of Kansas is chairman, which reported the bill to consolidate, codify, revise and reenact the general and permanent laws, and which has passed the House, does not believe the work is without mistakes, but the bill contains a saving clause preserving any permanent legislation which may have been overlooked and the value of the work as a whole, it is believed, will outweigh any mistakes discovered therein. All emergency legislation and that of a temporary nature has been excluded, the committee being concerned entirely with permanent laws. This action eliminates the War Risk Insurance Act, among others, as not intended as permanent legislation, although from its very nature it will be in operation for as long as the government lasts unless its activities are divided up among various departments of the government, which is the program of Senator Hoover. The committee report calls attention to the fact that in our federal legislation there is comparatively little direct repeal of previous laws, and no attempt was made to run down what might be inconsistencies and conflicts, believing this to be a matter for the courts to settle. The committee in its report pays its respects to its critics in this fashion:

New Code of Federal Laws.

> In many departments, bureaus and elsewhere the administrative and executive officials have been compelled, perhaps, to reach conclusions on such questions. For that reason, customs and precedents have grown up in various places in the government which have had the force of law, but which are not in the law at all, because the interpretations or sometimes made by men without any serious legal equipment or experience, yet to them and their successors these erroneous interpretations of the statutes have become sacred and they have been quite surprised that they have been violating the law for years. * * * Faithful adherence to the laws enacted of course devises upon the proposed code the apparent conflicts which various individuals have without authority settled in their own satisfaction. A law clerk down in a bureau looks at two of these statutes and reaches all of them by the simple with as much graceful abandon as Richard cried, "off with his head, so much for Buckingham." It is hoped to be profoundly surprised that the committee on revision, whose members have enjoyed a practice at the bar which, when estimated in terms of experience of 250 years, decline to take the responsibility of repealing laws which clearly have not been repealed. The committee prefers to leave those problems with the experts just as they are, and to assist in the saving chauses of its last title everything that can possibly be said to preserve all rights, perpetuate all laws, and make clear the intention of the law. For 18 months the chairman of the committee, with a corps of able lawyers assisting, has had the supervision of the committee of learned lawyers, has assembled the general and permanent laws of the land and presented them in one great code.

Chairman Little is aware of a decided hostility to his work and he believes he has located a source of proposed attack against it in one of the departments. An amusing incident in connection with the codification occurred et the naval committee hearings on Thursday, when a member interrupted the orderly course of procedure, during which several references had been made to existing law, to remark that he understood the greatest amount of criticism of the codification of the laws came from the Navy Department, and he was surprised to find the work already in use by officials of that department, a copy thereof being used by representatives of the bureau of supplies and accounts who were being heard at that time.

Codification Arouses Ire in Departments.

In the legal branches of the executive departments there has been o frank, not to say unfriendly, criticism of the bulky document which represents the codifying efforts of Chairman Little and his committee. The departmental lawyers have gone through the codification and have found many relevant sections to criticise, which they have communicated to the Senate committee on revision of laws, where the bill now rests. Among the apparent discrepancies found affecting service laws is that Mr. Little includes in his codification, are that the naval enlisted force shall consist of 9,000 men, which includes coal heavers, apprentices and bugle members of the chaplains' corps are limited to the pay and allowances of lieutenant commander; constructors, professors of mathematics and civil engineers will receive the pay allowed those corps under 1922 years ago. The judge advocate general of the Navy holds the rank of captain. The grade of rear admiral, junior grade, is to be vested, with the rank of brigadier general. The chief of naval operations loses no allowances, and in abolishing the bureau of war risk the codification bill restores all the old pension laws, which became inoperative. Chairman Little has taken notice of the unfriendly threats which have been made at the codification by critics in the War and Navy Departments, for he introduced this week a bill which would transfer to the Department of Justice the judge advocate general's forces in both the War and Navy Departments on July 1 next, the attorney general to send back to their respective departments all the officers, whose places are to be filled by "competent attorneys drawn from civil life," and that thereafter no army or naval officer shall be eligible to any appointment in the Department of Justice. His bill further strikes at his critics by providing that the Secretaries of War and Navy may assign to duty in the Army or Navy "as far as is consistent with the law and the convenient operation of his department, such of those transferred officers as have graduated from the West Point Military Academy or the Annapolis Naval Academy or have served under fire in battle for their country, and the President is hereby authorized to discharge from the Army and Navy all of the rest of said officers when transferred. But no officer of the Army shall be assigned to the Navy and no officer of the Navy shall be assigned to the Army." This bill is no obviously in the nature of retaliation for the unkindnesses which have been shown his codification measure that it is doubtful if even Chairman Little himself seriously expects it to become eligible by congressional action to be embodied in his codification volume.

Officials Familiar with Military Laws Have Had No Difficulty in Discovering Many Errors and Discrepancies in the Codification of Military Statutes. Some Omissions Have Been Noted.

Many Discrepancies Found.

Officials familiar with military laws have had no difficulty in discovering many errors and discrepancies in the codification of military statutes. Some thirty-five or forty omissions have been noted in the laws affecting the Army, although in the absence of an index some of these may be found to turn up in an unexpected portion of the volume. The arrangement of the laws is somewhat puzzling; for example, a section about a hunter, 1st class, is inserted between sections applying to a major general and a lieutenant general. Some of the titles given by the Little committee are unusual as coming from an author with a commendable career of 250 years at the bar. In running through the volume we find these title heads: Section 1757. "No enlisted aviator if he objects;" Section 1718. "Nurses Appointed, Removed or Reverl;" Section 1754. "Pay widow of aviation man;" Section 1683, "Government transportation to others;" Section 1801, "Soldiers turning in uniform may get it." Section 1811, "Use metals for manufacture of cartridges and four." The celerity with which the codification bill went through the House of Representatives is surprising, but apparently more attention will be given this vitally important subject in the Senate.

Reduction of Commissioned Personnel.

Certain members of Congress are entertaining the impression that it is possible to effect a considerable saving in the cost of national defense maintenance by reducing the number of officers. This naturally is invoked by the successful onslaught which is being made in House and Senate on the enlisted strength of the Army, and the efforts that are being made in the House appropriations committee just now to cut down the number of men in the Navy. The attack along that line has been somewhat vigorous, especially by Congressman Britten, and more haggly and less sledge-hammerly by Representative Kelley, the head of the subcommittee in charge of naval estimates. The latter complains that he is not getting much aid from the naval authorities in his determined effort to prove that, for instance, there are more men on shore than is justified by the circumstances of the present service. Just what the present trend of officer reduction in some directions will amount to, in the end, it is impossible to guess at this time; but there is no avoiding the conclusion that it will be made the subject of a thorough discussion and may find considerable approval and real support at the next session of Congress. There is no little talk about the subject at the session to accomplish very much that it is hardly anticipated anything of a drastic character will be realized. However, if there is a reduction of officers in either the Army or the Navy—the Marine Corps does not appear to be included in the current discussions—it is likely to take the form of prohibiting further appointments to the services for a definite, until a specified strength has been attained, rather than that there will be any wholesale discharge of officers. Of course the former method will be disheartening enough, including, as it would, a cessation for a long period, of which the service in previous years has had demoralizing evidence. At all events, the proceedings in Congress during the next year or two will be highly interesting to service people, judging from what is now remarked among representatives and senators. Gossip attaching to the conferences that have been held between Congress and actively the President-elect in a plan to effect a saving in the expenditures of the military-naval establishment, but no one undertakes to give more than the most general and indefinite of projects entertained by the head of the incoming administration. Mr. Harding, however, is known to have plainly indicated to such leaders as Mr. Kahn and Mr. Butler, the chairmen of the House military and naval committees, his purpose to encourage all possible retrenchment in the cost of national defense.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches it in actual food value, nor is any of the qualities which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for
PET EVAPORATED MILK
you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.
Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated Milk and the best effort of over 30 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask for Pet Brand and accept no substitute.
HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
HIGHLAND, ILL.

The commissioned strength of the quartermaster corps of the Army has been filled and there are now 1,050 officers either permanently assigned to that branch or serving therein as in the lines detailed temporarily for duty with the corps. Of the 1,050 officers, 1,000 are members of the permanent personnel and 50 are detailed from the line. It is proposed to keep that number of detailed officers and they have no special tour of duty with the corps, but may be relieved at any time and returned to their proper organizations. From among these detailed officers, naturally, will be chosen the officers for permanent appointment in the corps, as vacancies occur. Although, of course, such permanent assignments are open to other officers of the line who are not at present serving as detailed officers. There has been created, in this connection, a waiting list of line officers who are desirous of being assigned to duty either temporarily or permanently with the quartermaster corps, and these will be assigned to various branches, such as construction, construction, remount and so on as vacancies occur in each branche, officers being required to specify the specialized duty upon which they shall be engaged.

Quartermaster Corps Personnel.

The New Naval Regulations.

The distribution of the new edition of the Navy Regulations, which, it is expected, will revise the clerical command invoked during the past month or more by the methods of the revision of which, in reality, began during the war period under the guidance of Rear Admiral F. J. Drake, retired, and were later transferred to officers in the office of the chief of naval operations. The controversy that promptly engaged has been described in these columns, resulting in the reference of the draft to a conference or committee of officers representing the various bureaus and, finally, in overhauling of the text, thus created, by a special board acting under orders of the Secretary of the Navy, which now charged with having taken uncommon liberties with the provisions and with seeking to retain for the civilian head of the Navy Department powers that did not belong there as a matter of fact. There is precise little in the regulations that is new and less that is startling. The interest in the whole affair has been created, rather, by what is not there, but what was intended to be incorporated in the document. The history of the effort to insert certain passages would be highly interesting if it could be told without hurting the feelings of the people who are involved in the transaction. For example, it was planned that the bureaus should not be permitted by authority of the regulations to make nominations of the assignment of officers to duty, which was not by any means a novelty, since this practice had been in vogue for many years; indeed, it could hardly be otherwise. It was also intended, apparently, to prevent the nominations being made, but merely to prevent the provision of this method being placed in the regulations. The secretary decided that it should go there. Then, too, Mr. Daniels discovered that certain liberties were contemplated with the arrangement of the relations between the commandants of the naval districts, the commanders of the navy yards and the Navy Department, with the possibility that the navy yards, including the industrial management program, would be placed under the chief of naval operations. It is also true that an effort was made, injudiciously it is now perceived, so far as the interests of the line of the Navy are concerned, to subordinate the civilian head of the

Digitized by Google

department and to do this by the substitution of words that would increase the power and authority of he chief of naval operations. When this came to the knowledge of Mr. Daniels he was indignant and naturally grew suspicious and directed that the finally drafted text should be most carefully scrutinized before it was sent to press, many significant amendments being made, it is asserted, after the pages were in type. One of the secretary's changes is to be found in that dealing with naval districts, which relate to the naval districts, providing as follows:

"Each naval district shall be commanded by a designated commandant, who is the representative of the Navy Department, including its bureaus and offices in all matters affecting district activity. * * * All matters pertaining to the military operations in naval districts shall be under the office of naval operations." By this process Mr. Daniels made it clear, beyond any question likely to be raised in any quarter, that only the military activities in the district and none of the individual activities came under the scope of naval operations.

Civilian Control in Navy Department.

The ruinous cause of the preparation and issue of the naval regulations and the discussion as to Mr. Daniels' determination not to have the action head of the Navy Department subordinated to military control have been the subjects of animated comment at the capital this week. There the members of the naval committees frankly express themselves as sharing Mr. Daniels' view of the situation, although some of them believe that the secretary is making altogether too much of the menace of the military invasion of his rights, as expressed by the orators. There is no disposition, it is reported, from whatever source, to give more power to the chief of naval operations, nor with congressional disapproval. Any intimation that the military element is undertaking or seeking to "run" things in the Navy Department is at once a signal for pronounced opposition. It would be unfortunate, my naval committee members say, if the civilian control of the Navy, by act of legislation, as has been suggested. They feel it would lend to attacks upon the service at a time when it is most undesirable to incur such grave risk of congressional prejudice, since already it has aroused without justification. It is remarked that the Senate committee that investigated the administration of the Navy Department, as a result of Rear Admiral Sims' charges, has made no report and that the opportunity for accomplishing anything as a result of that charge has now well nigh passed. This is attributed to the fact that there was no disposition in the discussion the fatal recommendation for an enlargement of the powers of the chief of naval operations, as suggested by the Sims report to the Congress, and upon which Mr. Daniels with that skill of a certain kind of which he is so capable, was formed to convert to his own advantage in his testimony before the committee and in his final annual report, where, committee members admit, he handled his side of the case with great effect. Those of the service who are expecting that the radical changes take place in the control of the Navy Department after March 4, with the advent of a successor of Mr. Daniels, are doomed to be terribly disappointed. The new Secretary will have his ideas on the subject quite along the lines of the officers who are arguing for more military control of naval affairs, but he will make no progress with Congress, where the sentiment is decidedly one of guarding with jealous care the power conferred by law upon the civilian head of the Navy Department. This is not saying that the Republican surrounding the new secretary will not differ from those that attach to the present occupant of the office, but the effect will be in departmental administration and not be supported by any material change in the law.

Lieutenant Langdon Deplored.

Naval officers greatly deplore the death of Lieutenant W. H. Langdon, U. S. N., who was shot, apparently without provocation, by a Japanese sentry at Shimonoseki early on the morning of January 11, while returning to his ship, the U. S. S. Albany. The case has already been assumed the status of an international affair and the court of inquiry which the Japanese authorities promptly held will not deter the American admiral from proceeding with a similar inquiry. Officers senior to Lieutenant Langdon, who have been shipmates with him, speak of him in the highest praise. They say that he was absolutely abstemious in his habits, never used profane, rarely used profane or obscene language, and had a high sense of personal as well as professional honor. Those who possess a most intimate knowledge of Mr. Langdon assert that the Navy has lost a splendid type of young officer. They point to the fact that the Albany won the engineering trophy for the cruiser class of the entire Navy during the past year, which achievement was due almost wholly to the ability of Lieutenant Langdon, who was engineer officer of that vessel. His former shipmates in this country are disposed to discredit the news story emanating from Manila that he had a common-law wife, a Russian woman. His personal habits were above reproach, these officers say, and they believe he was incapable of forming an alliance such as the news dispatch implied. Nor is there any significance in his being abroad at the hour he was shot. It is pointed out by officers who have served in the vicinity of Vladivostok that the custom among Russians of turning night into day readily accounts for the officer's return to his ship at four in the morning, this being a thought of special value night with friends there, especially in Russian circles. Lieutenant Langdon entered the Navy as an enlisted man and was promoted through the warrant grade, to the rank of lieutenant, which he held under a temporary appointment at the time of his death.

Army's Recruiting Campaign.

In the row which has been raised in Congress over the vigorous recruiting campaign conducted by the Army, and which resulted in the enlistment of a force for the appropriated strength, there is something to be said in behalf of the War Department. This question, like all others, has two sides. "There is undoubtedly an honest difference of opinion as to the actual intent of Congress as to the size of the Army, and very probably this was the case, for the reason is entirely due to the generally prevailing skepticism o year ago that the department could recruit beyond 175,000 men. Indeed, it is recalled by General McCain in his testimony in January, 1920, told the military committee that the maximum number of enlistments that could be made in the year was 50,000; instead of which there were 162,000 enlistments during the past year. Based entirely upon the former policy of bringing men into the Army solely for training and subsequent discharge, Secretary McCain was right; but the advantages which have been offered in the form of vocational training and in general education gave an impetus to recruiting that was never dreamed of in the calculations. The eagerness to acquire an education, especially among illiterates, has proven surprising, even to the recruiting officers themselves, who point out that the greatest gains have not been from those congested industrial centers where business has had a slump, but from the rural districts, the territory, where the young men have seen an opportunity to better themselves in the new army and have thronged to the service to avail themselves of the educational program. This fact alone will go far to explain why Congress, the authorities cannot afford to overlook; the new army is unquestionably developing a better class of citizenship, and has evolved a personnel nonwithstanding which is destined to become a valuable asset to the country. The summary discharge of thousands of these young men for no cause of their own will not be fully comprehended for many months, because, who are not greatly concerned by the controversy which is raging over their heads; and the sudden stoppage of their course of instruction will tend to have a depressing effect upon the morale of the men. in the building-up of the Army's recruiting campaign, every endeavor has been made to combine efficiency with economy, and, as a consequence, the recruits of the past year have cost far less than ever before. In 1912, for example, the recruit cost the government $417. Today he has been cut down to $138, which includes the salaries of officers employed in connection with the recruits. If this latter item were excluded, the average cost of recruits would be reduced to $38. Despite the strenuous campaign which has been conducted, the recruiting service expects to be able to turn back into the treasury nearly half its appropriation. It is certainly unfortunate that friends of the War Department to lay so much stress upon "the fruitful expense of the Army." This criticism is unjust in the light of results attained and the comparative costs of former years.

Completion of Army Promotion List.

Yesterday afternoon the Army promotion list, created by the act of June 4, was completed and, under up in several sections or partial reports, was sent to the secretary of War for approval, upon which action the document will be transmitted to the adjutant general, in whose office the list will be placed in

serial form. This is, of course, a merely routine proceeding, but it may take a week or more to place the names on, literally, a single list, in which form they are not now. The staff which has been working for some weeks diligently on this important project was composed of General W. H. Gordon Colonels W. S. McNair of the field artillery, W. B. Wood of the quartermaster corps, F. M. Caldwell of the cavalry arm, C. E. Keller of engineers and J. C. Gilmore, jr., of the coast artillery and Major T. M. Spaulding of the coast artillery, who has, individually, and most to do with the preparation of the promotion list from the first, and who was largely instrumental in framing the legislation which made this list the basis of promotion in the Army, beginning with July 1. The work of compilation has been an arduous one, requiring much careful research in order to obtain the correct service to the credit of officers in order that their positions on the promotion list might be accurately determined in accordance with the provisions of the law. This has made it necessary in some instances to consult the records in the office of the auditor for the War Department, as well as those of the adjutant general's office and the rolls of various organizations, taking into consideration, as well, the claims of individual officers. The task has been somewhat impeded and rendered the more difficult by faulty records, which were the inevitable consequence of the haste and turmoil and inexperienced clerical force that had to do with these records in the early period of the war, when, too, it was not appreciated that individual records of officers would have the vital significance that came to be borne by the adoption of the single list for purposes of promotion. The next step will be to make promotions from this consolidated list, a duty which will devolve upon the adjutant general's office and will be discharged as soon as possible. No one is in a position to say exactly when the promotions will be made, but, roughly speaking, there will be from 3,500 to 3,700 officers advanced, mostly to the grades of captain and first lieutenant. The existing vacancies in the various grades, according to the latest statistics of the War Department, are as follows: 2 in the grade of colonel, 5 in the grade of lieutenant colonel, 15 in the grade of major, 1,274 in the grade of captain, 374 in the grade of first lieutenant and 1,685 in the grade of second lieutenant. During the past week the only promotions made are those of officers of the retired list who have had sufficient active service to their credit to entitle them to advancement as follows: Captain W. B. Vidor to be major from November 14, Captain J. M. Kelso, jr., to be major from January 16, Major W. H. Westmoreland to be lieutenant colonel from July 10, Captain Peter Peterson, Philippine Scouts, to be major from July 1, Captain N. M. Cartmell to be lieutenant colonel from January 15, and Captain H. E. Wilson to be major from October 19.

Fight on Naval Legislation.

The reception accorded the Indian appropriation bill in the House, when every item of legislation was stricken from the bill, has pointed the way to similar action in the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. It develops that there is but little legislation carried on that bill from year to year that is permanent legislation. Under such circumstances, it is possible to interpose points of order against practically every paragraph in the bill if members of the naval affairs committee decide to adopt that course. The Navy Department has been called on to indicate whether or not items carried in the bill are under the authority of general legislation, and to cite reference to the law therefor. It is evident if points of order are made what is left of the bill could be written on about six or eight pages. Instances of possibilities in this connection are the aviation appropriations and the increase in the cost of the ration from 40 cents to 45 cents. There is no general law providing for aviation, and the entire appropriation of $35,000,000 is subject to a point of order. The cost of the ration was fixed at 40 cents, but there is no general legislation governing increase of that figure. This will furnish starter in the battle in the House between the naval committee and the appropriations committee to control legislation and appropriations for the naval establishment. It is apparent that the present awkward method will not work satisfactorily, and some change will be necessary. The House naval affairs committee has been holding hearings relative to legislation and appropriations for the next fiscal year, and it is proposed to report an omnibus legislative bill and ask for its consideration before the naval appropriation bill is considered. This, it is believed, will give the naval committee an opportunity to assert itself as master of naval legislation. It is the purpose of the committee to report only such legislation as will be helpful in passing the appropriation bill, and no legislative provisions which can go over to the next Congress will be allowed on the bill.

A NECESSITY FOR EVERY BRIDGE PLAYER

Milton C. Work's New Book

AUCTION METHODS UP-TO-DATE

With the New Laws

Mr. Work is the recognized authority on Auction Bridge, and has the largest following of any writer on the game. This new book is necessary to every auction player, and will improve the game of expert or beginner.

Cloth 328 Pages $2.00 NET

At Booksellers and Stationers or from Publisher

50 Winston Building D. C. WINSTON Philadelphia

FINANCIAL

AT THE PRESENT PRICE

Eastern Finance Corporation

IS YIELDING 9.23%

Garrison, Harris & Co.

161 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

"Ask one of our clients."

Personal Matters.

—The annual meeting of the Artillery Branch of the Army Relief Society was held on Wednesday, January 19, at the Hotel Brighton, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Burbank, the president of the branch, presiding. The reports of the Artillery Branch, including those on education, the relief committee and the committee on entertainments were read, also a most interesting report from Mrs. James R. Howell, president of section 13 in Hampton Harbor, giving an account of a pageant which took place last summer at Winthrop, part of the proceeds of which were given to Mrs. Howell for the Army Relief Society through Mrs. L. R. Gerhardt, and a repetition of what had been done the year before through the generosity and efforts of the people of Winthrop, and the cooperation of Colonel and Mrs. Howell. The president reported that a Washington section of the Artillery Branch had been formed with Mrs. H. L. Barnes as president. The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Mrs. F. B. Burbank; first vice president, Mrs. Frank W. Coe; second vice president, Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts; third vice president, Mrs. R. H. Patterson; secretary, Mrs. Ethel Townsley; assistant secretary, Mrs. R. C. Marshall, and treasurer, Mrs. H. H. Scott.

—The reception at the Washington Barracks, which was to have been given on Wednesday evening by the class of 1921, General Staff College, to the faculty of the college, has been postponed on account of the death of Mrs. George Goodyear, wife of Lieutenant Goodyear, who is stationed at the barracks. It will be held January 28 at 9 o'clock.

—A wedding of wide interest in Army and old resident circles took place Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock at St. Matthew's Church, when Miss Dorothy Thompson, daughter of Mrs. Thompson and the late Major W. A. Thompson, U. S. Army, and Lieutenant Paul Moore, U. S. Army, Surgeon General John Moore, U. S. Army, became the bride of Lieutenant Harrison Lee Gerhardt, U. S. Army. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward L. Smith and the bride wore a handsome gown of white satin and lace with a bridal veil of tulle caught with orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lily of the valley. Miss Kathrine Lawton, who attended the bride as maid of honor, wore yellow brocade over white satin and carried a bouquet of sweetheart roses. Captain Calvin D. Cowles, U. S. cavalry, acted as best man and Lieutenant Paul Moore, the ushers were Captain Cole, Lieutenant Jones, Lieutenant Walsh and Lieutenant Mills, all of the 3d cavalry. A reception followed at Rauscher's and later Lieutenant and Mrs. Jones left on a wedding trip. They will reside at Fort Myer, Va., on their return.

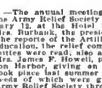
—Lieutenant-commander and Mrs. H. P. Jones entertained Saturday night at their residence at 1524 20th street, Georgetown, at a dinner in honor of those of Mrs. Charles Thatcher, of Toledo, Ohio, who is visiting in this city. Among the guests were Commander and Mrs. Leslie Bratton, Commander and Mrs. Parlong, Major and Mrs. Cox, Lieutenant-commander and Mrs. H. G. Donald, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Sherman, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Hinckley, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Frank Lofton, Mrs. James Mott, Irish, Captain G. G. S. Saffold and Miss Ethel Saffold, Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas Taylor, Colonel Robert M. Carey, Dr. Smith, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Commander Carroll Burns, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Dunn, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Bowman, Mr. Rudolph de Sapp and Mr. Hassell Thom.

—Mrs. James R. McRae and the Misses McRae were at home at Camp Travis on January 15 in honor of those of the 1st and 36th infantry, 4th brigade. The tea was a "get together" affair, the first party of forming a ladies' card club. This was done and the 4th Brigade Bridge Club will meet every Friday. The first meeting was held on January 18 and the hostesses were Mrs. McRae, wife of General McRae, and Mrs. Summers and Mrs. Phillips, wives of the adjutants of the 1st and 36th infantry, respectively. Mrs. McRae, Colonel H. A. Poore, 1st infantry, was elected secretary and treasurer, which office she retains. The membership of the club as a means of growing better acquainted and of more social affairs is growing daily.

—A reunion of the second division was the nature of the dinner party, which was held at the Raleigh Hotel, Columbia, S., on January 15. A large number of officers and former officers of the division and lady friends of the second division were present.

Mail or Allotment

You may prefer to arrange for having your funds deposited with the UNION TRUST Company than



Either plan is satisfactory to us. We welcome your account whether it be small or large. If you carry a Checking Account we mail you on request monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or yearly statements advising you exactly the balance that you have on deposit at the time the statement is rendered.

On Checking Accounts we pay 2% interest; on Savings Accounts 3% compound. Write us for details.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia

Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets N. W.

Washington, D. C.

—The marriage of Miss Mabel Marie Rainey to Lieutenant Harold Chandler H. Rainey, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, is announced. The ceremony was performed Saturday, January 15, in Cherry Chase, Md., by Rev. T. Gibbon Smyth.

—Colonel D. T. E. Casteel, U. S. cavalry, and Mrs. Casteel announce the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Wallace, to Major Woodell A. Pickering, 41st U. S. infantry, son of Colonel Albert Pickering, U. S. Army, retired, at 4 p. m. January 12 at the Highlands Apartments, Washington, D. C., in the presence of the immediate families of the contracting parties. Major Pickering was graduated from Cornell University, of New York City, as boat man, and the Misses Mary Harlow and Ruth McKay Casteel, sisters of the bride, grooms and bridesmaids. Miss Mary Frances Babbitt, attended the bride, who was given in marriage by her father. They will be at home at Camp Meade, Md., after January 17.

—Beginning on Friday, the 21st of January, the weekly cabinet ride in the Riding Hall at Fort Myer, Va., will be held at 2:30 p. m. instead of 2:30 p. m.

—Isaac Adriance and Mrs. H. H. Rousseau entertained at dinner Wednesday evening in compliment to Mrs. Rousseau's son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Potter, of New York, who are visiting them. Mr. Potter is a brother of Lieutenant Bishop Potter, of New York.

—Brigadier General Douglas MacArthur, superintendent of the West Military Academy, with Captain and Mrs. William E. Hibbs, also of West Point, came to the Hotel Astor in the early part of the week for a short visit.

—Ensign Charles Woodall, U. S. Navy, who is being transferred from the Yale to the Jason at Philadelphia, is at the Hotel Astor in New York en route to the State Island navy yard in California, where he has been assigned to the U. S. S. Comfort. Ensign Woodall is now on a 30 days' leave of absence.

—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. O. F. Snyder came to the Washington Monday and were at the Hotel Astor for a few days this week. Also at the same hotel this week were Colonel and Mrs. L. R. Hamner.

—Captain J. F. Reynolds Scott, 10th cavalry, and Miss Scott announce the birth of a son, J. F. Reynolds Scott, jr., at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, January 17. Captain Scott is a grandson of General John Reynolds Landis, retired, and a great nephew of General John F. Reynolds, who was commander of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac when he was killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

—The wedding of Miss Genevieve Chapin to Lieutenant Claude E. Duncan, air service, U. S. Army, took place Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the chapel of Commander Ernest Friedrick, U. S. Navy, 270 Beach 116th, Wing, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Ault, of St. Andrew's cathedral and was witnessed by Commander and Mrs. Friedrick and Lieutenant Guy H. Gale, U. S. Army, air service. Mrs. Duncan will continue to act as secretary to Postmaster MacAdam until April 1, 1921, when her place will be filled by Miss Ruth Ferguson, who formerly held the position for several years.

—Colonel and Mrs. W. C. Harllee have as their guests Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Daley, of Chicago, and Mrs. A. H. Jenkins, of Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Harllee entertained luncheon in honor of her guests on Friday, and that evening Colonel and Mrs. Harllee were hosts at the dinner at the Chevy Chase Club.

—The Landons of December 30 announces the engagement of Dr. William John Clark Agnew, lieutenant-commander, U. S. Navy, of the class of 1917, of the Academy of High Falls, N. Y., and Vera Maud, elder daughter of Mr. Daniel Rudolfie, J. P., Surveyor-General, Cardiff, Wales. The bride-elect received her state that Miss Rudolfie is a very charming young lady, and a member of the Cardiff Dramatic Company. Agnew has numerous friends in naval circles.

—Vice Admiral H. H. McL. Hume has already hauled down his flag as commander-in-chief of the American naval forces in European waters and relinquished his command to Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack. The ceremony took place on the British battleship Prince Georgeburgh. The customary salutes were fired and a reception followed. Admiral Hume left Brest for Paris, where he will remain a week and then sail for the United States, where he will revert to the grade of rear admiral and take up command of the 3d naval district, with headquarters in New York. The New Yorgeburgh will join other American warships abroad in a cruise of the Mediterranean.

—Major General and Mrs. J. G. Harbord were at home at the Army and Navy Club to officers and ladies of the 2d Division and of 8th corps area headquarters at the camp Travis reception. This was the first social occasion which has brought the officers and ladies of the division together since the division was practically constituted by the arrival of the 1st and 26th infantries in October. It was also the last appearance with the division of the 17th field artillery, which fought with it in France, but which, under the new plan of reorganization, has been sent to Camp Bragg. Punch and cakes were served, and the rooms were prettily decorated with flags, potted plants and evergreen, and the music was dispensed by the 2d band by over 2000 people.

—Lieutenant A. G. Shepard, U. S. Navy, son of Lieutenant G. H. Shepard, U. S. Navy, retired, and Miss Ruth Dunlap Shepard, daughter of Mrs. Kate Douglas Dunlap, of Portland, Maine, and niece of Kate Douglas Wiggin, author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," married at St. Marks Church, Berkeley, Calif., on Christmas Eve. Lieutenant Shepard is now on the U. S. S. Utah, of New York in the Pacific fleet. During his absence in southern waters his wife will visit her parents. Lieutenant and Mrs. George H. Shepard, at their home in Lafayette, Ind., where Mr. Shepard is a professor at Purdue University. Lieutenant Shepard has served continuously on the New Mexico since his graduation in 1917 at the U. S. Naval Academy, and is the one officer remaining on board who saw service with the New York with the grand fleet in the North Sea during the war.

—Miss Virginia Jefferson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Jefferson, of Murray avenue, Annapolis, Md., left Thursday, January 13, for Miami, Fla., where she will visit Hampton Roads Saturday on the U. S. S. Henderson for Guantanamo. From there she will spend several months with her brother-in-law and sister, Captain and Mrs. R. Arnold, U. S. C. G.

—Mrs. Murray, wife of Colonel Peter Murray, was hostess at a small bridge party followed by tea Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Aikins, wife of Major Joseph E. Aikins, who will shortly sail for Manila. Mrs. Aikins' mother Mrs. Aikins has recently been ordered for duty. A few additional guests were invited for tea, when Mrs. Farnsworth, wife of Major Arthur S. Charles B. Farnsworth, and Mrs. Clarke, wife of Colonel Clarke, presided at the tea table.

—Colonel Robert Todd Oliver, Army dental corps, and Mrs. Oliver entertained at dinner for guests and wives of the Army dental corps with a tea dansant at the Army and Navy Club on Thursday, January 13. The guests of honor were Surgeon General and Mrs. Ireland. The out-of-town guests were Dr. and and Mrs. Homer C. Brown, Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. and Mrs. Otto U. King, Chicago, Ill. Others present were Colonel and Mrs. S. B. Hoak, Colonel and Mrs. Alden Carpenter, Major and Mrs. D. G. Moore, Major and Mrs. L. S. Fountain, Major H. M. Dieter, Major and Mrs. E. M. McDowell, Major H. J. Newsom, Major and Mrs. C. M. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Wm. O. Ross, Captain Walter D. Vail, Captain and Mrs. Eugene A. Smith, Captain and Mrs. W. R. Caldwell, Captain and Mrs. H. O. Lindsey, Captain and Mrs. J. B. Mann, Captain

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

37th and 38th Sts. New York

A Store of Individual Shops

Exclusive Apparel for

Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants

At Moderate Prices

Men's Shops Clothing

2 to 8 West 38th St. Furnishings

Street Level Shoes Hats

MEMBER OF NATIONAL RETAIL CLOTHIERS ASSOCIATION

If you are a Member of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., send your receipted bills, cash slips or statements for your membership saving to their home office at 16 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.

118-117 Post Street, near Kearny

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

MILITARY and NAVAL

Uniforms

and

Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS

JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor

ARMY and NAVY

CIVILIAN HABERDASHER

S. W. Cor. Conn. Ave. and Eye St., Washington, D. C.

Well known to Army Officers for the past 32 years.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES

Hand-Tailored

BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS

MEYER'S SHOPS

1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.

NEW YORK CITY

149-151 West 36th Street

Phone Bryant 1847 or

Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service

Uniforms and Equipments

Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction

Write for Samples and Prices

THE NEW EBBITT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

Catering directly to Army and Navy trade will accrue of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.

We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

G. F. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

HONOLULU, HAWAII

Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the

Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.

Alaken Street, Honolulu

Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

Financial Advances

on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.

WM. J. KENNEDY, 347 Nassau Street, New York.

Digitized by Google

and Mrs. Roy L. Bodine, Captain and Mrs. T. L. Spoon, Captain B. M. Epes, Captain M. A. Price, Captain Arthur C. Foard, Captain and Mrs. J. A. Jaffer and Captain Robert E. Motley.

—Commander and Mrs. Robert Henderson entertained at the tea at the Maison Dupont Wednesday afternoon in honor of Prof. and Mrs. John McMaster, of Philadelphia. They also entertained a dinner party at the same place on Thursday evening, for which the Duchess de Richelieu and her sister, Miss Wiac, came from Baltimore.

—Major and Mrs. P. W. West entertained at dinner last evening in honor of Colonel and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, and later took their guests to the Army dance at Rauscher's. Mrs. West will be at home tomorrow afternoon after 4 o'clock at Soldiers' Home.

—Lieutenant Commander Alva D. Bernhard, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Bernhard have returned from 18 months' residence on the Pacific coast and are with Mrs. Barnard's mother, Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, at the latter's residence, 1619 New Hampshire avenue. Lieutenant Commander Bernhard has been assigned to duty at the Navy Department.

—Colonel Paul B. Malone, assistant commandant, the infantry school, is in this city from Camp Benning on official business in connection with the Benning project.

—Mrs. George Bernett entertained at dinner Tuesday evening prior to leaving at midnight for New York to sail for Europe on Wednesday. Mrs. Barnett's guests were Senator and Mrs. Keyes, Senator and Mrs. Sutherland, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Leonard Smith, Judge Knott, Mrs. D. Buchanan Merryman, Miss Scidmore, General Charles McCawley, Colonel Gilmore, Mr. John Frederick Roy, of Baltimore; Miss Gordon and Mr. Basil Gordon, daughter and son of the hostess.

—Colonel and Mrs. Charles H. Martin entertained a distinguished company at dinner at the Army and Navy Club Monday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. U. Teal, of Portland, Oreg. Mr. Teal has recently been appointed on the shipping board and is now in Washington.

—Mrs. Middleton Elliott, wife of Captain Elliott, U. S. N., was hostess at a luncheon on Tuesday at their quarters at the naval hospital. It was given in compliment to her sister, Mrs. Sheldon Evans, of Short Hills, N. J., who is visiting her, and the other ladies present were Mrs. Edward Eberle, Mrs. Medorem Crawford, Mrs. Walter Stilson Hutchins, Mrs. Francis Hagner, Mrs. James Richard Barry, Mrs. Alfred N. Johnson, Mrs. Roscoe Dillen and Mrs. Charles M. Oman.

—Brigadier General James Parker, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Parker are at the Hotel Richmond.

—Lieutenant Colonel Brady Green Ruttencutter, U. S. A., at present in command of the recruiting office in Boston, with Mrs. Ruttencutter are in New York at the Hotel Astor for the week, Colonel Ruttencutter coming here on court-martial duty at Governors Island. On Wednesday evening Colonel and Mrs. Ruttencutter were given a dinner and theater party by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Alden Loring of 39 West 72d street, afterwards going to see the Champion at the Long Acre Theater.

—Captain Henry Williams, construction corps, U. S. N., and Mrs. Williams have moved into their house at 1714 Q street, Washington. Captain Williams, who was on duty as superintending constructor for the U. S. Navy at Quincy, Mass., has recently been transferred to duty in the bureau of construction and repair of the Navy Department.

—Conspicuous among the brilliant weddings in the social history of Columbus, Ga., was that of Miss Esther Dismukes and Major Edward George McCormick, of Camp Benning, which took place Saturday, January 15, at the Country Club at high noon. The marriage ceremony was read by Rev. Joseph Moyland, acting pastor of the Church of the Holy Family. After the ceremony an informal reception was held and congratulations extended to the bride and groom.

—Mr. and Mrs. George E. Woodruff announce the marriage of their sister, Grace, to Major Bradford G. Chynoweth, United States Infantry, on the thirty-first of December, 1920, at Washington, D. C. Major and Mrs. Chynoweth will be at home after January the fifteenth at the Westmoreland apartment, Washington, D. C.

—Colonel and Mrs. George M. Dunn, who have returned to Washington, are staying at the Lafayette. Colonel Dunn was formerly United States military attache at Rome, and Mrs. Dunn was Miss Dalsell, daughter of former Representative Dalsell.

—An announcement of great interest to Army and Navy folk in the city is that a series of Saturday evening supper dances will be given at the Army and Navy Club January 22, February 5 and 19, March 5 and 19, and April 9. The attendance will be limited to 300, and dancing will begin at 9:30 and continue until 11:30, when a buffet supper will be served.

—Mrs. J. Longstreet Welchel, wife of Lieutenant Welchel, U. S. Army, has gone with her small daughter to join her husband at Fort Flagler in Washington. Mrs. Welchel was a Miss Margaret Mulholland, of this city.

—Lieutenant and Mrs. Victor Edouard Isaacs entertained at dinner Saturday night in their quarters at the navy yard for Senator and Mrs. Miles Poindexter, their other guests including Captain and Mrs. J. J. Raby and Captain Riggs. They later took the entire party to the dance at the marine barracks.

—Invitations are being issued by Mrs. Henry W. Fitch for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Alexandrine Fitch, to Major Creswell Garlington, U. S. A., on Saturday afternoon, February 5, at 4 o'clock, in St. John's Church.

—The marriage of Miss Evelyn Aitken to Lieutenant Newell Lyons Hemenway, U. S. A., took place in Philadelphia Wednesday, January 12, at the home of the bride's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Aitken, the Rev. Dr. Allen officiating. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a graceful gown of georgette and Irish point lace, the same lace forming a coronet worn with the long tulle veil. She carried a shower bouquet of sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Lieutenant Carl Schiller of Camp Pike, Ark., was best man for the bridegroom. Miss Ethel Wilson of Boston and Miss Abbott of Washington were among the out-of-town guests. Mrs. H. M. Hunter of 1659 Hobart street, whose guests Lieutenant and Mrs. Hemenway will be after February 5, went to Philadelphia for the wedding. After a visit to Mrs. Hunter they will go to Camp Humphreys, where the bridegroom is stationed.

—Commander C. S. and Mrs. Graves, of Philadelphia, are in the city and are making the Hotel Lafayette their home.

—A son, Lawrence Daniel, was born to Lieutenant Z. A. Barker, medical corps, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Barker on January 9 at San Diego, Calif.

—Captain Moulton K. Johnson, medical corps, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Johnson announce the birth of a son on January 16 at Philadelphia, Pa.

—A daughter, Sabina Amanda, was born to Lieutenant Thomas F. Joyce, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Joyce at Quantico, Va., on January 14.

—Major John McA. Webster, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Webster have left Atlantic City and gone to Shelbyville, Ind., where they will remain for three months at 59 East Mechanic street before returning to their summer home on Mackinac Island, Mich.

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Special Correspondence to Army and Navy Register.

Camp Pike, Ark., January 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Tannen Hollenberg entertained a large number of friends in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thompson at the Country Club last night. Among those present were Gov. and Mrs. Brough, Gen. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lewis and Col. and Mrs. G. M. Allen. * * Maj. Robert M. Milam, who has recently taken command of the 76th field artillery, gave a dinner dance at the 76th Field Artillery Club on Saturday night for the officers of the regiment, their wives and friends. After the dance the guests sat around a big log fire and sang the old popular songs in unison.

A great many of the officers and ladies of the post attended the splendid performance of the Soldier Players in "Girl Out Yonder," given at the gymnasium on January 11. After the show Gen. and Mrs. R. Davis entertained a few friends with a real rabbit party. * * Capt. Boren, Capt. Ristine and Lieut. Guernsey were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. Baker at a dinner party last week. * * Mrs. Arthur O. Walsh has set the ball a rolling with a bridge and tea last Tuesday as the first of the weekly gatherings of the newly organized club of the 10th field artillery ladies. Mrs. Melvin McCreery followed up the succeeding Tuesday with a thimble party.

Chap. and Mrs. Merrill entertained Col. and Mrs. Powers, Maj. and Mrs. R. W. Boughton, Maj. and Mrs. Barzynski, Maj. and Mrs. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Rice and Lieut. Macatee at bridge on Tuesday night. A delightful light supper was served.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul P. Logan entertained Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Gale and Mrs. King at dinner last week. * * Lieut. and Mrs. Floyd Martin returned on Monday from Chattanooga, where they have been spending the holidays. * * Maj. and Mrs. R. W. Boughton had dinner Sunday evening for Col. and Mrs. T. J. Powers, Col. and Mrs. A. M. Sloane and Lieut. E. V. Macatee. * * Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Bowen returned this week from a leave in Illinois. * * Lieut. E. V. Macatee has left for Virginia, where he will spend two months leave with his family. * * Capt. and Mrs. S. Griffin entertained with twelve tables of bridge and dancing at their quarters on Tuesday night.

Brig. Gen. Lewis has caused to be planted in the grounds surrounding division headquarters several varieties of fruit trees. * * The beautiful Marne Apartments (48 apartments), which are practically completed and occupied, are located in the hospital area in a grove of stately trees on one of the highest spots in camp.

FIRST DIVISION NOTES.

Special Correspondence to Army and Navy Register.

Camp Dix, N. J., January 14.—Former Capt. J. E. Martie, 16th infantry, writes from Booneville, Mo., that he is organizing a branch of the society of the 1st division in Missouri. * * Private Al Baron, of company F, 1st engineers, stopped a team of runaway horses last week by running ahead of them in a sidecar, dismounting and catching the bridle of one of the runaways. He was dragged a short distance, but held his grip. After helping the driver calm the horses and repair the team Private Baron resumed his nap in the sidecar. * * The officers and ladies of the 1st engineers gave a dinner dance this week for Col. Ladue and Maj. Loving, the arriving and departing commanders of the 1st engineers. There were thirty guests, including Gen. and Mrs. Summerall and their guests, Mrs. and Miss Hall. * * Col. O. R. Wolfe, 18th infantry, received the award of Officer of the Legion of Honor in New York City last week for valiant services in the world war. The decoration was conferred at the Biltmore Hotel by Gen. Nivelle.

NOTES FROM FORT OGLETHORPE.

Special Correspondence to Army and Navy Register.

Headquarters, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., January 12.—Capt. Milo C. Pratt left Sunday for his new station, general supply depot, quartermaster corps, Atlanta. * * Capt. and Mrs. Dayhuff have as their guest Mrs. Dayhuff's mother, Mrs. Butcher. * * Misses Jane and Elizabeth Van Ingen, of New York, are visiting their brother, Lieut. J. C. Van Ingen, 6th cavalry. * * Maj. D. D. Tompkins is in Washington on a 10-day leave. * * Mrs. Ben A. Mason has joined Lieut. Mason, recently assigned to the 6th cavalry. * * Col. and Mrs. Huston are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter.

Miss Livermore, of Memphis, is the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Broadhurst. * * Maj. Stevens is seriously ill at his quarters. * * Lieuts. Earle and Gibbons, infantry, who have been on duty at the recruit depot post, have left for their new station, Jefferson Barracks and Fort Slocum. * * Maj. Troutt is on detached service at Fort Sam Houston. * * Maj. Stevens has been ordered to Atlanta for duty with the R. O. T. C. at the Georgia School of Technology.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS AND CROSSES AWARDED.

A distinguished service medal has been awarded to Colonel William V. Judson, corps of engineers, then brigadier general, U. S. A., for especially meritorious and distinguished service while serving as chief of the American military mission to Russia and military attache to the American embassy at Petrograd.

To Colonel R. B. Lathbury, quartermaster corps, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in the adjustment and settlement of many difficult and intricate claims problems. His services were distinguished by zeal, excellent judgment and a high comprehension of the principles involved and his success has been most marked.

A distinguished service cross has been awarded to 2d Lieutenant R. G. Carlisle, Co. L, 308th infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near San Juvin, France, October 14, 1918. After his platoon had suffered very heavy casualties, Lieutenant Carlisle led a group of eight men on a reconnaissance along the Aire River. Encountering enemy machine gun fire, he gallantly led his group in the attack and completely silenced the enemy fire. Due in part to his heroism his organization was able to cross the Aire River on the following day.

To Captain Dallas B. Alfonte, 18th infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Exermont, France. Although painfully wounded by a machine-gun bullet on October 1, 1918, Captain Alfonte refused to be evacuated and remained on duty in an exposed position on Hill 240 until his regiment was relieved.

Distinguished service crosses to Sergeant Luther J. Langston, Co. A, 148th infantry, in action near Ivory, France, September 27, 1918, Sergeant Carl Fenouillet, Co. E, 107th infantry, in action near St. Souplet, France, October 18, 1918, and Private (1st class) Eugene Horton, Co. K, 38th infantry, in action near Ville Savoye, France, August 22, 1918.

THE MISSING BLUSH.

He told the shy maid of his love,
The color left her cheeks;
But on the shoulder of his coat
It showed for several weeks.

—Scalper.

Orlando is Calling You

Do you want to get away
From the *grind* of every day—
From the drudgery of things you have to do?
Do you want to settle down
Near a lively, busy town,
Where the joy of living will appeal to you?

Do you want to scent the breeze
Coming through the orange trees?
Do you want to hear the birds call—loud and clear?
Are you seeking perfect health
That's combined with certain wealth
And an income from an orange grove each year?

Do you want a piece of land
That will grow to beat the band
All the different garden crops that you enjoy?
Do you want to make a "Nest,"
And a permanent bequest
For the future welfare of each girl and boy?

Do you want a sunny clime
Where there's fishing all the time?
Where there's ducks and deer and quail and other game?
Where the summer climate's cool,
And within each lake and pool,
You can swim in January—just the same?

Do you want to buy this land
On an easy-payment plan,
With about your monthly outlay for cigars?
Do you want to read a book
That will make you want to look
On the finest land that lays beneath the stars?

Send a letter right away;
Put it in the mail to-day;
We will send this Booklet absolutely FREE.
After you have read it through,
If a *thought* occurs to you—
Just address another letter here to me.

We will answer, straight and true,
Questions that occur to you.
We have nothing to evade or to conceal.
On an Orange County Farm
Life will take on added charm,
And you'll never lack a dollar—nor a meal.

Send for our Big, FREE Illustrated Book—"TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY." It tells of almost unbelievable profits made from trucking and fruit-growing in our part of FLORIDA. Also about sick-and-out-of-work Clauses, and other protective features of our contract. **Address Sylvester E. Wilson, Dept. H8, Orlando, Florida.**

CHANGES IN N. R. F.

Following are the resignations, disenrollments, transfers, new enrollments and deaths in the naval reserve corps for week ending January 15:

Resignations—J. O. Harvey, ensign, class 2; Robert S. Beach, ensign, class 3; John T. Woodland, boatswain, class 3; Henry W. Edwards, lieutenant (M. C.), class 2.

Disenrollment—Wm. C. Whitehead, ensign, class 5 (active).

New Enrollments, Line—Thomas A. Patterson, lieutenant (j. g.), class 2, U. S. N. (T); Russell L. Colley, ensign, class 2, U. S. N. (T); Harold W. Skillman, ensign, class 2, U. S. N. (T); Lindsay Greenfield, ensign, class 3, civilian; Arthur B. Biddenback, gunner, class 2, U. S. N. (T).

Staff—George M. Malkin, lieutenant (M. C.), class 2, U. S. N. (T).

Deaths—James Lawyer, lieutenant (j. g.), class 3; Miles M. Jackson, ensign, class 3; Wm. I. McMilan, ensign, class 4 (retired).

Transfers—Sidney S. Brown, lieutenant, class 3 to class 2; H. F. Hayford, lieutenant (j. g.), class 3 to class 2; Eugene B. Beaumont, lieutenant (j. g.), class 3 to class 2, Edw. F. Franklin, lieutenant (j. g.), class 4 to class 2, Ezra E. Budd, ensign, class 3 to class 2, W. Applebye Robinson, lieutenant (j. g.), class 4 to class 2, George P. Shaw, ensign, class 4 to class 2; John F. Moore, ensign, class 4 to class 2; George L. Weed, ensign, class 1 to class 2; James Clarke, ensign, class 4 to class 2; Frank R. Bouvier, ensign, class 4 to class 2; J. A. Weber, machinist, class 4 to class 2; Stack Edgett, lieutenant, class 4-3 to class 2; Newton J. Svanen, chief machinist, class 1 to class 2.

Staff—Vernon G. Sloan, ensign (C. C.), class 4 to class 6.

Promotions Approved by Board: Class 1—Promotion to Lieutenant Commander: Washington Irving, to rank from September 23, 1919. Promotion to Lieutenant: Harry M. Barner (S. C.), to rank from August 1, 1920.

Class 2—Promotion to Lieutenant Commander: Harry Y. Cunningham, to rank from March 1, 1921.

Class 3—Promotions to Ensign: Carl H. Ceder, to rank from January 10, 1921; Charles H. Clarke, to rank from January 12, 1921.

Class 5—Promotions to Lieutenant: Howard A. Beswick, Harold J. Brow, Albert C. Cromwell, Joseph A. Enton, Robert L. Fuller, John Henry Heits Menken, George C. Miller, Wm. K. Patterson, Francis W. Reichelderfer and Howard E. West, all to rank from July 1, 1920. Promotions to Lieutenant (J. G.): Adams Schuyler and Arthur Reginald, to rank from July 1, 1920.

Class 6—Promotion to Lieutenant: Frank V. Martinek, to rank from January 12, 1921.

CREW OF THE NC-6 SAFE.

A dispatch from San Juan, Del Sur, Nicaragua, January 18, says: "The United States Navy seaplane NC-6 is lying on the beach at Gigante, a few miles from this port. The seaplane has two holes in her hull, but her engines are undamaged and the machine can be repaired easily. The tug Gannet has arrived from Nicoya, having searched all the bays and inlets. This tug brought word that the seaplane NC-5 had been found by the tender Munford last Sunday, which rescued the crew and then sank the plane. Lieutenant Campo, in command of the NC-6, and Machinist Hickithier had a thrilling experience after leaving the NC-6 Saturday, when they went in search of the NC-5, and also for assistance for their own plane. They were lost for a considerable time in a tropical forest and were threatened by armed natives."

Digitized by Google

Lerch's
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor
Telephone Main 1022 and 3021
DYERS AND CLEANERS
Established forty years
Quick service to Army and Navy patrons
826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph
Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.
GUDE BROS. CO.
1100 F St. and 11 & 12th Sts. N.W., Washington, D. C.

IN CONGRESS

PURCHASING COAL FOR WAR DEPARTMENT.

Interesting documents have been submitted to the select committees of the senate and house investigating munitions, which has lately been engaged in an inquiry into the purchase of coal for the War Department. A full report of the circumstances, as related by Colonel James B. Harney, Q. M. C., of the War Department, chief division of the supply service, appeared in the Army and Navy Register of January 8. The copies of correspondence which supplement that report have been incorporated in the official record. They include the bid of 586 firms, dealers in coal, who signified their intention to submit bids for the coal needed.

Of special interest is the letter of the quartermaster general to the secretary of war, dated the 21st of November 3, 1920, on the Coal situation. In this letter he says: "I have the honor to report that in my opinion immediate investigation is necessary under present conditions. The letter concluded as follows: "In view of the serious situation mentioned above, I strongly recommend that the Secretary of War authorize this office to issue commandeering orders for fuel until the market eases up, using forms similar to those used by the Navy Department, and that the same as the Navy has done, and I recommend that Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Harbord be detailed and designated to sign the commander orders."

As already stated in the account of the hearing printed in the issue of January 8, Colonel Harney was informed in the War Department that Colonel Payne, personnel aid to the Assistant Secretary of War, that the secretary had decided that the coal should be mandatory, that the secretary "felt that it would be unjust to the entire people in the country to adopt a measure whereby we could take the coal locally and boost up the price by taking it over." It was also pointed out that the actual price paid by the Navy Department under the commandeering order could not be ascertained definitely until the court of claims "will decide what is fair price." That is the reason why not the Navy Department got its coal cheaper than the Army got it.

PROMOTION WITHHELD BEFORE RETIREMENT.

Senator Beckham's bill (S. 4446) proposes to amend section 1251 of the Revised Statutes to read as follows: "Section 1251. Officers on the active list may be shall receive 75 per centum of the pay of the rank upon which they are retired next above that held at the time of retirement, unless the retirement was for physical disability in consequence of an injury or physical disability received through an fault of his own, and no officer shall be retired with the pay of the grade to which he would have been promoted but for such physical disability."

ARMY STORES AND SURPLUS MILITARY SUPPLIES.

Senator King, democrat, on Tuesday submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a report certain information relative to Army stores and surplus military supplies on hand at the time of the armistice, their quantity and character, also what part of the same have been sold and the quantity on hand and the value of the same. He holds that the War Department has failed to dispose of surplus stores and to pursue a proper course in dealing with these military supplies, as a result of which the government has been put to millions of dollars of expense, and will sustain great loss because of the decline in values. He believes there should be peremptory direction to the Secretary of War to make immediate disposition thereof.

SPECIAL NAVY FUND PROPOSED.

Rear Admiral Vreeland, chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, proposed before the House naval committee this week that a fund be established for financing expenditures of the navy for a year and previous years, this fund to be created from the unexpended balances of the various naval appropriations for 1919 and 1920. The section offered by him reads:

The unexpended balances of annual appropriations for the fiscal years 1919 and 1920 which have been for after two years from the expiration of the fiscal year for which made in a final settlement of the books of the Treasury Department, to which shall be charged expenditures for the fiscal years 1919 and 1920 and subsequent appropriations, the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund and covered into the balance existing in the Treasury, while all accounts pertaining to the fiscal year 1919 since December 31 have been settled shall be carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury: Provided further, That no balance shall be carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, but shall be carried in the naval supply account on March 31, 1921, as determined by the pay-master general of the Navy, the balance remaining in the bureau of supplies and accounts and certified by him to the Secretary of the Navy, to the Treasury, credit being given to general account of advances for the amount so certified by the auditor: That pending final determination by the pay-master general of the Navy of the value of such stores on said date preliminary credits shall be made at any time thereafter upon the certificate of the pay-master general of the Navy that stores to the value certified by him have been sold: Provided further, that payments after March 31, 1921, for deficiencies incurred in the naval supply account on said date, or for liabilities or orders or contracts placed under general account of advances—naval supply account—shall be charged to the naval supply account fund: Provided further, That the cost of stores taken up in the naval supply account after March 31, 1921, which have been paid for under general account of advances—naval supply account—and charged to the naval supply account fund: Provided further, That there and after March 31, 1921, in time of war or when in the opinion of the President an emergency exists issues may be made from the naval supply account to any other appropriations: Provided further, That the clothing and small stores fund is hereby increased to the extent that the Treasury not otherwise appropriated so as to equal the value of the clothing and small stores and money in stores account on March 31, 1921, as shown by the records of the bureau of supplies and accounts on that date: Provided further, That said fund shall be charged with the value of all issues of clothing and small stores, and all issues and expenditures made pursuant as outfits on first enlistment, not to exceed $15 per man to men given discharge fee had conduct, for cause, fraudulent enlistment and the uniform gratuity paid to officers of the naval reserve force, and hospital allowances to officers at which is essential as to be expended from the clothing and small stores account and for the supply account, shall be fixed by the paymaster general of the Navy and materials purchased for this war shall be reckoned at reduced prices in all cases appropriate, the difference in the value of materials to be charged to the respective funds, and hereafter no charges on this account shall be made by naval appropriations.

HEARING ON ARMY LANDS.

General H. L. Rogers, quartermaster general of the Army, was the principal witness before the senate yesterday to explain the estimate for land not purchased or Army leases about to expire, which could not be solved in these projected or deferred transactions in about $7,000,000.

GERMAN METAL AIRPLANES.

Representative Madden of Illinois has introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the purchase by the War Department of certain airplanes of the German metal airplanes, claiming the Postoffice Department has paid $1,000,000 more than it could have turned up on account of faulty construction, and the fact that the Army has purchased but two each of the same type, with some additional equipment, at $35,-233.33 each.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

A subcommittee of the war expenditures committee, consisting of Representatives Frear, republican, Wisconsin; Kahn, republican, California, and Rainey, democrat, California, were in New York this week to inquire into the purchase by the Army and Navy of each of ships which were used by the War Department as transports.

The bill (H. R. 12169) to authorize the award of a medal of honor to Chief Gunner Robert Edward Cox, U. S. Navy, passed the house on Monday and was sent to the President for approval.

President Wilson is requested to inform Congress by what authority he has ordered the United States Fleet to Cuba to investigate conditions there under a resolution introduced in the senate by Senator Fernald, republican, Ohio. The resolution recites that the President has ordered an American fleet to Cuban waters "unknown to Congress and the people of the United States."

The House foreign affairs committee has reported a resolution, which has been adopted, calling upon the nations of the world to send delegates to an international economic conference to study the real extent of the War Department real estate holdings of the United States. The committee has in mind to ascertain as it will require some time to complete this work, if it deemed advisable to call the conference. The Panama Canal Zone shall not pass out of the possibility of military and naval control by the United States or come to some determination as to the policy it may recommend to the United States, which has already been favorably reported in the House directing the Secretary of War to sell the property of the canal in connection with the abandonment of this property.

Due to the recent fire in the Department of Commerce building, Representative Sinnott, republican, Oregon, chairman of the Senate has proposed legislation which, if adopted, will authorize the Secretary of War upon to smoke in any building in the District of Columbia under the control of the government and to avoid by any executive department or Independent establishment of the government.

An appropriation of $2,500,000 for the construction of quarters for officers and enlisted personnel of Army at Camp Benning, Ga., has been asked of the senate military affairs committee by Brigadier General Malone, acting commander at Benning, and his assistant, Major Wood. The request accompanied before the committee by Senator Harris, democrat, Georgia.

Admiral Coontz, chief of naval operations, discussed present and projected naval expansion by the United States with the navy powers with the naval committee on January 19.

Captain J. S. Gibson, chairman of the board of commissioners of the Agricultural and State Normal Schools appeared before the House naval affairs committee in reference to the appropriation of $1,000,000 to authorize increased cost of operation coils for an increase over the seven appropriated for in the bill (H. R. 14708).

Senator Johnson of California is author of a resolution authorizing the Senate committee on foreign relations to investigate the Mexican situation including civil and military operations in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

It is expected the Army appropriation bill will be reported to the House from the House appropriation committee within a few days and the naval appropriation bill the following week.

A supplemental estimate of appropriation in the sum of $181,146 for the pay of officers of the general staff corps for commissioned officers and warrant officers, engineers, and reliefs, certain buildings, providing facilities for small boats, filling and grading and reclamation, and purchase of additional necessary land at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., has been submitted to the Senate.

General Pershing and Henry White, former ambassador to France, appeared before the House naval affairs committee Friday and discussed disarmament. Representatives of the American Legion told the House military affairs committee that there should be no hasty action in reducing Army appropriations.

LEWANDOS
AMERICAS GREATEST
CLEANERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS
Boston Shops
284 Boylston Street — 17 Temple Place
25 Huntington Avenue
29 State Street — 70 Summer Street
Brooklina — Albany — Worcester
Cambridge — Salem — New Haven
Watertown — Fall River — Waltham
Malden — Saw Interlford — Lowell
Fitchburg — Newport — Springfield
Providence — Lynn — Waterbury
Bridgeport — Manchester — Hartford
and 10 West 48th Street New York
Packages sold by and delivered by our own trucks
Established 1829
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

CONFIRMATIONS CONSIDERED.

The republican members of the senate yesterday considered the subject of pending nominations, and decided to leave the matter to the several committees for recommendation or future action. The consensus of opinion was that no confirmations will be made except in case of a routine character.

The Senate committee on military affairs was scheduled to take up the Army nominations yesterday afternoon at 2:30. The printed list of nominations in the Congressional Record of January 19 contains only the names of new appointees and does not follow the technical words of law "by and with the advice" making the names of original appointments, which certainly include those of major generals and brevet brigadier generals.

MORE ARMY WARRANT OFFICERS.

Representative Sleppard's bill (H. R. 15823) provides that all Army field clerks and field clerks, Q. M. C., appointed under the act of August 29, 1916, who are still in the service, and who on January 1, 1921, were clerks who have been selected by the Secretary of War for appointment as warrant officers of the Warrant officers, U. S. Army, in addition to those now authorized by law, shall be paid $95 per month per annum, rights and benefits, including longevity pay and retirement, as warrant officers of the Army, and corresponding to the rank from grade 1 at $1,500 to 20 per cent at the rate of $1,500 and 20 per cent at $1,650, respectively, and after a further and specific service increase of pay at the rate of $210 per annum until they shall have been retired, provided that a warrant officer shall be retired as an enlisted man, and all service in the U. S. Army shall count for longevity pay on retirement.

REDUCTION OF THE SIZE OF ARMY.

The size of the regular establishment of the Army is 175,000 men passed the Senate on January 14, but by a vote of 40 to 37 the Senate decided that the limit at 150,000. Senators Wadsworth and New protested against any reduction in the Army at this session, but of a motion he intended to make to reconsider the vote. Senator Wadsworth Monday said that if the limit to 33 the way was opened to pass the original resolution, amended to 150,000 men.

That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is directed to reduce the enlisted strength of the Army (except requirements of men who at the time of the passage of this act are undergoing training for peace in the Regular Army or the Army of the United States during the period of the emergency declared to exist) to a limited men shall not exceed one hundred and seventy-five thousand, or until a further and specific appropriation for the pay of more than one hundred and seventy-five thousand enlisted men shall be made by Congress: Provided, however, That during the period in which the Army is being reduced to meet the peace-strength sufficient enlistments may be made in accordance with the Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920, approved June 3, 1916, and to establish military juris- augusta, Ga.

Section 2. That until the enlisted strength of the Army is reduced to the limit provided in section 1 thereof and men the Secretary of War is authorized in his discretion to discharge enlisted men whose terms of enlisted men who have served one year or more with records satisfactory to their commanding officers without regard to the provisions of existing law respecting discharges.

On Monday also the House by a vote of 262 to 4 passed the Kahn joint resolution directing and instructing the Secretary of War to cause to be discharged in the Regular Army of the United States until the number shall not exceed 150,000, but provided that said action should not prohibit the reenlistment of persons enlisted prior to the date of the passage of the resolutions and who desire to reenlist in the Regular Army.

Senators Reed of Missouri, Borah of Idaho, McKellar of Tennessee, democrats, and New, republican, Indiana, fought in favor of an Army of 180,000.

Senator Wadsworth, republican, New York, the needs of the Army, including Senators Wadsworth, New, Fletcher and Harrison, democrat, Mississippi, and Senator Sutherland, supported the resolution as reported from committee.

The action in the House showed the temper of that body with relation to the action of the Secretary of War in proposing to reduce the higher than the appropriated for.

Several members, however, clearly established the fact that Mr Baker is absolutely right in his contention that he is powerless to mandate a reduction. Republican leader, Mr. Mondell, however, said:

"I am not unaware, as every other Secretary of War has done since the foundation of this government, that there is a spirit and willfulness, and in defiance of the will of Congress, the Secretary of War has at great expense, established the Army at about 220,000 men. The gentlemen on the other side, who are equipping

Digitized by Google

W. & J. SLOANE

Established over 76 years

The Importance of Lower Prices

As a step toward sound readjustment from war time inflation was, in our opinion, a paramount consideration.

Acting in accordance with this opinion, our current quotations were ruthlessly reduced during the active Fall period when most purchases are usually made—BOTH THE BUYING SEASON AND PASSED.

The hearty public endorsement of our action has resulted in our establishment as the center for new merchandise, wherever possible, AT THE SAME LOW LEVEL OF AVAILABLE COST DURING OUR READJUSTMENT SALE.

Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States.

1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 925

under this resolution, but who will vote for it, ought to be thankful that it is not a resolution of censure on the Secretary of War for his unlawful acts and his willful waste of public money.

The secretary has been engaged in a work of the supervisionless kind that is not necessary in the judgment and it was not necessary. They were fully justified before he, following the example of other officials over under this administration, defiantly violated the law and flaunted the will of the Congress in the same manner.

Mr. Sweeney. I hope that the army appropriation bill, soon to be reported, will reduce the Army to be maintained the next fiscal year below 175,000 men, but for the present we can not logically call upon the Secretary of War to reduce the Army when we have not reduced the Army below the number of men we authorized him to enlist when we passed the Army appropriation act. We are calling on him to keep within the appropriation when we have not yet made a law appropriated for.

Mr. Sherwood. If the history of this government we never before have had such an example as the present Secretary of War of the defiance of the unanimous disregard of the will of the people of the country as expressed by their representatives in the Congress. He has cost the people upward of fifty millions above the appropriation by enlistments which were not authorized.

SENATE BILLS

S. 5456. Mr. Hale—To amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment of military schools, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1911.

S. 4753. Mr. Sterling—Transferring Fort Logan H. Roots to the Secretary of the Treasury for use of the public health service.

S. 4883. Mr. Wadsworth—Authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish foreign governments relief supplies from Europe to the United States for certain destitute discharged soldiers and sailors and wives and children.

HOUSE BILLS

15727. Mr. Butler—Authorizing the disposition of certain lands acquired during the war.

15728. Mr. Butler—Authorizing the President to requisition fuel necessary to maintain the Navy.

15729. Mr. Butler—Authorizing the transfer of the Naval War College to the District of Columbia.

H. J. Res. 414. Mr. Butler—Authorizing a commission to inquire into and submit recommendations to Congress relative to the necessity and advisability of creating a new school at the Naval Academy.

H. J. Res. 415. Mr. Britten—To provide a commission to inquire into and submit recommendations to Congress relative to the necessity and advisability of creating a new school at the Naval Academy.

H. J. Res. 416. Mr. Britten—To correct the status of personnel now temporarily employed in the navy and marine corps.

H. J. Res. 417. Mr. Britten—To repeal section 1131 of the Revised Statutes relating to fractional parts of the Navy, so as to give to the Secretary of the Navy the power to make such rules and regulations governing the number of the line of the Navy when traveling by air.

15731. Mr. Hicks—To provide for actual and necessary expenses, not to exceed $10 per day, of officers of the Navy when traveling by air.

15732. Mr. Britten—Limiting the payments of gratuities for reenlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps to a new enlistment for a period of not less than three months' pay after three years, providing reenlistment in for four years.

15734. Mr. Peters—Providing reenlistment gratuities for men reenlisting in the Navy and Marine Corps to men discharged from a final term of two or three years and serve until four years' service shall be completed and reenlistment in for four years.

15735. Mr. Hill—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to check against the accounts of naval reserves for nonperformance of training duty.

15736. Mr. Lufkin—To amend the act for the establishment of marine schools.

15737. Mr. Stephens, of Ohio—To authorize the Secretary of War to restore to active service any officer or certain cases where the person has, since resuming the officer, served honorably in the war with Germany government with our allies or in any branch of the military service of the United States and has been honorably discharged therefrom.

15738. Mr. Lufkin—To authorize issuance to disbanding officers for payment for civilian outfits furnished enlisted men.

15781. Mr. Little—To transfer to the Department of Justice the judge advocate general's department of the Army and the judge advocate general of the Navy, and the office of the judge advocate general of the Navy, with all his assistants and force on July 1, 1921.

H. J. Res. 419. Mr. Butler—To provide for a commission to inquire into and submit recommendations to Congress relative to the creation of a new department in the late Admiral Dewey.

1367. Mr. Peters—Authorizing use of certain titles on tablets and other memorials.

15369. Mr. Butler—To relieve certain officers and enlisted men from charge of desertion.

15373. Mr. Siegel—Creating three grades of warrant officers in the Army.

H. J. Res. 451. Mr. Butler—Providing for the installation of Jose A. de la Torriente, of Cuba, at the Naval Academy.

NOMINATIONS.

H. P. Wesley, Jr., reappointed first lieutenant in the Army.

The following appointments, by transfer:

Quartermaster corps, Majors Redmon Butler, H. Reid Litsey, C. V. Peterson, and H. Middleton and F. J. Riley and Captain E. M. Scott.

Corps of engineers, Captain C. F. Black.

Signal corps, Major C. W. Lovell.

Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Gaff.

Field artillery, Captain G. H. Dosher, 1st Lieutenants W. D. Guerrant, Jr., and R. Brady and 2d Lieutenant H. St. Schwarz.

Coast artillery, Lieutenant Colonel D. V. Beckham and 1st Lieutenants E. M. Benites, 3d, Morgan and A. C. Strickland.

Air service: Majors H. L. Watson and J. A. Ingersoll, Captains C. Biddle, Jr., and C. de Le H. Martin and 2d Lieutenant Hayne McCormick.

For appointment in Regular Army:

Cavalry: Majors P. S. Bond, Jr., and J. G. MacDonald, and 2d Lieutenant Jerome Bratton.

Field artillery: Majors C. H. Bonesteel, Buck, H. F. Hanford and Andrew Moses, and H. H. Kelly and R. J. Whatley and 2d Lieutenant H. F. Henry.

J. F. O'Ryan to be major general and E. F. Hines to be brigadier general in the line officers' reserve corps.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL LEJEUNE.

Secretary Daniels, in his farewell report, pays a high tribute to Major General John A. Lejeune, now commandant of the Marine Corps. He says:

Major General John A. Lejeune, who in command of the 2d division, American Expeditionary Forces, the marines, made a brilliant record in the allied drive against Belleau Wood, Soissons, Champagne, Mont Blanc, the key to Rheims, at St. Mihiel, in the Argonne-Meuse, and in the final engagement of the war, became commandant of the Marine Corps on July 1, 1920, succeeding General George Barnett, who had served as commandant through the war period and until the end of the last fiscal year.

General Lejeune's services in Europe have been given distinguished recognition by the allied military commanders. Marshal Petain, commander in chief of the armies of France, characterized his services as on the "great ability" with which General Lejeune conducted his division. Marshal Foch, Generalissimo Mare, "seizing in a few hours a position of vital importance, which required both preparation and a large quantity of military material." The French government conferred upon him the croix de guerre and the Legion of Honor, commander, with the Legion of Honor.

In a striking the distinguished service medal of the United States Army to General Lejeune, upon recommendation of General Pershing, the citation reads: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services." He further received the Navy cross.

He commanded the 2d division in the successful operations of Thiaucourt, Massif Blanc Mont, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. His division in the Argonne-Meuse offensive this division was directed with such marked skill and courage of initiative that it broke and held by the vigor and rapidity of execution of its attacks the center of the German battle front, which had been considered impregnable."

As commandant, General Lejeune is devoting to the building up of the corps on a permanent basis, the same ability and energy which distinguished his service in the field

THE COAST GUARD.

[Editorial Comment, New York Times, December 19.]

There is probably universal regret that the Coast Guard report of Commandant W. E. Reynolds has come so late in the session of Congress to be "unavailable," but in the account of what the Coast Guard has been doing, which is published in full, the fiscal year ended June 30 there is no lesion. Fiscal suggestions and plans and a statement of needs are noticeable summing up in his delightfully irresponsible manner "and there is no lack of initiative in the life common, the lie that is damned and statistics. The statistics are there, but the initiative hasn't been exercised in the background and does not obtrude. The life is manly and healthful.

To the summer visitor on the Atlantic seaboard a man at sea is a man of leisure. The Coast Guard, who has a sequestered vacation and yearns for sociability, is with extraordinary frequency the butt of the summer bathers out of the undertow. As a matter of fact, the Coast Guard is the busiest of all the services. Its year is a round of duty, and it has no time for sociability, a life of toil, adventure, danger and hardship, that cannot be appreciated by those who only see it at rest when the country is at war. Yet the public knows little of the Coast Guard in time of peace, and under a bushel.

How many of us know that asset-heroes the officers and men of the cutter Tuscarora were when they fought their way through the ice to the rescue of the 31 at Avan Island waiting for a storm to blow over in a wireless station? Or that the "Bear" has exploits at Unalaska, Captain Dodge at once weighed anchor and steamed to the rescue of the natives of Unalaska's lab. Boon after he arrived at the bleak spot he sent his lieutenant ashore.

Society now raises influenza developed since yesterday. Dodge found 72 natives in the last stages of exhaustion from influenza. Unalaska affected, several expected in the house, all but 18 were stricken down. Of from children were dead. Of the 18 who were not Unalaska's men digging graves and carpenter making coffins. Dodge and his men went to the rescue, nursed down and helpless.

Day after day he went tragically by, and each day the men and officers of the Coast Guard cutter fed and tended the natives. Every morning the dead gathered and the sick removed the dead, put them in coffins made by the Unalaska carpenter and buried the pitiful victims. An orphans' home was established. There is this home to-day. Every child left parentless in the war was picked up and taken to the orphans' home and five years ago there were 500 children. The unselfish and terrible days the cutter Bear came to the relief of the Unalaska and Nunivak, of Golovin, Nome, St. Michael and Vicksburg, the Unalaska going on to Siberia, and the Tuscarora to the Arctic ice. The Bear cases were cumulative at Nushagak, carried north to coffee Point, ministered to numerous sick and discovered a number of bodies that had been completely submerged. Several of the latter had been partly eaten by dogs. The relief party buried the dead and shot all dogs seen." The dogs of Alaska where the influenza raged were neglected and starving. At other times they drew sleds through the snow and were often faithful servants. The Bear saved the population from hunger. In the Wood River district the Bear, Dr. Call and Lieutenant Jones was taken to where the Unalaska men and were summarily executed.

'Valiant service," Secretary Carter Glass called the work of the Alaska fleet, as in a letter of thanks to Captain Beadle. They had added, said the Secretary, "another brilliant chapter in endeavor to the annals of the service.

In looking over Commandant Reynolds' report our readers how the Coast Guard at sea and ashore could be re-created and made safer, better and useful work into one year and a little more, for it was the end of May, 1919, when the Alaska arrived in Seattle from the all our coasts, from the Bay of Fundy round to Bering Sea, from Hawaii to Guantanamo, the Coast Guard was in service. Five times more lives were saved during the "fiscal year", they state and 4 times more vessels than in the fiscal year for 561 persons along the surf line. There are a hundred stations of the Life Saving Service. The lifesaving work of the Grand Banks ice patrol.

Beyond the call of duty a day throughout the year when service was not performed by cutter or by station crew is designed in the report, "relief either humanity in one way or another." Read about the Bear in Bering Sea, the Algonquin in the same Bering, or about the wreck of the H. E. Runnells, or the sinking of the Antietam, or the wreck of the freighter Chilkaman from Cuba clearly all perished, and the record of the Tampa, the Seminole, the Manning, the Seneca never wrote anything more thrilling. The yen of Hemingway's Old Man and the Sea is nothing to these heroes.

It is disheartening too humble for a coast guardsman to be "off duty." He is never off duty. He is perfectly human sort of folk, for they are ever helping the lost and the drowning, and the Coast Guard, and even wanderers "half seas over." It is this active spirit of service, even as a coast guard, in the case of curious items in the long record—for instance, "Rescued a monster sea lion from the water with his mate, intoxicated man found by patrol down in water, rescued from drowning, by life saving station, rescued mallrick from finger of small boy, put out his head, rescued a cow from drowning, rescued cattle out of rainfield, rescued a horse that had fallen through ice, rescued a dog from drowning, rescued saddle, has received to memory of Margaret Fuller, building of Coast Guard."

And here is a simple statement of duty performed "in the line of duty" under extraordinary "Made coffin, dug grave, read service, filled grave, marked grave." What splendid, plain, brief, and always unselfish record of duty! Dulled Coast Guard men, "Good Cheer!" Wherever they may be on patrol or on shipboard under the flag, may a Merry Christmas be theirs!

"The Newriches occupy the street floor, I understand. Do they entertain with the people in the other apartments?"

"Indeed; they consider the people above them beneath them."—Boston Transcript.

BADGE FOR FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following badge has been prescribed for the finance department of the Army, and officer legislation of the department and will be available with a award in full against over all the insignia of the finance department of the Army. The badge is worn on the left breast by officers of the department and for such unofficial purposes as they may desire.

FOREIGN SERVICE FOR ARMY MEN.

A circular has been prepared in the War Department relating to a tour of duty on foreign service for enlisted men and the Army. Men will be sent returning to the United States for duty after a two-year tour of foreign service and will be given the privilege to remain on foreign service for additional periods of two years. Men who desire to return to the United States at the additional year once requested and entered upon must be returned to the United States for the United States for discharge. Only actual service at foreign stations will be considered. Time consumed in travel to and from foreign service and other absence will be disregarded.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. K. X.—Appointments to the grade of master sergeant in the quartermaster corps will be made in accordance with seniority so far as was possible at the time created in those who were holding appointments. There is no prospect of an examination, and future appointments will not be regulated by the pending reduction in the Army.

J. W. C.—Your name is not on the eligible list for appointment as warrant officer.

Subscriber.—A retired officer is not exempt from paying an income tax on his retired pay of $2,500 additional exemption is for those in active service.

M. K. Hall.—Send request for information through your chief clerk to the adjutant general of the Army, Washington, D. C.

"Doctor," said Johnny, half out of breath from running, "come up to our house quick."

"Who's sick there?" asked the doctor.

"Everybody but me. I was naughty, so they wouldn't give me any of the nice medicine papa picked in the woods."—Boston Transcript.

INMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment — Strictest Privacy
W. H. HOFHEIMER COMPANY, Incorporated
220-221 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington, D.C.
OPEN 8.30 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

FALL AND WINTER
Hosiery

—Women's and Children's Wool Hose—Sport style, in various ribs, in heather mixtures, of green, brown, blue and cordovan. Priced a pair $1.75

—Women's Plain Cashmere Hose—In black, white and natural; regular made hose. Priced a pair $1.25

—Women's Cotton Hose—Heavy winter weight, full regular made, with wide garter top. In black only. Priced a pair 75c

—Women's Fine Lisle Hair Cotton Hose—In black only, full-fashioned, with double soles, high spliced heels and garter tops. A pair 75c

Kann's—Street Floor.



Catalogs mailed on request
Campaign ribbons supplied

Uniforms AND Equipments FOR Naval Officers

Ed. H. Huthcins Co.
TAILORS
103 Atlantic St. Norfolk, Va.

THE NAVY

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

January 12

Lieut. A A P Alm, 5th naval district; to ordinal instruments e) naval gun factory, Washington.

Lieut. F. R. Benier (M. C.), U. S. San Francisco, to Arizona.

Lieut. Harold Biessemier, command L. I. to Eagle 17.

Ch. Mach. C. C. Cope, Eagle 59, to Eagle 17.

Lieut. R. M. Cottrell, command Oriole; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. (j. g.) W. L. De Camp, Ludlow, to duty, R. S. San Francisco.

Lieut. Wm. De Prins, naval training station, San Diego; to command Whipple.

Lieut. C. W. Hencker, navy recruiting station, Harrisburg, to navy recruiting station, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Robert C. Isabell, in charge of navy recruiting station, Rochester, N. Y., to duty in charge.

Ens. H. G. Kelly, North Dakota; to Shawmut.

Lieut. Comdr. W. E. Lawhead (M. C.), naval training station, Newport, to Old Constitution.

Gun. W. A. Linthwaite, naval air station, San Diego; to Aviation Station.

Lieut. F. J. Mayer, navy recruiting station, Harrisburg, to R. S. Philadelphia.

Ch. Gun. Harold McCutcheon, Bagley; to naval torpedo station, Newport.

Lieut. (j. g.) Guy Mclaughlin, naval air station, San Diego; to Gannet, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. J. W. Mercel, navy recruiting station, Peoria, Ill., to R. S. Philadelphia.

Capt. F. L. Oliver, command Patton; to squadron commander, destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. H. F. Perrill, command Charlotte; to command destroyer squadron, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. Henry Quinton, Florida, to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Ens. Jas. Sanders, naval air station, San Diego; to air force, Pacific Fleet.

Ens. F. P. Wood, Minneapolis; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.

Gun. T. C. Zynda, Karle 59; to Earle 23.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Gillmet, navy recruiting station, Parkersburg, W. Va., to navy recruiting station, Louisville.

January 13

Comdr. W. L. Beck, inspector of ordnance, E. W. Blass Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., to duty there.

Ens. H. S. Beckel, Eagle 58; to Eagle 16.

Lieut. J. B. Bidgood, naval air station, El Paso, Tex., to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. W. F. Keyser (M. C.), Pittsburgh; to Delaware.

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. McBeath, Chester; to naval station, Manila, Philippines.

Ens. Paul Miller, Nevada; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. G. H. Small, command Eagle 59, to command Eagle 23.

Lieut. J. D. Thompson, R. S., Puget Sound; to naval training station, San Francisco, Calif.

Ens. W. L. Travis, Eagle 58; to Eagle 16.

Lieut. (j. g.) C. W. Wingard, R. S. Portsmouth, N. H.; to command Potomac.

Lieut. Comdr. Yeager, Eagle 47; to forever

Lieut. (j. g.) J. H. Greene, naval training detachment, Harrisburg, Pa., to naval air station, to naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. (j. g.) A. S. Kittredge, naval air station, San Diego; to air force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. (j. g.) J. H. Perrell, naval air station, San Diego; to air force, Pacific Fleet.

Ens. R. H. Stephens, naval air station, San Diego; to air force, Pacific Fleet.

Ch. Pay Clk. H. P. Wight, naval station, Guantanamo; to South Carolina.

Ens. A. E. Wright, Catherine Johnson; to Ramapo.

January 14

Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Bagley, naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.; to instruction at Bethlehem Steel Company.

Gun. Frank Bidwell, connection with S-32; to Buffalo.

March 11. Brostman, naval gun factory; to navy yard, Puget Sound.

Lieut. A. R. Cooper, (M. C.), naval training station, Newport; to naval torpedo station, Newport.

Lieut. (j. g.) L. J. Cowley, naval training station, Hampton Roads; to command Mobawk.

Comdr. J. W. Cumming, navy recruiting station, Parkersburg, W. Va.; to command H. S. New Orleans, La.

A. P. Clk. T. A. Dwyer, navy recruiting station, El Paso, to naval training camp, Waco, Texas.

A. P. Clk. C. L. Elkins, Illinic, to naval torpedo station, Newport.

Lieut. J. H. Buehner (S. C.), Atlantic Fleet torpedo station division, Newport; to duty in charge of officer.

A. P. Clk. A. P. Hytt, Mahonna; to naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Kirk, connection with S-31, to navy yard, Puget Sound.

Lieut. L. Lewis (U. S. C.), marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.; to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. (j. g.) Beverly Lucas, naval training station, Great Lakes; to naval station, Guantanamo.

Ens. T. A. Mathewson, command submarine chaser 111; to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (j. g.) H. S. Noble, command D-12, to Arkansas.

Lieut. (j. g.) Frederick Searle, Mohave; to naval training station, Hampton Roads.

March W. C. Temme, Arizona; to Carrabasset.

3%

This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department. Accounts opened with ONE DOLLAR or more. Interest at 3% compounded semi-annually.

Allotments can be arranged through your paymaster. Write Today for Booklet, "Banking by Mail."

U. S. SAVINGS BANK Dept. D. Washington, D. C.

Ens. D. L. Walters, Schley; to connection with fitting out Nitro and to navigator officer when commissioned.

Ch. Gun. R. W. Young, Buffalo; to R. S., Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. (j. g.) W. Alden, Brooklyn; to Charleston

Lieut. F. B. Becker, naval aviation detachment, Caristrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to naval air station, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. W. E. Street, Irmining, Stansbury, to Saturn.

Lieut. (j. g.) T. B. Lee, naval air station, San Diego, Calif.; to Aurora.

Lieut. (j. g.) E. S. Rosenbaugh, naval air station, San Diego, Calif.; to Aurora.

Lieut. (j. g.) Randolph E. Tedford (C. H. C.), died at naval hospital, League Island, Pa., January 12.

January 15.

Lieut. Comdr. P. M. Bates, command Ballard; to connection with fitting out Wood and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brostrom, naval gun factory, Washington; to 2d advance base force, U. S. marines, San Diego.

Lieut. Comdr. T. L. Bryant, navy yard, Washington; to instruction at naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. Max Cohen (D. C.), naval training station, Hampton Roads; to marine barracks, Parris Island.

Capt. J. B. Ireree, command Camden; to naval gun factory, navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. J. G. Farrell, naval aviation detachment, Caristrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to naval air station, Hampton Roads.

Ens. H. H. Groh, naval aviation detachment, March Field, Riverside, Calif., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.

Lieut. F. C. Hertog (M. C.), naval training station, Hampton Roads; to instruction at Johns Hopkins Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Hurley, naval gun factory, navy yard, Washington, D. C.; to command Tuscora.

Capt. R. S. Jackson, command Destroyer; to home and wait orders.

Capt. E. B. Larimer, member special board on ordnance, Washington; to command U. S. naval ordnance, naval torpedo station, Alexandria, Va.

Lieut. (j. g.) Keefe Lee, naval aviation detachment, Caristrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to naval air station, Hampton Roads.

Capt. W. S. Miller, inspector of ordnance, naval torpedo station, Alexandria, Va.; to command Camden.

A. P. Clk. C. C. Niles, Camden, to Gulfport.

Lieut. (j. g.) Frederick Pope, naval training station, Rochester; to naval hospital, Great Lakes.

Ens. H. T. Settle (S. C.), naval air station, Hampton Roads; to supply, disbursing and commissary officer, Atlantic Fleet torpedo station, Newport, R. I., to Va.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A Spanagel, navy yard, Washington; to instruction at naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. (j. g.) Walter Wilson (S. C.), connection with fitting out Wood; to navigator when in command with settlement of accounts.

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Woodward, navy yard, Washington; to instruction naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. (j. g.) E. L. Woodward, navy yard, Washington; to instruction, naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. T. R. Wylly (S. C.), Wilmington; to supply officer, Hatteras.

Ens. C. H. Bushnell, Brooklyn; to Tingey.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Courtney, Mare Island; to Charleston

Ens. C. G. Degruder, Brooklyn; to Dupont.

Ens. C. H. Dunn, Brooklyn; to Destroyer Division.

Ens. L. W. Brown, naval aviation detachment, March Field, Riverside, Calif.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Ens. S. W. Calloway, naval aviation detachment, March Field, Riverside, Calif., to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Ens. P. C. Durham, R. S. New York; to Jason.

January 17

Lieut. (j. G.) N. A. Brown (S. C.), to command R. S. N. Y., to submarine division 1.

Lieut. R. F. Cooper (S. C.), command naval hospital, Great Lakes; to marine recruiting station, New York.

Lieut. (j. G.) B. J. Dayton, command Cole; to Wellington.

Gun. T. W. Dizon, Bullingsley; to Welborn C. Wood

A. P. Clk. F. Fraser, Pittsburgh; to Naval Destination, S. C.

Brad. Admiral R. S. Knapp, all duty; to navy operations, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Mountain, staff senior Navy representative in Haiti, to bureau of navigation, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Moffett (S. C.), Masonite; to connection with fitting out Nitro and on board on supply officer when commissioned.

March J. B. McManus, Brooklyn; to six months' instruction at Bethlehem Steel Company, Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. J. H. Morrison, Dixie; to Hannibal

A. P. Clk. T. E. Mulcay, Sacramento, to duty with supply officer, Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Peterson, navy yard, Puget Sound; to command Ballard.

Ens. C. B. Schinno, destroyer flotilla 2, Atlantic Fleet; to same.

Gun Maurice Shea, Brooklyn, to six months' instruction in connection with fitting out Nitro.

Comdr. L. F. Thibault, staff senior, U. S. Navy representative in Haiti, to naval operations, Navy Department.

January 18

A. P. Clk. Carrel Beer, R. S. San Francisco; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. M. C. Collins, Potrfia; to Welborn C. Wood

Gun. C. H. Dunn, Brooklyn; to Destroyer, R. S. San Francisco, to Baltimore with mine detachment, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Conway, bureau of navigation, Navy Department; to command Melville, destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. A. T. Fellows (D. C.), naval air station, Hampton Roads; to New Hampshire

A. P. Clk. J. H. Ferrell, Glacier; to duty with supply officer, navy yard, Puget Sound.

A. P. Clk. M. M. Gilbert, navy recruiting station, Los Angeles; to naval training station, Great Lakes.

Lieut. (j. G.) J. Graham, connection with S-29, to Ark.

Lieut. (j. G.) J. B. Griggs, submarine division 5, to Ark.

Lieut. (j. G.) B. R. Herbst, Arkansas; to R. S. Philadelphia.

Lieut. H. B. Knowles, R-3; to R-4.

Lieut. (j. G.) Lawrence, New York; to connection with fitting out Wright and on board as executive officer when commissioned.

Lieut. Clyde Lovelace, connection with S-23, to H-2.

A. P. Clk. H. E. Mitchbrick, naval training station, San Francisco, to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. (j. G.) Wm. Mitchell, connection with fitting out California and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. P. Stanard, Jr., Memphis; to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. (j. G.) Traughber, Monterey, to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. F. W. Weed, naval aviation detachment, March Field, Riverside, Calif., to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Ens. C. Weldin, Sturtz, to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. H. B. Woolley, naval aviation detachment, March Field, Riverside, Calif., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.

Lieut. (j. G.) Andrews (M. C.), Yazoofi; to Cuacao.

Lieut. F. B. Brown, Castle, to Yiladelphia.

Lieut. W. M. Casselevea, naval station, Clarke, to Maravelia.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert Chambers (M. C.), Huron; to American Legation Guard, Peking.

E. BLOCK MERCANTILE CO.
241-243 Market Street San Francisco.
THE HOUSE OF NOVELTIES AND CURIOS
Special discount and interest to all service people
WE BUY AND SELL CURIOS

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL

Columbia TAXICABS Columbia
9600 9600

Lieut. Comdr. Robert Gatewood, Asiatic Station; to Huron.

Lieut. Newton B. George, Asiatic Station; to Huron.

Comdr. R. E. Hart (S. C.), Peking; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (j. g.) Hucker, orders of December 30 from Lumber to Sara Thompson cancelled.

Lieut. (j. g.) Bon Conrad Lichtendahl, Aberenda; to naval station, Guam.

Lieut. J. F. Sauer, Huron, to Rizal.

Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Walton, Rizal; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. C. Boquette (S. C.), add on staff of Vice Admiral Rose; to United States.

Lieut. W. S. Cunningham, Scorpion; to Boris.

Vice Admiral M. M. Hinds, relieved from command of naval forces operating in European waters, to United States.

Gun. O. C. Laird, St. Louis, to submarine chaser 95 Brad. Admiral A. P. Niblack, to command naval forces operating in European waters.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Smith (S. C.), U. S. P-11, mission to Russia, to United States.

Lieut. (j. g.) Emile Touzrre, naval aviation detachment, March Field, Riverside, Calif.; to Burns.

Lieut. (j. g.) Lee Wilson, naval aviation detachment, March Field, Riverside, Calif.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.

Ch. Pay Clk. H. Wolford, Pittsburg; to duty with supply officer, R. S. Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. (j. g.) C. McKellar, naval aviation detachment, March Field, Riverside, Calif.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.

MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

January 14—No orders issued.

January 15—Capt. Wm. Brackett, recruiting office, Tulsa, Okla., to marine barracks, New Orleans, La.

Lieut. (j. g.) Wm. Brown, Jr., marine barracks, to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., upon arrival in United States.

January 15—No orders issued.

January 16—Lieut. Col. Wm. Crabbe, U. S. S. Huron, to Allied Control Commission.

Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Fitzgerald and R. A. Johnston, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to Pa., to marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif.

1st Lieut. A. F. Kastner, 1st brigade, Haiti, to United States.

1st Lieut. A. A. Inman, to Department of the Pacific San Francisco, Calif., upon arrival in United States.

January 18—No orders issued

January 19—Capt. Wm. E. Bigler, resignation accepted, effective January 21, 1921.

1st Lieut. Wm. Wright, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

THE REEVE MEMORIAL PRIZE ESSAY FOR 1921.

Subject.—"The Influence of the World War as Applied to our Detailed Staff System and the Effect of Mobilization of Industry Thereon" as outlined in Order No. 4, 1920.

Prize.—$150 in gold, the successful essay to be published in The Infantry Journal. The following are the conditions of the prize:

The essays to be typewritten and submitted in quadruplicate to Major General John A. Lejeune, Charles Smith Observatory Island, N. Y. The essays should be between 4,000 and 5,000 words in length, and must be signed by a nom de plume. Accompanying the essays should be a sealed envelope bearing the nom de plume on the outside and enclosing the name and address of the writer. These envelopes will be opened after the decision has been rendered by the board of award, consisting of three officers. Essays must be submitted on or before March 1, 1921.

DIGEST OF NAVY LAWS.

The historical section of the U. S. Army Department, has issued monograph No. 2, "Digest Catalogue of Laws and Joint Resolutions, the Army and the World War." This monograph supplies a want, a work on similar lines having been issued, of course, for the government and the Navy. In all official references to laws heretofore, the papers of the Army have been forced through official papers and publications of the department engaged in the work. It is part of it is difficult to see the original for comparison or study, the only guide to finding a law is the date of passage, and often that is the only guide for finding a law in the Statutes at Large. Frequently, after looking for a section of a law since in many instances, for, offtimes, a little line of great importance is to be found on some paragraph of an appropriation act, and not always the act appropriating for the year. In other instances, at the session of Congress, there is a great rush of passing bills and joint resolutions on the last day of the session, especially a 3d of March, at the end of Congress, and many times legislation is passed that in the confidence considerable time is lost in running down any law wanted when the date of enactment alone is given, sometimes hours and sometimes, unless the searcher is an expert in the subject matter, it never will be found.

In the present work, covering 67 pages only, every law enacted by Congress that concerns the Navy and the World War, and some were enacted as far back as 40 years ago, is digested and catalogued under the phrase or office where executed, and one need to have but a small knowledge of the Army or Navy organization if it is desired to find some specific law on a certain subject by simply looking over the table of contents part of the monograph, which points to the subject matter for page in the body of the publication where the digest of the law is found arranged with other laws on the same subject, or miscellaneous, and the all important reference is there found, even to the volume and part of the Statutes at Large where the original is located.

KLEIN UNIFORMS
For All Branches of the Service
USPHS Insignia always in stock
Uniforms and equipments to measure
D. Klein & Bro.
715 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google

For a Limited Time We Are Able to Offer
Safe and Secure
First Mortgages
Earning **8%** Interest
Per Annum
IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$100 $500 $1000
Secured on Substantial Washington, D. C., Real Estate
The F. H. Smith Company
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
815 15th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
47 years without loss to any Investor!

LANGDON'S DEATH UNPROVOKED.

Lieutenant W. H. Langdon, the naval officer who was shot and killed by a Japanese sentry at Vladivostok, January 8, was the victim of an unprovoked attack, dispatches to the State Department and to the Navy Department agreed.

Both sets of dispatches were based on statements elicited from the accused sentry by the board of investigation and court of inquiry convened by the Japanese government. The sentry's statements were described as in agreement with an statement from story of the affair by Lieutenant Langdon, in that the sentry was the first to fire.

The sentry, who previously had maintained the American officer fired first, also was reported as having told the court of inquiry he had discharged his rifle in self-defense.

The dispatches to the Navy Department from Admiral Glennon, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, added that the sentry had been recommended for courtmartial by the Japanese authorities, and that charges is proceeding to Vladivostok with a naval court of inquiry to investigate the killing.

While the dispatches received thus far were more complete than any that had previously reached Washington, and while officials expressed gratification that an agreement had been reached as to what actually happened, no tendency was displayed in official circles to relax the determination to investigate the incident thoroughly.

State Department officials also continue to await a reply to the note sent the Japanese government requesting an explanation of the unofficial announcement that it would not be repeated.

The State Department was informed in its dispatches that Langdon, who is described as "a total stranger," was returning to the consulate about the morning of January 8, using a flashlight in order to pick his way along the snow-covered path. The sentry was on duty before the headquarters of the Japanese 13th division.

"The final story and full admission of the sentry," the summary of the report of the court of inquiry received by the State Department added, "made effore a thorough interrogation by the chairman board of investigation and court of inquiry, was that the sentry left his post and intended to chase Lieutenant Langdon, but that his purpose was to seize Lieutenant Langdon's electric flash light and compel him to accompany him to the guard in order that he might ascertain who the latter might be.

"He declared that he then discharged his rifle by accident and reported same to the guard. In the brawl, Lieutenant Langdon firing two or three revolver shots at him."

The State Department's report said that all the high Japanese officials in the city, headed by the naval interpreter Aihara, Lieutenant Langdon's ship, to express their regret and sympathy and that the Japanese minister of war had telegraphed condolence.

Memorial services for Lieutenant Langdon were held at the Y. M. C. A. building in Vladivostok.

Admiral Glennon's dispatches to Washington received by him from Captain L. C. Richardson, commanding the Black Hawk, said:

"Tomorrow afternoon General Oi will call officially to deliver radio, in behalf, to the sentry's family, as follows: 'To Admiral Glennon: I wish to express my deep regret and condolences at the death of Lieutenant Langdon, U. S. Navy, which was caused by a Japanese sentry. In a spirit of friendship and goodwill, I will insist every effort to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the affair, after a fair and open investigation. Signed, General Oi."

NAVY PLANES COMPLETE LONG FLIGHT.

A dispatch from Panama on January 14 says:

"Naval officers here are enthusiastic over the successful completion of the flight from San Diego, Calif., to the Canal Zone, by the 12 of the 15 seaplanes which arrived here Saturday evening. The two remaining machines reached the canal zone safely today.

"The flight which covered 3,266 miles and was completed in 23 days, 12 hours and 15 minutes, is hailed by Chief Naval Officials Cale having been killed at Panama Bay, on the Pacific side of the canal zone.

"Cale was struck by a propeller of one of the machines. The machine was being moved to the water on the day of Tehuantepec, and were given a severe shaking up.

"The flight, which is said to be among the longest on record, was over a course never before traversed by aircraft, and the aviators arrived here with a record of only one forced landing. Cale was in charge of the squadron and enthusiastic in their praise of the Liberty motors, with which the machines were equipped.

"Starting from San Diego on December 20, the seaplanes made nine stops—Barrisimo Bay, Magdalena Bay, Sanderas Bay, Acapulco, Salina Cruz, Puntara Bay, Puerto Arista, Idalia Bay and Panama. Captain Henry C. Mustin, commanding the squadron, stated upon his arrival here that the flight was unique, since only two days had been taken up with the preparatory work, while other long flights had been preceded by weeks, and even months, of preparation.

"We had good weather throughout the trip, except over the Gulf of Tehuantepec, he said. 'Squalls there made me nervous, and I have been flying all sorts of machines for nine years without a similar experience. The only forced landing in Panama, in which a piece of waste paper caused the burning out of a motor.'

"Supply steamers left San Diego only two days before the machines started, and the journey was completed with only three main supply bases a destroyer which was converted into service having become partially disabled.

"Commander J. H. Towers, a naval aviator, who became famous when American seaplanes succeeded in crossing the Atlantic, made a flight with appendicitis on board a supply ship, which did not carry a doctor, and received medical attention when the seaplane called by wireless brought a physician from another vessel.

"The longest flight between Balboa and Puneca Bay, nearly 500 miles, was made by the 11 machines without stop, and was declared good enough to be one of the noteworthy features of the expedition. The delay of the two machines which did not arrive with the main squadron was due, according to Captain Mustin, to misforpower, these planes having only three motors each, while the others carry four."

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following have been designated for entrance examinations to be held beginning March 1 for admission to the Military Academy:

Walter C. Jones, 1st alternate, Rockford, Ala.; Robert L. Vuerkel, Tempe Normal School, Tempe, Ariz.; Francis P. Gaus, 1st alternate, Phoenix, Ariz.; Thomas P. Nolan, 1st alternate, Brookland, Ark.; Donald R. Hutchinson, 1st alternate, Little Rock, Ark.; America Chamber of Commerce Building, Denver, Colo.; Harry B. Herbert, 1st alternate, Pueblo, Colo.; Lt. Ed ernest, Rome, Ga.; Milton C. Huff, Blanchard, Iowa; Vernon W. Cooper, 1st alternate, Ft. Dodge, Iowa; 2d alternate, Sonestown, Ky.; Wm. D. Dunaway, 1st alternate, Hazard, Ky.; Harold H. Emerson, 1st alternate, Bar Harbor, Me.; Hobart P. Rogers, 2d alternate, Bangor, Me.; Lt. Col. Samuel Reber, Washington, D. C.; Lt. Col. Samuel Reber, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Nathaniel C. Hale, Natchez, Miss.; Lt. Col. Wm. Weigel, 1125 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, Minn.; Lt. Col. Wm. Weigel, Jr., 63 Hayes Esplanade, New Brighton, N. Y.; Gerald Hoyt, Jr., 1st alternate, 240 Riverside drive, New York; R. Wood, 160 Henry street, Binghamton, N. Y.; Harold D. Cooper, 1st alternate, Ithaca, N. Y.; Lt. Col. Samson, 1st alternate, Cheetah, Okla.; Charlie A. Thompson, 2d alternate, Wewoka, Okla.; Milford Lewis, Glen Campbell, Pa.; Wilson J. Hoffman, 1st alternate, East Berlin, Pa.; Robert Dickson, 2d alternate, Punxsutawney, Pa.; Clarence Johnson, 1st alternate, Ingleside, Pa.; Lt. Col. Samuel Reber, 2d alternate, Cunningsville, Penn.; Robert Hornsby, 2d alternate, Liberty, Penn.; Lt. Col. Samuel Reber, Jr., Penn.; Claude Black, Comp. Columbia, Penn.; Frederick G. Mitchell, Jr., Penn.; Lt. Col. Wm. Weigel, Penn.; George F. Bittner, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Arthur S. Peterson, North Milwaukee, Wis.; Lt. Col. Samuel Reber, Washington; Miss Lavinia Hamilton, Baltimore, and Donald S. Mitchell, recruiting barracks, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

National Guard.

1st Sergeant Robert L. Burkhardt, troop A, cavalry, Bogalusa, La., and Private Harry C. Larter, troop C, squadron cavalry, Mounted Prospect avenue, Newark, N. J.

Honor School.

John H. Pice, 137 Terrace place, Jackson, Tenn., of Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill.

U. S. Army.

Arthur C. Boll, corporal, headquarters troop; Roscoe C. Bowling, private, headquarters troop; Orchestra detachment, 1st F. S. battalion; Wm. E. Boyd, private, 1st class, Co. A, 1st battalion, 1st F. S.; Wm. Bradley Hughes, sergeant, machine gun detachment, 1st F. S. battalion; Lewis Bryant, 1st class private, Co. A, 1st battalion, 1st infantry; Ernest P. Gibbs, private, company D, 8th infantry; Jesse Hall, private, 1st class, headquarters company, 8th infantry; Armon L. Grahlfs, 1st sergeant, headquarters troop; Ralph Hall, private, 1st class, headquarters troop; Virgil E. Hendrickson, private, company A, 1st engineers; Lloyd Hunter, private, 1st class, intelligence detachment, 8th infantry; Lawrence Hunter, sergeant, headquarters troop; Warren H. Leonard, sergeant, headquarters company, 8th infantry; Lawrence Mackey, private, company M, 8th infantry; James Martine, sergeant, company B, 8th infantry; Lt. Col. Wm. Weigel, Corozal, Canal Zone; 1st Lt. F. S. battalion; George W. Reiss, corporal, company A, 1st engineers; Lt. Col. Samuel Reber, Washington; sergeant, headquarters detachment; Paul A. Shields, corporal, M. G. battalion, 1st F. S.; Lt. Col. Samuel Reber, Washington; Lt. Col. Wm. Weigel, Washington; private, 1st class, Co. A, 1st engineers, and Sergt. Otto J. Zeyen, sergeant, proving ground, company D.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES LACKING.

On the subject of hospital facilities, there were in hospitals operated by the Public Health Service 12,511 discharged soldiers and sailors on January 1, 10,000 of them male and females and in hospitals under contract with the Public Health Service, 2,511, the Veterans' Bureau 10,615 were patients of the War-Risk Insurance Bureau and 1,896 patients of the Bureau of Pensions. See 1,896 patients of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in hospitals operated by the Public Health Service and 1,896 Volunteer Soldiers and Army and Navy hospitals.

The present rate of increase in patients in hospitals of the Public Health Service is 1,000 per month, it was stated by him and it is expected that before the peak is reached the number of beds required will approximate 15,000 to 16,000. It is estimated that this will not be reached before April 15, 1921.

The surgeon general of the Public Health Service stated that by normal numbers 16,000 beds were urgently needed, and that 5,000 beds for tuberculous and psychiatric patients are of the greatest urgency. These additional beds were required to meet the present needs of the increase expected within the present month.

At the estimated cost of $3,000 per bed, the 16,000 beds now urgently needed would require an appropriation of $50,000,000.

REGULATIONS AS TO MILITARY FUNERALS.

Regulations governing the attendance of the funeral of an officer or an enlisted man on the retired list are published in the Army and Navy Journal. Unless the post or camp, but near one, as, for example, New York, Washington or Boston, the general returning may be ordered by the commander of the camp, port or station in which the funeral is to be held. The funeral is to be held. Such escort will correspond to the rank of the deceased officer or enlisted man. Where the funeral occurs at any other place than a military post or camp, but too remote to justify the sending of the escort prescribed, a firing squad of not to exceed eight men may be ordered by the proper commander. Such escorts or firing squads will be ordered only when requested by the family of the deceased officer or enlisted man, and provided that such escorts or firing squads will not be sent to a greater distance than 50 miles from the post commanding it, and without expense to private individuals. The War Department, except in the use of available transportation.

Cool Your Tent Off and Get Your Share of Fresh Air
IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)
Make good with all the fellows
Sample of Material Free
Size No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5
Cut 13 in. 14 in. 15 in. 16 in.
Put. May 26, '08, Dec. 27, '16, Mar. 28, '11
If you can't get them from your dealer write to Dept. E, Specially adapted for Military School, College, and Societies.
ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

Westinghouse
Marine Equipment
Geared Turbines Propulsion Machinery and a complete line of auxiliary equipment for shipboard and shipyard
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Specialty Parts Coast Representatives
Neat, Mine & Tug Boat and Fan Practices

ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE PORTO RICO NATIONAL GUARD.

The annual encampment of the Porto Rico National Guard was held at Salinas, Porto Rico, December 1 to 1920. In spite of many discouraging conditions, as lack of equipment, the encampment was a success, as traveled by train before the organizations arrived, the 1st infantry was able to attend the encampment with its full strength excepting the machine gun and supply companies, which had not received any equipment whatsoever.

The impression among the officers and men in the encampment was to be looked upon as a hardship and a great annoyance if dissatisfied to everybody, with no compensating beneficial results, was overcome by the help of the instructors and the hard work of the adjutant general, Major John A. Wilson.

The camp was run on purely military basis, and in a soldierly spirit and with a definite plan and objective, and the federal troops were very much aided to the effort of Lieutenant Colonels Townshend and Thorne, assisted by two other Regular Army officers detailed as assistant instructors and the regular permanent instructors of the National Guard of Porto Rico. An effort was made throughout the encampment to improve upon all the importance of military training, and such a high spirit de corps and enthusiasm was raised that another regiment can be recruited in a very short time.

The camp site near Salinas is not the most desirable, but its situation on the south coast of the island, where little or no rain is known, and where the constant, and, although its water supply is not very good, its drinking disease was reported at any time since December 31, all units including over 1,350 men, left camp and arrived at their home stations without having left behind a single man due to illness.

ONE VETERAN BODY.

Efforts are being made to form an organization of veterans of all wars in the service of the United States War Veterans Corps. The Secretary of War has refused to assume control of such a body, nor has any government funds or property in support thereof with-in the control of the War Department.

The advantages of a single association of veterans is recognized by the Secretary of War, but he does not consider it advisable to take part in the formation of such a corps.

R. O. T. C. CAMPS.

Attendance at this year's basic R. O. T. C. camps for members of the R. O. T. C. enrollment in the basic course, senior division, or at camps for the junior division whose institutions are more than 1,000 miles from their designated camps, measured by shortest usually traveled routes, will be limited in each unit of the R. O. T. C. to members enrolled in such basic unit or junior unit on November 15, 1921, selected by their professor of tactics in preference to those who have been longest in the service, and by their military work and in the case of members of the senior division who completed satisfactorily their R. O. T. C. training in the advanced course.

Digitized by Google

UNIFORMS

FOR

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS
UNITED STATES ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD
BOYS BRIGADE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

SIGMUND EISNER CO., Red Bank, N. J.

Official National Outfitter, Boy Scouts of America.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 105 FIFTH AVE.

AIR SERVICE DUTY IN HAWAII.

Flying conditions in Hawaii so far exceed conditions as they exist elsewhere that it is undisputably one of the most acceptable stations for flying duty. Chief among the advantages which exist is that of climate—which is most important from a flying standpoint. As even the layman knows, flying activities depend largely upon climatic conditions. If the weather is generally clear and balmy, never too hot or too cold, and if the air is enjoyably smooth, a flier is willing to accept any other adverse circumstances. It is just such a consistently ideal climatic condition which prevails throughout the year in Hawaii. Within the past 11 months, on but four days has it rained sufficiently to interfere with flying activities at Luke Field, the present site of the heavier-than-air branch of the Army air service. Indeed, protracted rains over general areas are very rare, rains being local in nature and of but short duration—often referred to as "liquid sunshine." Compare four days in 11 months to about four days in every month, which is more nearly the average of most flying fields in the States. What field in the States, unless it be in Southern California, which can boast of a temperature all year which permits of flying without the use of heavy coats, sweaters or flying suits at any time.

This group of mid-Pacific islands, provided with but very limited flying personnel and equipment, has become but briefly acquainted with aviation. Many spots and much territory still exists where the inhabitants are not so inured to the sound of a motor overhead that they continue their way, giving no notice to the plane in its flight. Rather the opposite is true, for the people have but little opportunity to become experienced in things aeronautical. Only recently was the island of Hawaii circumnavigated by plane—only within the past six months was an airplane flown to Kauai—only recently have the people of Molokai, Lanai or Maui (where auxiliary landing fields have been established) received their baptism of aerial navigation. Landing bases for either land or sea planes are very limited in number, and conditions of operation from these bases are more or less undeveloped and primitive. However, one must not get the impression that efforts are not being made to promote the establishment of bases and to coordinate these islands from the standpoint of aerial defense. Extensive plans have been made and the work already begun which will place these islands among the strongest aerial bases in the world. Pioneer reconnaissance flights have been made to each of the large islands of the group, and vastly important information has been gathered which will be invaluable in the development of an extensive air service, with bases and operating equipment on each island.

From every standpoint Hawaii is one of the most attractive fields for commercial aviation. There is a vital need for rapid transit between islands, and a closer communication. To the far-seeing business man or the pleasure-seeking tourist, the speed of aerial navigation, as contrasted with the present mode of transportation, is very marked, and leads to but one conclusion. In the natural course of events, it is inevitable that seaplanes of a passenger and freight-carrying type will operate extensively between these islands, which, although closely grouped together—only three channels between islands exceeds 35 miles—are, by reason of the water between them, very isolated.

As an example of the change commercial aviation would make, consider the delivery of Honolulu daily newspapers on the island of Maui. Under the present system, these papers are received three times a week, from one to three days old. With daily plane service, they could be received within an hour and a half after leaving the press; in other words, the master of the house could have his morning paper at breakfast-time, the same as Honoluluans. And a business-man, desiring to transact affairs in Honolulu, could leave his home on Maui or Kauai in the morning, complete his business in the capital city and return to his home, traveling to and fro by plane. And what about the tourist who wishes to see the crater of Haleakala on Maui, the largest extinct volcano in the world? At present it takes about three days on foot and horseback to visit the crater from Kahului. By plane you could take off at sunrise, fly around the 27 miles of crater rim, enjoy the beauties of a sunrise on Haleakala before the clouds had formed and return in plenty of time for breakfast. Nor is that a Jules Verne flight of fancy, for this very trip was made by three Army planes operating on the island of Maui on reconnaissance missions during the month of October of this year.

Owing to the rugged mountainous terrain of each of the islands, natural sites for land plane bases are very scarce. A land plane pilot whose motor fails generally has the choice of a cane field or the ocean, and, of the two, the ocean, by experience, has proven to be more acceptable in spite of the wetting for the passengers. This might be considered one of the disadvantages of flying in these islands, yet landing fields are no more scarce here than on forest patrol in California, Washington or Oregon, or cross-country flying in New York, Pennsylvania or many other States. The lack of emergency landing fields is a condition which exists generally throughout the United States and its possessions.

Hawaii, in addition to its ideal climate, is noted for its variety of scenery, its jagged cliffs, picturesque canyons, beautiful waterfalls and famous volcanoes—active and inactive. Nowhere can such varied scenic splendors be seen in so small an area, and in no way can they be as fully appreciated as from a commanding position in the air. Tourists in great numbers come yearly to this popular resort to enjoy its beauty, its climate and the pleasures they afford. To those of the air service who are so fortunate as to serve in Hawaii, the memories of their service will linger with them always, and the desire to return will never grow cold. Hawaii, as seen from the ground, lures thousands yearly, but as seen from the air it is incomparable. And what it now is will only be magnified as time goes by and the present nucleus of pioneer pilots has been increased to its full representation, and the present plans for construction and expansion are realized.

Maud—Can anything be worse than a man who will get sentimental in spite of all you can do?

Edith—Yes, a man who won't.—Boston Transcript.

FUEL FOR THE NAVY.

Secretary Daniels sent a letter to the Speaker of the House and to the chairman, Senate naval committee, on the purchase of fuel. He said:

I desire to call your attention to the necessity for legislation which will enable the Navy Department to obtain fuel for its ships without being subjected to excessive prices. Due to unsatisfactory bids received, it has been necessary for the Navy to commandeer coal continuously from June 1, 1917, to the present time, and to commandeer fuel oil on the east coast from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, and on the west coast from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1920.

A comparison between market prices and those paid by the Navy under commandeering orders from June 1 to August 21, 1917, on which latter date government fixed prices were first placed in effect by proclamation of the President, and from April 1, 1920 (at which time fuel administration prices were finally withdrawn) to December 31, 1920, shows an actual saving of $1,247,890 effected in the purchase of 1,091,348 tons of coal. While it is impossible to say just what saving was effected during the time that fuel administration prices were in force, because no free market then existed, it is estimated that a total of $6,775,190 has been saved in the purchase of 9,154,318 tons of coal by the Navy from June 1, 1917, to December 31, 1920.

In regard to fuel oil a careful comparison of market quotations and prices paid under Navy commandeering orders shows a total saving of $3,366,123 in the purchase of 17,703,749 barrels during the periods mentioned above.

It will thus be seen that the Navy, through the exercise of commandeering powers, has saved to the government a total of $10,141,313 since June 1, 1917. During this entire time the fuel situation of the country has been very acute. However, commandeering has been resorted to only when satisfactory bids could not be obtained. With but few exceptions the suppliers have been accepted the prices fixed by the Navy as being just and reasonable.

In view of the great economy effected in fuel purchase through the use of commandeering powers, as well as the necessity for the same at times when suppliers refuse to bid on the Navy's requirements, I strongly urge that the existing laws giving such powers to the President be not repealed. It is believed to be especially important that the food control act of August 10, 1917, which was designed to protect the government in the procurement of food and fuel, remain in force for the present. The repeal of that act, as well as that of other war-time acts, is provided for in House Joint Resolution 382, now before the Senate for consideration.

If, however, it is considered advisable to repeal the present laws giving general requisitioning powers to the President, I earnestly recommend that, in the public interest, the following provision be enacted in order to properly protect the Navy in the procurement of its fuel supply, viz:

"Be it enacted, etc., That until June 30, 1922, the President is authorized to requisition fuel necessary to the maintenance of the Navy and to requisition facilities for handling and storing such fuel, and he shall ascertain and pay a just compensation therefor. If the compensation so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per cent, will make up such amount as will be just compensation for the property requisitioned, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the United States district courts to hear and determine all such [illegible] shall be construed to require any natural person to furnish to the government any fuel held by him and reasonably required for consumption or use by himself and dependents."

GROWTH OF MUTUAL AID.

The following officers have applied for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid since the last report and will be admitted to the association at the next meeting: Lieutenant Frank H. Sloman, Ensign Thomas J. Keane, Boatswain Lucius H. Truman, Lieutenant Chas. G. Knoll, Lieutenant Herton F. Sweeney, Lieutenant Harold H. Thurlby, Lieutenant Eugene R. Mimms, U. S. M. C.; Lieutenant Wilbourt E. Greenwood, Commander Cuthbert J. Cleborne, Lieutenant Leon A. Alford, Lieutenant John F. Hart, Lieutenant Jas. M. Thomas, Ensign Allon N. Parker, Lieutenant Arnold L. Johnson, Commander William V. Tomb, Lieutenant George H. Morse, U. S. M. C., Lieutenant Fred T. Esterbrook, Lieutenant Wiley H. Jones, Lieutenant Harry A. Rochester, Lieutenant Paul W. Rutledge, Commander Frank H. Sadler, Commander Henry T. Meriwether and Lieutenant Fritz C. Nyland.

Rear Admiral Cowie, the secretary, says: "The benefit is now over $4,834, and there is no doubt but what the $5,000 mark will soon be passed. Every officer should become a member. Now is the time to join. Do so immediately!"

FLYERS ARRIVE SAFELY.

A dispatch reporting the safe arrival of the Atlantic fleet air force at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, was received at the Navy Department Thursday. With the arrival of the Atlantic air force, all three of the Navy's air detachments that were making simultaneous flight have reached their objective. The success of these simultaneous flights is considered of tremendous importance in naval circles. When the Navy's fleet air forces were ordered to travel thousands of miles down the east and west coasts to meet at a certain time at the Panama Canal the undertaking was looked upon in the light of a most important experiment. The aviators, however, carried out their orders to the letter, and, including the cruise of the Coco Solo detachment, a total flight of 6,100 miles was covered in the three flights and all reached their destination very nearly on schedule time.

Uncertain seas and weather were encountered and overcome and the great air boats are now resting quietly at the Canal Zone awaiting the arrival of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, when they will take part in fleet battle maneuvers.

The air commanders were assisted in their flights by a detail of 12 small surface craft to act as tenders and to furnish fuel and supplies and render assistance in case of accident.

But one fatality marred the flights, one man being struck and killed by a propeller. Two of the Pacific air fleet ran into a hurricane and the crews of both were saved and one of the seaplanes was salvaged.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Warrant Officer Andrew Kearney at Jeffersonville, Ind., to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty with 83d field artillery.

Warrant Officer Thomas A. Firmes from duties at Middletown, Pa., to Little Rock, Ark., to aviation general supply depot for duty.

Warrant Officer John M. Tibbetts to Middletown, Pa., aviation general supply depot for duty.

Warrant Officer Thomas F. Whalen from duties with 11th cavalry at Presidio of Monterey, Calif., to San Francisco and about February 5 to Philippine Department for duty with division headquarters.

Warrant Officer Earl T. Halstead, at Presidio of Monterey, Calif., is relieved from assignment with division headquarters, Philippine Department and will report at Presidio of Monterey for duty with 11th cavalry.

Assistant Engineer Abraham Caston to mine planter "Colonel George F. E. Harrison," Army base, Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty.

"Say it with Flowers"

WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 1276, 4277, 4278, and F. 6554

(Established 1889)

H. L. RUST
Realtor

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance

912 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

All Classes of Properties For Sale

Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.

Desirable apartments and houses for rent.

Insurance in all its branches.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

THE BRIGHTON
APARTMENT—HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.

By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

AMERICAN FACTORS, LTD.
HONOLULU
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK

Sugar Factors, Commission Merchants, Groceries, Dry Goods and Tobacco

ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTORS

FLAGS ARE NOT BURIED WITH BODIES.

The Secretary of War, in a recent decision, approved the recommendation of the quartermaster general that in military funerals the flag should not be buried with the casket it is used to drape. Each shipping case containing the remains of American military dead returned from Europe is draped with a United States flag, which remains in place until just after the closing of the funeral ceremonies. It is then to be removed. This is the practice at burials in national cemeteries and the one which should prevail at other military funerals. When a body is shipped to relatives for private burial the flag which drapes the shipping case is turned over to the relatives with the remains for use at the funeral and may be retained by them.

The Journal of the U. S. Artillery for January contains original articles as follows: The Finance Department of the Army, by Brigadier General H. M. Lord; Divisional Ammunition Service, by Major Avery J. Cooper, C. A. C.; Self-propelled Caterpillar Artillery Vehicles, by Major Levin H. Campbell, Jr., C. A. C.; Further Discussion Utility of Railway Artillery, by a senior officers of the corps; Accompanying Fire, by Colonel Spartaco Taiga, translated by Colonel Frank E. Harris; Composition and Organization of the French Artillery, January, 1920 (professional note); Ballistic Wind Used in Mortar Practice, extract from letter of Major Thomas H. Jones, C. A. C.; Even the 17th Century Had Pacifists (professional note); Efficient War Soldiers, by Major Charles Burnett, cavalry, and The Necessity for Specialization in the C. A. C., by Captain W. P. Cherrington, C. A. C.



THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Bunting Flags
387 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

BARKER—At San Diego, Calif., January 9, 1921, to Lieutenant (J. A.) Barker, medical corps, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Barker, a son, Lawrence Daniel.

BATTLEY—At Edgewood Arsenal, Md., January 1, 1921, to Lieutenant Joseph F. Battley, Jr., C. W. S., U. S. Army, and Mrs. Battley, a daughter, Jeanne Pauline.

BOWLIN—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., January 16, 1921, to Captain Roy L. Bowlin, ordnance department, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Bowlin, a son, Charles M.

BROWER—At Brooklyn, N. Y., December 15, 1920, to Captain Gerald M. Brower, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Brower, a daughter.

CULIN—At Gainesville, Fla., January 9, 1921, to Captain Preston Tullis, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Culin, a daughter, Virginia Elisabeth.

FLOUNLEIN—At Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., December 21, 1920, to Captain Harry B. Flounlein, air service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Flounlein, a son, Harry Batten Flounlein, jr.

FRENCH—At Portland, Me., January 10, 1921, to Major Avery J. French, U. S. Army, and Mrs. French, a daughter, Elisabeth Avery.

GRACE—At Fort Sill, Okla., December 27, 1920, to Major Joseph J. Grace, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Grace, a son, Robert Elisabeth Jane.

JOHNSON—At Philadelphia, Pa., January 16, 1921, to Captain Harold N. Johnson, medical corps, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Johnson, a son.

JOHNSON—At Fort Hancock, N. J., January 3, 1921, to Lieutenant W. O. Johnson, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Johnson, a son, Wilbur Oscar Johnson, jr.

JOYCE—At Quantico, Va., January 14, 1921, to Lieutenant Thomas F. Joyce, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Joyce, a daughter, Sabina Amanda.

PARTRIDGE—At Camp Knox, Ky., December 21, 1920, to Lieutenant Lloyd S. Partridge, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Partridge, a daughter, Phyllis Lee.

SCOTT—At Fort Huachuca, Ariz., January 12, 1921, to Captain J. Reynolds Scott, medical corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Scott, a son, J. F. Reynolds Scott, jr.

WARD—At Lewiston, Idaho, December 21, 1920, to Captain Charles S. Ward, quartermaster engineers, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Ward, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BARTLETT—RAINEY—At Chevy Chase, Md., January 15, 1921, Lieutenant Ellsworth Bartlett, U. S. Artillery, U. S. Navy, and Miss Mabel Marie Rainey.

BONNER—GRIFFIN—At Fort Du Pont, Del., January 19, 1921, Mr. John E. Bonner, jr., and Miss Helena Rachael Griffin, daughter of Major John J. Griffin, medical corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Griffin.

CHYNOWETH—CHYNOWETH—At Honolulu, T. H., December 31, 1920, Major Bradford G. Chynoweth, U. S. Army, and Miss Grace Woodruff.

DUNCAN—CHAPIN—At Honolulu, H. T., December 30, 1920, Lieutenant Charles W. Duncan, air service, U. S. Army, and Miss Genevieve Chapin.

HEMENWAY—ASTEN—At Philadelphia, Pa., January 17, 1921, Lieutenant Nye Hemenway, jr., Infantry, U. S. Army, and Miss Evelyn Aiken.

JONES—THOMPSON—At Washington, D. C., January 18, 1921, Lieutenant Marcus Ellis Jones, U. S. Army, and Miss Adela Thompson, daughter of the late Major W. A. Thompson, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Thompson.

MCCHESNEY—DESMUKES—At Columbus, Ga., January 15, 1921, Major Robert Horace McChesney, U. S. Army, and Miss Esther Desmukes.

PERKINS—CANTRELL—At Washington, D. C., January 12, 1921, Major Woodell A. Pickering, 41st U. S. Infantry, son of Colonel John Pickering, U. S. Army, retired, and Miss Margaret Wallace Cantrell, daughter of Colonel Lewis Cantrell, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Cantrell.

SHEPARD—BRADBURY—At Berkeley, Calif., December 21, 1920, Lieutenant Andrew Gilbert Shepard, U. S. Navy, and Miss Ruth Bradbury.

SMITH—MANVILLE—At San Antonio, Tex., December 31, 1920, Major Edward Horace McNeil Smith, U. S. Army, and Miss Lucile Manville.

STEWART—ARTHUR—At Chapel, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by Chaplain Frank C. Rideout, U. S. Army, January 15, 1921, Lieutenant John Allen Stewart, Infantry, U. S. Army, and Miss Jean Campbell Mcarthur, daughter of Major General A. C. McArthur, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Mc-Arthur.

DIED.

BROWN—At Balboa, Calif., January 10, 1921, Colonel George Lee Brown, U. S. Army, retired.

CLAPP—At Brockton, Mass., January 11, 1921, John Clapp, father of Captain Arthur Chapp, U. S. Marine Corps.

DOUGHERTY—At Leavenworth, Kans., January 4, 1921, C. W. Dougherty, father of Mrs. Warfield, wife of Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Warfield, U. S. Army.

KOBBE—At Pasadena, Calif., January 4, 1921, Captain Eric Kobbe, late U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, General W. A. Kobbe, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Mc-Arthur.

LUCE—At Fall River, Mass., January 13, 1921, John Hardridge Luce, father of Major John L. Luce and Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. Navy.

OWENS—At Manila, P. I., January 1, 1921, Lieutenant James B. Owens, Philippine Scouts, U. S. Army.

PRALL—At Del Norte, Colo., December 30, 1920, Johnson B. Prall, father of Mrs. Munson, wife of Colonel P. L. Munson, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. M. T. Lightner.

SAGE—At Newport, R. I., December 28, 1920, Captain George Edward Sage, U. S. Army, retired.

WHITE—At Brookline, Mass., January 17, 1921, Major John Chester White, U. S. Army, retired.

OBITUARY.

Died at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, January 9, at 207 Osage street, Leavenworth, Kans., Mr. C. W. Dougherty, father of Mrs. A. B. Warfield, wife of Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Warfield, quartermaster corps, office of the quartermaster general, Washington, D. C. Mr. Dougherty had been employed in the quartermaster service in purchasing agent of the quartermaster corps at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., covering a period of 46 years. Mr. Dougherty was born at Edenburg, Pa., 81 years ago, and first came to Leavenworth in the year 1862, and was a member of the Kansas State militia during the Civil War. Funeral services were held at the Leavenworth Cathedral January 11, with burial in Mt. Calvary Cemetery. The pallbearers were Frank Curry, John Burns, William Gilyon, William Parrell, Charles Gardner and C. Bennett. Survivors of Mr. Dougherty in the quartermaster service at Fort Leavenworth, besides Mrs. Warfield, wife of Lieutenant, by his survived by one son, John Dougherty, who is interested in the Automatic Buggy Company, Monument of Kansas City, Mo.; two daughters, Mrs. A. B. Warfield, wife of Colonel Warfield, U. S. Army, of Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. George Kingsley, wife of a prominent lawyer of Kansas City, Mo. There are also eight grandchildren.

LINE OF DUTY CASES.

In the case of T. L. Perry, battery D, 3d field artillery, disclosed on account of injury while on pass, it is held by the board of examiners that injury should be regarded as in line of duty as being on pass and not liable to other duty until 6 a. m.

In the case of Sergeant H. A. Thompson, Q. M. C., killed in collision with Automobile Bureau commercial truck within limits of Camp Kearney, the evidence was not sufficient to show that the deceased while he exceeded, or, even if so, this does not constitute willful misconduct; and, in the absence of proof to the contrary in his favor, it is held that the death should be regarded as in line of duty.

In the case of J. E. O'Hara, battery B, 13th field artillery, disclosed on account of injury resulting from drinking a concoction containing alcohol, it appears that the soldier was on a drinking party with Camp Stewart, and it is held the disability incurred not in line of duty.

In the case of A. F. Lonergan, post headquarters in Paris, who died January 4, 1921, of acute dilation of the heart, examination while he was in confinement prior to discharge from the service, the board reported and it is held that an insane soldier cannot put himself in a status of line of duty so as to relieve willful misconduct, and that death was in line of duty.

DAMAGE TO U. S. S. MAYFLOWER.

Damage to the Mayflower, the President's yacht, as a result of her grounding, has been placed at $72,000 by a naval board of investigation. It was the board's decision that Lieutenant Arthur Lee was most probable cause. Besides damage to the officers' cabin, staterooms and bathrooms, the board reported damage to the paintwork and furniture of the President's dining-room, and to the officers' and crew's quarters was burned out. No responsibility for the fire was attached to the commander of the Mayflower. The navy firefighters were commended for extinguishing a fire forward caused by gun primer cotton.

FOREIGN TRAVEL OF RESERVE OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War has directed that the restriction upon travel of reserve officers abroad at their own expense be removed, and that upon request such officers will be granted passports. The fact that a reside abroad without regard to the probable duration of such travel will not be a bar to the granting of leave. officers who served during the world war traveling or temporarily residing abroad will hereafter be equally eligible with those residing in the United States for officers' training camps, and the fact of residence abroad

Reserve officers traveling or temporarily residing abroad will not be entitled to the transportation of their effects at the expense of the United States, and their availability for training will be considered in determining whether or not the reserve officer shall be reappointed.

APPOINTMENTS IN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following-named enlisted men of the medical department have been selected by the Secretary of War to examine final Department or with the American Forces in Germany, and have ordered a board to meet at Washington December 13-18, 1920, for advancement to the grade of staff sergeant, such detachments being arranged in the order of merit:

Ackerly, Lieut. Peter J. Pelts, Jesse C. Foster, Edward Thourlith, John M. Hardy, John J. Pempey, Edward Thomas Bolger, Frank Bolger, Leo Wm. Harry C. Hoffmeyer, John H. Crawford, Francis Wm. Heinlein, Dewey Wm. Lee, Jesse A. Sylwester, Edward S. Wanamaker, Noel R. Whitaker, Webster S. Leyshon, Lieut. Col. Frank Lynde, Maj. Edward L. Munson, Lieut. Quinn, John M. Haines, Norman C. Smith, Frederick W. McConville and Capt. Wm. A. Fahey.

CHANGE IN Q. M. G. OFFICE.

Orders issued this week discontinue the coastal service of the office of the quartermaster general of the Army That service is transferred in the general reorganization to be designated as the "administrative division," with branches as follows: administrative, fiscal, methods, records and correspondence, statistics, war-planning, fiscal, contracts and advisory, and transportation service. Colonel William E. Horton, Q. M. C., is relieved from duty as chief of the general administrative division and made assistant to the quartermaster general, and Colonel J. R. R. Hannay, Q. M. C., is assigned as chief of the administrative division.

COAST ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.

The entrance examinations for the September, 1921, classes at the coast artillery division of the coast artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., will be held at the several stations on Tuesday, September 13, 1921. Any soldier in the coast artillery corps is eligible to take the examination, but of the six weeks' courses, providing his written application for examination reaches his coast defense or regimental commander on or before April 15, 1921. The artillery, clerical, engineering, and band schools are open to enlisted men for appointment as staff sergeants, coast artillery corps, while the dental, medical, and veterinary schools are equally enlisted men for appointment as warrant officers, Army nurse (male), and Army field clerk. The coast artillery school will send to each person making application for same a copy of a booklet describing the various courses and giving the scope of the entrance examinations.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following promotions in the Regular Army, with rank as indicated below, are announced:

Major Peter Peterson, P. S. retired, from July 1, 1919.

Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel Cartmell, U. S. A., retired, from June 30, 1919.

Major Horace Everett Wilson, U. S. A., retired, from October 19, 1920.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. T. P. Lyon. At Hampton Roads Va.

KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. H. H. Brumby. En route to Guantanamo.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De Hasbrouck. At Havana, Cuba.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Alfred Reed, Philadelphia, Pa.

MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Trout. In Canal Zone.

FLORIDA, Capt. J. H. Olmstead. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.

DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. In Canal Zone.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. S. French. In Canal Zone.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral R. W. Eberle, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. W. D. Leahy. In Canal Zone.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. In Canal Zone.

NEVADA, Capt. H. J. Ziegemeier. In Canal Zone.

ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. In Canal Zone.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, Commander.

1624 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., Washington, D. C.

Telephone Main 1624

Specialty of Fine Furniture

Reproductions of Antiques

Interior Decorations

Upholstering

Draperies

Rugs

Lamps

Shades

Mirrors

Pictures

Gifts

Wedding Presents

Mail Orders Solicited

Visitors Welcome

Inspection Invited

Estimates Cheerfully Given

Prices Reasonable

Quality Unsurpassed

Service Unexcelled

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Delivery Anywhere

Open Evenings

Phone Main 1624

1624 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., Washington, D. C.

Rear Admiral Joseph R. Smith. En route to New York, N. Y.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. At Quirseton, Texas.

DES MOINES, Capt. H. H. Frost Smith. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

GALVESTON, Capt. V. A. Kimberly. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO, Comdr. R. R. Adams. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. En route to San Francisco, Calif.

DENVER, Capt. A. Kautz. At San Francisco, Calif.

TACOMA, Capt. E. E. Rice. At Balboa.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, Commander.

ROCHESTER, Comdr. H. D. Karns. At Charleston, S. C.

Operative Squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding.

BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long. In Canal Zone.

Twenty-first Division.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. In Canal Zone.

DAMGREEN, Comdr. O. Barfield. In Canal Zone.

FARENHOLT, Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Redfield. At Charleston, S. C.

CHAMPLIN, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. In Canal Zone.

REMMES, Comdr. H. B. Norton. In Canal Zone.

BELL, Comdr. S. L. Williams. In Canal Zone.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Comdr. Thos. J. Baser. In Canal Zone.

CHEVENHILD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham. In Canal Zone.

PINDAR, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. In Canal Zone.

RABNEY, Comdr. H. A. Planigan. In Canal Zone.

BLAKELY, Comdr. A. H. Van Keuren. In Canal Zone.

BEGHADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Berg. In Canal Zone.

Twenty-six.

DUCKWORTH, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. In Canal Zone.

SCHENCK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Coburn. In Canal Zone.

HERBERT, Comdr. R. S. Galloway. In Canal Zone.

LEWIS, Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Lee. In Canal Zone.

SICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. In canal Zone.

HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. In Canal Zone.

Squadron One.

Captain H. A. Wiltsie, Commanding.

Division Forty-two.

SHARKEY, At Charleston, S. C.

CUMMINGS, Comdr. H. A. Hook. At Charleston, S. C.

PRESTON, At Charleston, S. C.

ISHERWOOD, At Charleston, S. C.

CARE, At Charleston, S. C.

LARDNER, At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM, At Charleston, S. C.

REID, Comdr. A. McC. Pride. At Charleston, S. C.

WOLDEN, At Charleston, S. C.

CHEW, At Charleston, S. C.

DAHLGREN, At Charleston, S. C.

FLUSSER, At Charleston, S. C.

CONYERSE, At Charleston, S. C.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, At Charleston, S. C.

DALLAS, At Charleston, S. C.

HOPKINS, LAWRENCE, PAUL JONES. Fitting out. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Two.

Captain Charles R. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Downes. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. Chapman. At Messina.

KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Lassiscrona, Sweden.

FOOTE, Comdr. H. A. Wiley. At Riga.

BROOKS, Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Gravens Hamburg, Germany.

LUNDEN, Comdr. C. L. Bristol. At Jafa, Palestine.

Division Forty.

BILLINGSLEY and SIMPSON. At Charleston, S. C.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. At Spalato, Adriatic Sea, Austria-Hungary.

HAINES, At Gravesend, England.

GOFF, At Plymouth, England.

J. K. PAULDING. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-one.

REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. At Gravesend.

WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Cunningham. At Brest, France.

SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Brest, France.

GOFF, BAINBRIDGE. Under construction.

BARRY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Squadron Three.

Division Thirty-seven.

HUNT. At Charleston, S. C.

W. C. WOOD. At Norfolk, Va.

Digitized by Google

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
MASONIC TEMPLE

Philippine Government Sole Official Depository
Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted
MANILA, P. I. P. O. Box 1469

PAID UP CAPITAL - - P12,216,210.00
RESERVE FUND - - - " 4,154,478.48

We feel highly honored by the invitation extended by the Army and Navy Register to advertise the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK in its columns.

Allow us to respond to this courtesy by offering our banking service in New York, Shanghai and the Philippines to the United States Army and Navy.

When you take a trip to the Philippines, make this Institution your depository and you will find our banking facilities profitable.

BRANCH, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. At Norfolk, Va.
GEORGE E. BADGER, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Berry. At Charleston, S. C.
HERNDON. At Charleston, S. C.
ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART. At Charleston, S. C.
FORD. At Philadelphia, Pa.
TRUXTON. Under construction.
PHILOBUTT. At Philadelphia, Pa.
DEARY. En route to Newport, R. I.
POPE. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, BULBERT, CHARLES AUBURN, PRUITT, BRECKINRIDGE. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.
LEONIDAS (tender). At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Seven.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN, RINGGOLD. At Portsmouth, N. H.
ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MAKELDTH. At Boston navy yard.
KALK, FOOTE, BUSH, CO WELL. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, RODGERS, OSMOND, INGHAM, BANCROFT. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Eight.

Division Eight.

HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read. En route to Canal Zone.
ZAVIS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, HARADEN, THOMAS, ABBOT. At Charleston, S. C.
CLEMSON. At Norfolk, Va.

Squadron Nine.

Division Twenty.

COLE, ELLIS, HALE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.
DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral P. H. Bassett, Commander.
DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division One.

PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN, DOWNES. In reserve at Norfolk navy yard.
AYLWIN. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
BALCH, CASSIN. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL. At Charleston, S. C.
ERICSSON, WINSLOW, NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
O'BRIEN. At New York, N. Y.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, CUMMINGS, TUCKER, WAINWRIGHT, In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
PORTER. At Charleston, S. C.
CONYNGHAM. At Boston, Mass.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.
SAMPSON. At New York Navy Yard.
ROWAN. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Five

MANLEY, CHAVEN. At Philadelphia, Pa.
CALDWELL, GWIN. At Charleston, S. C.
STOCKTON. At the navy yard, Charleston, S. C.
CONNOR. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Boston, Mass.
BIDDLE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL. At Portsmouth, N. H.
LUCE. At Boston, Mass.
MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
STRIBLING, LANSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. En route to Canal Zone.
SANDPIPER. En route to Canal Zone.
SAN FRANCISCO. In West Indian waters.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. In West Indian waters.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. In West Indian waters.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.
GREBE. At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. At Portsmouth, N. H.
LARK. In West Indian waters.
SWAN. At Plymouth, Mass.
CHEWINK. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
QUAIL. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MALLARD. In West Indian waters.

Submarine Detachment.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). **At Norfolk, Va.**
T-1. At Norfolk, Va.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. In Canal Zone.
PROMETHEUS. Address In Canal Zone.
RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.), at Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) In Canal Zone.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. In Canal Zone.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Dennstorn. At Charleston, S. C.
CULGOA, **Comdr. E. P. Svars. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus, and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Until February 14 address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, now at Balboa, in care of Postmaster, New Orleans, La. Address mail for other vessels to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.
Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Bagley. At Balboa.
ARKANSAS, Capt. B. E. Mears. At Balboa.
NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett. At Balboa.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. At Balboa.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard At Balboa.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. At Balboa.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. P. Symington. At Balboa.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. **At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Kane. At San Diego, Calif.
BROOKLYN. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Five.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship of force and squadron commander), Capt. G. R. Landenberger. At Balboa.
MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At Balboa.

Division Thirty-eight.

PAIRROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley. At Balboa.
MACLEISH. At Mare Island, Calif.
EDWALL, Comdr. A. H. Rice. At San Diego, Calif
BULMER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. At Balboa.
McCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Schrieba. En route to San Diego, Calif.
BLAKELY, Lieut. Comdr. P. T. Berry. At Balboa.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Lieut. Comdr. K. D. Langworthy. At San Diego, Calif.
BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. **At Mare Island, Calif.**
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
BARRETT. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Johnston. **At Mare Island, Calif.**
JACOB JONES. **At San Francisco, Calif.**

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. **At Mare Island, Calif.**
PUTNAM. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. BURNS. **At San Diego, Calif.**
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. Hayes Ellis, Commander.
SALEM (flagship). **At Mare Island, Calif.**
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Harry N. Jensen. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLES. At Bremerton, Wash.
ALLEN. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McDERMUT. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. **At Bremerton, Wash.**

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Olding. **At Mare Island, Calif.**
THORNTON. At San Diego, Calif.
MORRIS. At San Diego, Calif.
PINGREE. At San Diego, Calif.
SWASEY. **At Mare Island, Calif.**
MEADE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly. At Balboa.
DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Freihen. At Balboa.
RATHBURNE, ROPER. At Balboa.
WATERS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. At Balboa.
TALBOT. At San Francisco, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Comdr. J. V. Babcock, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Gillan. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON. At San Diego, Calif.

Digitized by Google

JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia



For the Army—

Gabardine, Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Serges, Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—

Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Hats, Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—

Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—

Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service —Everything Regulation—

BRANCHES:

Washington, Atlantic City, Annapolis

HAMILTON. At San Diego, Calif.
BOGGS, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WARD, At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE At Bremerton, Wash.
KENBRAW, At Bremerton, Wash.
O'BANNON, At Bremerton, Wash.
HOGARTH, At Bremerton, Wash.
STANDLEY, At Bremerton, Wash.
HOWARD, At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
McCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. Sears. At San Diego, Calif. Kanawha and Cyprus.

Division Ten.

MUGFORD, Comdr. Philip Carroll. At Balboa.
WILLIAMS, CHAMPLIN, HAZLEWOOD, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
SCHLEY. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Willis Lamb. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE At San Diego, Calif.
BREESE. At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At Balboa.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. C. Hoggatt. At Balboa.
AARON WARD, Comdr. A. S. Spruance. At Balboa.
WORDEN, Comdr. H. J. Harrington. At Balboa.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. At Balboa.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Connor. At Balboa.

Division Eighteen.

PALMER, THATCHER, At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY At San Diego, Calif.
CHANE. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SUBRICK. At Mare Island, Calif.
BALLARD, CRENSHAW, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
EDWARDS. At Bremerton, Wash
McLANAHAN At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At Balboa.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Evenson.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman. At Balboa.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Smith. At Balboa.
KENNEDY, Comdr. G. T. Sweasy. At Balboa.
FAIR, HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. At Balboa.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer. En route to San Diego, Calif.
WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE, Comdr. N. J. Abbati. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

SLOAT, Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Palmer. At Mare Island, Calif.
LA VALLETTE, Comdr. H. A. Deney. At Mare Island, Calif.
YARBOROUGH. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At San Pedro, Calif.
At Mare Island, Calif.
BRUCE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY, At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.
AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At Balboa.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. B. McCauley, Jr., Commander.
At Balboa.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. En route to Pearl Harbor.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. En route to Pearl Harbor.
SPOKANE. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL. At Balboa, to May Days.
TANAGER. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAPWING. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ORIOLE. At Mare Island, Calif.
HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
FINCH. At Mare Island, Calif.
AVOCET. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral J. L. Jayes, Commander.
FREDERICK (flagship of Rear Admiral Jayes), Capt. W. V. Sexton. At Balboa, C. Z.
VESTAL, Capt. P. J. Horne. At San Diego, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Gardner, M. C. At Balboa.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Harmesch (M. C.) At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. At Balboa.
ELTINGE. At San Diego, Calif.
Foal ships: Orion, Vulcan, Neptune, Brutus, Jason, Kanawha and Cyprus.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack). Capt. David W. Todd. At Gravesend, England.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. J. A. Cotten. En route to Cherbourg, France.
OLYMPIA. At Genoa, Italy.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. R. Thelen. Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division One.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Deases. At Reims, France.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Wiedner. At Constantinople
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Van Keuren. At Varna.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. At Poti.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. At Samsun.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. At Beirut.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander in Chief
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.
HURON (flagship Admiral Gleaves), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Olongapo, P. I.

Destroyer Division One

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. En route to Yokosuka.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Vladivostok

Division Two.

Capt. Thomas Snowden Harney

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. At Nagasaki, Japan.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Hoogkong, China.

Division Three

VILLALOBOS Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock At Nanking, China.
HUBBARD, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine At Hankow.
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Changsha, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Kaichchau, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Shanghai, China.
PETTIT, At Shanghai.
PAMPANGA At Wuchow, China.
BELL, BARNEY At Hankow.
Auxiliaries—Ajax, Pinzatagus, Alexandria, Pompey, Canonicus, Isonomia, Mobjack and Wompatuck

Mine Detachment

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. At Cavite, P. I.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. E. Boot. At Cavite, P. I.

Destroyer Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (flagship), Comdr. C. E. Wood. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT. En route to Shanghai, China.
GREER, PISBUE. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. L. F. Bortch. En route to Asiatic station.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. En route to Asiatic station.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. En route to Asiatic station.
LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. En route to Asiatic station.
BROOKE, Comdr. C. B. Austin. En route to Asiatic station.
ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Anerum. En route to Asiatic station.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA At Port Arthur, Texas.
ARTEMIA At Boston, Mass.
ALAMEDA En route to Gibraltar.
BARRY At Tiburon, Calif.
CELTIC At West Indian waters
CHARLESTON At Norfolk, Va.
LANG, BEAUFORT At Boston, Mass.
NEPTUNE At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MARS. At Mobile, Ala.
NERO. At Mare Island, Calif.
NEWPORT NEWS At Olongapo, P. I.
PENSACOLA At Cavite, P. I.
GULFPORT. At Norfolk, Va.
HANCOCK, Capt. Geo. Blakely. In West Indian waters
HENDERSON, Capt. Wm. R. White. En route to Guantanamo.
HOUSTON. At Bremerton Wash.
NECHES. At Balboa, Canal Zone.
PATOKA. En route to Honolulu.
PYRO, Comdr. J. S. Graham. At Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUINNY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
SAMARA. At Balboa, C. Z.
SAPELO. En route to Cristobal.
SATURN. At Mare Island, Calif.
TRINITY. At Port Arthur, Texas.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chapin. At Annapolis, Md.
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. W. Nesbit At naval station Guantanamo.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker, A. At Guantanamo.
MAYFLOWER Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
VALLEJAHAS, At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At Guantanamo.
FAVONIUS, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. At New York, N. Y.

ARMY FOREIGN SERVICE.

The Secretary of War has directed that in completing an Army Medical Museum and Library and Hospital, this city, on November 19 1920. During the World War Lieutenant Commander Davis served on naval service in the Atlantic. Previous to the war, Lieutenant Commander Davis was a member of the U. S. naval reserve force at this city. Lieutenant Commander Davis is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ethel Olive Elizabeth Davis, and son, Lieut. Comdr. Emerson Davis, jr. Lieutenant Commander Davis was buried in the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., December 22, 1920.

SAILOR SLITS TOWERS UNDER KNIFE.

A radio news dispatch from Key West, Fla., January 16, states that Commander John H. Towers, United States navy, retired, has left Key West on the flight from San Diego, Calif., in Pan-American hydroplane, which is expected to make a stop at this city. Commander Towers is in a serious condition in the hospital ship Mercy at Pacific Fleet base. He was operated on immediately, and will live, fleet surgeons said.

LOCKHART SPIRAL PUTTEES

Patented Made in U. S. A.

"Known Throughout the Service" Field Regulation for Officers and Men

Khaki—Comfortable—Efficient

Olive Drab—Cadet Gray

Men's & Boys' Size, Light & Heavy Weight

Also Manufacturers of Spiral Puttees for Women, Boys, Scouts & Y. M. C. A. Athletic Schools and Organizations.

TOBIN BRONZE TRADE MARK

Rod & Plate Coils.

Launches Powder Press Plates, Condenser Tubes, Pump Rods and Motor Shafting Stabilized true, smooth and straight. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, Forgings and Plates for Pump Liners, Condenser Plates, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hoff Plates for Yachts and Launches. Send for Circular. Phoenix Bolt and Nut Co., Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL.

HOTEL STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO

Moderate Rates for Good Accommodations

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED

saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.

Correspondence Invited.

Riggs National Bank

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Resources over $2,000,000

THE CANE AS A WEAPON

PATENTS

C. L. PARKER

Formerly Member Board of Appeals, U. S. Pat. Off.

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents

American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches as to patentability, scope and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.

McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

By A. C. CUNNINGHAM

Civil Engineer, U. S. N.

FOR SALE BY

Army & Navy Register

$6c per copy

Cordon & Dilworth REAL ORANGE MARMALADE

Teacher—"Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?"

Thomas (after reflection)—"A conjunction is a word connecting anything, such as 'The boy is hitched to the fence by his halter.' 'Halter' is a conjunction, because it connects the horse and the fence."—Harper's Bazar.

"Yes, mum," snivelled the Panhandler, "there's a time when I rode in my own carriage."

"My, my, a come down!" sympathized the kind-hearted woman. "And how long has it been since you rode in your own carriage?"

"About 45 years, mum," replied the Panhandler, as he pocketed the proffered dime, "I was a baby then."—The Catholic News.

"I don't like these photos at all," he said, "I look like an ape."

Her pride wounded, she retorted with a glance of fiery disdain.

"I didn't know you'd have thought of that before you had them taken," was his reply.—Boston Transcript.

"No wonder we are called servants today," says Mr. Justice Darling. "And I am informed by those who have secured specimens of the work that it consists entirely of the imagination being called work."—Lady's Pictorial.

"I wonder if men have always complained about the food their wives served them?" said Mrs. Peckham.

"I guess so," laughed Mrs. Bumpus. "I've heard my husband do it often enough."—The Washington Examiner (New York).

"She—'To you write poetry?'

"He—'No editors may not'—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

"There always seemed to me something discordant in Caroline's nature."

"No wonder. She possesses a catty disposition with a dogged determination."—London Tit-Bits.

"There's a story in this paper of a woman that used a telephone for the first time 93 years."

"She must be on a party line."—Notre Dame Juggler.

He (ready for party)—"Dorie, the last will be here in a minute. Put on your evening gown, quick."

Wife—"Don't be funny, Jack; it's on."—Boston Transcript.

Digitized by Google

THE ARMY.

G. O. 68, November 17, W. D.

Announces awards of distinguished-service crosses, awards of distinguished-service medals and citations for gallantry in action.

G. O. 72, December 5, W. D.

Announces awards of distinguished service crosses, distinguished-service medals and citations for gallantry in action.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. F. C. Marsh, Chief of Staff.

Col. Lucius R. Holbrook to duty as assistant chief of staff for supply, 5th corps area.

Lieut. Col. Laurence Halstead to duty as assistant chief of staff for supply, 3d corps area.

Lieut. Col. John S. Fair appointed a member of national board for examination of officers' claims.

Maj. Townsend Whelen, ordnance department, relieved.

Lieut. Col. Fred F. Rogers, retired, to United States to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Adjutant General's Department—Maj. Gen. P. C. Harris, Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. Timothy H. Conchlan, cavalry, detailed in adjutant general's department.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

Capt. Henry Harmeling from duty as assistant judge advocate, 4th Division, Camp Lewis, Wash., to San Francisco and sailing thereafter for Hawaiian Department for duty as assistant department judge advocate.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. Sydney H. Hopson from duty at Camp Meade, Md., to Columbus, N. Mex., for duty, relieving Lieut. Col. Charles B. Wilby, who, upon being relieved, will report to chief, American graves registration service, for duty.

Maj. Charles G. Mortimer from duty at Camp Holabird, Md., to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty.

Capt. James H. Todd from duty at Camp Travis, Tex., to Camp Henderson, Alaska, for duty.

Capt. Frank P. Tinsley from duty at Fort Mason, Calif., to Camp Kearney, Calif., for duty as depot quartermaster of general supply sub-depot.

First Lieut. Henry Leary to duty in office of engineer of 9th corps area.

First Lieut. Ellison honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Frank B. Booth from duty at New York City to Governors Island, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Maurice P. O'Connor from station at Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Fort Morgan, Ala., and on completion in connection with detail as constructing quartermaster of coast artillery, Mobile and of coast defenses of Florida and Montgomery aviation repair depot.

1st Lieut. Daniel A. Rupp to Honolulu, Hawaii, about March 1 on relief of Second Lieut. Reisenstein by 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Jenson accepted.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Capt. Norman D. Cota to duty as property auditor at Baltimore, Md.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Col. Eugene H. Hartnett from duty at Douglas, Ariz., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty, relieving Col. Irving W. Rand, who will proceed to Fort McDowell, Calif., for duty, relieving Lieut. Col. Cosmo Hartlieb, who will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty.

Lieut. Col. Junius C. Gregory at headquarters, 4th corps area, Fort Sheridan, Ill., in addition to other duties, in detailed temporarily as professor of military medicine and lecturer on military hygiene, Chicago dental school, Chicago.

Lieut. Col. William V. Bispham from duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and detailed as inspector-instructor, sanitary troops, Pennsylvania National Guard, at Philadelphia.

Maj. Edward C. Kepler from duty at Garden City, N. Y., to Dayton, Ohio, McCook Field, for duty.

Maj. Alexander H. Blatchford from duty at Garden City, N. Y., to San Antonio, Tex., Kelly Field for duty on flight surgeon.

Maj. Abner F. Fetch from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital, for duty.

Maj. Henry K. Stinson from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and from assignment at Fort McPherson, Ga., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

Maj. Douglas W. Carver from duty at Galveston, Tex., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for duty.

Capt. James U. Billingham to duty at Camp Lee, Va.

Capt. James C. Kimbrough to 8th corps area for duty.

Capt. Archie McCallister to active duty at Camp Travis, Tex.

Capt. George J. Schirch to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Capt. Frederic H. Thorne from duty at Kelly Field, Tex., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., but later than March 1 for duty and pilot training.

Capt. Edgar F. Sommer honorably discharged.

Resignations by Maj. Charles S. Freedman, 1st Lieuts. Paul C. Chrisman, Elmer A. Rowley accepted.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Capt. Ewing Taylor to active duty at Camp Dix, N. J.

Capt. Samuel B. Ross to active duty at Raritan Arsenal, N. J.

Capt. John H. Erwin to active duty in 8th corps area.

Capt. Lewis B. Collier to active duty in 9th corps area.

Appointment of Robert C. Eve as captain, medical reserve corps, from January 11, 1915, is announced; to active duty in 8th corps area.

Appointment of Albert P. Williams as captain, medical reserve corps, from January 11, 1915, is announced; to active duty at Camp Dix, N. J.

Appointment of Claude H. Oliver as 1st lieutenant, medical reserve corps, from January 11, 1915, is announced; to active duty in 8th corps area.

Dental Corps.

Capt. Leslie S. Hanlan, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is transferred to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for observation and treatment.

Dental Reserve Corps.

1st Lieut. Harry M. Stephens to active duty in 8th corps area.

Veterinary Corps.

1st Lieut. Oscar Gladhill from duty with 1st Division, Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty at remount depot, relieving Capt. Joseph E. Hodge, who will proceed to Camp Travis, Tex., 2d Division, for duty.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Harold Clarke accepted.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

1st Lieut Clyde R. Baumgartner from duty at Camp Jackson, S. C., to Camp Dix, N. J., 1st Division, for duty.

Medical Administrative Corps.

2d Lieut. Ralph W. Smith, infantry, duties at Kelly Field, Tex., and report to commanding general 8th corps area for assignment to duty.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Col. Charles S. Riche, upon his own application, is retired from active service, after more than thirty-eight years' service, to date from May 31.

1st Lieut. Glenn H. Slough relieved from detail in ordnance department.

1st Lieut. Harold J. Adams relieved from detail in signal corps.

2d Lieut. William G. Martin honorably discharged.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

1st Lieut. Edward W. Smith, infantry, is detailed in ordnance department.

1st Lieut. Olaf P. Winningstad relieved from detail in air service.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

1st Lieut. Alden H. Waitt to New Cumberland, Pa., for temporary duty at Washington arsenal and report to chief, chemical warfare service, for duty.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Maj. Leland H. Stanford to his station at headquarters, 8th corps area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. William J. Fitzmaurice from treatment at station hospital, Fort Sill, Okla., to duty at station, aviation repair depot, Montgomery, Ala., for duty.

Maj. John C. Mitchell, at Walter Reed hospital, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Morris Berman from duty at Fort Houston, Tex., to Washington and report to chief of air service for duty.

1st Lieut. John Y. York, jr., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training.

2d Lieut. Jack J. O'Connell to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report to commanding general 8th corps area for duty with air service troops.

2d Lieut. Ralph H. Tate from duty at Aviation Ground, Md., to Carlstrom Field, Fla., March 1, for duty and pilot training.

2d Lieut. Gilbert T. Collar from Mather Field, Calif., to Kelly Field, Texas, for duty and pilot training.

2d Lieut. Haynie McCormick to Rockwell Field, Arcadia, Calif., balloon school for duty.

2d Lieut. Carroll Dana Brown from duty in office of chief of air service to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., about March 1 for duty and pilot training.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Iven L. Bennett from duty at Camp Knox, Ky., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty with 14th Cavalry.

Chaplain Alva J. Brasted relieved from duty with 62d Infantry, Camp Lee, Va.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Col. George R. Mitchell from duties as recruiting officer, Detroit, Mich., to Washington and report to chief of cavalry for duty in his office.

Lieut. Col. Guiseppi Lafferty, at San Francisco, to duty as education and recreation officer, 9th corps area.

Maj. Horace C. Morton, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced; proceed home.

Maj. Clarence C. Benson from duties at Camp Meade, Md., to headquarters 2d corps area, Fort Howard, Md., for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff for operations, 2d corps area.

Maj. George L. Somerville detailed as inspector-instructor, cavalry, Kansas National Guard, at Topeka.

Maj. Augustine D. Ainsie, at Camp Travis, Tex., to duty as executive officer, education and vocational service.

1st Lieut. Lewis J. McCormick from assignment to 4th Cavalry, is detailed in air service and report to chief of air service for duty.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Maj. Charles P. George from duty with general staff corps and assigned to 2d Battalion, 19th Field Artillery, Fort Myer, Va.

Maj. Charles E. Ide, Arthur A. White, 1st Lieuts. Kenneth J. Booth, Merritt H. Greene, Frederick L. Black, Frederic A. Metcalf, Donald D. Demarest to Fort Sheridan, Ill., detailed to Philippine Department for duty with 24th Field Artillery and 25th Field Artillery.

1st Lieut. Rudolph D. Delehanty assigned to 1st Battalion, 19th Field Artillery, and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. John P. Lucas assigned to 12th Field Artillery, Camp Travis, Tex.

1st Lieut. Edward A. Roe from assignment and duties with 3d Field Artillery, Camp Grant, Ill., assigned to 13th Field Artillery and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

The following assignments of officers are announced: Col. Gordon G. Heiner, as commander coast defenses of Honolulu, with station at Fort Ruger; Lieut. Col. Harry G. Gilmer, as commander coast defenses of Pearl Harbor, with station at Fort Kamehameha.

2d Lieut. Edward L. Dyer, upon arrival in United States, to Fort Monroe, Va., bandleaders' school for duty as assistant commandant.

Maj. Walter C. Short from duties at Camp Meade, Md., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Washington and Jefferson College.

Maj. Philip Mathews from duties with war plans division, general staff, and report to director of sales, supply division, general staff, for duty.

Maj. Thomas A. Clark to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

Maj. Oscar Krupp in Philippine Department to duty in office of the quartermaster officer of that department.

1st Lieut. Clyde H. Morgan from duties with American forces in Germany, detailed in ordnance department and will report to commanding general American forces in Germany for duty with the chief ordnance officer.

2d Lieut. Lynn P. Vane from Fort Mills, P. I., to United States and to Fort Wordon, Wash., for duty.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. Ralph H. Sandy accepted.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. Edward R. Chrisman, upon his own application, is retired from active service, after more than thirty-six years' service, proceed home.

Maj. George R. Pond from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., and detailed as inspector-instructor, infantry, 1st Regiment, National Guard of New York City.

Col. William A. Cavenaugh from Omaha, Nebr., to



·Mikado Pencil

MADE BY THE LARGEST PENCIL MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD

No. 1—Soft No. 2—Medium
No. 2½—Medium No. 3—Hard
No. 4—Very Hard

ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND—
EAGLE MIKADO

EAGLE PENCIL CO.
New York

The Antiseptic of Many Uses

Protection against infection of cuts and wounds, care of teeth, mouth wash, gargle, cleansing the scalp, lotion after shaving, personal hygiene.

To protect bottle from breakage remove top only of corrugated wrapper.

Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

LISTERINE
The Safe Antiseptic

ANDREW ALEXANDER

Correct boots and shoes for active service. New types stocked as soon as approved. Accounts opened and goods shipped to officers in any part of the world.

Correspondence invited

Sixth Avenue Cor. 19th St. New York 548 Fifth Ave. Above 45th St.

The Fleet Review
THE JOURNAL OF THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY
Contains all Congressional news of interest to the enlisted forces, and the doings—social and athletic—of the ships at home and abroad.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1865

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools,
Military Schools,
Police and Fire Departments

Makers of the
LILLEY CAPS
Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Cloth Silver

Correspondence Requested

THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.
Columbus, Ohio

Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Col. Everard E. Haith from duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

Lieut. Col. Orville T. Sweeney, recently in charge with National Guard of Maryland, is relieved from assignment to 6th Infantry.

Lieut. Col. James A. Higgins from duty with 25th Infantry and will report to commanding general 2d corps area for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff for war plans and training.

Lieut. Col. Ode C. Nichols from duties at Camp Funston, Kans., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty as publicity officer for 7th Division.

Lieut. Col. Grosvenor L. Townsend from duties at Fort Howard, Md., and detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.

Lieut. Col. Helsey E. Yates, Majs. Harry H. Hesell, Thomas C. Musgrave, Capts. Kenneth S. Anderson, Joseph A. Connolly, William D. McIlroy, Jr., and First Lieut. Archer L. Lerch, 2d Lieut. Frank H. Williams, now attached to 63d Infantry, are assigned to that regiment.

Maj. Robert L. Moseley from duties at Fort Logan, Colo., and from detail on general recruiting service, assigned to 19th Infantry and to Schofield Barracks, Oahu, for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Norman Kastich, at Quarry Heights, C. Z., is assigned to 14th Infantry and will join that regiment.

Maj. Edward H. Herring, at Camp Jackson, S. C., assigned to 41st Infantry and will join regiment.

Maj. Torry D. Kadyk, at Camp Lewis, Wash., is assigned to 38th Infantry and will join regiment.

Maj. Alexander Wilson assigned to 9th Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Maj. Leonard T. Gerow to Washington and report to chief of infantry for duty in his office.

Maj. William Henry, at Camp Dix, N. J., is assigned to 28th Infantry and will join the regiment.

Maj. Charles Lynch, 18th Infantry, to Fort Slocum, Sta. for duty.

Majs. John C. Fretz, Capts. Davis H. Ratill, Hugh C. Gilchrist, 1st Lieuts. William Stanton, Tom S. Brandon, Arthur R. Clemmer, Philip M. McKee, Charles M. Parkin, Chester C. Westfall, James J. Coghlan, now attached to 6th Infantry, are assigned to that regiment.

Capt. John D. Jeanloz, 14th Infantry, about January 20 to Panama Canal Department for duty with the regiment to which assigned.

Capt. James W. Howdon from recruiting duty at Buffalo, N. Y., and from detail on general recruiting service, about February 1 assigned to 1st Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Raymond G. Von Kummer, jr., from duties as inspector-instructor, National Guard of New York, assigned to 22d Infantry and to Fort Jay, N. Y., for duty.

Capt. Fred L. Gerlach assigned to 20th Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Capt. Paul R. Edwards to Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., for duty in charge of radio laboratories.

Capt. Archie K. Rupert, 1st Lieuts. Hilton E. Helmke, Winthrop A. Hollyer, Thomas R. Holmes, Robert J. Kirk, jr., Earl T. Loucks, George M. MacMullin, Michael J. Perret, Paul L. Porter, Boyd J. Vevis, Lloyd H. Wolfe, now attached to 64th Infantry, are assigned to that regiment.

Capts. Aubrey H. Baldwin, Raymond O. Miller, George H. Smith, 1st Lieuts. Will H. Gordon, Carl G. Lewis, Clarence A. Martin, Howard R. Perry, jr., David R. Vandell, Russell F. Wahlbourg, jr., Francis A. Woolley, now attached to 56th infantry, are assigned to that regiment.

1st Lieut. John Wi Heisse, 6th Infantry, from assignment and duties at Camp Lee, Va., detailed for general recruiting service and to Richmond, Va., recruiting office for duty.

1st Lieut. Edwin M. Sutherland from assignment to 2d Machine Gun Battalion to 24th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Reginald W. Hubbell from duty with 2d Infantry and report to Brig. Gen. Edwin H. Babbitt as aide-de-camp.

1st Lieut. John W. Lowe to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. William S. Barrett from Honolulu, Hawaii, to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. Fisk A. Worthington from duties at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., assigned to 23d Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Robert B. Kenis, 3d Infantry, at Eagle Pass, Tex., is transferred to the tanks at Camp Meade, Md.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Rogers, jr., detailed for general recruiting service until April 15 and to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty.

1st Lieut. Alexander J. MacNab from recruiting duty at Los Angeles, Calif., assigned to 19th Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieuts. Lloyd R. Robinson and Raymond J. Williamson, now attached to 24th Infantry, are assigned to that regiment.

2d Lieut. Frank L. Burns is assigned to 37th Infantry and to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty.

The following, en route to United States, assigned to regiments and stations as follows: To Camp Travis, Tex.: Capt. Carl R. Perkins, 23d Infantry; 1st Lieuts. Hugh D. Adair and Paul J. Mayer, 20th Infantry.

The following relieved from assignment to 1st Machine Gun Battalion and assigned as indicated: 1st Lieut. Richard P. Ovenshine, 28th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, 29th Infantry.

The following, now in Philippine Islands, assigned to Infantry:

To 45th Infantry—1st Lieuts. David D. Barrett, Charles Gailor, jr., Paul Kelley, Harold Palmer II, Battenberg.

To 24th Infantry—Capt. Edwin W. Grimmer, 1st Lieuts. Ernest Esser, Charles C. Holliday, Clare W. Woodard, 2d Lieut. Carl G. Rowell.

The following transferred as indicated and will join regiments to which assigned:

From 4th Machine Gun Battalion—Capt. Charles E. Speer, 29th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Lyman S. Lemnitzer, 1st Infantry; 1st Lieut. Chester J. Hirschfelder, 9th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Alexander Pinkerton, 1st Infantry; 2d Lieut. Vincent D. Mee, 20th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Cleland, 1st Infantry.

From 5th Machine Gun Battalion—Capt. John J. Harvey, 24th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot Swanson, 1st Lieut. Eustace P. Stroud, 1st Lieut. William T. Van de Graaf, 22d Infantry; 1st Lieut. Oscar A. D. Carran, 1st Infantry; 1st Lieut. John H. Cochran, 9th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Edward H. Young, 24th Infantry; 2d Lieut. William L. Kay, jr., 20th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Maurice A. Miller, 20th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Harry J. Havrant, 23d Infantry; 2d Lieut. Harold D. Porter, 20th Infantry.

Retired Officers.

Lieut. Col. Oliver F. Snyder, assistant to executive officer and chief of staff, Organized Reserves, organization of rifle practice, is appointed a member of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, vice Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Maj. Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode placed on active military duty and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Shrivenham American University.

1st Lieut. Lloyd L. Houghton placed on active military duty and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.

NOT ENTITLED TO MEDAL.

In the case of C. V. King, private, ordnance corps, N. A., who committed suicide by jumping overboard from an Army transport, the War Department has found that death was not in line of duty, it is held by the War Department that the service of King was not honorable within the meaning of War Department orders entitling him to a victory medal.

RUSSIAN SHIP IN DISTRESS.

A dispatch from Captain Wettengel, governor of Guam, reports: "Rows an motor schooner Dina, master Kersten, on November 15 [illegible] Yokohama, sailed Vladivostok via Hakodate last June for fishing cruise. Fishing fleet arrived Guam in distress; propeller, rudder and motor broken; original master, Hoodley, and crew men lost at sea. Crew very scurvy; being landed crew in quarantine and furnishing provisions."

RELIEF ON COMMUTATION.

In regard to the claim of Master Sergeant Walter Barfield, U. S. A., for subsistence for his wife while traveling on an Army transport, it seems that he is drawing commutation for the same from the rate authorized by Army regulation. Under the act of June 4, 1920, a master sergeant is entitled to an extra ration commutation thereof, and, for the current fiscal year, the commutation value is 54 cents per day to subsistence may exceed more than "to be furnished a ration," and, since under the statute he is entitled to the extra ration or commutation, he cannot be furnished subsistence for his wife in lieu of the commutation.

Painful Sensations
in the muscles, "neuralgia", soreness, aching back, pimples, boils, rashes and other eruptions, usually result from self-poisoning by products of imperfectly digested or non-eliminated food.

BEECHAM'S PILLS



help to restore activity of liver, bowels, kidneys, and skin, and so counteract cause and relieve symptoms.

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts through the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis, West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 41 of our 59 appointees. In April, 77 of our 84 pupils. All told, we put in 2,500 pupils—as a rule, in the order of regular preparatory schools combined. We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

F. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S
NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Young men are prepared also for West Point, Annapolis and Civil Life. WILMER, P. A. Engr., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy. J. L. CHEW, A.B., A.M.

BRADEN'S

has a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street
Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogs.

"Oh, mamma, baby is trying to eat a lump of coal."

"Mercy! That child never got his expensive tastes from my side of the family, I'm sure."—Boston Transcript.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School
of Correspondence
Theo. Nelson, A.M., class of 1909, Pris.
Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.
280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and NAVAL SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand scholarship enough: only work not boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 66.

ROLLAND T. TEMPL, Ph. B., Principal.
Boone, Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT

Most helpful text-books and review pamphlets ever published for entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis, $6.00; West Point, $8.50. Postpaid and insured.

Feldmeyer's Bookstore Annapolis, Md.

Clossman—"Sorry to refuse you, old man, but my money likes company."

Borrower—"What do you mean?"

Clossman—"It can't bear to be a loan."—Boston Transcript.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS
TEXT-BOOK COMPANY
280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

The Berlitz School of Languages
818 14th St. N. W., Washington.

Branches in over 800 leading cities in America, Europe and Africa. Public traveling may transfer the value of their lessons from one city to another without additional cost.

PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS
DAY OR EVENING. BEST OF NATIVE TEACHERS.
Terms reasonable. Catalogue on application.
Grand Prizes at All Expositions
New Classes Constantly Forming
TRIAL LESSON FREE.

BOOKS on pedigrees, genealogies, and coats-of-arms. Every Anglo-Saxon and Celtic name. Kindly inquire for particulars. Address O'Connor, 21 Spruce St., New York City.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

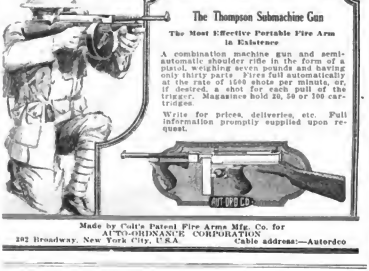
Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

The Most Effective Portable Fire Arm in Existence

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle in the form of a pistol, weighing seven pounds and having only thirty parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges.

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
292 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Cable address:—Autordco

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds, Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Furnishings Goods,
BROADWAY AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 8600
BOSTON NEWPORT
TREMONT BUILDING 247 BELLEVUE AVENUE

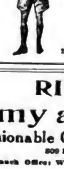
Uniforms for Officers
of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

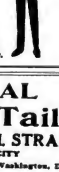
Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS







INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 222 5th Ave., Cor. 28th. ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

RICE & DUVAL

Army and Navy Tailors

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN
200 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Branch Office: Woodward Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests.

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

NEW YORK **THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.** LONDON

Forged Steel Marine Water Tube Boilers and Superheaters

3¼ Million Horse Power in Use.

New edition of our catalogue, "MARINE STEAM," on application

ESTABLISHED 1876 TRADE MARK

THE **WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.**

16 and 18 WEST 46th STREET

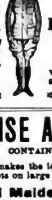
24 Floor, Schneider-Anderson Bldg., Near Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS

HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900

PETTIBONE'S UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and RESERVE FORCE

Officers' or Enlisted Men's Catalogs on request.



Manufacturers of High Grade Uniforms, sold direct to the Individual, for over 10 years.

PETTIBONE'S CINCINNATI

and

Washington—Wash. L. & T. Bldg.
San Francisco—Pacific Building.

THE ALLEN DENSE AIR ICEMACHINE

USED IN THE U. S. NAVY CONTAINS NO CHEMICALS, ONLY AIR

The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets on large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER, 41 Maiden Lane, New York

REALTORS ARE COMPETENT Our staff is composed of wholly experienced men. Maximum service does not consist only of the closing of a deal. These trained men are ready at all times to give advice or offer suggestions on any property in any section of the city whether a sale is made or not. A special department is maintained for officers of the services.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS Service
Sales — Rents — Loans
1407 "F" Fee Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL AND REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., January 29, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2115.

Rank and Precedence in Navy

Secretary Daniels has approved an opinion, prepared by Rear Admiral George R. Clark, Judge advocate general of the Navy, fixing the rank and precedence of line and staff officers in the Navy according to date of their respective commissions instead of date of entry in the Navy, as heretofore has been the practice in preparing the Navy Register. Following is the text of the opinion in full:

Department of the Navy,
Office of the Judge Advocate General,
Washington, December 11, 1920.

From: The Judge Advocate General.
To: The Secretary of the Navy.
Subject: Reconsideration of opinions of the Judge Advocate General relative to rank and precedence of line and staff officers of the Navy.

Reference: (a) Letter dated October 27, 1920, from the chief of the bureau of navigation; (b) letter dated October 28, 1920, from the chief of the bureau of construction and repair; (c) opinion of the judge advocate general, dated April 24, 1919; (d) opinion of the judge advocate general, dated September 23, 1919; (e) opinion of the judge advocate general, dated December 13, 1919.

1. In the above mentioned references (a) and (b) reconsideration is requested of the opinions of this office, dated April 24, 1919, September 23, 1919, and March 13, 1920, in which it was held to the effect that the act of August 29, 1916, repeals section 1485 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and that staff officers now take precedence among themselves and with officers of the line according to the respective dates of commission without regard to length of service.

2. The question involved in the correspondence has been considered by me very thoroughly several times. On April 24, 1919, in a letter addressed to the director of naval intelligence I expressed the opinion "that the act of August 29, 1916, * * * repeals by implication section 1485 of the Revised Statutes, and that officers of the staff corps must now take precedence in each staff corps, and with officers of the line and other staff corps, as well as with officers of the Army and Marine Corps, according to date of commission, and in no case by length of service." This opinion was rendered prior to the issuance of General Order No. 484, Navy Department, dated July 1, 1919, requiring approval of the precedence of the Navy of all opinions rendered by the Judge Advocate General before such opinions shall be made the basis of official action.

3. On September 23, 1919, the same question was again considered by me in response to a request for an opinion by the commanding officer of the U. S. S. Vestal and the same conclusion was reached as that stated in the above mentioned letter of April 24, 1919. Said opinion of September 23, 1919, to the commanding officer of the U. S. S. Vestal was approved by you.

4. Responding to a request of the chief of the Bureau of Navigation, dated December 6, 1919, I reconsidered my previous opinions of April 24, 1919, and September 23, 1919, and in an opinion dated March 19, 1920, reaffirmed the said previous opinions. My opinion of March 19, 1920, reaffirming said opinions of April 24, 1919, and September 23, 1919, was approved by you.

5. I have now been directed by the Acting Secretary of the Navy in the first indorsement on reference (a) carefully reconsidered the subject matter and I find myself inevitably impelled to the same conclusion as that heretofore expressed in my opinion of April 24, 1919, i. e., that the act of August 24, 1919, repeals by necessary implication section 1485 of the Revised Statutes, and that officers of the staff corps must now take precedence in each staff corps, and with officers of the line and other staff corps, as well as with officers of the Army and Marine Corps, according to date of commission and in no case by length of service. I believe this to be the correct construction of the act of August 29, 1916, and that the construction given by the chief of the bureau of construction and repair and the bureau of navigation in the foregoing references (a) and (b) would be contrary to law. I find nothing in said references (a) and (b) to lead me to doubt the correctness of the above mentioned opinions of this office.

6. A copy of my opinion of March 19, 1920, which was approved by you and to which I respectfully adhere is inclosed herewith for your information.

7. It may not be amiss to remark that from such study as this office has given the latest requests for reconsideration, both appear to contain assertions so palpably erroneous as respects matters of fact as well as matters of law as to indicate with certainty that such assertions were not made advisedly or that the writers were lacking in information on the subject under discussion.

8. For example, in his letter on this subject the chief constructor, among other things, asserts that every officer whose junior is advanced ahead of him by selection must be regarded in the application of section 1485, Revised Statutes, as having lost numbers on the Navy list, and, therefore, as having lost length of service accordingly, the same as though he had lost numbers and corresponding precedence by reason of court-martial. As a matter of fact, the fallacy of this contention was exposed by the Attorney General so long ago as June 14, 1881, at which time the Attorney General held that in regulating the relative rank of the staff and the line, under section 1489, Revised Statutes, an officer of the line promoted by selection to the next higher grade is to be regarded as having lost nothing in numbers on the Navy Register and as having gained length of service accordingly; that he should be credited with constructive length of service necessary and sufficient to place him above the officers over whom he is thus advanced; and that the officers over whom he is advanced are not to be regarded as having the number and length of service that the preceding is one of advancement strictly, and that no one is to advance any officer or deprive him of anything which he had already obtained by length of service. (14 Atty. Gen., 56; see also Young v. United States, 19 Ct. Cls., 145.) It is quite evident that in the preparation of his argument the chief constructor has not given any thought to the opinion of the Attorney General or to numerous precedents which have been rendered upon the question of precedence with particular reference to sections 1485 and 1489, Revised Statutes.

9. On the other hand, the chief of the bureau of navigation, in quoting only a single letter that "officers may be advanced for several reasons, one of which is selection by a duly constituted selection board. These officers in accordance with section 1486 should be given precedence accordingly." Nevertheless, in the same communication it is very inconsistently asserted that "from 1913 until August 24, 1916, Rear Admiral Mayo was senior to Rear Admiral Cowie of the supply corps, but that the opinion of the Judge Advocate General on August 29, 1916, reversed this seniority and Rear Admiral Cowie became senior to Rear Admiral Mayo and to a number of other officers of greater length of service." If an officer advanced for any legal reason should, in accordance with section 1489, Revised Statutes, be given precedence accordingly, as asserted by the chief of the bureau of navigation, how, it may be asked, could Rear Admiral Mayo have ranked Rear Admiral Cowie during the period from 1913 until August 29, 1916, the fact being that Cowie was advanced to the rank of rear admiral in 1916, while Mayo remained as a captain until 1913? Is it not perfectly obvious that when Cowie was advanced to the rank of rear admiral he immediately became senior to every captain, line or staff, in the Navy, including the then Captain Mayo, and according to the law as stated by the bureau of navigation, he should have been "given precedence accordingly," that is, on account of his superior General's opinion, he should have been credited with a constructive length of service necessary and sufficient to place him above the officers, line and staff, over whom he was thus advanced? Is it not also obvious that the chief of the bureau of navigation plainly is in error in referring to Rear Admiral Cowie as having gained "length of service length of service" than Rear Admiral Cowie, when, as a matter of fact, Cowie's constructive length of service it will be found that the total actual service rendered by Rear Admiral Cowie plus the constructive service to which he was entitled to be credited under the law, must exceed the total actual service rendered by Mayo and that the other officers who are his juniors by date of commission? It will be noted that the chief of the bureau of navigation has very plainly expressed his opinion in one part of his letter that officers advanced by selection "should be given precedence accordingly" or, as otherwise expressed in the second letter, "be credited in the date of precedence accordingly," nevertheless in the same letter he has altogether failed to apply the law as thus construed by himself to the very case which he cites by way of illustration. Correctly applied, sections 1485 and 1486, Revised Statutes, as construed by the Attorney General and by the chief of the bureau of navigation would, if still in force, produce precisely the same result in the case of Cowie and Mayo as that produced by the department's decision which the chief of the bureau of navigation is repeatedly seeking to have reversed.

10. The fact is that the precedence table published in the Navy Register is in conflict with every provision of law applicable to the subject. For example, under the act of August 29, 1916, the chief of naval operations is the ranking officer of the Navy, and the only proper position for him in any table purporting to show "order of precedence" of officers in the Navy would, according to law, be No. 1 on the list; instead of that the precedence table in the Navy Register of 1920 shows admiral Coontz as No. 74, or the junior of 73 officers whom he by express provision of law precedes. Also, under the act of May 22, 1917, section 18 (40 Stat., 89), officers commanding fleets and subdivisions thereof, and having the rank of admiral and vice-admiral, take precedence of all officers in the Navy of the rank of rear admiral and below; if the precedence table is to show, as it purports to do, the "order of precedence" of officers on the active list, the officers mentioned should appear therein next after the oldest of naval operations. Again, it is perfectly obvious that all rear admirals of the Navy, line or staff, take precedence by law (section 1489, R. S.), ahead of all officers of the rank of captain and below; nevertheless, the precedence table in the Navy Register shows two captains of the supply corps as Nos. 3 and 4 on the list, while the quartermaster general of the Navy, who has had the rank of rear admiral since 1916, and who is also the paymaster general, who has had the rank of rear admiral since 1917, are shown in the same table as having their own numbers junior to these captains in their own corps, notwithstanding that the law is at least plain that these officers take precedence in the Navy of 1916, and is, therefore, the ranking rear admiral on the active list of the Navy, line or staff, both by date of commission and by length of service, actual plus constructive, is shown in the official precedence table as No. 73, or 20 numbers junior to a captain in his own corps.

11. It seems scarcely possible that the officers now requesting reconsideration could have been familiar with this arrangement of the official precedence table when they asserted in their respective communications that the act of August 29, 1916, fixing the date of commission as the rule of precedence in each staff corps "merely reaffirms what has always been the case" (chief of the bureau of navigation) and "did not institute any new procedure in arranging the precedence of staff officers, but simply reiterated what had already in effect" (chief constructor). Even the case of the construction corps contradicts their assertions. For example, Washington Lee Capps was advanced to the rank of rear admiral in 1916 ahead of Taylor, Stahl and Baxter; nevertheless the precedence table in the Navy Register shows him as junior to all three of these officers, although according to the same register Stahl and Baxter have never attained the rank of rear admiral, while Taylor did not receive that rank nearly six years later than Capps. Can the officers requesting reconsideration possibly believe that no change will be made in this arrangement by application of the date of commission rule to the construction corps? Can they believe that they will succeed in the reconciled with the contention of the chief constructor that officers of the staff corps who are advanced should be regarded as having lost numbers and length of service, the same as though sentenced to loss of numbers by court-martial? Obviously if Taylor, Stahl and Baxter had lost numbers by reason of court-martial they would not appear in the precedence table ahead of Capps, as is now the case. Even in the appointment of the construction officers, Capps was shown in the Navy Register for 1916 and preceding years as junior to Taylor, Stahl and Baxter, but in the first register issued after the act of August 29, 1916, this was changed, and Capps was ever since shown as senior to them in the table of naval constructors. This change at least was made as the result of the act of August 29, 1916, yet the chief constructor asserts that said act "did not institute any new procedure in arranging the precedence of staff officers, but simply reiterated a procedure already in effect."

12. Assuming that the medical corps, the precedence table shows Cary T. Grayson, who was advanced to the rank of rear admiral in the medical corps in 1919, something like 600 numbers junior to Edward R. Stitt, who did not attain the rank of rear admiral in the same corps until October 13, 1917. In this the identical arrangement that would be produced by a compliance with the law fixing precedence by date of commission? It is not even a compliance with the length of service law as construed by the Attorney General and the chief of

Digitized by Google

the bureau of navigation, which would require that Rear Admiral Grayson be credited with sufficient constructive service to place him ahead of every officer, line and staff, who was a captain in the Navy on the date that he, Grayson, was advanced to rear admiral.

13. The situation in the supply corps, as already shown, is the same in this respect as that in the construction and medical corps. The foregoing are merely a few examples, selected at random from the official precedence table. Other cases worse than these are too numerous to be cited.

14. Regardless of what might have been the result had the law been differently construed or differently administered by the department in arranging the precedence of officers in the past, the situation as it actually exists must be taken as the determining factor in saying whether or not the law of 1916 made any change in the rule governing precedence of officers of the Navy, and whether or not the condition was such as suggested to Congress the need of legislation to require some change. It certainly can not be denied that the law of 1916 did change section 1485, Revised Statutes, by repealing the following words in that section: "The officers of the staff corps of the Navy shall take precedence in their several corps, and in their several grades, * * * according to length of service in the Navy." For this the act of August 29, 1916, substituted the following: "Officers shall take rank in each staff corps according to the dates of commission in the several grades, excepting in cases where they have gained or lost numbers." Congress, which is annually furnished with the precedence table as contained in the Navy Register, evidently thought it was making a change in the precedence of officers when it enacted this provision of the act of August 29, 1916, and I think it is sufficiently shown from what has been set forth above that when the department corrects its official precedence table to conform to the legislation on the subject, a very material change will result. Therefore, the chief constructor is plainly in error when he asserts that the provision of the act of August 29, 1916, "appears to have been entirely superfluous as it did not institute any new procedure in arranging the precedence of staff officers, but simply reiterated a procedure already in effect."

15. But it is insisted that this provision of August 29, 1916, should be restricted to the arrangement of officers in each staff corps without in any way affecting their precedence with officers of the line or other staff corps. In this connection the following statement is made by the chief of the bureau of navigation: "The proviso in the act of August 29, 1916, in its wording has an effect on the officers of a staff corps in that staff corps alone. In that proviso Congress specifically arranged officers of a staff corps within said corps. If Congress intended the proviso to be general, and to change existing law thereby, in regard to precedence between the several corps, it would have said so." From a reading of sections 1485 and 1486, Revised Statutes, it will be noted that Congress provided therein how staff officers should take precedence in their own corps and in their own grades and with officers of the line, but made no express provision for determining the precedence of such staff officers with officers of other staff corps and other grades. Nevertheless, length of service being prescribed by those sections as the rule of precedence for staff officers in their own corps and in their own grades, the same rule was administratively applied, as of necessary consequence, in determining the precedence of such staff officers with officers of other staff corps. Similarly the action of Congress in the act of August 29, 1916, in fixing date of commission as the rule of precedence for staff officers in their own corps would seem, of necessary consequence, to fix the same rule of precedence for such staff officers with relation to officers of other staff corps. However, this point has been so fully covered in my previous consideration of this subject that there is nothing for me to add thereto. The law having provided that line officers shall take precedence according to date of commission, and that staff officers shall take precedence according to date of commission, it is not possible to apply another and conflicting rule in determining precedence of staff officers with line officers; so much of section 1485, Revised Statutes, as has not been expressly superseded must, therefore, yield to the later law of 1916, with which it is altogether repugnant. It would seem scarcely necessary to say that the situation is not at all that which was presented in former years with reference to the so-called "triangle" question of precedence which resulted from the law requiring that staff officers take precedence among themselves and with officers of the line by length of service, while at the same time requiring that line officers take precedence among themselves by date of commission and that all officers of the Navy take precedence with officers of the Army and Marine Corps by date of commission. There the repugnancy was caused by conflicting provisions of law approved on the same day, and the legal advisers of the Secretary of the Navy, who were at that time called upon to provide a solution, took the view that there was no solution possible, except further legislation (e. g., 29 Op. Atty Gen., 264). Further legislation has since been enacted, and the conflicting provisions of law are now contained in statutes approved on widely different dates and not on the same day. Under these circumstances there can be no doubt, as a simple matter of statutory construction, that the later law repeals the earlier statute with which it is in conflict, thereby ending a very undesirable situation which had been the cause of much difficulty and making it now an easy matter to prepare a precedence table which will show, what it purports to show, viz.: the "order of precedence" of line and staff officers on the active list of the Navy, which the present precedence table certainly does not do.

16. The argument made by the chief of the bureau of navigation, respecting so-called "contractual rights," is so completely without support in law as not to require comment. The writer was apparently unaware that the act of March 4, 1913, which provided that all officers who entered the Navy after the passage of that act shall take precedence when of the same grade according to their respective dates of commission in that grade, was construed by the department as not preserving to midshipmen then serving the credit to which they were entitled under previous law for purposes of precedence with officers of the staff, and that the Supreme Court of the United States has very plainly decided that Congress has the same power to change the rank and precedence of officers as it has to change their pay, and that it may by its own act even legislate an officer into a lower rank without changing his office and without the necessity of any action by the executive.

17. Detailed discussion of the various arguments made in the two letters requesting reconsideration is not deemed necessary. It is believed that sufficient has already been said to show that the reasons advanced for reversal of the department's decision in this matter are, to say the least, unsound, and that the decision as rendered should stand and be made immediately effective in order that there may be no further delay on the part of the Navy Department in conforming to the law.

Geo. R. Clark.

Approved January 20, 1921.
Josephus Daniels,
Secretary of the Navy.

Loss of Interest is Avoided

If you order your pay deposited at this bank, it is ready for your use on the first of the month and no interest is lost while your check is traveling to a distant bank. Army and Navy pay offices are just opposite our West End office here.

The Washington Loan and Trust Co.
2% on Check Accounts — WASHINGTON, D. C. — 3% on Savings
ASK FOR OUR BOOKLET ON "BANKING-BY-MAIL"

BRIEF IN CLASS B CASES.

Of interest to Army officers is the brief which has been prepared by Captain Edwin L. MacLean, infantry, judge advocate at the headquarters of the seventh corps area, who has been serving as the defense counsel in a number of cases before the courts of inquiry involving Army officers who have been placed provisionally in class B. These cases were heard in Chicago, and in some instances Captain MacLean's defense was successful and in others unsuccessful. The brief sums up that officer's impressions as gained by actual experience and observation concerning the methods being used and put into effect by the courts of inquiry and the War Department in enforcing the provisions of section 24b of the act of June 4, concerning which there has been so much controversy. It is understood that Captain MacLean is preparing another brief for use in an appeal case to the President. The brief is as follows:

The evidence of inefficiency should be specific and definite, under the provisions of section 24b of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920.

The evidence of inefficiency should consist of matters of fact and not be mere inference, judgment, belief, or opinion. It is a general rule of law that a witness must state facts and not his opinions or conclusions. (See Ball v. United States, 147 Federal, 32.) From my experience and observation in defending cases under the provisions of section 24b it undoubtedly seems to be the practice and the intention of the courts of inquiry and of the War Department to accept adverse-opinion reports as material evidence against an officer under the provisions of section 24b without having such adverse-opinion reports in any way supported by facts showing inefficiency, thus to bring an officer under the provisions of section 24b and through mere adverse-opinion reports of efficiency or through an accumulation of such adverse-opinion reports to eliminate him from the service without having in any way supported these adverse-opinion reports of efficiency with actual facts showing inefficiency.

It seems to me quite reasonable to believe that the only practical working plan which Congress could have had in mind when formulating the provisions and intention of this section 24b was that this section of the act was to be used in connection with evidence showing definite and specific facts of inefficiency or an accumulation of such facts of inefficiency, when these facts of inefficiency taken separately would not prove sufficient to put an officer out of the service under the act of 1898 through its provisions for dismissal by courts-martial or through failure to pass promotion examinations.

Surely Congress could not have intended that officers were to be put out of the service and eliminated under the provisions of section 24b merely upon evidence of adverse-opinion reports of efficiency unsupported by any facts of inefficiency or upon an accumulation of such adverse-opinion reports of efficiency, for the reason that in many cases these adverse-opinion reports are more or less influenced by personal dislike and prejudice on the part of the commanding officer rendering the adverse-opinion report toward the junior officer in question who is being reported on. And also because it is a general rule at law that a witness must state facts and not his personal opinions and conclusions. (See Ball v. United States, 147 Federal, 32. Also see letters attached to this exhibit and written by senators and congressmen on this subject.)

Where an act of Congress or law is passed without any definite procedure for its enforcement or manner of enforcement being stated, we can presume that such procedure will be held applicable as is the customary procedure of the time and as such in our country would be governed by the laws and rules of American jurisprudence.

One of the fundamental rules of our American jurisprudence is that evidence should consist of matters of fact and not be mere inference, judgment, belief, or opinion. It is a general rule of law that a witness must state facts and not his opinions or conclusions. (See Ball v. United States, 147 Federal, 32, and 241 U. S., 341; 94 U. S., 469; 51 Am. Dec., 389; 113 U. S. 645; 221 Fed., 392; 160 Fed., 887; 148 Fed., 802; 111 U. S. 612.)

The justice of this rule, that evidence should be specific and consist of definite matters of fact, is recognized to some extent in the regulations governing the preparation of efficiency reports as used in our Army for reporting on officers in that they require matters of fact relating to inefficiency to be referred to the officer adversely affected for his information and answer by indorsement with any defense which he may have regarding such adverse report of fact. Also efficiency report forms have an appropriate space under remarks where all facts relating to or showing inefficiency are presumed to be entered. When no such remark of fact appears in this space given for such remarks of adverse fact one should be able to presume an absence of any facts showing inefficiency, and without facts of some sort to support it an opinion expressed alone should have very little weight and be practically worthless as evidence. (Again see Ball v. United States, 147 Federal, 32, for the rule at law as regarding opinion evidence. Also see 248 Fed., 649; 241 U. S., 344; 239 Fed., 861; 228 Fed. 456; 200 Fed., 662; 210 Fed., 243, and 252 Fed., 31.)

When no statement of any facts appears in such space for remarks of adverse fact as provided for on efficiency report forms and whereas one may presume from this absence of stated facts that there are no facts showing inefficiency, just what grounds are available for anyone to base their judgment, belief or opinion on in making statements pertaining to the inefficiency of another? Surely the one rendering such adverse opinion report must have some fact or facts at hand to base his opinion on; otherwise any such adverse-opinion report rendered must be practically worthless and of no weight as evidence. Facts are things which are known and which are definitely ascertainable, while, on the other hand, opinions and beliefs are mere processes of thought and are based upon things which possibly may be or may not be, upon things which possibly may happen or may not happen, or upon things which may possibly have happened or have not have happened. There is nothing sure, definite, or specific about a belief, an opinion, or a judgment which is not rendered upon occurrences of fact.

It will not do for the future efficiency of the service and the feeling of security which officers should have in their rank and the commission which they hold after the officer has once qualified himself to hold such, to declare an officer inefficient upon a mere estimate or belief or opinion of a superior officer which does not rest upon definite and specific facts showing inefficiency; as otherwise an officer could be, and very frequently will be, eliminated upon a record consisting simply of adverse-opinion reports rendered by superior officers, some of whom he has never come into actual contact with, and where the officer being reported on adversely will never have any opportunity to explain, defend against, or profit by self-correction as regards the truth and the correctness of any such adverse-opinion reports. This opportunity is allowed the officer in question by requiring that matters of adverse fact shall be entered upon the efficiency report form under the heading of remarks and as such sent to the officer concerned for explanation and indorsement thereon with any defense that he may have; but where there are no such adverse facts reported there is no such opportunity allowed for having the report brought to the officer's attention for his information and explanation by indorsement thereon. Therefore, the presumption from this arrangement can be stated, from a reasonable and prudent standpoint, to be that matters of adverse fact are to be the basis, or at least should be the basis, of any and all classification as regards matters applying to inefficiency. And this matter of using facts, and not opinions, is the only fair, square, and reasonable foundation upon which to use the provisions of section 24b.

Edwin L. MacLean, Capt., Inf.
Defense Counsel, 7th Div.,
J. A., G. C. M., Hq. 7th Corps Area.

ARMY DENTAL CORPS.

Announcement was made in these columns last week of the officers of the Army dental corps who would be returned to this country from foreign service by the expiration of the two-year tour of duty abroad. The following-named officers have been designated to relieve the officers who are thus returning: Major F. H. Bockoven, on duty at Fort Sill, and Captain L. W. Maly, on duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to the Philippines; Lieutenant H. T. Ostrum, on duty at Camp Pike and Lieutenant E. G. Gebhardt, on duty at Camp Grant to Hawaii.

Digitized by Google

A new mechanical method having stood the tests of heavy service over a long period has a fair claim to full engineering confidence

MARINE GEARED TURBINE
MANUFACTURED BY
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
SCHENECTADY, N.Y., U.S.A.



This Ship Charted a New Course

TRANSMITTING power from turbine to propeller through double reduction two-plane type gears—first advocated by the General Electric Company—for the past five years has proved efficient and dependable on the S. S. Pacific. She was the first merchant ship afloat propelled by

G-E Double Reduction, Two-Plane Type Gears and a Curtis Impulse Turbine

She has justified the faith put in her power plant by this Company—now the largest producer of ship propulsion machinery in the world.

The Pacific's original low-speed gear is still in service after 230,000 miles of travel.

A report in June, 1920, from the inspection service this Company maintains in the principal ports of the world, showed the gears to be "excellent."

The same type of propulsion machinery has driven the pre-war boats Eurana, Sucrosa, Niels Nielsen, Hanna Nielsen and Mielero over a million miles and their owners are satisfied.

The 1920 type G-E Marine Geared Turbine has several refinements over the 1915 type, compact, economical, quiet working units.

Visit the G-E Exhibit at the Second Annual National Marine Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City Jan. 24-29.

General Electric Company

General Office Schenectady, N.Y.

Sales Offices in all large cities

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

THE U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by

ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.

J. H. JENICK.....Editor and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
G. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 815. 'Phone, Franklin 5343.

New York Office: 258 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1481 and 1482. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 809.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

WHAT OF THE RED CROSS?

Now that we are approaching a period of four years during which there will be no occasion for partisan investigation, of which there has been a well-nigh suffocating volume with pernicious little advantage, it would be well to direct intelligent, thorough and impartial inquiry into the affairs of the American Red Cross. That organization has for several years conducted world-wide activities of infinite variety, involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars, freely contributed from numerous sources. The accounting of this gigantic transaction rendered to the people who gave thus generously has been imperfect to such a degree as to invite criticism, if not to create suspicion, that the disbursement of this money has been unwisely ordered, especially to that the system has led to unchecked, if not encouraged, extravagances. There have been allegations from many prominent members of the Red Cross—whose integrity and disinterestedness can not be questioned—of expenditures that were not necessary and that represented a waste of the contributed funds, such as in the payment of large salaries to officials and employes in this country and abroad and in the purchase of supplies in a lavish equipment of the administrative branches of the Red Cross.

There can be no objection, and there could be no opposition, on the part of those responsible for the management of the affairs of the Red Cross to having an investigation, if there is a demand for it from reputable sources. It is not sufficient, and would be unfair to the prejudice against the Red Cross, to claim that such a suggestion is an impertinence and is nopatriotic and a form of disloyalty to the institution. That is the last possible rejoinder which should be made with any pretence of good faith to the critics who are entitled to be enlightened for their own benefit and for the effect it will have upon the public generally, who have given freely and who are periodically called upon to give and give again. If there is a just and proper warrant for what is being said against the Red Cross management and against the disbursement of Red Cross funds all the more necessary, and even imperative, is it that the situation shall be fully and fairly known for the correction of a defective system and the prevention of further waste. If there is no occasion for the impression that there have been excesses lo expenditures, theo the sooner that exonerating fact is demonstrated the better for the Red Cross and its governing officials. Unfortunately, whenever groups or individuals attempt to get specific information from either divisions or the national headquarters at Washington—and this is the general criticism all over the country—there is always evasion and lack of frankness.

With the termination of the great period of relief involved in the activities in Europe, it would seem that the time has arrived when a complete and accurate knowledge of Red Cross administration, policies, practices and expenditures should be imparted through an agency that can render this service without prejudice against, or favor for, any individual or any faction. It is something to which the people who have given liberally in time, effort and money to Red Cross "drives" have a right and it is something against which there should be no protest from any quarter, least of all from those who are responsible for the conduct of the Red Cross.

THE NEW CABINET.

Newspaper prognostication is being directed to the composition of the cabinet of President Harding. It is as varied as it is definite and, probably, nearly unreliable. Perhaps the conditions change with every hour, but it is more likely that the President-elect has not fully made up his mind, or at least that he has not shared his decisions with the enterprising gentlemen who are engaged in revealing the secrets of the situation.

One authentic writer, supported by others who are as specific in their statements, has announced that Mr. Harding has tendered the office of Secretary of War to former Senator John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, and it is asserted that the offer has been accepted, although Mr. Weeks, being a banker and an expert on financial matters, would prefer the Treasury portfolio, being disinclined to become the head of the Navy Department, for which he is supposed to be specifically fitted because he is a graduate of the Naval Academy. He is further described as regarding himself as rendered somewhat ineligible as Secretary of the Navy because of his friendship with officers, which might prove more or less embarrassing. During his senatorial career, too, he took comparatively little interest in naval affairs, notwithstanding his former connection with the service, having been an active and useful member of the Senate military committee. He is considered to be most qualified, by virtue of that experience, to be the head of the War Department, to which he would bring, with profit to the incoming administration, sound common sense and business ability and executive fitness of the highest order. The selection of Mr. Weeks, therefore, would be of decided advantage to the War Department and to the army. It is to be hoped that as satisfactory a choice will be made of the head of the Navy Department.

For some reason, very little is said by the prophets of cabinet construction of the new Secretary of the Navy. The impression prevails that Mr. Harding is finding it difficult to reach a decision in that particular to a greater extent, at least, than attends the provisional filling of other cabinet places.

It will be of benefit to the naval establishment if the choice is confined to a man who has made a study of the navy and who is familiar with its needs and problems, and who, above all, knows "business" and will not do. The navy is entitled to the best that can be provided in this respect. Its magnificent history in all times and notably in the World War has earned for it the most capable services, and be removed from political considerations in the selection as possible. There should be no politics in the navy. Our army and navy constitute our national defense and should be headed by men above political consideration. Neither is it essential that in the composition of a cabinet the so-called geographical element should be allowed to interfere with the appointments. The fitness and value of an individual, as demonstrated by his experience, his proven capacity and the assurance of his usefulness to the administration, the department of which he is to be the head, and the country, should be controlling factors. If the promise of the best men for the best places is to be fulfilled, there must be a cabinet of men and not of state; the latter savors too much of a political convention.

It is to be devoutly hoped that the country will be spared the reproduction of such a spectacle of shifting personalities as characterized Mr. Roosevelt's administration, during the less than eight years of which there were no less than six heads of the Navy Department—Messrs. Long, Moody, Bonaparte, Morton, Metcalf and Newberry. The selection should, therefore, be of a man who is destined to remain in office for four years at least by reason of his recognized fitness, regardless of the state from which he comes and also whether or not another member or other members of the cabinet come from the same state. Otherwise, mere location will be permitted to count for more than individual merit and personal qualification for office. Therefore, give the navy such a man as Weeks for the army.

MISTAKEN HONORS TO THE HEROIC DEAD

We regret to observe that the American Legion has imparted the dignity and influence of its name to the proposal that the body of an unknown American soldier who fell in battle in France be brought home and buried with appropriate ceremonies under the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington or in the National Cemetery at Arlington, and it is equally unwise on the part of the New York *Times* to give its support to the project. The newspaper says:

> Doubtless it speaks the sentiment of the people of the whole country when it pays its tribute to an unlabeling bill. Two measures have been introduced, one by Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, the other by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania. Both bills have been referred to the military affairs committees. The question of the place of burial might be settled in conference.

Of the great host of visitors to Washington few are not seen at the Capitol. They inspect the gallery of historical paintings in the rotunda, the subjects of which are all American and appeal powerfully to the imagination. They pass into the National Hall of Statuary and stand before the effigies of celebrated representatives of the states. It is always a strangely reverential gathering in which pride of country is visibly strong. There is no doubt that the Capitol is already, and has always been, the nature of a shrine to the American people. The resort to the National Cemetery at Arlington is not so noticeable. Many tourists go to Arlington to cross the river to the graves of the illustrious dead there, most of whom are entitled to preserve the Union in the war between the states.

In considering whether the unknown soldier, who might himself have been a Virginian, shall be laid to rest under the Capitol rotunda or in the National Cemetery, Congress should consult the wishes of the people of all parts of the country and its decision should reflect their choice. The District of Columbia is a common meeting place of the American people and is federal in its character. The Capitol grounds, it does not seem to be the desire of the American people to multiply shrines to the memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice in France. A proposal to bring back a New York soldier for burial in Central Park has not met with general favor. There are forty-eight states. In Westminster Abbey Great Britain has honored one unknown soldier of the great war, France one in the Pantheon.

There are very practical reasons why the government should not proceed in the matter in the first place, and it is difficult to obtain for this purpose a body of a soldier who is unknown and whose identity may not at some, or any, time be established, under the very thorough system that prevails in the graves registration service established in the field in the War Department. That, in itself, constitutes a valid objection to the scheme. There are other reasons for its rejection that should appeal strongly to the people, who ought not to be misled into a demonstration that bordera on cheap sentimentality.

The conditions prevailing in Great Britain and in France altogether differed in many essential respects from those existing in this country, so far as pertains to the soldier dead. Moreover, in those foreign countries there were places strikingly appropriate for the interment which took place under auspices that were most impressive. We have no such fitting place unless it is the cemetery at Arlington; least of all places suitable is a mausoleum like the Capitol, although, though it is true, that the original intention was to place in the crypt, under the dome, the remains of the immortal Washington whose unoccupied bier is still exposed to the view of the curious sight-seer. Most people realize now that the crypt idea of any part of the far such a purpose would be well nigh shocking and they would probably agree, if the majority view were obtainable, that the placing of an unknown dead soldier in the building now would be no less an offense.

It is one thing to maintain statues there and quite another to make it, in any sense, a tomb. There are those, indeed, who believe that the aggregation of effigies in what is known as statuary hall is a violation of the fitness of things and a reproach to men and a present jammed effect it suggests nothing so much as a neglected and unsaleable stock of samples in bronze, marble and granite. This collection is the least possible argument upon which to rest the claim that the Capitol should be the last resting place of an unknown hero of the World War.

The situation becomes intolerable when it is suggested that various states and numerous cities be permitted to utilize the bodies of the unknown soldier dead in this same way to influence the vote for the fallen fighters. Such a prospect threatens to degenerate the whole affair into something maudlin and mawkish and, in the end, prove a desecration of the dead. There are so many ways of honoring those who made the supreme sacrifice that it would appear wicked to encourage and indulge in a spectacle such as now urged upon Congress under the pretext that the American soldier dead are

Digitized by Google

receiving a fitting tribute. It would be a grave mistake to enact the pending legislation, represented by the bills that have been introduced by Mr. Fish and Mr. Penrose.

I F.

[Dedicated to all Finance Officers, with apologies to R. Kipling.]

If you can guard your vault when all about you
Are urging you to hand them out a few;
And tactfully convince them that their vouchers
Should bear some signatures—say, one or two;
If you can "get" a contract term full surely
While creditors blow warm breath in your ear,
Nor act on faith, but always knowledge purely,
And never cease the Auditor to fear;
If to all hasty, ill-considered action
You interpose a firm and cast-iron will;
If you can figure payments to a fraction
And smile and smile, nor be a villain still;
If when your sympathies reach out to clutch you,
You leap away and hold on to the "scad";
If neither foes nor loving friends can "touch" you,
Nor women, "brew," and song get you in bad;
If you can show good vouchers for all payments,
When your accounts with Uncle Sam are done;
Believe me, boy, you'll be *some* Finance Officer;
And—what is more—you'll save your coin, my son.

Capt. F. J. Keelty,
Camp Grant, Ill. Finance Officer, U. S. Army.

Marine Officers Who Received Naval Decorations

Following is a list of marine officers and enlisted men who were awarded naval decorations for service in France:

James P. Adams, 1st Lieut., Frederick A. Barker, Maj., Chapin C. Barr, 2d Lieut., Albert P. Baston, 1st Lieut., Clyde M. Bates, 1st Lieut., Navy Cross.

Hiram I. Bearss, Col., Dist. Service Medal.

Felix Beauchamp, Capt., Oliver D. Bernier, 2d Lieut., Benjamin S. Berry, Maj., Wm. F. Bevan, Maj., Robert Bleke, 1st Lieut., John Blanchfield, Capt., Victor F. Bleasdale, 1st Lieut., George Bower, 2d Lieut., Alexander H. Bowman, Mar. Gun., Edwin H. Brainard, Maj., Everett R. Brewer, 1st Lieut., John F. Burnes, Capt., Navy Cross.

Smedley D. Butler, Brig. Gen., Dist. Service Medal.

Joseph B. Carhart, 2d Lieut., Clifton B. Cates, 1st Lieut., Henry E. Chandler, 1st Lieut., Julius C. Cogswell, 1st Lieut., Edward B. Cole, Maj., *Eli K. Cole, Brig. Gen., Murl Corbett, 1st Lieut., Percy D. Cornell, Capt., Walter R. Cornell, Mar. Gun., Vern A. Coverdell, 2d Lieut., Orlando C. Crowther, 1st Lieut., Alfred A. Cunningham, Maj., Karl S. Day, Capt., Aphonse DeCarre, Capt., Robert L. Denig, Maj., Clarence A. Dennis, 2d Lieut., Carl R. Dietrich, 1st Lieut., Neil F. Dougherty, 1st Lieut., Navy Cross.

Charles A. Doyen, Brig. Gen., Dist. Service Medal.

Charley Dunbeck, Capt., Donald F. Duncan, Capt., Robert H. Dunlop, Col., William A. Eddy, 2d Lieut., Earl H. Ellis, Lieut. Col., Frank E. Evans, Lieut. Col., John H. Fay, Capt., Navy Cross.

Logan Feland, Brig. Gen., Dist. Service Medal.

Edward C. Fowler, 2d Lieut., Walter D. Frazier, 2d Lieut., Edward C. Fuller, Capt., Walter T. H. Galliford, Capt., Roy S. Geiger, Capt., Henry P. Glendinning, 2d Lieut., John A. Gustafson, 2d Lieut., George W. Hamilton, Capt., Jack S. Hart, 1st Lieut., Jacob H. Heckman, 2d Lieut., Navy Cross.

Lee D. Hermle, 1st Lieut., Dist. Service Medal.

Thomas Holcomb, Lieut. Col., Edward G. Hope, 1st Lieut., John A. Hughes, Lieut. Col., Henry L. Hulbert, Mar. Gun., Albert E. Humphreys, Jr., 1st Lieut., Leroy P. Hunt, Capt., Frederick Israel, 2d Lieut., Gillis A. Johnson, 2d Lieut., Scott M. Johnston, 2d Lieut., Harold A. Jones, 2d Lieut., Francis J. Kelly, 1st Lieut., Ralph S. Keyser, Maj., Hugh P. Kidder, 2d Lieut., Henry L. Larsen, Maj., George McC. Laughlin, 1st Lieut., Harry R. Lay, Lieut. Col., Navy Cross.

Harry Lee, Col., Dist. Service Medal.

James H. Legendre, 2d Lieut., Navy Cross.

John A. Lejeune, Maj. Gen., Dist. Service Medal.

Jacob Lienhard, 2d Lieut., Everett E. Lindgren, 2d Lieut., William O. Lowe, 2d Lieut., Navy Cross.

Robert S. Lytle, Capt., Dist. Service Medal.

James McCoy, Capt., John McHenry, Jr., 1st Lieut., William M. McIlvain, Maj., Ralph W. Marshall, 2d Lieut., Hugh Matthews, Lieut. Col., Thomas H. Miles, Jr., 2d Lieut., John A. Minnis, Capt., Robert L. Montague, 1st Lieut., William B. Moore, 2d Lieut., Edmond H. Morse, Capt., Gaines Moseley, Capt., Navy Cross.

Francis P. Mulcahy, Capt., Dist. Service Medal.

Charles I. Murray, 1st Lieut., Navy Cross.

Frank Nelms, Jr., 2d Lieut., Dist. Service Medal.

Robert L. Nelson, Capt., Navy Cross.

Wendell C. Neville, Brig. Gen., Dist. Service Medal.

Alfred H. Noble, 1st Lieut., Harvey C. Norman, 2d Lieut., Eynar F. Olsen, 1st Lieut., John W. Overton, 2d Lieut., Macon C. Overton, Capt., Herman A. Peterson, 1st Lieut., Robert C. Pitts, 1st Lieut., Jonas H. Platt, 1st Lieut., Bennet Puryear, Jr., Maj., Leonard E. Rea, 2d Lieut., Douglas B. Roben, Maj., Charles G. Roberts, 1st Lieut., Fred S. Robillard, 1st Lieut., Caldwell C. Robinson, 2d Lieut., Keller E. Rockey, Capt., Ford O. Rogers, 1st Lieut., John G. Schneider, 1st Lieut., James McB. Sellers, 1st Lieut., Maurice E. Shearer, Maj., Lemuel C. Shepherd, Capt., Navy Cross.

George K. Shuler, Maj., Dist. Service Medal.

Berton W. Sibley, Maj., Merwin H. Silverthorn, 1st Lieut., Dwight F. Smith, Capt., Vernon L. Somers, 2d Lieut., Walter Sweet, 2d Lieut., Joseph A. Synnott, 2d Lieut., Navy Cross.

Ralph Talbot, 2d Lieut., Medal of Honor.

Claude B. Taugher, 2d Lieut., Caleb W. Taylor, 2d Lieut., Sidney Thayer, Jr., 1st Lieut., Navy Cross.

Fred Thomas, 2d Lieut., Dist. Service Medal.

Louis F. Timmerman, Jr., 2d Lieut., Julius S. Turrill, Lieut. Col., Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., Maj., Lester S. Wass, Capt., John H. Weaver, 2d Lieut., John A. West, 2d Lieut., Frederick C. Wheeler, 1st Lieut., Frank Whitehead, Capt., John R. Whiteside, 1st Lieut., Donald N. Whiting, 1st Lieut., Cecil J. Widdifield, 2d Lieut., Ralph M. Wilcox, 1st Lieut., Ernest C. Williams, Capt., Robert E. Williams, Capt., Davis B. Wills, Maj., Pere Wilmer, Maj., Claggett Wilson, 1st Lieut., Navy Cross.

Frederic M. Wise, Lieut. Col., Dist. Service Medal.

Arthur H. Wright, 1st Lieut., George H. Yarborough, Jr., 1st Lieut., Randolph T. Zane, Capt., Fred J. Zinner, 2d Lieut., Navy Cross.

Enlisted Men.

Maerl C. Alexander, Corp., Julian W. Alsup, Pvt., Carter L. Anderson, Pvt., Ernest K. Asefton, Pvt., Charles Auer, Corp., Andrew K. Axton, Pvt., Harry I. Baker, Sgt., Joseph M. Baker, Pvt., Edward Bald, Corp., Frank J. Barczykowski, Pvt., Frank A. Barnhart, Sgt., William L. Barron, Pvt., Albert E. Barrows, Pvt., Vernon P. Becker, Trum., Roy H. Beird, Pvt., Earl Belfry, Pvt., Joe Bell, Sgt., David Bernstein, Corp., Robert Bonday, Pvt., Navy Cross.

Henry S. Bogan, Sgt., Dist. Service Medal.

Raymond W. Boone, Corp., Lambert Bos, Pvt., Clyde Brandon, Pvt., George F. Brautigam, Pvt., John V. Bridgford, Pvt., Carl J. Broberg, Pvt., Charles W. Brooks, Corp., Elbert E. Brooks, Pvt., Dilmus Brown, Pvt., John Broxup, Pvt., James R. Brummett, Pvt., George W. Buckle, Pvt., David L. Buford, Gy. Sgt., Olin J. Butterfield, Corp., William E. Campbell, Sgt., James Carbory, Gy. Sgt., James Carter, Pvt., Joe Carter, Sgt., John Casey, Sgt., Roy W. Chase, Corp., Grover M. Chatman, Pvt., Howard J. Child, Corp., Leroy C. Christensen, Pvt., Chalmers Clark, Pvt., Guy H. Clark, Corp., Jomsa L. Clark, Pvt., Samuel Clarkston, Gy. Sgt., James E. Cole, Pvt., David P. Colvin, Pvt., Ben Cose, Corp., Howard C. Cook, Pvt., Walter Cook, Gy. Sgt., Oscar M. Cooper, Pvt., James Courtney, Sgt., Thomas P. Crabbe, Pvt., Louis J. Crepeau, Pvt., George H. Croll, Pvt., Raymond P. Cronin, Sgt., Vernon J. Crossen, Sgt., Navy Cross.

Louis Cukela, Sgt., Medal of Honor.

John H. Culnan, Sgt., Daniel Daly, 1st Sgt., Joseph A. Dargis, Corp., David T. Depeu, Pvt., Bert J. Devlin, Pvt., John E. Dillon, Pvt., Francis J. Docka, Corp., Robert H. Donaghue, Sgt., John Doody, Corp., Herbert D. Dunlavy, Pvt., William F. Engel, Sgt., William H. Faga, Corp., Oliver C. Farrant, Sgt., William M. Feigle, Sgt., William J. Ferguson, Corp., Robert McC. Fischer, Corp., Morris F. Fields, Pvt., Harry B. Fletcher, Corp., John B. Flocken, Pvt., Francis J. Flynn, Gy. Sgt., Daniel R. Fox, Sgt., Wade H. Fox, Pvt., George T. Frank, Sgt., John G. Frye, Pvt., Peter Funk, Pvt., Walter E. Furr, Pvt., William H. Fury, Sgt., Prentice S. Geer, Corp., Frank P. Geiger, Sgt., James J. Gibbons, Sgt., Charles S. Gibson, Pvt., Raymond Gibson, Corp., Leslie T. Gilbert, Pvt., Samuel Glucksman, Pvt., Arnold D. Godbey, Corp., John Grent, 1st Sgt., William L. Griffin, Corp., John Groff, Gy. Sgt., Otto Guillion, Sgt., Fred Haefliger, Pvt., John S. Haney, Pvt., William C. Hansen, Corp., Michael J. Hardman, Pvt., Edward H. Haws, Pvt., Charles W. Hewitt, Corp., William P. Higginson, 1st Sgt., Fred W. Hill, Corp., Walter S. Hiller, Corp., Samuel C. Hirst, Pvt., Navy Cross.

Charles Hoffman, Gy. Sgt., Medal of Honor.

Leonard L. Hoffmon, Pvt., Joseph L. Hopta, Corp., Lyle C. Houchins, Corp., Leon D. Huffstatler, Pvt., Eric C. Rufstedler, Pvt., George D. Hughes, Corp., Daniel A. Hunter, 1st Sgt., Poul T. Hurley, Pvt., Chester S. Husted, Pvt., John J. Ingols, Corp., Leon W. Inman, Sgt., Jack Jordan, Corp., Richard O. Jordan, Pvt., William A. Justesen, Pvt., Tony W. Kane, Sgt., Frank Knulsky, Pvt., Theodore Keller, Sgt., Navy Cross.

John J. Kelly, Pvt., Medal of Honor.

Karl F. Kness, Pvt., Navy Cross.

Matej Kocak, Sgt., Medal of Honor.

Frank A. Korman, Pvt., William A. Kruczman, Pvt., John Kukoski, Pvt., Herschel V. Lane, Pvt., Will H. Lee, Corp., Aloysius Leitner, Pvt., Clinton S. Lindsey, Pvt., Karl W. Locke, Corp., Casey V. Loomis, Corp., Orr V. Lotspeich, Pvt., Fred T. Lukins, Sgt., Zalme Kuloff, Pvt., Arthur E. Lyng, Gy. Sgt., Wayne G. Lyster, Pvt., Charles T. McCoy, Pvt., Thomas L. McCullough, Sgt., John K. McGraw, 1st Sgt., William McIntyre, Pvt., Darel J. McKinney, Sgt., Herman L. McLeod, Pvt., John McNulty, 1st Sgt., Elton E. Mackin, Pvt., Edmund T. Madsen, 1st Sgt., George Markley, Sgt., Fred M. Marlowe, Sgt., Jean Mathias, Pvt., Edward J. Melcher, Corp., Elias J. Messinger, Pvt., Albert Meyer, Pvt., Hugh S. Miller, Pvt., Thomas A. O. Miller, Pvt., Bruce H. Mills, Pvt., George A. Mincey, Corp., Bernard W. Montag, Corp., Patrick J. Moran, Pvt., Oscar E. Moreland, Corp., Walton L. Multer, Pvt., Demarr E. Myers, Pvt., Hans M. Naegle, Pvt., John J. Nassazyne, Gy. Sgt., Carl J. Norstrand, Sgt. Maj., Lester H. Nutting, Pvt., Grover C. O'Kelley, Sgt., Arthur Olds, Sgt., Joseph E. Olsen, Pvt., Wilhelm H. Otto, Corp., Donald M. Parker, Corp., William B. Parmley, Sgt., Willard E. Pauley, Pvt., Henry W. Philllad, Corp., Luther W. Pilcher, Sgt., Chester E. Platt, Corp., Ernest W. Porter, Pvt., James L. Pretty, Pvt., Navy Cross.

John H. Pruitt, Corp., Medal of Honor.

John H. Quick, Sgt. Maj., Harold J. Rundles, Corp., Bertram L. Ream, Pvt., Thos. R. Reath, Sgt. (Posth.), Roy W. Reeves, Corp., Gerald V. Regan, Corp., Charles H. Richmond, Corp., Clarence L. Richmond, Pvt., Arthur J. Rindeau, Gy. Sgt., James H. Roberts, Pvt., Navy Cross.

Robert G. Robinson, Gy. Sgt., Medal of Honor.

Meart G. Rockwell, John W. Rodgers, Sgt., Martie S. Rodgers, Gy. Sgt., John E. Ryan, Corp., Alfred Schiani, Pvt., George W. Schreech, Corp., Vincent M. Schwab, Sgt., Milton R. Scott, Gy. Sgt., Hobart A. Seigrist, Sgt. Maj., Lester E. Selta, Pvt., Fred L. Sexton, Pvt., Donald R. Sheaff, Corp., Royal H. C. Shepherd, Pvt., Stephen G. Sherman, Sgt., William L. Showers, Pvt., Robert E. Sieg, Pvt., Samuel S. Simmons, Pvt., Frank J. Simon, Sgt., Roy H. Simpson, Pvt., Wilbert W. Sinclair, Pvt., William H. Skaggs, Corp., Robert Slover, Corp., Alfred G. Slyke, Sgt., Navy Cross.

Dean F. Smiley, Pvt., Dist. Service Medal.

John F. Smith, Pvt., David L. Spaulding, Corp., Ernest Spencer, Pvt., Willet A. Stair, Pvt., Carl H. Stenason, Pvt., Benjamin T. Strain, Corp., Grannie I. Syverson, Pvt., Albert A. Taubert, Pvt., Dana B. Thrasher, Pvt., Hermon Thareu, Gy. Sgt., John W. Thompson, Pvt., Benjamin Tilghman, Corp., Harold Todd, Gy. Sgt., Clarence D. Troup, Pvt., William Ulrich, Sgt. Maj., Hugh C. Van Amburgh, Corp., Robert T. Van Duesen, Sgt., Frank A. Vdal, Corp., Joe N. Viera, Pvt., William J. Vierbuchen, Sgt., Frank D. Vollmer, Pvt., George C. Voorhees, Pvt., Stephen M. Walter, Pvt., Arthur F. Ware, Sgt., Eugene W. Wear, Corp., Bernard Werner, Sgt., Harry B. Wersbiner, Gy. Sgt., Henry West, Sgt., Harry O. Westergren, Pvt., William H. Willmot, Gy. Sgt., Navy Cross.

Amil Wiman, Gy. Sgt., Dist. Service Medal.

William Wincenciak, Sgt., Wolcott Winchenbaugh, Corp., Edward J. Wollert, Corp., John H. Womack, Pvt., Dolph Wood, Pvt., John M. Worrell, Pvt., Navy Cross.

Officers and Enlisted Men of the U. S. Marine Corps Who Did Not Serve in France, Awarded Navy Decorations.

George Barnett, Brig. Gen., James C. Breckenridge, Lieut. Col., Charles H. Lauchheimer, Brig. Gen., Dist. Service Medal.

Charles G. Long, Brig. Gen., Navy Cross.

Charles L. McCawley, Brig. Gen., Dist. Service Medal.

Joseph H. Pendleton, Brig. Gen., Cyrus S. Radford, Brig. Gen., Navy Cross.

George Richards, Brig. Gen., Dist. Service Medal.

John H. Russell, Col., Navy Cross.

* Cited for services in Haiti, but served in France.

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

A Distinguished Service Cross, posthumously, has been awarded to First Lieutenant Lewis M. Tharp, 140th infantry, deceased, for extraordinary heroism in action north of Charpentry, France, September 27 and 28, 1918, in repeatedly exposing himself to heavy enemy artillery and machine gun fire in order to maintain communication between company and battalion headquarters.

Colonel Pearce Bailey, medical corps, U. S. Army, has been awarded the D. S. M. for service as chief of the division of neuropsychiatry.

Lieutenant Colonel O. P. Townshend, infantry, then colonel, for service in connection with the mobilization, organization and training of Porto Rico's quota of troops in the World War.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

At Greatly Reduced Prices---

ALL MEN'S FINE
Suits and Overcoats

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE

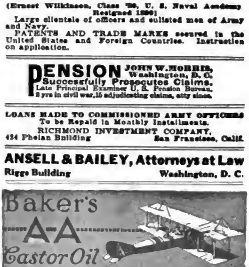
George A. King William B. King William E. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
728 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Giusta Patent and Trade Mar Law
OURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '86, U. S. Naval Academy Resigned 1890)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
8 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
434 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.



BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 428 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 50c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

TO ARMY AND NAVY FAMILIES.
"Clover Fields," comfortable country resort, open all year. Steam heat, bath and modern conveniences. Riding and fox hunting; atmosphere of happy old plantation days. Congenial people, excellent table. Circulars. Army and Navy references. FRANK RANDOLPH, Keswick, Albemarle County, Va.

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best
by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

SUBMARINE MINING MATERIAL.

A general order will be issued from the War Department assigning to the chief of coast artillery the responsibility for procurement of submarine mining material in accordance with G. O. 61, W. D., 1921, so far as relates to special supply of this material according to the approved list furnished to him.

RESCUES SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN.

Admiral Gleaves, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, who arrived aboard the flagship Huron at Vladivostok, sent the following dispatch:

"While making passages to Vladivostok, January 21, in latitude north 40 degrees 1 minute, longitude east 128 degrees 27 minutes, rescued from open boat which had been blown out to sea five days before, five Korean fishermen in starving and exhausted condition. They were turned over to Japanese consul general, Vladivostok, who expressed his thanks."

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

Yesterday the House appropriations committee reported the bill making appropriations for the Army. As will be seen in our congressional news, all estimates have been slashed severely.

Army Appropriation Bill.

The enlisted strength of the Army is reduced to 150,000 for the new fiscal year, being a reduction from 175,000 for the remainder of this year, as provided in H. J. Res. 440, which is now before the President for signature. The insistence of General March, backed up by Secretary Baker, that 180,000 men were necessary and that the minimum should be 283,000 apparently had little weight with the committee. The total cost, for this new year, as recommended by the committee, is $328,861,123 as against $692,811,070.20 which was asked by the War Department. The sum contained in the bill is $63,697,242 less than that contained in the current appropriation and about three hundred and sixty-four millions less than estimated for by War Department officials. Commissioned officers will be limited to 14,000, or 1,000 more than are now in the regular service. The committee takes a rap at the department for incurring a deficiency of one hundred millions by recruiting beyond the appropriated strength, "in spite of repeated and definite orders of Congress." The committee fully expects that the army of occupation will soon be withdrawn from Germany, where it developed, there has been incurred a bill against Germany amounting to over $224,000,000 on December 1 and still piling up, despite assurances from Mr. Baker and General March, that the matter was forthcoming in short performance. It was considered that the War Department's plan to maintain nine divisions in as many large Army camps is an unnecessary waste and expense; also that an undue number of troops be maintained in Hawaii and on the Canal Zone. The West Point Academy is one of the very few establishments that fare a little better than in the current appropriation, receiving $219,218 increase, although over $4,000,000 increase was requested. This increase is allowed for needed construction, although the committee thinks the excessive costs of building are a sufficient reason for deferring any large construction projects. The appropriation of $2,361,489.61 for support of the Military Academy is exclusive of the sum recommended for pay of officers, Army, instead of allowing $20,700,000 for barracks and quarters as requested by the Department, the present appropriation of $8,340,000 is cut by $12,360,000, indicating the committee's disapproval of the large building program.

Members of the House appropriation committee showed a decided hostility to the employment of a large corps of civilian instructors for Army educational and vocational training, and when General March was stated that 6,000 officers would be sufficient to handle the combat training of 150,000 men in time of peace, it was decided that among the 8,000 additional officers provided for there would be found enough to act as instructors. General Haan called attention to the duties imposed upon them by the national defence act, in addition to those with the Regular Army, and, among other things, said:

Army Officers as Pedagogues.

> In the training of the Army I find everywhere that there is a shortage of officers. At present time we are in a difficult situation. We are still some 4,000 below our quota of officers, and this mere commissioning of 1,000 officers is not going to give you 17,000 trained officers. After they are commissioned we have to make officers of them. It requires the work of many experienced officers to do that, in addition to the work they have to do. So when we get new officers who are not already trained and qualified, they are of little use until they are properly trained and instructed in their work. We are developing those officers in our officer schools and in other ways, and we have to continue to use the experienced officers to develop those new officers as that if war comes now we will not be ready for six months to issue our mobilization order, as we did last time. Congress has stated the necessities in the national defense act as to what should be done. That act requires, in fact, that the mobilization order be issued on the day war is declared and for become effective at once, instead of taking effect on August 25, although not actually taking effect until after the 10th of September, more than six months after the declaration of war. All we want to do, and what I think you had in mind, is that we should not have that six months' delay; that we should prepare in time of peace to begin mobilization the day war is declared and thereby save six months.

Lieutenant Colonel Harry L. Gilchrist, of the medical corps, recently assigned to the office of the chief of the chemical warfare service at Washington, among his other duties, to cases involving claims for benefits under the war risk insurance act based on disability alleged to be the result of injuries received from poison gas during the war. The officer served with the chemical warfare service in France, and he is thoroughly familiar with the physiological effects of gas. Already some 800,000 claims for war risk benefits have been filed, and many of them allege that the claimants are suffering from conditions brought on by gas wounds. Some claims founded on such allegations have been found to be fraudulent, and it is the purpose of the authorities carefully to scrutinize all claims in order to determine whether or not they are just.

War Risk Claims.

Agreement has been reached by the joint Army and Navy board in relation to the use of seaplane stations against aircraft attack, and approval has been given thereto by the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy. The policy adopted has to do particularly to the coordination of fire control of so much of those defenses of a city or other area as may be located within the limits of a naval reservation with the other elements of the antiaircraft installation. The responsibility for antiaircraft defense of a naval or military base is placed on Army, which will determine the character, number and location of antiaircraft guns and their installation. If such installation is as large as a battery or the normal armament assigned to a company, the personnel for manning the guns will be furnished by the Marine Corps, if available. A naval station will be regarded as a defended area in the general coast line defenses and for the purposes of defense will be under direction of the Army authorities in all respects the same as other parts of the line of defense. Whenever a battery is located in a naval station and the personnel thereof is furnished by the naval service, the commandant of the station will cause the training of the personnel to conform to the requirements of the Army coast defense commander, the fire control and all other necessary features of the defense measures will be coordinated with the general plan of defense which will be put in authorities, and the guns will be employed under their orders in battle, target practice and drill.

Agreement Reached on Joint Army and Navy Board Report.

The so-called single list, which will hereafter regulate promotions in the Army, in its completed form, having been finished on Friday of last week, as stated in the Army and Navy Register a week ago, is now in the possession of the adjutant general of the Army. It is being examined by the officials as

Promotions in the Army.

well enable promotions to be made in the various grades, especially to those of captain and first lieutenant. It will be two weeks or more before these nominations will be made by the President, but this promotion list. These nominations will, of course, be sent at once to the Senate, where they are destined to remain in the possession of the executive clerk of that body, under the terms of the senatorial "order," which placed a restriction upon the nominations to be referred to the Senate military committee pending the completion of the single list. It is of interest in this connection to learn that it is the intention of the adjutant general of the Army to print the promotion list in the February issue of the Army List and Directory. This is a departure from the useful decrement, it is announced, will not be published because of exhaustion of funds, but it is anticipated that the February issue may be printed on the necessary allotment so that the February issue may be published in order that through this agency the members of the military establishment may acquire accurate information as to the promotion of the single list. It is estimated that it will require from 65 to 70 pages of the monthly directory to publish this list. It has not yet been definitely determined how many promotions will be made in the various grades, but at last accounts the existing vacancies were as follows: 3 in the grade of colonel, 2 in that of lieutenant colonel, 14 in the grade of major. These may be increased to 29, 2,270 in the grade of captain, 272 in the grade of first lieutenant and 1,685 in the grade of second lieutenant.

A serious question confronts the military authorities in the matter of the number of chaplains which may be maintained in the Army under the terms of the act of June 4. That law provides that "there shall be one chaplain for every 1,200 officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army authorized from time to time in accordance with law and within the peace strength permitted by this act." It will have to be determined whether this phraseology makes any change in the number of chaplains who could be appointed and maintained in the Army under the strength authorized by the act of June 4. It is considered by some departmental authorities, however, that the strength upon which must be based the number of chaplains is that given in the law of last June, 280,000. This would entitle the Army to 240 chaplains. If, however, it be decided that the reduction in the enlisted force to 175,000 determines the number of chaplains to be appointed, there could be but 164, and inasmuch as there are 139 chaplains in the service, including those newly appointed whose commissions are pending, there will be a surplus of 25 chaplains. If the same rule applied to a reduction in the enlisted strength to 150,000, there should be 144 chaplains, making 45 surplus officers of the corps. On the strength of 280,000 there are now 51 vacancies, pretty evenly distributed among the denominations, and it has been planned to fill these vacancies as soon as qualified candidates could be obtained. It may be considered by the War Department that none of these vacancies should be filled in view of the determination of Congress to reduce the expense of the military establishment, that there is no room provided for discharging surplus officers and if it were concluded to reduce the number of chaplains on account of the reduction in the enlisted force this could only be done by absorption, by filling no vacancies that occurred by resignation, retirement and death. It is contended, however, that the authorized strength upon which the number of chaplains may be based is that given in the act of June 4 and that periodical changes in enlisted strength, controlled by the appropriation made annually for pay, have nothing to do with the situation. It is considered that the use of the word "authorized" in section 15 of the act of June 4, which has to do with chaplains, settles all question in favor of the basic strength of 280,000. If there were an attempt to separate from the service the newly appointed chaplains, those who have qualified, among the emergency personnel, there would be considerable especially as many of the officers have assumed their tasks at distant stations—three in Germany, five in Hawaii, four in the Canal Zone and three in the Philippines.

Chaplains of the Army.

Refusal of the Senate to act upon the nominations before it and the impression that the naval bureau chieftains will not be reappointed, have encouraged a number of medical officers to aspire to the office of surgeon general recently left vacant by the death of March. Principal among these are Captain Moulton K. Johnson, on duty at the navy yard dispensary, Philadelphia; Captain Noreau J. Blackwood, commanding the naval hospital at Boston, and Captain James G. Field, on examining board duty at Washington. Should the plane be left unfilled after March 4 and the new secretary decline to consummate Rear Admiral Stitt, the present incumbent, doubtless other names will be added to the list from among those surgeons officers who like Admiral Stitt and have gladly acquiesced in his selection. Admiral Stitt's appointment met with widespread approval both within and out of the naval service, where his professional qualifications as a physician and as a scientist are known. His fitness for the office is generally recognized and his appointment was received with gratification by a majority of the medical corps as well as by officers of the line and other staff corps. His appointment came unsought by him, but he is now understood to take the ground that, having given up his private practice to undertake the duties of surgeon general, the failure to confirm his nomination would be considered by people unfamiliar with the political situation in Washington as a reflection upon him. His friends and associates in the Navy assert that none of the aspirants for the position can lay claim to the professional or scientific attainments which have brought Admiral Stitt a reputation far beyond the confines of the naval service and which rendered him the logical selection when the vacancy recently occurred. Meanwhile Admiral Stitt is devoting his entire time to acquiring a familiarity with all the details of his duties and has repeatedly appeared before the several congressional committees to explain in person the needs of the medical department of the Navy.

Aspirants for Surgeon General.

The announcement on these pages in the last issue in regard to the illegality of certain reenlistments in the Army has attracted much attention. It is based on a decision of the comptroller and steps have been taken also to amend the defective Army regulations, the provisions of Paragraph 861, it will not be possible to reenlist in the Army men who are undergoing treatment for injuries incurred, or for diseases contracted in line of duty, unless they are not "in some degree effective and able-bodied men." The amended regulation will, it is now proposed, change this to the phraseology of the comptroller's decision. It is possible that, as a result of this ruling, there will be fewer reenlistments of men now undergoing hospital or hospital attention. It having been pointed out by the comptroller that worthy cases of this kind come within the scope of the war risk and public health provisions for relief and treatment. It is also possible that instead of reenlisting in instances of this kind the men who desire to remain in service and who are not up to the physical standard may be kept in service under extended enlistment beyond the expiration of the term of enlistment and, in due time, formally reenlist under conditions that conform to the law limiting enlistments to effective and able-bodied men and rendering them then entitled to receive the $30 enlistment allowance or bonus provided by section 27 of the act of June 4.

Illegality of Army Reenlistments.

Digitized by Google

Distribution of a Reduced Army.

Discussions have been proceeding at the capitol this week in regard to legislation that shall provide for the suitable housing and concentration of the troops of a reduced military force. Much favor has been manifested in some congressional quarters respecting the abandonment of the camps which are now occupied by troops and the transfer of those commands to the old permanent Army posts, where quarters and barracks are said to be available with comparatively little cost in the way of repair and renovation. The War Department is criticised for its failure to make more use of such a post as Fort D. A. Russell, where there are but 957 men stationed and where there are accommodations for a large garrison. The list of similar posts is a long one and it has been proposed that the War Department be required to so distribute the Army, reduced to 175,000 during the present fiscal year, and, possibly, to 150,000 during the next fiscal year, as to provide its enlisted force and commissioned personnel with adequate shelter, without incurring the great expense contemplated by Mr. Baker in his plan of enlarged camps in various parts of the country. If this is done there would be, of course, no divisional camps, as had been proposed, and it would be necessary to periodically bring the troops together for mobilized manauvers. Of course, this would entail great outlay of Army funds for transportation, but even this is regarded by the professional authora of the scheme as a saving in the military appropriations in the end. It is quite evident that the subject will furnish the occasion of animated debate in House and Senate when the Army appropriation bill comes up for consideration.

Selections for Warrant Examinations.

Some 45 of the temporary commissioned and warrant officers now in the Navy have been authorized by the Department to appear for examination for appointment to the permanent regular warrant grade. The first examination, for that of pharmacist, occurs throughout the naval service on February 8, and some 95 candidates have been authorized to appear before the examining boards. All these candidates either hold temporary warrants in the regular establishment or held reserve appointments. The examinations for other warrants will be held on May 24. The mental and professional examination papers will be forwarded to the Navy Department to be graded by boards to be appointed for that purpose. The local boards, which will examine the candidates physically and will condnct the mental examinations, will be appointed and convened by the senior officers present throughout the world.

Threatened Cut in Naval Reserve.

As we have stated in our congressional news, a substantial reduction is threatened in the expenditures of the naval reserve force. Chairman Kelley of the naval committee of appropriations, sounded a note of warning, which was received with some favor by the naval committee. On Wednesday Captain Henry J. Ziegemeier, chief of the naval reserve division of the bureau of navigation, accompanied by several prominent reserve officers, appeared before the naval committee and urged that the retainer be not reduced, pointing out the great advantages in the naval establishment of a sufficient reserve, and reminding the committee that the actual cost is considerably lower than the estimated figures contemplated by the committee, for the reason that the restrictions surrounding the retainer fee basis or rating prevent the growth of the expenditures to anything like the sum mentioned by Mr. Kelley. The cut will be kept within about $2,000,000 or so, it is thought. Instead of cutting the retainer to one month's pay a year, as proposed in the committee, the reserve officials urged that it remain as it is, and that the retainer keep with the first assignment to actual duty and not at the end of three or four years, as is now the case. They point out that a reservist rarely is able to spare more than two weeks in succession in the service, and to do that it will take him several years before he has had the necessary three months' service at sea to obtain confirmation. Accompanying Captain Ziegemeier at the hearing were Commodore Forshew of New York, Captain Parker of Boston, and Captain Frye of New York. The annual meeting of the reserve officers' association was held in this city on the 15th inst., ending with a banquet, at which addresses were made by Secretary Daniels, Captain Ziegemeier and Captain Philip Williams, assistant chief of the bureau of navigation. About 6,000 men each month are being lost to the reserve due to discharge, expirations of enrollments and for other causes. Every effort is being made to build up an active, efficient reserve force, and men who are discontented or indifferent to their obligations are being dropped. Attention has again been called by the Department to the large number of unclaimed retainer pay checks in the Navy allotment office. In spite of the efforts made to reach their rightful owners, these checks have accumulated to the number of 60,739. The readjustment of the retainer pay accounts of reservists, due to the differences in pay allowed by the pay act of May 18, 1920, as well as to the 25 per cent increase for previous service, is being made as rapidly as possible in the allotment office.

More Army Warrant Officers.

Army band leaders to the number of about 156 will be appointed warrant officers by the War Department very shortly. Numerous inquiries are being received from men who consider themselves eligible to appointment in their status. These men will soon be notified individually by the adjutant general's office as to how they stand with respect to future appointment. Three lists are being prepared, one of which will include the names of those men who are on the eligible list from which appointments will be made as vacancies occur. A second list will comprise those men who will be required to take a further examination to determine their qualifications; and the third list will include all those men who are eligible as to service, etc., but who have been rejected for one reason or another. Each of these men will be informed by special letter regarding his standing in due course of time.

The Income Tax.

The chief of finance of the Army will shortly issue a circular on the subject of the income tax in its relation to members of the military establishment. There are few details in the situation as compared with last year, such alterations as have been made being due to rulings of the commissioner of internal revenue. Of course the same system applies to those of the Navy and Marine Corps. A person of either sex in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States may exclude from gross income his or her compensation received from the United States up to the amount of $1,500 in any taxable year, except that this exemption does not apply to compensation received either before or after the present war. The date of the termination of the war for the purposes of this section is fixed by proclamation of the President. A person is in active service if he is actually serving in such forces, not necessarily in the field or in the theater of war, and is not merely on the retired list of the Army. Accordingly, if such a person receives compensation from the United States of $3,500 or less and has no other income of any kind whatever, he will not be required him to render a return of income, he need make no return. If the income for the calendar year 1920 received from the U. S. government as a retired officer equaled or exceeds the amount of personal exemptions, the officer is required to file a return, as it is only pay to the extent of $3,500 received for active service that is exempt. The cost of the equipment of an officer to the extent only that it is specially required by his profession and does not merely take the place of articles required in civilian life is deductible as a part of personal and family expenses.

Army Flying Cadets.

A chance for 500 young men to learn how to fly an airplane will soon be offered by the War Department. This opportunity is open to all civilians between the ages of 20 and 27 who have a high-school education or its equivalent and who desire to master all phases of military aeronautics. These men will be known as flying cadets and will be sent to the air service schools at Rockwell, Ellington Field, where their course of instruction will begin. The primary instruction in theory and the art of flying at these fields will cover a period of approximately three months. The advanced training, which consists of courses in pursuit, bombing, and observing, will occupy approximately six months, three months of which are spent with a service squadron. These latter courses are given al Rockwell, Ellington, and Post fields. The new class, to which the 500 successful applicants will be attached, begins its studies on March 1. Upon the completion of this course the student is commissioned a second lieutenant in the air service reserve corps and discharged. The commission will be tendered quarterly. Cadets will be paid $75 a month while training and receive a ration allowance of $1 a day, together with quarters, all clothing and equipment, medical and dental attention.

Education of the Man Afloat.

During the last two years the Navy has maintained on a few ships a system of education partly by funds given by outside welfare organizations. If these educational opportunities are to be given to all the enlisted men of the Navy, there must be legislative action authorizing it and appropriations made to cover the expense thereof. It will be impossible to give the men of the Navy the same educational advantages as are being enjoyed by other branches of the service, or by civilians, unless it is found possible to authorize such legislation. The enlisted man afloat is the only man in the service of the United States who, at present, is not receiving educational opportunities. There are no night schools, no general educational courses available to men afloat, as exist in civil life ashore. The amount of money required represents an expenditure of about $1 per man per month for each man taking the educational work. The instruction is done solely by commissioned officers and petty officers. The Secretary of the Navy believes that the great amount of work accomplished by furnishing this means of self-advancement to the enlisted men will far outweigh the extremely small cost which would result from the enactment of the legislation. In view of the cost of the educational system established by the Army is the subject of considerable comment by members of the Senate and House, and it is apparent an effort will be made to determine how far the Government should go in this direction in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

Chaplains' Corps and Bureau.

The Senate committee on naval affairs has under consideration legislation to provide for the increase of the corps of chaplains. The proposed legislation will place the corps of chaplains on an equality with other corps of the Navy. At present the number of chaplains with the rank of captain is out of all proportion to the number in the corps; acting chaplains must serve three years on board ship before being commissioned chaplains; there is an age limit for appointment as chaplain, but none is set for acting chaplains; chaplains in the chaplains' corps must serve seven years before becoming eligible for promotion to lieutenant, whereas officers of other staff corps reach that rank much sooner. The above defects will be remedied by the legislation proposed, and, except that no provision is made for the grade of rear admiral in the chaplains' corps, this measure will place it on the same footing with regard to promotion, etc., as the other staff corps. The provision requiring that chaplains serve three years on board ship has been found to be unfair to those chaplains whose services were required on shore in France with the American Expeditionary Force, because during the time they should have been getting their required sea service for promotion they were serving on shore abroad, and some officer whom they outranked. If he were able to get the required three years' sea service, would in turn outrank the others. The Secretary of the Navy believes that this legislation will, if enacted, place the corps of chaplains in a more satisfactory position, both with respect to the department and to the individuals concerned, and will give them the same opportunity for promotion as is provided for officers in the other staff corps in the Navy of corresponding amount of service. There is also pending before that committee a bill to establish a chaplains' bureau, which, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, shall direct and supervise the work of the chaplains' corps and shall perform such business as the Secretary of the Navy shall judge to be expedient and proper. The chief of chaplains will be selected from among officers not below the rank of commander on the active list, shall serve four years, and have pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the lower half. Such recognition as would be given the chief chaplain by the enactment of this bill has heretofore been given the chief chaplain of the Army by Congress.

Navy Decorations.

In the published lists of naval war decorations, as given out recently by the navy department, no reference was made to those officers and men of the U. S. Marine Corps who served in the war with Germany. This omission has been somewhat puzzling to some of our readers, who were under the impression that the report of the Knight board, as modified by Secretary Daniels, contained all the naval war decorations awarded. The explanation is that the board of awards, of which Rear Admiral A. M. Knight was chairman, made recommendations only for awards within the Navy proper, or under the supervision of the naval establishment. A great many officers and men of the Marine Corps who served with the Army in France were decorated by the War Department, and Secretary Daniels decided that those people should not be barred from receiving naval decorations; and accordingly he directed that a naval decoration be awarded, as nearly equal in value as practicable to the Army decoration he elected, to each man who had been cited by the War Department. This list has not been published, so far as we are aware, until its appearance in our columns this week. The list published by us contains only the names of officers who were decorated; a much larger list contains the names of enlisted men who were cited by the Navy Department.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress.
204 Sutter Street, New York City.

Digitized by Google

Of exceeding interest to all naval officers, line and staff, is the legal opinion prepared by the judge advocate general of the Navy, and approved this week by Secretary Daniels, which holds that all officers of the Navy take rank and precedence in the their own corps, as well as with officers of all other corps

Rank and Precedence in the Navy.

and with officers of the Army and Navy, according to date of commission and not by length of service. This opinion removes the possibility that has been heretofore taken by the judge advocate general's office, but it reverses the contention of the bureau of navigation and which has been followed in the preparation of the precedence lists in the annual navy register. That precedence table will now be "scrapped" in consequence of the rule laid down in the opinion, and an entirely new precedence list will be prepared for the navy register which will bear date of January 1, 1921, and will be headed by Admiral R. E. Coontz, chief of naval operations. One effect of the opinion is to place at the head of all rear admirals on the active list the name of Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, supply corps, who is now No. 23 from the top in the precedence table. Rear Admiral Christian J. Peoples, S. C., whose name now appears on page 4 of the precedence table, among the commanders and lieutenant commanders, will in the new order take rank on July 1, 1917, about No. 10 in the list of rear admirals. Similarly, Rear Admiral Carey T. Grayson, medical corps, who now appears on page 7 of the precedence table, below a great many lieutenant commanders, will be in the first five of the new table. The opinion asks If it is "not perfectly obvious that when Cowie was advanced to the rank of rear admiral he immediately became senior to every captain, line or staff, in the Navy, including the then Captain Mayo, and, according to the law as stated in the opinion of navigation, he should have been given precedence accordingly—that is, * * * be should have been credited with a constructive length of service necessary and sufficient to place him above all officers, line and staff, ever whom he was thus advanced?" The opinion answers this question in the affirmative and asserts that "the precedence table as published in the navy register is in conflict with the provision of law applicable to the subject." It points out further that, while the chief of operations is made by law the ranking officer of the Navy, he is the only proper place for him is No. 1 in the table, yet Admiral Coontz's name stands No. 74 on the list, or the junior of 73 officers, "whom he by express provision of law precedes." It points out also made to officers commanding fleets and subdivisions thereof, holding the ranks of admiral and vice admiral, and who take precedence of all officers of the rank of rear admiral and below, and who, if the precedence table is to show, as it purports to show, the "order of precedence" of officers on the active list, should appear next above the fifth in addition. Reverting to the case of Rear Admiral Grayson, who attained the rank in 1916, it is shown that his name appears in the present list somewhere in the 600 numbers junior to Rear Admiral Stitt, who did not reach his present rank until October, 1917. As will be seen by the dates of the opinion as prepared by Rear Admiral Clark, and the date it was approved, Secretary Daniels has given mature deliberation to this question and is understood to have consulted a number of high ranking officers of the Navy before he affixed his signature to the document.

Secretary Daniels has taken cognizance of the discussion which prevails, both at home and abroad, concerning the future of the battleship as "the backbone of the fleet" and has asked the Navy general board to give consideration to the question of whether the time has come to supersede the battleship by either the submarine or aircraft. He recognizes the improbability of any new construction this year on dreadnaughts and has given up any hope of obtaining unrestricted approval for any expansive building program. In his instructions to the president of the general board, dated January 22, the secretary says:

Future Type of Capital Ship.

It seems to be evident that this Congress is not disposed to authorize the construction of any capital ships, and, due to the amount of construction work in hand, the department has not urged this authorization for any battleships other than those which are now under construction.

The department feels, however, that the question of design in construction of battleships is an important one and demands continued study and investigation. It is noted that this is extensively discussed in the public press, both in America and England, and particularly in England, in regard to the type of ship which will form the main strength of the navies of the world in the future. Some well-known writers are expressing their opinion that the battleship will, at an early date, no longer form the backbone of the fleet, but that ships of the air and ships of the submarine type will be the powerful ships of the future.

The department desires that this matter be taken under consideration by the general board and analyzed from the different points of view and a report on this general subject be submitted early in February.

The question whether enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps not detached for service with the Army are subject to trial by Army court-martial while traveling on Army transports.

Considerable progress has been made in the office of the surgeon general of the Army toward the development of the list of reserve officers in the various branches of the Army medical department. As an indication of the response which is made to recent circulars on the subject, there are now awaiting action for appointment as reserve officers in the medical corps no less than 10,000 applications, there are now on the list of reservists 5,623 in the medical corps, 3,728 in the dental corps, 329 in the veterinary corps, and 697 in the administrative corps. It is hoped that there will be no difficulty when the list is completed, no less than 30,000 officers in the medical corps. Some of the junior officers of the medical corps are discussing what they regard as a detrimental effect of a combination of circumstances that threatens to place them junior to a large number of officers of less service whose appointment to the corps is represented by the recent commissions now awaiting senatorial confirmation. Officers of this branch who served as members of the emergency personnel and who entered the Army prior to the passage of the act, or prior knowledge of the provisions that were incorporated in the Army reorganization act of June 4 were appointed, under like the regular Army, to the grade of first lieutenant and required to serve the full three years, counting service in the emergency force, before attaining the grade of captain. Those of the emergency personnel who served as medical officers and who became candidates for appointment under the act of June 4 and who were appointed to the grade of major and explain to date from July 1 and whose commissions are now pending, it is said, are pointed out, an advantage over the officers who entered the regular establishment. This advantage in some instances amounts to 200 and 300 files, and while it does not affect promotion, since advancement in the medical corps is based on periods of service in each grade, it does affect the relative rank of officers in the same grade. Moreover, the War Department has decided that medical officers who attended the Army medical school prior to August 7, 1918, were not entitled to the pay of captain, owing to from six to nine months, served at that institution. In the case of officers who attended the school after August 7, 1918, it remains to be determined whether the period is to be counted in determining the amount of service that counts for promotion. There does not seem to be any chance of a correction of this situation by the new legislation which would establish the position of officers in each grade according to actual length of service, but the War Department is not inclined to make any recommendations concerning it unless that would reopen Army personnel legislation. Certainly nothing will be done at the present session in this particular.

An important compilation of statistics is in progress in the office of the surgeon general of the Army, which, when completed, will be published as a ponderous volume on anthropology with special reference to height, weight, and chest measurement of the first million draft recruits and also the defective men in the second million of draft recruits. This work is being conducted by Major Charles Lyon, of the Army medical department, who is associated with Dr. C. B. Davenport, who served as a member of the emergency medical personnel during the World War, who is the head of the Carnegie experimental station, and who is a professional anthropologist of distinction. The work has progressed sufficiently far to reveal certain highly interesting facts, and it is in this connection that special measurements have been taken and scientifically classified so as to be used in the construction of manikins upon which to fashion the uniforms for the future requirement of the Army. There will be 38 of these manikins—22 representing white men for fitting blouses and 22 representing white men for fitting trousers, and a like number representing colored men. It has been found that there is a decided difference in the measurements of the two races, justifying separate manikins. In the case of colored men, the limbs are longer and larger in circumference, and the trunk is shorter than in the case of white men. Another marked difference is that the colored man has wider shoulders and narrower pelvis. It will be possible upon completion of these statistics to make an interesting comparison with similar information obtained after the Civil War, though, however, the methods of measurement and the scientific application of the statistics were less developed than at present. It has been observed by these experts, as a result of the study and classification of the information, that the tallest people in the country are found in the mountain section of North Carolina, where the men are descendants of the old Scotch settlers; while the shortest people are in Rhode Island, the result evidently of foreign immigration. An

Manikins for the Army.

interesting development is that in connection with the relation of height and weight to tuberculosis, it is found that there is justification for the general impression that those afflicted with this disease should be below weight and, as a rule, are above the average height as well as having inferior chest measurements. This light weight, small chest, and tall stature are apparently not the result of the disease so much as that the disease occurs in that type of individual. Exactly the same statement, to the surprise of the experts, prevails in slightly less degree in all organic and functional cardiac conditions. The best type of citizen found in the United States, from a physical point of view, appears to be in the northwestern section of the country among the Germans, Scandinavians, and Finns. It is possible, however, that the measurements that have been taken and applied to the manikins for the purpose of fashioning uniforms will not accurately apply to the men who are now being enlisted in the Army, for it is observed that a large number of the present recruits are no more than boys, undersized at that, who are producing a new type, considerably different from that represented by the men of the drafted army. In general, however, these measurements will be thoroughly representative of what may be called a war army.

Major R. B. Creecy has been ordered detached from marine barracks, Philadelphia, on February 1, and to report at the headquarters of the Marine Corps at Washington for duty in the office of the adjutant and inspector of the corps, and he will be detailed as an assistant adjutant and inspector. He succeeds Major A. D. Rorex, assistant adjutant and inspector, who has been appointed a major in the Dominican Republic for duty as inspector on the staff of the commander of the second marine brigade. It had been intended that Major Rorex should relieve Lieutenant Colonel Julian Bates as adjutant and chief of staff of the brigade, but the latter offers will remain on that duty until June. Major E. L. Bigler, whose resignation as an officer of the Marine Corps recently was accepted, has been appointed a major in the fleet Marine Corps reserve, with rank from January 22, and he will remain on an inactive-duty status. Captain J. C. Allen and First Lieutenants D. W. Bender and R. F. Boyd, of the temporary personnel, who were found physically disqualified for permanent commissions in the corps, have been transferred to the retired list, as of January 27, upon recommendations of retiring boards.

Marine Corps Matters.

The director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the commissioner of light houses object to H. R. 15607, providing that the direction and management of all vessels of the Government be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Navy in case of national emergency. Existing law provides for the transfer to the Navy Department of such of the Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Navy for use as vessels of war. This bill, on the other hand, provides for the automatic transfer of all vessels of the Geodetic Survey to the Navy Department "in case of war or national emergency," and this would deprive it of the use of those vessels which would be of no use to the Navy, but would be of vital use to the Coast and Geodetic Survey to enable it to carry on such hydrographic surveying as might be required at that time in connection with the national defense. Experience has shown that during a war the Navy will require special surveys which it is not in position to make. The records of this bureau during the Civil War, Spanish War, and the late war contain numerous instances. During the late war the survey made special hydrographic surveys at the request of the Navy and was able to make these surveys because it retained possession of such of its vessels as were of value to it for particular use to the Navy for military purposes. It is believed by the Secretary of Commerce that should this bill become a law at the present term, and all the vessels of the Coast Survey be automatically turned over to the Navy, on account of important matters requiring the immediate consideration of the naval authorities, serious difficulty will be encountered in getting back such of the vessels as the Navy had no actual need for, and this bureau would be seriously handicapped in its effort to perform such surveys as it is practically certain that the Navy would most urgently want at such a time. He also recommends that vessels of the light house service be exempted from the operation of the proposed legislation, for the reason that any seeds of the Navy for vessels of this service are provided for by existing law, and the enactment of H. R. 15607, without any special provisions as to the light house service, might seriously interfere with the proper upkeep of light houses, light vessels, and other aids to navigation on the coasts of the United States, as necessary for the Navy as well as the merchant marine in time of war or peace.

Against Naval Control.

Digitized by Google

Comptroller Criticises Naval Officers.

Three vessels were purchased by Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, U. S. Navy, and paid for by Pay Director W. W. Gault, U. S. Navy, for $247,5000, the appraised value of which by a naval board was $152,800. It was shown that the naval appraisal board was merely advisory to the Secretary of the Navy; there was no commandeering power at the time of the purchase; owners were not refusing to sell except at exhorbitant prices; it was next to impossible to have vessels constructed; the vessels were urgently needed; and prices paid were less than other governments were willing to pay. The comptroller takes a different view of the situation and indicates the matter is one calling for the consideration and action of the Secretary of the Navy. Among other things, he says:

What the legal standing of the appraisal board was is immaterial. It is represented as having been appointed for the express purpose of guiding the Secretary of the Navy and "to have the combined judgment of six men instead of the men on the value of a vessel." The board is also represented as selected because of the special fitness and experience of the men in such matters. Yet according to the statement of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, who bargained for the vessels, he relied on information he made and not on the board's judgment. The board's valuation and the purchase were at a time so nearly contemporaneous that it should be assumed the factors which the rear admiral took into consideration were also considered by the board in fixing its valuation. This record shows that the purchase of these vessels at a price $94,700 above the appraised value was at the least improper in not specifically bringing to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy the difference in the value appraised and purchase price when approving the purchase. It is a matter of the highest order of duty [Secretary of the Navy] consideration and action. The papers received by this office have been placed in the records and files of the auditor for the Navy Department in connection with the accounts of Pay Director Gault, and no further action by this office will be taken at this time, the right of this office to review the account, if hereafter found necessary, being reserved.

Civilian Training Camps.

Conference have been held during the past week between the officers of the war-plans division of the general staff and representatives of the various training camps and institutions with a view to amending and putting into finally approved form the regulations pertaining to the important work which is to be undertaken for the coming summer. It is expected that the completed draft of these regulations will be submitted by General Haan for the approval of the Secretary of War during the present week. As soon as funds are available for this purpose steps will be taken to carry out the plans of the War Department, but at present, however, it is not known to what extent Congress will authorize this activity. There is available now a fund of $250,0000, which must be expended before June 30 or be returned to the treasury. It is proposed to use this for advertising and recruiting and other incidental expenses, and under this arrangement it is proposed to begin the camps in as many places as possible by the end of June or before that time if possible. The original project of the department was to provide the means of training 50,000 men, which was estimated to cost $15,000,000. The appropriation is not more than half that sum will be allotted by Congress for the training camps, in which event it is expected that the program will embrace instruction for 25,000 men in the aggregate, divided into camps of 2,500 in each corps area.

Aviation Detachments of the Fleets.

With the Atlantic and Pacific fleets assembled for joint exercises in the Pacific this spring, special attention will be given to the work, practice and training of the air detachments of those fleets, which in the aggregate constitute the largest air force our Navy ever has had together in time of peace. In view of the fact that seaplanes of the Pacific fleet made such an excellent record in flying from San Diego to Panama, and several of the Atlantic fleet also made long overseas flights, the air force is in prime condition for the joint exercises. The opportunity will be had also to prepare problems and arrange for tactical exercises to be held in the future.

Discharge for Fraudulent Enlistment.

Under the Articles of War the War Department might, if it saw fit, bring a minor who had fraudulently enlisted, concealed his age, and thereby procured his enlistment to trial before a court-martial, but has, however, been the policy of the Government, on account of the youth of such persons, not to exercise this authority, but rather to discharge the men on account of fraudulent enlistment, minority concealed, without recourse to punitive action. It has been the policy of the War Department to discharge men of this class with discharge certificates reading, "Discharged from the service," and not to issue an honorable discharge, as under Article of War 54 such men have been guilty of an offense for which they can be tried by court-martial. It has been the policy to discharge the man at whatever station he may be when the occasion arises to take action relative to his discharge, except when the man is on service without the United States. In such a case the man is returned to the United States and discharged at the nearest post to the port of debarkation. Recently in the House Representative Blanton of Texas very severely criticised the War Department for the manner in which boys guilty of fraudulent enlistment were treated. He preferred to believe the recruiting officer was the more guilty of the two, because the boy "had been persuaded to leave his home and so as subserpeent he ate by some recruiting officer who is paid a good fee for obtaining such enlistment." It is shown, however, that the policy of the Government is one of exceeding leniency in handling such cases.

Efficient German Airplanes.

The Post Office Department recently purchased six Junker monoplanes, with enough spare parts to set up two additional planes, and, in addition, obtained data to be used in the manufacture of two additional planes in order to keep the planes operating. They have been in transporting mail between New York, Chicago, and Omaha on the New York-San Francisco route. These airplanes are believed to represent a forward step in aviation development, and in the development at that time in this country. Their operation, under the Post Office Department, over 36,122 miles gives 5.1 miles per gallon of fuel, as against an average of from 2.5 miles per gallon in the planes and motors in the air mail service. The cost of flying operations with these planes is about 31 per cent less and the cost of maintenance and up-keep about 56 per cent less than is the flying cost and maintenance cost of the Liberty motored De Havilend planes turned over to that department by the Army. The fact that the operating cost of the Junker plane is at least 50 per cent more and the possible mail load is nearly two and one-half times as great as that of the Liberty engine planes with which the air mail is principally operated. Whether the relatively low cost of maintenance of a Junker plane over a De Havilend will continue as the planes see more service remains to be seen, but is being determined by the daily operation of these planes by the side of the De Havilands. When the German planes were put into service by the Post Office Department, after plans of the type had been a matter of remarkable long-distance runs for other parties, defects in the fuel installation and in the engine compartment, cooling and driving mechanism discovered brought plane catching fire in the air. These defects of construction and engineering, the postmaster general says, were promptly remedied, since which time the planes have been operating entirely in the mail service without fire hazard or casualty of any character to the crews operating them. Relative to the performance of aircraft in carrying mail Mr. Burleson says:

Much has been said about the hazardous character of airplane flying in connection with carrying the mails. During the past months, more than two and one-half years of operation of the air mail service, covering considerably more than 1,000,000 miles, have been flown at a rate of four and a half miles of flying. I am informed that the fatalities in civil aviation in Europe are 100 for each million miles of flying. As the result of intensive daily operations of the air mail service, flying in commercial work is being steadily made safer.

The Problem of Dispersion of Projectiles.

Much attention is being given in the Army to matters relating to the dispersion of projectiles when artillerists were mystified because of the fact that projectiles of apparently identical characteristics fired from the same gun by charges of the same powder with equal weight fell at different ranges

Investigations recently carried on in the office of the chief of ordnance and at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., have shown that dispersion of high-explosive projectiles of calibers from 75 mm. to 8 inches is due mainly to behavior of the projectile in the part of the trajectory near the gun. Previously it had been shown that as the projectile leaves the gun it executes a series of periodic swings similar to the swing of a pendulum, the direction of which in the trajectory corresponding to the vertical in the case of the clock. The plane in which the swings of the projectile take place remains nearly uniformly. The amplitude of the swing in the case of some service projectiles is as great as eight degrees on either side of the trajectory, but it varies considerably from round to round. As the projectile passes the point and greater distance from the gun, the character of the motion changes from that of swinging back and forth across the trajectory to swings around the trajectory. The amplitude of the motion decreases until at a distance of about a mile from a 75 mm. gun the projectile is traveling almost nose on. Experiments have shown that the resistance of such a swinging projectile is considerably greater than of one traveling nose on, depending, of course, on the amplitude of the swing. Consequently a projectile having a large swing near the gun will lose more velocity than one with a small swing and have a shorter range. In view of these considerations, the following three factors now are being taken into consideration in designing accurate projectiles: 1. The effect of the design of the projectile and the twist of rifling upon amplitude of initial swing; 2, the effect of the shape of the projectile on increase in resistance caused by the swinging motion; and, 3, the rate of decrease in the swing of the projectile, in the design of the projectile. Such progress already has been made that it is possible to make comparatively accurate predictions of the relative dispersion of the same design of projectile when fired from guns with different twists of rifling. It is expected that, when the investigations now under way have been extended, it will be possible to predict approximately the amount of dispersion of a given type of projectile in a given gun before it has been fired. For example, if it were desired to design a projectile and rifling for a 10-inch gun, it would be possible to predict what proportion of the shots would land within a two-mile circle a hundred miles away from the gun.

Army Sales Transaction Attacked.

Members of the House committee engaged in the investigation of the sales transactions conducted under the War Department are expressing considerable curiosity in regard to the sale recently of about 900,000 pounds of brass cartridge cases in one lot, representing the largest transfer of such material known in the industry. It is alleged. It is asserted that the award was made to Mr. A. T. Fletcher, of Washington, on a sliding scale of prices, depending upon the profit which he should make in payment to be made to the government in liberty bonds at par. Committee members claim they have encountered difficulty in locating the contractor, and that, in any event, the deal was not closed, with the result that the contract has been annulled and it is proposed to again present the material for sale. The outcome is awaited with much interest, as committee members are informed that it will be exceedingly difficult to secure a purchaser for so large an amount of this material as 2,500 tons in the aggregate. They are given to understand that there will be no difficient problem to dispose of the quantity in lots of 500 tons each.

Paymaster General of the Navy.

It is not expected that the vacancy caused by the retirement of Admiral Samuel McGowan, paymaster general of the Navy, will be filled during this administration. This is, certainly, one of the appointments of the executive would not be confirmed before March 4 and a realization of this has evidently convinced the Secretary of the Navy that it is not worth while making any recommendations in regard to a new edict of the bureau of supplies and accounts and a head of the naval supply corps, continuing his active duty until he is ready to put in place to Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, who has declined it, as stated in these columns some weeks ago. There are several officers mentioned for the bureau leadership, the names of whom have been printed on these pages. During the past week another officer has been suggested—Commander David M. Addison, now on duty as supply officer of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H. He is stanchly supported by many officers of the supply corps, with which he has been connected, actively and usefully, for 27 years. He enlisted in the service in 1893 as a yeoman and was given a warrant as pay clerk. During the Spanish-American war he was supply officer of the U. S. S. Supply, which was Admiral Sampson's fleet auxiliary. He received his commission in the regular service after the Spanish war and as the result of an examination. When the fleet was making its trip around the world Commander Addison, as supply officer of the U. S. S. Virginia, was appointed intelligence officer in the city of Rio de Janeiro by Admiral Robley D. Evans. This was an unusual appointment for an officer of the supply corps, but Admiral Evans was prompted in his selection by his intimate knowledge of, and high regard for, the qualifications of Commander Addison in such affairs. Commander Addison was chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, during the period 1909 to 1913, Commander Addison served as assistant secretary to Admiral Cowie was chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, during the period 1909 to 1913, Commander Addison served as assistant secretary to Admiral Cowie. In 1913 and again in 1918 and 1916, during which periods he was fleet paymaster of the battleship reserve fleet, he overhauled each ship's accounting methods without loss of time, had every ship inventoried, a new system of accounts opened and a general store's system of efficiency established. Missing surveys were investigated personally and the stock and books we erbought into full agreement. During the interval from August 4, 1914, to August 5, 1915, he was detailed as special disbursing officer on the staff of Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge on board the U. S. S. Tennessee, and was especially delegated to take six million dollars to the relief of Americans in Europe.

Digitized by Google

Officer Personnel in the Army.

An important statement is published elsewhere in this issue relating to the officer personnel of the Regular Army required to carry into effect in a reasonably efficient manner the various missions required of the War Department by the national defense act of June 4. This statement comes at an opportune time from General W. G. Haan, assistant chief of staff and director of the war plans division of the general staff. The various allotments given in General Haan's statement are based upon previous study. Further studies along this line are being conducted in the war plans division with a view to making a possible reduction, or at least for such assignments of the available officers in the best possible way so as to produce the best possible results. The significant revelation in General Haan's statement is that which shows the entire and cordial harmony that now exists between the various component parts, in accordance with the national defense act, must together make up the Army of the United States. The various organizations, such as the national guard, the training camps association, the reserve officers' and the reserve officers' corps and the military committee of the American Legion, have expressed general satisfaction with the results of the studies of the war plans division, embodied in the act, and with the view that it would be a serious error, of irreparable harm to the entire national defense organization, should Congress reduce the present authorized strength of the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army. General Haan's statement is bound to have much influence with Congress, and the information and comment that he gives have a tendency to check any proposal seriously entertained in some congressional quarters in favor of a reduction of the commissioned personnel of the Army. Whether or not Congress will seek an indication of a determination on the part of the House appropriations committee to provide in the funds for the next fiscal year for but 14,000 officers, which is 2,000 less than the authorized strength of the commissioned personnel contemplated by the act of June 4. There are now in service, including those who have been appointed to relieve vacancies and whose nominations are pending, 13,054 officers, or 4,672 less than the authorized strength. If Congress decides to limit the commissioned personnel to 14,000, there will remain 946 vacancies to fill. The War Department is not, of course, in favor of any such reduction, taking the position that the authorized strength provided in the act of June 4 should be carried out. The military authorities, moreover, favor filling these vacancies, to the extent of nearly 4,700, in annual increments, to be determined by the War Department, and that the number appointed each year may be regulated as on administrative matter during the period specified by Congress in which the appointment shall be made. By this means it is contended that it will be possible to make a better selection and obtain more qualified and acceptable candidates than when so many vacancies are filled within the comparatively short period of a year. In addition, the annual increment would afford a better opportunity to assimilate the newly appointed officers and prepare them for their duties by the various branches of instruction and training. It was necessary to appoint from the emergency personnel at one time since qualified candidates of that class would be available for appointment during only a brief period. There was nothing to be gained, in other words, in delaying the appointment of those who had served in the emergency personnel during the war, since their fitness had been thus already demonstrated. The War Department, therefore, will favor the appointment of officers to existing vacancies by increments, but is opposed to any action by Congress to effect a material reduction in the enlisted strength of the officer personnel as provided in the act of June 4. To that end the statement which has been made to the Army and Navy Register by General Haan is of vast importance. The Army appropriation bill, reported yesterday from the House committee, makes provision for only 14,000 commissioned officers of the military establishment during the fiscal year beginning July 1. Nothing is said in the bill as to how or in what direction the reduction shall be effected. The assumption is that the reduction will be accomplished in the grade of second lieutenant solely—that is to say, instead of filling 4,672 vacancies in that grade, there will be but 2,000 vacancies filled. Otherwise, it would be done by reserving places proportionately in all grades and arresting promotion to that extent. Officers who commented on the action by the War Department yesterday were inclined to believe that the reduction would be applied to the second lieutenant's grade alone, in anticipation of provision for the full number of officers at the next session of Congress, when it may be considered wise and prudent to provide for the commissioned strength authorized by the act of June 4. If there is suspension of promotion as a result of the recommendation of the House committee, it is perceived that great discontent among Army officers will ensue, and the period of stagnation will lead to an increased number of resignations from the Army, of which some are being submitted now at the rate of two or three a day.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

Progress is being made on the new naval appropriation bill under the guidance of Representative Kelley, the chairman of the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee, and it is expected that the measure will be in readiness for report to the House during the coming week. The prospect is that the bill will represent a reduction in the departmental estimates to at least $400,000,000 if not to a much less sum. There has been a fight over the insertion of new legislation the House naval committee members insisting that it is within the sole duties of that body to report upon legislation of this character. There is even the suggestion that the members of that committee will make points of order against any items incorporated in the naval appropriation bill that violate their conception of the situation. If the naval bill emerges from committee with any such cut as this it will seriously handicap the service, emphatically assert the departmental officials, who have already pointed out to Congress that any appropriation for the administration below $550,000,000 will seriously impair the usefulness of the service, will result in suspended animation, will create a tremendous overhead and no opportunity will be a good deal like hanking the boilers to no better purpose than to consume fuel at great cost. The situation, from the point of view of the Navy Department, is a most serious one, but the determination of Congress appears to be firm and vigorous beyond any modification of the existing policy. During the past week there was much discussion before the committee as to the organization of reserve officers and there is a chance that drastic legislation of a restrictive sort will be recommended.

"Making Col. Hanay the Gent."

Representative Anthony took occasion to praise Colonel J. R. R. Hannay, of the quartermaster corps, during the hearing on the Army appropriation bill after that officer's statement—

That changes in chevrons had apparently resulted in $10,000,000 worth of old chevrons being thrown away.

Whereupon by Colonel E. A. Hickman, of the general staff. The latter produced Circular 303, W. D., dated August 5, 1920, relating to the change in chevrons, calling special attention to the fact that the first paragraph contained a statement that the old type was to be used while serviceable. He showed the change reduced the types of chevrons in use from 23 to 6, and the change from olive drab to blue made in the interest of visibility and appearance. He claimed if the instructions had been followed by the quartermaster general no such waste of $10,000,000 of the old type would have been issued before the new type was used. It was stated steps had been taken by the War Department to stop the issuance of the new chevrons. It was brought out that the supply on hand would last from five to ten years, and no expense could be found for the issuance of the circular so long before the new chevrons would be used. Mr. Anthony failed to find any justification for issuing such an order in view of the reserve material on hand and said it was "just as culpable as if you had decided that you had too much woolen cloth because you wanted one with a fancy stock on it or wanted to make some minor change of that kind." He said the statement of Colonel Hickman seemed to him to be "unanswerable" and "among the goat" and further stated that the information given by that officer was due to questions asked by him as to whether it was not an extravagant thing to do to change the type of chevrons when such a large amount of material was on hand. He further said: "Instead of appearing to censure Colonel Hannay, I wish we had more officers of that type who, when they come before committees of Congress, would give us facts that we should know."

Bay Ridge Station May Be Closed.

There is some likelihood that the large receiving station at Bay Ridge, in South Brooklyn, may be abandoned as a naval establishment and the activities of the station moved back to the navy yard. Considerable pressure has been brought by business and commercial interests in Brooklyn to persuade the Navy Department to relinquish its occupancy of the ground, which it does not own, but which belongs to the city. The reasons advanced are that the continued use of the large tract as a naval enlisted personnel station blocks the development of that section of the city, and that the ground is needed for the extension of the municipal park system. Approximately 75 acres are occupied by the Navy, 35 of which are covered by buildings erected during the war. The station was built as a war measure and was absolutely necessary for the reception, distribution and transfer of enlisted men. With the heavy demobilization following the armistice, and with the prospect of a still further reduction in the enlisted complement, the question has arisen as to the continued need of this station by the naval authorities. Its long distance from the navy yard has necessitated the maintenance of a receiving ship, on a smaller scale, within the yard proper in close proximity to the vessels which it serves. If the Department decides to abandon Bay Ridge the question arises as to what will be substituted for it at the navy yard. There are not sufficient barracks available and the prospect of obtaining funds for that purpose are exceedingly remote, so that the return to the former custom of assigning old-time vessels for receiving ship purposes will probably be restored, despite the objections which were raised to that method of housing enlisted men awaiting detail. During the war the Navy got completely away from the long-standing custom of assigning obsolete or outclassed vessels as receiving ships, and only the Richmond remains of the fleet of the old-timers of their erstwhile "guards." Plenty of vessels are available, of the earlier battleship type, to be assigned to the humble duty of serving as floating barracks, and if the protests of the officers at Bay Ridge are overruled, such action will probably be taken. The advocates of the Bay Ridge station contend that the experience of the past three years has demonstrated the desirability of having the enlisted personnel removed from the navy yard proper, with ample facilities for drills and recreation, and with a plentiful supply of light and air in the living quarters, which an old-time man-o'-war does not afford when crowded with men, and they are in hopes that if Bay Ridge must be abandoned a similar receiving station will be established, on government-owned property, at Staten Island or elsewhere in that vicinity.

Jurisdiction on Army Transports.

Jurisdiction over persons has been decided by the War Department to the effect that no such jurisdiction exists. It is held that under Articles of War, 2, and R. S., 1621, marines detached for service with the Army are subject to the rules and regulations governing the Army and likewise under the act of August 29, 1916, "sailors of the medical department of the Navy when serving with marines or detached." Unless so detached, however, sailors and marines are not subject to Army court-martial even when on Army transports. This decision has recently been the occasion of further discussion on account of an incident that occurred on board the Army transport Sherman while en route from San Francisco to Manila, when two officers were committed by Army and marines "traveling as a part of the command." In the interests of discipline the immediate trial of the offenders seemed advisable, but could not be had in view of the provisions of the War Department bulletin, from which it appeared that the commanding officer of troops on a transport had no court-martial jurisdiction over sailors and marines on board Army transports. As a marine detachment transported by the quartermaster's department is not to be employed on shore duty with the Army, but is only to be conveyed to the destination, it was not believed to be proper or necessary to suggest to the Navy Department that such detachment for service with the Army should be made by the President for the mere purpose of sea voyage. This would necessitate a new set of laws, rules, and regulations for the marines detached, over which appreciable confusion and misunderstanding might arise. These considerations apply with even greater force to the subjecting of marines of the Navy to military law, to do which congressional legislation would be necessary.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches it in actual food value or in any of the qualities which make Pet Brand superior to all other milks. When you ask for



You are asking for the most perfect article of its kind on the market.
Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated Milk and the best effort of over 30 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask and accept no substitute.
HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
HIGHLAND, ILL.

Digitized by Google

Impotent House Committees.

The new program of consideration of service appropriation bills by the House appropriations committee makes it hard to see just what function actually remains to the military and naval committees. Chairmen Kahn and Butler cling to the belief that they will pass upon and have charge of all legislative matters other than distinctly appropriation features. They are going to jealously guard their rights and see that no legislation is carried on the appropriation measures. However, it is difficult to conceive of any action by the service committees which would not directly or indirectly involve the expenditure of funds from the treasury and eventually be the subject of inquiry by the appropriations committee. Instances of conflict were shown recently when the naval committee began a hearing on matters of legislation and the first subject, a proposal to do away with the honorable discharge gratuity, developed a dupli cation of a hearing Rear Admiral Washington had had before the appropriations committee. He read a proposed provision of law which he had been requested to prepare by the latter committee to make the gratuity payable only to men who have completed four years' active service and reenlist for a period of four years, thereby placing all men entitled to the gratuity on the same basis. The real purpose of the provision is to save money and will, no doubt, appear as a provision on the Navy appropriations bill. At the same time Representative McKenzie is chairman of a subcommittee of the House military committee which has undertaken a survey of the land, buildings, etc., owned by the Army in each corps area, with the idea of forming some policy with regard to what should be kept for permanent use. Both the appropriations committee and the military committee have already heard the Secretary of War with regard to the building program for the nine corps areas, involving an expenditure of $50,000,000 a year for a period of ten or twelve years. The former refused to include provision for the undertaking in the sundry civil bill, although admitting that some policy must be adopted to provide for the Army on a permanent basis. It will be seen that there is trouble brewing over the question of jurisdiction with the appropriations committee occupying an advantageous position as "watchdog of the treasury."

Importance of Commercial Aircraft.

The national advisory committee for aeronautics has submitted a special report to the Congress, stating that in its opinion the increasing relative importance of aircraft in warfare and the need for adopting and carrying through a sane, sound policy for the development of civil aviation, not only justifies but makes imperative the expenditure of public funds to aid the development of commercial aeronautics; and that, as an existing agency which has, in the face of many obstacles, accomplished remarkable results of real and permanent value to the nation, and at relatively slight cost, the air mail service of the Post Office Department should be continued. The air mail service is considered in effect an experimental laboratory for the development of the civil uses of aircraft, and, viewed from this angle alone, is worth what it costs over and above the value of the service it actually renders in the more rapid transportation of mail. The increasing relative importance of aircraft in warfare not only justifies but makes imperative the expenditure of public funds to aid the development of commercial aeronautics, on which military and naval aeronautics will be largely dependent.

Against Waiving Age Limit.

The 25-year age limit imposed by the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, on officers of the temporary and reserve forces as a condition precedent to their transfer to and appointment in the line of the permanent Navy was carefully considered, both from the standpoint of justice done to the individuals who have rendered prior naval service and from the standpoint of the Government, and the conclusion was reached that the Government had a right to require a definite number of years either in post service or in probable future service, or both, from an officer before according him the benefits of a permanent commission, which carries with it the privilege of retirement either for physical disability incurred in line of duty or for age. The question of the relative ages of officers serving in a given rank also requires consideration, and it has been found that the older officers are not adapted for service in the junior grades. It has been the settled policy of the Navy Department not to waive the statutory age limits for appointment in the Regular Navy, and if it waives the age limits in e given case it would follow as a matter of course that others would feel discriminated against if waivers were not granted to them under similar circumstances. The Navy Department is also opposed to legislation of this character because of the general dissatisfaction which has resulted therefrom, and, while it sympathizes with the individual who desires to have those conditions waived which may prevent him from receiving the benefits of this act, it can not approve of the policy of making exceptions to general legislation in individual cases, and adverse recommendations will therefore be made on all bills waiving the age limits for individual benefit.

The Pending Nominations.

The Senate naval and military committees have received those nominations of the Navy and Marine Corps and of the Army, respectively, that were considered as embraced in the "order" adopted by the Senate in the matter last week. Despite the defective phraseology of this "order," it is plainly stated in the committees, the nominations which related to "new appointments" were submitted to committee. All others were not so transferred from the custody of the executive clerk of the Senate. The senators are said to have known what they desired and intended to do and they did it to the extent and with the exclusions they planned, regardless of any technical construction or application of their own "order." Nothing has yet been done in either committee, but it is considered that the committee action will be purely perfunctory and will shortly result in reporting the nominations in the possession of the committee to the Senate with recommendation for confirmation. There is no question regarding any of these appointments, since they do not include those selected for the grade of general officer in the Army, the bureau chiefs of the Navy Department and the commandant of the Marine Corps. The whole fight appears to have been precipitated by Senator Lodge on account of General Edwards, who, the majority leaders of the Senate insist, should have been included in the list of brigadier generals to be made major general. Under the terms of the "order" relating to the nominations, the list of these high ranking officers should have also gone to committee, but that is exactly what was not intended by the senators who were responsible for the action and who were forced to agree by Senator Underwood, who sought to place his party opponents in the Senate in the attitude of deserting the emergency personnel candidates who had been found qualified for permanent commissions in the Army. The impression still prevails that the Senate will confirm all of the nominations by the 4th of March.

After a long session yesterday of the Senate military committee it was decided to report favorably all the Army nominations, represented by "new appointments," referred to it by the recent senatorial "order." This will be done as soon as there is an executive session of the Senate, when final action will occur. Nothing was said in the session of yesterday, which was an executive one, about the other nominations, including those of the general officers, which have not been referred to the committee. No action has been taken yet by the Senate naval committee on the nominations referred to it and relating to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Providing for Posthumous Commissions.

A number of instances have come to the attention of the Navy Department where persons in the naval service have been nominated for promotion or have otherwise become eligible for promotion prior to their demise, but, owing to the exigencies of the service, opportunity had not been afforded them for completing the legal requirements for promotion prior thereto. Other cases have come to the attention of the department where individuals have fulfilled all the legal requirements for promotion prior to their demise, but, owing to the exigencies of the service, either their commissions had not been confirmed or they had not been received by them through no fault of their own up to the date of their death. The Navy Department feels, however, that some recognition should be given in such cases, but is of the opinion that article 3, section 2, of the Constitution of the United States, which requires all officers to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate before they can be promoted to the next higher grade, does not permit of posthumous commissions, which opinion is amply supported by the opinion of the attorney general in the case of Captain Haynes and subsequent opinions. It appears that the most that can be done toward granting relief in such cases is for Congress to enact special legislation giving the heirs of the decedent the advantage of the war-risk insurance act and other measures providing for pecuniary relief, and that the most that can be done toward giving recognition in such cases is by granting the Secretary of the Navy authority to give official sanction to the placing upon such monuments, tablets, or other memorials as may be erected to these individuals the rank which they had earned.



Digitized by Google

FINANCIAL

AT THE PRESENT PRICE

Eastern Finance Corporation

IS YIELDING 9.23%

Garrison, Harris & Co.

161 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

"Ask one of our clients."

Personal Matters.

—A dispatch from Atlantic City dated January 22 says: "The new leave area which the War Department has established here to provide soldiers with end-of-the week sojourns in the pride of the resort, especially since it is the first in the country to be opened. The Bingham and the Hygeia hotels will serve as the quarters for the troops until the late spring. They will be established a tent city with accommodations for 4,000 men. To celebrate the opening of the area the youngest set of the resort gave a military ball at the Chelsea Hotel for the Army officers who came here for the occasion. Among the officers present were Major General Robert Lee Bullard, commanding the 2d Army Corps, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y.; Major General Charles P. Summerall, commanding the 1st Division, with headquarters at Camp Dix, N. J., and Brigadier General W. L. Grant, commanding officer, 1st infantry brigade, at Camp Dix, who formerly was commanding general of the Siberian forces, U. S. Army; Colonel A. Hugnet, commanding officer, 24th Infantry, Camp Dix; Lieutenant Colonel E. S. Fuqua, chief of staff, 1st Division, Camp Dix; Lieutenant Colonel Landers, commanding field artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Henry M. Bankhead, education and recreation officer, 2d Army Corps; Major W. F. Henry, assistant chief of staff, 1st Division; Captain H. H. Ekarte, educational and recreation officer, Camp Dix; Lieutenant F. D. Giles, aid-de-camp to General Summerall, and Lieutenant J. Miller, officer in charge of the area."

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Bechman of Philadelphia announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Esther Jean Bechman, to Lieutenant Edward Osgood Bogert, U. S. Marine Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lawrence Bogert, of 1190 Madison avenue, New York city. Lieutenant Bogert is on duty with the American legation guard, Pekin, China.

—Major General M. W. Ireland, surgeon general of the Army, attended the 84th birthday banquet of Prof. Wm. W. Keen, professor of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and a man of international reputation, on January 19. The birthday banquet was attended by 700 guests—doctors, statesmen and other men of note from all parts of the world. Major General Ireland made the presentation address of the tribute volume to Dr. Keen. Dr. Keen was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, where he was a student of Prof. Gross's, in 1862, at 21 years.

—Colonel C. E. Pruyn entertained at dinner at the New Willard last Saturday evening in honor of Admiral Bullard, wife of Commander Bernie S. Bullard, U. S. Navy, who left Washington on Sunday to join her husband at Puget Sound, Wash. In addition to Mrs. Bullard, Colonel Pruyn's guests were Admiral and Mrs. William H. G. Bullard, U. S. Navy; Captain and Mrs. Samuel W. Bryant, U. S. Navy, commander and Mrs. Stanford C. Hooper and Mr. Turner Saunders.

—At the "finance sing" in the Munitions Building on Wednesday afternoon, January 26, Mrs. Elizabeth Campanole, soloist at the First Congregational Church, rendered several delightful numbers which were greatly appreciated by the large number of War Department employees present. Mrs. Campanole is the wife of Major N. W. Campanole, infantry, office of chief of staff.

—Commander John T. G. Stapler, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Stapler have recently left Washington for Hampton at 2020 Hilltop place.

—An interesting bit of news from across the sea is to the effect that Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of Major Burnett, U. S. Army, military attaché to the Belgian legation in Tokyo, has been awarded fourth place in the annual poem competition authorized by the Japanese emperor. Mrs. Burnett wrote her poem in Japanese, and competed with thousands of native poets.

—Laddie, the little son of Commander and Mrs. Damon E. Cummings, who suffered a fractured skull and concussion of the brain during a fall from a pony at the Rockaway air station, Long Island, N. Y., has recovered sufficiently to be removed from the naval hospital to the commanding officer's quarters, Belle Harbor, L. I.

—General Pershing will be at home informally on Sunday afternoons.

Mail or Allotment

You may prefer to arrange for having your funds deposited with the UNION TRUST COMPANY instead of forwarding



your allotment by mail.

This is satisfactory to us, we welcome your account whether it is small or large. If you carry a Checking Account here we mail you, as frequent monthly, quarterly or semi-annual statements additional to the regular monthly statements adding the interest to the balance that you have on deposit at the time the statement is rendered.

On Checking Accounts we pay 2% interest; on Savings Accounts 4% compound. Write us for details.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia

Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Fine Diamonds

Artistic Jewelry

Rich Cut Glass

Sterling Silverware

Illustrations and Prices Furnished on Request

Galt & Bro.

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers

WASHINGTON, D. C.

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.

118-117 Pust Street, near Kearny

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MILITARY and NAVAL

Uniforms

and

Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS

JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor

Uniforms

ARMY and NAVY

CIVILIAN GARMENTS

1, 9, 6a, 1 Ave. cor. 14th St., Washington, D. C.

Well known to Army Officers for the past 16 years.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES

Hand-Tailored

BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS

MEYER'S SHOPS

1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.

Makers Since 1847 of

Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service

Uniforms and Equipments

Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction

Write for Samples and Prices

140-101 West 38th Street NEW YORK CITY

THE NEW EBBITT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Attended by a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.

We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII

Why buy your supplies on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the

Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.

Alakea Street, Honolulu

Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts through the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Digitized by Google

—Commander J. J. Hunsiker, commandant of the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and Mrs. Jr. and Mrs. M. A. Stuart entertained at a dancing party on the station tennis court Saturday evening, January 15, for Admiral Wilson, Admiral Jones, Admiral Eberle, Admiral Simpson and other officers of the Atlantic fleet. Music was furnished by Admiral Wilson's orchestra and the station band.

—A son, Conrad Epping Koerper, Jr., was born to Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Conrad E. Koerper, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Koerper at Fort McPherson, Ga., on January 22. The child's grandmother is Mrs. Charles Conrad E. Koerper, U. S. Army, and Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. Army.

—Lieutenant James E. Snider, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Snider announce the birth of a son, on January 20 in Milwaukee, Wis.

—Major General M. W. Ireland, surgeon general of the U. S. Army, was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Maryland Club, Baltimore, on January 25, given by General John M. T. Finney, professor of surgery at the Johns Hopkins University Medical School. On the afternoon of the 25th General Ireland and General Pinney addressed the Maryland State Medical Association at Johns Hopkins University. The meeting was attended by scientists of the association from the United States and Canada.

—Mr. Frederick W. Huxford, son of the late Major William P. Huxford, U. S. Army, former clerk of the Senate committee on military affairs and recorder of the District of Columbia commission of the Legion Legion, has been elected speaker of the Connecticut general assembly.

—A son, Robert McHenry, was born on January 16 to Commander John E. Pope, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Pond at San Francisco, Calif. The child is a grandson of Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, U. S. Navy, retired, and of Dr. William A. Martin, of San Francisco, and great-grandson of Major John P. Hoff, of San Francisco.

—Lieutenant Colonel Douglas C. McDougall, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. McDougal, who have been visiting the family of Dr. Dwight Lincoln, at 1801 Fifth avenue, N. W., street, have taken an apartment at the Decatur, on Florida avenue.

—Colonel and Mrs. P. A. Mears are registered at the Lafayette Hotel, 16th and I streets, northwest.

—Recently Major General and Mrs. Charles G. Jones were guests of the Lafayette, as also was Commander W. A. Read, U. S. Navy.

—The American Remount Association announces its third impromptu horse show to be held at the Hunt Club in this city February 5 at 8 p. m. Competitions will be open to members of the Army, Navy, police and guests, and to members of the Riding and Hunt Clubs. Ribbons will be awarded for first, second and third places in each class.

—Lieutenant Colonel Ben H. Fuller, U. S. Army, retired, is military instructor at the Kamehameha and Punahou schools, Honolulu. Mrs. Fuller and their son, U. S. Army, after inspecting the Kamehameha cadets last month, said the entire school was drilled as the Army were as proficient in the manual of arms, and hoped it would be possible for them to give an exhibition at Schofield Barracks.

—A daughter, Elizabeth Polk, was born to Major William A. H. Brower, medical corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Prosser at Philadelphia on January 26.

—Captain Lamar Leonard, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Ross, the latter formerly Miss Marion Kuts, a bride of last autumn, left yesterday for Hawaii, where the Captain Ross has been assigned to duty.

—Mrs. Eugene Wilson and Mrs. H. G. Herndon, consulting engineer, U. S. Navy, entertained Commander and Mrs. Lamar Leonard, Lieutenant Gibbons and Mrs. Frank A. Brainerd at dinner Thursday evening in honor of Lieutenant Wilson.

—Mrs. W. E. Gillmore, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Gillmore, U. S. Army, entertained at bridge Thursday afternoon at her home, 1744 R street, Chevy Chase, being her mother's birthday. Mrs. Gilmore has as her guest Mrs. Nelson, of Fort Sill, Okla.

—A daughter was born on January 11 to Lieutenant Commander W. S. Haas, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Haas at the Ancon Hospital, Ancon, Canal Zone.

ACADEMIC ATHLETICS.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The Army defeated Cornell at basketball today, 28 to 26. Cornell led for 14 minutes of the first half, but the Army team then developed strong at this stage and held goals by Dabercin and Nicholas during the remainder of the first half to 16 to 8. The first half closed with Army leading, Cornell 16.

The Cornellians caged two field goals in the last period, but the Army's defensive work was such as to keep the basket for the most part. Dabercin shot an sensational field goal for the Army from the left of the center of the court, which was the feature of the game. The line-up:

Army.		Cornell.
Kessler	R. F.	Cornish
Vichules	L. F.	Cornish
Dabercin	C.	Ripps
Smith	L. G.	Mosier
Pfeffer	R. G.	Mosier

Goals from field—Vichules (3), French (2), Dabercin (3), Smythe, Pfeffer (2), Cornish, Barkview (3), Shuman, Goals from foul—Cornish (2). Referee—Tuthill. Time—20 minutes each half. Score—Army 28, Cornell 26. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Army signalled competition into intercollegiate swimming competition this afternoon by defeating Lehigh by 39 to 14.

Army won first place in 5 of the 6 events on the program, losing to the visiting collegians in the plunge only, an event in which the contestants display speed and weariness. Five trials, three seconds and two thirds were registered by the Army swimmers in the one event first, two seconds and three thirds. The summaries:

Relay (Four Man)—Won by Army (Kessler, Vichules, Army, second, and Van North, Lehigh, third; time, 2:47 2-5.

Diving—Won by Longwell, Army; Strauss, Lehigh, second, and Postgrove, Army, third.

Plunge—Won by Lehigh (Bentley, Regad, Lehigh, second, and Carpenter, Army, third; distance, 60 feet 1 inch.

Relay (Four Man)—Won by Army (Timberlake, Burrell, Brubaker and Goodman), Lehigh, second; Kingsware, Davis and Van North); time, 1:57.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Goodman, Army; Burrill, Army, second, and Poore, Lehigh, third; time, 1:04 3-5. Total points scored—Army, 39; Lehigh, 14; time.

Army wrestlers were defeated by Princeton today by a point score of 22 to 5. Only one fall went to the credit of the Army, McDavid making short work of Wetsted of Princeton. Four of Princeton's wins were begun won on decision.

The unlimited class, which featured Cook, captain of the Army team, and Carpenter, the Tiger captain, was interesting. It was the Army's first participation in intercollegiate wrestling in this class.

115-Pound Class—Brook, Princeton, threw Carmichael, Army, with a half-Nelson and body hold. Time—3:06.

125-Pound Class—Cover, Princeton, got decision over Johnson, Army, in two extra periods. Time advantage—2:42.

135-Pound Class—Morrison, Princeton, threw Hayden, Army, by a double arm lock. Time—3:34.

145-Pound Class—McDavid, Army, threw Whitney, Princeton, by a half-Nelson and crotch hold. Time—3:05.

158-Pound Class—Page, Princeton, got decision over Doubit, Army, in two extra periods. Time advantage—2:42.

175-Pound Class—Wilson, Princeton, got decision over Wilson, Army. Time advantage—2:34.

Unlimited Class—Carpenter, Princeton, got decision over Cook, Army. Time advantage—2:34.

Point score—Princeton, 27, Army, 5.

In West Point, N. Y., Jan. 22, the Army won today at basketball, defeating the Camp Humphreys five 38 to 15 in an hour and a half game played under the Camp Humphreys' rules. The line-up:

Army		Camp Humphreys.
Kessler	L. F.	Higgins
Vichules	R. F.	Burgin
Dabercin	C.	Vidal
Lawson	L. G.	McKee
Smythe	R. G.	Clatterbuck

Goals from Field—Kessler (2), Vichules (5), Whitney, Vidal (3), Burgin (2), Higgins (2), Vidal (2), Voidal (5), Higgins, Clatterbuck. Goals from foul—Smythe, (2), Vidal (2). Referee—Tuthill. Time—2 out of 14 minutes.

Substitutions—Army: Whitson for Dabercin, Bennett for Kessler, Pfeiffer for Lawson. Camp Humphreys: Force for Higgins, Bennett for Burgin.

Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 22.—The feature of the swimming meet in which the Naval Academy natators this afternoon against the University of Pennsylvania by 29 points to 16, was the plunge for distance, a splendid record for the 220-yards by Angus Sinclair, a Naval Academy plebe from Bridgeport, Conn., who made 2 minutes 29 seconds, and the record will be an official one, as the rule by which the undisputed champions of the pool and the pro-dure followed in every way the rules of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association.

All the other races were across the tank, which makes a favorable comparison impossible. Remarkable performance of the Navy 150-yard relay team from twelve feet, which was accorded the same time as the 11-15 seconds, which is 2 4-5 seconds better than the intercollegiate time.

The time of Emory, the Navy captain, for the 150 yards was also remarkable, the same as that of Talbert, the intercollegiate record holder. The plunge of Kehoe of Penn, in the first heat, was also a splendid local figure by 1 1-5 seconds, and McIntosh, swimming in an exhibition race from the 50-yards for boys under 16 41 seconds, a fifth of a second better than the local figure.

The Naval Academy relay team took the 160-yard relay by 15 yards from the Pennsylvania team that his opponent. Kanakanui, the Hawaiian midshipman, showed his class in defeating Kehoe, the Penn star's local appearance. The summary:

150-Yard Relay—Won by Naval Academy with Rolling, Kanakanui, Winkler and Emory. Time, 1:17 1-5. Pennsylvania, second, Armstrong, Kehoe, Hoffman and Mc-Armstrong.

220-Yard Swim—First, Sinclair, Navy; second, Fish, Navy; third, Rauke, Pennsylvania. Time, 2:29.

Relay (Four Man)—Won by Pennsylvania; second, Emory, Navy; third, Kanakanui, Navy. Time, 1:19 1-5 seconds.

Plunge—First, Kehler, Pennsylvania; second, Burst, Pennsylvania; third, Rolling, Navy. Time, 60 feet plunge, 27 2-5 seconds.

100-Yard Swim—First, Emory, Navy; second, Winkler, Navy; third, Rambo, Pennsylvania. Time, 58 2-5 seconds.

Leaving their own grounds for the first time to play a baseball game against any opponent but the Military Academy team, the baseball team of the Naval Johns Hopkins and the University of West Virginia on the former's field at Annapolis, Md., on April 7, after approval of the game was received from the Navy Department, it was announced Saturday. The Army nine at West Point this year, and the double-header will be the first baseball event of the season. Preparation for the game on their opponent's field.

The Naval Academy had the hardest kind of opposition this afternoon in the Connecticut state team, Camp Humphreys, made up of former Military Academy players, but a stiff attack at the end of the game gave the win by 26 to 12. The first half was contested with great vigor and spirit, and the score stood 13 to 12 at 6 to 8. Every's brace of field goals near the opening of the second period gave the midshipmen a safe margin, and it was increased to comfortable proportions by the showing of the same player and McKee later in the game. The line-up:

Naval Academy.		Camp Humphreys.
McKee	L. F.	Higgins
Every	R. F.	Burgin
Ault	C.	Higgins
Watters	L. G.	McKee
Parr	R. G.	Vidal

Field Goals—McKee (4), Everly (4), Watters, Parr, Vidal (3), Higgins. Foul goals—Watters, 6 in 9; McKee, none in 3; Vidal, 1 in 9.

Referee—Every, Washington. Umpire—Pippen, University of Maryland. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Glendon, Jr., has picked out a rugged looking pike crew, which will average a little more than 183 pounds when it goes out of this weather-beaten boy's crew office a few weeks of hard rowing. It is made up as follows: Bow, Walker, 151; R. Harris, 182; 3, Hoffman, 181; 4, Nelson, 172; 5, Munes, 185; 6, De Wolf, 187; 7, Withers, 175; stroke, Cox, Bowman, 203. Nearly all of these played football last fall. There is also a fairly heavy second crew, and three other crews have been packed, though the members are not yet proficient.

Annapolis, Jan. 26—Brooklyn Polytechnic put up a stiff fight on the Naval Academy mat this afternoon, this afternoon, but lost by 25 to 11, the eleventh straight triumph for the Navy. The summary:

Navy. Brooklyn Polytechnic.

McMichael	L. F.	Nelson
Everly	R. F.	Jones
Ingram	C.	Nevin
Walters	L. G.	Bachrach
Parr	R. G.	Schwartz

Field Goals—Everly (2), Walters (2), McKee, Graser, Parr). Nelson (2) Rainer (Cricelli). Foul goals—Walter, 11 in 20; Nelson, 6 in 4.

Substitutions—Naval Academy: Greber for Johnston, Ingon for Parr. Brooklyn Polytechnic: Nelson for Nelson, Cricelli for Joy. Joy for Cricelli. Ratner for Linski.

Referee—Mr. McDevitt, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Brown, University of Maryland. Time of halves—20 minutes.

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia



For the Army—
Gabardine, Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Serge, Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, Full Dress Uniforms, Rain Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service—Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, Atlantic City, Annapolis

DEATH OF COL. E. S. THEALL.

Colonel E. S. Theall, of the Marine Corps, died early yesterday morning at the naval hospital in Washington after a long illness, following an automobile accident at the national race track, in which he received injuries on the 4th of last July. Colonel Theall was driven by an automobile and was under treatment at the naval hospital and in Baltimore under the care of specialists for several months. He was considered as having made a fine fight for health and strength to return to the active list of the Army Department, where he served as a special assistant to the chairman of the Navy committee, particularly in matters of pending and proposed legislation.

Colonel Theall was born in New York in 1872 and entered the Naval Academy at the age of 14. He was graduated from the Naval Academy at the age of 19. Comparatively early in his career he was transferred to the Marine Corps, of the Marine Corps, and during this period of separation from active duty he engaged in the practice of law. He was appointed as one of the House naval committee during the chairmanship of Representative Foss of Illinois; served in that capacity under Mr. Foss and continuously under Mr. Padgett when he succeeded Mr. Foss as chairmanship of the committee. On the outbreak of hostilities with Germany Colonel Theall was ordered to the colors and to the active list of the Marine Corps after examination and was assigned to command at the Philadelphia navy yard. Later, after the armistice, he returned to Washington at the request of Mr. Padgett and to take charge of important work in the Navy Department. He was a member of the House and Senate naval committees in the preparation of new legislation and the appropriation bills. In this connection he was especially useful and had the unprecedented experience of being on hand at the same time both Senate naval committees in both branches of Congress during the session.

Mr. Foss, who is in Washington, said yesterday: "Colonel Theall was a valuable man to the committee. He was fully posted in all respects and was of great value to the chairman in the course and of great service to the Navy. The work he did and its effect for the welfare of the service can not be overestimated. Similar tributes to Colonel Theall's ability and usefulness were paid by Secretary Daniels, Mr. Hutler, Mr. Padgett, Senator Page, and many others at the Capitol, where Colonel Theall was most favorably known and greatly respected.

No officer has done more for the service in a direct way for the benefit of the personnel and the development of the naval establishment than Colonel Theall. He will be difficult to replace him, for he possessed a knowledge of the service and of the personnel along lines possessed by any other individual in or out of the service. Colonel Theall was especially active and seen appointed judge advocate general of the Navy as the successor of Gene Ashton Clark when that officer goes on the retired list in March.

RETIREMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL OLIVER.

Rear Admiral J. H. Oliver, U. S. Navy, was transferred to the retired list January 15 by operation of law, terminating a long, useful and distinguished career, during which he rendered especially valued lines of activity, such as an instructor at the war college, the head of the bureau of navy yards and the chief of the planning section of the office of naval operations during the period of the activities in naval strategy, in which direction few officers have been his equal. Added to these services of his the profession has been his modesty, his unfailing courtesy and his high personal character.

ORDER REGARDING ARMY SUPPLIES.

A general order issued yesterday by the war department directs that in compliance with the provisions of sec. 4, act of W. D., 1919, the storage of some of general supplies are part of the responsibility of the quartermaster general of the Army. Steps directed to take the necessary steps to make effective the policy announced in that order as far as it relates to the supplies to be stored and issued by the quartermaster corps.

JANUARY ARMY LIST AND DIRECTORY OMITTED.

The adjutant general has announced that on account of lack of funds it has been found necessary to omit the publication of the January number of the Army List and Directory.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anatmus.—(1) Warrant officers do not come within the classification of officers of the Army. (2) Act of June 4, 1920. (2) A warrant officer retires under the same conditions as a commissioned officer; that is, at 61 years of age.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
WEST 84 TAXICABS WEST 84

Digitized by Google

Lerch's

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

Telephone Main 1223 and 8033

DYERS AND CLEANERS

Established forty years

Quick service to Army and Navy patrons

826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph

Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of the service while away from home.

BLACKISTONE

FLORISTS 1410-A H Sts. N. W. Washington, D. C.

IN CONGRESS

Army Appropriation Bill

Representative Anthony, from the committee on appropriations, on yesterday submitted the Army appropriation bill to the House with the following statement:

Heretofore the appropriations for the United States Military Academy at West Point have been carried in a separate bill, but this year the items are included in the accompanying bill for the purpose of making a saving both in time and cost of printing.

The estimates furnished to Congress by the War Department include $1,000,000 for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be held in 1922. These figures are the same as were provided by the Army in the last Congress and were not acted upon, as the law of June 4, 1920, no enlisted force of approximately 280,000 men and 17,000 officers.

The amount recommended in this bill for the support of the Army during the fiscal year 1922 is $343,123,123. This is a reduction of $63,677,242 under the Army appropriation act for the current year, which carried $392,558,365, and a reduction of $363,949,917.20 under the estimates for the support of the Army.

The appropriations in the present bill are based upon an enlisted force of 150,000 men, including the Philippine scouts, which number about 5,500 enlisted men, and the Hawaiian scouts, authorized in the law of June 4, 1920, to the number of 2,500. Provision is made to care for 11,000 commissioned officers, which is approximately 1,000 more than are now in the regular service.

In the appropriation bill for the current year provision was made to have 13,000 officers and an army of 175,000 men, but in spite of the expressed desire of Congress that the full strength of the Army of the United States in fiscal year 1921 should not exceed that size, the policy of the War Department has been to endeavor to retain the full number of officers and enlisted men authorized by the law of June 4, 1920; and it has thereby created a large deficiency in the current appropriations, which it is estimated will run as large as $120,000,000. The statement is made by the chief of finance of the War Department that the amount appropriated during the present fiscal year for the Army has fallen short by $25,000,000, even for the pay of the Army at 175,000 men, and that this deficiency is being made for the payment of an army of 140,000 enlisted men, exclusive of officers, nurses and flying cadets, together with 14,000 commissioned officers, and including the increased pay which were given in the act of May 18, 1920.

Character of "Skeleton" Plan."

In its consideration of the estimates of the War Department the committee has endeavored to follow a policy of the greatest possible economy in the expenditure for the military establishment for the next fiscal year, keeping the main object in mind, the necessity of maintaining any of the vital parts of our present military establishment that will be necessary in the event of material increase in the enlisted strength to now compose the Army, material economies could be effected both in the number of enlisted men, and in the cost of same, and at the same time provide adequate forces for garrisoning our outlying possessions, and providing a sufficient number of men for domestic safety, and which, when augmented with the National Guard and the organized reserve, would provide an adequate force for the defense of the nation. The reduction in the aforesaid strength of the Regular Army has been made in view of the fact that the Army of Occupation in Germany will undoubtedly be withdrawn within the next few months, and that the daily large and expensive garrisons are being maintained in Hawaii and in the Canal Zone can and should be materially reduced, and furthermore, that the present plan of the War Department to maintain the Regular Army of the United States in nine divisions in time of peace and in the continental limits during the war is an unnecessary waste and expense.

The other item has been made in the bill clear of legislation, but the committee has found it necessary, in connection with the bill, to report the following additional provisions of the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920, to freely resort to the use of limitations upon various funds, and in some instances to prohibit entirely the sale of certain unnecessary supplies it has made legislative provision therefor, which is believed to be in order under the Holman rule, because it manifestly cuts down the amount of the appropriation carried in the bill for maintenance, and will cover large sums of money into the United States Treasury from the military stores acquired during the war and which is not necessary for the Army in time of peace.

Adequate provision is made for the support of the National Guard for the next fiscal year. The committee has greatly reduced those appropriations which support the active or regular establishment. One of the National Guard, it believes that if the War Department will follow a policy of encouraging the growth of the National Guard along the most economic and useful lines, with the Regular Army as a nucleus, and will maximize the organization of those branches of the service which require the highest development of animals and motors, and special technical equipment, that material progress can be made in the Guard with only a small increase in the cost of the National Guard. This will aid in its growth and expansion.

The estimates recommended for the United States Military Academy at West Point for the next fiscal year the sum of $2,331,387.50, which is the same as the Military Academy for the current fiscal year is $2,-172,212.50. The amount requested for the fiscal year 1922 is $6,464,432.32. The amount recommended in this bill for the support of the academy, compared with the appropriations for the current year and with the estimates, is as follows: It is $4,102,942.11 less than the estimates; and it is $219,276.82 more than the current appropriation. There undoubtedly exists at the Military Academy the necessity for further construction, particularly that of a new mess hall, because the present building is too small for the size of the present corps of cadets. But in view of the excessive costs of construction at the present time, the committee has thought it wise to defer making any appropriations for a large amount of construction.

The total sum in this bill, including the sum of $278,681,123 for the support of the Army and the sum of $2,345,440.82 for the support of the Military Academy, is $321,222,812.82. The combined amount of the estimates for the fiscal year 1922 for the two purposes is $699,275,502.92 and the combined amount of the appropriations for the current fiscal year is $394,190,-915.70. The grand total recommended in the bill, therefore, is $378,477,963.40 less than the total amount of the current appropriations and $363,052,690.51 less than the grand total of the estimates.

The following list shows the appropriations for this fiscal year and the amounts carried in the bill as reported on yesterday:

	Appropriation for 1921	Recommended for 1922.
Secretary of War.		
Objects.		
Contingencies of the Army	$300,000	$75,000
General and special	25,000	20,000
General staff corps:		
M. L. D. contingencies	200,000	
Military observers abroad	25,000	100,000
Service schools	100,000	115,000
Field artillery activities	6,000	5,000
Department's Department.		
Department's headquarters contingencies	9,000	9,000
Chief of Coast Artillery.		
Coast artillery school	22,000	28,000
Chief Signal Officer.		
Signal service	4,000,000	2,815,000
Air Service.		
Maintenance, etc	32,000,000	12,200,000
Buildings, establishment and enlargement	215,000	
Land, purchase of	170,000	
Finance Department.		
Pay, etc	154,938,330	146,820,504
Quartermaster Corps.		
Subsistence	17,500,000	27,500,000
Regular supplies	24,000,000	18,108,170
Incidental expenses	10,000,000	8,745,887
Transportation of troops	40,000,000	30,000,000
Water and sewers at military posts	4,000,000	3,000,000
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage	19,000,000	12,000,000
Horses for cavalry, etc	1,500,000	150,000
Barracks and quarters	7,500,000	1,500,000
Military post exchanges	500,000	150,000
Barracks and quarters, Philippines	300,000	300,000
Wharf, walls, wharves and drainage	2,000,000	1,000,000
Construction, installation and repair	1,554,560	1,000,000
Hospital stewards, quarters for	25,000	15,000
Shooting galleries and ranges	128,880	50,000
Military post cemeteries	100,000	100,000
Buildings, rent of, etc., claims	100,000	185,000
Vocational training	2,500,000	1,000,000
Repair and construction, utilities, quartermaster supplies	100,000	100,000
G. O. S. C. equipment and supplies	5,000,000	2,000,000
Transportation and colleges	100	10,000
Island and port storage	100	100
Medical Department.		
Medical and hospital department	2,500,000	2,500,000
Canal Zone garrisons, hospital care	60,000	60,000
Army Medical Museum	20,000	10,000
Surgeon general's office	25,000	12,500
Bureau of Insular Affairs.		
Filipino Insane soldiers	2,000	2,000
P. H. int. care of insane	100	100
Engineer Department.		
Engineer depots	21,500	12,000
Engineer schools	10,000	10,000
Engineer equipment of troops	200,000	150,000
Civilian assistants	40,000	40,000
Engineer operations	500,000	250,000
Engineer publications	2,500	1,000
Surveys and maps	100,000	100
Alaska, construction, etc	150,000	350,000
Ordnance Department.		
Ordnance service	5,000,000	2,000,000
Arms, ammunition, etc	750,000	750,000
Small-arms target practice, ammunition	500,000	400,000
Arms, manufacture of	700,000	500,000
Ordnance stores and supplies	1,750,000	150,000
National trophy and medals for rifle competition	10,000	10,000
Automatic machine rifles	100,000	100,000
Gun carriages	200,000	200,000
Chemical warfare service (re-organization)	3,500,000	1,500,000
National Guard.		
Arming, equipping and training	20,000,000	18,324,100
Arms, equipment, etc., for field service	5,000,000	5,000,000
Field artillery material	200	200
Miscellaneous.		
Ordnance equipment for militia, rifle ranges	100	100
Civilian military training camps	250,000	1,000,000
Ordnance equipment for R. O. T. C	100	100
Ordnance supplies for schools and colleges	100	100
Tank service	75,000	15,000
Claims, etc., incidental expenses	5,000	7,000
Transportation of disabled soldiers	250,000	25,000
Gratuity, N. J., road repairing	2,200	
Total, exclusive of Military Academy	$392,558,365	$278,681,123
Military Academy, appropriations for 1921, $2,172,-212.50; estimates for 1922, $6,464,432.32		2,345,440.82
Total		$321,222,812.82

Suspension of Naval Building Program.

The Senate naval committee has been directed, by a resolution, by Senate resolution 123 on January 25, to report as follows:

Whether, in its opinion, it is practical and also a sound policy, to suspend our naval building program now in progress for the period of 6 months to the end that a full investigation and free discussion may be had as to what constitutes a modern fighting navy—a navy with the types of ships and with the air and submarine weapons that would be most effective in the strategy and tactics of future war on the sea; and also to the end that we may avail ourselves in the matter both as to economy and efficiency of any possible agreement between naval powers providing for the reduction of armaments.

That said committee report to the Senate such data and information (not already printed and made public) as the said committee has had before it for consideration relative to the relative value of battleships in future naval warfare.

Senator Borah, author of the resolution, intends, if the report is satisfactory, to follow this by a resolution directing an end to the building of battleships.

Makes Officer Eligible for Permanent Appointment.

The surgeon general of the Army does not object to the bill H. R. 15665, entitled "To provide for the transfer of certain officers of the Medical Corps of the Navy, to the Regular Navy service," and providing as follows:

"That the age limits for transfer to the medical corps, U. S. N., of medical officers of the Army of the U. S. who were on active duty April 6, 1917, and served continuously as such for four years prior thereto in the M. R. C., U. S. Navy, and have since served continuously on active duty, having at the end of at least seven years' continuous active duty, of which at least two years shall have been since April 6, 1917, and the legal termination of the war with Germany, shall be 15 years due and prior to such service.

In point of age plus active service performed, Lieutenant Commander Ira S. Taylor, medical corps, U. S. N. F., is the only officer who would be made eligible for a permanent appointment thereby, but, in view of the fact that he was first placed on active duty on July 15, 1912, his appointment, on April 1, 1917, falls short of four consecutive years. There is no objection at this time to the suggestion that the bill would make that officer eligible for a permanent appointment in the medical corps of the regular service, and such section has been made that the word "four" in the bill be stricken out and that the words "at least three" be substituted in its place.

Germany Defaulting in Payments.

Members of the House appropriations committee were amazed to learn that Germany owes the government $281,873,844.06 up to December 31 for maintains the American army of occupation on the Rhine. Secretary Baker testified to that effect yesterday when the Germans "are paying the bills as we render them"; and when asked about the report that they were paying in full, Secretary Baker said: "That is answered: 'The last check I saw was in dollars and cents, but I don't know what it was worth after it was transformed from marks.' He was asked how long the Versailles treaty contemplated that Germany should pay the bills. The secretary was not indefinite as to that: "Things have changed a little since," he said, "since we were in the treaty days." Nor covers there "until peace is determined between Germany and the United States."

General March, chief of staff, when he was before the committee, "there is no question of Germany's payment; the American troops are paid right along by the Germans and the bills are sent in." Besides the local bills are rendered in marks and paid in marks," General March explained.

He also told the committee that "the running expenses for the Army of Occupation are paid in marks and the marks have always been forthcoming." Later, Major General Dickman, chief of staff officer, was being questioned regarding the expenses in Germany. He was asked if those expenses are paid in full or not by the Germans, and he replied, "I suppose they will be ultimately." Secretary Baker's statement was recalled, that the Army's expenses are being maintained in Germany and that "the Germans say they will only pay up." General Lord, chief of finance, then gave the committee the surprising information that the total bill against Germany up to December 31 amounted to $281,873,844.06 and that "the Germans have not paid anything on account." Of that amount, $155,000,000, and over 231 millions, with January's expenses added, are due in Germany in marks. The money which Germany had paid was in marks and at the rate of 187 cents, which was down from 193 as the German mark during the past year had an American value of 4 cents. Of the total bill, about three-fourths of the year it was down to a cent or less. No profits were reported on Germany's account since July 1 of last year.

Compensation for Disabled Emergency Officers.

Representative Stevenson proposes, in H. R. 15991, that any officer who has served in the military forces of the United States during the war and who now belongs to the Regular Army and who incurred disabilities while in the line of service, and subsequently thereto, shall be entitled, during the continuance of disability, to the same compensation as officers of the Regular Army receive on being retired for like disability.

Congressional Items.

President Wilson has transmitted the special report of the national advisory committee for aeronautics on the value to the nation of the air mail service and indorsed its recommendations for a continuance of that service

Promotion of Major General Hunter Liggett to the rank of lieutenant general is provided for in a bill introduced by Mr. Kahn, chairman of the House military committee.

The House committee on military affairs has favorably reported the resolution (H. Res. 636) requesting the Secretary of War to delay the removal of troops from Camp Dodge and directing that no action

LEWANDOS

AMERICAS GREATEST

CLEANSERS DYERS LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops

284 Boylston Street 27 Temple Place

248 Huntington Avenue

20 State Street 70 Summer Street

Brookline Albany Worcester
Cambridge Salem New Haven
Watertown Fall River Waltham
Malden New Bedford Lowell
Pittsburgh Newport Springfield
Providence Lynn Waterbury
Bridgeport Philadelphia Philadelphia

and 10 West 45th Street New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1829

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Digitized by Google

shall be taken by the War Department in relation thereto pending consideration and action by Congress in the matter.

The Senate military committee has favorably reported H. 2437, amending the 9th paragraph of section 127a of the national defense act so that no officer may be rendered service for the Philippine government under the direction of the War Department can he credited for the time service in consulting the provision that any retired officer who has served or may hereafter serve on active duty shall receive the rank, pay and allowances of the next higher grade to that in which he shall have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list at the time he retired for the amount of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been detailed to active duty since retirement.

The Senate committee on claims has reported the bill S. 3354 and recommended that it be indefinitely postponed. It provides for the payment of three months' extra pay to the heirs of deceased officers and generals of the Civil War volunteers. Forty-six claims are represented in the aggregate amount of $81,475. The court of claims, in passing upon the matter, finds that no provision of law at any time existed for the payment of these claims and further states that the claims are neither legal nor equitable once against the United States. After carefully considering the subject the Senate committee is of the opinion that the claims are without merit.

Representative Mason (republican), Illinois, introduced a bill to refund the money paid by soldiers, sailors, or marines during the war period when the offense was less than a felony.

The House committee on military affairs has favorably reported the bill (S. 3714) to authorize the President to appoint Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March an officer of the Army. It already has passed the Senate.

The Secretary of the Navy has recommended favorable action on the bill to appoint Lieut. Frederick W. Cobb from the list of lieutenants, U. S. Navy, to the corresponding rank and grade in the supply corps, U. S. Navy.

Joint commission on selection of a naval base on the Pacific coast met with Secretary Daniels at San Francisco Bay, as the site for the main naval fleet base on that coast.

The bill (S. 4432) to provide for awarding decorations, devices, or insignia to the next of kin of decorated persons, and making it unlawful for anyone other than the person entitled to wear the award such decoration, device, or insignia, passed the Senate on January 25.

Responding to a resolution, Secretary Baker said it was the policy of the War Department to sell army supply docks or terminals built for the Army during the war, but to retain the properties, giving the Shipping Board preference.

Proposals of the Farmers' National Council that supropriations for flood control be made out of the navy and the money saved utilized in establishing agricultural products school was opposed in a letter by Rear Admiral Coontz, appearing before the Senate naval appropriations committee.

Elihu Root, in a letter to Chairman Butler, of the naval affairs committee, declared the question of total or partial disarmament could not be solved except by the Government with other nations pending a change of administration.

Secretary Baker asked Congress for an additional appropriation of $2,000,000 for the relief of damage caused by the explosion of the Gillespie munitions plant in New Jersey in 1918.

The House military committee has favorably reported the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish to the National Guardsmen of the United States of the arms, material, equipment, or clothing heretofore issued or purchased for the Army, in such quantities of colors, standards, and quidone of demobilized organizations of the Army.

Charges that appointment of Major General George C. Rickards as chief of the Air Department Militia Bureau was made contrary to the policy of the law were made in a resolution introduced by Senator Capper of Kansas asking the department of justice for recommendations of the Senate. Upon suggestion of Senator Jones of Washington the resolution was referred to the Senate committee on military affairs in connection with the consideration of the nomination of General Richards. The resolution declared that the president of Charles I. Martin, adjutant general of the state of Kansas, brother of Frank Martin, adjutant general Association of the United States, and a veteran of the War with Spain and the Mexican War, and that the militia bureau was recommended by the governors of 35 of the 48 states of the Union.

The Secretary of the Navy has recommended the enactment of legislation giving members of the N. N. F. including officers in the line and staff, board vessels assigned for the purpose of training the N. N. F. for period not exceeding 15 days each year, entitled to subsistence which may be commuted at the value of the ration.

SENATE BILLS.

1934. Mr Spencer—To provide longevity pay for reserve officers and National Guard officers serving long orders of the War Department.

1931. Mr. Nelson—To authorize the appointment of Lieut. Comdr. Alvin Moreau to the rank of captain.

1932. Mr. Poindexter—To provide that engineer field clerks shall have the same rights and privileges as the cavalry in the same obligations and benefits as Army field clerks.

HOUSE BILLS.

13772. Mr. Hicks—Requiring railroads and transportation companies operating within or without the continental limits of the United States to grant reduced rates to persons in the military service.

13815. Mr. Kahn—To provide for the transfer of the office of lieutenant general of the armies of the United States.

13853. Mr. Kahn—Authorizing the secretary of war to furnish transportation to the remains of soldiers from Europe to the United States for certain destitute discharged soldiers and their wives and children.

13859. Mr. Peters—Authorizing the secretary of the navy to transfer to the Navy Yard, Boston, the unexpired man of the naval service with 16 or more years naval service.

13485. Mr. Darrow—Authorizing the secretary of the navy to make such repairs to hospitals and appendages as may be necessary.

13902. Mr. Butler—Authorizing the secretary of the navy to continue and to enlarge the construction of the naval hospital at Philadelphia at a cost not to exceed $1,178,840.

13902. Mr. Mason—To authorize the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy to receive sums of the evils of the contributory system and the payment of the respective benefits of misdemeanor grades.

13901. Mr. Stevenson—To fix compensation of officers of the National Army who incurred disability while in the service.

13567. Mr. Britten—To provide subsistence for members of the naval reserve force, including officers, when on active duty or on vessels assigned for the training of naval reserves.

13903. Mr. Britten—To promote the efficiency of the naval establishment of the United States.

H. Res. 453. Mr. Murphy—Authorizing the committee on naval affairs to make certain investigations pending suspension of naval building program for six months.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations have been sent to the capitol by the President:

Navy.

Chaplain C. H. Dickens, to rank as captain from August 26, 1918.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Daly, lieutenant, (J. G.), from July 31, 1918.

Major G. D. Murphey, quartermaster corps, and Second Lieutenant H. C. Murphey, chemical warfare service, by transfer.

Lieutenant W. J. McChesney, jr., cavalry, by appointment.

To promotion, medical corps, to be captains: R. E. Houk, W. S. Glenn, W. I. Culpepper, R. R. Stacey, N. F. Eastwood, H. Inman, Edgar, W. B. Foster, jr., J. Hamilton, jr., Edgar, W. K. Turner, R. P. Burton, J. C. Woodland, H. E. Stacey, T. T. Martens, W. L. Perry, R. H. Lloyd and E. A. Lodge.

The following nominations were withdrawn by the President:

C. S. Freedman, to be major; C. A. Bonnyman, Emanuel Oldberg, J. C. Hall, Edgar A. Mearns, A. Hawley to be first lieutenants, medical corps.

A. H. Beck, C. S. Freedman and W. P. Katz, first lieutenants; H. Barr and J. F. Kahlbaum, second lieutenants, medical corps.

W. J. Sharp, second lieutenant, finance department.

C. P. Gilmore, first lieutenant, air service.

Grant Heniger, first lieutenant, and O. W. Freeborn, second lieutenant, field artillery.

William McClave, major; Zion Dixon, captain, and C. E. Shedd, first lieutenant, infantry reserve.

C. Cauthorn, Elmer Cordes and H. V. Johnson, first lieutenants, and C. L. Neuhauser, second lieutenant, infantry.

R. L. Norgle, captain; R. E. Field, Monroe Reynolds and E. L. Smith, first lieutenants, and H. J. Brandt, W. A. Gardner and F. A. Johnson, second lieutenants, air service.

LIEUTENANT LANGDON BLUMBERGS.

The court martial of Lieutenant Langdon Blumberg Gleaves, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, to which the investigation of the charges by the United U. S. Navy, completed its work and found that officers Blumberg was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer & gentleman.

Following order has been issued by General Ol and copy furnished me: No regulation has been issued authorizing the search of Koreans for the purpose of any rationality in the streets of Vladivostok. Cases in which the searching of Koreans has been resisted by their guard are attacked or subjected to actual danger are the result of misunderstanding. Such officers have been warned by General Ol to see that their guards are properly instructed and disciplined in order to prevent the repetition of any such regrettable occurrence in the future. The search of Koreans by Japanese staff officers that rights are being placed on anyone else except Koreans. Such search is made in order to prevent any mistake of this kind in the future.

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—The court of inquiry today; in substance it finde Langdon blumberg was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer & gentleman subject to unwarranted attack by the Japanese authorities.

A dispatch from Tokin read: "Minister of War Tanaka, replying to the question on the floor of the house by Representative Kotaro Mochizuki, of the Kenseikai, for information regarding the alleged attack of Lieutenant Warren H. Langdon in Vladivostok, said he decided it was unnecessary to make any reply, but that it occurred between American and Japanese nationals. Both, he said, have been arrested and are now endeavoring to establish a closer, mutual understanding. The court martial, which is acting in sincerity and good faith, left Vladivostok today.

"Minister Tanaka said the question to be decided was whether or not the Japanese officers were to the results of the investigation as far as it had gone, it appeared that the attack was unjustifiable and excessive. If this was so, the War Minister continued, the officers would receive severe punishment. He added the sentry was subjected to such a serious menace as to justify his attack, and that the sentry's fear that the American officer appeared on the street armed with a pistol was justified. Premier Hara and Foreign Minister Shidehara, members of the cabinet, also spoke, declaring that a misunderstanding, Minister Tanaka declared, and it is hoped that the investigation will remove all suspicion.

"The result of the court-martial of the sentry who killed Lieutenant Langdon will be made public by the latter as soon as it is received.

THE "WILD CAT" FLAG.

When General H. L. Rogers, the quartermaster general of the Army, presented the "Wild Cat" flag to the National Museum in Washington, made up of articles of clothing worn by soldiers of the Army, the master of the A. E. F., he included in the collection the so-called "Wild Cat" flag, a piece of heavy canvas-ing which not very much was known beyond the fact that it was carried by the 1st division. A description of that command in the field, although, of course, it was not the only division that had a "wild cat" emblem, has been received by the director of the National Museum from Major Lee Foster, who was in the 1st division and 17th in New York City:

"I am glad to have the opportunity to discover the wild cat flag of the 1st Division exhibited in the entrance corridor of the Pension building National Museum. The flag represents a white wild cat on a red field, and is the emblem of the 1st Division. The original conception relative to this design may be of interest to the record of the division.

Early in April, 1918, Major General Charles J. Bailey, commanding general of the 1st Division, A. E. F., issued a bulletin which was distributed throughout the various organizations of the division, requesting that an appropriate device and motto to designate the division was desired, and set a day on which all suggestions were to be submitted.

I was serving at the time as a lieutenant in the 16th depot brigade, also stationed at Camp Jackson. Complying with the request, I prepared a device representing a broad sword encircled beneath the guard by a wild cat, with the motto "Deeds not words," and had a marker in the 19th company, 5th training battalion of the 16th depot brigade, cut the design from a piece of wood finely polished, and on this I stenciled the proposed device. On April 23 I presented the copper stencil and sample board to headquarters of the 1st Division.

On April 27 I received a letter from Major Alva Lee, general staff assistant to the chief of staff, 1st Division, informing me that, although the general had not selected the device I had preferred among those submitted, he would require my services in preparing the final stencil. The letter I still have in my possession, and is indexed in the records of the division as 423.3 (G. S.), name for division.

I was subsequently summoned to the division headquarters and informed by Major Lee that the general was undecided in the choice of a suitable design—approved by the chief of staff—and to work out and had trained in the Palmetto State, South Carolina—or a wild cat design. I was then known to many as the Wild Cat district of the State, association of Wild Cat creek, and I was requested to prepare a design to meet with the wild cat for subject.

Accordingly, I submitted two samples—the one as exhibited and the other a cat rearing on its hind feet rampant, with the bowed right arm holding a sword. Both sizes were required—one small for a shoulder insignia, another large for regimental colors, wagon, automobile, and a third, the largest, to be stenciled on tentage and other camp equipment. The color scheme of the flag exhibited appears to be the exact size and design of the large stencil I prepared. I do not know the production of the device that has come to my notice. I believe it is exactly the same from the stencil.

It was originally intended to have the four claws indicating the four companies of each of the infantry regiments, but to shorten the motto, the word "determination" was substituted for "claws." "D. S. O." was also retained.

My last interview with the general several officers were trading cats from the smallest stencil, devoting a week to the completion of the emblem in the colored, white and blue would indicate the arm of service—a red cat, infantry; a blue cat, artillery; a white cat, quarters. I do not know how this problem was finally solved.

I also prepared two small designs, approximately 2 by 3 inches, to be worn on the sleeve as distinguishing heads and decorations. They were colored in red, white and blue, and lettered "D. S. O." (Determination, Obedience, Courage and Loyalty." I do not know whether these were ever adopted or worn officially.

Although I cannot verify the information, it is generally understood that the Wild Cat was the 1st American Division to adopt a device, and that Major General Bailey was responsible for selecting it for the War Department for approval.

The accompanying photo of shoulder device which is of the type that was manufactured for issue in the field without being embroidered and which in my estimation is manufactured in France, I believe, although sent to me from Washington this afternoon.

The three original stencils were cut by the Columbia Stationery & Supply Company, Columbia, S. C., and the boxes in the copper hearts or the design—the wild cats themselves—are pointed out exhibit in the store.

Very truly,

(Signed) JOHN A. LEE,

Captain, Infantry, R. C., Inactive.

Harvard Club of New York, 27 W. 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

WARRANT OFFICERS WITH 15 YEARS' SERVICE.

Warrant officers with noncontinuous service are eligible for retirement with retired warrant officers grade in the Navy if their total service amounts to 15 years, and they may elect to retire at any time after 15 years' service, according to an opinion of the judge advocate general.

The act of June 4, 1920, section 4, provides:

"That the number of warrant officers' grades and appointments hereinbefore allowed, commissioned warrant officers of the Navy who have served for not since date of warrant or date of first appointment as commissioned warrant officer of a grade who have creditably served in the war with the German government, and warrant officers and enlisted ranks or grades in the Regular Navy shall be appointed to a permanent rank or grade which they may at the time be established and shown by their records of service during their term of service not above the temporary rank or grade held by them at the time of transfer."

Field Thaw Hall, who originally enlisted as a machinist on July 6, 1899, resigned October 1, 1903, was reappointed a warrant officer November 21, 1918, and served as such until December 13, 1931, when he was appointed a chief machinist, and on which grade he has been continuous since 1908 to date, making in all 15 years, 1 month and 7 days' service as commissioned warrant officer, counting from the date of his original warrant, is a permanent guarantee of more than fifteen years' service since date of warrant within the meaning of the above quoted act, and is eligible for transfer to the permanent Navy under the provisions of said act, provided his record is satisfactory and he is within the specified age limit.

RETIRES AT AGE OF 39.

Sergeant Charles Sagedorn, acting bandmaster of the 7th engineers' band at Langley Garden, will go on the retired list next year at the age of 39 years. His record to date stands at 21½ years of regular service and 7½ years of "double time" allowed him for duty in the Philippines, China and other countries.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment Strictest Privacy
W. R. ARMSTRONG COMPANY, Incorporated
230-231 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington D.C.
OPEN 8:15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
FALL AND WINTER
Hosiery
—Women's and Children's Wool Hose—Great Spot style, in various ribs, in heather mixtures, of green, brown, blue and Oxford. Priced at per pair 85c to $2.75
—Women's Pure Cashmere Hose—In black, white and natural; reinforced toe and heel. $1.75
—Women's Cotton Hose—Heavy winter weight, full regular made, with wide garter top. A better quality black only. $1.25 pair
—Women's Popular Grade Cotton Hose—In black only, full-fashioned, with double soles, high spliced heels and garter tops. 75c pair
Kann's—Street Floor.

Digitized by Google

Catalogs mailed on request
Campaign ribbons supplied



Uniforms AND Equipments FOR Naval Officers

Ed. H. Hutchins Co.
TAILORS
103 Atlantic St. Norfolk, Va.

THE NAVY.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

January 15

1 P Clk Le Roy Alexander, naval training station, San Francisco, to Prairie.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. Herbie (S. C.), Missoula, to Buffalo.

Ens. J. H. Carter, Seattle, to Salem.

Lieut. Comdr. Dapp (S. C.), naval supply depot, South Brooklyn, to bureau of supplies and accounts.

A P Clk. S. A. Fairchild, Missoula, to navy purchasing office, Shanghai.

Lieut. M. F. Redman, naval hospital, Port Lyon, to Asiatic Station.

Ens. C. E. Inguth, Seattle, to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. (J. G.) B. Lehmberg (M. C.), navy recruiting station, El Paso, to naval hospital, San Diego.

Lieut. (J. G.) Lynch (S. C.), navy yard, Mare Island, to Asiatic Station.

Ch. P. Mchc. M. Moore, naval ammunition depot, Fort Mifflin, Pa., to Michigan.

Carp. J. S. Foley, R. S., Boston; to Florida.

Lieut. George Schneider, New Hampshire, to navy yard, New York.

Ens. N. G. Schwein, Seattle, to Selfridge.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr, Rowell; to connection with fitting out Shirk and in command when commissioned.

Ens. C. W. Wallace, Breese; to connection with fitting out Shirk and on board when commissioned.

Ens. H. H. Ward, Seattle, to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. P. Warr, connection with S-31; to O-11.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Will, district radio material office, navy yard, Boston; to command Allen.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. L. Wilson, command K-7; to command K-8 and L-8.

Ens. F. M. Wood, submarine chaser 134; to command submarine chaser 144.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. W. Woodall, Jason; to Comfort.

Orders Modified.—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Carney January 18 corrected to read detached from bureau of engineering, Navy Department; to South Carolina as chief lieutenant.

January 20

Lieut. J. J. Ballentine, naval aviation training detachment, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Lieut. J. A. Brown (M. C.), Buffalo; to naval hospital, Port Lyon.

Lieut. (J. G.) Connell, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Lieut. (J. G.) Cochran, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Lieut. Daniel Lynch (S. C.), naval academy, New York; to naval station, Virgin Islands.

Lieut. (J. G.) Ericson, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Lieut. M. Farrar, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Lieut. F. C. Fechteler, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Lieut. (J. G.) Grant, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Lieut. W. S. Hector, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Lieut. Daniel Lynch (S. C.), supply depot, South Brooklyn; to salvage and salee board, 3d naval district.

Ens. R. K. Madsen, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Ens. P. L. Mather, Converse; to Meredith.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. Minnel, U. S. S. Seattle (repair); to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. (J. G.) Moffat, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. Powers, Finch; to Elder.

A P. Clk. R. C. Smith, Michigan; to supply and disbursing office, navy yard, Philadelphia, for Fort Mifflin.

Ens. C. E. Tew, Alabama, Birmingham.

P. Clk. V. L. Van Alstine, Michigan; to disbursing office, navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. Comdr. N. H. White, in charge of naval aviation training detachment, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Lieut. (J. G.) Wiener, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Ens. Schuyler Adams, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

Lieut. (J. G.) Chauncey, Cuyler; to R. S., New York.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. T. Estabrook, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to Kelly Field, San Antonio.

January 21.

Lieut. A. H. Bateman, command N-3; to command K-5.

Rus. W. W. Behrens, Quincy; to Hanapo.

Lieut. (J. G.) Cassidy, New Hampshire; to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads.

A P. Clk. C. Celona, Fulton; to Connecticut.

Lieut. J. P. Compton, Q-6; to command N-3.

Lieut. D. S. Crawford, Philip; to Arizona.

A P. Clk. T. H. Daly, Fish Hawk; to submarine division 1.

Gun. A. F. Gerloff, Gamble; to connection with fitting out Shirk and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. L. E. Kelly, reserve destroyer divisions based on San Diego; to Atlantic fleet.

Ens. J. F. Meddock, R. S., New York; to Long Beach.

Gun. F. B. McLaughlin, Wolfgram; to naval mine depot, Yorktown, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Montgomery, connection with S-3; to navy yard, Mare Island.

Ens. J. A. Pierson, Colhoun; to Stevens.

Lieut. J. S. Riley, navy yard, Boston; to New Hampshire.

Mach. E. L. Robinson, Connecticut; to New Hampshire.

Lieut. (J. G.) V. H. Schaeffer, Hulbert; to connection with fitting out Shea and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. C. E. Swithenbank (S. C.), R. S. San Francisco, to Asiatic Station.

Ens. G. H. Truhenbach, Rampage; to R. S., Boston

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Vanderford, Minnesota; to navy recruiting station, Salt Lake City.

Lieut. E. R. Wroughton, Elder; to naval training station, San Francisco.

Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Hancock, Jr., assigned to reserve division for engineering duty.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Giltner, navy recruiting station, Parkersburg, W. Va.; to naval hospital, Great Lakes.

Lieut. E. S. Van Wart, Brazos, to Neches.

January 22.

Comdr. H. J. Abbott, command S. P. Lee; to connection with fitting out Kidder and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. P. R. Baker, bureau of navigation, Navy Department; to Pittsburgh as gunnery officer.

Lieut. H. F. Bellinger (S. C.), Pittsburgh; to training station, Great Lakes.

Lieut. James Pike, jr., connection with S-31; to R-19.

A. P. Clk James Hamill, R. S., Philadelphia; to Michigan.

Ens. J. M. Jinnsen, Sinclair; to connection with fitting out Kidder and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank Hindrelet, navy yard, Mare Island, to Wyoming.

Ens. W. J. Ingram, Missoula; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Comdr. A. C. Kail, R. S. San Francisco, Calif.; to Minneapolis as executive officer.

Capt. V. A. Kimberly, command Galveston; to naval inspector of ordnance, W. H. Miller Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comdr. C. C. Krakow, R. S., New York; to South Carolina as navigator.

Lieut. J. Lasch, connection with R-32; to command R-12.

Ens. W. M. McDade, Rochester; to Florida.

Lieut. J. R. Middlebrooks (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to naval hospital, Great Lakes.

Lieut. (J. G.) Ten Eyck, Dupont; to connection with fitting out Dupont and on board when commissioned.

Term. A. F. Whittier, Seattle; to R. S. Puget Sound.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. Wilson, Jr., Cuyler; to R. S., Washington; to naval training station, Hampton Roads.

Ens. J. B. Wood, Jr., Wyoming; to fitting out Lawrence and on board when commissioned.

Ens. R. H. Wood, Jr., Wyoming; to Hamilton.

Ens. R. F. Gibson, R. S. San Francisco; to Edsall.

Ens. E. R. Murphy (C. I.), R. S. New York; to Relief.

January 24.

Ens. W. W. Angerer, Hamilton; to connection fitting out Selfridge and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) Armstrong, M. C. Rainbow; to naval hospital, Fort Lyon.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. R. Ivey, R. S. Pittsburgh to Mach. M. J. Neary, R. S., Boston and Utah; to Red Wing.

Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Boddis, Seattle; to Rainbow.

Ens. G. Bray, R. S. New York; to Utah.

Lieut. W. G. Guthrie (U. S.), M. C., Navy recruiting station, New York; to Hannibal.

January 25.

Lieut. A. L. Burleigh, D. C., Minneapolis; to Buffalo.

Lieut. (J. G.) Cavanaugh, Jr., Cuyler; to officer deck, div. 20, on Ellis.

Lieut. (J. G.) Cooper; to Porter for engineering duty

Lieut. D. E. Fay, M. C., marine recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.; to naval hospital, Philadelphia.

Lieut. C. T. Goerte, Nichols (52); to King (242).

Ens. E. A. Hall, R. S. Boston; to Utah.

Lieut. Comdr. P. S. Hatch, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; to Pittsburgh as engineer and on board as engineer officer when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. T. F. Hickey, command McCulloch.

Ens. J. T. Howe, R. S. Charleston; to Mercy.

Lieut. (J. G.) M. J. Jukirk, to duty Bury.

Lieut. (J. G.) Lambert, Missoula; to Arkansas.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. S. Matthias, destroyer squadrons 3 and 5, Atlantic fleet; to squadron commander destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Ens. M. Warnick, Jr., Nanshan; to Glacier.

Lieut. (J. G.) Wilson, Jr., Cuyler; to officer months' instruction in gyroscopic compasses, navy yard, Puget Sound.

Capt. H. F. Yarnell, commander destroyer squadrons 3 and 5, Atlantic fleet; to command commander destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

First Lieut. C. A. Baker, mission to Russia, to Yorktown, Va.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. H. Bamberger (C. I.), to command Barry.

Lieut. H. Clark (C. I.), Nero; to Bush.

Ens. H. A. Hunter (C. I.), to duty Pillsbury.

Lieut. (J. G.) Lyons (C. I.), to duty Ford.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. J. Wolfer (C. I.), Atlantic fleet shipbuilding dist.; to Oklahoma.

MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

January 21—Major C. H. Wells, detached headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington; to recruiting office, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 22—Recruiting office, Philadelphia; to marine barracks, San Diego.

January 22—First Lieutenant J. Grith, 2d brigade, Santo Domingo; to United States.

First Lieutenant R. Biddlehoff, marine barracks Quantico, Va.; to marine barracks, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Second Lieutenant G. G. Bicier, marine barracks, naval Pickens, Fla.; to flight training, Pensacola, Fla.

January 24—Major E. L. Bigler, appointed major in the marine corps reserve, to rank from January 22.

Captain G. A. Martin, marine barracks, Quantico, Va.; to marine barracks, naval station, Guam.

Second Lieutenant S. K. Zea, marine barracks, Quantico, Va.; to marine barracks, naval station, Guam.

January 25—Captain J. T. Allen and First Lieutenants B. W. Bender and R. F. Boyd retired January 21, 1921.

First Lieutenant R. E. Mills, headquarters, Department of Pacific, San Francisco, to marine detachment, naval air station, San Diego, Calif.

January 26—Captain A. H. Cren, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.; to marine barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.

E. BLOCK MERCANTILE CO.
341-345 Market Street San Francisco
THE HOUSE OF NOVELTIES AND CURIOS
Special discounts and interest to all service people
WE BUY AND SELL CURIOS

Second Lieutenant E. G. MacFayden, upon discharge from treatment at naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., detached from marine barracks, Norfolk; to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

January 27—Major R. B. Creecy, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.; to headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, for duty in adjutant and inspector's department.

REPAIRS TO THE U. S. BATTLESHIP TENNESSEE.

The Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., builder of the electrical propelling equipment of the battleship Tennessee, announces that the damage to the machinery of this ship, which made it necessary for her to return to the Brooklyn navy yard for dry dock, has been successfully repaired, and that the cause of the injury has been effectively removed.

The accident was purely mechanical in its nature. The revolving field frame of one of the main generators shifted their position, and a part of their insulation was rubbed off. From the description by the manufacturer, the trouble was not particularly serious since the slight one needed to correct it was readily obvious, and required no radical changes in either the construction or the operation of the field. Unfortunately, however, it was necessary to cut away two armature plate decks in order to remove the rotor, and this has caused a most regretable delay to the operation of the ship.

New fields for both generators have been thoroughly tested and installed, and it is believed that those that will be encountered in service, and have been delivered to the navy yard, New York, will be immediately installed. The total cost of the repairs will not exceed $50,000.

The electrical performance of the Tennessee during her trial trips was entirely satisfactory. Her ability to return with uniform power on all four of her propellers at practically maximum rotor speed was demonstrated in a practical manner the extreme flexibility of the electrical propelling equipment.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. A. M., Quantico.—A Navy cross was awarded to you, which was sent to the commanding officer, to be forwarded to you in a letter dated November 17, 1920. Failure to you at the naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.

J. B., Ensign, Fort Mifflin.—A Mexican service badge, No. 13215, was issued to you on January 26 in response to an inquiry from us.

O. F. L., Rand, Fort Clark.—No land leaders have yet been appointed for Pennsylvania. Gen. Edw. Bell announced very shortly and published in this paper.

C. B. A., Columbus Barracks.—Impracticable to obtain information as to the number of vacancies that will be eligible list for warrant officer. See paragraph 1, News and Gossip, this issue.

R. R.—A reserve officer who refuses to present himself for examination for appointment to the Regular Army is out of the service and has no right to a recommendation in the reserve corps. The matter of promotion of Regular Army officers in the detail man's file on duly with the National Guard as sergeant instructors is not under consideration. The officership and men of the National Guard attending camps of instruction, 1921, will be paid "while so engaged" they shall be entitled to pay, etc.

X. Y. Z.—The question you ask regarding the dates of warrant officers in the Army and Navy will be determined by the military authorities from time to time. All the warrants in the Army will be listed in the news columns of the Army and Navy Register, which also prints the dates of all lineal promotions among the members of the Army corps, together with the fact that they were entitled to salute from enlisted men.

G. A. D.—You will find in the Army and Navy Register of January 22, page 58, the Army list and directory containing the relative rank of warrant officers. Other questions as to the relative rank of enlisted will also be printed fully in our news columns.

CANDIDATES FOR PHARMACISTS.

Following is a list of the temporary and reserve pharmacist candidates who successfully passed examination for the local boards for examination to determine their fitness for appointment as pharmacists in the regular corps of pharmacists in the Navy, which will be held from January 31 to February 5, 1921:

Atlantic fleet: Gordon, C. R.; Hull, Horace H.; Seiler, Elmer L.; Shoemaker, Chas. Priestly, P. R. Davisport.

Santo Domingo and Haiti: Bly, W. F.; Chatfield, H. B.; Crowder, A. L.; Davis, G. T.; Diamond, J. S.; Hibner, Chas. A.; Hoffman, J. K.; Lee, Wm. J.; Sharpe, B. C.; Kirkpatrick, J. A.; Lasalle, J. P.; McCallum, A. J.; Miller, R. M.; Moore, J. H.; Rhodes, Wm. E.; Rose, E. C.; Wiggins, T. B.

Guantanamo: Bay, C. J.; Megin, H. J.; Ransom, H. J.; Hogen, E. A.

Naval station, St. Thomas, V. I.: Riney, W. J.; Steen, C. H.

Puget fleet: Casey, R. J., Mercy; Crail, W. F. Texas.

Naval Academy: Baker, E. R.

Navy Yard, Washington: Campbell, J. E. Quartermaster; Cooper, H. T.; Hamilton, J. W.; Terry, Howell, J. O. E., Medical School, Washington; Levasseur, J. Naval station, Tutuila, Samoa; Jr., W. F.; Maxwell, Mears, F. D., naval proving ground, Indian Head; Rhoads, J. E., Naval Academy; Smith, R. S., Bureau of medicine and surgery, Navy Department.

First naval district: Bacon, Edgar M.; Carpenter, T. J.; Payler, R. C.; Russell, G. W.; Smith, S. R.; Vincent, T. Yeoman, G. H.

Third naval district: Aron, E. F.; Cotty, H. M.; Davis, C. Jones, F. H.; Lee, J. A.; Lewis, J. B.; Newromer, H. H.; Howe, L.; Ryan, H. L.

Fourth naval district: Bowden, W. M.; Pennington, W. Throop, J. F.

Fifth naval district: Black, J. P.; Bork, F. E.; Cannon, W. H.; Cole, Wm. E.; Cole, Wm. Edwin; Cox, E. W.; Hostetter, W.; Jackson, W. A.; Larson, A. J.; Reed, J. A.; Rose, Wm. Woodward, A. E.

Sixth naval district: Gilliam, W. G.; Stanley, R. B. Seventh naval district: Beard, H. B.; Dodson, J. Ingle.

Ninth, tenth, and eleventh naval districts: Duncan, P. C.; Meyer, J. H.; Mortiss, C. D.; Pike, C. A.; Quesnell, W. E.

Twelfth naval district: Banker, M. A.; Delmer, P.; Eldridge, A. L.; Francis, F. X.; Hawkins, E. W.; Hegard, H. G.; Kennedy, J. H.; Landowne, H. E.; Lawrence, J. N.; Redman, F. B.; Wallman, O. F.; Williamson, B. H.

Thirteenth naval district: Fray, H. L.

Naval hospital, Port Lyon: Colo, Leigamiller, J. J.; McCormack, J. A.; Wolcott, L. F.

U. S. S. Henderson: Blanchard, C. J.

Digitized by Google

For a Limited Time We Are Able to Offer

Safe and Secure

First Mortgages

Earning 8% Interest Per Annum

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$100 $500 $1000

Secured on Substantial Washington, D.C., Real Estate

The F. H. Smith Company

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT

815 15th St. N.W. Washington, D. C.

47 years without loss to any Investor!

General Haan on Army Officer Personnel

Of vast importance just at this time, on the eve of the congressional discussion of a proposed reduction in the officer personnel of the Regular Army, is a statement of the situation made in an interview with the Army and Navy Register by General W. G. Haan, assistant chief of staff and director of the war plans division of the general staff. On the pages of this issue devoted to "News and Comment" will be found a paragraph containing further allusion to General Haan's statement, which shows clearly the officer personnel of the Regular Army required to carry into effect in a reasonably efficient manner the various missions required of the War Department by the act of June 4, 1920. The statement of General Haan follows:

1. In the preparation of the following analysis in which the number of officers required for each activity should be taken as an approximate estimate only, I have disregarded all studies that were made by the War Department previous to the enactment of the law of June 4, 1920. The reason for this is that these studies, as to the needs of officer personnel, were predicated upon a different fundamental organization of the Army of the United States. In other words, in those studies the organization itself had to be assumed and then the necessity for the number of officers required based upon an assumed organization. In the present analysis no assumption is necessary. I am considering only those responsibilities which the present law places upon the War Department for accomplishment preparatory to war mobilization.

2. The National Defense Act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, provides for a peace establishment so organized that when an emergency is declared by Congress the War Department shall be able to put into effect "a complete and immediate mobilization" (section 3).

3. To make a mobilization effective immediately requires that the officer personnel be actually and continuously available so that, when the emergency comes, the actual assignment, in accordance with the mobilization plan, can go into effect at once.

4. The size of the force to be immediately mobilized must be assumed to be such that, with reasonable confidence, it can be depended upon to successfully meet the assaults of the enemy long enough to permit us to develop, behind this defense, the potential military power of the nation to such an extent as to insure ultimate victory.

5. Careful study of the world situation has been made and conclusions formulated indicating the necessary size of the first mobilization for which the basis must be made in the peace establishment prescribed in section 3, national defense act, and for which the means are provided in other sections of the act. The plan for the proper organization of the first mobilization has been completed by the war plans division, submitted to the Secretary of War and approved by him. Members of the military committees who have examined this plan have also expressed satisfaction therewith as complying, in a reasonable manner, with the provisions of the law. Fifteen National Guard and reserve officers were ordered to Washington, as provided by the law, and they have been actively associated on the War Department general staff with officers of the Regular Army in formulating the plans.

6. The peace establishment prescribed by the law is to consist of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the organized reserves, and this is to form the basis for the first "complete and immediate mobilization" in case of war.

7. Under the approved plans, the first mobilization will consist of 54 divisions organized into 18 corps, with 6 field armies and such additional auxiliary troops and training cadres as may be necessary for developing such potential military strength as the estimate of the situation may call for.

Of the 54 divisions, the plan calls for 9 from the Regular Army, 18 from the National Guard and 27 from the organized reserves.

The commissioned personnel required for this force and for the further development of the potential military power is approximately 150,000.

8. The law clearly indicates that in time of war we must depend upon a large citizen army for our safety against a foreign enemy, and requires that the War Department make the peace organization such that immediate mobilization of this citizen-army may begin in case of war. To comply with this requirement, it is vitally necessary that certain things preparatory therefor be kept continuously in readiness in time of peace. Upon the Regular Army officer personnel is placed the duty of:

(a) The proper development and training of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Regular Army and plans for its employment in time of peace and war.

(b) The proper development of the great citizen war army, its proper peace organization and its preparation for immediate mobilization in case of war.

(c) The proper peace-time organization for general control, organization, equipment and supply of the combined establishment made up of the three components, including general overhead.

9. The requirements under (a), paragraph 8, cover the normal functions of a continuous nature in time of peace and the development from a peace status to a war status of the Regular Army component in our first mobilization for war. These requirements may be roughly stated as follows:

The approximate number of officers required (a) for our overseas garrisons is 3,000; (b) for coast defenses within the continental limits of the United States (25 per cent of maximum requirements), 500; (c) for the Regular Army component of the Army of the United States included in the initial mobilization plan, 8,000.

Note: This contemplates only an effective peace-strength of the Regular Army component in the initial mobilization; the difference between peace and war strengths (about 4,000) would be obtained from reserve officers.

Total for Regular Army, exclusive of general overhead and training schools, 11,500.

10. The requirements under (b), paragraph 8, may be briefly analyzed as follows:

(a) Maintenance of R. O. T. C. units aggregating 150,000 students in educational institutions to develop reserve officers to replace others as the latter cease to be available, 1 officer for each 150 students, 1,000.

(b) Instructors for the development of reserve officers at civilian training camps not otherwise provided for, 400.

(c) Student officers and instructors required in the general service schools for the proper training and qualification of commanders and the higher staff officers for taking charge of the war mobilization and for the prompt initiation and execution of the approved war plans, 650.

Note: The total number of these officers necessary to successfully handle the first mobilization and carry on preparation for additional mobilization of personnel and material is approximately as follows.

General officers of the line, 250.

General staff, War Department, graduates G. S. college, 200.

General staff with troops, senior grade, graduates of G. S. college, 650.

General staff with troops, junior grade, graduates school of the line, 500. Total, 1,700.

(d) Student officers and instructors required in the special service schools of the various branches of the Army in training preparatory for the general service schools, 1,650. Total under (b), paragraph 8, 3,700.

11. The requirements under (c), paragraph 8, call for the general peace-time overhead for the United States Army or the peace establishment consisting of the Regular Army, the National Guard, the organized reserves, including all related activities as well as certain purely civil duties assigned to the War Department as follows:

(a) To assist in the organization, development and training of the National Guard, 800.

(b) For duties of a continuous nature in developing, organizing and training of the reserves other than the development of reserve officers, 1,500.

(c) General overhead at War Department, corps areas, depots, arsenals, factories and in other activities where duties are of a continuous nature, 2,700.

Total under (c), paragraph 8, 5,000.

Total under (b), paragraph 8, 3,700.

Total under (a), paragraph 8, 11,500.

Grand total, 20,200.

Note: No provision is here included specifically for recruiting, which may, however, be included in the general overhead.

12. The number of officers authorized by the act is 17,663, which number will be automatically decreased, by the proposed reduction of the Army to 175,000 enlisted men, to 16,751, by the operation of those provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, which fix the number of officers in the medical corps, medical administrative corps, chaplains, etc., as a percentage of the authorized enlisted strength.

13. The difference between 20,200 and 16,751 is 3,449, which figure represents the approximate shortage of officers that will exist to make the complete and immediate mobilization effective.

14. I have purposely made this statement brief and without argument. One point, however, may be emphasized. It is the importance of maintaining our list of reserve officers near 100,000. This requires supplying replacements in the officers' reserve corps of approximately 10,000 each year. Manifestly, this requires a considerable and continuous effort.

15. I desire to add that the peace organization for the Army of the United States, as recommended by the war plans division and approved by the chief of staff and Secretary of War, has been the subject of study by the National Guard, the training camps association, representatives of the reserve officers' corps and the military committee of the American Legion. I have been assured by representatives of all these organizations of the general satisfaction felt regarding the manner in which the general subject has been handled and the organization developed. All have, further, expressed the view that it would be a serious error, and one that would work irreparable harm to the entire national defense organization, should Congress reduce the present authorized strength of the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army. This personnel must remain the permanent element for keeping the whole Army of the United States alive, progressive and up-to-date. It must furnish the cement to mould into one harmonious whole the various elements provided by the law.

NAVY DANCE IN WASHINGTON.

Next Tuesday evening, February 1, will mark the third and last of the series of Navy and Marine Corps dances which have been held in this city for the season of 1920-'21. This dance, like the previous affairs, will be held at the New Willard Hotel, beginning at 9 p. m.

The attendance at these dances has been very large and the series has proven a complete and gratifying success in every respect, and it is hoped that the dances will become an annual institution among the naval and marine colony in Washington. They have been instrumental in bringing together the naval and marine officers resident in Washington and their families to an extent that could have been accomplished in no other manner, and at this, the final dance of the series, it is expected the attendance will exceed that of the two preceding dances.

The receiving party will consist of Admiral Robert E. Coontz and Mrs. Coontz and Major General John A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Richards, wife of General Richards.

It should be noted that this dance will be held next Tuesday evening and not on February 11, which was the date originally announced. The date has been advanced due to the early arrival of the Lenten season.

RECOMMISSION OF OFFICERS OF THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Action has now been taken by the War Department upon all applications of officers of the Philippine Scouts who applied for recommission in the Regular Army, under the provisions of the act of June 4, as follows:

Commissioned personnel July 1		220
Natives ineligible for recommission	12	
Not desiring recommission	20	
Applied for recommission	188	220
Withdrew, retired, etc	31	
Rejected	95	
Recommissioned	62	188

Those commissioned by arm: Air service 1, cavalry 3, coast artillery 1, field artillery 9, infantry 46 and quartermaster corps 2.



Good Looks—Good Fit and Good Wear in Every Pair.

IDEAL

Canvas

LEGGINGS

(U. S. Army Standard)

Make good with all the fellows because of these qualifications.

Size	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Calf	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.	17 in.

Pat. May 26, '08, Dec. 27, '10, Mar. 28, '11

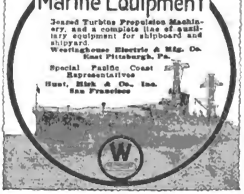
If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. R. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.

ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.

LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

Westinghouse

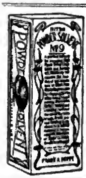
Marine Equipment



Geared Turbine Propulsion Machinery, and a complete line of auxiliary equipment for shipboard and shipyard.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special Pacific Coast Representatives
Hunt, Mirk & Co., Inc.
San Francisco



HOPPE'S

Nitro Powder Solvent

No. 9

For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun men throughout the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.

FRANK A. HOPPE

2314 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRANSIT INSURANCE

On household goods, baggage, horses, etc., during shipment. U. S. "Lloyds" policies.

COLD STORAGE

For furs, uniforms, clothing, rugs, trunks, etc., under guarantee.

Safe deposit vaults for Silver and valuables

Security Storage Company

1140 15th Street Washington, D. C.

Financial Advances

on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.

WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

Digitized by Google

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

DALY.—At West Point, N. Y., January 13, 1921, to Major Charles D. Daly, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Daly a son—Robert.

FARNUM.—At Augusta, Me., January 10, 1921, to Major F. M. Farnum, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Farnum a son—Francis Hamilton Farnum, Jr.

FRASER.—At Boston, Mass., January 2, 1921, to Chaplain Harry F. Fraser, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Fraser a daughter—Ruth Allison.

HALL.—At Ancon Hospital, Ancon, Canal Zone, January 11, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander W. S. Hall, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Hall a daughter.

HOAD.—At Annapolis, Md., January 16, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander Arthur Hoad, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Hoad a son.

KOERPER.—At Bellefonte, Pa., January 22, 1921, to Lieutenant Colonel Conrad E. Koerper, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Koerper a daughter, Eppie Koerper, Jr.—grandson of the late Colonel E. A. Koerper and Colonel J. P. Sanger.

PATCH.—At Corpus Christi, Texas, January 8, 1921, to Major L. D. Patch, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Patch a son—Joseph Dorst Patch, Jr.

PUND.—At San Francisco, Calif., January 14, 1921, to Commander John E. Pond, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Pond a son—Robert McKendry—great-grandson of Admiral Charles F. Pond, U. S. Navy, retired.

TRIGGER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., January 20, 1921, to Major William G. H. Prosser, medical corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Prosser a daughter—Elizabeth Polk.

SNIDER.—At Milwaukee, Wis., January 26, 1921, to Lieutenant James E. Snider, jr., U. S. Army, and Mrs. Snider a son.

TILFORD.—At Boston, Mass., January 15, 1921, to Lieutenant Colonel James B. Tilford, cavalry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Tilford a daughter, Jewell Tilford, jr.

WHITAKER.—At Washington, D. C., January 16, 1921, to Captain Reginald Whitaker, corps of engineers, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Whitaker a son—Charles Katherine May.

WHITE.—At San Antonio, Texas, January 21, 1921, to Lieutenant Horry A. White, 2d U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. White, jr., a son, Malcolm Horry.

WRIGHT.—At Indianapolis, Ind., January 12, 1921, to Lieutenant Clifford H. Wright, jr., U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Wright, a son, Elmer Guy.

MARRIED.

ARTHUR—FAIRIELD.—At Cologne, Germany, December 22, 1920, lieutenant Dugan H. Arthur, U. S. Army, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Fairield.

BRADY—REED.—At Richmond, Va., December 27, 1920, Lieutenant William D. Brady, U. S. Army, and Miss Natalie Gayle Reed.

CURRY—MONTGOMERY.—At Honolulu, H. T., January 4, 1921, Major Glenn R. Curry, air service, U. S. Army, and Miss Eleanor Dorothy Montgomery.

PURSLEY—PHELAN.—At San Francisco, Calif., January 18, 1921, Lieutenant Charles A. Pursley, air service, U. S. Army, and Miss Thelma Duke Freeman.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At March Field, Calif., January 3, 1921, Lieutenant John V. Anderson, U. S. Army.

CORNMAN.—At South Weymouth, Mass., January 26, 1921, Mrs. Julia Leighton Cornman, wife of Colonel Cornman, U. S. Army, retired.

EGAN.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., January 27, 1921, Mrs. Mamie Gleason Egan, wife of Rear Admiral Egan, who can Minister to Denmark, and mother of Captain Gerald Egan, U. S. Army.

EVANS.—At Winchester, Va., January 15, 1921, in the 74th year of her age, Mary Aldrich Evans, wife of E. J. Evans, and mother of Mrs. Nulton, wife of Captain Leslie Nulton, U. S. Army.

HUNT.—At Washington, D. C., January 23, 1921, Jane Bethune Hunt, youngest daughter of the late Brevet Major General Nathan C. Hunt, U. S. Army.

McCONNELL.—At De Land, Fla., January 9, 1921, Senior Captain George Tod McConnell, U. S. Coast Guard, retired.

RODGERS.—At Washington, D. C., January 22, 1921, Henet T. Rodgers, daughter of the late Rear Admiral William C. Rodgers, U. S. Navy, and niece of Admiral William L. Rodgers, U. S. Navy.

SPALDING.—At Elkton, Md., January 22, 1921, Lieutenant Henry J. Spalding, retired, U. S. Army; grandson of the late Surgeon H. S. Ireneolds, U. S. Navy.

TEDFORD.—At Philadelphia, Pa., January 12, 1921, Lieutenant Randolph E. Tedford, coast artillery corps, U. S. Navy.

THEALL.—At Washington, D. C., January 26, 1921, Colonel Elisha S. Theall, U. S. Marine Corps.

THURBER.—At San Antonio, Texas, January 4, 1921, Philip Edwin Thurber, son of Major Philip L. Thurber, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Thurber.

TREAT.—At Coit Memorial Hospital, P. I., January 17, 1921, Mrs. Margaret Cornell Treat, wife of Brigadier General Charles H. Treat, U. S. Navy.

NAVY RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of the following officers of the Navy have been accepted: Lieutenant C. E. Bush, of the regular medical corps, and Lieutenant (junior grade) personnel: Lieutenants R. A. Haycock and R. DeBetteFeuille and Ensigns H. M. Hughes, H. E. Pugh, J. Jamaile and F. E. Hughes, of the line; Lieutenant E. C. Middleton, supply corps; Lieutenant (jg.) Ada Nelson, Pharmacist B. W. Mandigo and Acting Pay Clerk C. C. Jacquemin.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGE DETAILS.

Three young Army officers will be selected some time in March for four years' study of oriental language officers. Of the officers detailed, one will probably be sent to China, one to Japan and one to Siam. No officer of less than three years' commissioned service will be detailed, and no officer who has passed the age of 30 years of age. Previous linguistic training will be given considerable weight in the selection. Officers who desire this detail and who have not already filed applications with the military intelligence division should make application to the chief of staff, Washington, D. C., via military channels.

RETIREMENT OF MASTER SERGEANT GUARD.

The retirement from active service of Master Sergeant Sidney Guard (regimental sergeant major), cavalry, formerly regimental sergeant major, 4th Cavalry, now attached to the 4th Cavalry, is announced in General Order No. 2, headquarters 4th Cavalry, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., issued January 21, 1921, in the general order Colonel Polta says:

"Sergeant Major Guard's retirement from active duty is a loss to the service, but to him a well-earned reward for long and efficient service." The end of Master Sergeant Guard's service is recorded the regimental commander on behalf of the regiment leaders in the "appreciation of the service well rendered, and with it best wishes for his success and well-being in his new status."

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Medical Treatment for National Guard.

The comptroller on January 19 decided as follows: Where enlisted men of organizations of the federally recognized National Guard, while participating in authorized encampments, contagious ill or are injured from causes not due to their misconduct, and the nature of the illness or injury is such that the medical officers present with the organization are not prepared or equipped to give proper care and treatment, and, it appearing that admission to a government hospital is impracticable, the commanding officer, upon recommendation of the medical officers and by approval of competent military authority, may have treatment by civilian or private hospitals, necessarily resulting in charges by such hospitals for the services rendered, including room fees, subsistence charges, medicines, special nurses, operating room fees, anesthetics, optical fees and professional service fees, any such charges arising in the premises to the extent that they are actually necessary and reasonable may properly chargeable to said payable to the officer appointed under the authorization 'general expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard.

The statutes relating to the pay, subsistence, transportation and other proper expenses of members of the National Guard while participating in authorized encampments, do not authorize medical care and treatment at public expenses in a civilian or private hospital after the date the encampment officially ends.

Allowances of Second Band Leader.

The comptroller has refused to change his ruling of December 15, 1920, relative to commutation of rations for the second leader of the Marine Corps Band, and, in a decision of January 20, 1920, says that any Army or Navy enlisted man detailed with the rate for commutation of rations in a sum materially greater than the cost price of the ration in cases of enlisted men on duty at a place where they can purchase subsistence at cost prices of the government, he is in contravention of law, and, therefore, has no legal force.

Soldier Unions Civilian Pay.

A mess sergeant of the 316th company, motor transport corps, Camp Meade, Md., as differentiated from his pay and the wages paid civilian employees rendering the same kind of service in the company he was detailed for work on the Alexandria-Camp Humphreys, Va., road.

He alleged he was entitled to this difference in pay because of having an mess sergeant and the further duty performed by him of "dispatching trucks." Sufficient evidence as to this latter item was not submitted to warrant allowances and the performance of his paramount duties of mess sergeant appeared to negative the probability that a large part of his time was devoted to any other purpose. Claim disallowed on January 21, in disallowing the claim, says:

The duties of an Army mess sergeant is the non-commissioned officer in immediate charge of the kitchen and mess. His duties more especially include the receipt of and care for all articles of food for the mess, responsibility for its proper disposition; the issuance from the stores to the kitchen of the articles required, the preparation of meals, supervision of the cooking, the keeping of records of the receipts and issues and generally, responsibility for the condition and cleanliness of the kitchen and cooking utensils, supervision of the kitchen fire, maintenance of discipline in the mess room and the service of the meals therein.

The question is whether in the performance of his normal duties as mess sergeant and in addition to which he was attached, he was engaged in road work so as to entitle him to the allowance claimed. * *

The law contemplates the detail of the individual officer or enlisted man to road work, and the performance of road work by the officer or enlisted man as detailed, and not by reason of assignment of an organization to the general duty of assisting in the construction of a road, and the fact that a member of the organization is equalized pay as for the performance of road work, but only such members as actually performed road work separate and distinct from the performance of their ordinary duties of the grade. This view is further strengthened by the provision in the statute that—

That no officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall be detailed to work on the roads which come within the provisions of this act except by the President.

It can hardly be contended that the consent of a mess sergeant is necessary to require him to perform his duties as mess sergeant of the organization to which he is attached while he is detailed to duty as road work.

It not appearing that claimant was "detailed for labor in the building of roads" or that he performed any duties of such character, he is not entitled to payment under the act.

CHANGES IN NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

For the week ending January 22, the following changes are reported in the officer personnel of the naval reserve force:

Resignations—J. L. Harvey, ensign, class 2; Theodore F. Dorsey, ensign, class 4, and Geo. F. Pinshon, ensign, class 3.

Discharge from Reserve Force to Enlist in U. S. Navy—Harold Bryan Travis, ensign, class 2.

Honorably discharged—Supply corps, class 4. Discontinued—Jas. S. Gibson, lieutenant commander, class 3, and Walter H. Stromberg, ensign, class 5.

Revocation of Appointments to Invert to Enlisted Status—S. S. Cunningham, ensign, supply corps, class 4, and Charles Wilson, ensign, class 5.

New Enrollments—W. H. Mann, jr., lieutenant (jg.), class 4; W. C. Kelly, ensign, supply corps, class 2, U. S. N. (T.); Joseph K. Halka, lieutenant (jg.), class 3; Willis, and Harry W. Rose, ensign, class 2, civilian.

Inactive—John C. Bell, lieutenant, medical corps, class 2.

Promotions—Washington Irving Chambers, lieutenant to lieutenant commander, class 1, active; Harry T. Chapman, lieutenant to lieutenant commander, class 1 active; Howard A. Bewley, Caleb J. Coatsworth, Albert L. Cromwell, Joseph A. Eaton, Robert L. Fuller, John H. Hall, Wm. H. Hamby, Wm. A. Hinkle, Jr., Wm. Johnson, Francis X. Reichelderfer and Howard E. West, lieutenant (jg.) to lieutenant, class 3, active; Frank W. Martinek and Ellery W. Stone, lieutenant (jg. G.) to lieutenant, class 3, inactive; Schuyler Baker, ensign and Reginald W. Arthur, ensign to lieutenant (jg. G.), class 3, inactive; Chas. H. Cobb and H. Gordon Hamilton to ensign, class 2.

Staff—Chas. F. Barner, lieutenant (jg. G.) to lieutenant, supply corps, class 1.

Transfers—Leo M. Samuels, lieutenant, and R. F. Reynolds, ensign, class 4 to class 3; Marion Eppley, commander, class 4 to 6; A. W. K. Billings, commander (C. E. C.), class 2 to class 4; Thos. L. Pinder, lieutenant (J. G.), class 3 to class 2; John K. Murphy, lieutenant; M. McL. Pattison; ensign; Wm. H. Reily, jr., ensign; Chas. F. O'Donnell, ensign, and Chas. F. Campbell, chief machinist, class 4 to class 2.

Declined Appointments in Navy—Martin A. Hatcher, Jonathan E. Henry and Wm. W. Waddell, jr., lieutenants (M. C.), class 2.

Say it with Flowers"

WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone: 4370, 4371, 4372, and M. 9864

(Established 1891)

H. L. RUST
Realtor

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

All Classes of Properties For Sale

Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate

Desirable apartments and houses for rent.

Insurance in all its branches.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

THE BRIGHTON APARTMENT HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and on a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.

By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

AMERICAN FACTORS, LTD.
HONOLULU
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK
Sugar Factors, Commission Merchants, Groceries, Dry Goods and Tobacco
ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTORS

J. R. GAUNT & SON, Inc. (N.Y.)
503 Fifth Avenue New York City
Art Metal Workers in Gold, Silver and Bronze
Manufacturers Of
Military and Naval Metal Uniform Buttons
Ornaments, Insignia, Devices and Gold Laces
SWORDS, FOX PUTTEES, BELTS AND SMALL METALS.
SPORTING MEDALS AND TROPHIES, PRESENTATION SWORDS.
FOREIGN HONORS AND DECORATIONS IN MINIATURE MADE TO ORDER.
SPECIALISTS IN FIRE BRONZING AND FIRE GILDING.
Designers of Military and Heraldic Crests. Quotations for Military Schools, Cadet Corps' and Society Organisations' Crests on Requests.
THROUGH YOUR MILITARY TAILOR OR DIRECT

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Dunlap Flags
287 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. F. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. F. Lyon. At Hampton Roads, Va.

KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. J. M. Hurff. At Constantinople.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De Hasbrouck. At Havana, Cuba.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Sisemore. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traut. En route to Callao, Peru; due January 31.

FLORIDA, Capt. P. N. Olmsted. At Boston, Mass.

DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. Due at Callao January 31.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. Due at Callao January 31.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral M. L. Shoemaker, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. G. C. Day. Due at Callao January 31.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. Due at Callao January 31.

NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. Due at Callao January 31.

ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. Due at Callao January 31.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, Commander.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. At Galveston, Texas.

DES MOINES, Capt. Clair Smith. En route to New York.

GALVESTON, Capt. V. A. Kimberly. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NIAGARA, Comdr. R. R. Adams. At Washington, D.C.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. En route to San Francisco, Calif.

DENVER, Capt. A. Kane. En route to Balboa.

TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. At Balboa.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. R. Robertson, Commander.

ROCHESTER, (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At Charleston, S. C.

Operative Squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding.

BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. H. A. Long. En route to Callao, Peru; due January 31.

Division Five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. En route to Callao.

DARLINGTON, Comdr. C. E. Smith. En route to Callao.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. En route to Callao.

GRAHAM, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. En route to Callao.

SOMERS, Comdr. H. M. Quigley. En route to Callao.

MASON, Comdr. R. Wilson. En route to Callao.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Bazer. En route to Callao.

CROWNSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham. En route to Callao.

PERKINS, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. En route to Callao.

BARNEY, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan. En route to Callao.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. C. F. Eberle. En route to Callao.

BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Berg. En route to Callao.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. En route to Callao.

SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. En route to Callao.

HERBERT, Comdr. H. Ellsberg. En route to Callao.

LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. En route to Callao.

RICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. En route to Callao.

HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. En route to Callao.

Squadron One.

Captain H. B. Yarnell, Commander.

Division Forty-two.

SHARKEY ..... At Charleston, S. C.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. E. Van Hook. At Charleston, S. C.

TOUCEY ..... At Charleston, S. C.

ISHERWOOD. At Charleston, S. C.

CARE. At Annapolis, Md.

LARDNER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM. At Charleston, S. C.

REID, Comdr. V. D. Chapline. At Charleston, S. C.

WORDEN. At Charleston, S. C.

DALE. At Charleston, S. C.

FLUSSER. At Charleston, S. C.

CONVERSE. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE. At Charleston, S. C.

DALLAS. At Charleston, S. C.

HOPKINS, LAWRENCE, PAUL JONES. Fitting out.

Squadron Two.

Captain Charles R. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Dawson. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Zelenika.

KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Landskrona, Sweden.

FOX, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. At Smyrna.

HUGHES, Comdr. V. W. Houston. At Venice.

HUMPHREYS, Comdr. Wm. Baggaley. At Constantinople.

OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Mersine.

Division Forty.

BILLINGSLEY and KING. At Charleston, S. C.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Haas. At Spalato.

McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Haines. At Gravesend, England.

CHILDS, Comdr. J. H. Mayfield. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. K. PAULDING. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-one.

REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. At Spalato.

WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Cunningham. At Havre de Grace, France.

SAUFLEY, Comdr. B. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

BAINBRIDGE. Under construction.

HARRY LEE. At Charleston, S. C.

GOFF. At Philadelphia.

Squadron Three.

Division Thirty-seven.

HUNT. At Charleston, S. C.

W. L. WILSON. At Norfolk, Va.

BRANCH, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. At Norfolk, Va.

GEORGE E. BADGER, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Berry. At Charleston, S. C.

ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Thirty-eight.

STEWART, PEARY, POPE. At Charleston, S. C.

FORD. En route to Charleston, S. C.

THATCHER. At Philadelphia.

PILLSBURY. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HULBERT, CHARLES AUBURN, PRUITT, BRECKINRIDGE. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.

LEONIDAS (tender). At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Seven.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN, RIDGELY. At Portsmouth, N. H.

ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.

DYER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEREDITH. At Boston navy yard.

KALK, FOOTE, BUSH. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, RODGERS, OSMOND, INGRAM, BANCROFT. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Eight.

Division Eight.

HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Bagley. In Canal Zone.

TAYLOR. At Portsmouth, N. H.

BELL, Comdr. J. M. KELLEAM, FAIRFAX. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, BARADEN, THOMAS, ABBOT. At Charleston, S. C.

CLEMSON. At Norfolk, Va.

Squadron Nine.

Division Twenty.

COLE, ELLIS, HALE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.

DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division One.

PARKER, BENHAM, CRAVEN, DOWNES. In reserve at Norfolk navy yard.

ATLWIN. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

BALCH, CASHIN. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL. At Charleston, S. C.

ERICSON, WINSLOW, NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

O'BRIEN. At New York, N. Y.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, CUMMINGS, TUCKER, WAINWRIGHT. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

PORTER. At Charleston, S. C.

STOCKTON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.

RAMPSON. At New York navy yard.

ROWAN, In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Five.

MANLEY, CRAVEN, At Philadelphia, Pa.

CALDWELL, GWIN. At Charleston, S. C.

STOCKTON. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNOR. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Charleston, S. C.

KIMBERLEY. At Boston, Mass.

SIGOURNEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL. At Portsmouth, N. H.

ELLET. At Boston, Mass.

MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

STERLING, SEMMES. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT. Capt. W. Johnson. En route to Canal Zone.

SANDPIPER. In Canal Zone.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO At Portsmouth, N. H.

CREED. At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. At Portsmouth, N. H.

LARK. In West Indian waters.

SWAN. At Plymouth, Mass.

CHEWINK ..... At Guantanamo, Cuba.

QUAIL. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

MALLARD. In West Indian waters.

Submarine Detachment.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). At Norfolk, Va.

T-1. At Norfolk, Va.

Yacht.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. In Canal Zone.

RELIEF, Comdr. W. C. Holcomb (M. C.), at Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) In Canal Zone.

BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. In Canal Zone.

MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Denamore. At Charleston, S. C.

CULGOA, Comdr. E. P. Svara. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus, and Brazos.

Submarines.

Until February 14 address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, now in southern waters, "In Care of Postmaster, San Diego, Calif." Address mail for other vessels to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Vice Admiral Samuel Robison, Commander in Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship of Vice Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. McVay, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.

WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Bismer. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

ARKANSAS, Capt. C. E. Moses. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

IDAHO, Capt. H. Hemphill. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. P. Symington. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.

CHARLES AUSBURN, Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Reed. At San Diego, Calif.

BROOKLYN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Squadron Five.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship of force and squadron commander), Capt. L. R. Sargent. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

TELNILLAS (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At Balboa.

Division Thirty-eight.

FAIRFOTT, Comdr. Wm. Chandler. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

MACLEISH. At Mare Island, Calif.

KIRALLA, Comdr. A. H. Hice. At San Diego, Calif.

BULMER, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hunter. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

McWHINNEY, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Scheibla. At San Diego, Calif.

SEMMES, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Langworthy. At San Diego, Calif.

BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.

TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.

BABBITT. At Mare Island, Calif.

DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Johnston. At Mare Island, Calif.

JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At Mare Island, Calif.

F. J. LUCAS. At San Diego, Calif.

PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.

J. F. DAVIS. At San Diego, Calif.

FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.

SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. Harris Laws, Commander.

SALEM (flagship). At Mare Island, Calif.

PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.

WELLES. At Bremerton, Wash.

ALLEN. At Bremerton, Wash.

HILLS. At Bremerton, Wash.

TRUXTUN. At Everett, Wash.

DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Gilding. At San Diego, Calif.

THORNTON. At San Diego, Calif.

MORRIS. At San Diego, Calif.

TINGEY. At San Diego, Calif.

SWASEY. At Mare Island, Calif.

MEADE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

DOROSEY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Freilsen. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

RATHBURNE, ROPER. At San Diego, Calif.

WATSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. Wilcox. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

TALBOT. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Comdr. A. Gillam, Commander.

BUFFALO (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Gillam. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.

KENNISON. At San Diego, Calif.

HAMILTON. At San Diego, Calif.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. Comdr. W. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.

WARD. At Mare Island, Calif.

CLAXTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At Bremerton, Wash.

RESHUE. At Bremerton, Wash.

O'BANNON. At Bremerton, Wash.

HOGAN. At Bremerton, Wash.

STANSBURY. At Bremerton, Wash.

EDWARDS. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.

HENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.

MOODY. At San Diego, Calif.

MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.

McCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.

BINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. Jeans. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Division Ten.

MEDFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. At Balboa.

WILLIAMS, CHAMPLIN, HAZLEWOOD, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.

SCHLEY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.

RAFFORD. At San Diego, Calif.

RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Zacany. At San Diego, Calif.

GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.

BREESE. At San Diego, Calif.

MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Digitized by Google

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
—MASONIC TEMPLE—

Philippine Government Sole Official Depository
Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted
MANILA, P. I. **P. O. Box 1469**

PAID UP CAPITAL - - P12,216,210.00
RESERVE FUND - - - " 4,154,478.48

We feel highly honored by the invitation extended by the Army and Navy Register to advertise the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK in its columns.

Allow us to respond to this courtesy by offering our banking service in New York, Shanghai and the Philippines to the United States Army and Navy.

When you take a trip to the Philippines, make this Institution your depository and you will find our banking facilities profitable.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.
WOOLSEY, Comdr. H. C. Gearing. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

Division Eighteen.

PALMER, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY. At San Diego, Calif.
CRANE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

RUSHMORE, Mare Island to sea January 25.
BALLARD, GREENE, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
EDWARDS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.
FAIRFIAX, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Beat. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.
KENNEDY, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.
PAUL HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. En route to Valparaiso, Chile.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer. At San Diego, Calif.
WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
R. P. LEE, Comdr. H. J. Abbott. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS. At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

SLOAT, Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Palmer. At San Diego, Calif.
LA VALLETTE, Comdr. A. D. Danny. At San Diego, Calif.
YARBOROUGH. At San Francisco, Calif.
WOOD. At Mare Island, Calif.
SHIRK. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

BRUCE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
BENJAMIN. At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.

AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At Balboa.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. R. McCauley, Jr., Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SPOKOTON. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
TIRRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL. At San Diego, Calif.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAPWING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ORIOLE. At Mare Island, Calif.
HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
FINCH. At Mare Island, Calif.
AVOCET. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral J. L. Jayne, Commander.

FREDERICK (flagship of Rear Admiral Jayne), Capt. W. H. Sexton. Due at Valparaiso January 31.
VESTAL, Capt. P. J. Horne. At San Diego, Calif.
MELICH, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.) Due at Valparaiso January 31.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Harmesch (M. C.) At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. At Balboa.
CELTIC. At San Francisco, Calif.
Fuel ships: Orion, Neptune, Brutus, Jason, Kanawha and Cuyama. The Vulcan is en route to Hampton Roads, Va.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack), Capt. David W. Todd. At Gravesend, England.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. En route to Cherbourg, France.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. At Venice.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Thalcen. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Desses. At Constanza.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Constanza.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. At Varna.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. At Batum.
JOHN FOX SLOAN, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. At Samsun.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. At Beirut.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander in Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.
HURON (flagship of Admiral Gleaves), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Cavite, P. I.

Division One.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Vladivostok.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Vladivostok.

Division Two.

Capt. Thomas A. Kearney.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. At Nagasaki, Japan.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Hongkong, China.

Division Three.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. P. D. Manoch. At Nanking, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Hankow.
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Changsha, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Chunking, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Shanghai, China.
BITTERN. At Guam.
PAMPANGA. At Wuchow, China.
R. L. BARNES. At Guam.
Auxiliaries—Ajax, Pizcataqua, Abarenda, Pompey, Canacea, Sara Thompson, Mohican and Wompatuck.

Mine Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Dean. At Cavite, P. I.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. C. E. Wood. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT. At Shanghai, China.
HIGGINS. At Manila.
TYPHOON. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. L. F. Dortch. En route to Asiatic station.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. En route to Asiatic station.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. En route to Asiatic station.
LONG, Comdr. J. B. Cook. En route to Asiatic station.
BROOME, Comdr. C. M. Austin. En route to Asiatic station.
ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Anerum. En route to Asiatic station.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. At Port Arthur, Texas.
ASTORIA. At Boston, Mass.
ALAMEDA. En route to Gibraltar.
BALTIC. Due in Hampton Roads January 24.
BEAUFORT. In West Indian waters.
CAESAR. At Norfolk, Va.
CAMBRIDGE. At Boston, Mass.
CHESTER. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DIXIE. At Gibraltar.
NERO. At Mare Island, Calif.
NEWPORT NEWS. At Cavite, P. I.
PENSACOLA. Cavite to San Francisco.
PHILADELPHIA. At Norfolk, Va.
HANCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. In West Indian waters.
HENDERSON, Capt. Wm. H. White. In West Indian waters.
HOUSTON. At Bremerton, Wash.
NICHES. En route to Callao, Peru.
PATOKA. En route to Cavite, P. I.
PITKO, Comdr. J. S. Graham. At Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUINCY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
RAMAPO. At New York, N. Y.
RAPIDO. At Cristobal.
SATURN. At Mare Island, Calif.
TRINITY. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Annapolis, Md.
CHICAGO, Comdr C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George W. Hayward. At Philadelphia, Pa.
SCORPION (relation ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PAUCATAL, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. En route to Key West, Fla.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At Galveston, Tex.
YACONA. Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. At New York, N. Y.

OBITUARY.

Senior Captain George H. O'Connell, U. S. Coast Guard, retired, died at Leland, Fla., on January 9. He was born in Virginia on July 7, 1842, served as an officer in the Navy from August, 1861, to August, 1867. He was commissioned a third lieutenant in the revenue cutter service on March 3, 1871; promoted to second lieutenant on June 30, 1874; promoted to first lieutenant on September 22, 1887, and promoted to captain on August 5, 1899. He was retired on July 7, 1906, and advanced to the next higher grade on the retired list on account of his Civil War service.

Digitized by Google

LOCKHART SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented U.S. & Canada
"Known Throughout the Service"
Supplied for Officers in the Field
Smart—Comfortable—Efficient
Give—No Trouble—Last Long
Man's a Fool Who Lags in Puttees
Post Exchanges, Tour Dealers or Write
(56 Broadway
Mfrs. to the Govt., Military Schools, &c.
TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts Nuts, Rolled Sheets and Plates for Facing Linings, Condenser Plates, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches. Propeller Blades and Condenser Tubes. Yoke Plates Rods and Motor Bus Shafting finished true, smooth and straight. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch. Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.
PACIFIC COAST HOTEL
PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Navy officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegram.
Corrodeen Institute
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $2,000,000
HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Midway Site to Any Destination
PATENTS
C. L. PARKER
Late Member Examining Corps, U. S. Pat. Off.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured.
Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent Laws explained. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.
McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Gordon & Dilworth
REAL
ORANGE MARMALADE
FOX'S
P.P.P. PUTTEES
Wherever the bugle blows, Fox's Imperial Puttees are the recognized standard of quality. Their smart, firmly wrapped spirals give the right military dash to the wearer. Fox's Puttees will not fade, fret or shrink. They fit any leg and are always full length and width. They are made in the best known way for men of action.
Genuine Fox puttees have a small brass tag with the name FOX and R for right and L for left. Write today for the name of the dealer in your town.
Regulation Khaki Weight $3.50
Extra Fine Light Weight 4.00
Extra Fine Light Tan 4.00
The Manley-Fox Puttee Corporation
Sole Agents
Dept. H 206 W. Broadway
New York City

THE CANE AS A WEAPON
By A. C. CUNNINGHAM
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.
FOR SALE BY
Army & Navy Register
50c per copy
Unusual Profits
Are possible through the purchase of
FOREIGN SECURITIES.
Quotations furnished on French, Italian, Belgian, English, German, Etc., Bonds.
Write for Special Descriptive Circular
FARSON, SON & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

THE ARMY.

G. O. 15, December 23, W. D.

1. Department or corps area commanders exercise all units, organizations, military establishments and forces of the regular army within the corresponding limits of their commands, except in so far as excepted by this order or hereafter by the Secretary of War. They are also charged with the supervision of the inspection, supply, training and development of the reserve officers' training corps, the national guard and the organized reserves, in accordance with the policies enunciated by the War Department, and, with respect to the activities of the United States, they command these forces. Officers who are assigned to duty by War Department orders will not be transferred or assigned to other duty, except temporarily, as a defense order or to report to a department or corps area commander for assignment to duty may be assigned or transferred pursuant to the limitations of his command, according to the best interests of the service, except that no officer will be withdrawn from line to staff or from staff to line or to or from the detached officers' list without authority of the War Department. These orders do not modify paragraphs 15, 247 and 743, Army Regulations, nor paragraph 247, Army Regulations, is intended to grant authority to department or corps area commanders to transfer field officers within the regiments to which they have been assigned, but only to the duties of their regiments.

2. a. The following are exempt from the command of department and corps area commanders and will be operated and supplied as directed by the Secretary of War: (1) General and special service schools, designated as such from time to time by orders from the War Department, in all that pertains to the course of instruction or their separate organization as schools. (2) Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (3) Washington Barracks, D. C. (4) U. S. Military Academy. (5) War prison barracks. (6) Disciplinary barracks and branches thereof. (7) Offices and agencies of the War Department. (8) Officers on duty of a special nature under the orders of Secretary of War.

b. The following are exempt from command of department and corps area commanders, but as to routine supply for troops thereat, installations and activities will be operated as directed but included in this paragraph and are exempted from command and reception and are supplied: (1) Theaters of operations, when "cruising stations" or "stations" are established for the Army. (2) Constructing and outfitting forces designated for overseas service, when they are turned over for use by the Army. (3) General depots, ports of debarkation and embarkation depots and ports of embarkation and intermediate depots and ports of transit within the territorial limits of a department. (4) Ordnance and chemical warfare service, air service, and moving grounds; signal corps laboratories; air service experimental fields and plants and testing stations, including manufacturing plants. (5) Air service units in process of organization.

c. In the matter of trials by courts-martial and in all matters pertaining to the administration of military justice, all persons subject to military law, stationed within the territorial limits of a department or corps area and not within the general courts-martial jurisdiction of another officer, pursuant, notwithstanding the exceptions of this order, under the jurisdiction of a department or corps area commander, provided that members of the faculty or students at special and general service schools and officers included in (3), (7) and (8) of subparagraph b, shall not be detailed by department or corps area commanders as judge advocates, assistant judge advocates, members or defense counsel of a court-martial or a court of inquiry without specific authority from the War Department.

3. Department and corps area commanders, unless otherwise directed by the War Department, will: (a) make or cause to be made such inspections of those establishments stationed within their commands as are subpar. b, par. 2, as they may deem necessary or advisable. They are responsible for the matters pertaining to discipline, sanitation, shelter, supply, equipment and general efficiency of the troops and personnel at such establishments and will not, except when ordered by the Secretary of War, extend the technical administration of such establishments.

The authority to make inspections includes the authority to take corrective action on irregularities and delinquencies discovered. Reports of inspections, in sufficient detail to keep the War Department informed concerning the efficiency of such establishments, will be forwarded to the adjutant general of the army.

The inspection referred to herein will have for its object the dual object of keeping the Secretary of War advised as to local conditions and of informing department and corps area commanders concerning establishments which in an emergency come within their control.

4. When in the opinion of the department or corps area commander an emergency demands military personnel and material within the geographical limits of his territorial command, except in those establishments enumerated in subparagraph a, paragraph 2, some one else has jurisdiction. He will report the nature of the emergency and the personal and material so desired to the War Department, after which he has assumed jurisdiction.

5. a. Except in cases where the area commander's staff will consist of the following: Personal staff, authorized by law; general staff, chief of staff, assistant, chief of staff for operations, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, assistant chief of staff for war plans and training, assistant chief of staff for supply; inspector general; inspector, supply and assistant; inspector judge advocate, quartermaster, surgeon, finance officer, chief of ordnance, chief of engineer, air officer, officer in charge of National Guard affairs, aid, and such additional staff as necessary, not exceeding the number to be determined by the War Department. The duties of the several members of the commanding staff are those of the corresponding branch.

b. At the headquarters of a department or corps area the distribution of general staff duties will conform to the organization of duties between the "operations division," the "military intelligence division," and the "supply division" of the general staff, as outlined in section III, General Orders No. 48, War Department, 1919, and so far as practicable.

The representatives of the administrative, supply and technical branches of the headquarters of a department or corps area are responsible to the commander for matters of administration and supply under his jurisdiction. These representatives are also responsible to the chiefs of the bureaus of the War Department and the instructions of the chiefs of their respective branches, for all matters not within the jurisdiction of the commander, but within the territorial limits of his command, including the routine supply for troops thereat (exclusive of means of transportation and fuel for heating), and the establishments enumerated in subparagraph b, paragraph 2.

c. In all matters pertaining to the duties of the adjudication of department or corps area commanders, they will, when necessary, require such commanders to detail on their staffs commissioned officers to represent them as commanders in all supply and technical branches of the Army when the chiefs of such branches do not provide such representation in the immediate command. The local commander may assign to such officer the performance of any duties of the supply branches. Officers so detailed will immediately report to the chief of the proper supply or branch concerned.

d. All official correspondence, orders and instructions are authorized between chiefs of administrative, supply and technical branches and their duly authorized representatives under the jurisdiction of department or corps area commanders in all matters pertaining to the operation of their respective branches of the service, all such matters upon which the War Department has been announced pertaining to the distribution of supplies, the assignment of personnel, supplies, equipment and animals at camps and other troop stations, direct communication on all technical matters is authorized between representatives of each technical branch of the War Department and the staff of a higher commander with such representation on the staff of the next subordinate commander and vice versa. The authorization indicated in this paragraph is for the purpose of securing uniformity with announced policy of the War Department and is intended to apply only to such questions as can be handled by direct correspondence, orders and instructions in accordance with the provisions of this order are rescinded.

Bulletin 41, November 23, W. D.

Publishes tables exhibiting results of national rifle team matches, national individual pistol matches, national individual rifle match and national individual pistol match, held at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 23-27, inclusive, 1920.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. F. C. Marsh, Chief of Staff.

Col. Frank J. Morrow appointed member of national board for the promotion of rifle practice.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

Lieut. Col. Hugh C. Smith, Capt. Fannin A. Morgan from duty with War Department claims board and report to judge advocate general for duty in his office.

Capt. Andrew B. Jarman from duty with War Department claims board to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty as assistant division judge advocate.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Maj. Launcelot M. Purnell from duty as chief of the 3d district office, Chicago, to duty as chief of the 12th district office, Detroit, Mich., for duty.

Capt. George C. Thomas from duty at Chicago to Washington and report to quartermaster general for duty in his office.

Capt. Clarence H. Greene from duty in New York harbor to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty, disciplinary barracks for duty.

Capt. Hilary A. Sheeker from duty at Camp Dodge, Iowa, to Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty.

Capt. Charles Wilson from duty at Brooklyn, N. Y., to duty as vice president and general manager of the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad, as relief, report by letter to quartermaster general of the Army for instructions.

1st Lieut. William K. Harvey at Presidio of San Francisco will report to commanding officer named for duty as assistant commandant, relieving 1st Lieut. John T. Fleming, who will report for duty at Schenectady, N. Y., to Camp Travis, Tex., 2d Division for duty.

1st Lieut. Robert L. Miller, upon arrival in United States, to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty.

1st Lieut. Arthur A. Jackson, upon arrival in United States, to Jeffersonville, Ind., general supply depot for duty.

1st Lieut. Arthur A. Jackson from duty at Camp Dodge, Iowa, to Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty as commanding general 9th corps area for duty.

1st Lieut. John W. Dunn from duty with coast defenses of Boston to Camp Eustis, Va., for duty.

1st Lieut. Leo A. Brown from duty at Schenectady, N. Y., to Camp Travis, Tex., 2d Division for duty.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Maj. Graham Parker from duties at Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty as finance officer 2d Division.

Maj. Thomas Egbert Jansen from duty in office of the chief of finance to Boston and report to commanding general 1st corps area for duty as property auditor.

Capt. Thomas Lee Clarke from duties at Jackson Barracks, La., to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty as finance officer 5th Division, relieving Maj. Dawson Olmstead, who will report to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as 4th corps area signal officer.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Maj. Walter F. Martin from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Maj. Willis P. Baker, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Maj. Alexander M. Brailsford from duty at Mitchel Field, L. I., to San Antonio, Tex., Kelly Field for duty as flight surgeon.

Maj. Paul C. Crawford, Leo R. Dunbar, Joseph O. Fernbach, Frank H. Dixon, Robert A. Hale, Edward L. Munson, Clarence C. Pierce, Samuel L. Rees and Anthony J. Vaiada, John J. Carden, Frank McA. Cowan, Clarence C. Pierce, upon arrival in United States to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Glenn L. Harker from duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C.

Capt. Frank J. Rowsam, at station hospital, Camp Grant, Ill., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Leo A. Brown from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty.

Capt. Clyde C. Johnston from duty at Fort Warren, Mass., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty.

Capt. Harry J. Frith from duties at Post Field, Okla., to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty with 1st corps area.

Capt. Sylvester F. O'Day from duty at Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. John F. Edwards, upon arrival in United States, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

HOTEL ASTOR
F. A. MUSCHENHEIM
Times Square New York

Digitized by Google

ANTONINI & CO.

Pure Olive Oil

GUARANTEED

Pure Olive — High Quality

JAMES P. SMITH & CO.

90-94 Hudson St. — 55 and 58 E. South Water St.

NEW YORK

This oil, imported steadily for 75 years, has been repeatedly tested by prominent chemists, and pronounced PURE OLIVE OIL of high Quality—What other brand of Oil has stood the test? The sales of "Antonini" have more than doubled in the last three years.

Capt. George W. Snyder, 1st Lieut. John A. Keyton, upon arrival in United States, to Washington and report to surgeon general for duty.

1st Lieut. Lewis H. Hall, to Fort Dix duty at Camp Lee, Va., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. Howard F. Blake from duty with graves registration service, Paris, France, and return to the United States and report to 1st corps area for duty.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Appointment of George A. Wallace, as major, medical reserve corps, from January 18, 1921, announced; to active duty in 1st corps area.

Appointment of Edward H. Green, as captain, medical reserve corps, from January 18, 1921, is announced; to active duty in 1st corps area.

The appointment of Wendell P. Fuller, as captain, medical reserve corps, from January 24, 1921, is announced; to active duty in 1st corps area.

Dental Corps.

Maj. Charles DeW. Peyton, 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Foard resort by telegraph to commanding general 8th corps area for assignment to duty and station.

Capt. Robert E. Mottey from duty with surgeon general's office, Washington, and report by telegraph to commanding general 7th corps area, for duty.

1st Lieut. Roy A. Stout from duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to 8th corps area for duty.

1st Lieut. Everett B. Ruggles from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to New York City, on about March 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Stanley H. Hayman accepted for the good of the service.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Capt. William I. Kats to active duty at Denver, Colo., Examining Board (Navy).

1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunke to active duty in 2d corps area.

Veterinary Corps.

Maj. Charles H. Jewell from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to duty at his station, Fort Riley, Kans.

1st Lieut. Ben S. Gladfelter from duty with 1st Division, Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

1st Lieut. John W. Miner, upon arrival in United States, to Fort Dix, N. J., for duty.

2d Lieut. William O. Hughes from duty at Camp Jackson, S. C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

2d Lieut. Herbert K. Monee from duty at Camp Meade, Md., to Chicago general supply depot for duty.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. M. L. Walker, Chief of Engineers.

Maj. John G. Steese, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to line of duty, retirement from active service is announced; proceed home.

Maj. John H. Harris from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and report to chief of engineers for duty in his office.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. Charles E Bilven honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Edward W. Smith from duties in Canal Zone, recruit in United States and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Lieut. Col. Frank J. Griffin from duty in office of chief signal officer to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty as assistant to signal officer 8th corps area.

Capt. Harry T. Lewis honorably discharged.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. Fred H. Coleman from duty at McCook Field, Ohio, to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., not later than April 1, for duty and pilot training.

1st Lieut. Clifford C. Nutt from Mitchel Field, N. Y., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with 1st bombardment group.

1st Lieut. William D. Wheeler from Washington to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training.

1st Lieut. Donald R. McComas will return to United States and to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for pilot training and duty.

1st Lieut. Joseph R. Pearson, jr., honorably discharged.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axtan, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Dudley R. Tierney, on duty at Camp Grant, Ill., is relieved from assignment to 6th F. A.

Chaplain Louis A. Carter to Nogales, Ariz., 25th Infantry, for duty.

Chaplain Cornelius A. Corcoran from duties at air service supply and repair depot, Fairfield, Ohio, to New York City and about March 15 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Chaplain Thomas J. Leonan, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Dodge, Ia., for duty.

Chaplain Edward L. Spaulding from duties at March Field, Calif., to San Francisco, Calif., about March 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty with 2d Engineers.

Chaplain Thomas A. Harkins, upon arrival in United States to March Field, Calif., for duty.

Chaplain Aloysius C. Cosgrove from duties with 25th Infantry, Nogales, Ariz., to San Francisco and about March 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty with 9th Cavalry.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Morton C. Mumma is designated as executive officer of cavalry brigade, Fort Riley.

Maj. Eustis L. Hubbard assigned to 8th Cavalry and to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty.

Maj. John B. Coulter from duties in operations division, general staff, assigned to 14th Cavalry and to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Edward J. Stackpole from duties on duties with the 5th Cavalry, Marfa, Tex., and detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Sewanee Park Military Academy, Chicago.

Maj. Peter J. Hennessy relieved from detail in air service, assigned to 10th Cavalry and to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty.

Capt. Royden Williamson assigned to 4th Cavalry and upon arrival in United States from duty there to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty.

1st Lieut. Ernest L. Thompson, jr., from duties at Morgan Park Military Academy, Chicago, assigned to 13th Cavalry and to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Maj. Horace H. Fuller, from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., attached to 1st battalion, 52d F. A., and ordered to Camp Knox, Ky., and join his regiment.

Maj. Clifford M. Tuteur, assigned to 79th field artillery and to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Charles H. Bramwell, assigned to 15th field artillery and upon arrival in United States to Camp Travis, Tex., and to join the regiment.

1st Lieut. Ernest C. Norman, assigned to 78th field artillery and to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Edgar A. O'Hair, transferred from station hospital, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. William S. Curtt, honorably discharged.

2d Lieut. Chester A. Horne, assigned to 12th field artillery and upon arrival in United States to Camp Travis, Tex., and join the regiment.

The 2d Lieutenants of Field Artillery assigned and upon arrival in the United States will join the regiments: 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Hamilton, 1st Lieut. Frank A. Holman, 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. Richard B. Chatham, 2d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; 1st Lieut. Jackson Desmond O'Keefe, 19th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Coast Artillery—Maj. Gen. C. P. Townley, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Edward F. Beckham, from duties as finance officer, 2d division, Camp Travis, Tex., detailed on general recruiting service, relieving Maj. Ralph D. Glaisyer, relieving Maj. Ralph D. Glaisyer, who will proceed to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Maj. Heinold Melberg, upon arrival in the United States, to report to Chief C. A. C. for duty.

Capt. Gordon H. Welch, from duties in coast defenses of San Francisco, Calif., to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty.

Capt. Percy C. Hamilton, from detail in quartermaster corps and from duty in Philippine Department to Fort MacArthur, Calif., for duty.

Capt. Abram V. Rinearson, jr., from assignment to 21st artillery and to Fort Bliss, Tex., to San Francisco and about March 5 to Philippine Department for duty in coast artillery, Fort Mills, Corregidor Bays, Fort Mills.

1st Lieut. Harry M. Black, from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph E. Haines, from Fort Worden, Wash., to San Francisco and report to commanding general 6th corps area for duty in quartermaster corps.

1st Lieut Allen F. Grum, at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Douglas E. Morrison, upon arrival in United States from Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., for duty.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. William Wallace, from duties at Newark, N. J., assigned to 25th infantry, to San Francisco, and about March 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty with the regiment.

Col. Austin F. Prescott, from duties at Camp Pike, Ark., and detailed as inspector-instructor, infantry, Mississippi National Guard, at Jackson.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Scott, from duties with general recruiting service, Nashville, Tenn., assigned to 20th infantry, and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

Lieut. Col. James N. Pickering, from duties with general recruiting service, Spokane, Wash., assigned to 9th infantry, and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with the regiment.

Col. Gerard L. Chrisman, placed on active military duty and detailed as professor of military science and tactics, University of Idaho, Moscow, effective June 30, the date following his retirement from active service.

Lieut. Col. Frank R. Kelly, assigned to 4th infantry, to San Francisco, and about March 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Lieut. Col. James M. Petty, assigned to 47th infantry, to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Maj. Ralph W. Drury, en route to the United States assigned to 4th infantry and to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty.

Maj. Albert T. Rich, detailed as inspector-instructor, infantry, Indiana National Guard, at Indianapolis.

Maj. Frederick Armstrong, assigned to 4th infantry and to Eagle Pass, Tex., for duty.

Maj. Herbert C. Holdridge, upon arrival at Camp Dix, N. J., to Washington, and report to chief of infantry for duty.

Maj. Malden A. Joyes, from duty in Philippines islands and detailed as inspector-instructor, infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, at Oshkosh.

Maj. Lewis R. Wheeler, from duty at post adjutant, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., assigned to 7th infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

Maj. George M. Parker, jr., 33d inf., from duty with chief engineers and upon arrival in Panama Canal Department, for duty as brigade executive.

Maj. Emmett M. Savage, assigned to 15th infantry and upon arrival in United States to Camp Meade, Md., to join the regiment.

Maj. William D. Pigott, jr., 13th inf., is transferred to 40th infantry, to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Percie C. Bentley, now unassigned in the Hawaiian Department, assigned to 27th infantry and will join that regiment.

Maj. Albert Tucker, assigned to 47th infantry and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Maj. Albert Hardman, assigned to 24th infantry and to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with 1st bombardment group.

1st Lieut. William D. Wheeler from Washington to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training.

1st Lieut. Donald R. McComas will return to United States and to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for pilot training and duty.

1st Lieut. Joseph R. Pearson, jr., honorably discharged.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axtan, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Dudley R. Tierney, on duty at Camp Grant, Ill., is relieved from assignment to 6th F. A.

Chaplain Louis A. Carter to Nogales, Ariz., 25th Infantry, for duty.

Chaplain Cornelius A. Corcoran from duties at air service supply and repair depot, Fairfield, Ohio, to New York City and about March 15 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Chaplain Thomas J. Leonan, upon arrival in United States to Camp Dodge, Ia., for duty.

Chaplain Edward L. Spaulding from duties at March Field, Calif., to San Francisco and about March 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty with 2d Engineers.

Chaplain Thomas A. Harkins, upon arrival in United States to March Field, Calif., for duty.

Chaplain Aloysius C. Cosgrove from duties with 25th Infantry, Nogales, Ariz., to San Francisco and about March 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty with 9th Cavalry.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Morton C. Mumma is designated as executive officer of cavalry brigade, Fort Riley.

Maj. Eustis L. Hubbard assigned to 8th Cavalry and to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty.

Maj. John B. Coulter from duties in operations division, general staff, assigned to 14th Cavalry and to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Edward J. Stackpole from duties on duties with the 5th Cavalry, Marfa, Tex., and detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Sewanee Park Military Academy, Chicago.

Maj. Peter J. Hennessy relieved from detail in air service, assigned to 10th Cavalry and to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty.

Capt. Royden Williamson assigned to 4th Cavalry and upon arrival in United States from duty there to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty.

1st Lieut. Ernest L. Thompson, jr., from duties at Morgan Park Military Academy, Chicago, assigned to 13th Cavalry and to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Maj. Horace H. Fuller, from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., attached to 1st battalion, 52d F. A., and ordered to Camp Knox, Ky., and join his regiment.

Maj. Clifford M. Tuteur, assigned to 79th field artillery and to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Charles H. Bramwell, assigned to 15th field artillery and upon arrival in United States to Camp Travis, Tex., and to join the regiment.

1st Lieut. Ernest C. Norman, assigned to 78th field artillery and to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Edgar A. O'Hair, transferred from station hospital, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. William S. Curtt, honorably discharged.

2d Lieut. Chester A. Horne, assigned to 12th field artillery and upon arrival in United States to Camp Travis, Tex., and join the regiment.

The 2d Lieutenants of Field Artillery assigned and upon arrival in the United States will join the regiments: 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Hamilton, 1st Lieut. Frank A. Holman, 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. Richard B. Chatham, 2d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; 1st Lieut. Jackson Desmond O'Keefe, 19th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Coast Artillery—Maj. Gen. C. P. Townley, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Edward F. Beckham, from duties as finance officer, 2d division, Camp Travis, Tex., detailed on general recruiting service, relieving Maj. Ralph D. Glaisyer, relieving Maj. Ralph D. Glaisyer, who will proceed to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Maj. Heinold Melberg, upon arrival in the United States, to report to Chief C. A. C. for duty.

Capt. Gordon H. Welch, from duties in coast defenses of San Francisco, Calif., to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty.

Capt. Percy C. Hamilton, from detail in quartermaster corps and from duty in Philippine Department to Fort MacArthur, Calif., for duty.

Capt. Abram V. Rinearson, jr., from assignment to 21st artillery and to Fort Bliss, Tex., to San Francisco and about March 5 to Philippine Department for duty in coast artillery, Fort Mills, Corregidor Bays, Fort Mills.

1st Lieut. Harry M. Black, from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph E. Haines, from Fort Worden, Wash., to San Francisco and report to commanding general 6th corps area for duty in quartermaster corps.

1st Lieut Allen F. Grum, at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Douglas E. Morrison, upon arrival in United States from Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., for duty.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. William Wallace, from duties at Newark, N. J., assigned to 25th infantry, to San Francisco, and about March 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty with the regiment.

Col. Austin F. Prescott, from duties at Camp Pike, Ark., and detailed as inspector-instructor, infantry, Mississippi National Guard, at Jackson.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Scott, from duties with general recruiting service, Nashville, Tenn., assigned to 20th infantry, and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

Lieut. Col. James N. Pickering, from duties with general recruiting service, Spokane, Wash., assigned to 9th infantry, and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with the regiment.

Col. Gerard L. Chrisman, placed on active military duty and detailed as professor of military science and tactics, University of Idaho, Moscow, effective June 30, the date following his retirement from active service.

Lieut. Col. Frank R. Kelly, assigned to 4th infantry, to San Francisco, and about March 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Lieut. Col. James M. Petty, assigned to 47th infantry, to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Maj. Ralph W. Drury, en route to the United States assigned to 4th infantry and to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty.

Maj. Albert T. Rich, detailed as inspector-instructor, infantry, Indiana National Guard, at Indianapolis.

Maj. Frederick Armstrong, assigned to 4th infantry and to Eagle Pass, Tex., for duty.

Maj. Herbert C. Holdridge, upon arrival at Camp Dix, N. J., to Washington, and report to chief of infantry for duty.

Maj. Malden A. Joyes, from duty in Philippines islands and detailed as inspector-instructor, infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, at Oshkosh.

Maj. Lewis R. Wheeler, from duty at post adjutant, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., assigned to 7th infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

Maj. George M. Parker, jr., 33d inf., from duty with chief engineers and upon arrival in Panama Canal Department, for duty as brigade executive.

Maj. Emmett M. Savage, assigned to 15th infantry and upon arrival in United States to Camp Meade, Md., to join the regiment.

Maj. William D. Pigott, jr., 13th inf., is transferred to 40th infantry, to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Percie C. Bentley, now unassigned in the Hawaiian Department, assigned to 27th infantry and will join that regiment.

Maj. Albert Tucker, assigned to 47th infantry and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Maj. Albert Hardman, assigned to 24th infantry and

Bausch Lomb

Optical Products

are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service especially the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Gun Sights for Army and Navy, Stereo-Prism Binoculars, Periscopes, Battery Commander Telescopes, Microscopes, Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic Lenses and Instruments, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and other high-grade

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.

NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO

CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N. Y. LONDON

MR. DANIELS FOR STRONG NAVAL RESERVE.

Asserting the war had demonstrated the Navy's dependence on an efficient naval reserve force, Secretary Daniels declared in an address at a banquet given by the naval reserve of Washington on Monday night that in the interest of greater efficiency he favored "unscraping use of the knife" in weeding out of the reserve all officers and men who did not fulfill their obligations to the Navy.

Secretary Daniels declared the war had disproved as "foolish and dangerous" the theory that in time of peace "military men could rely on the mechanic arts for forces to be commanded by officers largely selected, however, inclusion of merchant personnel in the naval reserve force.

"I thought there was a movement in my town for all the churches to merge into one."

"There is."

"What's the delay?"

"They can't decide which one."—Life.

"My daughter is the intimate and my wife is the referendum."

"And you come in?"

"Oh, I'm the recipe. They recall my existence whenever the bills come in."—Boston Transcript.

Betty—"I think Jack is simply wonderful."

Maud—"Yes, the trouble is, so does he."—Boston Transcript.

"How did the number of your bank get into trouble? Speculation?"

"Without the 's'."—Boston Transcript.

Henry Schick & Co.

Formerly with John G. Hans

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS

Civilian Dress a Specialty

1421 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

THE ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING.

In a letter dated January 11 the surgeon general has been advised by Miss Jane Delano, director of the Army School of Nursing, that the Army School of Nursing will be established at Washington, D. C., in connection with the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., and the school at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., as a branch of the parent school at Washington and that the location and the number of applicants for training whose homes are in the vicinity of the Army Medical School is eventually established on the ground that the Walter Reed General Hospital, the Army School of Nursing will be absorbed as one of its departments.

At present there are about 520 student nurses enrolled in the Army School of Nursing, of whom about 500 will be graduated next summer, after three years' course of instruction. In addition to the facilities afforded students in this school by army hospitals, arrangements have been made whereby they also receive special instruction in large civil hospitals and welfare institutions

Eagle

Mikado Pencil

MADE BY THE LARGEST PENCIL MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD

No. 1—Soft — No. 3—Medium

No. 2½—Medium — No. 4—Hard

No. 6—Very Hard

ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND—EAGLE MIKADO

EAGLE PENCIL CO.

New York

SAVE YOUR EARS

from the deafening shock of shell explosion and gun fire.

Elliott Perfect Ear Protectors

are patented and officially approved. 18 years service in U. S. Army and Navy. Mfrs' han 50,000 now in use without a single case of ruptured ear drum.

PRICE $1.00 PER PAIR post paid in neat aluminum box.

Write for free illustrated booklet on "Preventing Deafness from Gun Fire or Shell Explosion."

Address .....

J. A. R. ELLIOTT,

P. O. BOX 201, NEW YORK, N. Y.

"A warm friend, Roger, is one who will let you borrow his cold coal."—Boston Transcript.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1865

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Academies, Police and Fire Departments

Makers of the LILLEY CAPS
Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Coin Silver

Correspondence Requested

M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

upon arrival in United States to Columbus, N. Mex., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Frank L. Pyle, assigned to 34th infantry and upon arrival in United States to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. George F. Roselle, jr., 28th infantry, transferred to 52d infantry and to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty.

Maj. Benjamin S. Stocker, assigned to 52d infantry and upon arrival in United States to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Charles E. Knickerbocker, now attached to 53th infantry, assigned to 34th infantry.

Capt. Francis J. Heraty, at Camp Benning, Ga., assigned to 29th infantry and to join his regiment.

Capt. Edward Eccles, from duty at South Amboy, N.J., to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with the 1st infantry.

Capt. Charles Porterfield, jr., assigned to 5th infantry upon arrival in United States and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Jere W. Warren, assigned to 1st infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Sherman S. Pitcher, to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty.

1st Lieut. Michael J. Mulcahy, assigned to 33d infantry and will join the regiment.

1st Lieut. William J. Scanlan, assigned to 1st infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Ralph Slate, from duties at Aurec, Iowa, assigned to 25th infantry, and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with regiment.

1st Lieut. William H. Craig, from present duties at Camp Grant, Ill., and report to brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., for duty as aide-de-camp.

1st Lieut. Ray E. Porter, 34th inf., from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and join his regiment at Camp Logan, Md.

1st Lieut. William C. Coogan, from observation and treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and return to station, Fort Hancock, N. J.

1st Lieut. Montgomery Gordon Rice, honorably discharged.

1st Lieuts. Gerald S. C. Mickis and Benjamin H. Farnay, 1st inf., relieved from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., and will join regiment at Camp Meade, Md.

2d Lieut. Eduardo Andino, 34th inf., relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Resignation by Maj. Roy W. Winton accepted.

The following assigned to regiments indicated and upon arrival in United States will proceed to stations specified for duty: Maj. Franklin T. Burt, 2d inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; Capt. Henry C. Schram, 25th inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Capt. Alexander P. Withers, 1st inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Hickey, 33d inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

The following transferred, assignment to 5th infantry and ordered to regiments indicated and upon arrival in United States will proceed to stations specified: Camp Travis, Tex., for duty; 1st Lieuts. George T. Wyche and Hamilton Johnson, to 9th inf.; 1st Lieuts Ernest A. Shoemaker, Vance L. Richmond, and Henry O. Swindler, 20th inf.; and 1st Lieuts. Harold H. McCoy and Jacob E. Bechtold, 23d inf.

The following, now attached to regiments indicated, are assigned to those regiments: 1st Lieuts. Henry V. Dexter, 5th inf.; Robert J. King, 43d inf.; Charles W. Chalker, 21st inf.; Lewis W. Fay, 43d inf.; Edmund J. Lilly, jr., 32d inf.; Roger M. Wilt, 32d inf., and Moor K. Pigman, 43d inf., and 2d Lieut. Frank C. Lindley, 34th inf.

The following transferred as indicated, to New York city, and about March 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty: Maj. James M. Monroe, 24th inf. to 14th inf.; Maj. Roscoe B. Woodruff, 8dys. 8th corps area to 33d inf.; Capt. Sidney H. Bingham, 24th inf. to 33d inf., and Capt. Roy W. Yeager, 24th inf. to 33d inf.

The following transferred as indicated, to Camp Travis, Tex., and upon arrival will proceed to stations specified: 1st Lieut. Bryan S. Heller to 19th inf. From the 11th machine gun battalion—1st Lieuts. William H. McMaster, to 19th inf., and Kruth W. Thom, to 45th inf. From the 12th machine gun battalion—2d Lieuts. Frank A. Jones, to 59th inf., and 1st Lieuts. Wayne C. Zinsmerman, to 57th inf.; Leslie L. Lindley, to 58th inf., and Walter C. Blalock, to 58th inf.

The following transfers are announced, to San Francisco, Calif., and about March 4 to Philippine Department for duty: 1st Lieut. Col. Albert Laws, 45th inf. to 15th inf.; Capt. Benjamin H. Hensley, 24th inf. to 31st inf.; Capt. Edgar E. Hilton, 21st inf. to 27th inf.; Capt. John T. Henderson, 39th inf. to 31st inf.; Capt. Jay E. Hilliffian, 45th inf. to 31st inf.; Capt. Wm. S. Clark, 49th inf. to 45th inf.; Capt. Hurley E. Fuller, 32d inf. to 47th inf.; 2d Lieut. Lambert Wilmot, 45th inf. to 45th inf., and 2d Lieut. James L. Bolt, 6th inf. to 45th inf.

The following assigned to regiments indicated and upon arrival in United States will proceed to stations specified for duty: Maj. Dale F. Mc-Donald, 4th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. William P. Stone and 1st Lieuts. Thomas M. Jervey and Lewis L. Hoehn, 1st inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; and 1st Lieut. William M. Geddeton, 23d inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

The following, now attached to regiments indicated, are assigned as indicated: 1st Lieut. Col. Fred W. Thompson, 1st inf., to Maj. Artillery Reserves, 43d inf.

The following transferred as indicated, to San Francisco, Calif., and about March 4 to Hawaiian Department for duty: 1st Lieut. Wilson Shannon, 15th inf. to 27th inf.; Maj. Chesiman Grant, 35th inf. to 27th inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Jones, 35th inf. to 27th inf.; Capt. Sevier E. Tupper, 52d inf. to 25th inf.; Capt. Charles Pryor, 25th inf. to 27th inf.; 1st Lieut. Ralph Tate, 25th inf. to 27th inf.; Capt. Ephesus W. Coroith, 24th inf. to 25th inf.; 1st Lieut. Norman Randolph, 24th inf. to 25th inf.; 1st Lieut. Lloyd L. Connell, 24th inf. to 25th inf.; 1st Lieut. Philip A. Gosnell, 24th inf. to 25th inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry F. Ennis, 2d inf. to 24th inf.; and 2d Lieut. Riley F. Ennis, 2d inf. to 24th inf.

The following assigned to and will join regiments: 1st Lieuts. Lewis Wilson, 5th inf.; 1st Lieut. Everett H. Wescott and Maj. Alexander L. P. Johnson, 43d inf., 1st Lieut. Ralph Hospital, 43d inf.; 1st Lieut. Roy J. Caperton, 43d inf., 2d Lieut. Carley L. Merrill, 43d inf.; 1st Lieut. Col. Frank M. Caldwell and Frederick B. Forbes, 45th inf.; 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Martinus, 45th inf.; 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Hill, 5th inf.; 1st Lieut. Sylvian G. Kindall, 13d inf.; 2d Lieut. William Hoffman, 45th inf., and 2d Lieut. Leroy W. Yerborough, 31st inf.

Philippine Scouts.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Ervin J. Stobo accepted for the good of the service, to take effect in Philippine Department.

Retired Officers.

Col. Fine W. Sorrells, relieved from active duty and ordered home.

Col. Joseph T. Clement, to Fort McDowell, Calif., for duty in connection with recruiting.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins, relieved military duty and assigned to duty as president of board of road commissioners, Fort Sill, Okla.

7TH DIVISION NEWS NOTES.

Camp Meade, Md., Jan. 22.—The 7th Division is getting settled in their new home. Lieut. Col. Rumbold, commander of the 13th brigade, arrived on December 30th from Camp Dix, N. J. Col. Rumbold has been busy arranging for the arrival of the division. On January 1st Brig. Gen. Wm. M. Wright, of the 14th, arrived, completing the move of the entire 7th Division from Camp Dix to Camp Meade. The 7th has a noteworthy silos, that 2,500 animals were thus transported without material injury to any. Col. John L. Hayden and Maj. H. L. Hodges visited Gen. McGlachlin on the 20th. A basketball tournament, in which the Meade cantonment, Camp Meade and the 7th Division will be represented, is to be held in the near future. Part of January in this camp, the winning team to represent Camp Meade in the tournament to decide the 14th officers of the tank corps were boats at a dance and reception on January 21.

When you feel so "blue" that even the sky looks yellow, you need
BEECHAM'S PILLS
A sluggish liver and poorly acting kidneys fail to destroy tired poisons; when allowed to remain in, well as they soon



Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

INTER-PLEET COMPETITIONS.

Admiral Wilson, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, has issued an order regarding competitions and relations between the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. He says:

"The commander-in-chief desires to bring to the attention of the officers and men of the fleet the fact that during the period of January 21 to February 21 we will be in company with the Pacific fleet. Together with that fleet, we will form the United States battle fleet, and the utmost cordiality should be shown by all officers and men until February 22.

"The commander-in-chief is glad of the rivalry that there shall be, keen competition with the Pacific fleet, and expects that it will be manifested in an athletic but a competition in all that goes to make up a well-disciplined naval force. But he is sure many of you with us that no vessel of the Atlantic fleet be outdone by any other in smartness in the service, nor that of any ship be cleaner or neater in appearance; that no vantage shall be given to the observer in good seamanship, in every officer and man be smart and snappy in saluting and in addressing superiors. The commander-in-chief looks particularly to this force to set an example of courtesy and good behavior ashore, only when going ashore, but during the liberty and at the landing upon the occasion of liberty. He depends upon the men of the fleet themselves to check any tendency to rowdyism on the part of the few who cannot make liberty without making a sorry spectacle of themselves.

"The commander-in-chief desires, in addition, to urge upon all that athletic competition, unless it is characterized by clean sportsmanship, free from any taint or suspicion of sharp practice, and free from any unfriendliness, is of little value. Play the game—games which is to play fair and give a square deal. Our object in these competitions is to make a better battle blade, and our determination to win in fair play must be kept in mind. Remember that the Atlantic fleet is to show ourselves good and square sportsmen—generous winners if we come out with us and good losers if the breaks are against us."

BATTLE FLEET NOW JOINED.

The Atlantic fleet, half of the present active major units of the U. S. battle fleet, passed through the historical transit of the Panama Canal en route to join the Pacific fleet at San Diego. The Atlantic fleet force thus assembled became the U. S. battle fleet, commanded by Admiral Hugh Rodman.

The fleet passing through the canal consisted of 7 battleships aggregating 93,967 tons, 3 battle cruisers aggregating 23,000 tons, and 12 vessels of the train, aggregating 91,000 tons, passed through the canal between 6:30 a. m. on January 17 and 8:30 a. m. on January 19. This is more than 1,000 feet per ship in the locks. This is remarkably good time, as it includes the time required to moor the ships and coaling and refueling while within the limits of the canal. The time elapsing in passing from one ship to the other is about 10 hours.

It is interesting to compare this with the passage of the Pacific fleet through the canal in July, 1915. There were 14 battleships, 2 in the Atlantic fleet, and a total of 22 ships. Thirty of these vessels of the fleet passed through between July 21 and July 23, on their way from Atlantic waters, many of them recently from the navy yard, to their station in the Pacific, their next post being San Diego.

The officers and members found in groups, as was probably the case when the Pacific fleet went through. A canal pilot was in charge of each battleship engaged, and, in the passage through the locks, 4 of these were lashed together, and 3 more, 2 and 2, and 2 more, lashed together. The other ships were handled individually, with a canal pilot aboard.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis, West Point.
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md
In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 82 of our 84 pupils; in April, 77 of our 80 pupils. In June, 1920, we had in 1,010 pupils—as many as all other regular preparatory schools combined.
We have had exceptional success in preparing for W. and P. West. Let us make your chance for success ours.
ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"
Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address
F. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEWS
NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL
ANNAPOLIS, MD.
A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Also prepares for Coast Guard, U. S. West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. R. Wilmer, A.B., U.S.N., Graduate of Naval Academy. J. L. CHEW, A.B., A.M.

BRADEN'S
Army & Navy Academy
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street
Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogue.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School
Thos Nelson, U.S.N., class of 1903, Prin.
Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of the government service.
280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School
A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work: only earnest students desired. Number of students limited to 50.
ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT
Most helpful text-books and review pamphlets ever published for entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis, $4.00; West Point, $8.75. Postpaid and insured.
Feldmeyer's Bookstore Annapolis, Md.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS
TEXT-BOOK COMPANY
280 Broadway, New York City.
Our text-books are prepared especially for the Entrance and Graduating Exams examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

The Berlitz School of Languages
815 14th St. N. W., Washington.
Branches in over 300 leading cities in America, Europe and Africa. Pupils traveling may transfer the value of their lessons from one city to another without additional cost.
PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS
DAY OR EVENING. BEST OF NATIVE TEACHERS.
Terms reasonable. Catalogue on application.
Grand Prizes at All Expositions
New Educational Method of Learning
TRIAL LESSON FREE.

"I'm sorry, young man," said the druggist, as he eyed the small boy over the counter, "but I can only give you half as much castor-oil for a dime as I used to."

The boy blithely handed him the coin. "I'm not kicking," he remarked. "The stuff is for sale." The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

"There always seemed to me some thing discordant in Caroline's nature."

"No wonder! She possesses a catty disposition."—Judge's Library.

"There's a story in this paper of a woman that used a telephone for the first time in 82 years."

"Well, there must be a party line."—Notre Dame Juggler.

"I'm getting an automobile. What is the first thing one ought to learn about running it?"

"The telephone number of the nearest repair shop."—Boston Transcript.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

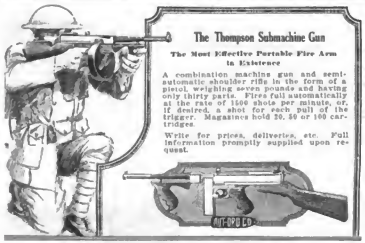
Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

The Most Effective Portable Fire Arm in Existence

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle in the form of a pistol, weighing seven pounds and having only thirty parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges.

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
302 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Cable address:—Autordco

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds, Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers CLOTHING Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 8800

BOSTON NEWPORT

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits

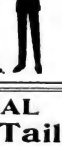
Ready made or to measure

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 225 6th Ave., Cor. 18th. ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

RICE & DUVAL

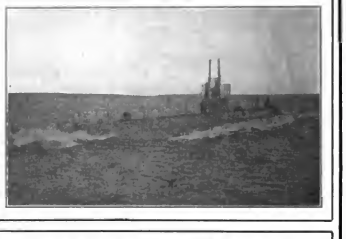
Army and Navy Tailors

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

800 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office: Woodward Bldg., 15th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests.

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allien Established 1815

227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments

THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815



SLOW AND RAPID FIRE IN ALL POSITIONS MADE EASY

By daily practice with the Hollifield Dotter attachment in the service rifle, as issued, Skill is acquired. Dotter outfits are procurable on requisition. Expert opinion, etc., sent on request.

Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co. Middletown, N. Y.

A Journal of the Business of the Government

Essential to Those Having or Seeking Government Contracts

U. S. Government Advertiser

511 Eleventh St. N.W. Washington, D. C.

SAMPLE COPIES ON REQUEST

REALTORS ARE COMPETENT Our staff is composed of wholly experienced men. Maximum service does not consist only of the closing of a deal. These trained men are ready at all times to give advice or offer suggestions on any property in any section of the city whether a sale is made or not. A special department is maintained for officers of the services.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate McKEEVER and GOSS Service SALES - RENTS - LOANS 1405 F Eye Street, N.W. Washington D.C.

MAIN 4752

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

10 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., February 5, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2116.

IN CONGRESS

Naval Appropriation Bill

Representative Kelley, from the committee on appropriations, reported out the naval appropriation bill this week, carrying a total appropriation of $395,504,444.38 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. The estimates upon which this bill is based aggregate $619,315,721.47. The current appropriation act totaled $433,279,674.

Mr. Kelley, in reporting the bill, made the following statement:

"The amount recommended in the bill for 1922, compared with appropriations for similar purposes for 1921 and with the estimates for 1922, shows the following differences:

"It is $234,011,287.24 less than the amount requested in the estimates, which, however, included an item of $400,000 which has been transferred to the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1921.

"It is $37,775,229.62 less than the amount which has been appropriated for similar purposes for the current fiscal year. However, the amount heretofore appropriated for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, has proven to be inadequate to the extent of $61,560,655, and supplemental appropriations aggregating that sum are carried in the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1921. Both of these supplemental appropriations $23,358,221 is directly attributable to the pay increase bill, which became law on May 13, 1920. Therefore, for comparative purposes, by including these supplemental appropriations upon which the Congress has not yet functioned, the total appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, may be said to be $499,840,229, and the amount carried in the accompanying bill is $395,504,444.38, less than that sum.

"A comparative statement is submitted showing in detail the appropriations for the current year, the estimates for the fiscal year 1922, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, the increase or reduction of the amounts estimated for 1922 as compared with the amounts recommended in the bill, and the increase or decrease in the amounts for the current year as compared with the amounts recommended in the bill.

Provides for 100,000 Men.

"In a very general way, this large reduction has been brought about, first, by providing for a naval enlisted force of 100,000 instead of 142,000 men and for a force of marines of 16,000 instead of 27,400 men; by allowing for a reduction in labor and material costs during the ensuing fiscal year; by practically confining public works to the west coast and the Hawaiian islands, where a pressing need exists for additional facilities by reason of a divided fleet; by a reduction in the appropriation for fuel for ships' use, pursuant to a change made by the chief of naval operations in the steaming proposed to be done next year; by reason of the rule which denies this committee the right to appropriate, in certain cases, in advance of authorizations, and by a reduction in the appropriations for prosecuting the construction work.

"The committee has adhered strictly to the phrasing employed in previous appropriation acts. As is well known, many of the activities of the Navy today find their only legal sanction in clauses carried in annual appropriation measures, and this course is commended to the best in that it brings to the attention of the Congress each year various authorizations which it might or might not have sanctioned. These usual appropriation clauses have had the approval of the appropriate standing committees of the House and are as in committee has been able to ascertain their continuance, except possibly in a few isolated cases, which have no bearing upon the sums provided in the bill, is so necessary as heretofore. Naval regulations, accounting and practices are largely predicated upon them.

Aviation.

"The bill carries $21,618,51 for the officer, enlisted and civilian personnel employed in connection with aviation activities, and for continuing and conducting such aviation activities as have been heretofore provided for, including generous provision for experimental work. It carries no appropriations for new aircraft, for the establishment of new stations, or for new construction at stations. The committee has proceeded on the assumption that it is without authority to appropriate for unauthorized aircraft or for the establishment of additional stations.

Consolidated Appropriations.

"It would appear from the accompanying bill that the amount provided for 'Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks,' exceeds the current appropriation by $1,000,000. The fact is that the appropriations 'Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks,' and 'Repairs and Preservation,' have been consolidated and a reduction made in the two of $2,000,000. These two appropriations, the committee developed, are so closely allied that no real distinction can be drawn between the expenditures made from each. To continue to carry them separately would in effect be a combination of a practice not intended. Moreover, the testimony is that their consolidation will result in reduced correspondence and accounting, and consequently labor.

"Under this head but $550,000 is provided for east coast yards and stations, practically that entire sum is necessary for continuing work on projects now under way.

"The division of the fleet makes necessary a different policy on the west coast, where facilities are inadequate for a force of such large proportions. For the west-coast yards and llewail the appropriation aggregate $4,847,000.

"The total sum estimated for shore development was $15,393,500. The amount recommended is $5,532,000, or a reduction of $10,361,500.

Cost of Increase.

"The amount carried in this bill for "Pay of the Navy" is $132,303,362. With the exception of the fiscal year 1910, this is more money than was appropriated for any one fiscal year heretofore, and is an increase of $12,325,726 over the appropriation for the current year, the appropriation for 1921 is deficient by $28,358,221, by reason of the pay increase bill approved May 13, 1920. So, in reality, there is a reduction of $17,032,495 in the amount provided for by the reduced enlisted strength provided for.

Provisions, Navy.

"Under the head, 'Provisions, Navy,' the reduction of $14,330,327.50 under the estimates is due to providing for fewer men and allowing 50 cents instead of 75 cents as the cost of a ration. The Navy ration has soared from 48.52 cents in 1916 to the present level of 68 cents. Prices were extraordinarily high in 1918, and it does not seem unreasonable to anticipate a decline very near to the 1916 level during the next fiscal year.

"The appropriation for fuel for ships' use for the current year is $26,000,000, which includes $20,000,000 carried in the pending deficiency appropriation bill. The appropriation proposed for 1922 is $17,500,000 or $19,500,000 less than the estimate. The estimate was made on the basis of an enlisted strength of 142,000 men and of vessels being at sea 20 days in each month. The bill appropriates for an enlisted strength of 100,000 men. The chief of naval operations stated in his hearings that 'a general principle governs the expenditure of coal, which is based on a vessel spending about two days in port to one day steaming at sea.' Providing for fewer men and the steaming proposed, the chief of naval operations accounts for the reduction.

Marine Corps.

"The appropriations provided for the Marine Corps are on the basis of 20,000 men, the same number appropriated for for the current fiscal year. An increase of $1,222,100 as a result of the pay increase bill approved May 18, 1920, is more than counterbalanced by the reductions provided for this quartermaster's department. The committee felt that sufficient inroads were not being made into the large reserves, particularly of clothing and military supplies, and made reductions in the amounts requested because of such reserves, at the same time looking into account the probability of prices being well under those prevailing at the time the estimates were prepared and even at the time of the hearings.

"The current fiscal year and the previous have heretofore carried making the appropriations of the quartermaster's department one fund, in order that the Congress may better estimate the amounts required under the several appropriation heads.

Increase of the Navy.

"The naval appropriation act approved August 29, 1916, authorized a building program of 156 vessels, all of which, except 12 torpedo-boat destroyers and one transport, are either built or building. During the war the Navy stressed the building of torpedo-boat destroyers, submarines, submarine chasers, vessels for mining operations and certain other small craft, the majority of which were authorized in various measures subsequent to the naval act of August 29, 1916, and the result has been that the larger vessels of the 1916 program still remain in course of construction.

"The original estimated cost of the program of 156 vessels was $544,700,000. It is now estimated that the program will cost to complete $972,931,000, of which $538,370,000 has been appropriated heretofore, leaving yet to be appropriated $434,560,000 at present costs. The ultimate cost, however, very probably will come well within the revised figure, which is based upon prevailing prices. All of the vessels in course of construction in private yards are being constructed upon the basis of actual cost plus a fixed fee, and the government, therefore, will benefit to the extent of any decline in labor or material costs.

"The amount carried in the accompanying bill toward the completion of these vessels is $90,000,000, which will allow the work to be prosecuted during the next fiscal year about as rapidly as it has been possible to proceed thus far in the current fiscal year.

Navy Personnel.

"The authorized enlisted strength of the Navy is 131,485 men, plus 6,000 apprentice seamen, plus the hospital corps fixed by law at 2% per cent of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps, plus the number of men sentenced by court-martial to discharge, plus men detailed for duty with naval militia, plus men furloughed without pay, plus men of the flying corps (fixed by law at 250), and plus men in trade schools, or roundly, between 142,000 and 143,000 men.

"One hundred thousand men, the number appropriated for, will permit of keeping in full commission at least 384 vessels, which is 32 more vessels than we had in commission in the Navy in 1916. A larger number of men would simply provide for keeping in full commission a greater number of small craft. For example, as many as 279 torpedo-boat destroyers either have been built or are in course of construction. The force appropriated for will permit of keeping 86 torpedo-boat destroyers in full commission or 193 less than the number of serviceable submarines.

"The number of commissioned officers of the line of the Navy is fixed by law at 4 per cent of the authorized enlisted strength, or 5,499 officers. The strength in the various staff corps, other than the medical, dental and chaplain's corps, is based upon certain percentages of the line strength. The strength of the medical corps is based on sixty-five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of every person authorized in the Navy and Marine Corps; the dental corps 1 to each 1,000 of every authorized person; and the chaplain's corps 1 to each 1,250 of every person authorized. The various staff corps, number, all told, approximately 2,400 officers, or, roundly, 3,100 commissioned officers of the Navy, line and staff, in addition to which 500 reserve officers are also authorized to be employed in the aviation and auxiliary service.

"The bill carries appropriations for 3,931 commissioned officers of the line and staff on active duty.

Marine Corps Personnel.

"The authorized enlisted strength of the Marine Corps is fixed by law at 27,400 men, and the officer strength is limited to 4 per cent of the total authorized enlisted strength.

"The accompanying bill appropriates for a force of 19,000 enlisted men, the number appropriated for the current year, and for the entire number of commissioned officers which the law authorizes.

Repairs to Passenger Automobiles.

"The committee has placed the following limitation on the appropriation 'Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks':

"'Provided further, That expenditures from appropriations contained in this act for the maintenance, operation and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including the compensation of operators, shall not exceed $500,000.'

"The Navy has 275 passenger-carrying automobiles in actual use, and the purpose of the testimony is that the cost of maintaining and operating these vehicles approximates $500,000 per annum.

Restrict Wire Communication.

"The committee also has included a restriction of $250,000 in the appropriation 'Pay, Miscellaneous,' on expenditures on account of telephone rentals and tolls, telegrams and cablegrams.' The actual expenditures for this service in 1915 amounted to $101,025. For the current fiscal year they are estimated to amount to over $900,000. In addition to the amount expended for wire communications, the committee's information is that if the Navy's wireless communications during the fiscal year 1920 had been handled over telephone, telegraph and cable lines, there would have been an added expense of approximately $5,000,000."

Digitized by Google

Comparison of Items.

Following is a comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1921 in the naval act, deficiency and other existing acts, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1922:

General Expenses.	Appropriations Recommended for 1921.	for 1922.
Pay, miscellaneous	$4,550,000.00	$2,500,000.00
Contingent, Navy	75,000	50,000.00
Temporary government for West Indian islands	343,440.00	343,440.00
Fuel oil and other fuel, inventory and loss	30,000.00	.....
Civilian naval consulting board	15,000.00	5,000.00
Aviation, Navy	20,000,000.00	6,912,421.00
State marine schools	75,000.00	100,350.00
Care of lepers, etc., island of Guam	20,000.00	29,000.00
Total, general expenses	24,103,140.00	10,932,121.00
Bureau of Navigation.		
Transportation and recruiting	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00
War service records, statement of, to states	200,000.00	50,000.00
Recreation for enlisted men	800,000.00	200,000.00
Contingent	20,000.00	20,000.00
Gunnery and engineering exercises	100,000.00	100,000.00
Instruments and supplies, ocean and lake surveys	150,000.00	150,000.00
Naval training station, California	125,000.00	125,000.00
Naval training station, Rhode Island	175,000.00	185,000.00
Naval training station, Great Lakes	375,000.00	400,000.00
Naval training station, Pelot Hamilton Roads, Va	375,000.00	375,000.00
Expenses of a summer cruise	100,000.00	.....
Naval reserve force	50,000.00	50,000.00
Recruiting, barracks	20,000.00	20,000.00
Naval war college, Rhode Island	90,350.00	90,350.00
Total, Bureau of Navigation	7,365,350.00	6,090,350.00
Bureau of Ordnance.		
Ordnance and ordnance stores	17,500,000.00	14,000,000.00
Smokeless powder	20,000,000.00	200,000.00
Experiments	300,000.00	250,000.00
Torpedoes and appliances	300,000.00	.....
Contingent	25,000.00	20,000.00
Total, Bureau of Ordnance	17,925,000.00	14,470,000.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks.		
Maintenance	6,500,000.00	7,500,000.00
Contingent	150,000.00	150,000.00
	6,650,000.00	7,650,000.00
Public works:		
Navy yards—		
Portsmouth, N. H	15,000.00	.....
New York, N. Y	397,000.00	40,000.00
Philadelphia, Pa	1,200,000.00	200,000.00
Washington, D. C	7,100.00	.....
Norfolk, Va	520,000.00	250,000.00
Charleston, S. C	40,000.00	40,000.00
Mare Island, Calif	225,000.00	225,000.00
Puget Sound, Wash	330,000.00	1,065,000.00
Naval stations—		
Key West, Fla	75,000.00	.....
Guantanamo, Cuba	50,000.00	75,000.00
New Orleans, La	50,000.00	50,000.00
Tutuila, Samoa	.....	.....
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	990,000.00	1,025,000.00
Guam	.....	10,000.00
Cavite, Philippine Islands	25,000.00	.....
Olongapo, Philippine Islands	150,000.00	.....
Naval Academy, buildings and grounds	150,000.00	.....
Special joint committee, expenses of	50,000.00	.....
Ammunition depots:		
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	30,000.00	177,000.00
Fort Mifflin, Pa	.....	.....
Mare Island, Calif	.....	100,000.00
Puget Sound, Wash	25,000.00	25,000.00
Exchange of land, South San Francisco	2,000.00	.....
Naval training station, Great Lakes	500,000.00	.....
Naval proving ground, Indianhead, Md	.....	.....
Depots for coal	95,000.00	80,000.00
Naval torpedo station, Keyport, Wash	.....	.....
Operating base, Hampton Roads, Va	171,000.00	20,000.00
Naval base, San Diego, Calif	.....	200,000.00
Naval hospitals—		
Norfolk, Va	450.00	.....
Philadelphia, Pa	30,000.00	.....
Marine barracks, San Diego, Calif	500,000.00	500,000.00
Naval fuel depot, San Diego, Calif	1,150,000.00	.....
Submarine bases—		
New London, Conn	30,000.00	.....
Columbia River	250,000.00	.....
Coco Solo, Canal Zone	.....	50,000.00
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	.....	150,000.00
Training station, South Diego, Calif	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Repairs and preservation of navy yards	2,000,000.00	*
Total, public works	10,751,250.00	5,632,000.00
Total, Bureau of Yards and Docks	17,401,250.00	13,282,000.00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.		
Medical department	3,500,000.00	2,920,000.00
Contingent	500,000.00	200,000.00
Bringing home remains of officers, etc	300,000.00	.....
Hospital patients, care of	100,000.00	100,000.00
Total, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	3,400,000.00	3,220,000.00
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.		
Pay of the Navy	120,876,537.00	132,302,243.00
Provisions, Navy	26,000,000.00	20,000,672.50
Maintenance	10,500,000.00	2,000,000.00
Freight	2,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Fuel and transportation	16,000,000.00	17,000,000.00
Total, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	169,376,537.00	174,311,915.50

* $2,500,000 allowed and merged with appropriation "Maintenance Bureau of Yards and Docks."

Bureau of Construction and Repair.	Appropriations for 1921.	Recommended for 1922.
Construction and repair of vessels	31,000,000.00	22,500,000.00
Construction plants, increase of	173,000.00	.....
Total, Bureau of Construction and Repair	31,172,000.00	22,500,000.00
Bureau of Engineering.		
Engineering	23,056,000.00	20,500,000.00
Submarine engines	.....	.....
Experiment station, Annapolis, Md	225,000.00	225,000.00
Total, Bureau of Engineering	29,275,000.00	20,725,000.00
Naval Academy.		
Pay, Naval Academy	544,250.00	510,250.00
Ordnance and gunnery department	19,500.64	20,653.00
Electrical engineering, department of	19,301.54	19,131.04
Seamanship, department of	8,189.96	8,185.00
Marine engineering, department of	34,712.40	35,784.32
Total, Naval Academy	627,004.16	593,413.36
Buildings and grounds, Naval Academy	146,428.46	146,428.46
Current and miscellaneous expenses	149,500.00	113,700.00
Maintenance and repairs	1,218,500.00	1,719,500.00
Total, Naval Academy	1,530,407.52	1,372,595.82
Marine Corps.		
Pay, Marine Corps	14,848,088.20	17,287,180.62
Pay, Marines	144,711.28	144,711.28
Quartermaster's Department:		
Provisions	4,744,425.00	3,938,950.00
Clothing	1,854,490.00	1,600,000.00
Fuel	450,000.00	530,000.00
Military stores	500,000.00	340,000.00
Transportation and recruiting	80,000.00	70,000.00
Repairs of barracks	250,000.00	450,000.00
Forage	100,000.00	100,000.00
Commutation of quarters	250,000.00	**
Contingent	2,740,822.00	2,000,000.00
Total, Marine Corps	26,724,536.48	26,382,841.90
Construction and miscellaneous.		
Construction	48,000,000.00	52,000,000.00
Torpedo boats	11,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Submarines	.....	.....
Armor and armament	45,000,000.00	22,000,000.00
Total, increase of the Navy	104,000,000.00	90,000,000.00
Total, naval appropriation bill	422,272,574.00	396,504,444.23

Summary of Appropriations Recommended for 1921.

	for 1921.	for 1922.
General expenses	$24,103,140.00	$10,932,121.00
Bureau of Navigation	7,365,350.00	6,090,350.00
Bureau of Ordnance	17,925,000.00	14,470,000.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks	17,401,250.00	13,282,000.00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	3,400,000.00	3,220,000.00
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	169,376,537.00	184,311,325.50
Bureau of Construction and Repair	31,172,000.00	22,500,000.00
Bureau of Engineering	29,275,000.00	20,725,000.00
Naval Academy	1,530,407.52	1,372,595.82
Marine Corps	26,724,536.48	26,382,841.90
Construction and miscellaneous	104,000,000.00	90,000,000.00
Total, naval appropriation bill	422,272,574.00	396,504,444.23

** $486,600 allowed and merged with appropriation "Pay, Marine Corps."

"UT COST OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES.

Rapid communications will be limited in the service during the new year to necessary messages. Chairman Lodge called attention to the size of the bills for telephone and telegraph tolls and it grows from $100,000 to $200,000 in the past five years and asked Admiral Coontz if it was not due to the fact that during the war men got into the habit of using the telegram and long-distance phone and that habit, once contracted, will persist unless a restriction is put upon it. To this Admiral Coontz thoroughly agreed, providing, as he reported from the appropriations committee carries a limitation of $250,000 for telephone rentals and tolls, telegrams and cablegrams, which must include postage and postcards, $100,000.

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH OF NAVY.

Rear Admiral Washington told the appropriations committee that there were on November 1, 5,874 line officers, engineer officers, staff officers, in the Navy; 1,387 regular staff, 837 temporary staff and 994 reserve staff, which, with additional numbers of 51, make the total 4,271 officers of commissioned ranks. The law authorizes a line strength of 4 per cent of the enlisted strength, which is based upon 127,484, would allow but 5,499; but the judge advocate general has held that the authorized enlisted strength, which may be used as a basis for figuring the commissioned strength, could be taken as 142,-000, which allows seven hundred more officers. To these figures also are added the 1,369 officers who may be appointed in the Regular Navy as a result of the examinations to be held in May, although many of these officers are now in the temporary service and therefore already counted.

The complement of commissioned officers for the ensuing year will total as at present, based upon an enlisted complement of 143,000 men.

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS.

One of the few items in the Navy bill which exceeds its appropriation is that for the support of the marine schools. The states of New York, Massachusetts, and Washington may be reimbursed $25,000 each, and Pennsylvania $31,350, for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in accordance with the act of March 4, 1911.

WELFARE WORK IN THE NAVY.

The bureau of navigation is allowed $800,000 for the recreation, amusement, comfort, contentment, and health of the Navy, to be expended without further limitation than that no more than two persons shall be employed at a compensation exceeding $1,800 a year. It was under this item that the chief of the bureau carried on the work of the educational system in the Navy, which would call for the employment of trained instructors and pedagogists, but the committee cold-shouldered the plan to employ civilian instructors, except two, one of whom will probably be assigned to headquarters at the department.

BAN ON AUTOMOBILES.

Not a cent can be used next year for the purchase of passenger-carrying autos, save as equipage for maintenance, operation, and repair of automobile trucks. The committee, including the appropriation for chauffeurs, is limited to $150,000. The committee, especially Chairman Lodge, was in such a temper on the number of motor cars operated by the Navy and developed the fact that 375 care are in commission, and of the 16 at George W., all there are 1,367 cars under the cognizance of the bureau of yards and docks. Some of these in storage are new Cadillacs; at the charleston navy yard there are 19 cars in commission, and in the establishment at the first naval district there are ten, four of which are at Hingham. This does not include six cars at the Portsmouth yard. Under the third district are 34 cars and at Great Lakes 21 cars, including two Packards. One of the arguments brought against the continued maintenance of separate naval districts was the cost of autos, which the committee thinks is excessive.

NEW COST OF RATION.

In the new Navy bill the cost of the commuted ration for officers is placed at 50 cents per day. This is a reduction from 60 cents a day per man. The reduction has been brought about by a general decline in the prices of foods in the Navy. The bureau of supplies and accounts has in stock seven million pounds of canned beef, which, all being originally purchased at the peak of the market, but which will be consumed before the beginning of the new fiscal year, the reasonableness of the cost of which for which the naval hospital fund is credited is fixed at 60 cents a day.

This reduction in the commutation of ration for warrant officers is made on a sliding scale in the annual incomes of those officers, but Mr. Kelley thought they had been treated "exceptionally well" by legislation and by the reduction of food prices, and he thought it is only fair that the commuted ration should come down also.

The midshipmen's ration is fixed at $1.04 per day.

An additional $50,000 is allowed the bureau of navigation to supply the respective states before October 31, 1921, for the enrollment of the widows of all men and women who served in the late war in the naval service. This work is now being carried under a special appropriation for the current year.

Army Appropriation Bill Hearings

General Staff and War Department Bureaus.

Mr. Anthony—If we want those 2,000 automobiles standing in the open air at Camp Holabird sold, we ought to make them strictly prohibitive.

General Connor—No, I think not. I think the thing to do under any new law is to make reasonable provisions, and I understand the project is entirely acceptable to the secretary of war, and that we are on the point of receiving instructions to dispose of the 2,000 surplus.

Mr. Anthony—Does the general staff pass upon a business proposition of that kind?

General Connor—They would pass on the number of them to be retained, and, when that is settled on and when a division of the amount of surplus they indirectly would approve of the disposition of it.

Mr. Anthony—So, if there is a large quantity of property handled under the control of the quartermaster corps that is deteriorating in value, you do not dare to take steps for the disposition of it until you consult the general staff?

General Connor—No; it would not be good business policy, because it has the effect that is a kind of property that would be desired by some other department, and we keep each other informed of what we can.

Mr. Anthony—Does not that practically amount to operating by the general staff, if you defer to them in business matters?

General Connor—No; I should say it would be cooperation, because, otherwise, the quartermaster general in this case would have to make all of the different agencies about what they wanted of the different kinds of property. He would have to consult the chief of infantry to see what the infantry wanted, the chief of cavalry, and so on, when the general staff, centralized at the head, decides how many are needed, and then it is necessary to see how much it is desired to declare surplus.

Mr. Anthony—Then you contend that none of the business bureaus of the War Department can take action of a matter of this kind until it is initiated by the general staff?

General Connor—No; they can initiate the thing, but they must not take any action until they have been a decision that their action can go on independently of all other activities, or it has been decided that their action can be correlated with the other agencies and so on without detriment to any other.

Mr. Anthony—If one of the bureaus of the War Department takes action of this kind, can that action be nullified by the general staff?

General Connor—Yes. * * *

Mr. Anthony—In the reorganization act, as I understand the act, we tried to put the responsibility for the conduct of the business of the Army upon the Assistant Secretary of War. Our theory was that all business communications would flow from the chiefs of bureaus to the Assistant Secretary, and that all purely military matters would go through the chief of staff.

General Connor—I think all supply matters go to the Second Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. Anthony—As a matter of fact, all matters, both business and military, go to the general staff under your present method of conducting the business of the Army.

General Connor—No, I think the Assistant Secretary handles certain lines of the work.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Anthony—Do those matters go direct to him, or through the general staff?

General Connor—That is supply. I have nothing to do with supply matters at all.

General Rogers—I think most of the supply matters go through the supply division of the general staff.

Mr. Anthony—Do you get orders as to the conduct of your department in relation to matters of supply from the Assistant Secretary of War or through the general staff?

General Rogers—I think some come from the Assistant Secretary of War, but the majority come through the supply division of the general staff.

Mr. Anthony—The supply division is a committee of the general staff, is that it?

General Connor—It is a branch.

Mr. Anthony—And it is virtually superimposed over your bureau?

General Connor—It is a section of the general staff.

Mr. Anthony—It goes directly contrary to a provision of the reorganization law, in my opinion.

Airplane vs. Battleships.

In answer to a question as to the relative value of airplanes and battleships, Major T. H. Bane said:

For the price of one battleship we could develop a group of bombing machines capable of carrying a 2,000-pound bomb, and stationed at Long Island, one group of bombing machines could protect the Atlantic coast, one group could apply to any of those places in and around New York. That group would cost less than $10,000,000.

Mr. Sisson—In other words, you would get the same amount of protection, and perhaps more protection, for $10,000,000 than you would get for $40,000,000 that you would pay for a battleship?

Major Bane—I think so; just because of the wonderful range.

Mr. Sisson—And added to that protection you would have an offensive arm that could cover a territory from, say, Washington to Boston?

Major Bane—Yes, sir; certainly.

Mr. Sisson—In other words, you would have protection of 350 miles of coast for an estimated cost of $10,000,000, and it would be a great many battleships to successfully protect that amount of coast?

Major Bane—Yes, sir; and the battleship is at the mercy of your attacking force.

Mr. Sisson—In addition to the helplessness of the battleship, in the event you develop the air services as we feel now it can be developed—added to that helplessness of the battleship under the development you would have the added protection of 350 miles of coast?

Major Bane—Yes, sir; due to their great range of action.

Mr. Sisson—Which could not be protected except by many more battleships?

Major Bane—Yes; and at a very much greater cost of maintenance and operation.

Mr. Sisson—In addition to that, a battleship is also rather helpless unless it has some auxiliary craft with it, so that $40,000,000 does not include the total cost of the battleship, because you would have to add a great many more millions for auxiliary craft?

Major Bane—I think it could be covered by stating that a well-developed air service could protect the coast at much less expense than is now the cost of the Navy.

Mr. Cramton—You maintain that control of the air by us would protect us from invasion from overseas, regardless of who controls the sea?

Major Bane—Yes, sir; whatever country comes here with a naval force will be in the air force with the naval force, and if we can stop the air force we can stop the navy.

Mr. Anthony—You think the experiments in connection with the Indiana were successful?

Brigadier General William Mitchell—Yes, sir, absolutely. All we need is to get a few more gentlemen watch us attack a battleship.

Mr. Anthony—Does the Navy regard those tests as conclusive?

General Mitchell—All the flying officers do.

Mr. Anthony—Do the Navy officers also consider those tests conclusive?

General Mitchell—I can not answer for them. Their whole training is that the armored ship is the mistress of the seas, and that the airplane is just as helpless as the armored knight was when the firearm was brought against him.

Mr. Cramton—Then, as a general, that experiments as vital as those on a subject as vital as that of national defense are not being carried on?

General Mitchell—The air is less known today than any other branch of the national defense, and it is less known in this country than in any country in Europe.

If you want a demonstration of the effect of bombardment against a naval vessel, we are prepared to give you that demonstration.

Mr. Sisson—When could you make a demonstration of such an experiment as you have in mind?

General Mitchell—As soon as you want to do it—tomorrow, if you wish.

Mr. Anthony—Has not that been done?

General Mitchell—The Army and the Navy have not seen fit to do it. The Navy considers their own trials, and they have turned a ship over to the Army to have it shot at with coast artillery guns. I have requested repeatedly that a ship of war be turned over to us, but they evidently have not considered it necessary. They think that these tests they have had were sufficient. But we, in the air service, do not think they were. We want to demonstrate to a committee of Congress what we can do now and what we can do with a development of aircraft and explosives in the future.

Mr. Anthony—You would recommend that a vessel of the Navy be turned over to you to conduct such experiments?

General Mitchell—Yes, sir; both armored and unarmored vessels. Armored vessels can not exist without their unarmored auxiliaries. There are plenty of vessels now that can be used for this purpose.

Mr. Anthony—The point of difference between you and me is just this, that I believe theoretically your proposition is all right, but from a practical standpoint I do not believe you could hit a hostile ship under battle conditions with such an explosive as would be necessary to destroy it.



We go 6000 miles for the Turkish tobacco used in Murad—Why?

Because—Turkish has a taste—Turkish has a mildness—Turkish has a delight—far beyond all cigarette tobaccos of all other lands—

Murad gives you real enjoyment, and true delight such as no Tobacco other than 100% Pure Turkish Tobacco can give.

Facts—Facts—FACTS—!

Tens of thousands of smokers—tens of thousands of times—have PROVEN this—

20c

"Judge for Yourself—!"

Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

General Mitchell—All we want is an opportunity to demonstrate it.

Army Combat Planes.

General Menoher said the type of combat plane had been chosen as the air service is going to convert 250 more De Haviland 4's, purchase 200 Thomas Morse pursuit planes, 23 messenger planes for communication work, 16 Martin bombers, 400 of one type of engine—the Hispano-Suiza—and 50 of the Lawrence engines, making about $6,942,288.12. The Thomas Morse planes will be used to arm the fighting squadrons. During the race at Long Island recently we flew a stock Thomas Morse plane. It was not especially made or tuned up for the race, and the pilot made 171 miles per hour with it. That is the fastest pursuit plane in the world. We had also during those races a new design known as the Verville-Packard, which is a product of Dayton, and which made 148 miles per hour over a measured course. It made the 132 miles around the triangular course four times at the rate of 178 miles per hour. * * *

General Menoher—Except for scouting purposes, the whole air service is practically in its experimental state as to what it may develop in the future.

General Menoher—We feel that we are morally certain as to the outcome.

Mr. Sisson—Are you certain that you will be able to destroy battleships and put navies out of business?

General Menoher—I think we are going to come to that.

Mr. Sisson—When?

General Menoher—It is a question of development.

Mr. Sisson—Therefore, that much of it is purely experimental. Do you believe the experiments show that in the future you will be able to carry into the air a sufficient amount of explosives and direct them with sufficient accuracy from high points to be able to let them fall onto a battleship and destroy it? That is still in the experimental state, is it not?

General Menoher—In a great measure.

Mr. Sisson—Now, in connection with the destruction of forts and the destruction of armies in the field and in the trenches, that is still in the experimental stage, is it not?

General Menoher—In a measure.

Mr. Sisson—As to its use as a fighting unit and in the final determination of the war, that is not so sufficiently demonstrated yet that we would be willing to develop a fighting force with the expectation of destroying an invading fleet or destroying an invading army? Those are the dreams people have about the air service. * * *

Mr. Anthony—Aside from scouting and information purposes, the real use of the airplane is to combat the enemy in the air.

General Menoher—You have to do that.

Mr. Anthony—That is air against air.

General Menoher—Sixty per cent of our planes will be pursuit planes. * * * Now, coming to the specific question asked Colonel Fuller about the effect of the air service upon an invasion, I may be dreaming again, but I believe from the air alone we can prevent an invasion.

Air Service a Valuable Auxiliary.

General March considers the air service an auxiliary to the line of the Army. He said:

The air service is a very valuable auxiliary arm. It has now arrived at a point where it can be classed as a fourth arm, coordinate with the infantry, cavalry and the field artillery. The service which it renders in obtaining information, and possibly in a minor way in harassing the enemy, is of the utmost value, but it can not replace the infantry. That can be assumed as an axiom.

Mr. Cramton—You think the nation that had control of the sea could bring troops to this country if we had control of the air?

General March—Oh, yes.

Mr. Cramton—May I ask, Mr. Secretary, if you join in that view?

Secretary Baker—Of course, that is a military question. It depends upon the character of the control of the air. If the hopes of those who believe that the air is a developing service, and that we have only touched the outside of its possibilities, are realized, it may be that the control of the air may have a much more profound effect upon the size of the Army. In the present state of the air service, as far as I may confine it to that state of the air service, I share General March's opinion.

Mr. Cramton—So whatever estimates are made by your department in the bill before us for the air service have been based upon the theory that it is merely a scouting branch of the service?

General March—It is based upon the theory that it is an auxiliary arm that must be built up and kept up as other arms are, but it is not to supersede the other arms of the service.

Theory of Organization.

Colonel A. L. Fuller stated that the Regular Army force of the air service should be nothing more than that necessary to carry on the problems of production, supply, maintenence, repair and training in the air service and with the Army. The air service of the Regular Army, with 18,000 men, is primarily for those purposes, there being only one each of the type of tactical combat units required—that is the group; one pursuit group, only one bombardment group, one attack group—and the whole idea is that the main portion of the air service should be built up in the National Guard and organized reserve.

Necessity for Training Reserve Fliers.

Major General C. T. Menoher, chief of air service, explained the necessity for continuing the training of reserve fliers, and said:

A careful study of the requirements for war with a first-class power indicate that the great majority of the flying officers must be furnished from the reserve and National Guard. We now have on this rolls of the reserve a total of about 5,700 flying officers, most of whom have had no flying since their discharge. They are the greatest asset remaining from the huge war-time expenditures, an asset which is rapidly depreciating in value.

Our estimates indicate that a flier's best usefulness as a combat flier lasts only about eight years, even if he has proper facilities to continue his training. Most of these fliers now carried on the rolls of the reserve will have ended their maximum usefulness as combat fliers in six years more, provided their training is continued. If their training is not continued that period is, of course, reduced.

The bill contains the form of appropriation for the inclusion in our estimate of provision for the future training of these reserve officers. As well as the request made by me to the Secretary of War to include in the estimate for pay of the Army an item for pay of 500 reserve officers on continuous active duty.

Additional Pay to Mounted F. A. Officers.

Major General Snow, chief of field artillery, asked that the following proviso be placed in the bill:

Provided, That all officers of field artillery on the

[Continued on page 116.]

Digitized by Google

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS OF THE MARINE CORPS.

The following is a list of quartermaster-sergeants of the Marine Corps arranged according to seniority:

1, Patrick J. Grealy, Sept. 29, 1902; 2, Joseph Deming, Oct. 29, 1902; 3, Laurence Delmore, Jan. 15, 1903; 4, William St. Wellenkamp, March 14, 1905; 5, Charles A. Simmonton, July 26, 1906; 6, Raymond F. Ralleas, Aug. 10, 1906; 7, Charles Wiedeman, Aug. 23; 8, Frederick Hinson, Sept. 1; 9, Frank Martin, Sept. 1; 10, Clifton P. Martin, Sept. 23; 11, Raymond A. Rowlee, Oct. 19; 12, Joe B. Epps, Oct. 19; 13, Frank P. Manley, Oct. 23; 14, Edward Boyce, Nov. 24.

15, Peyton Orthwein, Jan. 24; Jas. W. Edwards, Dec. 11; 23, Elmer E. Greenlaw, Dec. 19; 24, John Riordan, Jan. 24, 1911; 25, Roland Perkins, Aug. 10, 1909; 26, Patrick H. Sullivan, Feb. 13; 27, Wm. J. Cahill, Feb. 16; 28, Wm. Hansen, Aug. 24, 1910; 29, Harry G. Bell, April 19; William Denison, April 28.

30, Frank A. Cooper, Aug. 30, 1917; 32, Francis J. Bailey, April 26; 33, Scudder Riddle, May 19; 34, Harry W. Young, Sept. 25; 35, Wm. H. Hall, Sept. 25; 36, Richard Hyley, June 11; 37, Richard O. E. Saunders, July 5; 38, Edward F. Connery, July 6, 39, Jesse L. Thomas, July 6; 40, Frenchi H. Powers, July 18.

41, Andrew J. Powell, Aug. 2; 42, Frank M. Parrott, Aug. 4; 43, Noble J. Wilson, Aug. 16; 44, Roy B. Lane, Aug. 16; 45, Olin D. Bowden, Aug. 16; 46, Henry H. Nichol, Aug. 16; 47, Fred J. Klingenhagen, Aug. 24; 48, Edward Miller, Aug. 24; 49, Jas. H. Hall, April 19, 1910; 50, John S. Thompson, Aug. 28.

51, Henry W. Whitehead, Jan. 19, 1917; 52, Geo. C. Kelly, Aug. 28; 53, Chas. F. Shieler, Aug. 29; 54, Harry E. Young, Sept. 25; 55, Wm. Hoffman, Sept. 25; 56, Geo. F. Miller, Oct. 1; 57, John J. Reidy, Oct. 19; 58, Jas. L. Flynn, Oct. 19; 59, Wm. Hoffman, Oct. 19; 60, John W. Cunningham, Oct. 19.

61, Chas. H. Brown, Oct. 19, 1917; 62, Fred W. Weitsel, Oct. 24; 63, Cornelius S. Keefe, Oct. 25; 64, Robert H. McLackie, Oct. 25; 65, Jesse L. Thomas, Oct. 29; 66, Victor H. Rogers, Oct. 31; 67, James Carsonia, Oct. 21; 68, Wm. Hoffman, Nov. 1; 69, Jas. Hennessy, Nov. 1; 70, Alexander H. Brown, Nov. 1; 71, Peter J. Lewis, Nov. 1; 72, Edward F. Fischl, Nov. 21; 73, Eddie B. Clark, Nov. 23; 74, Boyce L. Holcomb, Nov. 23; 75, Harry Miller, Nov. 23; 76, Joseph C. Brechtk, Dec. 11; 77, Frederick J. Mourer, Dec. 15; 78, Alfred Hill, Dec. 15; 79, Wm. H. Landenberger, Dec. 24; 80, Jesse James, Dec. 14.

81, Wm. Lee, April 18, 1918; 82, Cruse Nelson, Jan. 11; 83, Howard F. Rhodes, Jan. 11; 84, John J. Rochford, Jan. 11; 85, Thomas Hamilton, Jan. 11; 86, Joseph H. Morris, Jan. 16; 87, Clarence R. Durrant, Jan. 24; 88, Lewis Hall, Jan. 24; 89, Wm. H. Miller, Jan. 30; 90, Patrick T. Costello, Jan. 29.

91, Frank A. Walker, Jan. 29; 92, Edward Myers, Feb. 13; 93, Robert P. Sisley, Feb. 14; 94, Michael Mahoney, Feb. 15; 95, Joseph Miller, Feb. 15; 96, Frank Mulligan, March 6; 97, Robert W. Jusey, March 7; 98, Walter F. Cook, March 8; 99, Wm. Sandt, March 8; 100, Wm. Wilson, March 20.

101, Thomas McGuire, April 19, 1918; 102, John Evans, April 17; 103, Monty I. Schneider, April 12; 104, Joseph D. Goodwin, April 12; 105, Wm. Hoffman, May 3; 106, Morris E. Miller, May 3; 107, Alexander M. Kretzmeyer, May 3; 108, Wm. Hoffman, May 3; 109, Wm. B. Benton, May 7; 110, Frank M. Jackson, May 8.

111, Wm. Hoffman, March 31, 1919; 112, Thomas A. Lawrenson, May 29; 113, Albert O. Woodrow, May 31; 114, John G. Greene, June 10; 115, Wm. Hoffman, June 10; 116, Wm. J. Limerick, June 18; 117, Dennis W. Hutchinson, June 25; 118, Wm. Hoffman, June 25; 119, John W. Knox, July 9; 120, Ernest A. Straub, July 9.

121, Jas. Gerrard, July 9; 122, Wm. Hoffman, July 12; 123, Vincent Pilitch, July 19; 124, Arthur J. Allard, July 19; 125, John L. Wilson, July 19; 126, Thomas H. David, July 18; 127, Geo. H. Benskin, July 22; 128, Herbert H. Wood, July 22; 129, Wm. Hoffman, July 24; 130, Harvey L. Navarre, July 24.

131, John H. Hall, July 24; 132, Henry L. Barnes, July 26; 132, Robert Lorraine, July 26; 134, Walter E. Cook, July 28; 135, Wm. Hoffman, July 28; 136, John M. Koford, July 29; 137, Joseph A. Barrett, July 29; 138, Thomas L. Lakenbrand, July 29; 139, Jas. Dennison, July 27; 140, Niel C. Goodman, July 29.

141, J. O'Neill, July 29; 142, Jas. H. Blaxton, Aug. 1; 143, Frank Harris, Aug. 4; 144, Joseph Cramer, Aug. 4; 145, Frank L. Hall, Aug. 4; 146, Wm. P. Cuthy, Aug. 16; 147, Jas. E. Alford, Aug. 16; 148, Edward Hoffman, Aug. 16; 149, Wm. Hoffman, Aug. 16; 150, John Johnson, Aug. 26.

151, Jas. F. Reddick, Aug. 1, 1919; 152, Elmer O. Hilderbrand, Sept. 10; 153, Ed Lemstrom, Sept. 11; 154, Wm. T. Innerarity, Sept. 11; 155, Wm. Hoffman, Sept. 11; 156, Edward L. Gossler, Sept. 29; 157, Edward R. Kivlighan, Sept. 29; 158, Jas. L. Crane, Sept. 29; 159, Wm. Gillespie, Sept. 30; 160, Lee H. Breen, Oct. 9.

161, Edward R. Porter, Oct. 11, 1918; 162, Ralph McK. Johnson, Oct. 22; 163, John T. Stafford, Nov. 15; 164, John D. Erwin, Nov. 24; 165, Ralph A. Wallover, Oct. 24, 166, George Donovan, Oct. 24; 167, Lauren Jensen, Oct. 30; 168, Jasper Jenkins, Nov. 14; 169, Wm. J. Fitzgerald, Nov. 12; 170, Frank M. Bailey, Nov. 27.

171, Wm. C. Wilson, Nov. 27; 172, Wm. Hoffman, Nov. 29; 173, Earl W. Colby, Nov. 30; 174, Frank J. Hinkle, Dec. 1; 175, Nicholas Hoffman, Dec. 1; 176, Percy M. Cassidy, Nov. 22; 177, Jas. M. Poustalnik, Nov. 25; 178, Wm. Hoffman, Dec. 1; 179, Wm. Desterie, Nov. 25; 180, Albert C. Dare, Nov. 26.

181, Lorenzo D. Hope, Dec. 1, 1919; 182, Thomas T. Gates, Dec. 20; 183, Jas. E. Cosby, Jan. 2, 1919; 184, Henry T. Fragmeier, Jan. 2; 185, Robert H. Hall, Jan. 2; 186, Landreville Lodour, Jan. 14; 187, John H. Ping, Jan. 14; 188, Albert E. Hamblin, Jan. 14; 189, Joseph G. Steinsdoerfer, Feb. 9; 190, Lyman G. Fuller, Feb. 19.

191, Merwin J. Roeke, Feb. 19, 1919; 192, Reginald H. Gill, Feb. 19; 193, Theodore L. Hoffman, Feb. 19; 194, William Hisney, March 4; 195, Wm. G. Ellwanger, March 6; 196, Harold R. Bowen, March 6; 197, Jas. H. Stowe, March 12; 198, Herman N. Middendorf, March 13; 199, Wm. Hoffman, March 13; 200, Wm. Hoffman, March 13; 201, Warren L. Hinkle, Aug. 8, 1919; 202, Edward S. Shriver, Aug. 9; 203, Garlin J. Price, Aug. 8; 204, Ollie Bisenet, Aug. 24; 205, Charles M. Perrot, Aug. 25; 206, Roy H. Nagel, Aug. 8; 207, Walter M. Donnelly, Aug. 30; 208, Wm. Hoffman, Aug. 30; 209, Amos E. Potts, Aug. 28; 210, George Aubinger, Jr., Sept. 9.

211, Vincent A. Egan, Sept. 9; 212, Arthur O. Hamilton, Sept. 4; 213, Edward McVey, Sept. 11; 214, Hugh B. Ashby, Sept. 11; 215, Wm. Hoffman, Sept. 11; 216, Paul J. Connor, Sept. 15; 217, John L. McCormack, Sept. 12; 218, Wm. Hoffman, Sept. 15; 219, Edward E. Lockout, Oct. 1; 220, Frank N. Sherwood, Oct. 1.

221, Wm. J. Benoit, Oct. 7, 1919; 262, Timothy E. Murphy, Oct. 11; 223, Wm. Hoffman, Oct. 11; 224, John O. Hendrikson, Oct. 27; 225, Lucian S. Phillips, Oct. 27; 226, Wm. Hoffman, Oct. 27; 227, Joseph A. Riley, Nov. 2; 228, Charles Kaiser, Nov. 5; 229, Arthur C. Harrington, Nov. 5; 230, Wm. Hoffman, Nov. 17; 231, Hubert N. Ward, Nov. 12, 1918; 232, Robert H. Brown, Nov. 12; 233, Wm. Hoffman, Nov. 12; 234, Thos A. Smith, Nov. 14; 235, Allan A. Zarracina, Nov. 14; 236, Wm. Hoffman, Nov. 14; 237, Carroll, Nov. 14; 238, Frederick McIlvenne, Nov. 15; 239, Wm. Hoffman, Nov. 15; 240, Wm. Hoffman, Nov. 15; 241, Harry K. Lytle, Nov. 22, 1918; 242, Harold L. Fiynn, Nov. 22; 243, Wm. Hoffman, Nov. 22; 244, John O. Weatherford, Nov. 25; 245, Ora Titus, Nov. 26; 246, Alfred J. Fournier, Nov. 26; 247, Wm. Hoffman, Island, Dec. 4; 248, Herbert E. Bell, Dec. 6; 249, Wm. G. Harrington, Dec. 6; 250, Thos. Hamilton, Dec. 6.

251, Jos. B. Lynch, Dec. 16, 1918; 252, Louis A. Sullivan, Dec. 16; 253, Wm. Hoffman, Dec. 16; 254, Philip J. Manning, Dec. 20; 256, Harry E. Paulsen, Dec. 22; 256, Hans Wilcox, Dec. 22; 257, Ralph H. Bleckley, Jan. 1, 1920; 259, Monroe L. Smith, Jan. 1; 259, John F. Weinland, Jan. 1; 260, Wm. Hoffman, Jan. 1.

261, Basil O. Dandison, Jan. 1, 1920; 262, James Pallon, Jan. 1; 263, Wm. Hoffman, Jan. 1; 264, Frederick S. Paul, Jan. 16; 265, James C. Welsh, Jan. 16; 266, Wm. Hoffman, Jan. 16; 267, Wm. Hoffman, Jan. 20; 268, Michael J. Joyce, Jan. 20; 269, Paul A. Schneider, Jan. 20; 270, Wm. Hoffman, Jan. 20.

271, William McCann, Feb. 6, 1920; 219, Rocco Ellis, Feb. 12; 273, Wm. Hoffman, Feb. 12; 274, Wm. B. Eulane, Feb. 17; 215, Richard Sommer, Feb. 19; 216, John L. Fuller, Feb. 19; 277, Wm. Hoffman, Feb. 19; 218, Albert R. Shill, Feb. 28; 219, Percy W. Hollis, March 1; 280, Wm. Hoffman, March 1; 281, Wm. Hoffman, March 1; 282, Martin A. McGrory, March 3, 1920; 222, Jas. H. Stowe, March 3; 284, Charles Clayton, March 3; 285, Eugene J. May, March 11; 226, Wm. B. Lathan, March 11; 226, Albert R. Weller, March 11; 227, Reid Storck, March 11; 228, Ernest Stettler, March 11; 229, Chas. H. Hirsch, March 17; 220, Carl M. McPherson, March 17.

231, Clyde T. Smith, March 11, 1920; 232, Wm. B. Lathan, March 11; 233, Wm. Mack Durkett, March 11; 234, Walter L. MacCauley, March 19; 235, Albert H. Hall, March 19; 236, Wm. Hoffman, March 19; 237, Bernard E. Neel, March 26; 238, Reginald A. Rose, March 26; 239, Wm. Hoffman, March 26; 240, Wm. Zumhalten, April 8.

241, Robert H. Bloom, April 16, 1920; 242, Horace W. Card, April 18; 243, Frank H. Williams, April 18; 244, Wm. Hoffman, April 18; 245, Wm. Hoffman, May 23; 246, Harry F. Decker, June 1; 247, Chas. D. Hoffman, June 1; 248, Wm. Hoffman, June 1; 249, Harry B. Sitton, June 8; 250, Clarence H. Robinson, June 8.

251, Joseph Shepard, June 11, 1920; 252, Edmond V. Ambrosen, June 11; 253, Wm. Hoffman, June 15; 254, Harry J. Fairfaly, June 15; 255, Geo. E. Gensen, June 15; 256, Wm. Hoffman, June 15; 257, Albert J. Firth, June 28; 258, Raleigh L. Wald, June 28; 259, Wm. Hoffman, June 28; 260, Wm. Hoffman, June 28.

261, Isaac C. Fitch, July 7; 222, Norman C. Bates, July 27; 263, Wm. Hoffman, July 27; 264, Thomas O'Leary, July 20; 265, Evan M. Fain, Aug. 4; 266, Arthur Brown, Aug. 4; 267, Wm. Hoffman, Aug. 4; 268, Robert J. Parkman, Aug. 14; 269, Andy Colone, Aug. 14; 270, Wm. Hoffman, Aug. 14.

271, A. E. Jones, Aug. 1, 1920; 272, Geo. A. Beck, Aug. 23; 273, Wm. Hoffman, Aug. 23; 274, Marion W. Perry, Oct. 20; 275, Samuel B. Bailey, Oct. 20.

FIGHT FOR SEA SUPREMACY.

"There can be no question that the struggle for supremacy on the seas between the two great world is beginning, and that every foreign nation will make every possible effort to secure a dominant position in establishing this supremacy," says Rear Admiral L. H. Chandler, U. S. N., retired, commenting on the annual report. "Prominent among such efforts," continued the admiral, "will be the collecting of charts and all accurate information by the hydrographic offices of such nations. The United States has already taken a hand in this work, and for our hydrographic office is not in a position to compete successfully with the foreign nations in this work. The reasons why this is so are all too many. Principally, however, for lack of proper funds and lack of a sufficient number of skilled engineers. We have the material to do the work, but to-day, to give unlimited funds and at the same time threaten to create a force of men to do the engineering the salaries which they can easily get in outside employment would be a waste of money. We can do it, but accurate information by the hydrographic offices of other nations. The United States has already taken a hand in this work, and for our hydrographic office is not in a position to compete successfully with the foreign nations in this work. The reasons why this is so are all too many. Principally, however, for lack of proper funds and lack of a sufficient number of skilled engineers. We have the material to do the work, but to-day, to give unlimited funds and at the same time threaten to create a force of men to do the engineering the salaries which they can easily get in outside employment would be a waste of money. We can do it, but

"One of the steps of the nature referred to above was taken by the British Admiralty in 1795, when a hydrographic office has been the providing of geographical chart purposes. Previous to that time the only requirement of facilities whereby the master of a British merchant ship may have charts. The hydrographic office in almost any part of the world and have his charts corrected to date. Prior to that it was almost impossible to explain to the uninitiated the benefit that that system was to British merchant masters.

"Our hydrographic office should be able to attend a reasonable number of the requests of American shipmasters, but it can not do so for two broad reasons, briefly stated:

1. The law prevents the hydrographic office from obtaining and of charts from the private charts of merchant ships. The necessary portfolios would in any case cost more than the sale of hydrographic charts, those of the United States coast survey or of the British Admiralty, and the law in this respect is changed to enable this office to handle this matter.

2. Lack of funds. Congress has been generous on its face, it is nevertheless, true that to establish on a reasonable basis the office will be necessary to call for additional appropriations estimated at about $150,000 per year. Without this there will not be sufficient number of additional expert civil employees of a rate of pay sufficient to enable the work to be secured.

"It would be possible to begin this service at a few of the more important shipping ports, of course, for the United States is not in a position to attempt any organization, and there is little or no use going into it at all unless we intend to eventually do the full, complete and satisfactory service.

"The subject of deep-sea currents is one that demands further investigation. Initially, and for many years, the United States was the pioneer in this work—in the investigation of deep-sea currents, of their causes and of their movements, of their relation to the navigation of ships and of their effect upon ocean meteorology. A long list of names of United States citizens, naval officers and others is well known to every student of this subject as being those who have added greatly to the world knowledge of this subject. While all this splendid work has been done in the past, while much underlying scientific knowledge of the ocean and of the laws of its movements has been gained, and, while all of this knowledge has been of great value to the world, it is apparent to every student that almost no work of this nature has been done for many years, and that practically the last investigation of importance which has not been and is not now being made as practicable as possible for this purpose. Much more is believed might readily be done. The development of radio telegraphy and of the submarine cable has also opened up possibilities in the observation of currents that have never before been available, and these possibilities should be employed in further observations and study, whether by the navy or by some other scientific knowledge now available, it is hoped and believed that the navy, by proper organization and observations, it would be possible to send out twice daily the latest information regarding the Gulf Stream reasonably accurate predictions as to the probable direction and force of currents to be expected at any point during the next 12 hours. The great value of the knowledge to be gained by continuing the steps should be taken to build up the necessary organization, and to keep it again developed by lack of funds and lack of personnel.

"Appropriations for the navy in the present urgent necessity for retrenchment in the expenditure of public funds have been severely economized, but it is obliged to ask for increased appropriations. The situation in regard to the navy's service at this time is, in his opinion, critical; "later" may readily be "too late"; and it is to maintain our navy acceptably deep-sea commerce and to prevent its being driven from the seas of the world by the more closely knit and more cheaply run merchant ships of foreign nations, they must be developed. Our government service must render every assistance within its power to our merchant marine, and it must be ready to protect in every similar effort of foreign governments, but we must develop ourselves actively if we desire to increase our water-borne commerce abroad. Under these conditions the present shipbuilder finds it to be his plain and inescapable duty to present to the public the reasons why he which the hydrographic office can aid in this most important work, and to urge such authorization and such appropriations as will enable this office to take the necessary steps.

RANK IN THE NAVY.

The practice of dating a promotion from date of vacancy is to be changed, according to the terms of a bill approved by Congress. The correction in date of rank is to be made by the president, subject to confirmation, according to the opinion of the judge advocate general of the navy, as follows:

"If (a) Captain X dies, and (b) commander Y, by the rank of commander in a certain corps of the navy, is duly promoted to succeed commander X, Y and (2) at the head of the list, became due for promotion to fill the vacancy caused by the death of commanders, so was promoted and carried in the navy register as of the date of the vacancy, subject to examination and confirmation." Y then became first captain and if treatment commander was promoted July 1, 1917, to the rank of commander, Y's name would be carried on the list of commanders and was promoted to the rank of commander July 1, 1917. Subsequently X failed to qualify for the rank of commander, and it is now considered that X would have received—that is, contrary to the fact—that he was promoted to fill the vacancy that Y was promoted to fill—that is, July 1, 1917.

(1) Held, That the custom of giving officers rank from the date of vacancy occasioned by the promotion to fill is one of long standing in all branches of the service and is applicable to officers of the navy in various enactments, either expressly or by implication, conferring upon the President the power, in his discretionary with the President, the commissions issued to such officers may be dated as commissioned to Y and Z. Y has passed out of the grade of commander and is entitled to the benefit of the amendment to see how he would benefit by any change in the date of his commission as commander.

(2) With reference to the question of changing the date of vacancy from that of the day on which the vacancy actually occurred to the day on which the vacancy is legally accomplished by a new nomination and confirmation made for the express purpose of correcting the date of rank. If confirmed by the Senate a new commission can be issued to Z with rank as of July 1, 1917.

A stout woman always took two theater seats for herself so as to be more comfortable. On one occasion the attendant said: "Excuse me, madam, but this is going to use your second seat."

"I am going to occupy both seats," replied the woman.

"Just as you like, madam, only they happen to be on opposite sides of the aisle."—The Argonaut (San Francisco).

MILITARY NOVELTIES FOR CHRISTMAS

Bar Pins—Silver Bar Pins. Brooches and other Jewelry. Articles of Leather. Toilet and Smokers' articles on which has been applied the insignia or Crest of the U. S. Military or Naval Academies or any Branch of the Service.

Photographs Upon Request.

THE GIFT BOOK 1921

Illustrates the newest Productions and Importations of this Establishment. Mailed upon request

BAILEY BANKS & BIDDLE CO.

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers, Silversmiths, Stationers, Heraldists.

PHILADELPHIA

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1865

Uniforms FOR OFFICERS

OF THE

Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Departments

Makers of the

LILLEY CAPS

Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Coin Silver

Correspondence Requested

THE

M. C. Lilley & Co.

Dept. M

Columbus, Ohio

APPEAL OF ARMY CLASS B CASE.

The Army and Navy Register of January 29 contained a brief in the Army class B cases prepared by Captain Edwin L. MacLeay, Infantry, judge advocate at the headquarters of the 7th corps area, who has been serving as the defense counsel in a number of cases before the courts of inquiry involving Army officers who have been placed provisionally in class B. Captain MacLean has now prepared and submitted to the President an appeal on error in the case of a class B officer whose case has been under consideration at Camp Funston. The following is the appeal:

Section I of an appeal on error to the President of the United States. A proper interpretation for procedure of courts of inquiry involving proper evidence under section 24B, act of Congress approved June 4, 1920.

Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 461, of the manual for courts-martial, the procedure for a court of inquiry is to be governed by the general principles of military law, applying the analogies of a court-martial where they are applicable, and recurring to adjudged cases, treatises, and authoritative legal opinions and to approved books of legal exposition where and when there is no pertinent paramount stated rule given for governing the procedure of the court of inquiry. (See Opinions Attorney General, 364.)

Pursuant to the provisions of section 24B of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, "No officer shall be finally classified in class b until he shall have been given an opportunity to appear before a court of inquiry. In such court of inquiry he shall be furnished with a full copy of the official record upon which the proposed classification is based, and shall be given an opportunity to present testimony in his own behalf."

Under the provisions of this section 24B, the only word which is not clear and definite as to its intended meaning is the word "testimony." The technical legal meaning of the word "testimony," as ordinarily used, is to designate only a particular kind or species of evidence, namely, that which comes to the tribunal through living witnesses appearing and acting in the presence of the tribunal. See 22 Corpus Juris, 61.) Whereas, the general meaning of the word "testimony," as used in an every day and common sense use, is to the effect that it is synonymous with the word "evidence," and bears the same import and meaning. (See 51 Wash., 245; 98 Pacific, 743; 2 Utah, 84; 81 Pacific, 847; 117 Georgia, 42; 43 S. E., 58; 18 N. W., 889; 44 Pacific, 242; Wharton's Criminal Law, 743, Bouvier Law Dictionary, 10 Rulings Case Law, 880; Webster's Academic Dictionary, 721 Pacific, 266, 48 Ill. App., 323; 26 N. E., 1076; 102; 10 Southern, 187; 77 N. W., 1090; 128 N. W., 910; 144 Pacific, 592; 22 Corpus Juris, 66; 81 Pacific, 195, and 81 Pacific, 847.)

Surely Congress in their drafting of the provisions of this section 24B could only have intended that the word "testimony" would be used in its general sense of common every-day expressions and meaning, and as such to be synonymous with the word "evidence." Congress could never have intended to restrict and hinder an officer in the exercise of his rights of demanding and requiring that the officer only submit testimony and evidence in his own behalf by having his witnesses actually present in court and under oath before the court of inquiry. Many witnesses are available and glad to testify in behalf of an officer can not be actually present in person before the court of inquiry, and much favorable evidence can be introduced by an officer in his own behalf through the means of depositions, affidavits, letters, reports and records signed by the witnesses at the time of making. Such written and documentary evidence is often available for use by the officer, and is not subject of contradicting, controverting, or explaining some of the adverse reports of officials of the army.

That the intention of Congress, as construed by the War Department was that the word "testimony" would be used as synonymous with the word "evidence" can be interpreted from the written announcement by the recorder of the court of inquiry, headquarters sixth corps area, Chicago, Ill., which was that "Letters, affidavits, and all other proper written instruments, of whatever nature, are received as evidence by the court of inquiry."

Under the provisions of this section 24B, there is no pertinent paramount stated rule given for governing the procedure or the manner of procedure to be used before the court of inquiry. This section 24B merely states that "an officer being classified shall be given an opportunity to present testimony in his own behalf." There is absolutely no attempt or effort made to in any way restrict, describe, classify, or in any way to state what the nature of the testimony or evidence will be which the officer is at liberty to present in his own behalf. Therefore, an officer should be allowed and permitted to present any testimony and evidence in his own behalf that he is able to, and from any source that he is able to procure before the court of inquiry for governing the presenting of testimony and evidence, both adverse and favorable to the officer concerned, should be governed by the general principles of military law, applying the analogies of a court-martial where they are applicable and recurring to adjudged cases, precedents, rules, authoritative legal opinions and approved books of legal exposition. (See Opinions Attorney General, 364.)

Any and all attempts to restrict, describe, classify, or in any way to state what the nature, manner, means, or methods will be for presenting testimony and evidence in the behalf of the officer concerned, when such results are prejudicial to the officer, shall be reversible error, and as such the grounds for a reversal of finding in cases of adverse finding by the court of inquiry. (See 30 Supreme Court, 544; 54 U. 217; U. S., 349; 102 Federal, 85, and 114 Federal, 466.)

Section II of an appeal on error to the President of the United States. Procedure as established by courts of inquiry governing introduction of evidence both adverse and favorable to the reports in official record quite prejudicial to cause of officer under provisions of section 24B, act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, and grounds for reversible error.

The court of inquiry has seen fit to establish a rule of its own governing the introduction of any and all evidence coming from the officials reporting the officer concerned and which rule as established is quite prejudicial and detrimental to the cause of any officer subject to the rule of inquiry for the hearing of his case. This rule has been established contrary to the rule of procedure and of legal procedure as established in the wording of section 24B and the procedure as established and recommended in paragraph 461 of the Manual for Courts-martial and by 28 Opinions Attorney General, 364.

This rule governing the introduction of evidence as established by the court of inquiry is that all the adverse reports both in the original of the reporting from the officer's official record and upon which his proposed classification is based will be introduced in evidence against the officer, but that the officer himself can not introduce or submit in evidence any of the favorable reports in his official record of fact) from the official record for use by him in attempting to refute the adverse reports against him, but that the favorable reports as he might possibly be able to and which he is ready to have admitted in evidence by the court as against him.

This rule as given by the court of inquiry for thus prevent the officer concerned from introducing or presenting in evidence of any of the favorable reports from the official record of the officer, the official record of the officer up for hearing before the court of inquiry, and which is considered by the court as the official record of the officer, has been considered at this court of inquiry as being the only reports from the officer's official record and upon which his proposed classification has been based, but contains none of the favorable reports from the officer's official record.

If one part of the official record needs to be introduced in evidence, then why not the other part, too? If one part of the official record is to be included in the record of the hearing before the court of inquiry, then why not the other part of the official record, so that the court may have all the evidence of record that the officer can not use any of the favorable reports from the official record of the officer to be introduced for the purpose of contradicting, controverting, or explaining any of the adverse reports from his official record, all of which adverse reports have been freely and widely accepted in evidence and considered as evidence by the court of the officer who is up for hearing before the court of inquiry, and which is the official record of the officer sent toward the officers of the United States Army who have to pass upon the classification of the officer.

We claim that prejudicial, detrimental, and reversible error is made and committed in every case of an officer who is up for hearing before a court in Class B and who is up for hearing before a court of inquiry, when the court refuses to allow in evidence the adverse reports from the officer's official record and upon which the officer's proposed classification has been based and then refuses to permit and allow the officer to introduce and submit in evidence such of the favorable reports from his official record as he may so desire for the purpose of controverting, explaining, and refuting any of the adverse report evidence which he may possibly be able to do through this means and by this method. (See reversible error in 30 Supreme Court, 544; 54 U. States, 217 U. S. 349; 30 Supreme Court, 544; 54 U. S., 349, 1141; 102 Federal, 85, and 114 Federal, 466.)

I am prohibiting and refusing these adverse reports of an officer's official record should not be submitted in evidence as his adverse-report record without further allowing and permitting the favorable reports of his official record to also be submitted in evidence, and thus to bring in evidence the official record of the officer (both adverse and favorable) in its entirety, and as such to make it a part of the record of the hearings before the court of inquiry, we submit the following decisions on this subject and which show the governing law for the introduction of such evidence:

Quality First

Boston Garter

WORN THE WORLD OVER

For more than forty years Boston Garter has been a friend to men the world over. It not only keeps the old friends but make many new ones each year. Most men ask for Boston Garter as a matter of course—the two words go so well together.

GEORGE FROST CO. MAKERS BOSTON

Production of part of a record or document is not admissible as evidence, but the whole must be produced. (See United States v. Cummings, Federal Cases, No. 14900.)

Where part of a record or document or series of records or documents is shown to influence by one party, the other party may for the purposes of explanation show the remainder or so much thereof as is necessary to a complete understanding of the facts already shown. (See Crawford v. United States, 212 U. S., 183, 29 Supreme Court, 260; Stanley v. Beckham, 153 Federal, 152; Pennock v. Dialogue, 10 Federal Cases, No. 10942, and Collins v. Johnson, 6 Federal Cases, No. 3015A.)

A book, record, or document offered in evidence must, as a general rule, be considered in its entirety, by parts opening against the interest of the party offering it, as well as the parts in his favor. (See Butler v. The Arrow, 4 Federal Cases, No. 2237, and 9 McLean, 69.)

A part of a record is improperly admitted in evidence when the whole record is not produced. (See Carrick v. Armstrong, 42 Tennessee, 265.)

A record is a unit thing, and, if admissible for any purpose, all its parts are admissible. (See Bygert v. Bygert, 4 Indiana App., 276, and 29 Northeastern, 796.)

Where during the trial one party gave in evidence detached parts of a record, it was proper that the other party afterwards to give in evidence the remaining parts, as the rule is that all the record, and not merely fragmentary parts, shall be put in evidence. (See State v. Hawkins, 81 Indiana, 486.)

One party introducing part only of a record, the other party then being at liberty to introduce the whole. (See Powers v. Standard Oil Company, 53 South Carolina, 358, and 31 Southeastern, 278.)

A party can not select the favorable portion of a record to read or put in evidence and repudiate the other adverse portion. (See 102 Washington, 186, and 172 Pacific, 320.)

Edwin L. MacLean, Capt., Inf.,
Assistant Defense Counsel, 7th Div.,
J. A. G. C.-3d, Hq. 7th Corps Area.

Camp Funston, Kans., Jan. 27, 1921.

DETAILS TO ARMY BRANCHES.

Answering a request for a statement setting out "just what officers and in what grades may still be detailed in the several branches" of the Army, and interpreting sections 4, 4a, 6, 7 to 20, 25 and 81 of the national defense act as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, 41 Stat., 759, the following conclusions are reached by the War Department:

(a) Officers in grades from colonel to captain, inclusive, in the general staff corps and inspector general's department and all officers, except those in the bureau of insular affairs and the militia bureau are to be selected by detail. (b) All grades in the grade of captain in the judge advocate general's department may be obtained by detail, though they may also be obtained by original appointment and above judge advocates or with the consent of the officer concerned by the permanent commissioning of those lieutenants of captains holding permanent commissions in other branches of the service and the dental department, and in grades from captain to second lieutenant, inclusive, in the ordnance department and chemical warfare service, may be obtained by detail, though they may also be obtained, with the consent of the officer concerned, by permanently commissioning in those branches officers of those grades holding permanent commissions in other branches; (d) answering the specific question as to the detail of a first lieutenant of field artillery in the ordnance department on May 7, 1920, continues effective until changed by subsequent order, irrespective of the act of June 4, 1920, and the question of determining whether such detail shall be thus changed will necessarily arise only if, in effecting the reorganization of the ordnance department under the new act, it be found necessary to cancel the detail of some officer or officers in his grade in order to restrict the number of officers in such grade to the number allowed and authorized in conformity with the act.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. E. HICKEY.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. F. WARD.....Associate Editor
511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 815. 'Phone, Franklin 5243.

New York Office: 218 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1461 and 1462. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 808.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, and from which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

A SCARED AND BUNGLING SENATE.

It was a highly sensitive and readily responsive Senate that heard with something approaching awe and terror and acted with real alacrity when Mr. Underwood one day last week in the body of which as the minority leader presented to his associates an aspect of the pending military-naval nominations that had not hitherto occurred to them. To be sure, his remarks were addressed mainly, if not solely, to the nominations of the Army and, moreover, to those that extensive class who had been appointed to original vacancies, those who were of the emergency personnel and who, under the terms of the act of June 4, were alone eligible for permanent commissions in the military establishment.

It was made known from various sources, more or less mysteriously, that the Senate would adjourn on March 4 without action on any of the nominations submitted by the expiring administration and for this reason no executive session of the Senate was held and the nominations remained in the executive office of the Senate, as much separated from senatorial confirmation as if they had not left the War and Navy Departments. We have acquired the impression that this program on the part of the Senators did not include the service nominations, the vast majority of which involved no question of politics or partisan selection, representing routine and automatic promotion according to law, from which there was no escape, however much there might be delay. But it was made to appear that senatorial wrath applied to the appointments of the general officers of the Army, the chief of ordnance and the surgeon general of the Navy and the commandant of the Marine Corps, with no assurance, however, that the identity of the persons already named for those positions would be changed were the nominations inherited by the incoming administration. In the case of the general officers of the Army, those nominated by President Wilson were selected by a board of Army officers and it is not understood that liberties were taken with the original list submitted. It is fair to suppose that the same board would function to the same effect after March 4, unless it is intended by the advisers of Mr. Harding that he would fill the vacancies in the grades of brigadier general by a purely personal and political process of choice. We have felt that, when the time came and the Senators understood the situation, there would be no failure to confirm all the nominations concerning officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, those appointed to original vacancies, those selected for high-ranking commissions and the 5,000 or 6,000 emergency personnel candidates who received recess appointments in the Army. There were plausible reasons for the senatorial reluctance to confirm Mr. Wilson's appointments to civil positions at the end of his administration and it was, consequently, pretty certain that such nominations would fail of confirmation but in the case of service nominations, where there was no politics one way or another and were so many of the nominations represented merely routine action, it appeared to us that there was no occasion for refusing or for failing to confirm.

It was left to Mr. Underwood to bring his associates promptly and obediently to his terms. This he did by the almost casual remark attempted in behalf of some, and by no means all, of the Army nominations, given in the *Congressional Record* of the Senate proceedings of January 18 as follows:

> There are a large number of military appointments now pending before the Senate, in the office of the secretary of the Senate, which have not been referred to the committee on military affairs. I think they involve the confirmation of every officer in the Army, practically speaking, in the grade of major general. They are in the neighborhood of 6,000 young men who were appointed during the war to the various grades of commands in the United States Army under the Army reorganization act, who won their spurs on the battle fronts of France and who will be promoted, appointed because of their gallantry on the field of action. They have been designated, they have stood their physical and mental examinations, they have been selected and received recess appointments.
>
> I understand the act was passed June 4 last. At any rate, these men have been commissioned and are serving with their regiments. There are recess appointments, and they will continue to serve until the 4th day of March next. When that hour comes, if the Senate of the United States does not confirm their appointment, the men will be in the service and will have forfeited the epaulettes from their shoulders by the non-action of the Senate.
>
> More than that, as I understand the law, we will have to pass another bill before they will be eligible for appointment again. Then there will have to be reexaminations and new commissions issued. I say it would be but little short of a crime for the Senate of the United States to take that course and say that they will not have an executive session, so that these men can be considered by the committee on military affairs and an opportunity be given for their confirmation.

Now, I know what is the trouble. We might as well look things in the face. I am not trying to play politics. I know that the majority party does not want to confirm civil nominations. That is not a question I wish to go into, but I say that it would be a crime to strike down these soldiers of the United States because of a personal political battle.

It only required the most fleeting of allusions to the men who were in their spurs on the battle fronts of Europe to arouse the Senate from its lethargy and at once produce the liveliest interest in simple justice deserved by these men of gallant record. The fact that many of the nominees never saw a battle front in Europe or anywhere else was of no consequence to one dared to raise his voice in protest against the assertion of Mr. Underwood. From that time on, the Senators vied with each other to see how and by what means they could separate some service nominations from others and, confusion worse confused, they did it in the most bungling manner possible and wrought an "order" which defeated its own purpose, if it had been properly observed. A paragraph on the pages devoted to "News and Comment" of the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER of January 22 told the story succinctly as follows:

> The first step in the direction of favorable action was taken on Tuesday of this week when, as related more in detail elsewhere in this issue, the Senate agreed upon an "order" as follows:
>
> That as to open executive session all nominations for original appointments in the Army now held in the executive office of the Senate be, and the same are hereby referred to the committee on military affairs, and that all nominations for original appointments in the Navy shall not be, and the same are hereby referred to the committee on naval affairs.

The phraseology of the "order" is defective, and it fails to accomplish what was intended by the Senators. It began its career properly to achieve certain things, as is created in the following colloquy that preceded the agreement:

> Mr. Lodge. Then, the request would be to refer to the committee the nominations of officers who have been appointed to fill original vacancies.
>
> Mr. Underwood. Will that cover the class of officers I have described?
>
> Mr. Wadsworth. "Nominations for original appointments in the Army" will cover it.
>
> Mr. Robinson. I think, if the Senator pleases, that in the Navy there will be, also, the usually "line" appointments. I think that is the correct language.
>
> Mr. Wadsworth. "Original appointments" covers it.
>
> Mr. Lodge. "New appointments to original vacancies."
>
> Mr. Underwood. I think that will cover it.
>
> Mr. Lodge. Mr. President, let us get the language correct. I understand that the chairman of the committee says the term "original appointments" will cover it.
>
> Mr. Underwood. "New appointments."
>
> Mr. Wadsworth. "Original appointments in the Army."
>
> Mr. Lodge. Then, let the request read "that the original appointments in the Army——"
>
> Mr. Underwood. "Now pending before the Senate——"
>
> Mr. Lodge. "Now pending before the Senate be referred to the committee on military affairs——"
>
> Mr. Underwood. "As in open executive session——"
>
> Mr. Lodge. "As in open executive session." To that I have no objection, Mr. President.

What was obviously intended by Mr. Underwood and Mr. Lodge was that action should be made possible, primarily, by the military committee on the Army appointments to fill "original vacancies" created by the act of June 4. This object was defeated, however, when, through careless wording, the text was changed to read "original appointments," which must now include not only the Army emergency personnel candidates appointed to original vacancies but the officers of the permanent establishment who have been appointed "originally," of course, as brigadier general and major general, for, under any circumstances, they are as much "original appointments" as the candidates from the emergency personnel who have been appointed to grades created by the act of June 4 from second lieutenant to colonel as well as to brigadier general. Not only this, but many of the regular or permanent officers promoted are filling original vacancies created by the act of June 4 and not actual vacancies created by the advancement of others. As it stands now, the only nominations that can not go to the committee for recommendation and who will not be placed in line for confirmation are those officers promoted in the routine way to fill casual vacancies to whom there has been and can be no possible objection from any quarter or for any reason. They are the nominations that would ordinarily be confirmed without hesitation and now they are placed on an unbalanced class with the further chance that some of them, in the mixup, will be rejected entirely by the Senate. Any of the places they formerly held are filled by officers whose nominations are confirmed. The main question has been, of course, as to the fitness for promotion of the major generals of the Army, and, to less extent, the appointment of the surgeon general and the chief of ordnance of the Navy. The nominations of the officers who have now been included by the language of the "order" in the list of those sent to the committee, where, of course, it will be impossible to scrutinize the selection, as Senator Lodge has demanded shall be done, but the ridiculous situation has been created that the only nominations left in the possession of the executive clerk of the Senate without authority to send them to committee are those which read be confirmed without delay, against which there is no objection and which represent merely the routine and automatic process of promotion to fill casual vacancies.

The truth of the whole matter is that the Senators undertook to play politics in regard to the service nominations, just as they are playing it in the case of the civil appointments, in which latter instance they have a better excuse than avails them in the former circumstance. Politics and politics were combining and when they found that one of their rivals was placing himself in the position of appealing unsuccessfully for favorable action on the nominations of the battle-scarred veterans of the European battle fronts they literally scrambled to get in line in order to surpass Mr. Underwood to get action. All that Mr. Underwood said in behalf of those he thought were included in the preferred class could have been as fairly and properly said in behalf of every man on the entire list of service nominees. They are all entitled to be considered as serving on the battle fronts of Europe when it came to confirming their nominations. Indeed, many of the officers who are promoted and who are excluded from the list for committee attention did actually serve in the theater of operations in France and if it is really a matter of selecting such people for favorable action many of the promoted officers ought not to be neglected. The plain truth of the situation is that the Senators didn't know what they were doing, or, if they knew, they were in the presence of what seemed to them a very dangerous thing with which to trifle and, following the congressional practice or the practice of politicians under such circumstances, they were panic-stricken and rushed to what they thought security as was described by blindly agreeing to an "order" that, in the end, gave its original discoverer, Mr. Underwood, no monopoly of loyalty to, and championship of, the survivors of the battle fronts.

Looking at the situation in the calm light of the day or the week following the stampede, it will occur to the unprejudiced observer as truly remarkable that the Senate was not able, in the first instance, to send all the service nominations to the military and naval committees as is usually done, and permit those committees to do as they please regarding the nominations. The committees are controlled by the party in power and no action can be taken without the consent of the majority. More than that, the action is to be taken behind the same control. It was easily possible to prevent committee action on the nominations or on any portion of the list or on any individual or on any number of individuals after the nominations were sent to the committees. It would require for them up to the executive office and it meant less than nothing of advantage to either party in the Congress to send a part of the nominations to committee and leave the rest in the possession of the executive clerk. If a Senate committee thus organized for control can not be controlled and can not, what is more, be trusted, it is time that there were some more effective method of doing business. Recalling previous senatorial campaigns in respect to service nominations it has seemed to us that the attitude of this

Digitized by Google

Senate and its action toward the pending appointments are as ridiculously futile as anything that has occurred in many years. At all events, what has been done, imperfectly and incompletely, has been by virtue of an "order," defective in composition, adopted by a thoroughly scared Senate.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND COMMUNITY COUNCILS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: Apropos of your editorial of January 15 on the Council of National Defense, I venture to express conviction and to sound a warning long contemplated.

I am fully persuaded that this increased appropriation asked for should not be conceded, neither should the Council of National Defense be perpetuated by the incoming administration, unless its basic and ulterior intent be thoroughly comprehended.

It is self-evident that it would be of distinct advantage could an ever-ready survey of the country's resources and their correlations, classified records of essential data, classified lessons deduced from the war and its emergency bureaus, together with approved welfare and relief activities, and, above all, the requirements of Army, Navy, industries and civilians, be kept up to date. Such foreknowledge of national potentialities could not but enable the government to meet any exigency of peace or war, with minimum loss of time, labor and cost. Furthermore, the readjustment period would be proportionately simplified and expedited. In short, as was suggested by yourself in an earlier writing, under such conditions the government could at any time quickly mobilize its every resource, its every man, woman and child, with reciprocal advantage to each, in our common cause, the nation's safety and its honor.

The danger of a council of national defense lies at the point of interdepartmental and civilian contact. How many Americans give heed to this council, or are aware that there is also Community Councils of National Defense? How many members of this second organization know that it is a world-wide movement, designed "to become the greatest civic influence"? How many realize that, carried successfully to its logical conclusions, as projected, this "greatest civic influence" would become the government?

Though initial steps had undoubtedly been taken, this community councils movement was formally launched in New York early in January, 1919, at the Hotel Astor at a dinner with speeches following. The Hon. Franklin K. Lane was the guest of honor. His remarks were chiefly of an educational order. With him at the speaker's table was a man formerly "associated with a brave little paper" which was suppressed during the war. One of the Warburgs, Dr. John Willis Slaughter, George Gordon Battle (later to be counsel for Martens, recently deported) and others also spoke. Thirty-nine nationalities were represented among the guests, each grouped by itself at its own table and presided over by its most distinguished citizen available—a veritable banquet of nations in miniature. All were encouraged to keep up racial differences, characteristics, language and interests in this land of abode or adoption. Later, they could make known their needs and wishes to the governing body of the council in which they might be members.

When the meeting adjourned, oppressed by a sense of danger ill-defined, I strolled through the lobby, wondering if other guests were likewise impressed. Finally, I came upon a group of men listening passively to one who vehemently declared such councils a menace; that they would demand close watching, and that no man (referring to one of the speakers), though born in America but brought up in Germany, had any right to say how America should be run.

For those Americans not acquainted with these community councils, I submit statements assembled from notes taken at various meetings addressed by leading promoters of this scheme. It was my duty to listen attentively, having been appointed to represent an organization of national or international influence, and to report upon the advisability of its uniting with this council.

It was stated that the community councils for national defense were authorized by the government, along lines which Mr. Wilson had been considering for nine years, and that 184,000 community council units were already active in the United States, "while New York still lacked the neighborhood spirit."

A community was defined as that locality in which one functions, where common interests coincide. "A community prohibits one man lording it over others."

Political communities fail because they are artificial.

Representative government fails for lack of unified interest.

Socialism is impersonal.

The community council is the middle ground which is to effect definite influence upon national organization.

A community council is too great to be defined; geographic locality would circumscribe it. Psychologically, it centers attention on the common interest.

There are two types of organization—the national and the social. Both tend toward danger; the first is a thing to be afraid of; anarchy is the other extreme.

"The latent municipal body was a perfect organization manufactured by Mr. Mitchell, but without reference to the people. Therefore, the people were right in kicking him out of office."

Institutions impose upon democratic life. Churches always have imposed upon the community. They must be reversed, and come into existence only upon demand. Hospitals also were criticised. They must open their doors, doctors and nurses must cooperate with the public, "then the plain people will dictate what shall be done."

Incidentally, but distinctly, settlement work was strongly commended, with particular mention of Greenwich Village Settlement under Madame Simkovitch and Henry Street Settlement with Lillian D. Wald at the head. Yet, during the war, Miss Wald was an executive in an anti-militaristic society with headquarters at Washington, and in opposition to the government. She was also cited as a disloyal patriot in the list presented by Archibald Stevenson before Congress. Jane Addams, I recall, headed that list, while almost midway was John Haynes Holmes. Community council meetings were held in the church of which he was pastor, and which now is known as the Community Church.

Community councils have nothing; poverty is their salvation. When they are thoroughly operating, even the organizing committee will disappear.

"Money tends to make every advantage a condescension, for, begin to offer something, and imposition begins, deterioration follows."

"There is no law; law is ever changing."

"The United States has no Constitution. That was proven two weeks ago by its violation at the Paris peace conference."

Such teachings as the above come quite within the ban of the Johnson bill on immigration and naturalization (page 11, lines 1 to 5), introduced in the House January 8, 1921.

What was said about organizations, institutions, etc., was applied to "Americanization, which can easily be made to deteriorate."

Americanization propaganda, that the foreigner must be made over, is wrong. Here, foreigners have been browbeaten, bulldozed and insulted.

Every nation should keep its identity; bring its offerings into a country, but not be effaced there. "The demand for one language, etc., erases out racial instinct." (See Johnson bill, page 13, lines 8 to 9).

"Manufactories which close for a few months, to be again opened a few months later, commit sabotage by knocking the bottom out of wages."

"The labor party does not want to take orders, so it is really struggling to restore equilibrium."

Now, the plan upon which these community councils were operated in 1919 was this: Each unit to be a civic center governing itself. Its requirements and designs to be communicated to the government through the proper department official by that member of the council's advisory council representing some specific interest. Government acquiescence to these requests, information and directions would be returned to this civic body by these same departmental and advisory agents.

It is this interdepartmental and unavoidable interrelation with civilians' interests and ambitions, together with public ignorance or indifference to council aims, ways and means, which ally the Council of National Defense with the Community Councils of National Defense. To either form of council, such interrelation is the broad highway to temptation and bound to become a menace, subtle and incalculable, unless directorate and management be Americans of impeccable principles and of impregnable loyalty. They do exist—such Americans.

Very truly, yours, L. O.

New York, N. Y., January 25, 1921.

STANDARDIZATION.

[By Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.]

Over-standardization is the worst enemy of progress. The policy of the chemical warfare service on standardization is to standardize all articles just so far as is necessary to keep production up to the needs of the service. Along with all manufacture and production is being and will be carried a parallel line of investigation and development. Thus, whenever a change in the standard has been proven worth while, it will be gradually introduced, and as soon as the complete change can be made and kept up the change will be completely effective.

This policy will be pursued along every line of work carried out by the chemical warfare service. It is the only sound policy consistent with progress. It must be distinctly understood that production of standardized articles will be pushed, no matter what the emergency, far enough to supply all needs. For example, one of the most serious troubles with our gun and ammunition program in the past war was the endeavor on the part of those in control to delay the production of guns and ammunition on standardized lines, pending improvements which it was felt desirable should be made. Hundreds of millions of dollars were spent and a year of war lost in such foolish endeavors.

The thing that should have been done was to manufacture the cannon, the rifles, or any other articles which we knew how to manufacture and had the facilities for until sufficient quantities were available for all needs. That was the policy of the chemical warfare service with masks, with Stokes mortars, and with Livens projectors. It took them in toto as developed by the British, but at the same time continued to urge research and development work in this country on better designs, but under no circumstances to delay production pending such improvements. The blunderbuss of the Pilgrim Fathers is preferable to no gun at all, even under modern conditions of war.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS GRADUATE.

Forty National Guard officers representing sixteen states and Porto Rico, who have been attending the infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., since November 1, graduated on January 31 and received diplomas for their work. The graduation exercises were held at the officers' club at 2 p. m., at which Brigadier General W. H. Gordon, commandant, and Colonel Paul S. Malone, assistant commandant, spoke, General Gordon on "The Infantry School, Its Aims and Aspirations," while Colonel Malone's address was on "The Obligations of the National Guard Graduate of the Infantry School to His State and to the Federal Government."

The names of the officers graduating follow:

Capt. Walter G. Barber, Wisconsin; Capt. Harold W. Barker, Wisconsin; 1st Lieut. Bradley M. Barnes, Wisconsin; 1st Lieut. Elliott W. Bergfeld, Missouri; Capt. Thomas W. Bulfin, Georgia; Capt. George M. Coslick, Florida; 2d Lieut. James R. Dailey, Pennsylvania; 1st Lieut. Roy E. Delano, Minnesota; 1st Lieut. Kenneth E. Fosnes, Minnesota; Capt. Royal L. Fuller, Wisconsin; Capt. Julius W. Gerring, Virginia; 2d Lieut. William A. Hagan, Pennsylvania; Col. Ewell L. Head, Oklahoma; Capt. Floyd G. Henderson, Wisconsin; Capt. Leroy Hewlett, Oregon; Capt. Ralph S. Hobson, Colorado; Capt. Frederick W. Hoffman, Wisconsin; 1st Lieut. Julius C. Holmes, Kansas; Capt. Leon C. Huff, Wisconsin; 1st Lieut. George C. Isreal, District of Columbia; 2d Lieut. Michael J. Ivers, Pennsylvania; 1st Lieut. William J. Kelley, Vermont; Capt. Roy E. Kitchell, New Jersey; 1st Lieut. Coen O. Lee, Oklahoma; Capt. Erwin N. Newton, Vermont; 1st Lieut. Edward J. Majchczak, Wisconsin; Capt. Raymond T. McKinney, Kansas; Capt. Lee J. A. Pironi, Oregon; 2d Lieut. Earl Polen, Washington; 1st Lieut. Oliver J. Ripple, Colorado; Capt. Enrique Schroder, Jr., Porto Rico; 1st Lieut. George A. Stack, Vermont; Capt. Peter W. Stauffer, Pennsylvania; Capt. Ernest R. Vadwr, Wisconsin; 1st Lieut. Ernest O. Wells, Minnesota; 1st Lieut. Tazewell S. Wharton, Virginia; 2d Lieut. George F. White, Washington; Capt. Mathias A. Wiesenhoefer, Michigan; Capt. Chester A. Wilson, Florida.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
At Greatly Reduced Prices---
ALL MEN'S FINE
Suits and Overcoats
YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE

George A. King William B. King William B. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
728 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Giusta Patent and Trade Mark Law
OURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '86, U. S. Naval Academy Resigned 1890)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
434 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.



BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 428 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 50c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

TO ARMY AND NAVY FAMILIES.
"Clover Fields," comfortable country resort, open all year. Steam heat, bath and modern conveniences. Riding and fox hunting; atmosphere of happy old plantation days. Congenial people, excellent table. Circulars. Army and Navy references. FRANK RANDOLPH, Keswick, Albemarle County, Va.

PATENTS
BOOKLET FREE HIGHEST REFERENCES
PROMPTNESS ASSURED BEST RESULTS
Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
624 F Street Washington, D. C.

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

NAVY COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

Second Lieutenant E. P. O'Day, U. S. M. C., was tried by general court-martial and found guilty of drunkenness and sentenced to lose $75 per month for 12 months. Major General Lejeune, commanding, U. S. M. C., recommended that the sentence be approved but mitigated to the loss of $50 per month for 9 months. Accordingly, the Secretary of the Navy mitigated the sentence to the loss of $50 per month.

Second Lieutenant H. A. Christensen, U. S. M. C., was tried by general court-martial at Quantico and found guilty of drunkenness and neglect and sentenced to $75 per month for 12 months. The major general commandant recommended that the proceedings, findings, and sentence be approved, but that the sentence be mitigated to a loss of $50 per month for 9 months. The action of the Navy mitigated the sentence accordingly.

Major Henry B. Clagett, U. S. M. C., was tried by general court-martial at Quantico, Va., of the following charges: Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, perjury, drunkenness, assault and battery, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and desertion. The court found him guilty of the first and sixth charges, and not guilty of the second, third, fourth and fifth charges, and acquitted him thereof. The court sentenced him, that he should be imprisoned for a period of 10 years at hard labor. The judge advocate general recommended that the proper naval prison, Portsmouth, be designated as the reading, finding and sentence be approved in the first place of confinement. The major general commandant, U. S. M. C., concurred in the recommendation of the judge advocate general and further recommended that that portion of the sentence relative to imprisonment for 10 years be mitigated to 5 years at hard labor. The Secretary of the Navy approved the recommendations of the judge advocate general, concurred in by the major general commandant, but disapproved the recommendation of the commandant that the period of confinement be mitigated to five years and submitted the record of proceedings to the President, with the recommendation that the sentence be confirmed. On December 12 the President confirmed the sentence of dismissal.

Lieutenant (J. G.) (T) H. J. Behrends, U. S. N., was tried by general court-martial at Muskogee, Okla., in Oklahoma and found guilty of the charges of drunkenness on duty and disobedience of the order of a superior officer and sentenced to be dismissed. In consideration of his previous excellent record, length of service, six of the seven members of the court recommended that he be clemently dealt with, and the reviewing authority, who approved the proceedings, finding and sentence, and referred the record to the Secretary of the Navy for transmission to the President. The chief of the bureau of navigation recommended that, inasmuch as in view of the recommendation of six members of the court for clemency, the sentence be mitigated to that of dismissal be mitigated to the loss of $50 per month for six months. The Secretary of the Navy approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, but concurred in the recommendation of the bureau of navigation that the sentence of dismissal be mitigated to the loss of $50 per month for six months, and this action was referred to the President, who approved the sentence mitigated to the loss of $50 per month for six months.

Lieutenant Edward F. Croftit, medical corps, U. S. N. F., was tried by general court-martial on the following charges: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and drunkenness on board a vessel. The court found the accused guilty of the first and third charges, not guilty of the second charge, and guilty of the fourth charge, except the words "and drunk," and sentenced him to be dismissed. The bureau of navigation recommended disapproval, and the Secretary of the Navy approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, and ordered that the sentence be executed, who confirmed the sentence.

Myron A. Poole, jay clerk, U. S. N., was tried by general court-martial on October 5, 1920, on board the U. S. S. Pittsburgh on the following charges: Found guilty of the charge of absence from station and duty without leave, and sentenced to be reduced to the 11th pay station for three months and to lose $50 of his pay for 10 months. The commander in chief approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, but mitigated the sentence to the extent that it was left to the discretion of his commanding officer, he permitted to go ashore under liberty during the first liberty period present for a period not exceeding four hours. The bureau of navigation recommended that the action of the reviewing authority, and further recommended that, in view of the good character of the accused, and to secure a uniformity of sentence for similar offenses, the loss of pay be reduced to $50 per month for six months. The Secretary of the Navy approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, and in accordance with the recommendation of the bureau of navigation, ordered that portion of the sentence relating to loss of pay to $25 a month for six months.

Lieutenant (J. G.) (T) Ralph W. Page, was tried by general court-martial at the navy yard, Charleston, and found guilty of drunkenness on duty and sentenced to lose $30 per month for six months. In consideration of the long service of the accused and the very evident value of his worth to the U. S. naval service as a seagoing officer, six of the five members of the court recommended him to clemency. The bureau of navigation recommended approval of the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court, but, in view of the previous excellent record of the accused and his active war services on transports, recommended that he be allowed to retain $30 per month for four months. The Acting Secretary of the Navy approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, but, in view of the recommendation of the chief of the bureau of navigation, mitigated the lose of pay to $50 per month for four months.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

In the matter of the removal of the charge of desertion against George Hommel, of the Army, it appears that he was A. W. O. L. for 10 months, and that he was from an overdose of opium self-administered; it is not known whether the overdose was taken with suicidal intent. Later, before his death was known, he was borne on the deserter rolls as A. W. O. L. and the War Department that, in the absence of evidence of intent to desert, the charge on the records should be A. W. O. L. having been erroneously made.

In regard to the case of Pvt. A. W. O. L. deductions and special court-martial fines of an enlisted man of the Army, who claims that he was A. W. O. L. to his home on a pass and requested extension of furlough, the extension was refused by the commanding officer pleaded guilty at his trial. The sentence being legal, there can be no refund of the fine, and as to the A. W. O. L. deductions, plea of guilty, etc., there is no ground for refunding the A. W. O. L. deduction.

In the case of Private A. R. Bacon, 131st depot brigade, who was arrested as a draft evader and held in service, although not of draft age, it is held that there can be no constructive induction under the draft act, that there can be no constructive enlistment except in organizations of the Regular Army, National Guard and special and technical troops where volunteer enlistments were permitted, and that Bacon should be considered as having been constructively enlisted prior to the date of becoming of age and his induction at that time.

ARMY POLO.

West Point, N. Y., January 30.—Two out-door contests played in the big riding hall here, the Army's indoor polo team defeated Princeton twice, winning the first game by a score of 5 to 2 and capturing the second by 4 to 2. Four teams participated in the play. The Princetonians were mounted on Army ponies. The line-up:

Princeton 1st Team.		Princeton 2d Team.
No. 3—Sedler		No. 1—Bathgate
No. 2—Seattle		No. 3—Hill
No. 1—Stillwell		No. 2—Roberts
Army 1st Team.		Army 2d Team.
Gross	Pierce	
Hughes	Clark	
Klein	Stanford	

Goals—First Game—Sedler (2), Cross (3), Hughes (2), Klein. Second Game—Hall, Bathgate, Pierce (2), Clark (2), Referee—Major Wilcox. Time of periods—Four of 7½ minutes each.

ACADEMIC ATHLETICS.

West Point, N. Y., January 29.—Army and Springfield went to a 3-3 tie score, and admitted and hard played hockey game today. The contest on Lusk Reservoir was the second the Army's hockey season and was thrilling all the way. The teams went into a ten-minute overtime period in an endeavor to settle the tie, but the effort was fruitless. The line-up:

(3).	G.	Springfield (2).
Kastner		Berg
Bushnell	Point	Leonard
Stout	C. P.	Talbot
Gross	Rover	Starr
O'Connell	F.	Fink
Smith	Center	Leonard
Michelet	R. W.	Wood

Goals—Second half: Fink 5.5, Marinelli 9, Moren 13.46, Berg 19.05. Extra period: Marinelli 2.30, Berg 7.23. Substitutions—Vonderberg for Grant, O'Shea for Michelet, Grant for Smith, Smith for Vonderberg, Cadet Rhine. Time of halves—15, 20 and 10 minutes.

Army bit the dust today when Swarthmore, fleshed in one of the best quintets seen here this year, vanquished Cadet hopes in basketball, 32 to 13. The wonders rained from the start, the first half ending 9 to 5 in Swarthmore's favor. Swarthmore's floor work and accurate shooting from the field were pretty to watch. Dabes, f. Army (13). Swarthmore (32).

Swarthmore (25).	L.	Army (13).
Kemp	L. F.	Vicbulos
Bloomfield	R. F.	Bennett
Yarnall	C.	Kessler
Evans	L. G.	Shipfore
	R. G.	Smythe

Goals from floor—Vicbulos (2), Kessler, Pfeiffer, Smythe, Franck, Place (2), Benjamin (3), Yarnall (3), Harkin (4), Bloomfield (3), Evans (2), Kemp (2), Benjamin (2). Substitutions—Whitson for Bennett, Dabes for Kessler, Pfeiffer for Smythe, Clancy for Yarnell. Referee—Tom Thorp. Umpire—Lieut. Ed Thorpe, De La Salle. Time of halves—20 minutes.

The Military Academy baseball schedule is as follows: April 9, Trinity College at West Point; 16, open; Institute; 1, New York University; 12, Union; 16, Williams; 19, Lehigh; 23, Penn State; 26, open; 30, Swarthmore; May 4, University of West Virginia; 7, Colgate University; 11, Columbia University; 14, Colgate; 18, Brown; 21, Fordham; 25, University of Pennsylvania; 28, Navy.

Annapolis, Md., January 29.—The Naval Academy lost a basketball game to the University of Pennsylvania College by 21 to 13. It was the Navy's first defeat of the season and was strangely victorious had been chalked up to its credit. During most of the game the midshipmen led, and the whole contest was marked by the fast and most spirited kind of playing. After breaking toe on a long throw by McKee, the Navy soon had the lead at 5 to 3 and increased it to 9 to 5 at six points. Byerly gave the midshipmen the lead again with a field goal, 11 to 10, in the second half. Mc-Kee's steady shooting from the foul line early in the second half put the score at 13 to 11 for the midshipmen, and they maintained a lead until late in the game. Seven minutes before the close Robinson, who had taken Alexander's place, tied the score and within a minute to play McCaughan's field goal gave the defeat to the Navy. Alexander, Robinson and Captain McCaughan were the leading scorers and all-round playfor Penn in the visitors, while McKee was easily the Navy star. The line-up:

Delaware College (21).		Naval Academy (13).
Williams	L. F.	McKee
Keith	R. F.	Byerly
McCaughan	C.	Ault
Mills	L. G.	Watters
Alexander	R. G.	Pearl

Goals from floor—McKee (3), Byerly, Ault, Alexander (2), McCaughan, Williams (3), Robinson (2), Keith (2). McKee, 2 in 15; McCaughan, 7 in 11. Substitutions—Robinson for Alexander, McCoy for Byerly, Alexander for Ault, Gerber for Johnston, Byerly for McCroy. Referee—Bertram Bell, Academy. Umpire—Dr. Ireland, University of Maryland. Time—Halves—20 minutes. University of Pennsylvania. Time of halves—20 minutes.

The midshipmen looked like novices at water polo this afternoon and succumbed to Princeton by a score by 39 to 3. The great individual work of Bolting earned most laurels for the visitors. Only a few of the swimmers were utterly unable to solve the fast passing and clever team play of the Tigers. Betting made a total individual score of 20 points, including 10 touch goals, a thrown goal and a foul goal. After making 25 points in the first half the visitors rested considerably. Higgins scored the only points for Navy by a thrown goal early in the first half. The summary:

Naval Academy (3).		Princeton (39).
Wilson	R. F.	Bolting
Higgins	C. F.	Bolting
Hicks	C.	Bolting
Hall	C. B.	Harden
White	L. B.	Tait
Hemeyer	G.	Tait

Touch goals—Princeton: Betting (6), Smith. Thrown goals—Princeton, Betting; Naval Academy, Wilcox. Foul goal—Princeton, Betting. Time of halves—10 minutes.

The Naval Academy swimmers had no trouble in winning from Princeton here this afternoon, the score being 39 to 7. The performances were all of a high order, but none will count as official intercollegiate marks as the races were held entirely in the pool, which is four inches short of the regulation distance. Emery equaled his own time, the academy record, for 300 yards, with 3.3-5 seconds, undoubtedly bettering the former 60-yard figure of 31-4-5 seconds, by two-fifths of a second. A move toward adopting the annual eligibility rules of the colleges was made by dropping all fourth class men from the competitions, thereby this lost the services of Sinclair, the 220-yard intercollegiate record holder. The results:

40-Yard Swim—Emery, Navy, won; Bolling, Navy, second; Schriver, Princeton, third. Time, 0.13 2-5.

100-Yard Swim—Emery, Navy, won; Bolling, Navy, second; McDonald, Princeton, third. Time, 0.56 3-5.

220-Yard Swim—Fish, Navy, won; Bolling, Navy, second; Kelsey, Princeton, third. Time, 2.40 4-5.

Fancy Diving—Kelsey, Princeton, won; Winkle, Navy, second; McCandless, Navy, won; Tawley, Princeton, second; Driscoll, Princeton, third.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE SECTION OF THE ELIGIBLE LIST.

[To the Editor:]

Sir: Little comment has appeared in the public press respecting the attitude of the National Guard and reserve corps officers toward the so-called Wadsworth list and general staff officers. This silence might be construed as indifference on the part of those who take the part the latter class of officers as to who was or was not, individually, eligible.

Such a supposition, however, is by no means borne out by the real facts, for, while their criticisms have not taken the form of newspaper exploitation, it is safe to say that the representatives in Congress have not received ample indication from members of their constituency that the law and administrative interests with which the list has been received.

Briefly, the feeling is that not all of the service, are firm in their opinion that any military legislation that is not predicated on the basis of a universal obligation and charging among so large a class of exceptionally well-trained officers as the National Guard should be corrected through congressional amendment which will result in placing the basis for a universal participation of the law.

It is the intent of Congress, as indicated in section 3 of the national defense act, was to secure for future use in peace-time a list of all officers of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the officers' reserve corps who have qualified by education, military experience and character for general staff duty."

So far did Congress go in the law, but it is to be wishes plain, that it provided the list should be prepared from those who "demonstrated by actual service in the World War that they are qualified for general staff duty."

The question arises how can an officer demonstrate these qualifications? Some officers, especially those in the world, except the United States Army, the answer would be by developing a high state of proficiency while actively engaged in such duty as to satisfy superiors, such as division commander and even from general headquarters of the A. E. F. Others, who from the interpretation of the obvious intent of the law was not accepted, in the absence of active duty in addition was applied.

If this is true, so, the only other conclusion that can be reached is that this list was carelessly prepared, and, in other words, was "railroaded" through without the high type of American intelligence and proper study. Such a procedure is unthinkable, but is certainly not contemplated by either the Congress or the President.

An amendment directing a revision of the present Wadsworth list, by a board of which a large proportion of representative National Guard and reserve general staff officers on the board will meet with wide popular favor.

G-2.

FRENCH WAR MEDALS FOR AMERICANS.

A new dispatch from Paris says:

So far did Congress go in the law, but it is to be wishes plain, that it provided the list should be prepared from those who "demonstrated by actual service in the World War that they are qualified for general staff duty."

The question arises how can an officer demonstrate these qualifications? Some officers, especially those in the world, except the United States Army, the answer would be by developing a high state of proficiency while actively engaged in such duty as to satisfy superiors, such as division commander and even from general headquarters of the A. E. F. Others, who from the interpretation of the obvious intent of the law was not accepted, in the absence of active duty in addition was applied.

If this is true, so, the only other conclusion that can be reached is that this list was carelessly prepared, and, in other words, was "railroaded" through without the high type of American intelligence and proper study. Such a procedure is unthinkable, but is certainly not contemplated by either the Congress or the President.

An amendment directing a revision of the present Wadsworth list, by a board of which a large proportion of representative National Guard and reserve general staff officers on the board will meet with wide popular favor.

G-2.

FRENCH WAR MEDALS FOR AMERICANS.

A new dispatch from Paris says:

So far did Congress go in the law, but it is to be wishes plain, that it provided the list should be prepared from those who "demonstrated by actual service in the World War that they are qualified for general staff duty."

The question arises how can an officer demonstrate these qualifications? Some officers, especially those in the world, except the United States Army, the answer would be by developing a high state of proficiency while actively engaged in such duty as to satisfy superiors, such as division commander and even from general headquarters of the A. E. F. Others, who from the interpretation of the obvious intent of the law was not accepted, in the absence of active duty in addition was applied.

If this is true, so, the only other conclusion that can be reached is that this list was carelessly prepared, and, in other words, was "railroaded" through without the high type of American intelligence and proper study. Such a procedure is unthinkable, but is certainly not contemplated by either the Congress or the President.

An amendment directing a revision of the present Wadsworth list, by a board of which a large proportion of representative National Guard and reserve general staff officers on the board will meet with wide popular favor.

G-2.

Digitized by Google

W. & J. SLOANE

Established over 76 years

The Importance of Lower Prices

As a step toward sound readjustment from war time inflation was, in our opinion, a paramount consideration.

Acting in accordance with this opinion, our current quotations were habitually reduced during the active Fall period when most purchases are usually made AFTER THOSE BUYING SEASON HAD PASSED.

The hearty public endorsement of our action has resulted in our decision to continue this policy on new merchandise, wherever possible, at THE SAME LOW PRICE LEVEL ESTABLISHED DURING OUR READJUSTMENT SALE.

Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States.

1508 H. STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 925

Catalogs mailed on request
Campaign ribbons supplied



Uniforms AND Equipments FOR Naval Officers

Ed. H. Hutchins Co. TAILORS
103 Atlantic St. Norfolk, Va.

THE NAVY.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

January 26.

Lieut. P. R. Abrams, Lykens; to coal inspection at navy supply depot, South Brooklyn.

Lieut. A. N. Anderson, N. Mare Island; to Asiatic Station.

Capt. C. L. Arnold, to command destroyer squadron 44 and 18.

Lieut. H. L. Arnold (M. C.), navy recruiting station, Jackson, Miss.; to naval hospital, Key West.

Ens. L. G. Bricker, to James K. Paulding.

Lieut. (J. G.) D. H. Clark, Gamble, to Bulmar.

Lieut. Comdr. M. T. Combs (M. C.), R. S., Mare Island and Glacier; to Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Conner, to Nicholson.

Capt. C. E. Courtney, to command squadrons 8 and 9.

Ens. T. B. Hopper, Black Hawk; to Leonidas under instruction in engineering.

Lieut. G. R. Kalbfus, to duty on Cummings.

Ens. A. L. Mare, to duty on Pillsbury.

Mach. Herman Miller, Hannibal; to Lykens.

Lieut. T. J. Mulcahy (M. C.), naval torpedo station, Newport; to supply officer, South Carolina.

Ens. L. A. Parker, to Paul Jones.

Hosp. R. E. Prest, R. S., Mare Island; to Asiatic Station.

Rear Admiral Roger Welles, to commandant, 11th naval district.

Lieut. D. A. York (M. C.), naval hospital, Key West; to marine expeditionary force, Santo Domingo.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Palmer, Sioux; to command Moody.

Lieut (J. G.) H. J. Althaus, to Cleft.

Lieut. (J. G.) Wm. Bouldin, naval air station, San Diego, to air force, Pacific Fleet, kite balloon division.

Lieut. (J. G.) D. L. Conley, to Shawmut in connection with assembly and navy base stores for Atlantic Fleet shipping divisions.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. Finch, Atlantic Fleet shipping division; to Pennsylvania.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. E. Gillespie, Atlantic Fleet shipping division; to Pennsylvania.

January 27.

Comdr. W. F. Amedeo, navy recruiting station, Manchester, N. H.; to command Sharkey.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. J. Bayer, Sea Gull; to Algorma.

A. P. Clk. H. R. Darling, R. S., New York; to Kittery.

Lieut. D. A. Green, M.-1; to K-3.

Lieut. J. J. Lucas, Michigan; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Gun. F. McCoy, Mississippi; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. W. T. McNiff, navy yard, Mare Island; to connection with fitting out the California and on board when commissioned.

Gun. A. B. Pfanier, navy yard, New York; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. H. C. Schrader, ex-ord ammunition depot, St. Juliens Creek; to Michigan.

A. P. Clk. G. B. Seaborn, Kittery; to R. S., New York.

Gun. J. W. Strunk, R-9; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

A. P. Clk. R. A. Taylor, Huron; in duty with fleet paymaster.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. R. Whittaker, Shawmut; to Kansas.

Ens. W. J. Williams, K-7; to M-1.

Lieut. W. B. Gwin, Atlantic Fleet shipping division; to Oklahoma.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. M. Hardendorf, Atlantic Fleet shipping divisions; to Nevada.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. H. Heitz-Menken, Atlantic Fleet shipping division; to Nevada.

Lieut. (J. G.) Arthur Laverenta, Atlantic Fleet shipping division; to Arizona.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. E. Mann, Trinity; to Quincy.

Lieut. R. H. Norris, naval air station, San Diego; to air force, Pacific Fleet, division with kite balloon division.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. A. Pope, naval air station, San Diego; to air force, Pacific Fleet, connection with kite balloon division.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. M. Pride, Atlantic Fleet shipping division; to Arizona.

Ens. S. F. Stucker, R. S. New York; to Trinity.

January 28.

Ens. H. S. Fewell, to duty on King.

Lieut. E. D. Gibb, Toucey; to Conyeree.

Lieut. W. J. Hamilton, command M-1; to command K-3

Lieut. J. C. Hines, to assistant to squadron engineer officer, destroyer squadron 12.

Ens. H. S. Kennedy, Seattle; to R. S., New York.

Lieut (J. G.) J. J. Paterson, Pyro; to Arizona.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. E. Phillips, R. S., Mare Island, and O-12; to Alert.

Lieut. R. L. Porter, Jr., squadron communication officer, battleship squadron 8, Atlantic Fleet; to aid on staff of Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, battleship force.

Ens. W. H. Roberts, Bullingsley; to Stringham.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Robinson, command Robinson; to bureau of navigation, navy department.

Lieut. J. H. Sprague, command L-11; to command K-6.

Comdr. E. P. Svara, command Culgoa; to R. S., New York.

Comdr. T. A. Thomson, command J. K. Paulding (238); to command Sirbling.

Ens. H. C. Todd, Eagle 47; to Sciota.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. N. Updegraff, office of staff representative, Paris; to Pittsburgh.

Lieut. John Wilkes, L-11; to K-6.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. L. Wilson, command K-8; to command L-11.

January 29.

Gun. H. C. Auringer, Rochester; to squadron radio officer, squadrons 3 and 5.

Machinist L. D. Bailey, naval station, Cavite; to Olongapo.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. A. Brandeckar, New York; to navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. A. L. Broughton, Seattle; to navy yard, Puget Sound.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. F. Carmody, Seattle; to R. S., San Francisco.

Lieut. C. W. Colonna (M. C.), Brooklyn; to R. S., San Francisco.

Capt. E. T. Constien, 9d naval district; to command Cleveland.

Gun. W. J. Cook, Seattle; to Iroquois.

A. P. Clk. J. A. Cossairt, Brooklyn; to R. S., Mare Island.

Boon. Hillard Daugherty, Manteaim; to Robin.

Lieut. C. C. English (S. C.), Brooklyn; to R. S., Mare Island.

Lieut. Thomas Flynn, Seattle; to navy yard, Mare Island.

Ch. Gun. John Gavron, Seattle; to Mississippi.

Ch. Carp. A. C. Hanson, Brooklyn; to R. S., Mare Island.

Gun. W. C. Lloyd, R. S., Philadelphia; to Monticalm.

Ens. R. E. Permat, submarine chaser 309; to Swallow.

Boon. John Weber, command Tug 82; to command Tug 84.

Lieut. C. D. Welker, naval operations, Navy Department; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. J. B. Barrett, Bingham; to Toucey.

Lieut. H. E. Rountree, navy yard, Portsmouth; to 1st provisional brigade, U. S. marines, Port au Prince, Haiti.

January 31.

Ens. W. W. Angerer, Hamilton; to connection with fitting out Marcus and on board when commissioned.

Comdr. S. S. Clark, naval district; to Olympia.

Lieut. W. J. Cresiman, inspector of ordnance, E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. J. J. Drellishak, Wandank; to naval torpedo station, Newport.

A. P. Clk. C. M. Eysinger, Brooklyn; to R. S., Mare Island.

Lieut. T. C. Gibbs (S. C.), navy yard, Philadelphia; to bureau of construction and repair.

Lieut. Albert Klinger, Connecticut; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. J. H. Morrison, Hannibal; to Michigan.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. Myers, Camden; to R. S., Puget Sound.

Lieut. (J. G.) Nyland, inspector of ordnance, E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Gun. Victor Peterson, Hale; to inspector of ordnance, E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn.

Lieut. E. H. Rosch, Dallas; to inspector of ordnance, E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn.

Comdr. N. M. Smith (C. E. C.), cable works officer, 11th naval district; to public works officer, 11th naval district.

Ch. Gun. E. R. Stephenson, Fulton; to Hale.

Lieut. (J. G.) Wm. Sullivan, navy yard; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. F. W. Wilson, connection with S-13; to Camden.

Ens. J. F. Windle, Seattle; to Turner.

Lieut. R. McCo. Winter, in connection with fitting out Nitro and on board when commissioned.

Comdr. T. Smith, command Rappahannock; to command Culgoa.

February 1.

A. P. Clk. C. W. Albrecht, navy yard, New York; to Florida.

Ens. C. L. Bixby (S. C.), Prairie; to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Ens. John Burch, Texas; to Sciota.

Mach. Herbert Coldman, Nokomis; to R. S., New York.

Lieut. Wm. Derrington, command Nokomis; to R. S., New York.

Ens. Floyd Ollis, naval training station, Great Lakes; to South Carolina.

Ens. J. J. Harris, Harding; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.

Ens. W. J. Harrison, Brooklyn; to Idaho.

Ens. W. M. Killingsworth, Brooklyn; to Wyoming.

Ens. H. A. Brown, Wyoming; to Wyoming.

Ens. G. L. Nicholas, naval training station, Great Lakes; to Connecticut.

Gun. Theodore Thompson, Camden; to naval training station, Newport.

Lieut. (J. G.) Abe Toratsky, naval training station, Newport; to Camden.

Lieut. Ens. Wingate, Michigan; to Hannibal.

Lieut. W. B. Garrett, aid and flag lieutenant on staff commander, battleship division, to Chattanooga.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. D. Karn, Scorpion; to Barker.

Ens. E. U. Klofer, Williamson; to Chattanooga.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. R. Thompson, Jr.; to Scorpion.

Ens. G. C. Weidig, cam. des. force, Pan.; to Sinnlair.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. Whitehead, William Jenas; to tenorary duty, McCawlay.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. J. Vera, Culgoa; to Astoria.

MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

January 28—Capt. G. C. Hamner, detached from marina barracks, Parris Island, S. C., and to take charge of marine detachment organized at that post for duty on U. S. S. Connecticut and to proceed to marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty awaiting assignment to U. S. S. Connecticut.

Capt. W. C. Byrd, marine barracks, Washington, D. C., to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

1st Lieut. C. F. Wemple, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to marine barracks, Washington, D. C.

2d Lieut. C. T. Besoher, marines barracks, Quantico, Va., to marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty with marine detachment, U. S. S. Connecticut.

2d Lieut. W. R. Steele, to marines barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in United States, duty assignation accepted.

January 31—Capt. S. J. Bartlett, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va., upon arrival in United States.

Capt. A. J. White, 1st Lieut. W. I. Groth, 2d Lieuts. E. T. Bayman and W. F. Thalbtsmer, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in United States, duty at marine barracks and treatment in naval hospital.

2d Lieut. A. C. Larsen, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., and to take charge of marine detachment organized at that post for duty on U. S. S. Chattanooga and to proceed to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty awaiting transfer to U. S. S. Chattanooga.

January 31—No orders issued.

February 1—2d Lieut. I. H. Eppinger, M. C. R., discharged from Marine Corps Reserve (Inactive).

February 2—No orders issued.

February 3—Capt. P. H. Stone, retired January 29, 1921.

Capt. J. W. Webb, headquarters Department of Pacific, San Francisco, marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif.

1st Lieut. W. G. Kilgore, on February 15, 1921, from headquarters Department of Pacific to headquarters 2d advanced base, San Diego, Calif.

2d Lieut. O. W. Hopke, retired January 31, 1921.

MILEAGE FOR FIELD CLERKS.

The question has been presented to the War Department whether it is contemplated by paragraph 71, A. R., that field clerks shall be ordered to accompany the remains of deceased persons. This depends upon whether the term "officer" as used in the regulations embraces field clerks. It is held by the War Department that it does. It is well settled by precedents of the War Department and of the comptroller that field clerks are officers in the military service, although not commissioned officers, and since the provision of the regulations is not limited in terms to commissioned officers, it will be construed so as to include field clerks; otherwise, field clerks could only be sent as attendants to accompany the remains of deceased persons from their own request and could not be ordered.

Orlando is Calling You

Do you want to get away
From the grind of every day—
From the drudgery of things you have to do?
Do you want to settle down
Near a lively, busy town,
Where the joy of living will appeal to you?

Do you want to scent the breeze
Coming through the orange trees?
Do you want to hear the birds call—loud and clear?
Are you seeking perfect health
That's combined with certain wealth
And an income from an orange grove each year?

Do you want a piece of land
That will grow to beat the band
All the different garden crops that you enjoy?
Do you want a home to rest,
And a permanent bequest
For the future welfare of each girl and boy?

Do you want a sunny clime
Where it's fishing all the time?
Where there's ducks and deer and quail
and other game?
Where the summer climate's cool,
And within each lake and pool,
You can swim in January—just the same?

Do you want to buy this land
On an easy-payment plan,
With about your monthly outlay for cigars?
Do you want to know
That will make you want to look
On the finest land that lays beneath the stars?

Send a letter right away;
Put it in the mail today;
We will send this Booklet absolutely FREE.
After you have read it through,
If a change you'll want to view,
Just address another letter here to me.

We will answer, straight and true,
Questions that occur to you.
We have no property for sale or to conceal.
On an Orange County Farm
Life will take on added charm,
And you'll never look at a dollar—nor a meal.

Send for our Big, FREE Illustrated Book—"TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY." It tells of almost unbelievable profits made from small tracts of fruit growing in that part of FLORIDA. Also about sick-and-out-of-work insurance and other protective features of our contract. Address Sylvester E. Wilson, Dept. 118, Orlando, Florida.

KLEIN UNIFORMS
For All Branches of the Service
We specialize on U. S. P. H. S. and the Const Guard
Ask Us TODAY!
D. Klein & Bro.
715 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
Columbia 9600 TAXICABS Columbia 9600

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

The single, or promotion, list relating to Army officers, provided in the act of June 4, 1920, has been prepared in form for publication in full in the February issue of the Army List and Directory, authority for which publication has been given by the Secretary of War. In the adjutant general's office the list is being arranged in alphabetical form to provide an index that will afford convenient access to individual names. It is expected that the appearance of the promotion list will result in considerable correspondence from officers who are not satisfied that they occupy the correct position on the list, but no changes will be made, since they may not be made under the terms of the law, now that the list has been approved by the War Department. It will be two or three weeks before the promotions can be made from the list, mostly in the grades of colonel and first lieutenant. That situation may be influenced by the action of Congress, which has been asked to place a limit, practically, on the commissioned strength by the provision for not more than 14,000 officers in the pending Army appropriation bill. In the meantime it is possible to make certain promotions to fill casual vacancies, of which there are three in the grade of colonel, ten in that of lieutenant colonel and 37 in that of major. It is probable that the nominations will be sent in today or on Monday. Those who will be advanced to the grade of colonel are Lieutenant Colonels Alfred Aloe, infantry; Frank W. Rowell, infantry, and James B. Allison, signal corps. Those who will be advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel are Majors Edwin O. Saunders, J. A. G. Department; Walter Krueger, infantry; Asa L. Singleton, infantry; Arthur L. Bump, infantry; George Grunert, cavalry; M. W. Gregg, air service; William R. Pope, cavalry; Staley A. Campbell, infantry; John R. Brower, infantry, and Olney Place, cavalry. As near as can be estimated there remain 3,200 vacancies for majors, 4,200 captain, 372 in that of first lieutenant and 1,685 in that of second lieutenant.

Promotion in the Army.

Chairman Kelley, of the naval subcommittee on appropriations, verified the predictions when he introduced the naval appropriation bill, carrying a total of $159,640,000. Cuts have frequently predicted in these columns that the naval bill would be less than four hundred millions. This bill is a reduction from the estimates submitted of $284,011,-287.24 and a reduction from the current appropriations, regular, supplemental and deficiency, of $47,-775,129.70. The enlisted strength of the Navy is fixed at 100,000 and of the Marine Corps at 20,000. The naval training station at Newport, which had $275,000 this year, is reduced to $175,000, although the estimates called for $500,000. The training station at San Francisco remains as at present, $125,000. Great Lakes is cut from $275,000 to $175,000, although the estimates called for an increase to $750,000. The training station at Hampton Roads was not reduced, $375,000 being again allowed. The experimental summer schools for boys were entirely omitted from the bill. In personnel items about the only feature that remained intact was the item of $800,000 for recreation and welfare, to be expended under the sixth division of the bureau of navigation. Public works at shore stations were slashed everywhere except at the west-coast projects. For increase of the Navy ninety millions are recommended, as against one hundred and four millions in the current appropriations, which provide only for the continuance of work on the vessels now under construction in the 1916 program. Of these vessels are either built or building, except 12 destroyers and 1 transport. A substantial reduction in Navy fuel is made, due to the conversion to oil enlisted force, and a new steaming policy announced by Admiral Coontz, chief of operations, in his hearings, which will call for less cruising for vessels in commission. In accordance with the new legislative rules adopted by the House, the bill as introduced by Mr. Kelley contains no new legislation, but it does contain a number of items which have been carried from year to year in the naval appropriation bills, with no other legislative sanction. Whether points of order will be made against such items when the bill reaches the floor of the House remains to be seen.

Naval Appropriations Severely Cut.

Considering the heavy reductions which were made in the naval appropriations, the items coming under the cognizance of the bureau of navigation fared quite well. For example, the training stations were by no means wiped out as was feared. Newport receives $180,000 in navigation's funds, although that station will be very little needed after July 1. Great Lakes also receives $400,000, and the appropriations for the stations at Hampton Ronds and at San Francisco remain as at present. The fund for welfare, recreation, etc., expended under the Sixth Division is exactly what was requested—$800,000. On the other hand, the item for the naval reserve force is cut to $50,000, although the bureau officials wanted $200,000. The item for summer schools for boys disappears altogether, to the regret of the many advocates of this worthy plan, nor will it be possible to carry on the project under the naval reserve training in view of the reduction in the item for that purpose. There is some hope that the complement of enlisted men will be increased in the Senate, but if it is not done it will become necessary not only to weed out a large number of men from the service, but also to lay up a great many vessels. There can be no general reduction of complements of ships in commission, excepting as the present complements are reduced by the normal discharges of men who cannot be replaced. It will be necessary to place out of commission a great many of the smaller craft and the older battleships, whose crews in commission will be placed in reserve and those in reserve with complements of 60 men will be reduced to 40, which is barely sufficient to keep the ships in condition and enough to man them for short cruises. It might, indeed, become necessary, owing to the shortage of men and the reduction in the fuel appropriations, to abandon the proposed cruise of the fleets to Australian and African waters. A heavy cut in the complements of shore stations may be expected, which will be all the more embarrassing because of the reduction in the force of men in the civil forces of the naval establishment. The only recourse left to the department officials will be to place out of commission many activities, both ashore and afloat. Chairman Kelley, of the subcommittee, is clear of reducing expenses both of man power and of fuel, by restricting the number of steaming days per month, in accordance with the number of men who must maintain her requirements of fuel and men for the entire cruise, and if she is in port for twenty days out of a month it is not feasible to withdraw her men for those days and assign them to another ship.

Problem of Demobilizing.

For the second time within two years the Navy has been faced with the disagreeable necessity of demobilizing. In 1918 it was the result of the insistent clamor of many thousands of men eager to get back to civil life. Now it is brought about by the heavy reduction in the Navy's complement of men. The task of shrinking to the number of about 35,000 men between now and July 1 next, is a big one, but incountable and comes directly in the wake of the most successful recruiting drive ever conducted in peace times. The widest discretion has been given to commanding officers in the matter of who are inapt, unfit for the service or whose conduct has not been exemplary, and also to let every man go who is dissatisfied. Men are being discharged by special order, which entitles them to mileage to their homes, and a great many more are being granted indefinite furloughs. There are still many thousand men under training, and the discharges will be expedited out rapidly. The policy of letting all men go who are dissatisfied is having the effect of ridding the service in many instances of the very men who should be retained in the service, for among these are men who have some fancied grievance, but who find, after it is too late, that they are much better off in the Navy than they can be in these times. There have been instances of men trying to get back within a week after they asked for their discharge, and in many stations the flow is about equal in the number of men who ask for discharge and another asking to come back. It is predicted by some officers who are closely studying the problem that if every man is discharged who asks to be so it will disorientate, the remaining force will be of the same inferior standard which manned the Navy in the late months of 1919. The relatively small number of discharges due to expirations of enlistments in the next five months further accentuates the difficulties. Regret is universally felt that the magnificent organization which was built up with the aid of the pay-increase law and the successful recruiting campaign must be immediately broken down.

Crippled Navy.

The naval appropriation bill, as reported to the House this week, the text of which is given elsewhere in this issue, is regarded by the officials of the Navy Department as amounting to a crippling of the naval establishment. It is estimated that the activities of the fleet will be reduced by one-third, unless the Senate, as is hoped, will add to the House appropriations. At all events, an effort will be made by the Navy Department to have many of the items increased in the Senate so that some of the damage threatened by the pending bill may be prevented. There has never been a time when so much is required in the way of repairs and overhaul of ships as at present. This is due, in part, to the long and hard service that many of the vessels have sustained during the past few years, and also to the fact that under existing conditions in the service it has been impossible to conduct repair work on board ship and so shorten the period of such work at the navy yard. In previous times the members of the enlisted force included many trained and competent mechanics who are not now in service. They were able to do much in the form of repair and protection that is not now possible, with the result that ships go to navy yards with an increased demand upon the time and labor of the yard force. Then, too, the economies that have been compelled hitherto in the repair of ships in all departments has resulted in delaying work that now costs more than if it were done promptly. The lack of a sufficiently experienced force on board the naval repair ships has further contributed to the work that must be done at the navy yards.

Menace to Naval Aviation.

Despite the efforts of the naval aviation authorities to obtain adequate funds for their branch of the service, the naval appropriation bill reported this week to the House, falls far short of providing a sum that will enable much that is needed to be done during the next fiscal year. The actual fund that will be available for development of naval aviation is a scant $1,000,000, although it is made to appear that $22,000,000 is provided, the difference being the items charged to the aviation appropriation that will not be used for aviation facilities proper. It was estimated that $15,000,000 would be required for the next year. The result of this reduced amount will be practically to bring naval aviation to a standstill. It is possible, it is stated, to do something with $21,-000,000, and that is the amount that the Senate will be recalled upon to supply the additional amount. There is a great deal to be done in this particular arm of the naval establishment, although the past year or so especially in the direction of coordination and the development of the shore stations.

Defect in Navy Recruitment Bonus.

There will probably be trouble over the provision in the act of June 4, 1920, for a reenlistment bonus. Section 27 of that law provides that the $90 bonus "shall be paid to every soldier who enlists or reenlists for a period of three years, payment of the enlistment allowance for original enlistment to be deferred until honorable discharge." One of the defects detected in this arrangement is that of advanced payment of the bonus in the case of those who reenlist. The bonus has always been due not this may be done, in view of the purpose of Congress to induce reenlistments, in the instance of a soldier who is discharged for one or another reason before the three years are up. He may be discharged within a day or a week after such an event, on account of disability, or through purchase of discharge, or on account of dependent parents or because he is inapt. He may also be transferred as a field clerk or a warrent officer in the same way, and it is imaginable that a soldier may be reenlisted under these circumstances by the paymaster or the adjutant. In any of these several cases the soldier fails, in some instances through no fault of his or through no intention of his, to complete his three years of service. It is believed that it was the object of Congress to reward soldiers who continued in service, as well as those who enlisted for three years for the first time. In the latter case, however, the bonus is not payable until the termination of the period. It is believed that there will be occasions where the payment of the bonus may be questioned and it is possible that such a case will come to the attention of the comptroller sooner or later. He may rule that the bonus paid in cases of soldiers who fail to complete the three years of service must be refunded. It is regarded, therefore, as likely that Congress should have provided that the bonus be paid in advance. It is also observed that, under the terms of the law, the bonus is not subject to payment and nothing is said about any other condition attaching to the service.

Aspirants for Paymaster General.

Among the supply officers prominently mentioned for selection as paymaster general of the Navy is Captain Edmund W. Bonnaffon, who has recently been assigned as a financial adviser and assistant to Rear Admiral Benson, chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board. Captain Bonnaffon has for some time been engaged in important work in the insurance department of the Bureau of War Risk as assistant director, and he will continue in an advisory capacity to Director Jones. His duties with the Shipping Board will be that of director of supply and of sales, a most responsible post at this time. Captain Bonnaffon, although but 45 years of age, has had 25 years' service in the Navy supply corps, during which time he has held many notable assignments, including that of fleet paymaster of the Atlantic fleet, general inspector of the pay corps, and as supply officer of the aviation forces in Europe on the staff of Admiral Sims, with headquarters at London.

Naval Personnel Appropriations.

Digitized by Google

He is a Philadelphian and o graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a re-republican in his political faith. His candidacy will doubtless be supported by the congressional delegation from the Keystone state. He is well up on the list of captains of the supply corps and is highly regarded by his brother officers for his professional ability and personal qualities.

Codifying Federal Laws.

Legal experts in the various executive departments continue to study with great care the ponderous volume which represents the work of the House committee on revision of the laws, and which is now before a similar committee in the Senate. The fact that Chairman Little's bill "to consolidate, codify, revise and reenact" the federal laws passed the House without debate has not deterred the attorneys of the departments from pointing out from time to time the numerous errors, omissions and inconsistencies of the Little codification. This review of the work of Chairman Little's committee is being conducted in a manner that evinces the keenest interest and sympathy with the project of codifying the federal statutes; and whenever it has been found necessary to point out an error the remedy has been suggested. When a fatal defect in the present code is found the way is shown whereby it can be corrected. Their criticism has been of a constructive nature, and should be of great value to the Senate committee in framing its bill for passage through the upper house. The celerity with which the momentous measure passed the lower House is amazing, when it is recalled that on many occasions in a Congress also members of the bar, Mr. Little's modest claim that the codification represents a composite "enjoyment" by the authors of practically the work of 256 years renders it all the more incomprehensible that so faulty a document should have emanated from so imposing an array of forensic talent. For example, in a section relating to the writ of habeas corpus relief act, the words "late war" are made to apply to the most recent war—that waged against the German empire—whereas the act was passed in relief to the Civil War, since the act in question was passed in 1839. In another place is found an entire book devoted to "The Coast," under which are found numerous statutes referring to the Coast and Coast Guard, but in which are also found the ancient laws relating to the revenue cutter service, the life-saving service, "the life-saving coast guard," which no longer existed, and "the lighthouse assignment things," which is rather vague. The codification, if finally adopted in its present form, would prove a gold mine for law book publishers, as it would create a double harvest in the issuance of the codification, and which would of necessity be followed in short order by copious amendments. The codification in its present form represents a vast amount of expenditure, which might well come within the scrutiny of the leaders of Congress who are bent upon effecting economies in the departments. The matter must be thoroughly revised by competent hands before it will command the confidence or respect of the legal fraternity.

Those who are managing pending Army legislation in the House apparently entertain erroneous views concerning the policy of the War Department.

Gen. Haan on National Guard Policy.

Some are the department has been criticised as failing to permit the growth of the National Guard along the most economical and useful lines. The officer who is

most qualified to speak with authority on this subject is, of course, General W. G. Haan, assistant chief of staff and director of the war-plans division of the general staff, who made the following statement yesterday to the Army and Navy Register:

When the National Guard officers reported in Washington for duty in accordance with orders issued pursuant to section 3 of the act of June 4, 1920, I personally gave them their instructions. I directed them to make a careful study of the law, under which the organization was to be made, before attempting to do formative work. I particularly cautioned them to keep in mind that the basic peace establishment of the National Guard must be as prescribed in section 3 of the national defense act, as amended; that they were there to do that far as the federal uses that were to be made of the National Guard were concerned, that it should be so organized as to be fit to function in the organization prescribed by the act and at the same time make it available for such other uses as might be deemed essential. These officers have worked during the past six months in harmony and efficiency and with complete cooperation and agreement of officers of the Regular Army, as required by the law; how one of a number of officers, I, in their opinion and in my opinion, is in full accord with the law and is a correct interpretation of it and a reasonable reading of the law calls for.

The report of this committee, after approval by the chief of staff and the Secretary of War without change, has been placed through the corps area commanders before all the states and has been carefully considered by them, and it is gratifying to report that each and every state in the Union has accepted its allotment and is now attempting to make the organization of the National Guard in accordance therewith. Moreover, there have been received at the War Department reports from all sections of the country indicating complete satisfaction—statements to the effect that the present organization, as prescribed by the act approved of the War Department, is a logical organization having for its principal mission the defense of the United States against foreign aggression and yet so organized that the National Guard shall be able to accomplish the missions in the several states as state troops.

The war-plans division, under my direction, was instructed by the chief of staff to prepare the reorganization of the Army under the provisions of the national defense act. These instructions were in general terms, but they contained specifically the proviso that care must be taken that the organization he made in accordance with the policy contained in the law. I have carefully read these instructions I have kept constantly in mind the great responsibility placed upon me as director of the war-plans division, for correctly interpreting the law contained in the revised national defense act. I have under all circumstances, where there appeared to be a possible doubt as to the meaning of the law, submitted that question to the chief of staff for proper interpretation; and I believe that a full study of the organization that has been submitted to the chief of staff and the Secretary of War will lead to the conclusion that the law has been fully and completely observed, and that in no case has there been an evasion or an attempt at evasion.

In organizing the National Guard and the Regular Army we have kept in mind that certain emergency might call for the National Guard only, and in such case the Regular Army itself should contain all these auxiliary units, or at least the basis for their organization that may be required. When we came to organizing the National Guard, we took into consideration the fact that certain units might be handled by the Regular Army and the National Guard and others by the National Guard alone. The National Guard should, in the basic organization of the peace establishment, contain the basis for all units that they may call in a war organization composed of Regular Army and National Guard.

When we came to consider the organization of the reserves, we took into consideration all auxiliary troops that might be needed for a complete mobilization and any reserve units in our peace establishment that were to be organized only for the reserves themselves, but for such additional units as might be developed in the organization of the Regular Army and National Guard. So that our final organization of the Army contemplates the composing the three great components—the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the reserves which must contain all those units that are necessary for a complete mobilization for war; that is, the peace establishment must contain the basic organization of all those units. This, to my way of thinking, is the only possible interpretation that can be placed upon the meaning of the law of June 4. It is further, in my opinion, the only organization that will give us a reasonable basis for immediate and complete mobilization as called for in section 3 of that act.

An echo, in an unexpected quarter, of the peculiar transactions between D. B. Wents and the War Department in the purchase of coal occurred the other day. While Admiral Coontz, chief of naval operations, was being questioned with reference to the deficiency in the Navy's coal appropriation for the cur-

Army Coal Purchases.

rent year, Mr. Wood, of the committee, asked if the deficit occurred "under the Wents plan," to which the admiral replied with some spirit, inviting the examination of "both the Wents plan" with regard to any Wents plan or as regards any other plan as to coal and oil. Our coal was purchased, I think all of it, at $4.40 a ton. Our contract could also be very glad to have you look at our oil contracts." Chairman Kelley set matters straight by explaining that "the Wents plan was an Army affair." It developed in the investigation conducted by the Senate committee that at the Frankford Arsenal a contract had been made with a local coal dealer to supply the coal at $4.40 a ton, a plus the increase authorized due to the raise in wages, or about $4.40 a ton. The local contractor was making deliveries to meet the requirements, when some 13,000 tons, or virtually the entire requirements of the establishment, was suddenly delivered, through the Emmons Company, at $10.28 a ton. There were no facilities for receiving or storing the coal, and it was either held on the vehicles or dumped in the open. Efforts were made to countermand the contract on the ground that the local dealer was rendering all the service needed at $4.40 a ton, but the coal continued to be dumped. After considerable negotiations, the contract was countermanded in part, but not until over $100,000 had gone into the coffers of the general at $10.28 a ton. The excess of the regular contractor's price. It is rumored around the Capitol that Wents, who, besides being the War Department's "coal man," is a prominent member of the National Coal Association, has embarked on a long ocean voyage.

Shortly before the end of the war considerable interest was displayed in the superiority of the long range of small-arms bullets of the so-called boat-

Small-Arms Ammunition Experiments.

tail form over similar bullets of the flat base. As a result, many forms of the boat-tail bullet were made up experimentally and tested, and it was demonstrated that the effective range of small-arms could be increased by this means at least 75 per cent and possibly more. Recent development and consideration of the type, however, has served to decrease the enthusiasm at first displayed. One reason for this is that it has been found that at ranges of less than 1,000 yards the boat-tail type of bullet is less accurate for all purposes than the flat-base bullet. The Army ordnance department at present is endeavoring to develop a flat-base bullet that will approach the effectiveness of the boat-tail bullet at the long ranges and still maintain the required accuracy at the shorter ranges. Whether this attempt will be successful remains to be demonstrated.

Litigation of Naval Reservists.

Judge Siddons of the local courts this week issued the formal order in the mandamus proceedings against Secretary Daniels, in which the secretary is directed to revoke his order placing Lieutenant Commander Berry of the N. R. F. on the inactive list and allow that officer to appear before a naval retiring board. An appeal was promptly taken on behalf of the secretary, which, in the orderly course of judicial events, will not be heard for some months after Mr. Daniels ceases to have any official interest in the case. The real principle involved is not whether a reservist should be retired, but whether the exercise of executive functions shall be controlled by the courts. As we have pointed out in previous columns, if a judge can order a retiring officer back on the active list, he can also order him to a specific duty; if he can order him before a retiring board, he can also order the retiring board to recommend retirement and can order the President to approve the retirement proceedings. Needless to say this contention will be combatted by the legal authorities of the Navy Department to the court of appeals. The case assumes significance at this time, when reservists are rapidly being released from all active duty, especially those who refuse to obey such orders or not, and if the plaintiff in this litigation is successful in the final outcome, the Navy Department may expect a flood of such proceedings in the interest of reserve officers who would like to return to the active list.

Naval reservists in the southern states are availing themselves of the midwinter opportunities to obtain the necessary sea duty and training to qualify in their grades. The gunboat Wheeling will leave Boston on February 14 for a month's cruise in the West Indies, stopping at Key West, Havana and Guantanamo en route and returning to Charleston on March 14. Already 14 officers and 116 men have been assigned to the cruise from Texas and Oklahoma. Eagle No. 56 will cruise for a month of four weeks with reservists from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, leaving New Orleans March 2 and putting in for liberty and sightseeing at Guantanamo and Colon and arriving back at New Orleans at the end of the month. Eagle No. 29 will probably make a cruise from Boston in Bermuda in the near future. All these cruises are being managed by the reservists, and keen interest is shown in the winter cruises. Indeed, it was necessary to reject the application of some 40 men in the seaman branch alone for the cruise of the Wheeling, the reduction in reserve funds to $50,000 for the next fiscal year will seriously curtail training activities.

Promises Naval Investigation.

There is prospect of an investigation of the naval establishment after March 4 by the House naval committee if the attitude of its chairman, Mr. Butler, can be counted upon as a criterion. In considering the estimates for aviation last week Mr. Butler gave evidence of a "state of mind" on the side of the commissioned, enlisted, and civilian personnel attached thereto. He was shocked to find that there is hope for 844 officers and 6,000 enlisted men in the naval aviation and 124 officers and 1,161 enlisted men for Marine Corps aviation. In addition, there are already 1,000 civilians employed in various capacities. It developed that the fear of these commissioned officers are in the regular service, the bulk of them belonging to the reserve. Mr. Butler demanded that the aviation officials take these figures between enlisted men and civilians—"they could not be separated —and that the reserve officers be put on inactive duty. He was further disturbed over the knowledge that 39 per cent of the aviators of the Navy are engaged in land operations. He decided he was too agitated to say much at this time, but stated he would summon a committee to meet as soon as Congress convenes after March 4 and undertake a comprehensive investigation of the activities of the Navy for the purpose of discovering just what officers and men are doing in the aviation corps. It has not developed as yet what is being accomplished by hearings before that committee with regard to matters relating to appropriations. The committee on appropriations undoubtedly will determine what is to be provided for Navy and Marine Corps aviation for the next year.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress.
304 Sands Street, New York City.

Digitized by Google

It is hoped by the War Department to prevent upon the Senate to make no change in the situation respecting the number of commissioned officers of the Army, assuming that the House agrees to its committee recommendation in favor of a reduction in the appropriation which will provide for but 17,000 officers. It will be urged that the commissioned strength authorized by the act of June 4, 1920, be permitted to stand and that no reduction be made in the number of officers. It is proposed that the 4,472 vacancies to be filled on the basis of 17,000 officers shall be divided into four annual increments, which would permit the appointment of about one thousand annually and afford an opportunity for their instruction in an adequate manner and also protect against the admission to the service of many who are not up to the standard it is felt should be as strictly observed as possible. It is apprehended that the appointment of the full 4,000 in one year, as has been contemplated, would require a lowering of this standard and result in the commissioning of a large number who could not hope to retain their places and the training of whom would be next to impossible, since the existing facilities for the care of newly appointed officers are so limited. In this connection it is interesting to observe that the provision of pay for officers in the Army bill now before the House—$42,000,000 in amount—is not limited to furnish all the funds needed for the pay of even the 14,000 officers contemplated in that measure. The average pay of an officer, including his temporary increases, according to the grades provided in the act of June 4, is $3,055 a year. For 14,000 officers there would be required $42,770,000, making an average apparently, inclusive of the larger number of officers, of $3,000 a year. This overlooks the fact also, intentionally or otherwise, that with only 14,000 officers the average of the pay, under existing circumstances, would be considerably more than $3,055 a year by reason of the situation that the vacancies would be in the lower grades.

Five members of the 13th Field Artillery at Schofield Barracks, H. T., were injured by an explosion of dynamite caps. It seems they had found the caps and were playing with them as with firecrackers. It is held by the War Department that these men were injured in line of duty, their action being wilful misconduct. In the case of another soldier who was an outlooker, not taking an active part in the transaction and who was also injured, it is held that his injuries were received in line of duty and were not the result of his own misconduct. The decision in this case completes this lively consumer of Judge Advocate general, whose opinion is approved by the Secretary of War: "Dynamite caps and fuses are known, at least to persons having the intelligence that soldiers must be presumed to have, to contain elements of serious danger. Moreover, it is well known that they are manufactured and possessed for specific useful purposes. They are not playthings to be lightly made use of to pass away idle moments. The soldiers had no right to put them to such a use. It is clear that while the soldiers in question were, under the circumstances prescribed, incapable of such deadly instrumentalities, their status was not compatible with that of being in line of duty."

As we stated in these columns last week, the War Department is preparing a list of band leaders to the number of 156 who have been found qualified for appointment as warrant officers. This list is supplementary to the greater list, published recently in this paper, which contained the names of 1,200 warrant officers in grades other than band leaders. The total list, including those warrant officers in seagoing grades and assigned to the mine-planter service and the newly created list of band leaders, will comprise approximately 1,200 men holding this rank. There are now 32 warrant officers in the mine-planting vessels, with vacancies numbering the number up to 95 when the complement is filled. The Army appropriation bill, as reported by Mr. Anthony, of the committee on appropriations, provides for payment in the current fiscal year "of not to exceed 1,000 warrant officers." That total was already exceeded by 20 before the list of band leaders was prepared. This limitation, however, by the department in a predicament, since the Army reorganization bill of last year directs that band leaders must be warrant officers. Whether or not there will be sufficient vacancies created, through resignations, retirements, deaths, etc., to bring the number within the limit fixed in the proposed appropriation bill remains to be seen. Considerable dissatisfaction has been manifested among newly appointed warrant officers at the rate of pay; the base pay fixed in the act of June 4, 1920, was $1,226, which has proven unsatisfactory to many men who suffered a loss of pay in accepting the appointment. These men were doubtless actuated in accepting the appointment by the hope that Congress would increase the base of warrant officers at this session. A bill providing for base pay in three grades at the rates of $1,320, $1,500, and $1,680 (H. R. 15423) was introduced by Representative Siegel and published last week in our congressional news. There is scant prospect, however, for any increase in pay in any grades of the service at this session of Congress. The Secretary of War has ruled that warrant officers of the Army sick in hospital will be considered as in the status of commissioned officers in so far as concerns quarters (wards) and charges. Warrant officers retired under provisions of the act of July 9, 1918, and section 1251, R. S., and those retired under section 4-A of the act to June 4, 1920, and section 1251 R. S., shall be neither carried on the limited nor unlimited lists of officers of the Army, but be carried on a special list of retired warrant officers. When the exigencies of the service make it necessary to place warrant officers in charge of the command of a station they are authorized to perform the following duties pertaining to commissioned officers: to disburse funds after they have been appointed special disbursing agents by the Secretary of War and after furnishing the requisite bonds and to certify vouchers and payrolls preliminary to payment; to issue travel orders, bills of lading and transportation requests when transportation is furnished by proper authorities; to account for and administer property, including the submission of survey reports for lost and damaged property and action thereon as acting survey officer. Where there is at least one commissioned officer present none of the above duties involving accountability will be authorized for warrant officers. The Secretary of War has directed that, in order to provide vacancies for band leaders who fail in examination for warrant officers, all promotions will be stopped in recruiting grades of specialist grades in the Army. Commanding officers are instructed to wire the War Department by February 10 the number of vacancies that exist or will exist prior to February 15. The noncommissioned and specialist grades below band leader in each band.

Reduction in Army Officers.	A general order will shortly be issued from the War Department announcing the policy relative to inter-related duties of the general departments and the air service of the Army. The ordnance department is charged with the following duties in connection with the functions of the air service; development, design and procurement of all aircraft armament, including responsibility for compliance of requirements, preparation and submission of estimates, and obligation of funds based upon air service program of aircraft; storage and issue of all aircraft armament other than aerial bombs; such other duties as are authorized by the Secretary of War; cooperation with the air service in developing aircraft armament, according to the needs of the air service; latter; preparation of meteorological work pertaining to ormor plete for aircraft; the test of aircraft armament prior to being turned over to the air service; maintenance of aircraft armament in accordance with War Department duties. The air service in charged with the following duties in connection with the functions of the air service armament: Development, design and procurement, including responsibility for estimates and obligation of funds, of all aircraft combat material, provided that the design of the aerial bomb, the bomb sighting guns and mounts, classified as aircraft combat material, shall be subject to the approval of the ordnance department; timely transmission to the chief of ordnance of all changes in program of aircraft; cooperation with ordnance in development of aircraft; storage and issue of armor plate for aircraft; installation of aircraft armament in or on aircraft; service tests of aircraft armament; responsibility for maintenance of aircraft armament within tactical units of the air service in accordance with department orders. The general order will also contain a list of items of aircraft material classified as ordnance and of aircraft material which will be procured by the air service.
Warrant Officers.	
Ordnance-Air Service Duties.	

Recommendations of boards of officers that met at the Navy Department in January to select staff officers for promotion have been approved by the President in the case of the following-named:

Navy Staff Promotions.	Construction corps—For permanent rank of captain, Lawrence S. Adams, Stuart C. Smith, William Dudley; rank from January 1, 1921; and for permanent rank of commander, John W. Woodruff, rank from June 30, 1920; Clyde C. Westervelt, from September 24, 1920, and Charles W. Fisher, Jr., Holden C. Richardson, Emory S. Land, Ellis M. Kinkaid, Alexander H. Van Keuren, Roy W. Ryden, Waldo P. Druley and Herbert S. Howard, from January 1, 1921.
	Professors of mathematics—For permanent rank of commander, Theodore W. Johnson and Guy K. Calhoun (additional number), from July 28, 1920.
	Chaplains—For permanent rank of captain, Hugh M. T. Pearce, from July 1, 1920, and James D. MacNair, from July 14, 1920; and for permanent rank of commander, Edmund A. Brodmann, from July 15, 1920, and LeRoy N. Taylor, from November 7, 1920.
	Selections for the medical corps remain to be announced.

It probably will be a week or ten days longer before the board of officers at the headquarters of the Marine Corps, of which Major General Wendell C. Neville is the head, has completed its report of those temporary officers, reserve officers and those formerly in the service found qualified for permanent commissions in the corps as captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants. The list of captains already has been finished and now is engaged in the final work of determining the qualifications of those to be recommended for the lieutenants' grades. The temporary officer candidates already have been examined and classified, the candidates of other classes will not have such examination until their qualifications otherwise have been determined. The latter classes of candidates will be advised in due course that they have been considered favorably by the board and to report immediately before the nearest board of medical examiners for physical examination or to advise the commandant to the corps that they do not desire now to accept the commission to be tendered to them. The examining boards are located at practically all the naval hospitals, at the marine barracks at Quantico, Va., and Parris Island, S. C., in Guam, Samoa, Hawaii, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Asiatic station, and in the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. Although every possible effort is being made to expedite the final completion of the appointees approved by the board, in order that the nominations may be sent to the Senate as soon as possible, it is not necessary for the nominations to be confirmed before March 4, as the temporary officers of the corps can remain under their temporary commissions until June 30 of the year.

Examining Marine Candidates.	
Appointments in Medical Department.	The following temporary (T) and reserve (R) officers of the medical personnel have been found qualified for permanent commissions in the medical corps of the Navy under the act of June 4, 1920: With the rank of lieutenant, Enoch G. Brian (T), Samuel W. Conner (R), Albert E. Ehrenfeld (T), Andrew H. Frankel (R), Reuben H. Hunt (T), Benjamin F. Iden (R), Jesse D. Jewell (T), Harry A. Keener (T), John C. Kenning (R), George M. Malkin (R), John A. Marshall (T), Harry W. Maxwell (T), Victor B. Riden (T), Emil J. Stelter (T), John A. Tepper (T), Henry C. Webber (T), Alfred G. Tinney (R), Frank H. Towner (T), Stuart J. Trowbridge (R), Frank W. Tuttle (T), William J. Wade (R), Hiram B. West (R), Charles Wheatley (T), Arthur J. White (R), Ross U. Whiteside (T), Leslie B. Wright (T), Dewar A. Wyckoff (T), Ernest A. Zinser (R); with rank of junior lieutenant, Floyd Mel. Allen and David B. Peters. The following have been found qualified for permanent commissions in the dental corps with the rank of lieutenant: Harold I. Cragin (R), Frank V. Davis (T), Nicholas S. Duggan (T), John S. George (R), Charles P. Holland (R), Leonard A. Morris (R), Henry Moessner (R), Elmer C. O'Connell (R), Rolland A. Oesterberry (T), Walton C. Carroll (T), Clarence A. Chandler (T), Larry Dupuy (R), Edward J. Fitzgerald (T), Clifford R. Kelly (R), Harrison J. LaSalle (R), Edmund Laughlin (T), Henry C. Lowry (R), John L. McCarthy (R), Charles H. Morris (R), Ralph P. Morse (R), William F. Murdy (T), Edward J. Neal (T), Joseph A. O'Reilly (T), Lewis C. Reynolds (T), William J. Rogers (T), Charles O. Sandstrom (R), James J. Spring (T), Albion C. Tellinger (T), John A. Waters (T), and Chester H. Webber (T).
Military Experiments with Bombs.	Extensive ballistic work in connection with the development of bombs for release from aircraft has been undertaken by the ordnance department of the Army. Major Carl L. Norden, who held an emergency commission as major and was with the ordnance department during the war and is now assistant to the director of the bureau of standards, initiated the work and discovered a means of obtaining accurate data of bombs during their flight when they are dropped from aircraft. The method includes employment of a motion-picture camera located in the aircraft from which the bomb is dropped and which photographs the bomb during its flight. For this work the airplane is flown over cliff water, and the experiments are conducted when the reflection of the airplane in the water is visible from the plane. The image of the plane in the water gives the true vertical and is photographed with the falling bomb, and the ground speed and altitude are obtained by employment of sextants. The Navy Department also has been developed so that a stopwatch is projected on the film, and by means of it the time at each point in the trajectory of the rattling bomb is indicated. In addition, the bureau of standards has undertaken numerous wind-tunnel experiments in connection with the testing of bomb models, mainly with models of American demolition bombs. An exhaustive program of tests has been prepared with a view of further study of the ballistics of bombs in the wind tunnel.

Digitized by Google

Army Class B Legislation.

Inquiry among members of the House military committee fails to reveal any intention on the part of a majority of them to report in favor of the measure introduced by Representative Caldwell to amend the provisions in the act of June 4, 1920, relating to the classification of Army officers. Hearings have been held by the committee at the instance of Mr. Caldwell and the testimony, mostly from General Ansell, has been reported in the congressional news portion of this paper. Most of the committee members were not impressed by the claim that injustice was done the Army in placing him in class B for either retirement or entire separation from the military establishment. Appeals have been made to the President, one of which is reproduced on another page of this issue and will be read with much interest. Several of the officers placed in class B have taken their cases into the courts, but without much hope of successful issue, in the judgment of the War Department officials. Aside from the fact that the claims made in behalf of officers in class B, there is a disinclination on the part of committee members to do anything of importance with any of the provisions in the act of June 4. The appeal of the War Department that no attempt be made at this session of congress to change that law is regarded with approval at the capitol, partly because it is realized that it would be exceedingly difficult, in the present clogged state of legislative affairs, to get anything considered on its merits. It is also appreciated that if one subject were recommended from the committee for adoption, there would be a reopening of many questions, including the matter of promotion, which is the object of a measure introduced by Senator McKellar.

Marine Corps Matters.

Brigadier General Henry C. Haines, adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, left Washington this week to conduct an inspection of the duty and personnel of the corps in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, and it is not expected that he will return before April 1. The marine detachment that has been organized at Parris Island, S. C., for duty on board the Connecticut has been ordered to proceed under command of Captain G. C. Hanmer and with Second Lieutenant C. T. Beecher to marine barracks, Philadelphia, for duty awaiting assignment to ships. The marine detachment of 35 enlisted men, commanded by Second Lieutenant A. C. Lursen, organized at Parris Island for duty on board the Chattanooga, has been directed to proceed from Hampton Roads February 10 on board the fuel ship Trinity to join the Chattanooga in the Mediterranean. Captain Fink H. Rone, Second Lieutenant Arthur J. Trask and George W. Hopke and Marine Gunner William C. J. Flynn, who were found physically disqualified for permanent commissions in the corps, have been transferred to the retired list, upon recommendation of retiring boards. The resignation of Second Lieutenant W. R. Sheets, who has been on duty in the Dominican Republic, has been accepted, to take effect upon his arrival at marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.

Chaplains of the Army.

The chief of chaplains of the Army announced this week changes in the personnel of his office. Captain J. F. Houlihan, who has been on duty since the office was established as an assistant to Colonel Axton, will be transferred to Fort Sheridan and his place will be taken by another Roman Catholic chaplain. Lieutenant J. J. Quinn, one of those recently appointed to the corps, who was on duty with Colonel Axton at Hoboken prior to the latter's appointment as head of the corps, Major J. E. Yates, who has also been on duty there, goes to Fort Bliss, where he will relieve Captain Ignatius Fealy, who has been assigned to duty with the second division on the border. Captain F. M. McCoy remains on duty in the office, although absent this week on Epworth League work in Chicago. No action has been taken toward the filling of existing vacancies in the enlisted strength of the Army, as described fully in these columns last week. The next session of the chaplains' school at Camp Grant will begin April 2, with a class of but fifteen officers. The present term of the school will close on March 17 instead of March 24, as originally planned, in order to give the student officers an opportunity to rejoin their respective stations in time for the Holy Week exercises. Two corps area chaplains have reported arrangements made for the conduct of Holy Week conferences, one in the second corps area at Governors Island, under Colonel H. M. Bankhead of the infantry, and the other in the fourth corps area at Atlanta, under Lieutenant Colonel John A. Randolph, chaplain at Lawson General Hospital. Colonel Axton has sent out to all chaplains for use in connection with the Jewish Passover "an interpretation and suggestion to chaplains of the Regular Army for observing the ceremonial in the interests of Jewish men within the command," being prepared for this purpose by Rabbi M. S. Lazaron, of the officers' reserve corps, and pastor of the Baltimore Hebrew congregation. It is suggested that chaplains place themselves for this event in communication with the rabbis in their neighborhood.

Tactical Inspections in the Army.

The Secretary of War has directed that special provision be made for tactical inspection in the Army, which is announced as "a function of command." Under this head are included all inspections of a military command for the purpose of ascertaining and furthering the efficiency of military instruction, the military efficiency of units and officers, and the preparation and readiness of a command for active field service. These tactical inspections are to be divided into three classes—by next higher commanders, by such officers in the War Department, and by chiefs of branches as may be directed in both instances by the chief of staff. Every commander is responsible for the military instruction of all personnel, units, and activities under his command, as well as for the preparation and readiness of units for active field service. He will make such inspections of all the above-mentioned elements under his command as will keep him most informed of the state of their efficiency. Tactical inspections will be formal and informal. In either case they will be constructive in nature. Formal inspections will be made under a final determination for the period concerned of the efficiency of the elements inspected. Informal inspections are a routine part of instruction and will be continuous throughout the year. Inspectors may be designate officers to assist, such officers to be selected on account of their special fitness.

Arrangements are being made for the transfer to this country of the Italian airship Roma. It is of the semi-rigid Usnelli type, and it is believed to be the largest airship in existence. It has a gas capacity of 1,200,000 cubic feet; it is 410 feet long, 82 feet wide, and 85½ feet high. It has six 12-cylinder engines of 400 horsepower each, estimated to give a speed of 80 miles an hour. The radius at full speed is 1,000 miles, and at half speed and at cruising speed 3,000 miles. Although originally designed for commercial purposes, the ship was built by the Italian government for war purpose. It was sold to the United States Army for $1 by Italy, and it would probably cost about $1,250,000 to duplicate at this time. The ship will be taken down and shipped in the compartment on board a naval vessel, and it will be landed and set up at Langley Field, Va. The following personnel of the Army air service has been ordered to proceed to Italy for duty in connection with the transfer of the airship: Thornell, Captain Dale Mabry, First Lieutenant Walter J. Reed, Master Sergeants Roger C. McNally and Harry A. Chapman, Staff Sergeant Marion J. Beall, Sergeant Joseph M. Biedenbach, and Corporal Virgil C. Hoffman.

Transfer of Coast Guard Officers to Navy.

Some discontent has prevailed among officers of the U. S. Coast Guard at their inability to obtain approval upon their requests to appear in the forthcoming examinations for appointment in the line of the Navy. An editorial in a service paper last week criticised the Secretary of the Navy for this action. The article states, "has blocked the transfer" of these officers "by withholding approval of their applications for such transfer for reasons not stated; and the habit of the officers now in command of the fleet is to his intention to go out of office on March 4 with this question still pending." The fact is, however, that Secretary Hoover had given no indication of adverse action upon these applications before the publication of the editorial in question. It appears that the applications of some 42 Coast Guard officers were forwarded to the Navy Department, with a recommendment withholding approval, but stating that definite recommendation would be made at a future date. The purpose in deferring final recommendation was not with a view of stalling the matter until after March 4, as intimated, or to embarrass the applicants in preparing for their examinations, as was also intimated. The reasons were twofold—first, that results of the recent cadetship examinations might be learned; and second, the probable action of Congress with respect to the Coast Guard. The examinations for cadetships resulted unsatisfactorily, hence no relief in the commissioned personnel could be expected from new material, and when it was learned that Congress evidently intended to do nothing for the relief of the Coast Guard this year, Secretary Houston, acting upon the recommendation of the commandant of the Coast Guard, decided to act adversely upon the request for transfer to the Navy. These officials took what they believed to be the only action possible for the welfare of the Coast Guard. There are already 65 vacancies in the authorised commissioned strength of the service, and with the defection of nearly 40 the Coast Guard would have been sorely crippled. Furthermore, to have approved the application of any individual and refused others would have created a still greater feeling of discontent, consequently it was decided by the authorities mentioned to refuse approval at all. Although this action was taken because of the needs of the Coast Guard, it is thought by some people conversant with conditions that the future of the Coast Guard may hold fully as great opportunities as would be open to these officers if transferred to the Navy. There is not the slightest doubt that a stagnation faces the naval service in the next few years, which will prevent promotions for years at a time unless a drastic resort is again made of the plucking system; and it takes no vivid imagination to contemplate what might happen to officers who have gone into the Navy from "the outside" when the question of selecting either out or up becomes acute. On the other hand, the Coast Guard is destined to grow with the development of the American merchant marine, which everybody hopes will survive the blunders of the shipping board. It would seem, therefore, that the Secretary of the Treasury, acting upon the recommendation of the commandant of the Coast Guard, displayed the part of wisdom in the course he pursued. The recommendation came from the service where the applicants have been trained, and where they will probably have an opportunity to advance.

Exhibit of Army Field Equipment.

The Secretary of War has directed, in order to render types and models of field equipment issued to the Army available for reference by technical committees and other officers of the War Department, that there be established an exhibit of types of equipment similar to that maintained by the quartermaster general as far as the character of the equipment permits. It is recognized that large articles of equipment, such as transportation, field guns, airplanes and so forth, probably can not be maintained in view of lack of adequate space. In such instances photographs or drawings will be mounted in the collection. It is ordered that these exhibits shall be established without incurring additional expenditure of funds for the remainder of this fiscal year and will be acquired gradually by the addition of new types.

Saving Fuel in the Navy.

A considerable reduction is expected in the expenditure of fuel for the Navy by the operation of a policy which will govern the employment of vessels during the coming fiscal year. A deficiency of some twenty millions has been incurred in the use of oil and coal, and the attitude of the Navy Department in going ahead and incurring the deficit came in for some criticism in the appropriations committee, and in the course of the discussion it was agreed that many craft now in commission could be laid up without seriously impairing the efficiency of the fleet. The supplies particularly to yachts, tugs, subchasers, mine sweepers, Eagle boats, patrol vessels, older types of cruisers and gunboats. Many of these vessels will doubtless be sold. The number of destroyers retained in commission will also be greatly reduced, which will bring down the number of destroyer complements. The reduction of vessels in commission will produce a corresponding reduction in the number of men employed afloat, which employment will require $2,000 men. There will doubtless be a policy adopted for the coming year which will keep the expenditures for fuel more nearly within the appropriation, and to do this the proportion of time which a vessel will spend in cruising will be fixed as nearly as practicable. As a general principle it will be based upon a vessel spending two days in port to one steaming at sea.

UNIFORMS FOR
Real Army Service
THEY STAND THE TEST. THEY ARE MADE RIGHT OF RIGHT MATERIALS.
Officers' Catalog No. 26M
Enlisted Men's Catalog No. 8
MILITARY EQUIPMENT
THE HENDERSON-AMES COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT, by COLONEL HUGH T. REED
111 pages, 70 cuts, ILLS. 10YRS BEFORE & DUR. Publishers, Richmond, Ind.

Digitized by Google

Army and Navy Nominations.

No action has been taken this week in the Senate military and naval committees respecting the pending nominations which by senatorial order have been referred to those committees as a step toward confirmation. The naval committee has discussed this situation informally, but the nominations have not been submitted to it by the executive clerk. If the order is construed as relating only to those appointed from civil life, there will be 74 nominations for consideration. If, however, it includes the reserve officers and those derived from other sources as well as from civil life, there are 125 nominations. No information is vouchsafed from the military committee as to probable action, but it is assumed the nominations in its possession will be reported favorably at the first opportunity. They represent those appointed to original vacancies by the recess commissions issued to emergency personnel candidates. The other Army nominations, including the routine advancement of those who have been in the Regular Army and who are entitled to promotion and the list of general officers, have not been referred to the committee. Committee members manifest great indifference toward the whole situation. Most of them who consent to express an opinion profess to believe that the Senate will confirm only the nominations which have been passed upon by the committee. This view, as has been remarked in these columns, fails to take into account the serious consequences of failure to confirm in other cases. It remains a question as to what effect this would be derived to anybody, and especially to the incoming administration, by refusing to confirm the officers destined for routine assignments. As a matter, the officers who have been appointed to the grades of brigadier general and major general. This combination of circumstances continues to justify the prediction that practically all the nominations will be confirmed. If only a part of them are confirmed, there is grave danger that certain officers will be permanently separated from the military personnel. To guard against this, it will require considerable care on the part of the managers of the proceeding in the Senate and will necessitate the aid of the adjutant general's office.

Aviation Service.

Ill feeling continues to be engendered in the Navy by the efforts of proponents of the aviation service that would take over and control all governmental aviation activities to discredit the military service and the operation. So far as those efforts are furthered by members of the Army air service that have been advocating a consolidation of forces, it is the opinion in the Navy that the military air branch has enough to do to attend to its own "knitting." It is understood that the interference has gone so far as to bring influence to bear on the proposition to create an aviation bureau in the Navy Department. The Navy is practically unanimous in its opposition to enactment of any law that would establish outside of the Navy a bureau, department or service that would take over the functions of design, development and operation of aircraft in the Navy. This is for the reason, among others, that the problems involved are essentially naval ones and by no means the same in all respects as pertain to air force operating as a part of the military establishment. Moreover, in the Army itself there is much opposition to a single air service as proposed by bills introduced by Senator New and others, which would take away from the Army as well as from the Navy, most of the functions pertaining to aviation. Last year, when General Pershing was before the military committees of the House and Senate in joint session, he expressed the view that "the air service for military purposes should remain a part of the Army," and he urged "the very great necessity for developing aviation in a commercial way and for other than military purposes as an invaluable adjunct to military preparation in time of peace." Replying specifically to questions asked by the committees, he said frankly that "the Army alone can never be efficiently trained nor operated without an air force; an air force, acting independently, can not control or account neither win a war at the present time, nor, so far as we can see, at any time in the future; an air force by itself cannot obtain a decision against forces on the ground; a military air force is an essential combat branch and should form an integral part of the Army; if success is to be expected, the military air force must be controlled in the same way, understand the same discipline and act in accordance with the Army command, under precisely the same conditions as other combat arms; an air force, as well as all other branches of the military organization, must fully understand its exact functions in working with other branches, must know the needs of other branches, be in full sympathy with them, think in the same military atmosphere and have the same esprit de corps in order that effective battle control may be established; no such force can realize the foregoing conditions unless it be an integral part of the command, not only during battle, but also during the entire period of doctrinal training; to realize these conditions the different arms of the service must live together and train together; an air force should be established as a separate arm of the service, coordinate with the infantry, cavalry and artillery, and an air force should not be established as a combatant force distinct from the Army and Navy." Navy officers assert that these principles apply with equal force to the Navy. Major General Leonard Wood is another officer on record as opposed to establishment of a distinct air force. Those that are opposed to consolidation of air functions and activities in or under a single organization deny that saving in money and effort could be effected. For one thing, attention is called to the fact that, where now the air services of the Army and Navy make use of and depend upon existing personnel and facilities in the way of supply, maintenance, etc., those facilities would have to be duplicated to a large extent in a separate organization, and this without material diminution of what now exists in the Army and Navy. Reports from abroad are that the British are not having a happy time with their royal air force, which operates in accordance with a consolidated scheme for taking care of both military and naval aviation, and much criticism is made of the failure to give adequate attention to the needs of aviation. Officers of the royal navy are apprehensive of the results. For example, Admiral Jellicoe, in his book, "The Grand Fleet of the Naval War," says: "Air power is regarded by many officers of wide practical experience as an essential complement to sea power, whatever future the airship and aeroplane may have for commerce. Indeed, a captain who is going to fight his ship successfully must have practiced in time of peace with all the weapons he will employ in action, and with the absolute control over all the elements constituting the fighting power of his ship. In a larger sense, the same may be said of an admiral in command of a fleet; divided control, now rendered all the more so as aircraft has introduced new and, at present, only partially explored problems into naval warfare, and officers commanding naval forces will require frequent opportunities of exercising them. They must be worked out with naval vessels and aircraft acting in close association. With the air service under separate control, however, and not in the same service and administrative sense, is it certain that the admiralty will be able to obtain machines and the personnel in the necessary numbers to carry out all the experimental work that will be so essential for efficiency in action? Is it also beyond doubt that unity of command at sea, which is essential to victory, will be preserved if, in view of all the possibilities which the future holds out, now that the airship and aeroplane have arrived, it is well that there should be no doubt on such matters, for inefficiency might be conceivable as contributing to defeat." Navy officers believe that, instead of trying to get Congress to establish a separate air service, there should be a concentration of effort toward obtaining coordination of activities in the existing aviation branches in the Army, Navy and other government departments, and in the establishment of a bureau of aeronautics in the Department of Commerce, for the licensing of aircraft, pilots and airdromes, the designation of flying routes, laying out flying fields and promotion of commercial aviation, as proposed by bills introduced by Representatives Kahn and Hicks.

Rejections in Army Recruiting.

A remarkable discrepancy has been revealed in the statistics which show the causes of rejection among applicants for enlistment in the Army. There appears to be a wide difference in the system of examination upon which is determined the physical qualification of the candidate. While the surgeon general of the Army has no definite knowledge concerning the type of men presenting themselves at different places throughout the country, he is regarded as unlikely that the variation in physical standards can be so marked as the proportion of rejections indicates. It will be noted that the lowest percentage of rejections is in the city which is the highest in 37.1, the figures at other stations ranging between these extremes. The average percentage of applicants rejected at the recruiting depots is 31.1, the camps, 18.7, and at the posts considered, 13. The general average of these figures is 15 per cent. The following comment is made on the situation by the surgeon general:

When the percentage of rejections at any station varies from the average for each month more than 3 or 4 points either way, the senior medical officer should make a thorough investigation of the manner in which the physical examinations are conducted to determine whether they are lax or over severe. A tendency in either direction is objectionable. This office desires that the physical examination be thorough and complete, but it must depend upon the judgment and discretion of the individual examiners that proper soldier material is secured. Needlessly rejecting men who are physically fit for military service is equally as reprehensible as accepting those who are unfitted. It is, however, believed that in general the tendency is to err on the side of laxity. When the percentage of rejections at any station is under 10, special investigation should be made to determine that the physical examination is being properly conducted. At certain stations where a large proportion of those accepted are soldiers who are recalling the percentage of rejections will naturally be considerably decreased. Special attention is invited to the causes of rejection at the recruit depots and certain of the larger camps. No special comment is made on the facts set forth, but a careful study of the number rejected for certain conditions considered in connection with the total number examined can not but indicate a striking difference in the importance laid on certain defects as causes of rejection and probably a much more thorough search for certain defects at one station than at another. Medical officers should remember that under the provisions of the national defense act every man who is accepted for the military service is regarded as physically sound, and any disability which is discovered thereafter must, unless due to the man's own misconduct after enlistment, be regarded as incurred in line of duty for purposes of compensation. Carelessness in accepting applicants having defects which will in time cause their discharge may result in great cost to the Government, as these men when discharged are entitled to receive compensation and any necessary hospital treatment as beneficiaries of the bureau of war-risk insurance.

Important Naval Changes.

It is expected that Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, U. S. Navy, retired, president of the general board, will ask for his detachment on the 4th of March.

He has been retained on active duty at the special request of Secretary Daniels. Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, also retired, will probably ask for detachment at about the same time. Rear Admiral William L. Rodgers will then become president of the general board. Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, who was relieved recently as commander Admiral Sims as commander of the U. S. naval forces on the Asiatic station, will return home for a period of leave, after which he will probably relieve Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, in the late spring, of command of the naval operating base, Hampton Roads.

New Bombing Equipment for the Army.

Designs have been approved by the Army ordnance department of new 100-pound, 300-pound, 600-pound and 1,100-pound medolition bombs of the thin-wall type. These bombs are similar to the type developed during the war, except that provision has been made for improved fuses, and the stabilizers have been designed so that they can be shipped disassembled from the bombs and easily attached thereto in the field. The bombs will be manufactured either at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., or Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and a representative of the office of the chief of ordnance is visiting those places for the purpose of going over the designs with the arsenal engineers with a view of determining what changes may be made to stimplify manufacture. A new bomb rack has been designed and developed by the ordnance department, and it now is under manufacture. It will replace the old Mark V release mechanism. A number of them will be shipped to air service organizations for an exhaustive service test. Bomb racks also have been developed for the Martin bombing planes of the latest type. They are similar to those prepared for the Handley-Page airplanes, and they include the Weed shackles, which allow suspension of the bombs horizontally inside of the fuselage.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches it in actual food value or in any of the qualities which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for
PET EVAPORATED
you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.
Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated Milk and the best effort of over 30 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask for Pet Brand and accept no substitute.
HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
HIGHLAND, ILL.

Digitized by Google

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON INCOME TAX.

The following is an official statement prepared by the chief of finance of the Army containing the new rulings of the commissioner of internal revenue, of interest to the Army personnel. The information applies as well to the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps. It is as follows:

Mileage—Any excess of mileage allowance for traveling expenses over the difference between actual necessary expenses incurred on each journey for fares, meals, lodging, etc., and his proportion of living expenses when at home, should be returned as income. But any excess of such actual necessary expenses over the mileage allowance, after deducting his proportion of living expenses when at home, may be taken as a deduction.

Thus, if an officer having a family of three travels 2,000 miles and his travel expenses for fares, etc., allege would be computed approximately as follows:

2,000 miles at 7c	$140.00
Railroad fare	$120.00
Berth	25.00
Meals	10.00
Tips	2.00
Incidentals	1.00
Total	$173.00
Less proportionate expense at home	14.00
Net	$159.00 159.00
Taxable income	$21.00

The expenses at home per month are computed as follows:

Rent	$60.00
Grocery bills, etc.	102.00
Servant's hire	90.00
Total	$252.00

The proportionate part of his expenses at home in this case is one-eighth of $252, or $14 per month; thus, during the period of travel (8 days) one-sixth of a month should be his share, or slightly more than one-half of $14.00—$14.00.

If, however, an officer suffers loss in the reimbursement of his traveling expenses for travel officially performed such loss may be offset against his mileage allowance in deducting his proportion of living expenses when at home.

In previous years the entire amount of mileage received was regarded as income, and all actual necessary traveling expenses were claimed as a deduction; now, for the calendar year 1920 and for subsequent to the new ruling, the proportionate part of the traveler's living expenses when at home will be allowed to offset the actual necessary traveling expenses and the remainder deducted from the gross income subject to tax.

Per Diem Allowance in Lieu of Subsistence—If an individual receives a salary and also an allowance for meals and lodging, as, for example, a per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence, any excess of the cost of such meals and lodging over the allowance plus the ordinary expenditure required for such subsistence when at home is deductible, but any excess of the allowance over such expenses, as above, must be returned as income, is taxable income. For detailed information regarding traveling expenses see Treasury decision 3191 and mimeograph letter 2699, copies of which may be secured from any collector of internal revenue.

Returns—A person in the military forces of the United States whose salary or compensation is derived from the United States for active service in such forces is less than $3,500, plus $1,000 for the wife or single person, and less than $3,500, plus $2,000 in the case of a married person, who has received no income from any other sources during the year 1920, is not required to render a return of income for the tax for the year 1920. Should the net income exceed the exemption specified above, a return is required, notwithstanding the fact that an additional exemption of $1,000 may be claimed for each person dependent under 18 years of age or mentally or physically defective, on account of the child exemption provision.

Where returns for calendar years 1917, 1918 and 1919 have not been submitted to collectors of internary or several forces on duty outside the United States, and these persons desire to return to the States, the returns should be prepared on internal-revenue forms pertaining to the taxable year for which the return is rendered. (The forms differ for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919, and information may be made more readily on the proper form.)

Returns should be made on or before March 15 of each year on internal-revenue forms for this purpose, which may be obtained from any collector of internal revenue, bank or postoffice. Such forms contain printed instructions how properly to fill out the returns. If the net income does not exceed $5,000, form 1040-A should be used; if in excess of $5,000, form 1040 should be used.

Extension of Time—In the event of unavoidable conditions abroad and the consequent interference with the ocean mail service communication with persons abroad for filing returns of income for 1918 and subsequent years is not definitely known, the time limited for actually living beyond the boundaries of the United States, and correspondingly the time for commencement of suits for collection, and of American citizens residing or traveling abroad, including persons in military and naval service on duty outside the United States, or serving period as may be necessary, not exceeding 6 months after proclamation by the President of the end of the war with Germany.

Porto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines and Virgin Islands are outside the United States in the same sense, and the extension applies similarly to those possessions.

Under the provisions of section 1, of the revenue act of 1918, Alaska and Hawaii are included as a part of the United States for the purposes of taxation.

Taxpayers living or residing in Alaska, who are unable to file their returns on or before March 15 should file them as soon after that date as possible, attaching a statement of the reasons for the failure or delay.

In all cases where an extension has been granted properly to taxpayers without a certain possession, the person making the return should state the fact and that he is a resident or is traveling in the country or possession to which the extension applies, and the proper case, that he is on duty in military or naval service outside the United States.

Head of Family—A head of a family is a person who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship or marriage, whose right to live with him or right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent persons is based upon moral or legal or legal obligation. The exemption of $2,000 applies to such persons. If the person is married and the $2,000 exemption is claimed does not reside in the same household with, exemption of $1,000 is not allowable but the additional exemption of $200 may be claimed if the dependent is under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

Due to the increased compensation allowed under the act of May 18, 1920, more officers will compute their income tax for the calendar year 1920 than in any previous year. As has been stated in the Army Register, the air service will be effected and all single officers with the rank of captain, and over, receive drawing longevity pay for over 10 years' service.

DANIELS ANSWERS MITCHELL.

Secretary Daniels addressed a letter to Representative Hicks, member of the House naval committee and chairman of the subcommittee on naval aviation, in answer to the recent statements of Brigadier General Mitchell before the appropriations committee. Mr. Daniels said:

In reply to your inquiry in regard to certain statements recently made by Brigadier General Mitchell, assistant chief of Army air service, before the subcommittee of the House committee on appropriations, I desire to make the following comments:

As these statements have been given wide publicity and have tended to create a misleading interest which may react unfavorably to the Navy, it would seem that the facts with regard to the Indiana experiment, from which General Mitchell reported certain definite conclusions which he stated had a direct bearing of national defense, should be clearly understood.

You will recall that the Indiana is one of our oldest battleships, having been built 20 years ago and before details of construction and of the subdivision of the underbody of naval craft was at all well understood in the light of present requirements, and before the development of present high explosives had progressed through its composition and in distribution aboard ship.

Before making experiments on the Indiana numerous non-explosive dummy bombs were dropped with the view of giving bombing practice to the pilots at Hampton Roads, who had appointed to conduct the exercise for several weeks. This was done to determine data required when actual bombs should be expected upon a stationary area the size of the deck of the ship. It was believed, however, that actual bombing in a vessel under way at sea is an entirely different and a far more difficult task than the accurate dropping upon a stationary target about which there may be land marks assisting the pilot in making his aim. General Mitchell was present at these exercises over water periodically and has done so for several years. He observed the bombing of ships at sea moving targets. The General states that there is no trouble in all these instances to hit the ship and that the Army has never dropped one on a ship from a plane to the air. He says, however, that if he had but one with, we can tell you definitely now that we can either destroy or sink any ship in existence today." Also in story or sink any ship in existence today." Also in another paragraph he says: "Completely ignoring all of the offensive powers of a ship, he states: "We can hit it, and if we hit it in the right place it necessary we will come down and lay the bomb on the deck."

The purpose of the explosive experiment was to obtain certain definite data as to the effects which might be produced by bombs and by high explosive shell. The effect of shell fire had been studied extensively in target practice, but it was not deemed necessary to fire with guns upon the Indiana on this occasion. The object of bombing was to obtain certain data with regard to the distance from the ship at which bombs of various weights and of underwater bombs of various sizes might damage the outer shell.

By following the reasoning of General Mitchell one might equally well clearly demonstrate that a ship might easily be sunk by a gun or of the torpedo against a modern battleship by firing them against the protective deck. This is not what is ordinarily mourned at sucker. Any large modern bomb, shell or torpedo exploded in the air will do great damage to a ship of the type and date of that vessel, which would be particularly true of the Indiana, considered as to naval progress of or naval problems.

The conclusions which the General reports with regard to the vulnerability of bombing modern battleships from the results of this experiment, as set forth in the above statement, should not be regarded as correct. In a modest way and insofar as it is practicable to do so, the Navy has been carrying on tests and experiments to assist in the solution of the difficult problem presented. It is extremely unfortunate that the Navy should not have the privilege of testing its ships with regard to the protection and presenting facts with regard to the vulnerability of vessels by bombs, as an officer of another branch of the government should presume to present data which he has secured from the results of the one experiment as has been done in this case is to be deplored.

Very truly, yours, Josephus Daniels.

ECONOMIES IN THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War has issued instructions for certain economies to meet the deficiencies in general appropriations for the Regular Army. There is about to be issued a detailed statement of the appropriations for the quartermaster corps. It is ordered as follows:

Reduce the quantity of gasoline and lubricants issued to and used by all motorized artillery and all the quartermaster corps, to the extent that of the quantities used by such organizations during the first half of this fiscal year.

Transportation, personnel and of supplies will be reduced to absolute necessities. When absolutely necessary to travel by rail, travel in the kind will be issued in lieu of commutation therefor whenever practicable.

Careful consideration will be given to election of routes, methods, etc., in order that shipments may be made at the lowest cost to the Government. The impending deficits under this item are extremely great, and only the most rigid economies are necessary.

Circular 397, War Department, 1920, relative to economy in the use of fuel, section III, G. O. 65, W. D., 1920, will be rigidly enforced.

Paragraph 1, section III, circular 303, W. D., 1920, to the effect that the old type of olive drab shirt will be issued to the end enlisted men be issued and worn while serviceable, instead of the new type shirt, will be observed, and men will not be permitted to wear any other type.

Allowances of clothing, equipage, supplies, and materials, except those to be issued prescribed by commanding officer" in tables of basic allowances, will be issued only upon requisitions. Requisitions not exceeding the "normal allowance," for the remainder of the fiscal year. Whenever no normal allowance is prescribed, issues will be limited to the actual requirements of the service. Particular attention is invited to the item of ice on page 18, circular 152, W. D., 1920, in which there will be a deficiency in appropriations unless great care is exercised. The term 'commanding officer" in tables of basic allowances is hereby understood to refer only to commanding officers of posts, camps, or stations or separate unit commander in the field.

UNIFORMS
FOR
MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS
UNITED STATES ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD
BOYS BRIGADE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
SIGMUND EISNER CO., Red Bank, N. J.
Official National Outfitter,
Boy Scouts of America.
NEW YORK OFFICE: 18 FIFTH AVE.

THE RED CROSS AUDIT.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: Thank you for "What of the Red Cross" in your issue of January 29.

You are right—criticism, questionings, suspicions, indefinite allusions to maladministration are wide-cast; the breeding of cynicism, indifference, and, often courteous, response to inquirers, is so common that it would seem to be the outcome of some unwise policy.

The sooner your suggestion is met and a complete statement made of Red Cross administration, policies, finances, etc., during the war, since the armistice, and for the immediate future the better it will be for the organization. A smouldering fire is frequently dangerous.

It is objected that criticism of the Red Cross, attended frequently by exaggeration or inefficiency, mistaken or extravagant uses of its funds, would have a bad effect upon the masses and react upon other relief organizations.

Are the records of the generously supported Red Cross so confused, so maleading or perverted, its finances so involved or misapplied that the executives shrink from open declaration? Then is the better that the organization were abolished. The spirit of the Red Cross will live on in the hearts of the people and in the fine great administration of the American Red Cross so soon forgotten by grateful peoples that straightforward inquiry and honest answer would destroy it?

A Red Cross Contributor.

February 2, 1921.

CHANGES IN N. R. F.

Following are the resignations, discontinuances, transfers, detachments and appointments accepted in Navy, and appointments declined in the naval reserve force, for the week ending January 31:

Resignations—Ensign John D. Crump, class 2; Lieutenant (junior grade) Clarence H. Brown, class 2; Lieutenant (J. G.) W. F. H. Braun, class 3; Ensign Eugene L. Davis, class 3; Ensign Edward M. Donovan, class 3; Ensign Ralph W. Hall, class 3.

Staff—Lieutenant John F. X. Jones (M. C.), class 1.

Disenrollments—Ensign John W. Simonson, class 2; Ensign Joseph O'Brien, class 3; Lieutenant Peter P. Simmons, class 3, and Ensign Warren F. Bradford, class 4.

Staff—Assistant Pay Clerk George E. Mahon, class 4.

Discharges to enlist in U. S. Army—Boatswain Percy W. Wagner, class 4, and Ensign John H. Keegan, class 2.

Revocation of appointment to revert to enlisted status—Ensign Adolph C. Vietsen, class 3.

New enrollments—Lieutenant Ward T. Hall, class 2; R. N. (T.) Lieutenant (J. G.) Carl T. Chandler, class 2, U. S. N. (T); Lieutenant (J. G.) Walter S. Whitcomb, class 2, U. S. N. (T); Lieutenant (J. G.) Charles A. Williams, class 2, U. S. N. (T); Lieutenant (J. G.) Charles A. Winter, class 2, U. S. N. (T); Ensign Charles Cheetham, class 3, U. S. N. (T), and Medicinist George W. Williams, class 2, U. S. N. (T).

Staff—Lieutenant Harry H. Slominski (M. C.), class 1, U. S. N. (T); Lieutenant Frank H. Bidwell (S. C.), class 1, U. S. N. (T), and Pay Clerk Lloyd T. Griffin, class 4, U. S. N. (T).

Medical Reserve Corps—Lieutenant (J. G.) Ensign Lyman Tucker, class 4, and Lieutenant Commander Edward Bartlett (S. C.), class 2.

Enrollments expired, but not renewed—Ensign George E. Bertholf, class 3.

Appointments declined in U. S. Navy—Staff—Lieutenant Clarence V. Spaw (M. C.), class 2, and Lieutenant (J. G.) Ensign Ralph Cook, class 3.

Transfers—Lieutenant Commander Herbert Mc-Nair, class 2 to class 1; Lieutenant Commander Henry E. Quenstedt, class 3 to class 2; Lieutenant George B. Lelbowitz, class 3 to class 2; Lieutenant (J. G.) H. F. Welle, class 4 to class 2; Ensign R. L. Sargent, class 4 to class 3, and Chief Medicinist Dennis R. Freeman, class 4 to class 3.

MEDICAL OFFICER SHOT.

Lieutenant John Clayton Taylor, medical corps, U. S. Navy, died of heart disease at the naval hospital at the naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va. A friend of Taylor's says he died shortly after a court ordered by the commandant, 5th naval district.

Lieut. Taylor was born in Bethel, N. C., September 20, 1888. He was enrolled in the naval reserve force from Yale in 1917, was appointed ensign and assistant surgeon, rank of lieutenant (junior grade), June 26 and on July 15. He had been on duty at the naval hospital, naval operating base, Hampton Roads, since last October.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR ARMY RESERVES.

The war plans division of the general staff has completed the draft of the new policy and regulations of the Army reserves and the document will be submitted to the chief of staff of the Army today by General Haan. As soon as it is approved, the text will be published for the guidance of all concerned. Under the provisions of the new regulations, which are to be subject thoroughly, the various corps area commanders will at once begin the organization of the Army reserve force.

Digitized by Google

Franklin Simon & Co
FIFTH AVENUE
57th and 58th Sts. New York
A Store of Individual Shops
Exclusive Apparel for
Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants
At Moderate Prices
Men's Shops
2 to 8 West 38th St.
Street Level
Clothing
Furnishings
Shoes
Hats
MEMBER OF NATION'S SHOPPING SERVICE
If you are a Member of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Limited, send your receipted bills, cash slips or statements for your membership service to their home office at 5th Avenue, New York City.

Personal Matters.

—General Pershing was at home on Sunday afternoon at Highwood, his residence here in Chevy Chase, when he was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, and Mrs. Francis E. Warren, wife of the senator from Wyoming. About 200 guests from official, diplomatic, and resident life called during the afternoon. The rooms were charmingly decorated. Mrs. Mahlon Pitney and Mrs. Frank B. Kellogg presided at the tea table, and Mrs. Fox Connor and Miss Mabel T. Boardman assisted.

—Sonage Raymond Lovejoy Newton, 15th cavalry, and Miss Ruth Weaver, of Cheyenne, Wyo., were married December 21 at the bridegroom's home in Cheyenne, by the Rev. Mr. Stubbefield. The bride comes from a family prominent in Army and Navy circles, her father, William Knox Weaver, having been adjutant general of the state of Wyoming. The bride and Lieutenant Newton are U. S. Navy; Major Harry G. Weaver, infantry, and Captain W. K. Weaver, jr., 11th field artillery, are brothers of the bride. Lieutenant Newton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. A. Newton, of Boston. He was educated at Phillips Andover and Harvard, leaving the latter institution to serve with the French forces and later being commissioned in the Regular Army.

—The annual dinner of the class of 1904, U. S. Naval Academy, held in Washington on January eighteenth, took place at the Army and Navy Club on Saturday evening, January 15. Among those present were Commanders W. C. Bread, C. C. Soule, H. H. Michael, A. C. Pickens, M. E. Kimmel, H. A. Stuart, A. B. Read, F. A. Todd, C. B. Wilson, and R. E. Coontz, Kenneth Whitting, P. A. Dampman, and W. P. Druley (C. C.), Lieutenant Commanders L. E. Morgan, retired, and F. E. McMillan (S. C.), and Mr. Earl W. Chafee.

—Captain and Mrs. Arthur Hepburn will have as their guests shortly Admiral Sir Lewis Bagley, R. N., now on his contemplated trip around the world. This is the officer who was commander in chief off the coast of Ireland in 1917 and well known in American naval circles.

—The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps stationed in Washington brought the series of subscription dances to a close Tuesday evening with one of the most brilliant balls of the winter. The Marine Band orchestra furnished the music for continuous dancing in the large ballroom of the New Willard. The guests were received by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, General J. A. Lejeune, and Mrs. R. H. Lane. A reception party for Mrs. Lejeune, who is in mourning and taking no part in society. The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Roosevelt, and the younger married people of the service and most of the season's debutantes were present. The series of dances, having proven very popular, will be made a regular part of the social life of the capital.

—Major Rodney H. Smith, coast artillery, commandant of Fort Wadsworth, and Mrs. Smith gave a delightful buffet luncheon at that post on January 31 on the occasion of the commencement exercises of the C. O. school, the guests being the visitors from Governors Island, Fort Hamilton, and Fort Totten and the officers and ladies of Fort Wadsworth. The guests were General Bullard, chief of staff; Colonel Weigel, Colonel Langdon, Colonel Higgins, Major Gardner, Colonel Doores, Major and Mrs. Kimberley, Major Cullen, Major and Mrs. Warren, Captain Hornsby Evans, Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. Rogers, Captain and Mrs. Peck, Captain Imperatori, Lieutenant and Mrs. Charteris, Lieutenant and Mrs. Cleaver, Lieutenant and Mrs. McKirdy, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Rutledge.

—Lieutenant Harry L. Rogers, jr., U. S. Army, and his mother are at Fort Bloesum, N. Y., where that officer has been assigned to temporary duty.

—Miss Helen Ernst, daughter of General Ernst, U. S. Army, retired, was hostess at a luncheon on Monday for the ladies associated with her on the committee of the British-American relief during the war, the guest of honor being Lady Geddes, wife of the British ambassador.

—Mrs. Marie Culp Lowry, the well-known contralto, sang delightfully for the War Department employes in the Munitions Building Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Lowry is a graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and is soloist at the Fourth Presbyterian Church. She is the wife of Lieutenant H. C. Lowry, of the dental corps, U. S. Navy.

—A wedding of interest to both Philadelphia and Columbus, Ga., took place Thursday evening, December 30, at St. Luke's Church, Germantown, when Miss Mabel Elaine Pekor and Lieutenant John Francis Hill, infantry, U. S. Army, were married, the Rev. J. A. Thomas officiating. The ceremony was performed in the presence of only a few friends. The bride is a graduate of the Germantown Academy and the Traylor School of Expression. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Pekor, of Wynnton, Columbus, Ga. They will make their home in Columbus, Lieutenant Hill being on duty at the Infantry School in that city.

—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph N. Hemphill and Miss Hemphill have returned to their home in Fifth street, after spending several months in Dubuque, Iowa.

—Mrs. Mason Bail, widow of Paymaster Bail, U. S. N., and her young daughter are at the Rochambeau, where Mrs. Bail maintains an apartment.

—Captain Henry Williams, U. S. N., who has been on duty as constructor for the Navy at Quincy, Mass., has recently been transferred to the Navy Department in Washington. He and Mrs. Williams have taken a house, 1714 Q street northwest, and are established there.

—On his own application Colonel George P. White, U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, will be placed on the retired list on February 18, after more than thirty-three years' service. Born in Minnesota in September, 1864, he was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in June, 1891, from the Infantry and Cavalry school in 1907, and from the Army war college in 1916. He reached the grade of colonel in July, 1919, and was assigned to the command of the 10th Cavalry.

—Captain Edward T. Constein, on duty in the Navy Department, has been assigned to the command of the U. S. S. Cleveland.

—Mrs. Roderick Dew, who has been the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Dew, Fort Hoyle, now at Claire Mrs. Dew is the widow of Captain Dew, U. S. A.

—The marriage of Miss Frank Armstrong Sanders to Ensign Joseph Padgett, U. S. N., Padgett, U. S. N., took place Wednesday at the home of the bride's mother on K street, at 5 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Randolph Smith, of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was charming in a gown of brown taffeta with bolero of the same, and carried a shower of orchids. Miss Esther Kauffman was the maid of honor and wore a gown of brown taffeta, the picture hat of the same shade and carried pink roses. Ensign George P. Sanders was best man. A reception for the relatives and intimate friends followed the ceremony, after which the bridal couple left for New York. Ensign Padgett is attached to the ship, the Tennessee. Mrs. Padgett will return to Washington. Mrs. Padgett is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Sanders and a great-granddaughter of General R. Armstrong, U. S. Army, for whom Wyo., fame. Ensign Padgett is the son of Representative and Mrs Lemuel Padgett, of Tennessee, and is a graduate of the 1920 class at the Naval Academy.

—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening in compliment to Ambassador Jusserand, of France, now on Woodley road. The other guests were Lady Geddes, the Minister and Mme. Serbe, Senator Pomerene and Mme. Groutch, the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs Meredith, Mr. Justice Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S Hamlin, the Military Attache of the French embassy and Mme. Collardet, the military attache of the British embassy, Major Bardwell, Mr. Thomas F. Walsh, Miss Boardman, Mrs. Merritt and Major Quekemeyer. After the dinner the company went on to the dance given by Mrs. Dimock.

—Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. John Holmes Magruder, jr., entertained at dinner Saturday at the Chevy Chase Club Saturday night, the company including Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles E. McVay, jr.; Commander and Mrs. Fairfax Leary, Commander and Mrs. Ralston Holmes, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Robert R. Welsh, Miss Mary Hunt, Miss Carolyn Nash, Miss Natalie Magruder, Captain Lombard, Mr. Lynch Luquer and Lieutenant Commander Everett Capehart.

—The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels were the guests of honor at dinner on Monday evening of the commandant of the navy yard, Captain John H. Dayton, and Mrs. Dayton. Covers were laid for eighteen.

—Major John G. Donovan, U. S. A., and Mrs. Donovan, who have recently arrived in Washington from Du Pont, Del., have taken an apartment at 2455 Connecticut avenue.

—Major and Mrs. Eugene M. Foster are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter, Jeanne Anita, on January 31.

Mail or Allotment
You may prefer to arrange for having your funds deposited with the UNION TRUST Company at interest instead of forwarding your monthly remittance by mail.
Either plan is satisfactory, whichever you account whether it is small or large. If you carry a checking account you may mail you on request monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual statements covering your exactly the deposits and withdrawals you have made to the credit of the instrument in question.

On Checking Accounts we pay 2% interest; on Savings Accounts 4% compound. Write us for details.
EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President
UNION TRUST COMPANY
of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets N. W.
Washington, D. C.

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
119-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
1, 9 Gr. Cent. Arc. and 9th St., Washington, D. C.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 30 years.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
140-151 West 38th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Its new home throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Automobile Street, Honolulu.
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

—Commander and Mrs. Lewis W. Jennings were hosts at a bridge party of five tables on Monday evening at their home in Belmont, Va. Among the guests were Commander and Mrs. John M. Poyle, Commander and Mrs. Frank Commander and Mrs. Stanley, Commander and Mrs. McKay, Captain and Mrs. Nash, Mr. Roger Jones, Mrs. Mary Edith Grimsley, Mrs. McKay, Commander and Mrs. Zeek and Captain and Mrs. Freeman.

—Mrs. David Dutton Gaillard was hostess at a bridge party on Wednesday afternoon, in compliment to Mrs. Beach, wife of Major General Lansing H. Beach, chief of engineers. There were fourteen guests invited to meet Mrs. Beach and tea was served later, when additional guests were entertained. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Mrs. Graham Fitch, Mrs. Clarence E. Edwards, Mrs. J. C. Parry, Mrs. Frank C. Boggs and Mrs. William L. Peterson.

—Invitations are being issued by Mr. and Mrs. William James McGee for the marriage of their daughter Mildred to Lieutenant Leonard Marbury, U. S. N. R. F., on Tuesday evening, February 8, in the Washington Club. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. P. C. Gavan of the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, and will be followed by a reception with dancing. Miss McGee will be attended by her sister, Miss Isabel McGee, as maid of honor, and Miss Dorothy Woodell and Miss Marion Hill as bridesmaids. Mr. Henry Marbury, brother of the bridegroom, will be best man, and the ushers will be Lieutenant H. F. Selden, U. S. N. R. F., and Mr. William Patterson. Among the out-of-town guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Pittman Kitsinger of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Rudy Weber of Hamilton, Ohio.

—Mr. and Mrs. John F. Galvin of 341 Riverside Drive, New York, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine T. Galvin, to Major Porter C. Kallech, U. S. A., who is stationed at West Point. Miss Galvin first met her fiancé while the guest of Colonel and Mrs. William N. Haskell, the allied high commissioner, at Tiflis, in the new Republic of Georgia, Major Kallech at that time being attached to the staff of Colonel Haskell. Miss Galvin

Digitized by Google

to avoid the invasion of the bolshevik and crossed the Black Sea to Constantinople on the United States destroyer Biddle, where she was the guest of Admiral and Mrs. Bristol. While in Rome she was received by Pope Benedict on his last birthday. Later she met Major Kalloch in Paris, and they flew in a scout plane from Paris to London, making the journey in an hour and fifty minutes. Miss Gavin's father was former president of the board of water supply. She is a graduate of the College of Mount St. Vincent, being secretary of the alumnae association. Major Kalloch is a graduate of West Point. He served in France and received the D. S. C. for heroism in the Meuse and Argonne, being twice wounded.

—A daughter, Flora Quede, was born to Captain Joseph Twyman, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Twyman at Fort Williams, Maine, on December 16.

—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Yates Stirling entertained at dinner Thursday evening, January 27, in Baltimore for their daughter, Miss Helen S. Stirling, whose guests were asked to meet Miss Evelina Gleaves and Miss Phoebe Quinby McKoen. Miss Gleaves is spending the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Allen Poe in Baltimore and the late debutante is the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. McKoen of Baltimore.

—Commander Paul Fitzsimmons, U. S. N., who married Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt a year or so ago, is with Mrs. Fitzsimmons in Peru on mission recently resigned from the American Navy and is engaged under the Peru vian government in the construction of the Peruvian navy. He and Mrs. Fitzsimmons have taken a house several miles out of Lima, which is the center of the fashionable colony of English, American and Peruvian society.

—Miss Dorothy Townshend, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. O. P. Townshend, is at Walter Reed Hospital, where she is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

—Captain Edward J. Dorn, U. S. N., and Mrs. Dorn have taken an apartment at the Highlands for the season.

—During the recent visit of Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, royal navy, and his niece, Miss Vesey, in San Francisco they were entertained at dinner on board the U. S. S. New York given by Rear Admiral Williams. Those present besides the guests of honor were: Vice Admiral and Mrs. C. S. Williams, Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. D. McEwen, Captain and Mrs. E. H. Campbell, Captain and Mrs. H. P. Price, Captain and Mrs. S. S. Mosher, Commander and Mrs. S. S. Edwards, Mrs. Hubbard of Oakland, Mrs. Pringe and Mrs. Hamilton of San Francisco, Rear Admiral A. S. Halstead, General Geo. Barnett, U. S. M. C.; Captain F. H. Schofield, Captain E. L. Bennett.

—Commander R. A. Dawes, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Dawes announce the birth of a son, George Monerief, on January 25 at Newport, R. I.

—Vice Admiral and Mrs. C. S. Williams gave a luncheon on board the U. S. S. New York at San Francisco on January 3 in honor of Mrs. E. H. Campbell, wife of Captain E. H. Campbell, who recently became Admiral Williams' chief of staff. Besides Captain E. H. Campbell, captain of the New York, those present consisted of members of Admiral Williams' staff and their wives, including Commander and Mrs. L. M. Stevens, Commander and Mrs. R. S. Edwards, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. D. C. Godwin, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. Hannigan, Commander N. H. Wright, Lieutenant (J. G.) M. F. Tracey, Ensign L. C. Lawbaugh.

—Captain Ezra Davis, quartermaster corps, and Mrs. Davis and daughter, Constance, have arrived in Honolulu. They are pleasantly located at the Moorfair.

—Lieutenant Frank J. Jonits, quartermaster corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Jonits announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, on January 27 at Washington, D. C.

—Major Harry C. Ingles, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Ingles announce the birth of a daughter in Los Angeles at the Miller Memorial Hospital, St. Paul, Minn. Major Ingles is on duty at the University of Minnesota.

—Major M. Jones, 33d infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Jones announce the birth of a son on January 24 at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

—Lieutenant C. R. Johnson, C. E. C., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Johnson announce the birth of a daughter, Shirley Mann, at New London, Conn., on Monday, January 31.

—Major Asa M. Lehman, medical corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Lehman announce the birth of a son, Asa Rush Roberts, on January 26 at the post hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

—The January meeting of Chapter held its January meeting at the residence of the registrar, Mrs. Wm. D. Carter, 1215 Buchanan Place. After the business had been transacted, a most interesting and instructive paper was read, written by Mrs. Wm. D. Carter, entitled "Washington's Influence in the Shenandoah Valley." The reading was followed by a social hour over the tea cups.

—A daughter was born to Lieutenant Edward A. Fellows, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Fellows at Santo Domingo, D. R., on January 19.

—A son, Paul Joseph Matis, Jr., was born on January 16 to Lieutenant Paul J. Matis, cavalry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Matis at Springfield, Mass.

SECRETARY BAKER'S ANSWER TO COLONEL FRENCH'S APPEAL.

The Secretary of War has filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia his answer to the petitions for mandamus brought by Colonels John W. French and William F. Creary against him. Colonel French was placed on the retired list and Colonel Creary discharged from the Army under section 24-b of the Army reorganization act. The answer of the latter as expressed in his attorneys was that in testimony the validity of the action of the retiring officers or commissaries were to be resorted to, but that his Secretary should be fully advised by the Board's evidence and submit to the court the question whether any illegality had been committed to the prejudice of these officers.

In the French case the secretary's answer sets up that, although Colonel French has not been guilty of any serious misconduct or neglect of duty, yet he has not rendered efficient service. The answer states that in accordance with Colonel French's request a court of inquiry was convened to consider the question whether he should be placed in class B as not fitted for further service in the Army; that in that court Colonel French was furnished with a full copy of all unfavorable parts of his record as an officer on which the classification in class B was based; that the board that he was permitted to examine his entire record since his first commission; to have counsel; to testify and present the testimony of others; that the court of inquiry as well as the final classification board placed him in class B. The secretary denies that the officers composing the classification board were prejudiced, and says they gave Colonel French fair and impartial consideration. The secretary denies that he assigned to act personally for the President in the approval of the proceedings of the classification board, but says that prior to any determination in the matter he laid the whole subject before the President and received from him general authority and direction in the name of the President to approve, revise or take such other action as might seem just, and that in accordance with that authority, acting on behalf of the President, on December 24 last he signed an instrument approving the proceedings of the classification board and directed Colonel French's retirement. The secretary closes his answer by stating that the proceedings in the case have been in accordance with law and no injustice has been done Colonel French.

The answer in the case of Colonel Creary, who was discharged November 17, is similar.

Stating he was discharged from the Army in violation of the law relating to retirements, Colonel William F. Creary, retired, on Tuesday filed a demurrer to Secretary Baker's answer to the former's petition for reinstatement and pay.

Colonel Creary denied the findings of the court of inquiry were never forwarded to the judge advocate general of the Army for review as provided by law, and that he was given no opportunity to petition the President for a reconsideration of the case

NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the board of managers of the Navy Relief Society was held in Washington on January 27, when the annual reports of its officers and of the several auxiliaries were read and discussed and officers for the ensuing year elected: President, Rear Admiral Charles Belknap; vice president, Mrs. R. B. Bradford; second vice president, Mrs. A. S. Barker; third vice president, Mrs. Aulnie Palmer; recording secretary, Miss H. L. Sargent; corresponding secretary, Captain K. J. Dorn; assistant treasurer, Captain Dorn. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had resigned from the board of managers on account of having removed from Washington, was elected honorary vice president.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. E. T. Stotesbury, shows a balance on deposit in the Pennsylvania Company, Philadelphia, of $16,428; interest on bank deposits amounted to $150.70, and the total receipts from income on securities were $23,405.41. The report of the actuar assistant treasurer shows a balance in bank of $42,946.55 (of which the board directed $40,000 be sent to the treasurer for investment).

The principal receipts during the year were: From auxiliaries, $40,382.71; from ships and stations, $6,326.41; transferred from the treasury, temporarily, $25,000; from interest, $794.33; from miscellaneous sources, $2,485.37. The General W. Cattle relief fund turned over by marine headquarters was $936.75, and a legacy from the late General Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., $100. The amount paid to beneficiaries during the year was $17,558.93.

Ninety-two weeks of the entire Navy (for which two were out of commission) contributed to the society's fund, a total of $5,271.86, of which sum four battleships contributed $3,032, or more than one-half, and the second division of the Atlantic fleet sent $151. The submarine base, San Pedro, Calif., contributed $1,126.

The report of the chairman of the relief committee shows a gradual decrease in the beneficiary list, due to several causes, viz, the natural decrease in the number of deaths, now that peace conditions prevail, the reestablishment of the family of six months' pay and the greater promptness of the bureau of war risk insurance in adjusting claims for insurance and death compensation.

During the first five months of the year the beneficiary list averaged 3,072 per month, but that for January, 1921, carried allotments of only $2,907. Since the incorporation of the society in 1904 the society has paid to beneficiaries $299,583.29.

The deaths of 1,533 men of the Navy and Marine Corps were reported during the year, of which 720 left an next of kin a widow or mother; of these only 72 were in the class to immediate assistance and were added to the list of beneficiaries; $1,625 was allotted for education of children.

It was again pointed out that if each officer and enlisted man of the Navy and Marine Corps (for whose benefit alone the society exists) were to contribute even $1 each year that sum together with the income from the investments would amply suffice to provide for all needs of the society.

Reg. Trade Mark

Sport Togs of Camel's Hair

For the Keener Enjoyment of Winter

A FLURRY OF SNOW, icy fingers o f wind—but the soft feather-light meshes of Camel's Hair keep you cozily warm. For rink or out-door skating, for tobogganing, skiing, tramping, wherever warmth with ease of motion is necessary to enjoyment, this smart material is charmingly correct and satisfying.

Sets of Camel's Hair

Sets of Camel's Hair—Sweater, Scarf, Hat and Gloves. The one a delightful complement of the other.

And Sets of New Material Buffalo Silk

Silky Wool—woolly Silk—call it what you will. The warmth of Wool and the smoothness of Silk are realized in this smart knitted material with its beautiful brushed effects. The colors are especially lovely; soft Checks, Blues, Browns and lovely harmonizing combinations. Hats and Scarfs.

Hats of Camel's Hair Lure one to the Winter Sports

It would be well worth going in for some out-door sport if only for the joy of wearing a new Wool Sport Hat. Many of the models are exclusive with McCutcheon's; all are becoming, appropriate and individually distinctive.

Woolen Hosiery With the Air of Regent Street

Really distinctive English Sport Hose—a number of styles that cannot be found anywhere but at McCutcheon's.

Mail Orders receive our prompt and careful attention.

James McCutcheon & Company

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets, New York

3% This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department. Accounts opened with ONE DOLLAR or more. Interest at 3% compounded semi-annually.

Allotments can be arranged through your paymaster. Write Today for Booklet, "Banking by Mail."

U. S. SAVINGS BANK Dept. D. Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

Lerch's

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

Telephone Main 3023 and 3023

DYERS AND CLEANERS

Established forty years

Quick service to Army and Navy patrons

826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph

Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.

BLACKISTONE

FLORISTS 14th & H Sts. N. W. Washington, D. C.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL HEARINGS.

(Continued from page 101.)

active list shall be required to be mounted within the meaning of the paragraph.

This would offset the ruling of the comptroller that an officer of the Army, a member of a mounted organization, loses his right to the additional pay for owning an authorized private mount from the day the organization of which he is a member became motorized.

Brigadier General Lord suggested in lieu of the proposed proviso the following:

Provided, That the Secretary of War shall determine what officers are required to be mounted within the meaning of the law authorizing the furnishing of mounts and horse equipments and the payment of additional pay to officers who furnish suitable mounts at their own expense.

The committee did not accept either proposition.

Consolidating Army Schools.

Representative Cromton suggested the advisability of consolidating all service schools.

Major T. D. Sloan thought the artillery work has to be by itself and said:

"We do not fight firing and so much long-range work that there would be constant interference with the training of troops if they were there. When the infantry school was located at Fort Sill we found an disadvantage in that there was not enough room for us to conduct proper artillery fire without interfering with the infantry instruction."

Infantry School.

In connection with the need for quarters at Camp Benning, it developed that there are now 929 officers at Camp Benning. This includes commanders of troops as well as students. All of them are living in the tent camp, in cantonment barracks, or in tent houses, and 25 in quarters constructed by themselves at their own expense. The permanent quarters already completed number only 12 and the need for additional quarters is most urgent.

Under the national defense act approximately 2,000 infantry officers are to be trained by the infantry since hostilities began in 1917 and must, therefore, take the courses given at Benning and Camp Benning.

Mr. Anthony—Have you changed your ideas with regard to the suitability of that reservation?

Colonel F. B. Malone—No, sir; it is the most splendid thing we have ever had. It is better than anything I have ever seen in England, France, Germany or anywhere else.

Mr. Anthony—Why do you need 97,000 acres?

Colonel Malone—We need one or two places in this country where we may simulate or actually conduct attacks of the character that will be employed in actual warfare. In connection with organization for attacks of the infantry, supported by all of the other arms. The infantry attacks held artillery will furnish a rolling barrage and the troops must advance over great distances supported by artillery and machine guns fire. All units of the attacking organization must absolutely move up together and upon reaching the objective the field artillery must lay down their barrage in front of the infantry. The latter must move up for the night. They must resume the attack the next morning. The artillery must change its position, and keep up its fire in front of the infantry. This requires great areas the equivalent of a modern battlefield.

Cavalry School.

It is proposed to have 200 officers at the cavalry school at Fort Riley next year, according to Major General Holbrook, chief of cavalry. There were 60 under instruction this year. The cavalry officers, even graduates from West Point, are to go through the school. At the end of the year it is proposed to have some maneuvers for the benefit of the various classes by marching in additional troops from Leavenworth and Riley. It is also proposed to see fit to make permanent construction at the post, when it is hoped that it will become a reinforced brigade post.

Field Artillery School.

At the field artillery schools last year there were 140 graduates, and it is intended to have 250 at Fort Sill this year and 196 at Camp Knox, including 80 National Guard officers.

Coast Artillery School.

There are 246 officers at the coast artillery corps school, Fort Monroe, for the six months' field officers' course. There are 246 enlisted men attending the enlisted specialists' course. It is proposed to have 150 to 175 officers and 400 enlisted men there during the next fiscal year, according to Major General F. W. Coe, chief of coast artillery.

Mr. Anthony has suggested, in view of conditions on the border, that the 16,400 men might be removed to more central locations as "there is no real necessity of maintaining a very large number of troops along the Mexican border, where it is evident it would cost more to keep them up then at any other places."

The contemplated garrisons beyond continental limits of the United States for the next fiscal year were given by General March as follows:

Germany	8,197
Hawaii	20,186
Philippines (including China), including Philippine Scouts	21,312
Panama	11,139
Porto Rico	1,784
Alaska	360

Brigadier General Douglas MacArthur, superintendent of the Military Academy, told the committee that hazing has disappeared at West Point, and said:

"No harsh means have been employed in stopping, but these men have been advised; their responsibilities have been explained to them; and they have of their own volition stopped the manifestations of hazing with which we were all so familiar in previous days. I have had practically no trouble at all."

Over 650 civilian instructors are engaged in education and vocational training in the Army at salaries ranging from $100 to $250 per month.

Colonel R. D. Rockenbach, chief of the tank service, states that our tanks are the best in the world and that the Christie machine will revolutionize cross-country transportation and fighting. If this machine does what it is claimed it will do, he says, it will take the place of a divisional machine-gun battalion.

The cost of the Army ration for the next fiscal year is 42 cents as against 49.78 in 1919 and 51.44 in 1920.

Brigadier General J. M. Carson, chief of the construction service of the quartermaster corps, recommended that the rank of chief of officers' quarters be raised to $30,000 for general officers, officers above rank of captain $24,000, and for captain and below rank $9,000. The committee did not adopt the suggestion, although General Carson said it was impossible to get the proper quarters under present limitations of $15,000, $12,000 and $9,000, respectively.

On Thursday the Fields amendment was voted down by the committee, strong opposition being expressed by Mr. Kahn, Mr. Gallivan, Mr. Dent, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Greene of Vermont, and Anthony.

Mr. Anthony stated that the enlistment of the previous day that enlistments had ceased. Upon further inquiry, he found that a telegram had been sent to Gen. Hall that the adjutant general's letter to him only assumed further enlistments would cease on January 31.

An amendment by Mr. Johnson of South Dakota was agreed to, providing for the discharge of men enlisted under the act of May 18, 1917, amended by Mr. Wingo, providing for an "honorable" discharge.

The following amendments were rejected: Mr. Greene, to limit the enlisted strength to 175,000; to amount sufficient to pay officers and men; a limitation of 150,000; Mr. Dent, providing that on and after July 1, unless the Army was reduced to 150,000; to prohibit the giving of information (page 71); by Mr. Holl of Iowa, eliminating payment of a bonus for reenlistment.

HEARING ON BURIAL OF UNKNOWN DEAD.

There was a hearing before the House military committee on Tuesday on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 285) introduced by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York providing that there shall be returned to this country one body of an unknown soldier for interment in the Arlington Cemetery or in the rotunda of the Capitol. General Lejeune, the commandant of the Marine Corps, said he was in hearty accord with the measure; that the burial should be made at Arlington.

Mr. Graham suggested that the provisions of the measure be changed so as to authorize the return of the unknown dead without distinction as to the force that operated in France, evidently believing that the honors contemplated by the event should be distributed as far and evenly as possible. General Lejeune thought identification of organization might be possible. Mr. Graham suggested that in connection with his doubts as to the ability of the authorities to connect an unknown with his command, if it were desired to have the body that of an absolutely unknown. General Lejeune thought it would be sufficient to have one body instead of several and that by this means it would be possible to avoid invidious distinctions.

Mr. McKenzie asked if it would not be proper to return the bodies of the three men who were the first to be killed in action among the Americans in France and thus avoid distinction calculated to arouse dissatisfaction. General Lejeune agreed that this might be done safely, but pointed out that these men were buried in graves now suitably marked by the French government, and it might not be wise to disturb these.

Mr. Miller thought it might be well to fix it so that each state would be represented in the return of bodies. He said that there was no grave unknown came from the respective states and to arrange that a body from each state be selected was so perpetuate the unity of states. General Lejeune was not in favor of this suggestion, however, and imagined it would be exceedingly difficult to connect the individual with the state from which he came.

General Lejeune said that he was in favor of the measure, which he thought contemplated a highly appropriate tribute of homage the soldier dead. He preferred to confine the transfer to one body which, whatever organization the fighting forces overseas, those who were killed and those who survived. He reminded the committee that there had been no national expression of any sort since the war ended that gave the people an opportunity to show their appreciation of the work done abroad. He thought Arlington the best place for the burial, and he would make the event a national one, attended by all the leading officials of the Government, with provision, perhaps, for a period of silence at the time of the ceremony in Washington. He suggested that the ceremonial should attend the passage of a bill in France and that a battleship should be used to convey the body home. General Pershing did not favor the return of the several bodies or distributing in honor organizations and states. He suggested that Memorial Day would be a suitable time for the event.

Mr. Field wondered if it would not be possible to locate the grave of the unknown so that the graves of other unknown soldiers might later on be placed around it, thinking there should be no restriction upon the return of the unknown dead. General Pershing was not sure of this and held that it would be better to limit the honors to one body.

Mr. William Tyler Page, the clerk of the House of Representatives, was presented by Mr. Fish, who managed the hearing, as one who had assisted in drafting the pending legislation, and he explained that the object in prohibiting the return of more than one unknown dead was in order to combine the national ceremonial to one event and make it the more impressive. Mr. Page also explained that it would be well to modify the restriction in this particular, would open up questions and strifes as to how to have an unknown dead of their own to which they could pay tribute. He was plainly not inclined to put the strict a prohibition in the bill in this regard.

Mr. John Taylor, representing the American Legion, stated that this organization had gone on official record as favoring the Fish resolution, feeling that the event proposed was needed recall to the people of this country the sacrifices of those who fought in Europe; he believed the people were in a fair way to forget the war.

Mr. Fish, the author of the resolution, told the committee that he had suggested originally that it be returned to this country an unknown dead—unknown in every respect as to state sources, organization, and name, of course. He revealed the fact several states were seeking the privilege of obtaining an unknown dead for burial within their limits. He urged that the main tribute should be confined to one body, and that Arlington be the destination. The executive committee of the New York branch of the American Legion is behind him.

Mr. Fish also added to the record the letter of the Secretary of War approving the project and the terms of the pending measure, explaining that Mr. Baker intended to be present, but was prevented. Mr. Fish remarked that some 2,000 families in this country would regard the body as belonging to them, and in honoring this unknown soldier we honor those who gave their lives for the country. He urged that prompt action be taken so that the event could occur on April 6, the anniversary of the declaration of war, or on Memorial Day.

Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Columbia University, who was responsible for a lively passage when he read into the record a telegram from the latter urging the committee to provide that the burial take place in New York. This Mr. McCandlish protested that the committee was discussing a proposed amendment to the bill, and he also objected to the acceptance of the telegram of certain documents from the American Legion. He asked caustically whether the country was trying to confer the honor upon New York. Whereupon Committee members also took exception to the claim made by Mr. Farrand that he was the original discoverer of the idea of the return of an unknown dead. Altogether, before he was permitted to get away Dr. Dickson created much amusement over a very solemn subject, and Mr. Wanamaker might have better refrained from being represented in the hearing.

Dr. Dickson's assertion that New York was the center of all things led Mr. Hull, who comes from Iowa, to suggest that if the central idea was to prevail the body should be sent to California somewhere. Other members took issue with the claim that New York was the center. Mr. Graham and Mr. McKenzie protested that the witness ought to be allowed to set up his own views and not be recognized as more or less laconic, since the representative hails from Chicago.

The bonus bill with some indefinite statistics presented by the adjutant general of the Army, General Harris, who was able to tell the committee that there were 3,144 unknown dead buried in France and 1,600 in other parts of the peninsula.

It was remarked by competent observers that the committee had failed to summon for information the representatives of the grave registration service, who might be expected to possess some facts of value in consideration of the proposed legislation.

PACIFIC NAVAL BASE.

The joint congressional committee to select sites for naval bases on the Pacific Coast has reported in favor of Alameda, Calif., for the general fleet base, Sand Point, Puget Sound, for aviation, and San Pedro, Calif., for the submarine base, and San Diego, Calif.,

LEWANDOS

AMERICAS GREATEST

CLEANERS DYERS AND LAUNDERS

Boston Shops

294 Boylston Street 17 Temple Place

348 Huntington Avenue

20 State Street 79 Summer Street

Brooklyn Albany Worcester

Cambridge Salem New Haven

Waterbury Fall River Waltham

Malden New Bedford Lowell

Fitchburg Newport Springfield

Providence Lynn Waterbury

Bridgeport Manchester Pittsfield

and 10 West 48th Street New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1859

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Digitized by Google

S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington D.C.
OPEN 8.15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

FALL AND WINTER
Hosiery

—Women's and Children's Wool Hose—Sport style, in various ribs, in heather mixtures, green, brown, blue and cordovan. Priced a pair from—
$2.00 to $2.75

—Women's Plain Cashmere Hose—In black, white and natural; regular made hose. A pair.....
$1.75

—Women's Cotton Hose—Fine winter weight, full regular made, with wide garter top, in black only. A pair.....
$1.25

—Women's Full Regular Made Cotton Hose—In black only, full-fashioned, with double sole, high spliced heels and garter tops. A pair.....
75c

Kann's—Street Floor.

for an aviation base. Camp Kearny, near San Diego, is selected for a lighter-than-air naval aviation base. Mare Island will be continued for construction and repair.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Senate committee on naval affairs has favorably reported the bill (S. 4478) to create a bureau of aeronautics in the Department of the Navy. The committee is of the opinion that the creation of a bureau of aeronautics in the Navy Department is necessary to properly coordinate and develop and for the various activities of the department pertaining to the field of aeronautics now acquired by several bureaus and offices of the department and that it will tend to prevent duplication of effort. The report says:

"At the present time this work is carried on as an office under the immediate cognizance of the chief of naval operations, who has testified before this committee in favor of creating such a bureau. The necessity for establishing such a bureau in the War Department was recognized by the military committees of both the Senate and House, and the provisions of the bill recently passed creating an air service as an independent arm of the service is evidence thereof. The Secretary of the Navy has commended this legislation in a letter in which he says:

"'I have become convinced that aviation is of such great importance to the Navy and that the progress of it will be the result of such copious concern in future naval development that the time has come to take definite steps to strengthen the position of aviation in the Navy Department. At a council meeting of the bureau chiefs this plan was approved, and the principle has also been suggested by the national advisory committee for aeronautics. Hearings have been held before the House naval affairs committee, and a bill has been drafted by Senator Keyes based upon the plan. The plan now under consideration is substantially that which I first submitted to Congress two years ago, and I trust it will be shortly enacted into law.'

" UNITED STATES CIVIL ENGINEER."

Senator Walcott proposes in S. 4956 that all assistant engineers in the engineer department at large who at any time during the World War served as "assistant engineers in charge of districts engineers) in engineer districts comprising river and harbor work, miscellaneous civil work, or fortification work shall hereafter be known as United States civil engineers; that their salaries shall and the same are hereby fixed at not less than $3,000 per annum; and that they shall be retired in the same manner and under the same condition as to disability, age, per centum of pay, and so forth, as are officers of the United States Army: Provided, however, That if at the time of retirement, except in the cause of physical disability incurred in the line of duty, their service in the engineer department, or in other departments of the federal Government, shall be less than thirty years, then their retired pay shall be 2½ per centum of their active pay at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of years of service in the engineer department or other departments of the federal Government.

Sec. 2. That any such United States civil engineer hereby created shall be liable to suspension for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause.

Sec. 3. That any such United States civil engineer who at the time of the passage of this act shall have attained or passed the age limit provided in the law and regulations governing the retirement of officers of the United States Army may be retired upon days of thirty days after the date of passage of this act be retired in the manner and under the conditions provided in section 1 hereof.

Sec. 4. That any funds in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated shall be used to pay such United States civil engineers for unexpired terms of the fiscal year 1921 and for the succeeding years thereafter during the term of their natural lives.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN N. A. OFFICERS.

The House interstate and foreign commerce committee on February 2 favorably reported H. R. 11964, providing as follows:

"That any officer who has served in the military forces of the United States during the war with Germany and who does not belong to the Regular Army and who incurred disabilities while in the service during the said war, and is now receiving, or is charged, shall be entitled, during the continuance of disability, to the same compensation that like officers of the Regular Army receive or are being retired for like disability.

For other Congressional News see page 118.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

CARLSON—At Corvallis, Oreg., January 11, 1921, to Captain William R. Carlson, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Carlson a daughter—Virginia Lenore.

DAWES—At Newport, R. I., January 25, 1921, to Commander R. M. Dawes, Navy, and Mrs. Dawes a son—George Moncrief.

FELLOWS—At Santo Domingo, D. R., January 27, 1921, to Lieutenant Edward A. Fellowes, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Fellowes a daughter.

FLEMING—At Greenwich, Conn., January 22, 1921, to Major Philip B. Fleming, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Fleming a daughter—Elizabeth.

FOSTER—At Washington, D. C., January 21, 1921, to Major Eugene M. Foster, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Foster a daughter—Eugenia Mary.

HARBECK—At Del Rio, Tex., January 4, 1921, to Lieutenant Edward W. Harbeck, air service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Harbeck a son—Robert Kent.

INGLE—At St. Paul, Minn., January 24, 1921, to Major Harold Ingle, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Ingle a daughter.

JOHNSON—At New London, Conn., January 24, 1921, to Lieutenant C. H. Johnson, C. E. C., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Johnson a daughter—Shirley Ann.

JONES—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., January 28, 1921, to Major A. M. Jones, 22d Infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Jones a daughter.

JONITZ—At Washington, D. C., January 27, 1921, to Lieutenant Frank Jonitz, Jr., quartermaster corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Jonitz a daughter—Mary Elizabeth.

LEHMAN—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., January 25, 1921, to Major Asa M. Lehman, medical corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Lehman a son—Asa Hugh Roberts.

McDAMIENT—At Carlstrom Field, Fla., January 10, 1921, to Lieutenant C. F. McDamient, air service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. McDamient a daughter—Sarah Elizabeth.

MATT—At Springfield, Mass., January 28, 1921, to Lieutenant Paul J. Matto, cavalry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Matto a son—Anthony Matto, Jr.

MULLER—At Camp Benning, Ga., January 2, 1921, to Captain William C. Muller, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Muller a daughter—Mary Alicia.

TWYMAN—At Fort Williams, Me., December 28, 1920, to Captain Arthur G. Twyman, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Twyman a daughter—Flora Quade.

MARRIED.

EVERTS—ZWICKER—At Pasadena, Calif., January 1, 1921, Lieutenant Ralph Everts, U. S. Army, and Miss Brunhilde Zwicker.

GAGE—HUTCHINS—At Camp Pike, Ark., January 22, 1921, Captain John N. Gage, U. S. Army, and Miss Anne Jean Richardson.

GAMBLE—ABADIE—At Des Moines, Iowa, January 11, 1921, Lieutenant Henry Gamble, air service, U. S. Army, and Miss Isabel Ha. Abadie.

GATCHELL—SNOW—At Providence, R. I., January 22, 1921, Major Oscar J. Gatchell, ordnance department, U. S. Army, and Miss Elizabeth Snow Morton Burgess.

HILL—PRIOR—At Washington, D. C., December 30, 1920, Lieutenant John Francis Hill, infantry, U. S. Army, and Miss Mabel Blodee Prior.

NELSON—CLOUGH—At Laredo, Tex., January 15, 1921, Lieutenant Donald H. Nelson, cavalry, U. S. Army, and Miss Ruth Clough.

NEWTON—WEAVER—At Cheyenne, Wyo., December 19, 1920, Lieutenant Frederick Newton, 15th cavalry, U. S. Army, and Miss Ruth Weaver.

PADGETT—BEVERLEY—At Washington, D. C., February 2, 1921, Ensign Lemuel Phillips Padgett, U. S. Navy, and Miss Florence Beverley Sanders.

WHITEHEAD—BEVERLEY—At Richmond, Va., January 25, 1921, Lieutenant Commander Girard B. Whitehead, U. S. Navy, and Miss Clara Vass Beverley.

DIED.

BAKER—At Washington, D. C., February 1, 1921, Mrs. Mary Cole Baker, mother of Colonel Frank C. Baker, medical corps, U. S. Army.

CAMPBELL—At Chicago, Ill., January 21, 1921, Mrs. Myrtle Campbell, mother of Lieut. Col. Hugh Campbell, U. S. Navy.

CORCORAN—At Lynn, Mass., January 24, 1921, Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, mother of Mrs. Clopton, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Clopton, Finance Department, U. S. Army.

COWEN—At Washington, D. C., January 18, 1921, Cora Griswold Cowen, mother of Captain Guy G. Cowen, infantry, U. S. Army.

CRISP—At New York, N. Y., January 28, 1921, William Hamilton Crisp, aged 3 months, son of Harold D. Crisp, U. S. Coast Guard, and uncle of Lieutenant Commander F. S. C. Crisp, U. S. Navy.

CUTLER—In Germany, January 23, 1921, Lieutenant Clarence Cutler, 5th cavalry, U. S. Army.

FENGAR—At Jacksonville, Fla., January 21, 1921, Senior Captain Charles Calvert Fengar, U. S. Coast Guard, retired, aged 71 years. Burial at Stamford, Conn.

FORNEY—At Philadelphia, Pa., February 2, 1921, Brigadier General James Forney, U. S. Marine Corps.

GOODYEAR—At Washington, D. C., January 17, 1921, Ruth Goodyear, U. S. Army, daughter of Mrs. Goodyear, U. S. Army.

HAZELHURST—At Philadelphia, Pa., January 22, 1921, Commander Charles W. Hazeltine, U. S. Navy.

HUNT—At Washington, D. C., January 23, 1921, Jane Bethune, youngest daughter of the late Brevet Major General Henry J. Hunt, artillery corps, and Mary Cray Hunt.

LAMBERT—At Bremerton, Wash., January 16, 1921, Harold Lambert, infant son of Lieutenant Commander W. Lambert, U. S. Navy.

TAUSSIG—At the naval hospital, Newport, R. I., January 23, 1921, Rear Admiral Edward D. Taussig, U. S. Navy, retired.

TAYLOR—At the naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va., January 26, 1921, Lieutenant John C. Taylor, M. C., U. S. Navy.

NEW RESERVE REGULATIONS.

A revised edition of the regulations pertaining to the naval reserve force is now being prepared by a board of officers in the naval reserve section of the bureau of navigation and will shortly be published in the near future. The new edition will contain all the existing regulations, but with some additions and revisions bringing them up to date. A directory of the naval reserve force is also in process of issuance to the service.

Future of the Battleship

Secretary Daniels on Thursday transmitted to the Senate naval committee the report of the general board called for in Senate or Borah's resolution. In forwarding the report the secretary sent the following letter to Chairman Page:

My Dear Mr. Chairman: I am in receipt of your communication of the 26th ult. enclosing a copy of Senate Resolution No. 422, introduced by Senator Borah and referred by him to Senator Nelson, "Committee on naval affairs to report to the Senate as to the policy of suspending the present naval building program for six months or the end that investigation may be had as to what constitutes a modern fighting navy."

On the 22d of January I addressed a letter to the general board, directing the board to make study and investigation with reference to the type of ship which will form the backbone of the fleet of the future, and in the future. I called their attention to the prediction that the time would come when the battleship will no longer form the backbone of the fleet, but that ships of the air and ships of the submarine type will be the main strength of the navies of the future. I requested them to take this matter under consideration and submit the matter of judgment of the board after investigation.

In answer to this letter to the general board I am in receipt of a letter from the chief of operations, Admiral Coontz, enclosing with his approval the report of the general board signed by Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, chairman of the executive committee. I am sending you a copy of this obtained by me relative to naval affairs of the Senate and the committee with my approval.

Sincerely, yours, Josephus Daniels.

Statement of General Board.

Following is the statement of the general board, approved by Admiral Coontz, chief of operations:

In compliance with the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 22, 1921, the general board has carefully considered the question of design in construction of battleships and their value in the composition of the fleet.

2. For 20 years the general board has been charged with the duty of recommending to the Navy Department the proper types of ships for the Navy each in due proportion, particularly since the year 1910. In recent war activities more than two years ago the general board has had the opportunity to be especially proper to adapt in the composition of the fleet in view of the experience of four powers at war. The important facts regarding the naval operations of the war are already well known and further discussion of ex months or any other period for the study of types of ships is neither necessary nor advisable.

Concentration of Power in Fleet Tactics.

2. Concentration of power in attack is the fundamental basis of all warlike opportunities ashore and afloat. Such concentration of power in attack by a main fighting ships of a fleet from the ancient galley period to the days of sail and the days of the steam has always been based upon the number and power of its ships of the fighting line; that is, of its battleships.

4. Types change as advance is made in the mechanical arts and in science, but the principle is the same. The principle of concentration of power in strike that can take a decisive effect has been at all times, in all weathers, that can deliver and receive the heaviest blows and that possess maximum offensive power which may be brought against them will continue as long as navies exist.

5. The steady progress during the last half century in naval construction and maritime inventions, in motive power and armament, such as the torpedo, explosives and accessories has so increased the power and endurance of a single vessel as to deprive their acquisition and maintenance a financial burden of first importance to any nation, however rich. Unusually, any scheme, proposition or invention which appears to promise a long view of economy in the matter is most attractive and generally finds enthusiastic supporters.

Surprises, and Stratagem vs. Knockout Blows.

6. It will be found on analysis that the argument against the expensive capital ship are based upon the old failure to meet an attack known by the public, dodging and running. This belief is usually advanced by the weaker opponent, who endeavors to substitute surprise, craft and stratagem for the knockout blow. At times it influences stronger nations who, owing to their geographical and commercial road to success, due to new inventions, than that afforded by the old methods, turn aside from the old methods and material.

7. Time and faith in the naval policy of maritime nations has been influenced by these arguments. Reliance upon speed and commerce destroying has in fact, until the present war, evidenced that such reason was insufficient to win a war.

8. In the early 70's when the automobile torpedo began to develop as a weapon of fair accuracy the immediate effect was to build battleships more powerful. A single torpedo launched from a boat costing less than $10,000 was thought able to destroy ships costing millions. The answer to this soon came in increased under-water protection, torpedo defense batteries and in the larger, faster, better armed and more powerful torpedo boat destroyer which drove the smaller torpedo vessel from the sea. The armament and armor place in the auxiliary forces of the fleet at enhanced cost to its constructors and its maintenance.

9. Much was expected in the late war of large, fast, well-drilled squadrons of torpedo boat destroyers that would launch a flock of torpedoes against the capital ships of the enemy formation with such effect at the battle of Jutland, when these tactics were tried out, they failed. Several ships were hit, but not destroyed. The British battle cruiser Invincible after being torpedoed remained in the line and got safely back to port. The German ship Seydlitz had the same experience. Only one ship, of an older type, the Pommern, is reported to have been sunk, and that at night and after the battle. Nothing was accomplished in the battle in the way of destruction

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment Strictest Privacy
W. H. HOPPENRIEDER COMPANY, Incorporated
230-231 Pa. Ave. Bank of Com. Bldg. Washington, D. C.

of capital ships by torpedoes, though great numbers were launched. Destroyer met destroyer, light cruiser, light cruiser, and the battleships held their place in the line. The most serious damage to the ships in this battle was due to the great gun.

10. The fast light cruiser, raider, commerce destroyer, were again tried out in the world war. The Von Spee squadron, the Emden and a few other vessels of similar types brought a certain amount of distinction to the German navy; but as the German battle fleet could not support them, they were finally overwhelmed by superior British force, which commanded the sea lanes, speed and coaling facilities.

11. To-day the opponents of the battleship are hasheing their arguments upon the present and prospective, especially the prospective value of submarines, mines and aircraft. It is the old battle of words over again—like that of the ironclad against the big ship gun against armor, speed against concentrated fighting power. We are asked to accept bows for broadsides of meat.

12. During the late war the submarine, a new weapon never before tried in war, received enormous development in employment against certain types of vessels, particularly slow, unprotected merchant vessels, was entirely unexpected. The submarine in the most overworked weapon in its class of development and surprise yet advanced. It came very near winning the war for Germany. But as always, necessity and invention combined found means to meet the menace and reduce it to comparative safety.

13. The successful employment of the destroyer and other speedy vessels with their depth bombs, the nortor boat with its listening devices, together against submarines, developed a defense against submarine attack to a point where it was successfully met. It took a long time, but again surprise and dodging failed.

14. The capital ship survived this, perhaps the most serious danger to which it has ever been exposed, and further improvements in the under-water protection as well as in other ways have greatly minimized it. As a matter of fact, the battleship in the Through the cruising ground of the Grand Fleet was infested by submarines, averaging about 30 at all times. The state of perfection by the Germans not a single battleship of the Grand Fleet was sunk or even seriously injured by submarine attack. The protective measures adopted were equally true in the Grand Fleet frequently traversed the North Sea and adjacent waters unharmed and at will. There is no reason to believe that the battleship of the future will not continue to keep pace with the offense.

Aviation.

12. Finally come the bombs and torpedo carrying aircraft to contest the supremacy of the capital ship, as well as of all surface vessels. Great things not yet accomplished are predicted by the more ardent enthusiastic supporters of these new weapons, yet if past experience be any criterion, they will be confidently predicted that equally terrific invention will provide means for meeting them. The possibilities of these weapons and that they, like their dangerous predecessors, will continue to be met and met by the fleet. Already aircraft have been successfully employed in war against aircraft.

16. No one can foretell what the developments in aviation may bring in the modification of present accepted types of surface vessels. It may be confidently asserted that changes of type due to this influence will be small and gradual. Revolutionary change is to be expected. Secrecy as to basic characteristics can not be maintained and means of defense more in parallel lines will be developed to meet with those of offense.

17. The battle ship may happen and the protective measures and devices needed for the survival of the capital ship may unwittingly be developed in the face of such ships as primary weapons. Before such a condition is reached, however, the navy must come to under trial will have to attain a general efficiency far in excess of anything they now possess. Predictions are one thing, actualities another. We have not the height of unwisdom for any nation possessing sea power to fail in faith and effort to meet the most mere theories as to the future development of new and untried weapons. The capital ship remains as the most generally effective weapon in existence for naval warfare. But it must keep pace with and in the necessity of developing to the utmost new weapons and inventions as rapidly as possible.

18. At the present time the fleet of surface ships against aircraft attack, whether by bombs or torpedoes, seems fairly well assured. Experience points to meeting aircraft with aircraft. The limitations of aircraft are such that there is no reason to anticipate property prepared should not have aircraft at hand when they come and drive off the attacking craft. Victory in the air will then depend upon the greater efficiency in personnel and material in the air service. Hence the need for immediate and full naval participation in aviation

19. Aviation development over the land has progressed far more than over the water. The difficulties of the effective use of aircraft from ships, even ships, are incomparably greater. During the war the damage to surface vessels from aircraft was practically negligible. It is easy to see that from the deck of a ship, explode it from a safe place and then reclaim it, or order it destroyed. On the water, that it is a very different matter to place that same bomb from the air with any sure aim at a ship under any other places. The same is true of the torpedo launched from aircraft. The infinitesimal chance of hitting a torpedo under the necessary conditions of operation make a hit from the air difficult under the best of conditions, but concealing that a hit has been made under peace conditions must of necessity be inconclusive as to a probable performance under battle.

20. There is no doubt, however, that the future development of aircraft in connection with surface vessels will introduce new problems of attack and defense of far-reaching importance. They will become increasingly valuable adjuncts of the fleet.

21. The general board in its annual report dated September 24, 1920, stated as follows:

"It is not too much to say that the influence of seaplanes upon scouting and information gathering duties may revolutionize former naval practice along these lines, though the general board does not believe that the necessity for surface vessels of the scout or cruiser type will be in any great degree impaired by the use of aircraft as information gathering.

"Surface vessels will always be needed for use under weather and other conditions when aircraft could not be employed—for the patrol of sea routes, the protection of lines of communication, escort of convoys, screens for fleets and numerous other duties for which aircraft are not suited.

"Airplane carriers are a development of the war. They are to carry airplanes in considerable numbers from which aircraft may fly and return se to e base.

"* * * Such vessels should be considered as an absolutely essential type in a modern fleet. For the United States Navy they are urgently needed * * * for training the air and the fleet personnel in the use of aircraft in connection with fleet organization and operations."

Composition of the Modern Fleet.

22. The composition of a modern fleet is becoming more and more complex. It follows the law of increase in size, and power, as do all great modern organizations. But the principle is the same now as in the days of Nelson and before. Ships of different types add to be combined to the greatest possible state of naval warfare then demanded. Hence the ship-of-the-line (battleship) as well as the various types now placed for the destruction of enemy sea power. Frigates, sloops and smaller vessels for protection, for information gathering, blockading, ocean patrol, convoying, commerce destroying, and the many other services of enemy craft of similar types, besides store and supply ships for fleet maintenance.

23. The battleship organization is still based upon the great fighting ships with such auxiliaries as modern progress has rendered necessary for the protection of naval warfare. As new weapons have been invented or developed to meet them. Other power means have been found to meet them. The defense has kept pace with the offense and victory is assured as before upon efficient organization, the number and power of the fighting ships and upon the training and efficiency of officers and personnel.

The Battleship—the Basis of Sea Power.

24. Comment has been made from time to time in the press and elsewhere that the great powerful little actual fighting done in the late war by the battleship was due to the fact that they were not used, but because of their apparent inactivity they were of no use and of a small value. This is a superficial view upon which they performed was neither generally understood nor appreciated. It was the control and the potential fighting power of these ships that the activities of all other naval craft were based. Throughout the war it was the Grand Fleet in Scapa Flow or thereabouts which controlled the movements of the enemy ships. It was the power and speed and talents in the battleships which exercised the pressure upon the sources of supply of the enemy. Because the allies and kept the German high sea fleet in its defended harbors until the submarine campaign was sapped and the offensive power of that fleet destroyed by inaction.

Fleet and Army Organization Compared.

25. In the organization and operation of an army the battleship is analogous to the heavy artillery—the potentially powerful infantry. Upon it is based the activities of all subsidiary branches of the service—infantry, cavalry, light artillery, aviation, in masses may and generally do its well behind the advance lines and not under the immediate observation. Plans have been made by the advanced forces which it supports or the movements of the enemy in contact with the advanced zone make it necessary or advisable does it advance or give battle. Then it is the real fighting power of the great masses depends victory or defeat.

26. Similar conditions obtain in the organization and operation of a fleet. The battleship fleet represents the infantry masses, in which reside the final will of decision. The cruisers, the light cruisers, the destroyers, the submarines and aircraft, all the various subsidiary branches of the fleet, perform their activities upon the battle fleet, which when the time or opportunity arises will give battle. Under favorable similar types will meet similar types, but it is upon the most powerful type of all, the battleship, that the decision will depend.

The Battleship Paramount.

27. The general board in its annual report dated September 24, 1920, stated as follows:

"Nothing that occurred during the world war has served to detract from the importance of the vessel as to the vital importance in war of the battleship, the type that must ever be the backbone of the fleet.

28. Numerous citations in support of this position might be made from the most distinguished fleet commanders and naval officers of the nations of the late war. But perhaps it will suffice to quote the British naval publication known as the Naval Annual of the First Lord of the Admiralty explanatory of the navy estimates, 1919-20, in which he says in part:

Remarks on the Capital Ship.

"There has been some criticism of the maintenance in commission of the capital ship, and of the expenditure in regard to the capital ship. A contrary policy has been openly advocated, this policy being based, it is presumed, on the fact that the capital ship is open to that submersible and air vessels are the types of the future. The capital ship is a costly thing, requires with extreme care and as a result we profoundly doubt from time to time.

"In our opinion the capital ship remains the unit on which sea power is based.

"So far from the late war having shown that the capital ship is doomed, it has on the contrary proved its value beyond all question. Without it, despite the whole of the submarine campaign against merchant shipping we could not have fed our armies or our fleet. On the British side the enemy submarines in the war lacked nothing in the efficiency of the capital ships in carrying out operations; destroyer access, new methods of attack and altered tactical movements defeated the submarine.

"Nor at present could the battle of admiralty submerine be fought without the capital ship as foundation the capital ship. Aircraft are certainly of the highest importance for reconnaissance, distance reconnaissance, torpedo attacks and artillery observation, but they retire on the capital ship immediately after victory and not of a substitute for the capital ship. The capital ship has the advantage in that it takes account; many times has the doom of the battleship been pronounced. The introduction of torpedo craft was believed to certain extent that the battle ship was settled its fate. The board of admiralty at the time refused to be carried away by the attractiveness of the idea of building small, cheap torpedo craft instead of battleships, and they proved to be right. History has shown that the introduction of a type to destroy the capital ship has been quickly followed by the evolution of counter-measures which sustain its power.

"We, therefore, believe that the battleship must remain the principal unit, and that the fleet tactics and tactical training must be carried out with the battle squadron as the main unit. Nevertheless, it must be emphasized that although the battleship remains, its role may require to be altered. Advance in submarine, in the internal combustion engine and in science generally will inevitably necessitate an eventual change in the role of the fleet. The old tactical functions of the naval staff to keep continuous watch on scientific developments, with the object of insuring that the type of capital ship design meets the requirements of the future. It is even possible that present battleship will change to one of semi-submersible, or even of a flying type. But these types are visions of the far future, not practical propositions of the moment. By gradual evolution and development the type for which we are building to the immediate abandonment of the capital ship in favor of a visionary scheme of aircraft and submarines would leave the British nation destitute of sea power and without the means of preventing starvation."

29 Certainly there is nothing in that statement representing the best professional opinion of responsible authority in Great Britain, which throws any doubt upon the value of the battleship.

"We therefore believe that the battleship must remain the principal unit."

The statement recognizes that the advance in science promises a new generation as a new type of ship and that continuous watch on scientific development must be maintained. But there is no real indication that such changes will occur except by "gradual evolution and development." This gradual evolution and development is the history of the battleship steadily. The battleship of 1920 is a very different creation from that of 1906.

30. Especial attention is invited to the concluding sentences of the above British report:

"It is even possible that the present battleship will change to one of semi-submersible, or even of a flying type, but such types are visions of the far future, not practical propositions of the moment. By gradual evolution and development to the type for which we are building to the immediate abandonment of the capital ship in favor of a visionary scheme of aircraft and submarines would leave the British nation destitute of sea power and without the means of preventing starvation."

31. Much has been made in the public press and elsewhere of the fact that the British government is not at present building any capital ships. The conclusion of frequently drawn from this is that it is impossible as the efficiency of that type; that the battleship is obsolete. Nothing could be further. As above quoted statement by the First Lord of the Admiralty indicates as such relief. The reasons for this must be found in the economic situation and to the fact that the British government now for a number of years and power to that of any other, can afford to wait until financial conditions have improved.

The Balance of Equality to be Kept.

32. The United States naval building program under this administration and under previous policy of sea power with the strongest. It has been directed against no nation or group of nations. Its continuance has been urged upon the ground that this nation has ever been able to establish and maintain a large merchant marine without a correspondeing navy to assist and protect it.

31. The building program authorized in 1916 will if completed by the close of 1925 place the nation's history substantial equality in power, if not in numbers at of single ship with that nation.

35. In urging that this equality in power be the controlling aim of the United States Navy that there is no thought of instituting international competitive building. Nor is there such intention as the creation to such a position. In assuming it the United States threatens no other nation or nations by the mere act of keeping on an equality with the strongest. It can not be justly construed as a challenge. Nations will not challenge. The United States should not enjoy the trust of other nations to the end that a policy of equality be maintained. Such is the a policy of equal or substantially equal armaments may war with other nations, thus minimizing greatly the danger of sudden war.

36. The general board, having kept in touch with naval progress along all lines, reiterates its belief in the battleships as forming the principal units of the fleet. It recognizes that the battleship must change to cope with existing navies. The board strongly urges that the policy of building characterized the present program since 1903 of eventually creating a navy equal to the strongest navy be continued. That the number or limitation of armament be agreed to which will not carry the present building program of 1916 in numbers, general types and date of completion. The ships recommended in that program are thoroughly modern and believe to be adequate to meet the developments in submarine and air warfare will reasonably foreseen. They are the best ships that can be built.

37. The completion of that program should not deter us from developing to the utmost new or partly developed weapons of warfare, including aircraft and aircraft carriers, and from making such additions to the fleet as will enable us successfully to develop and use surface, submarine and aircraft vessels according to the best possible advantage should the necessity for war arise. If we are at all ahead of nations as to the world war, we shall in all probability have to rely solely upon our own state of preparedness.

RETIREMENT OF FIRST SERGEANT SHONER.

First Sergeant Jacob Shoner, Company B, 18th Infantry, was placed on the retired list pursuant to paragraph 1245, A. R., 1913, September 30, 1920, at Camp Dix, N. J.

He was wounded in action by shrapnel on April 24, 1918, and gassed May 4, 1918

G. O. No. 1, issued at headquarters, 18th Infantry, Camp Dix, Colonel Wolfe commanding, on January 17 says: "1st Sergeant Shoner has been a member of the 18th infantry since January 12, 1915, and has served it in a highly useful manner. Through his retirement the regiment will lose a valued member, one who always has the interests at heart and who served it well. The record of 1st Sergeant Shoner is highly commendable. The regiment is interested in your welfare and wishes you every success."

E. BLOCK MERCANTILE CO.
261-263 Market Street San Francisco
THE BUYERS OF NOVELTIES AND CURIOS
Special discount and interest to all service people
WE BUY AND SELL CURIOS

For Limited Time We Are Able to Offer
Safe and Secure
First Mortgages
Earning Per 8% Interest Per Annum
IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$100 $500 $1000
Secured on Substantial Washington, D.C., Real Estate
The F. H. Smith Company
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
815 18th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
47 years without loss to any Investor!

IN CONGRESS

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Army appropriation bill was before the House on February 1, and general debate was finished on that date.

Replying to an inquiry of Mr. Blanton of Texas as to whether any appreciable number of the 150,000 men would be privates, Mr. Anthony said:

"Quite a large number of them, of course, will be privates. But I will say to the gentleman that we are appropriating in this bill for 14,000 commissioned officers, not that we have any desire to limit the number of commissioned officers provided in the reorganization bill, which was 17,000, but because we think 14,000 is the number that there will be of commissioned officers in the next fiscal year, and included in that number are a large body of men who were emergency officers during the war, practically all of whom have had training in actual warfare under modern battle conditions, and their retention in the military service is one of the greatest and one of the most reasonable assets along the line of military preparedness that we can provide for at this time.

"We are taking into the regular service over 5,000 emergency officers, men trained in the late war and now given commissions in the regular service, and they, with the other commissioned officers, make up this total of 14,000.

"We must not lose sight of the fact that, in addition to these 150,000 men of the regular establishment, liberal provision is being made for the growth of the National Guard. It now numbers nearly 100,000 men. We figure that it will expand to 125,000 or 140,000 during the next fiscal year, and if the National Guard can have sympathetic treatment at the hands of the War Department, and be permitted to grow and expand under the provisions of the law, it will easily reach the maximum for which that law provides and make a very efficient and strong second line of military defense in this country."

Mr. Anthony asserted that one of the members of the committee which framed the bill investigated and has reason to believe that the number of men that this Congress appropriates for to compose the Army of the United States during the next fiscal year will be faithfully adhered to and observed by the Government after the 4th of March.

Mr. Anthony said the committee had no official information in regard to when the men who compose the army of occupation on the Rhine will be returned, but that the Secretary of War has initiated the policy of no longer sending any replacements over there, and in the course of a few months the army that is now in Germany will be returned at an early date.

Mr. Miller—What was the basis for fixing the number at 150,000 men? Why not 100,000 or 175,000? How did the committee come to arrive at the number of 150,000?

Mr. Anthony—The number was fixed after a careful study of the actual requirements of the country. We took into consideration the number of men who would be required to garrison our outlying possessions and the number of men necessary to be maintained in garrisons in this country, including the coast artillery for our fortifications, a force on the border, and for the various military schools in this country, and we concluded that 150,000 was about the right number.

Mr. Miller—Did the gentleman's committee take into consideration the world's condition, or did it fix it entirely upon conditions within the United States?

Mr. Anthony—Yes; we took into consideration every condition, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. Miller—How did the gentleman arrive at the world's condition, through information or his intuition, as to form a basis of the United States Army?

Mr. Anthony—We made up our minds that the probabilities were very small that this country would be called upon to participate in any foreign war, and we figured on the size of an army that would be most proper for the purposes of the defense of this country and for the maintenance of domestic peace and order.

Mr. Blanton—If the gentleman will permit me, in answer to the gentleman I would like to state that my idea as to the committee fixing this army at 150,000 men or 140,000 men was to fix at least 10 men to each officer, that they had already provided for, and which personnel they could not change.

Mr. Miller—I did not seek information from the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. Blanton—I wanted to get some definite information.

Mr. Anthony—I think the gentleman from Texas needs a course of instruction at the hands of the military committee. The duties of the commissioned officers in our Army for the next few years will not be entirely confined to officering the different regiments and organizations. We find that it is going to take for the purposes of military training in this country at schools and colleges 1,000 officers. It will take another 1,000 to train the National Guard. It will take another thousand for vocational-training purposes, and hundreds of them will be required in many other activities every year from their regiments, to say nothing of the work of educating the officers themselves. The commissioned force of the Army will be very busy during the next few years.

Mr. Blanton—I knew the gentleman would find something for them to do, because they are already here. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fields—The committee by limiting the appropriation has reduced the enlisted personnel about 47 per cent. What per cent of decrease has it made in the commissioned personnel?

Mr. Anthony—It has made no attempt to decrease the commissioned personnel.

Mr. Fields—So it will be a great far an army of 150,000 men as was provided for an army of 280,000 men? Are we to so understand?

Mr. Anthony—No. The War Department has authority to commission seventeen thousand and some hundred of officers, if it is deemed—

Mr. Fields—That is not impaired?

Mr. Anthony—It is not impaired by anything in this bill.

Mr. McKenzie—Is it not a fact, I will ask the gentleman from Kansas, in the making of the number of commissioned officers of the Army it is very apt to include a number who are not thoroughly familiar with the military establishment, for the reason that the preachers and the doctors and the veterinarians and the dentists are all included as commissioned officers? And when you think of the number as a whole, it is confusing in taking into consideration men commissioned to lead the fighting?

Mr. Fields—Will it require as many doctors and preachers for 150,000 men as for 280,000?

Mr. McKenzie—I will say to the gentleman, if his gentleman from Kansas does not permit, that the surgeon general of the Army contends that he ought to have a big full quota of 6% per cent of officers for the entire authorized enlisted strength of the Army, regardless of how many enlisted men there are.

Mr. Fields—Is it not a fact that under your Army reorganization bill passed at the last session, a law legislation that you are now adopting with limitation, you have got an Army that is top-heavy with its commissioned personnel?

Mr. Anthony—I think not.

Mr. Dunbar—Can the gentleman tell the House the cost in the present year of maintaining an army of occupation on the Rhine?

Mr. Anthony—I can not give the cost for the present year, but it was developed before the committee that the total cost of maintaining the Army on the Rhine up to December 4, as I remember it, was $127,000,000, and for that amount the German government has paid about $34,000,000 on account.

Mr. Kahn—I would like to ask my friend if the soldiers now in Germany may be looked upon as voluntarily there?

Mr. Anthony—I think most of them have enlisted for foreign service. In fact, I understand that the service in Germany is very popular, because the American dollar is worth a vastly larger sum when computed in German marks.

Mr. Hull—The gentleman spoke of having 175,000 in the Army on the 1st of July. I have before me in the hearings the official statement, on page 242, the testimony of General Lord, estimating the strength of the Army and putting the list of men there at 200,611. I do not understand these different sets of figures. I had one the other day which was corrected in a very elaborate way by the War Department, so that I think most of them are guessing.

Mr. Anthony—I will say to the gentleman that the soldiers now in Germany may be looked upon as voluntarily there?

Mr. Hull—I would like to ask my friend if the soldiers now in Germany may be looked upon as voluntarily there?

Mr. Anthony—I think most of them have enlisted for foreign service. In fact, I understand that the service in Germany is very popular, because the American dollar is worth a vastly larger sum when computed in German marks.

Mr. Hull—The gentleman spoke of having 175,000 in the Army on the 1st of July. I have before me in the hearings the official statement, on page 242, the testimony of General Lord, estimating the strength of the Army and putting the list of men there at 200,611. I do not understand these different sets of figures. I had one the other day which was corrected in a very elaborate way by the War Department, so that I think most of them are guessing.

Mr. Anthony—I will say to the gentleman that we have any of his theories upon figures that come from the War Department. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kahn—The gentleman will recall that immediately after the armistice was signed Secretary of War was read to the House he followed it with another statement in which he said he believed that the great number of soldiers were in the occupied territory, and I think he referred to the fact that we had as many as 2,000,000 men in the occupied territory then, but that the cost had fallen as the men were brought home, and I think he gave the exact cost that was being paid by Germany at that time.

Mr. Madden—So that as a matter of fact the figures that are now reported by the department to the appropriations committee are not the exact story, and it amounts to a good deal more money than what it appears to be on its face.

Mr. Anthony—I might say for the gentleman's information that we were assured by the War Department at the time that we framed the bill that the amount of the expense of the maintenance of the army of occupation in Germany was paid in full, and it was only after further questions that we found that was not the case.

Mr. Madden—I think if the matter were more thoroughly investigated it would be found that we have come to an understanding with the Allies that in the American Army on occupied German territory since the armistice was signed—

Mr. Cramton—If my colleague will yield to that connection, as illustrating the force of the chairman's statement a moment ago, that the publishing of the information derived from the War Department, in the beginning of the hearings, was General March, chief of staff, was before the subcommittee and asked about the payment for maintenance of the army of occupation in Germany, he used the language in response to a question:

"I went into it with General Allen, and he said he had on hand enough marks daily to pay the current expenses of the American troops there. Of course, the transportation problem is still on us. Germany will perhaps pay for it in the long run, but the running expenses day by day have been paid for some time, and the marks have always been forthcoming."

Mr. Anthony—Have the marks been figured at their present market value?

Mr. Marsh—I do not know about that. But there is no trouble about payment; the American troops are paid right along.

Mr. Cramton—You mean that at Coblenz the local bills are rendered in marks and paid in marks?

"General March—Exactly so."

Then, later in the hearing, the fact developed that only one-tenth of the most had been paid.

Mr. Williams—I want to get a little light on this matter in regard to how this bill was constructed. It was framed by a subcommittee of five members, of which the gentleman was chairman. Was it afterwards submitted to the full committee?

Mr. Anthony—It was submitted to the full committee and debated and discussed considerably.

Mr. Williams—Does the gentleman care to state whether any changes were made?

Mr. Anthony—There were several changes made in the bill, minor changes.

Mr. Williams—How long was the bill discussed by the full committee?

Mr. Anthony—About two hours, and it was considered about two months in the subcommittee.

Mr. Williams—I understand that, but what I wanted to find out was how much the whole committee considered it.

Mr. Anthony—The subcommittee felt highly complimented when it was found that except for three amendments made in the bill its work was approved by the whole committee.

Mr. Sisson, among other things, said:

"If you take those men around the various offices, camps, and training fields that do the work, you will wonder why thousands of useful things might not be done by soldiers and save millions on top of millions of dollars. These officers and soldiers have too many civilians waiting on them. I believe the Army can be made useful to themselves and made independent, red-blooded men by permitting them to do things for themselves. I have not believed in improved as soldiers or as men by living around the cities and towns. They should be out to do besides drilling and acting soldiers.

"They endeavor to make the Army life attractive by moving pictures and all sorts of recreation. I do not know how it is with other people, but I tell you

Send today for this
Free Booklet
Send Leather—Send Fit and
Good Looks—Send Fit and
Comfort in Every Pair.
IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)
Make good with all the following
because of these features:
Size No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5
Calf 13 in. 14 in. 15 in. 16 in. 17 in.
Pat. May 26, '96, Dec. 27, '16, Mar. 28, '17
Buttons Stay Buttoned
If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. S. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.
ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

Westinghouse
Marine Equipment
Geared Turbine Propulsion Machinery, and a complete line of auxiliary equipment for all shipboard uses.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special Pacific Coast Representatives
Hunt, Hirb & Co., Inc.
San Francisco

Financial Advances
on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon request privately or by mail.
WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

that about the best recreation a man can have is to perform some good, honest toil. It will bring more contentment and satisfaction than drilling a few hours a day and having the recreation furnished at such an expense. I am going to make every Army man angry when he sees this statement, but I would like to hold up to them as a model the United States Marine Corps. The Marine Corps down here at Quantico are not waiting for Congress to appropriate money to improve their homes. They are taking that old camp, those old tumble-down buildings, unsightly affairs, and are tearing them down and are putting the buildings up on the hills, onto good lots, and are painting them and making new foundations under them and making attractive homes of them. In the corps there are brick masons, carpenters, engravers, and so forth. They are busy at beautifying Quantico. If the Marine Corps stays there a little while they will have a model home. They do this for a very small sum of money. Not over eight or nine hundred dollars. If you were to see those buildings when they get through with them you would think that they cost $1,000 or $1,500. But the Marine Corps is willing to go and "take hold of the smutty end of the chunk" themselves. And you ask why the Marine Corps is a favorite among as many congressmen and so many people of the United States. That is one of the reasons, because of the spirit displayed by it.

Down at Panama, when the appropriations committee was making its annual visits there, in search of ascertaining the amount of money to be appropriated for the canal, General Goethals, who was in behalf of the Army, told us that he had been guilty of misappropriating some funds. He admitted to make any explanation until he showed a beautiful place, with fountains playing, with walks laid out, and the barracks all fixed up, and everything complete. Here was the explanation. He said that a committee of marines had come to him and asked if he had a little lumber, paint, and cement in order to fix up the barracks. He gave it to them, and he said that he had no authority to do it, but did it. It cost only a few dollars. The result was one of the most beautiful places you ever saw.

Then he took us down to another place, where there were some old buildings that had gone to overgrown with vegetation. It was a horrible-looking affair. Now, he said, I offered the same proposition for the Army, but when they found out how it was to be done, their expression was, "To hell with that, if the Government can't do it." The committee without a dissenting vote indorsed what he had done.

"Going back to the Army, I do believe we are justified in keeping so many officers engaged in performing service that these soldiers could perform and would be a better soldiering proposition. [Applause.] Your subcommittee agrees with that, Mr. Chairman, this army reorganization bill is the most marvelous piece of legislation ever put together. There was never anything on earth like it. It is so constructed that when you appropriate under it all becomes one appropriation and is so considered by the Army. It is difficult to draw appropriations so as to control the items of appropriation, although we have made an effort so to do it by limitations on this bill. You may appropriate money for one purpose, and they will take and use it for another. * * *

"There is one thing that I am always afraid of, and that is that we depart on this proposition to the expert comes to you and tells you about a skeleton army, which, of course, means nothing. You may have a big skeleton or you may have a little skeleton. Who is going to determine the size of the skeleton? Is it the function to be held by the Chief of Staff or the people's representatives who constitute the legislative department, and I am going to assume that responsibility? I am not willing that an Army officer shall determine for me the size of the Army that I think we ought to have. That belongs to him, and I will always say to my friend the Army officer, 'I am glad you are a big enough man to love the service you are in, and if you do not believe in a big army you ought not to be in it.' But I insist that this Government ought not to be made simply an institution for the support of soldiers. I want it to have something in the line of the support of other lines of endeavor. In the past the revenues of this Government have been largely absorbed by the Army and Navy."

Mr. Jones of Texas—I would like to know what functions are performed by the general staff that could not be just as well performed through the Army?

Mr. Sisson—I am glad the gentleman asked that question. I am a somewhat prejudiced witness. My observation while on the committee on appropriations during the war was such that I feel that I served the very magnificent purpose of being the principal buck passer of all the Army. [Laughter.] Now, if you try to find out what is done anywhere in the Army you have to go to the general secretary of War to the general staff, and when you trace it into the general staff, there you have lost it. [Laughter.] I also never could get a definite concrete information out of the general staff at all.

When you asked them about something, they will say, 'That is under General So-and-so's department.' You go to General So-and-so's department, and he will tell you, 'I am acting under the general staff.' I do not see that general staff. It is the hardest thing on earth to locate. Anyone can find that general staff, I will give him a five little chromos. [Laughter.]

Mr. Madden—I had occasion to call up an officer the other day for certain information, and he said that matter was under Colonel So-and-so, and he called up that Colonel So-and-so, and he said it was under the jurisdiction of another colonel, and I hunted up that other colonel, and he said it was under the jurisdiction of still another colonel, and I hunted up I called dp six colonels, and the last colonel said it was under Colonel So-and-so, and——

Mr. Sisson—And then you got discouraged and got on a street car and gave up the chase? [Laughter.]

Mr. Madden—No. Finally the last colonel told me that that matter was under the control of the first colonel whom I had seen, and I called him up again, and he said, "I made a mistake when I first told you it was under Colonel So-and-so. I find it is under me." [Laughter.]

Mr. Sisson—Yes. I believe that the Army officers are as honorable men as you and I ever knew. I believe that so far as peculation or dishonesty is concerned, it is the furthest thing from their souls. The training they go through at West Point and their training as Army officers causes them to despise peculation in the highest degree. I have seen a bunch of men who were more careless and reckless about the expenditure of money which they think is for a proper purpose than are the Army officers.

Mr. Madden—That is because they do not know what money is.

Mr. Sisson—It may be that that is because they are educated at the expense of the Government. As General Goethals once told me in conversation, the civil engineer who seeks employment has to bow after economical methods in order to get contracts, but the Army engineer does not have to look after funds, but every time he goes to the Congress he is that they never have trained along economical lines.

Mr. McKenzie—I listened to the gentleman's strictures on the general staff. I want to ask the gentleman, if he had it in his power to write the military legislation of our country, whether he would omit therefrom the provision creating the general staff?

Mr. Hamilton—I would, and I would put the responsibility on the Secretary of War and let him choose his own assistants. That is what I would do, and then I would have him in the shape that the Secretary of the Navy is in. They tried to put the general staff over the Secretary of the Navy, and he was able to defeat it here in this House.

Army Bill Considered in the House.

Consideration of the bill, in committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, began on February 2. Chairman Kahn, of the military affairs committee, said that the amendment of Senator Harding legislation cutting the Army down to 175,000 immediately, that it be believed the emergency might not be so great to 150,000 men, and, at the same time, that Congress should enact a law which would allow the voluntary enlisting of 150,000 men, so that the entire country could be prepared to meet any possible emergency.

Mr. Kahn then explained that it would not be possible to induce 150,000 men to go to the training camps every year unless they be reenlisted. But, in view of the attitude of the President-elect, he believed that it ought to be given a fair chance to work out.

However, he expressed his personal opinion that it will be a serious mistake to reduce the Army below 175,000 men at this time.

Mr. Kahn informed the House that he had a letter from the adjutant general saying that from the 31st of January, 1921, no more enlistments would be made.

Mr. Anthony announced objection to further lumpsum appropriations, and cited examples of abuses by the War Department.

Representative Huddleston of Alabama made his annual charge that army and navy officers are robbing "the trundle-beds of the country."

Representative Wood of Indiana urged the advantages of a consolidated air service, charging that jealousies of Army and Navy officials had alone prevented it up to this time.

Representative Lanham of Texas attempted to increase the appropriation made in the bill for the development of helium gas to $400,000. The committee allowed but $150,000 for the conservation and production of helium. Mr. Anthony said the evidence before the committee showed that so far the practical and economical production of helium gas has been a complete failure.

Representative Fields of Kentucky, who will be the senior minority member of the military committee after March 4, when Mr. Dent retires, charged that the Army is "top-heavy with commissioned personnel. He sought to invoke the Holman rule by an amendment reducing the appropriation for pay for officers by $10,000,000, and inserting the following proviso:

"Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of to exceed 1 general, 14 major generals, 34 brigadier generals, 600 colonels, 1 lieutenant colonels, 1,497 majors, 2,994 captains and 4,494 first lieutenants."

This would mean a reduction of 32 1-3 per cent. There was much discussion as to what would be done with surplus officers if the law should be put in force. A satisfactory solution was offered by Mr. Fields. He thought the matter could be worked out in conference.

Representative McKenzie of Illinois protested against the proposed amendment as "the severest blow that can be struck against the preparedness of this country."

DAWES CONDEMNS ARMY INVESTIGATIONS.

Charles G. Dawes, former head of the Army supply procurement service in France, before the Graham committee of the House, in charging in a dramatic defense of the War Department, denounced those who, he said, were belittling the glorious achievements of the American Army in France. He praised General Pershing and gave the English and French credit for "splendid co-operation" and for "every way for the best interests of the allied cause. He denounced the Democratic campaign of political purposes in their language.

"Considering everything," he exclaimed, "the record of accomplishment of the War Department in getting ready for war was a greater accomplishment than that of any other nation during the same period of time. I don't believe you can pick flaws there and I am not speaking as a democrat.

"Long after this committee is dead and gone, the achievements of the American Army will stand as an everlasting blaze of glory. You have tried to make a mountain out of a molehill. But, thank God, the Army was American, not republican nor democratic."

The general pleaded that the Army and its officers be "protected from muckrakers who pick flyspecks."

"Look at the pinhead politicians who are raising hell about promotions for men who earned them in France," he declared. "They're doing it for petty reasons. It's a dirty shame. I wasn't in the Regular Army, but I can be fair."

The committee was told the "next war" would break out overnight" and that the Army and Navy probably would get into a row as to which was to hose the affair.

SEE LOSS IN NAVAL HOLIDAY.

The proposed six months' suspension of the naval building program, contemplated in the resolution of Senator Borah, was opposed on Tuesday by Admiral Robert E. Coontz, chief of naval operations, and Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, in executive testimony before the Senate committee on naval affairs.

They denied that the capital ship is inefficient and insisted that the program proceed until ought to be continued without interruption, asserting that to suspend it for six months not only was unnecessary, but would result in great losses to the Government.

The committee has before it a memo or complete report on the building program and the merits of the capital ship as an efficient fighting arm of the Navy from the General Board and named a subcommittee, consisting of Senators Poindexter, Lodge, and Smith (Maryland), to consider reports to be submitted from the general board and later report their conclusions to the committee.

ADVANCEMENT OF CERTAIN RETIRED OFFICERS.

The Southerland bill (S. 4941) provides that any officer of the Army or Navy who has had at least one active commissioned service and who, between the armistice and July 1, 1920, was retired for disability incurred in the line of duty and whose active service at the time of his retirement would have entitled him on July 1, 1920, to an advancement of one grade on the active list, had he not been retired, shall be advanced to the next grade to which he would have been so entitled.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

The following have been appointed as members of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy: Senator Page, ex-officio member, and [illegible]
Trammell; Representative McArthur, Donlon, Clark of Missouri, Oliver and [illegible].

The Senate has restored to the postoffice appropriation items pertaining to the air mail service stricken out by the House and the amount of appropriation increased from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000. This increase of $350,000 over the amount recommended by the House committee is due to increase in salaries, an area an increase in cost of such supplies as were formerly obtained from the government on a production scale and from the surplus war stock.

Digitized by Google

"Say it with Flowers"

WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4870, 4871, 4878, and F. 8844

Phone Main 8888 (Established 1889)

H. L. RUST
Realtor

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

It is not practicable to give here a list of all of the properties for sale by this office. Advise of your housing problem and let us submit our solutions. We have desirable properties in all sections of the city and a competent organization at your disposal. You will receive prompt and courteous attention and will be prosecuted no farther than you wish it.

THE BRIGHTON APARTMENT HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.

By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2262

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

The Navy Department would be permitted to make contracts for the transmission of press dispatches by radio until June 5, 1922, under a bill favorably reported by the naval affairs committee.

Two of three German airplanes purchased by the War Department in connection with flying performance tests in a transcontinental flight, Secretary Baker informed Chairman Kahn of the House military committee yesterday, but there were no casualties. A resolution by Representative Hardin, republican, Illinois, had asked for information regarding German planes purchased, and Mr. Baker stated that the department paid $36,181 each for the German planes to study construction and durability. Mr. Baker said the War Department had 7,629 American-made airplanes, of which 1,319 were in use.

Investigation of the participation of Americans, either civilian or members of the military or naval establishments, in the revolutionary movements in the Republics of Nicaragua, Haiti and Santo Domingo, is proposed in a resolution by Senator Johnson, Republican, California, ordered favorably reported by the Senate foreign relations committee. The committee also made a favorable report on another resolution by Senator Johnson, proposing an investigation into the sending of United States soldiers to Siberia, the purposes of their presence there, their activities and accomplishments, if any, and also the condition and situation of citizens of the United States and their interests in Siberia."

Senator Gerry, of Rhode Island, a democratic member of the Senate naval committee, on Wednesday opposed Senator Borah's resolution to halt work on capital ships for six months, declaring he considered what type of craft was the best in the light of lessons learned from the war. "I do not," he said, "favor any action, denying that the war had demonstrated that the battleship was no longer the best craft afloat. I have declared that it would be essential for this country in any future war, if engaged in a war on two oceans as in the American, British and Japanese navies, the senator said he could understand the wisdom of the propaganda by the British against the construction of major ships. Ultimately it might be wise for all nations not to discourage the construction of such craft by other nations whose naval strength was approaching their own.

The first deficiency bill has been reported to the House. It carries, among others, items for the Navy Department of the Army, $32,000,000 for subsistence and $1,932,000 for transportation of the Army, totaling $34,212,374.44 and $4,004,160, respectively, submitted as estimates. The bill carries $1,940,940 for the Military Academy, against an estimate of $521,264.90.

The Navy bill, $171,221,000, including $4,672,932 for the Marine Corps, and was allowed but $61,480,655, including $3,000,000 for the Marine Corps.

Chairman Kahn, of the military affairs committee, announced on the floor of the House on Thursday that he would call out only an investigation of charges of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the draft dodger, but likewise an investigation of the situation reported to have been made by Bergdoll in Germany that he had been offered his freedom, if he would return and assume American Army officers with a bribe of $100,000.

The House naval affairs committee in the aircraft bill reported on Thursday on the recommendation of Secretary Daniels, a provision for the establishment of military confinement on bread and water contained in naval regulations of which Admiral Fiske and Mr. Jones.

The House naval committee has reported a bill for the creation of a separate bureau of aeronautics in the Navy Department and for the appropriation of approximately $9,000,000 for additional aircraft construction during the present fiscal year. The bill carries the amount of $20,000,000 carried in the appropriation bill. A separate bureau was recommended by Secretary Daniels and high officers of the Navy.

ADMIRAL SIMS HEARD.

An imposing assemblage of officers appeared before the House naval committee yesterday, at the request of Chairman Butler. Included in the number were Admirals Coontz, Sedgwick Sims, Badger, Wood, Rodman, R. H. Jackson and McCully.

Admiral Sims was heard during the entire forenoon session, on a number of important subjects. Starting with Mr. Butler's policy question, Admiral Sims declared the admiral was sure that the nations of Europe would accept an invitation to meet and discuss the question of armament. He did not, however, think it advisable to suspend the building program.

Turning to aircraft, he believes that we are at a decided disadvantage because of the lack of experience, and pointed out that we are deficient in planes, which are a better defensive weapon than cruisers, and they are constantly keeping in mind the necessity of keeping up their lines.

He is opposed to a united air service, and went into the naval argument at considerable length. The united service was forced upon England, he said, as an exigency, and he was sure they had no desire to have it. It has been demonstrated, he thinks, that it is decidedly ineffective. These propositions are not to be settled in the war college, and it has been proven that it is absolutely necessary that the command of the air must be control all the forces, including the air that are operating with the fleet. The fleet must have its own distinctive, and be nautical men. He said you might as well be a fleet without destroyers as without aircraft as seen as the air fleet operating with the fleet.

Also regarding the proposition of converting battleship cruisers, which have barely started, into rapid aircraft carriers, he said the battle cruisers were of great importance, but, in view of the length of time required to construct them and the necessity for carriers, he would favor transforming two of them into carriers. The Jupiter, now being converted, has but 14 knots speed, which is altogether inadequate for the purpose. The vessels must have at least 30 knots speed.

Mr. Butler asked what he knew of the three battle cruisers building in England. He said what it is claimed, are not for the British, and Japan denies they are in her budget, but Admiral Sims disclaimed any knowledge of their ownership.

Asked about building the vessels to "round out the fleet," he said that phrase must be defined before he could answer. He proceeded to explain that the menace from aviation is so great that no fleet is complete without adequate air carriers. To round out the fleet depends on what the fleet is expected to do, or will develope, but he would not advise stopping work on the battle cruisers except, as he later suggested, of converting some of them into aircraft carriers. It is essential that the vessels have the highest speed for the plane to land in a 20-knot wind, or which is flying at 20 knots, and the vessel remaining in the wake of the fleet. He suggested changing the 7,600-ton escort cruisers into carriers.

The relative importance of the battleship and aviation was discussed at great length, and Mr. Gregory was evinced in this subject. The admiral contended that, other things being equal, if both had the same 14 battleships and only 4 aircraft carriers would be at a serious disadvantage, but if the latter had 14 planes to 10 aircraft carriers. He said he had prepared a statement which he would file with the committee for members of the fleet; then he proceeded to show that the preponderance of the fleet would be maintained by the latter upon submitted the problem to the officers of the war college, who have considered it for two months, and it is expected that the problem will be worked out in the war college "games."

With the high-power torpedoes carried by aircraft, which will be ready for delivery in June, and the ability to successfully oppose the airplanes, the result is the inevitable loss of the battleship.

He cited the case of the submarine, which nobody understood as late as 1914. Yet before the close of the German navy to see the great possibilities of the submarine. He said the British navy had demonstrated whether the battleship has been superseded by aircraft, and, when it was determined that the battleship be transferred to the air, the admiral retorted "he battleship is up in the air."

He says there is no doubt that we should go ahead with the development of the battleship, and the air-airplane fleet.

The 14-knot carrier is not worth anything for conducting the experiments with the modern plane.

Aircraft are necessary for the defense of advance bases, however, and he thought that such vessels could be converted from the 14-knot ships for use on our coast by the coast defense aircraft.

He described the development of the latest type of torpedo, invented by John Hays Hammond, Jr., which can called a "guided torpedo." It is capable of very good gyral radius, with a run and a quarter of explosives, but is comparatively slow in the maximum speed attainable.

He reminded the committee that every time a new weapon of war was brought forward it was claimed that it destroyed battleships. He said that it had not been demonstrated yet that aircraft had accomplished this result in the war, but that they had destroyed many of the destroyer. But he has sufficient confidence in the investigations of the department of experiments to develop what they claim for it, and while not abandoning battleships, he thinks that the Navy would give aviation equal weight with the battleship, but he would not stop work on the latter. He is more than interested in aviation, in fact, he would suspend work on the battleship, but he is not in favor of such extreme measures.

Mr. Glover asked him how many naval officers agreed with him on these views. He said that the question had not yet been worked out at the War College and he did not know. He said, however, that "all the younger boards" and try it out.

He discussed the battle of Jutland and told the committee that there are people who think that battle was not a decisive victory for the British fleet.

Mr. Britten asked the admiral concerning the Navy's statement in regard to the loss of battleships by accidental failure," pointing to the boats which have been building for the past two years. He said that he had not been completed. The admiral sought to put the blame on Congress for not giving more money for experimenting, but the chairman and other members of the committee said that they had been more than generous him that over 1,200 millions were spent for experimentation in aircraft, and that in the naval air service, they had never refused the Navy the money that was asked for experimentation. The admiral said he could only suggest that an investigation be made by a technical board. Mr. Gregory suggested that he send out submarines at the end of the war was as good in principle as the aircraft carrier. He said that the losses to German boats since then, our workmanship has deteriorated, and commented upon the fact that the vessels cannot be run at capacity speed for fear of breakdowns.

At 1 p. m. the committee adjourned for lunch, with Admiral Sims still on the stand.

SENATE BILLS.

4947. Mr. Smith of Georgia—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Bell, widow of Thomas Bell, fellow of the late Brigadier General William L. Marshall, U. S. Army.

4938. Mr. Sheppard—Creating three grades of warrant officers of the Army.

4956. Mr. Wolcott—Creating the office of United States civil and criminal relief for the pay and retirement of such officers.

4936. Mr. Sutherland—To regulate the retired pay of certain enlisted men in the Coast Guard.

S. J. Res. 75. Mr. Sutherland—Authorizing the retirement as warrant officers of certain Army field clerks and field clerks, quartermaster corps, whose status was changed by the act approved August 29, 1916, from field clerks, clerks and clerks, quartermaster corps, to Army field clerks and field clerks, quartermaster corps, and providing that no pay shall be payable for appointment as warrant officers because of age or physical disability incurred in line of duty (same as H. J. Res. 461).

4961. Mr. Sutherland—To provide for advancement in grade of certain officers retired for disability incurred in active service.

S. J. Res. 251. Mr. Sutherland—To authorize payments to certain persons who have been heretofore employed as enumerators to take the census of persons in the Army and Navy.

HOUSE BILLS.

15943. Mr. Anthony—Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

15944. Mr. Hicks—To authorize reduced rates of transportation for members of the military and naval forces.

15945. Mr. Butler—Providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service.

15951. Mr. Merritt—To regulate the retired pay of certain enlisted men in the Coast Guard.

H. J. Res. 463. Mr. Kahn—Authorizing the retirement as warrant officers of certain Army field clerks and field clerks, quartermaster corps.

15973. Mr. Kahn—To amend the appropriation act of June 30, 1916.

15974. Mr. Kahn—To permit payment for adjustment and settlement of claims of officers, members of the nurse corps and enlisted men for pay or allowances growing out of service in the World War from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, inclusive.

15975. Mr. Kelley of Michigan—Making appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

CONFIRMATIONS.

All original appointments in the Army reported to the Senate this session of Congress were confirmed in open session on January 29.

Also the nomination of Second Lieutenant Edward Hamilton Young to be a first lieutenant, to correct an error in the name only.

UPHOLDS MILITARY CONTROL.

Justice Bodine, of the United States district court, sitting at Trenton, N. J., has sustained the rights of Major General Charles P. Summerall to have members of the militia who are in the State soldiers away from any place that he deems unfit for them to enter. The decision of the court upholds the right of the military commander to determine when these conditions exist and his right to place his military police near the particular places for the purpose of preventing soldiers from entering.

The decision was in a motion by counsel to dismiss a petition for an injunction by a civilian of Wrightstown, N. J., restraining General Summerall from placing military police with orders to keep soldiers out of the place of business.

SUBMARINE IN DISTRESS.

A dispatch was received from the commandant of naval station, Philadelphia, forwarding the following message from submarine L-1:

"Rushing full speed from Philadelphia off Overfalls lightship; engine room flooded and all machinery out of commission. Submarine towed in and beached at Delaware breakwater harbor. Need tug and crane to float submarine. Philadelphia, 1 p. m."

The commandant reported that he was sending ing from Cape May to the assistance of the submarine.

A later report stated that the L-1 was towed into the Delaware breakwater by the tug Vigilant. That the L-1 was rammed on the port quarter, and the damage is to the plates below the water line. For a while the pumps of the submarine were able to control the inflow of water, but finally this became out of control. The motors are also reported out of commission.

The vessel early Thursday was about one mile from the Coast Guard station. The commandant of the navy yard at Philadelphia is to see what further assistance can be rendered.

NAVY MUTUAL AID ALMOST OVER THE TOP.

The following officers have applied for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association, which is a local association at the next meeting:

Lieutenants Harry Hill Bandholtz, Lloyd E. Clifford and Jos. A. Kelly; Chief Pharmacist Wm. P. Sheridan; Lieutenants Harry Lee Brown, Jr., Edward Decoster and Jesse Murphy; Chief Pharmacist Geo. R. Hansen; Lieutenants Herschel C. Pruden, Wm. Chas. Wickham, Wm. L. Hardin, jr., Richard W. Gruelick and Daniel W. Tomlinson; Cadets Alvin M. Cramer, Thomas Jefferson Cowan, Jesse W. Smith, Webster M. Wright and Cerl J. Lash; Lieutenant Commanders Wm. A. H. Rodgers and Ralph Commander R. M. Warfield; Lieutenants Geo. L. Meete, Carl E. Mitchell, Jr., Wm. Wallace Smith, Jr., Wm. James R. Frawley, Geo. U. Bertenere, T. J. Mulcahy, Charles W. Hamilton, Jr., Hunter Scott, Jr., Wm. Hornberry; Boatswain Thos. F. Cathoun, Lieutenants Wm. Hugh Brown, Jr., Wm. Chas. Cole, C. C. Kent and Second Lieutenant Eugene Rovegno.

A letter received by Admiral T. A. Lexington, U. S. Navy, secretary of the association, indicates the membership of the Navy Mutual Aid Association will reach, in part:

"Judging from the conversations I have had with many officers in this district, I am convinced fully that the membership will be over the 1,000 mark when in the Navy Mutual Aid Association. Each week many of the officers are sending in their money and Navy Register for a list of names of new members as published by the Secretary."

RETIREMENTS FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

By direction of the President, Colonel George P. White, eavalry, upon his own application, is retired from active service with three-quarters pay, to date 1212, R. S., to take effect March 18, 1921, after more than 32 years' service. Colonel White will proceed to his home at Huachuca, Ariz.

First Lieutenant Harry Hill Bandholtz, Infantry, has been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, and recommended to be retired, and has been retired under the provisions of Section 1251, R. S.

NAVAL THIEVES FACE TRIAL.

Three sailors, Harold W. T. Myers, John Quigley and Emerson Hutchinson, arrested several weeks ago in Miami in connection with the theft of $18,000 from the destroyer Satterlee, in the Norfolk Navy Yard, were brought to Norfolk on Tuesday by Lieut. Herbert Boswell, of Florida. They were turned over to the naval authorities and will be tried by a court martial court. Only $18,000 of the money has been recovered.

AIR SERVICE RULINGS.

The comptroller has decided that an enlisted man of the Army Air Service who is injured in the line of the hospital not the result of an accident occurred in line of duty, and that where he is injured in the line of duty, is entitled to percentage increase for one month after leaving the hospital and prior to his such resumption. In other words, the comptroller allows the Air Service man who is injured in the service for 30 days after the men goes to the hospital, then remains in service for 30 days more and after that returning to duty duty (January 29).

It is held that officers are not entitled to increased pay for continuous service prior to July 1, 1916, and no increase in longevity pay from and after that date (January 25).

ARMY MOUNTED ENDURANCE TEST.

The contest for the Army mounted endurance test ride has not been definitely settled as yet, but will probably be between Fort Riley, Kans., and Washington, D. C., stopping at Trenton, N. J., West Chester, Md., Hayre de Grace, Md., and Baltimore.

The test will be held under the direction and management of the Army Remount Service, made up of members, one each selected by and representing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, The Morgan Horse Club, The National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, The Amateur Trotting Association, The Thoroughbred Endurance Trest Club, The National Saddle Horse Club, The National Steeplechase Association, The Horse Association of America, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and other interested breeding associations, and the two donors of the cup and prizes.

Prizes will be awarded as follows:

First prize $600, the Mounted Service Cup, Blue Ribbon, and Arabian Horse Club Medal.

Second prize $400, Red Ribbon.

Third prize $300, Yellow Ribbon.

Fourth prize $200, White Ribbon.

Fifth prize $150, Blue Ribbon.

Sixth prize $100, Black and White Ribbon.

Digitized by Google

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
—MASONIC TEMPLE—

Philippine Government Sole Official Depository
Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted
MANILA, P. I. P. O. Box 1469

PAID UP CAPITAL - - - P12,216,210.00
RESERVE FUND - - - " 4,154,478.48

We feel highly honored by the invitation extended by the Army and Navy Register to advertise the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK in its columns.

Allow us to respond to this courtesy by offering our banking service in New York, Shanghai and the Philippines to the United States Army and Navy.

When you take a trip to the Philippines, make this Institution your depository and you will find our banking facilities profitable.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Not Entitled to Continuous Service Pay.

The comptroller on January 25 held as follows:

In the act of July 11, 1919, the flying cadet, air service, is otherwise described as "aviation student," who, upon completion of a prescribed course of instruction at an established school, may be discharged and commissioned as a second lieutenant in the officers' reserve corps. His connection with, or relation to, the Army is somewhat similar to that of a cadet at the Military Academy, who is not included in any provisions of law entitling to continuous-service pay. The status of civilians who are enlisted as well as enlisted men who are appointed to the grade of flying cadet, air service, is, while they are holding such grade, similar to that of persons who, in accordance with the act of June 3, 1916, were selected for instruction and training upon their own application and under terms of enlistment and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War.

In paragraph 9 of the Army Regulations, as amended in the years 1919 and 1920, the grade or rank of a flying cadet is put given with any of the grades or rank of enlisted men of the Army, but is stated as 12½, being immediately after "cadet," and prior to "member of the Army nurse corps," which is prior to that of the highest grade of enlisted men. Payment for continuous-service is, therefore, not authorized.

Medical Treatment for Coast Guard.

The comptroller holds that officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard may be given proper emergency medical and surgical attention in foreign ports in accordance with regulations of the Public Health Service, the same as to home ports, the expense of such attention to be borne by appropriations of the Public Health Service.

Rations for C. G. Warrant Officers.

Because of the "saving clause" in the act of May 18, 1920, and of a right granted prior thereto by Coast Guard regulations, section 1279 of the Revised Statutes does not apply to prohibit payment of commuted rations to warrant officers of the Coast Guard in the service, as such, on May 18, 1920, when away from the ship to which attached on temporary duty ashore under orders which provide that "this is in addition to your present duty."

Transportation and Rations for National Guard.

Enlisted men of the National Guard detailed under the provisions of section 99 to attend a military service school for a regular course of study, or a school at or near an army post for routine practical instruction, are entitled to transportation in kind or commutation therefor for the time properly consumed in traveling to and from the school.

Funeral Expenses War Risk Insurance Patients.

The appropriation for "Medical and Hospital Services" of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance made by the act of June 5, 1920, provides among other items for "funeral expenses" for beneficiaries of the bureau, with a provision for allowance of a portion of the appropriation to the Public Health Service for disbursements by that service for the purposes set forth in the appropriation. Thus funeral expenses of beneficiaries may be paid by the Public Health Service from its allotment of the appropriation upon the same conditions that the bureau pays like expenses.

I understand your question to relate solely to a distinction between "funeral expenses" as signifying the expenses of the rites or ceremonies accompanying the burial, and the expense of the "burial" itself, including preparation and interment of the body.

The term "funeral expenses" to its broader significance includes any and all expense properly incident to a burial, and it has been generally so used and understood. You do not specify any particular item of expense as to which you are in doubt, so it is not practicable to render a more specific decision at this time, or to determine whether or not any case, or class of cases, which you may have in mind is such as to authorize payment of funeral or burial expenses by the Public Health Service from its allotment of this appropriation.

No Extra Duty Pay at Military Academy.

The comptroller has refused to reconsider his decision dated September 19, 1929, to the effect that so much of the act of March 30, 1926, as authorized payment of extra duty pay to enlisted men on duty at the Military Academy has been repealed by the provision in section 4b of the act of June 4, 1920, and says:

No arrangement of words can be clearer than the language of this statute. "All" signifies "the entire number of." The only interpretation of the statute that is sound, rational and consistent is that clearly revealed by the language of the statute. This language can not be twisted to mean that there is one law providing for extra duty pay for enlisted men which continues in force and effect on and after July 1, 1920.

GRADUATION AT FORT WADSWORTH.

The commencement exercises of the second corps unit school, noncommissioned officers' course, coast artillery, were held at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., on January 31. The program embraced the following events: Infantry squad, mapping, wrestling, bayonet drill, hand-to-hand fighting, boxing, demonstration of disarming method, wrestling matches, and boxing bouts. The exercises terminated with an address by Major General Robert L. Bullard, in command of the second corps area, who presented the diplomas. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Fort Hamilton band. The day's celebration closed with a dance in the evening, all under committees of arrangement and reception composed of members of the enlisted force.

The post is in command of Major Rodney H. Smith.

RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War has directed that in cases in which retirement on the application of an officer is approved effective at some date in the future the retirement be effective on the date specified irrespective of the date upon which the action was taken or the officer receives notice of retirement.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. J. M.—Apply to the adjutant general of the Army for Philippine campaign badge, giving record of service.

Warrant Officer.—The warrant officers in the newly established grade in the Army rank according to length of service, in the same manner as a sergeant. As all the appointments thus far made are of the same date, their seniority among each other will be governed by length of service.

O. N.—Apply to director of finance, War Department, Washington, D. C., relative to bonus.

C. E. M., Haiti.—An allowance of $1.50 a day is made by the bureau of navigation to petty officers serving at stations (other than recruiting duty) where no quarters are available, and, where neither quarters nor messing facilities are available, $2.50 is allowed. In each case the commanding officer must certify that no suitable quarters are available. This allowance is entirely distinct from the government family allowance made by the Bureau of War-Risk, and which will cease four months after peace is declared.

R. E. M., Missoula, Mont.—A reservist who served all his active duty at a home shore station is entitled to only the victory medal, unless he received a special letter of commendation. He is not entitled to a clasp or bronze star. The ribbon to be worn in lieu of the victory medal is not supplied by the Navy Department, but must be purchased by the owner of the victory medal.

NAVY RESIGNATIONS.

Resignations of the following officers of the Navy have been accepted:

Permanent personnel—Lieutenant (C. E. Bush, medical corps.

Temporary personnel—Lieutenants W. L. Wagner, W. Durfee, J. R. Avery, and C. H. Trask, Ensign S. K. Waters, and Machinist D. B. Green.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE ARMY.

The following resignations have been tendered and accepted by the President:

Captain Bradford Massey, medical corps, to take effect in the Philippine Islands, 1823 Wallace street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Captain Harry B. Forbes, medical corps, 2337 Grant avenue, Ogden, Utah; First Lieutenant Frederic Damrau, medical corps, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, 2610 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Second Lieutenant Shelby N. Griffith, chemical warfare service, Monongahela, Pa.; Second Lieutenant Cecil E. Inman, infantry, The Maples, Jackson, Miss.; First Lieutenant Benjamin S. Dowd, field artillery, Brooklyn, N. Y., and First Lieutenant James H. McHenry, field artillery, Baltimore, Md.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Bunting Flags
207 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

For the Army—
Gabardine, Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Serge, Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, Regulation Trousers, Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service—Everything Regulation and Correct

BRANCHES:
Washington, Atlantic City, Annapolis

FUNERAL OF COLONEL THEALL.

Funeral services were held Monday forenoon at St Matthew's Church, Washington, for Colonel Hiram C. Theall, late U. S. Marine Corps, who passed away Friday morning, January 28. A requiem mass was conducted by Major Leo. The honorary pallbearers were Secretary Daniels, Representative L. P. Padgett, minority leader of the House naval committee; George E. Foss, former chairman of that committee; Major General John A. Lejeune, commandant, U. S. Marine Corps; Major General W. C. Neville, Brigadier General George Richards, Representative Greenleaf Johnson and Colonel Rufus H. Lane, of the Marine Corps; Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, C. C., U. S. Navy; Randall Harper, Dr. Louis Lee Seaman and Dr. A. T. Bristol. Full military honors were rendered at the funeral, interment was at Arlington.

Colonel Theall was one of the most widely-known and popular officers in the service at Washington and possessed a host of friends both among military officers and officials, residents of Washington, especially the members of Congress, with whom he came in contact during his years of service as clerk of the House naval committees.

Secretary Daniels voiced the universal respect and affection in which Colonel Theall was held in the following circle when he said: "The death of Colonel Theall is a great loss to the Navy. He had been closely associated with him and had the greatest esteem and affection for him. He was a man of fine character and more capable and efficient. As my special assistant, I came more and more to rely upon his judgment and wise counsel. He was a fine gentleman and the Navy, the House and Senate relied upon him for advice and assistance, and their confidence was justified. His service is sorrow at his death. He was not only thoroughly informed as to naval matters, but no one in the service was so well versed in legislation affecting the Navy in precedents and in general administration. Loyal, clear-headed, able and lovable, he was universally respected by all privileged to know his rare qualities of mind and heart."

Colonel Theall, at the time of his death, had been on duty at the Navy Department as assistant to the Secretary of the Navy. He death came as the result of injuries which he received when he was run over by an automobile on Thanksgiving day, 1919. At that time he received a fractured skull and a broken ankle. After several months in the hospital he was later at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, Colonel Theall recovered sufficiently to resume his duties, but as the result of the injury to his head and operations necessary to preserve his life he was forced to wear a plate replacing bones of his skull, on the left side. When he was discharged from the hospital he was warned by specialists that he must refrain from unduly exerting himself. Despite this warning, however, he felt that his services were necessary and resumed duties upon resuming his former duties. About two weeks before his death he was taken ill and from which he never carried to the naval hospital, where his condition grew steadily worse, death resulting from complications etiondsant upon his weakened condition.

Colonel Theall was a native of New York City, forty-seven years old, and is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Florence Shepherd, also of New York City. They resided at 1240 Kenyon street.

Colonel Theall was a graduate of the Naval Academy and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in 1893. He was promoted to first lieutenant and retired on account of injury in medical board, which found him to be suffering from organic heart trouble. After his retirement he studied law at Columbia University, taking his degree in doctor of law and coming to Washington to practice.

In 1907 he became clerk to the House committee on naval affairs, where he was recognized as an expert on congressional, naval and international law.

When American entered the war he applied for reinstatement in the Marine Corps and passed an examination qualifying him for the rank which he would have held had he remained in the service since his graduation from the Naval Academy. On June 25, 1917, he was commissioned major in the Marine Corps and was sent to Philadelphia for duty with the advanced base force there, but he was soon ordered to Norfolk, where he was in command of marines in training. During the epidemic of influenza he distinguished himself by so caring for his troops that there were few cases and scarcely any casualties in his command, although adjoining military and naval camps suffered severely. In the fall of 1918 he was ordered to Washington on duty where he was one of Secretary Daniels as his special assistant. In this capacity he rendered extremely valuable service and was many friends in the Navy and Marine Corps by his faithful and efficient work.

RESERVE OFFICERS NEGLECTED.

In an open letter to the editor of the New York Times, a reserve officer says:

"I have been in the reserve since last spring, and have not received even a Peculiar, much less any orders or publications of the War Department, since my commission was issued to me. Those who have always prided himself on the keeping of a really good military library with resolutions and manuals "pointed" up to date, it is trying to live in such ignorance, due to lack of funds in the Army. A regimental entertainment recently offered by the writer to give reserve officers might be entitled to an occasional contact through a general order or a bulletin. I had looked forward to a period of training each year, and now and then some acknowledgement of existence as a reserve officer. To be so completely ignored for so long a period is, indeed, discouraging.

No one realizes more than I that the efficiency of a reserve force can hardly survive under such conditions.

H. P. Ward, Lieut. Col., O. R. C.

Hamilton, Ohio, January 26, 1921.

SEVENTH DIVISION NOTES.

Special Correspondence to Army and Navy Register.

Camp Meade, Md., January 29.—The 5th infantry officers and ladies entertained at the officers' mess on Tuesday evening with a smoker and musical dinner, followed by a dance and bridge. The affair was in honor of the birthday of Col. Edson A. Lewis, commanding the regiment. A regimental entertainment committee has been appointed by the C. O., 6th infantry, for the purpose of giving a dance function each week. The first function is to be purely regimental. Succeeding entertainments will be expanded so as to include the 7th division and camp. The committee as appointed consists of 1st Lieut. S. S. Gleitz, Mrs. Ode C. Nichols, Mrs. R. F. Kirk, 1st Lieut. G. H. Mahoney and Lieut. Col. Ode C. Nichols. The first entertainment is scheduled for next Wednesday evening, February 2, 1921. • • • The 6th infantry opened their regimental mess last Friday with a fine concert and a get together meeting.

Gen. McIlvaine's office and all company and regimental colors be displayed in front of regimental and company buildings has been supported by the 7th division's distinctive martial appearance. • • • Maj. and Mrs. White entertained at bridge at the service club on January 21, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Stotz. There were present Maj. and Mrs. Wilmer T. Scott, Maj. and Mrs. Converse, Capt. and Mrs. Eppes, Capt. and Mrs. Blanton, Capt. and Mrs. Doddridge, Mrs. Neill, Mrs. Gleitz, Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Mahoney, Mrs. Winterwasser, Maj. Byrne and Lieut Frank.

On January 19 the commanding officer and the officers and ladies of the 11th infantry gave a dance in honor of Gen. and Mrs. McIlachin. Col. and Mrs. Beckham entertained at dinner previous to the dance for Gen. and Mrs. McIlachin. These present included Col. and Mrs. Ode C. Nichols, Capt. Sheets and Mrs. Baldwin. • • • Capt. and Mrs. Clapp entertained at dinner on January 21. Those present included Chaplain • • • The officers and ladies of the 11th infantry brigade gave a reception, followed by bridge, on January 21 at the officers' club, Camp Meade, Md.

On January 21 the commanding officer and the officers of the 11th infantry gave a dinner dance in honor of the commanding general and his staff. • • • Maj. and Mrs. Emerson entertained at dinner on January 20 in honor of Miss Anne Buckley, of Washington. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Nichols, Miss Anne Heysinger, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Maj. and Mrs. Scott, Maj. and Mrs. Hartigan, Maj. and Mrs. Power, Maj. and Mrs. Wilmer T. Scott, Miss Buckley, Miss Dean, Miss Francis Heysinger, Maj. Lincoln, Lieut. Christian, Lieut. Feaney, Lieut. Frank, Miss Huffner, and Lieut. Aereson.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO U. S. SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Under the laws governing the following persons may be admitted to the U. S. Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia:

1. Every soldier who had some service as enlisted man in the Regular Army are eligible for admission to the U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., any soldier who enlisted in or for the Regular Army or who served in the Army of the United States who was borne on the rolle of an organization of the Regular Army while in the service of the United States in the Regular Army. The following persons are eligible for admission, subject to the conditions named:

1. Every soldier, active or discharged, of the Army of the United States, who served honestly in the Regular Army, Volunteer Army, National Army, U. S. Navy or the Marine Corps (including those in the federal service), rendered incapable of earning his own livelihood by reason of wounds or disease incurred in the military service of the United States and in line of duty and not the result of his own misconduct.

3 Every soldier, active or discharged, of the Army of the United States, who served honestly in the Regular Army, Volunteer Army, National Army, U. S. Navy or the Marine Corps (including those in the federal service), who was an enlisted man in said Army during the War with Spain, or in the service where the armed forces of the United States have been employed and who has been granted pensions or allowances, or who has contributed, except through fines and forfeitures, to the support of the U. S. Soldiers' Home, and who is, by reason of wounds, sickness, old age or other infirmities of age, unable to support himself.

The benefits of the U. S. Soldiers' Home shall not be extended to any soldier in the regular or volunteer service and no soldier of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States or of civil nature after his admission into the service who has been a deserter, mutineer or habitual drunkard, or who has been dishonorably discharged from service, good conduct and reformation of character as is satisfactory to the commissioners.

PRAISE FOR LT. S. S. WHIPPLE.

The U. S. S. Whipple, Lieutenant Commander R. G. Bernard, commanding, rendered valuable service to the Greek steamer Thetis in October, according to advices that have reached Washington. The Whipple was assigned to duty in European waters in May of 1920, proceeding to Constantinople and Black Sea ports, where she has been on duty since. Its complimented personnel is composed of Lieutenant Commander R. G. Bernard, executive officer; Lieutenant (J. G.) W. W. Smith, executive officer; Lieutenant (J. G.) T. O. W. Settle, chief engineer; Ensign (D) H. H. Hall, (D) E. H. Kincaid, gunnery officer; Lieutenant (J. G.) B. H. Corning; Lieutenant (J. G) T. C. Junkins; Lieutenant H. L. Weyer, medical officer, and Ensign R. B. Bell.

The incident in October resulted in the following communication from the commander of division No. 2 of the destroyer force to the commander of the naval force in Turkish waters:

"The commanding officer of the Whipple's prompt action in going to the relief of this vessel, without orders or previous notice of any sort, was a very commendable display of initiative. The subsequent handling of the Whipple in the shoal water, and with considerable sea running, was excellent, and the whole affair was carried out with a boldness-like efficiency and despatch which, in the early days, was considerably favorable comment, and reflected great credit on the Whipple and on the naval service. In my opinion, the Whipple's action merits official recognition and commendation."

Following are translations from the local newspaper published at Constanza, Rumania:

Important Rescue.

[October 22, 1920.]

Because of the storm which has been on two days before yesterday, the steamer Thetis, under the Greek flag, bound to this port, ran ashore on the coast in the direction of Agigea. Thanks to the action of the American destroyer Whipple, which was in the vicinity, and without a moment's hesitation, the steamer was rescued and returned to safety. Under the fire of the gun vessel deserves greatest commendation, especially as the captain of the port had appealed to several other ships, none of which paid any heed, while, in the meantime, the Whipple, of its own initiative, got underway and went to the rescue.

The Saving of the Steamer Thetis.

[October 23, 1920.]

In regard to the item in our issue of several days ago regarding the saving of the steamer Thetis, it has since been learned that the captain of the American destroyer Whipple refused any payment and any sum of money for the saving of the ship. The Americans, as soon as they saw the distress signals, got underway immediately and went to the rescue.

[October 26, 1920.]

Mr. Tassee, local Greek consul, called yesterday on board the American destroyer Whipple to thank Mr. Bernard, her captain, for his prompt action in saving the Greek steamer Thetis, which was aground in the direction of Agigea. The consul promised to report the affair to the Greek legation at Bucharest, and to recommend that the officers and three officers who helped save the steamer be decorated.

WINDING-UP SOME RED TAPE.

[From the Buffalo Red Tape.]

Peace hath her victories, no less than war's.

We quote an authoritative statement from the office of Major General P. C. Harris, adjutant general of the Army:

"In the interest of economy and the elimination of unnecessary labor, drastic changes are under way in the correspondence work of the Army. • • •

"The bend proposes to eliminate entirely from the channel some of the offices through which the communications now pass and to save much time in transmittal, which would not be recorded or filed. In effect it will mean the saving of much time, greatly reducing both the clerical labor and the bulk of files in such offices.

"Based on a case where, for example, a soldier requests discharge at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and receives, under the old method twenty sheets of a paper are required, by which the discharge is finally had. Endorsements are now necessary, while five will suffice, three of which are carbon copies. Under the new separate typing operations are now needed, while but one will be required. Similarly the whole line of communication is completely abolished.

"And did somebody say something commonsense originated in the Spring of the Year Nineteen Twenty?

"A board of officers has been appointed to investigate, and certain recommendations have been approved by the Secretary of War."

AMERICAN REMOUNT ASSOCIATION.

The secretary of the American Remount Association announces that the purchases of horses and mules by the thoroughbred horse associations in the State of Kentucky for the purchase of horses and mules for the army in this years endurance test ride for the mounted service of the army, have been stopped in the vicinity of the American Remount Association for disbursement, but any animals purchased therefore will become the property of the government. It is understood that an additional $5,000 will be made shortly for the same purpose from the thoroughbred people of Kentucky, and that efforts are being made to raise additional donations of $26,000 each in the State of New York and State of Maryland.

Mrs. Fishbush—"Did your cook give you any notice when she was about to leave?"

Mrs. Van Rensselaer—"No, she hardly noticed us at all."—Yonkers Statesman.

Eagle
Mikado Pencil
MADE BY THE LARGEST PENCIL MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD
No. 1—Soft No. 2—Medium
No. 2½—Medium No. 3—Hard
No. 4—Very Hard
ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND—EAGLE MIKADO
EAGLE PENCIL CO.
New York

Selected for Warrant Examinations

In addition to the list of temporary officers in the medical department of the Navy whose names were published in these columns last week os having been selected to appear for examination, the following temporary and reserve officers of other corps in the Navy have been selected by the Navy Department to appear before their respective local boards for examination for appointment in the permanent Regular Navy as boatswain, gunner, electrical gunner, carpenter and machinist, the examinations to be held throughout the service on May 24:

First Naval District—Boatswains: Boatswains (2) Frank Harder, Carl C. Hall, Halwarts, Lewis Green, Rose Kellinger, Raymond A. Calkins, U. S. N. Chief Boatswain Clarence F. Bowden, U. S. N. Res. Langweh. Boatswains: Boatswains Lloyd R. Sutton, N. R. F.; Joseph Gibson, N. R. F.; A. F. Jeffrey, N. R. F.; 2; Alvin R. Grissman, N. R. F.; 2; James A. Gagen, N. R. F.; 2; Harold V. Boyce, N. R. F.; 3. Carpenter: Carpenters Charles H. Marshall, N. R. F.; 2; Stephen J. Boyle, N. R. F., 4; John Gundy, N. R. F., 4. Machinist: Chief Carpenter (T) Harold Dillon, U. S. N. Gunner (E): Gunners: Chief Gunner (T) Sydney Dixon Sasch, R. F.; 2. Chief Gunner (E): Chief Gunners (T) Bivon M. Prewett, U. S. N.; Thos. Q. Costello, N. R. F.; 3; Henry E. Johnson, N. R. F.; 4; John McKail McKean, N. R. F. Chief Gunner (O): Chief Gunner (T) Edward F. Bowen, U. S. N. Engineers (T): Henry Kearn, Henry W. Sawyer. Carpenters: Carpenters (T) Thomas Lee, James O'Donnell, Claude M. Joseph, Wm. English. Carpenter (A): Carpenter Ren. E. Sefton, U. S. N. R. F., 5. Gunner (E): Gunner Harrison Wilson, U. S. N. R. F., 4. Gunner (T): Lawrence Posano, U. S. N. Machinist: Machinists (T) Edward Hoffstadt, Jr., Fred Sommers. Chief Machinist: Chief Machinist John A. Dewhurst, U. S. N. R. F. Machinists (T): Machinists (T) Sidney J. Brawner, Thomas L. McCann, C. T. C., 5 N.

Third Naval District—Gunner (E): Gunners (E): Frederick Sherman, Nels Nelson, L. Herr, John H. Hart, Isaac Lee Glenn, Joseph Wm. Brunn, Harry H. Bruns and George J. Arnoug, U. S. N.; Energy G. Usher, U. S. N. R. F. Gunner (T): Gunners (T) U. S. N. R. F. 2. Chief Gunner (T): Chief Gunner (T) (2) Francis J. Byrne, U. S. N. Gunner (O): Gunner (T) (2) Wm. A. Collins, U. S. N. R. F. Machinist: Machinist Aquatero, U. S. N. R. F. 4. Gunner (H): Gunners (H) (2) Anthony J. Kelly, Jr., Wm. Hamilton, Abraham A. Paulin, U. S. N.; Frank R. Brick, Jr., U. S. N. R. F. 2; Andrew P. Wallin and Edgar Wm. Mabley, U. S. N. Boatswain: Boatswains Leonard A. Nelson, Oscar Lee, Fredrick Kidston, Forest A. Cole, Robert C. West and Albert H. Lee, U. S. N. Boatswain (T): Boatswain Harry Lippman, U. S. N. R. F. Chief Machinist: Chief Machinist (T) Wm. Hoffman, U. S. N. Ensign (T) David L. Jones, Jr., and Lieut. (J. G.) (T) John W. Cunningham, U. S. N. Boatswain: Chief Boatswain George F. Childs, U. S. N. R. F., and George Wm. Berry, U. S. N. R. F. Machinist: Machinist Machinist Mate Ira Coltman, U. S. N. Machinist (T): E. Hoffstidt, U. S. N. R. F. 4. Carpenter: Carpenter (T) Frank Jacobs, U. S. N. Carpenter (T): Chief Carpenters (T) John A. Nicol, Benjamin B. Britt and Merrick A. Beach, U. S. N. Carpenter: Carpenter Edward J. Oakley, U. S. N. R. F.

Fourth Naval District—Boatswain: Boatswain (T) Arthur O. Sargent and Joseph Wm. Hall, U. S. N. Chief Boatswains Frederick T. Cloutman and Thomas F. Mehrmont, U. S. N. R. F. Boatswains: Boatswain (T) Boatswain (T) Walter H. Amberger, U. S. N.; Boatswain Hurley Hooye, U. S. N. R. F. Carpenter: Carpenters (T) Wm. H. Cusk, George Murphy and Leo. M. Hull, U. S. N.; David Somers, U. S. N. R. F. 2. Gunner (E): Gunners (E) Wm. Hamilton, Jr., and John E. Mulahey (T), U. S. N. Gunner (O): Gunners (T) F. A. Gerrard and Edward Wm. Hall, U. S. N. Chief Gunner (E): Chief Gunner (R) (T) Warren S. Mackay, U. S. N. Chief Machinist: Chief Machinist (T) Bayard K. Brown, U. S. N. R. F. Chief Machinist Edwin A. Jordan, U. S. N. R. F. 4. Chief Machinist: Chief Machinist (T) Walter Peter, U. S. N. R. F. Machinist (A): Machinist (T) D. H. West, U. S. N. Carpenter (Acting): Carpenter (A) Charles Wm. Hamilton, U. S. N. Machinist: Machinist (T) Leonard W. Fitzgerald, U. S. N.

Fifth Naval District: Chief Machinist (A): Ensign (T) Homer N. Wilkinson and Chief Machinist (T) Alfred Hall, U. S. N. R. F. Machinist: Chief Machinist (T) Chief Gunner Isiah T. Bundy, U. S. N. R. F. 3. Machinists: Machinists (T) Wm. Hall, U. S. N.; Chas. E. Van and J. L. H. Hutcheson, U. S. N. Chief Gunner (R): Chief Gunner (R) (T) Chas. H. Ripley, U. S. N. Boatswain: Boatswains (T) Wm. Hall, U. S. N.; Hardy, Lexy Ford and George J. Duck, U. S. N. Chief Boatswains: Chief Boatswain (T) Wm. Hall Voton, U. S. N. Boatswain: Boatswains Joseph E. Lee, U. S. N. R. F.; Boatswain (T) Joseph E. Lee, U. S. N. R. F. 3. Chief Carpenter: Chief Carpenters (T) John F. Myers, Garrett P. Pfumaurite and Wm. H. Buchanan, U. S. N. Gunner (E): Lieutenant (J. G.) (T) Wilfred H. Smart, U. S. N. Carpenter (Acting) (Temporary): Carpenter (T) Thomas A. Tolson. Carpenter: Carpenter (T) Wyatt E. Fitzgerald; U. S. N. Gunner (R): Gunners (R) (T) Alfred C. Holzl and Henry P. Moore, U. S. N. Gunner (O): Gunners (O) Grover C. Hardesty, U. S. N. R. F. 4, and Joseph L. Keughy, U. S. N. R. F. 3. Gunner (O): Ensign (T) N. L. Wilcomb, U. S. N. Gunner (E): Gunner (T) Thos. H. Taylor and Gunner (E) (T) Matthew W. McClintoc, U. S. N. Chief Gunner (E): Ensign (T) Charles H. Brown, U. S. N. Chief Carpenter (A): Chief Carpenter Ernest Erickson, U. S. N. Carpenter: Carpenter Walter L. Lightner, U. S. N. R. F. 2. Chief Machinist: Chief Machinist (T) George L. Kennedy, U. S. N.

Sixth Naval District—Gunner (E): Gunners (E) (T) W. E. Rothenberg and Gunners (R) (T) Frank B. Finney and Albert D. Casey, U. S. N. Chief Gunner (R): Ensign (T) Myles J. Greene, U. S. N.

Seventh Naval District—Machinist: Machinist (T) Stephen M. Henagan, U. S. N.

Eighth Naval District—Machinist (A): Machinists (T) Raymond Langford and Z. W. Cornwell, U. S. N. Chief Machinist (A): Ensign (T) James D. Myers, Lieut. (T) Walter F. Marriner, Chief Machinist (T) Robert C. Cupples and Ensign (T) Mark H. Cook, U. S. N. Chief Machinist (Aviation): Ensigns S. W. Irwin, Alan N. Parker and Chief Machinist (T) Wm. C. Wood, U. S. N. R. F. Chief Gunner (R): Chief Gunner (R) (T) Roger J. Swint, U. S. N. Gunner (E): Gunner (E) (T) Wm. H. Moore, U. S. N.; Gunner Tell Hodge, U. S. N. R. F. 4. Chief Gunner (O): Chief Gunner (T) (O) Alvin M. Mosley, U. S. N. Boatswain (Aviation): Boatswains (T) Harry W. Weinberg, Wm. A. Buckley (A. G.), Jr., and Ralph H. Brown, U. S. N. Chief Boatswain (Aviation): Ensigns (T) Hubert George, H. F. Kelly and Arthur K. Brands, and Lieut. (J. G.) (T) Clarence A. Suber, U. S. N. Chief Carpenter (Aviation): Chief Carpenter (T) Wm. E. Redfern, U. S. N. Chief Carpenter (Aviation): Carpenter Milton DeMilt (T), U. S. N. Chief Gunner (O) (A): Ensign (T) Wm. Wilkinson, U. S. N. Ensign: Ensign Van Gulder, U. S. N. R. F. 5, and H. H. Kerr, C. Q. M., U. S. N. Gunner (E): Gunners (E) Hillen B. Goss, U. S. N. R. F. 4, and Albert Kastner, U. S. N. R. F. 5.

Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Naval Districts—Boatswain: Boatswain (T) Edward J. Daly, U. S. N. Chief Gunner: (E) Harry C. Woodward (C. E.), U. S. N. Chief Boatswain: Boatswain (T) Wm. Hamilton, U. S. N. R. F., and Chesley Jones (C. E.) (G.), U. S. N.

Twelfth Naval District—Chief Boatswain (Aviation): Lieut. (J. G.) (T) Guy McLaughlin and Ensigns (T) Robert H. Kerr, Meinrad A. Schur and John T. Brennan, U. S. N. Chief Carpenter (Aviation): Carpenter (T) Jas. T. Rutherford and John E. Ohlson, U. S. N. Gunner (E): Gunners (E) Harold Chief Gunner (O) Geo. T. Gribner, U. S. N. R. F. 2. Chief Carpenter: Chief Carpenters John A. Stupfel, Jr., U. S. N. R. F. 2; Clifford J. Lishman, U. S. N. R. F. 4, and Hugh McAlmond, U. S. N. R. F. 2. Carpenters: Carpenters (T) Peter Johnson and Myron Davenport, U. S. N. R. F. 4; Carpenter (T) Thos. O. Sweeney and Carpenter (A) Wm. Ingram, U. S. N. Chief Machinist: Chief Machinist Geo. Wm. Lundstrom, U. S. N. R. F. 4. Chief Machinist (A): Lieut. (J. G.) (T) Franklin E. Cook, U. S. N. Gunner (O): Gunners (O) Edwin G. Land, Jas. H. Cockrill and Albert Bowers, U. S. N. R. F. 4. Boatswain: Boatswains (T) Irvin L. Mullink, Geo. W. Meyer and Jesse Wm. Hall, U. S. N. R. F. 4. Boatswain (T): Forest E. Prout, U. S. N. Boatswain: Boatswains Edward Kennedy, Ralph H. Barrett and C. C. Harlow, U. S. N. R. F. 4. Machinist: Machinist (T) Paul L. Hennebey, U. S. N.; Machinist Geo. W. Williams, U. S. N. R. F. Gunner (E): Gunners (E) (T) Edward J. Kreger, Herbion H. Bivins, Rowland Patterson and Wm. Hamilton, Jr., U. S. N. Gunner (E): Gunners (T) (E) Edward H. Belknap, Louis (T) Kevin, Wm. D. Harry H. Brekenbach, and Gunner (T) Thos. N. Miller, U. S. N.

Thirteenth Naval District—Boatswains: Boatswains (T) Wm. Hamilton, U. S. N.; Boatswain Ernest R. Melbourne, and Samuel S. Posnaugh, U. S. N. Chief gunners (R): Ensign Kenneth G. Clark, U. S. N. R. F. Gunner (E): Gunners (E) (T) Boyd E. Bone and James A. Buchanan, U. S. N. R. F. 4. Machinist: Machinists (T) Wm. Hamilton, U. S. N. Gunners (R): Gunners (T) (R) J. S. Weegand and Harold Sweeney, U. S. N. Gunner (O): Gunner (O) Charles Kimball, U. S. N. R. F. 4. Gunners (E): Gunner (E) (T) Holly Conway Boots, U. S. N., and Gunner (E) (T) Wm. Hamilton, U. S. N. R. F. 2. Boatswains: Boatswains Peter Miller, U. S. N. R. F. 2; Richard H. Hamilton, U. S. N. R. F. 2, and Clarence W. Kinney, U. S. N. R. F. 4.

Fourteenth Naval District—Carpenters: Carpenters (T) Wm. Hamilton, U. S. N. Gunner (E): U. S. N. Gunner (E): Gunner (T) (E) Joseph M. Anderson, U. S. N. Chief Gunner (E): Chief Gunner Frank B. Wills, U. S. N. Gunner (O): Gunner (T) (O) Wilbur Hamilton, U. S. N.

Fifteenth Naval District—Machinist: Machinist (T) Robert H. Barlow, U. S. N. Machinist (A): Machinist Benjamin Franklin Hamilton, U. S. N. R. F. 5. Chief Machinist (A): Ensign (T) Eugene C. Thurber, U. S. N. Gunner (E): Gunner (T) (R) Richard W. Jones, U. S. N. Gunner (E): Gunner (E) John W. Agnew, U. S. N.

Sixteenth Naval District—Gunners (O): Gunners (T) Joseph E. Retter and Frederick P. Yost, U. S. N. Gunner (E): Gunners (E) Wm. Hamilton, U. S. N. Boatswain: Boatswain (T) William M. Constevena, U. S. N. Machinist: Machinists (T) Julius Bonester, Jr., Francis N. Hare, and Louis D. Bailey, U. S. N.

Atlantic Fleet: Machinists: Machinists (T) John M. Fitzsimmons, Jay R. Critchfield, Frank Carter, William J. Hamilton, Franklin Wm. Hall, Jr., Will Wilson, L. B. Watson, Joseph D. Thomas, Daniel Storm, C. O. Sawyer, George Hahm, Charles E. Pierce, David M. Pendleton, Jr., Edward Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Murray, Ralph C. McManis, and C. M. Leslie, U. S. N. Chief gunner: Chief gunners (T) Wm. H. Edwards and J. Spuhler, U. S. N. Chief boatswain: Ensign (T) George L. Kelly, U. S. N. R. F. Chief carpenter: Chief Carpenters (T) William G. McIntyre and John Conboy, U. S. N. Chief gunner (E): Lieutenant (J. G.) (T) Frank Leonard. Chief Gunners (O): Chief Gunners (O) (T) Grover Williams, Harold Sheldon, Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Edward Schubert, Russel and Lieutenant (T) (O) Hal W. Barnes, U. S. N. Chief machinist: Chief Machinists (T) Leod, William H. Berry, A. C. Perring, William Shoar, and Elias G. Williams, U. S. N. Gunners (O): Gunners (T) (O) Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Thomas Radcliffe, Joseph Pranta, Walter J. Love, John Larsen, Hamilton Kenyon, Jr., Edward Sweeney, Jr., Williams, Eric W. Weber, John C. Waidau, James H. Jone, Howard Hamilton, Jr., Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Philip, George J. Byrne, Charles E. Kepiner, R. W. Morrison, and William M. Fitzgerald, U. S. N. Boatswains: Boatswains (T) Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Thomas Pollock, Charles A. Leonard, Victor H. Kyllberg, Russell L. Jones, Bernard H. Johnson, Joseph Hall, William T. Foley, John H. Anderson, Fred W. Albertus, William A. Bogert, John Timoney, and Franz O. Anderson. Gunners (E): Gunners (T) Harry H. Scutt, Fred S. Stuart, Roscoe C. Reese, Thomas Hamilton, Jr., Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Thos. Mansfield, Nat B. Frey, and Frank C. Stehner. Chief boatswains: Boatswains (T) Wm. Hamilton, Jr., and Lieutenant (J. G.) (T) Anthony Feher, U. S. N. Chief machinist (A): Lieutenant (J. G.) Bruxton Rhodes, U. S. N. R. F. 5. Chief machinists: Lieutenant (J. G.) (T) Leo E. Gray, Lieutenant (T) Alfred R. Boileau, and Lieutenants (J. G.) (T) Otto Beran and Nicholas Kedleger, and Chief Machinist (T) Howard J. Randall, U. S. N.

Pacific Fleet—Chief machinist (A): Ensign Andrew Cinkles, C. N. R. F. 5. Chief Machinist: Lieutenant (J. G.) (T) C. C. McDow, U. S. N. Machinists: Machinists (T) William H. Gage, Charles (T) Ty, Lawrence Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Thomas Lee, Asa M. Gainer, George W. Weaver, Edmund A. Pieper, John A. Lowe, Louis J. Kreinbihl, Fred King, J. J. Heckman, John Healy, and Walter B. Selvas, U. S. N. Gunners (R): Gunners (R) (T) Hugh M. Gaston, Earl R. Blalock, and Herman M. Adams, U. S. N. Chief boatswains: Chief Boatswains (T) John C. Baldwin and R. J. Jennings, U. S. N.; Lieutenant (T) L. M. Biller, U. S. N.; Chief Boatswain (T) Fred C. Waterston, U. S. N. Boatswain: Boatswain (J. G.) (T) Carl Axelson, U. S. N. Carpenters: Carpenters (T) Charles F. Manley, Joseph P. Krouse, John A. Hamilton, George M. Prosser, and Edward Rue, U. S. N. Chief carpenters: Chief Carpenters (T) Eugene E. Hall and Arthur E. Lane, Jr., U. S. N. Gunners (E): Gunners (E) (T) Wilky D. Walters and Ray H. Grabill, U. S. N. Chief gunners (E): Chief Gunner (E) (T) Russell K. Young and Chief Gunner (T) Arthur F. Murphy, U. S. N. Chief gunner (O): Lieutenant (J. G.) (T) Chrisdan W. Manegold, U. S. N. Boatswains: Boatswains (T) Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Thomas Radcliffe, John A. Muelchi, Harry E. Montgomery, Emil J. Lundquist, John Holland, Aubrey Hall, Edward, George E. Henning, E. J. Hell, Herbert B. Grounds, Patrick J. Gorman, Louis Frommer, Herman C. Gerdemann, Jr., and Frank A. Davis. Chief boatswains: Chester W. Bell, John L. Carter, James Wallace, Lieutenant (J. G.) (T) L. L. Medcalf, and Leonard L. Douglas, U. S. N. Gunners (O): Gunners (T) E. B. Frakes, Joseph Morgan, Frederick R. Mayo, Robert B. Gunner, Hennen Vollmer, Harry M. Reichel L. Young, Robert C. Williams, Samuel A. Kish, Norman Wm. Hamilton, Jr., and Wm. H. Flasher. Joseph Clifford, Chester R. Carson, Kinar Bjorbue, John Zubrod, Jr., and Wm. Hamilton, Jr. Gunner (R) (T) John E. Reuschel, U. S. N. Chief boatswains (aviation): Lieutenant (J. G.) (T) Alexander Ensign Earl E. Reber, U. S. N.

Forces in European Waters—Chief machinist (A): Chief Machinist (T) Wm. H. Shine, U. S. N. Gunners (O): U. S. N. Gunners (O) (T) F. J. Kane and George W. Hall, U. S. N. Gunner (E): Gunner (T) Chief Gunner (T) (E) Orbin O. Peterson, U. S. N. Chief gunner (O): Chief Gunner (T) Edward S. Winternitz, U. S. N. Chief gunner (E): Chief Gunner (E) (T) Charles Edlund, U. S. N. Carpenter: Carpenter (T) Wm. Hamilton, U. S. N. Boatswain: Boatswain (T) Roy C. Hampton, U. S. N. Boatswains: Boatswains (T) Wm. Hamilton, Jr. (T) Eugene F. Leonhardt, U. S. N. Gunner (E): Gunner (E) John C. Gallagher. Chief carpenter: Chief Carpenter (T) Wm. C. Reeves, U. S. N. Carpenters: Carpenters (T) Thomas G. Sexton and James A. Maurer, U. S. N. Boatswain: Boatswain (T) Victor A. Leonard, U. S. N. Boatswain: Boatswain (T) Wm. Hamilton, Jr., U. S. N. Machinist: Machinist (T) Henery C. Benate, U. S. N.

Naval Station, Guam—Machinists: Machinists (T) James R. Cody and Lieut. (J. G.) (T) Neal H. Kelly, U. S. N. Boatswain: Boatswain (T) Jones C. Legg, U. S. N. Chief boatswain: Chief Boatswain (T) Robert Edwin M. Ridgway, U. S. N. R. F. 5. Boatswain: Boatswain (T) William C. Baker, U. S. N. Boatswain (aviation): Chief Boatswain (T) James Soleman, U. S. N. Chief gunner (O): Chief Gunner (T) Carl W. Hamilton, U. S. N. Gunner (E): Gunner (E) (T) Theodore Lachman, U. S. N. Chief gunner (E): Chief Gunner (T) Wm. Hamilton, Jr. Tolay, U. S. N.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—Machinist: Machinist Everett Smith, U. S. N. R. F. 2. Chief boatswain: Chief Boatswain (T) James F. Tracy, U. S. N.

Santo Donsingo—Boatswains: Boatswains (T) William H. Hamilton, Jr., U. S. N. Machinist: Chief boatswain: Chief Boatswain (T) William McClain, U. S. N.

Naval Station, Tutuila—Machinist: Machinist (T) Louis A. Liscomb, U. S. N. Boatswains: Boatswains (T) Roy E. Hoffman, U. S. N. Chief Machinists: Chief gunner (R): Chief Gunner (R) (T) Frederick Nanta, U. S. N.

Applications have been received in the bureau of navigation from the candidates concerning which action will be taken in the near future:

Chief Carpenter John F. Smith, U. S. N. R. F.; Chief Carpenter John F. Henry, U. S. N. R. F. 4; Carpenter Edmund Whaley, U. S. N. R. F. 2; Carpenter (T) Edward Wm. Hall, U. S. N. Chief Boatswain (T) Gustave B. Martinson, U. S. N.; Boatswain (T) William Hamilton, Jr., U. S. N.; Boatswain (T) Hobbs; Boatswain (T) Grover C. Gittins, U. S. N.; Boatswain (T) Robert Edwin Ridgway, U. S. N. Boatswain (T) William W. Dyer, U. S. N.; Boatswain (T) W. A. Hurrell, U. S. N.; Boatswain (T) E. S. Sprague, U. S. N. Boatswain (T) Boatswain J. Smith, U. S. N.; Boatswain (T) Lawrence B. Wilkes, U. S. N. R. F. 4; Boatswain (T) Wm. Hamilton, Jr., U. S. N.; Boatswain James R. Walsh, U. S. N. R. F. Machinist: Machinist (T) Wm. Green, U. S. N. Machinist Albert Adams, U. S. N.; Machinist (T) (A) Lary J. Larson, U. S. N.; Chief Gunner J. E. Cavin, U. S. N. R. F. 2; Chief Gunner (T) Wm. Hamilton, Jr., U. S. N. Gunner (T) John Nicol, U. S. N.; Gunner (T) J. E. Rauschel, U. S. N. Gunner (E): E. Bennett, U. S. N.; Gunner (T) Wilbur J. Meade, U. S. N., and Gunner William Maloney, U. S. N. R. F. 2.

ACKNOWLEDGES GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION

Dear Sir: We beg to thank you for your esteemed favor of the 31st instant containing check aggregating $650, a contribution from the officers and enlisted men of the U. S. S. recruiting barge, Pocahontas, Philadelphia, Ohio. This is certainly a magnificent testimony to the spirit of the men in our Army and proves without question the patriotism and unselfishness of the great American soldier always.

Sincerely,

The Literary Digest,
(Initialed R. J. C.)

Col. G. O. Cress,
Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio.

"HONOR HIGH SCHOOLS" TO BE DESIGNATED.

In order to stimulate a competitive spirit amongst the junior units of the R. O. T. C. in institutions not rated as essentially military, the commanding general of each corps area will report to the adjutant general of the Army, not later than June 1 of each year, for designation as an "honor high school," the number of such schools in his corps area, not to exceed 10 per cent of the number of units of such corps areas, which are most advanced in training and discipline and worthy of such rating. The distinctive insignia to be awarded such schools will be announced later.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 1, January 8, W. D.

1. In compliance with the provisions of section II, G. O. 61, D., 1920, procurement of special supplies of chemical warfare service, in accordance with approved lists furnished him, is made the responsibility of the chief of chemical warfare service, effective January 15, 1921.

2. The chief of chemical warfare service has been directed to take the necessary steps to make effective the policy announced in par. 2, section II, G. O. 61, War Department, 1920, in so far as it relates to chemical warfare service supplies.

11. 1. Hereafter copies of all advertisements for bids, either published in newspapers or sent out as circulars, for construction work or for furnishing supplies or equipment, except those by the field supply branches of the Army in Washington, D. C., or by their agents outside of Washington, will show upon the date issued directly to the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, room 3416, Munitions (New) Building, Washington.

2. A copy of the abstract of proposals prescribed in para. 345, 349 and 349, A. R., will likewise, in every case, on the date the award is made, be sent by the officer making the award, directly to the Assistant Secretary of War.

3. The Secretary of War has approved the following regarding advertisements, bids and awards will be on file and accessible to the public and to representatives of the press in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, room 3416, Munitions (New) Building, Washington.

III. The following designations and changes in designation of units in the Regular Army are published:

1. The regiment of engineers organized in the Philippine Department December 2, 1920, is designated the 14th Regiment of Engineers.

2. The regiment of engineers organized at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., December 29, 1920, is designated the 15th Regiment of Engineers.

3. a. The designations of companies of certain tank battalions are changed as follows:

Company A, 345th Battalion, to 1st Tank Company.
Company C, 345th Battalion, to 2d Tank Company.
Company A, 328th Battalion, to 3d Tank Company.
Company C, 328th Battalion, to 4th Tank Company.
Company B, 344th Battalion, to 5th Tank Company.
Company B, 326th Battalion, to 6th Tank Company.
Company B, 345th Battalion to 7th Tank Company.

b. The above named tank companies, when organizations, cease to form a part of their old tank battalions.

IV. 1. The following allotment of grades and specialist ratings is authorized for enlisted men of the signal corps:

a. Grades: First, master sergeants, 90; second, technical sergeants, or first sergeants, 270; third, staff sergeants, 540; fourth, sergeants, 1,080; fifth, corporals, 1,350; sixth, privates, first class, 1,143; seventh, privates, 2,000; total, 6,900.

b. Specialist ratings (for privates, first class, and privates).—Classes: Specialists, first class, 54; second class, 108; third class, 162; fourth class, 216; fifth class, 297; sixth class, 1,619; total, 2,497.

2. The following allotment of grades and specialist ratings is authorized for enlisted men of the ordnance department:

a. Grades: First, master sergeants, 61; second, technical sergeants, or first sergeants, 183; third, staff sergeants, 51; fourth, sergeants, 237; fifth, corporals, 11; sixth, privates, first class, 1,143; seventh, privates, 2,699; total, 4,568.

b. Specialist ratings (for privates, first class, and privates).—Classes: Specialists, first class, 149; second class, 298; third class, 447; fourth class, 596; fifth class, 207; sixth class, 923; total, 2,034.

3. The following allotment of grades and specialist ratings is authorized for enlisted men of the finance department:

a. Grades: First, master sergeants, 40; second, technical sergeants, 140; third, staff sergeants, 280; fifth, privates, first class, 293; seventh, privates, 427; total, 1,180.

b. Specialist ratings (for privates, first class, and privates).—Classes: Specialists, first class, 60; second class, 150; third class, 120; fourth class, 50; fifth class, 71; sixth class, 529; total, 980.

The tentative allotment of grades and specialist ratings for enlisted men of the finance department as authorized in letter from the office of the adjutant general of the army July 15, 1920.

4. The following allotment of grades and specialist ratings is authorized for enlisted men of the quartermaster corps:

a. Grades: First, master sergeants, 200; second, technical sergeants, or first sergeants, 600; third, staff sergeants, 800; fourth, sergeants, 2,675; fifth, corporals, 1,014; sixth, privates, first class, 3,000; seventh, privates, 10,250; total, 20,000.

b. Specialist ratings (for privates, first class, and privates).—Classes: Specialists, first class, 300; second class, 850; third class, 1,000; fourth class, 1,000; fifth class, 1,475; sixth class, 7,233; total, 11,758.

5. The following allotment of grades and specialist ratings is authorized for enlisted men of the medical department, until June 30, 1921:

a. Grades: First, master sergeants, 70; second, technical sergeants, or first sergeants, 210; third, staff sergeants, 980; fourth, sergeants, 1,540; fifth, corporals, 660; sixth, privates, first class, 1,400; seventh, privates, 7,220; total, 14,080.

b. Specialist ratings (for privates, first class, and privates).—Classes: Specialists, first class, 70; second class, 210; third class, 280; fourth class, 350; fifth class, 322; sixth class, 3,671; total, 5,331.

6. The following allotment of grades is authorized for enlisted men of the Regular Army on duty with the National Guard:

Grades: Second, technical sergeants, or first sergeants, 66; third, staff sergeants, 132; fourth, sergeants, 162; total, 882.

7. Within the totals indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, allotment of grades and specialist ratings will be—

a. As indicated in tables of organization for the units covered by tables of same.

b. Where prescribed by the chiefs of the various branches concerned for the personnel not covered by tables.

c. Specialist ratings, within the totals indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, are authorized for the following classes of duty:

a. Those authorized by G. O. 86, W. D., 1920, pending the publication of a revision of that order, unless otherwise specified in the tables of organization or by special authorizations made subsequent to the date of G. O. 86.

b. Those indicated in approved tables of organization. As indicated in adjutant general's letter, July 15, 1920, in all cases of conflict between the provisions of G. O. 28, W. D., 1920, and the tables of organization, the tables will govern. Any rating authorized in a table of organization may be given to enlisted men of miscellaneous detachments not covered by tables.

c. Those covered by special authorizations, unless in conflict with approved tables of organization.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. P. C. March, Chief of Staff.

Brig. Gen. Croix Hutchinson from assignment under commanding general 9th corps area to New York City for purpose of assuming command on March 1 of New York general intermediate depot.

Adjutant General's Reserve Corps.

Lieut. Col. George Mack, Preston to active duty, detailed as an additional member of general staff corps, and report to chief of staff, Washington, for duty.

Inspector General's Department—Maj. Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Inspector General.

Maj. Thomas L. Grier from duty in office of inspector general to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as assistant to inspector general 4th corps area.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

The following officers on duty at branch intermediate depot of quartermaster corps specified assigned to stations designated:

Col. George H. Penrose, Omaha, Nebr.; Col. James B. Allison, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. Col. Frank J. Cahill, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Lieut. Col. George E. Ball, Camp Lee, Va.; Lieut. Col. Frank R. Barton, Camp Normoyle, Tex.; Lieut. Col. Henry Gibbins, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Lieut. Col. Frank A. Barker, Fort Hancock, Tex.; Maj. John F. Keeler, Baltimore, Md.; Maj. Richard H. Williams, Washington, D. C.; Maj. Edward Brent Royal, Va.; Maj. Alexander H. Jones, Fort Benning, Ga.; Maj. Clarence O. Sherrill, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Maj. James M. Hutchinson from duty at Camp Grant, Ill., to Fort Howard, Md., for duty as assistant to 5th corps quartermaster.

Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck from duty at West Point, Ky., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty.

Capt. Ira C. Hedge from duty at Fort Howard, Md., to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Tiffany Blake from duties at Camp Gordon, Ga., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. William H. Hunter from duties at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to Hoboken, N. J., and report to general superintendent, transportation service, for duty.

Capt. Charles E. Ehle from duty at Camp Upton, N. Y., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. Ira J. Wharton from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to Boston, Mass., and report for duty.

Capts. William A. Worley, Thomas G. Baker, Rufus O. Vaughan, Richard L. Maxwell, Elmer J. Boyle, 2d Lieut. Wallace M. Allison to San Francisco and report to chief of transportation service for duty.

1st Lieut. William J. Jackson from duty at Camp Meade, Md., to Fort Howard, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph E. Fleischer, 2d Lieut. George E. Hall to San Francisco and report to chief of transportation service for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph E. Hoffman from duty at Camp Gordon, Ga., to San Francisco and report to commanding general 9th corps area for duty.

2d Lieut. Frank A. Pritchard honorably discharged.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Col. Henry A. Wehber and Capt. William B. Kennedy, to the Panama Canal Department for duty.

Maj. Oscar G. Pauli from duty at Camp Sherman, Ohio, to eighth corps area for duty.

Maj. Edward C. Rhoades from duties and about Feb. 25 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Capt. Walter L. Bierring, Capt. Robert U. Bowman, Capt. Walter L. Richards, and 1st Lieuts. Forrest R. Hartwell and Ralph H. Major to Fort McPherson and about April 1 to Philippine Department for duty.

Capt. Robert M. Allen from duty with 2d infantry, Camp Travis, Tex., to Carleton Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty with 3d pursuit group.

Capt. Gordon F. Wilky, at medical research laboratory, Edgewood, Md., transferred from Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Oliver H. Pinney, upon arrival in United States to Letterman Gen. Hosp., S. F.

Capt. Harry E. Ehrgn, from temporary duty at station hospital, Camp Lewis, Wash., to await further assignment at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to Camp Bragg, N. C.

1st Lieut. David W. Bedinger, from duty at medical research laboratory, Edgewood, Md., to Walter Reed Hospital and about April 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Resignations by Capts. Harry R. Purbus and Bradford Adams accepted, to take effect dates severally named.

The following from duty at medical research laboratory, Edgewood, Md., to Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., for flight surgeons: Capt. John S. Rickman, Chicago, Ill.; Capt. Harry G. Armstrong, Fort Sill, Okla.; March Field, Riverside, Calif.; Capt. Percy D. Moulton, Mich.; Capt. Harry A. Halsey, Ind.; 1st Lieut. George R. Rawls, Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Resignation by Capt. Ralph W. Hoover accepted.

The appointment of Stacy H. Rinehardt as captain, medical reserve corps, December 23, 1921, is announced; to active duty in third corps area.

1st Lieut. Ralph Hamilton to active duty in seventh corps area.

Dental Corps.

Maj. Frederick H. Hockaven and Capt. Lewis W. Sloly, to Philippine Department and about April 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Capt. Oscar C. Stoughton from arrival in United States to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty.

Capt. Frederick G. Gaskins from duty at Presidio, to San Francisco and about February 28 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Capt. William P. Kats, to active duty at Pitsimon, Nebr. Quartermaster Corps Depot.

Capts. William H. Williams and Harry V. Talbert, proceed home and station and report from active duty.

Veterinary Corps.

Maj. Charles H. Jewett, from duty at Fort Riley, Kans., to Camp Lee, Va., for duty as division and camp veterinarian, relieving Capt. Christian W. Greenway, who will join the commanding general, 80th division for duty.

Capt. Ralph E. Perkins, from duty at Camp Travis, Tex., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.

2d Lieut. Russell S. Shannon, to Camp Lewis, Wash., fourth division), for duty.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

2d Lieut. Michael J. McGinty, to active duty in eighth corps area.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Capt. Walter E. Lorance, from duties at the engineer school, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Colorado School of Mines, Golden.

1st Lieut. Frederick H. McDonald, honorably discharged.

2d Lieut. James W. Clark, assigned to 7th engineers, Camp Jackson, S. C.

2d Lieut. Harry E. Fisher, assigned to 8th engineers, Camp Meade, Md.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. William H. Oliver, jr., honorably discharged.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

Maj. Arthur M. Heritage, assigned to command of chemical warfare reserve depot, Edgewood, Md.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. Shubiy N. Griffith accepted.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Vitsham, from duty at Camp Sherman, Ohio, to San Francisco and about April 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Henry T. Lyon, from duty at Camp Travis, Tex., to New York City and about March 10 to Panama Canal Zone for duty.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. M. M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. Wade H. Barry, from Richmond, Va., to Barron Field, Everman, Tex., take station, and assume command.

Maj. Walter R. Weaver, to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to and duty with 90th pursuit squadron for completion of pilot training.

Maj. John G. Thornell, from Brooks Field, Tex., to Washington, D. C., temporary connection with purchase of the airship Roma from the Italian government, and to New York city and join detachment of three officers and five enlisted men ordered to Atbarra, Italy, to receive airship and sail down Petsuay 5; thence to Champiano, Italy, for temporary duty in connection with the purchase. Upon completion of this temporary duty the detachment will return to the United States and this station for assignment.

Capt. Donald M. McRae, inf., detailed in the air service.

1st Lieut. George S. W. Little, from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to Mitchel Field, Riverside, Calif., for pilot training and duty.

1st Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, Mitchel Field, Tex., to Dayton, Ohio, engineering division, air service, for duty.

1st Lieut. Frank M. Bartlett, from duties at Carleton Field, Ariz., to Washington temporarily on chief of air service for duty.

1st Lieut. Arthur L. Drake, from duty at Boiling Field, D. C., and report to chief of air service, Washington, for duty.

1st Lieut. Richard C. Martin, honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Lester J. Maitland, from duty in office of the chief of air service, Washington, to Boiling Field, D. C., for duty.

2d Lieut. Caleb V. Haynes, at station hospital, Fairfield, Ohio, to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, for observation and treatment.

2d Lieut. Donald H. Connolly, Kelly Field, to aerial observers' school, Langley Field, Va., and report to air service schools, Langley Field, for duty with 1st pursuit group, Selfridge Field, Mich.

2d Lieut. Maurice S. Hill, from duty with air service troops, Langley Field, Va., to Carleton Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training.

The following from duty at headquarters of branch service depots and branch intermediate depots at the places named and report in person to the commanding officer reserve depots—Maj. Robert Coker, Curtiss Kinwood, Texas; Maj. Ralph Talbot, Curtiss Kinwood, Long Island, N. Y.; Branch intermediate depots—Maj. Lawrence B. Goodall, Fort Worth, Tex.; Maj. Carl A. Lindenberg, Fairfield, Ohio; Harry W. Gregg, Little Rock, Ark.; Lieut. Col. Ralph Royce, Fort Sill, Okla.; Maj. Joseph J. Pitzmaurice, Montgomery, Ala.; William La. Mosse, Fort Crockett, Texas; Maj. Thomas G. Lanphier, Mitchel Field, Calif., and William H. Garrison, jr., San Antonio, Tex.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axtes, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Joseph F. Toomey, at Camp Lewis, Wash., to duty with 7th engineers.

Chaplain James T. Axtes, from temporary duty in office of chief of chaplains to Fort Myer, Va., for duty with all engineers.

Chaplain Ignatius Fealy, from assignment and duty with 7th engineers, Camp Lewis, Wash., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with 2d engineers.

Chaplain Thomas J. Hamilton, from duty in office of the chief of chaplains to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Col. Arthur L. Conger upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect June 30 next.

Col. Charles S. Haight report at post of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., for duty.

Col. Alvord Van P. Anderson from duty on general recruiting service, Washington, to Fort Riley, Kans., and to Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., for duty with the regiment.

Col. Oren B. Meyer from duties at Marfa, Tex., to Fort Riley, Kans., and assume command pending arrival of general intermediate depot.

Lieut. Col. Ira C. Welty to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report to retiring board for examination.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Hanson from duty as assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, 8th corps area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Camp Travis, Tex., with organized reserves, with a view to assignment to a regular army unit or an educational institution.

Maj. Mark Carr, cavalry, from duties at headquarters, 8th corps area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Fort Bliss, Tex., for assignment to duty at an educational institution or with the 13th cavalry.

Maj. Lucien G. Berry, from duty with 12th cav., Fort Clark, Tex., assigned to 8th cav., and to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Arthur G. Hixson from duties at New York city to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty with the officers' course, cavalry school.

Maj. Orlando H. Griffin from temporary duty with military intelligence division, general staff, to West Point, N. Y., Military Academy, and to Fort Riley, Kans.

Maj. Charles M. Haverkamp, who is assigned to 3d cav., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Raymond E. McQuillin from duty at signal corps school, Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., to Fort Riley, Kan., and report to chief of cavalry for duty.

Maj. Jerome W. Howe, 8th cav., from assignment and duty with 12th cav., Fort Clark, Tex., and report to chief of cavalry for duty in his office.

Capt. Edwin D. Patrick from duties at Fort Lansing, Mich., to Columbus, Ohio, general reserve depot for duty as executive officer.

Maj. Alfred C. Sharpe, duties with supply division, general staff, to Washington general intermediate depot, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Maj. Edmund P. Duval, 11th cav.; Capt. Jay K. Colwell, 12th cav., Fort Clark, Tex., assigned to 8th cav., and 1st Lieut. Frank T. Turner, 8th cav., from present station to Fort Bliss, Tex., assigned to 8th cav., New York City and about March 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Capt. Winchell I. Razor relieved from detail in signal corps and detailed in the air service.

1st Lieut. Ernest F. Apeldorn assigned to 12th cav. and to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. John A. Heitinger upon arrival in United States to Fort Myer, Va., and report to War College detachment for duty.

1st Lieut. Edmund S. Dodd assigned to 6th cav. and upon arrival in United States to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph H. Ish cav., from his assignment and duties at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., assigned to

Digitized by Google

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented Made in U. S. A.
"A Loose Sock—But a Tight Service"
Recommended for Officers by the Field Forces—Comfortable—Efficient
Olive Drab, Marine, Cadet Gray, Navy & Army Blue, Light Blue Weight
Can be obtained from Dealers or Write 180 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y. Write us for Samples, Dealers and Organizations.

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat Round Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs Bolts Nuts etc. Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condenser Plates, Rudders, Cruiser Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches Powder Press Plates Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Boat Shafting Insulated rims, smooth rod straight. For sample, technical and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO. Anaconda Brands Sold Manufacturers, Anaconda, Conn.

PACIFIC COAST BOTEL
HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Uptown Home for Down Townspeople

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $5,000,000

PATENTS C. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Exam. in Chge. U. S. Pat. Off.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured Searches made to determine patentability Validity Patents assisted Opinions prepared Write for booklet of instructions sent upon request.
Hill Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOX'S
"FIP" PUTTEES
Army men the world over know that Fox's Puttees are the best made Their weave is superior their shrinkage is nil Soap of the wearer, strong, alert, vigorous. The quality in Fox Puttees is typical Spiral Puttees made them world famous. Fox's are made of pure English wool and will not fray at the edges. Look for the name woven on each puttee. Fox's "Fip" Puttees are "right" for right and left, for hot weather, cold weather and active service. Write to us for the name of your local dealer.
Extra Fine Medium Weight $4.00
Extra Fine Light Weight 4.50
Extra Fine Light Tan 4.50
The Minter-Johnson Corporation
Sole Agents
Dept. A.R. 286 W. Broadway, New York City

THE CANE
AS A
WEAPON
By A. C. CUNNINGHAM
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.
FOR SALE BY
Army & Navy Register
50c per copy

Unusual Profits
Are possible through the purchase of
FOREIGN SECURITIES.
Quotations furnished on French, Italian, Belgian, English, German, Rio, Swiss
Write for Special Descriptive Circular.
FARSON, SON & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

9th cav., to San Francisco and about April 5 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment at Camp Stotsenburg.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

So much of orders of January 18 as directs Maj. Arthur [illegible] to proceed to San Francisco, Calif., for transportation to [illegible] Islands, revoked. Maj. White will remain at Camp Lewis for duty.

Maj. Edward H. Hicks, 8th field art., Camp Bragg, will be relieved from his present assignment and duties, will proceed to San Francisco and about March 5 to Philippines Department for duty with 2d brig. field art.

Maj. Axel Hilton honorably discharged.

Maj. Lee Wallace, 2d Field Art., Camp Knox, Ky., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Coast Artillery—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

1st Lieut. Porter P. Lowry from duties in coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, return to United States and to 61st C. A., Winfield Scott, Calif.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. B. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. David J. Baker, now attached to 57th inf., is assigned to that regiment.

Col. Charles R. Noyes from assignment and duties with 69th inf., Camp Jackson, S. C., assigned to 30th inf. and to San Francisco and about March 5 to Manila, P. I., for duty.

Lieut. Col. Clesard McLaughlin from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., and is detailed as Inspector-Instructor, Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, at Boston.

Lieut. Col. Paul C. Gallcher and Capt. Eldridge A. Green, 62d inf., relieved from assignment to that regiment and report by telegraph to adjutant general and to chief of infantry upon completion of shipment of property from Camp Lee, Va.

Lieut. Col. H. Arthur Wood, Maj. Millard P. Waits, Jr., Capts. Wilbur F. Fox and Ira A. Hunt, 1st Lieuts. Howell C. Atkins, Edward D. Mudge, Jr., Lewis Brumby, John C. Faith, Jerome G. Harris, Hiram B. Ide, Randall R. Kendrick, Wade H. Osborne, Jr., Charles W. Vaughn, John G. Pickard, Harold E. Shaw and Walter S. Wood, 2d Lieuts. Edward C. Ashman and Otto C. Smith, now attached to 51th inf., are assigned to that regiment.

Maj. Frederick D. Hopkins relieved from duty at Camp Lewis.

Maj. Mason S. Lough to duty in office of chief of infantry, Washington.

Maj. Theodore S. Spencer, at headquarters, 1st corps area, Boston, to duty as assistant to adjutant general, staff for military intelligence.

Maj. Wm. B. Gordon from duties with military intelligence division, general staff, detailed in bureau of insular affairs and will report to chief of staff for temporary duty in his office.

Maj. Louis B. Ford assigned to office of infantry for duty in his office, with station in Washington.

Maj. Edgar N. Clark, 6th inf., relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Maj. Noble J. Selby assigned to 15th inf. and report in Philippine Department for duty.

Maj. Charles D. Rice, at Camp Meade, Md., is assigned to 56th inf. and will join regiment.

Capt. Edward J. Hatton, Arthur L. Meigs and Frank C. Reilly, Capts. Thomas E. Duy, Robert Deerr, Jr., Walter D. Langman, Wm. H. Erwin and Benedict Nebraska, Lieuts. Chase W. Beasley, Walter A. Bathburne, Walter L. Weible, Arthur L. Sledge, Jr., Wm. A. Mc-Naughty, now attached to 29th inf., relieved from duty with that regiment and report at Camp Benning for duty.

Maj. Edward C. McCormick, Capts. Philip J. Wagner, Constant L. Irwin, Edward C. Betts and Otho W. Hunnicutt, 1st Lieuts. Lewis Lyle, Jr., Harold T. Robbs, Ernest C. Askew, Robert M. Burr, Stephen B. Elkins, Jay M. Ramsay, Frank L. Mc Cleery, Robert C. Lasseter, Andrew J. McFarland, John S. Moore, Lewis H. Rock, Leonard H. Bigelow, Jr., Edward C. Dunlap, Clarence S. Jones II, Spencer, 2d Lieuts. Francis H. A. McKeown, Lewis D. Milam and Wm. B. Henderson, now attached to 29th inf., are assigned to that regiment.

Capt. Clifford A. Jones, 29th inf., Schofield Bks. for Fort Niles, Tex., for duty with 8th engineers.

Capt. Joseph H. Grant, 29th inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Ferdinand M. Von Kummer, Jr., assigned to 62d inf. and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Capt. Theodore Schoup, 62d inf., is transferred to the 7th inf. and will join regiment at Camp Dix, N. J.

1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, 62d inf., ordered to 42d inf. and will report to the regiment for duty.

Capt. Jesse K. Freeman, 42d inf., transferred to 41st inf. and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Capt. Thomas D. Mc. 67th inf., is transferred to 39th inf. and will join the regiment.

Capt. Kenneth H. Grant from duty at Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Maj. Cary I. Crockett from duties at Camp Lee, Va., and detailed assignment to 63d inf., Camp Dix, N. J., and report to commanding general, 2d corps area, for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff for military intelligence.

Capt. Edward Eccles assigned to 22d inf. and to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty.

Capts. Wm. A. Phillips, George W. Titus, Frederick W. Adams and Stephen R. Tiffany and 1st Lieut. Francis Agnew relieved from duty with 22d inf. and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Frank, Jr., Frank E. Haskell, 1st Lieuts. Clifton M. Brown, Harold S. Kelley and Leonard Gray and 2d Lieut. Ransom L. Edwards relieved from assignment to and duty with 29th inf. and report at Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capts. Forrest E. Ambrose, James R. J. Gibbs, Edward A. Bowen, Paul D. Yates, Edwin M. Van Voorhees and James A. Bryers, 1st Lieuts. Edwin Hibbard, Richard Bowen, Jr., Wm. H. Wilson, Jr., Archibald Sproul, Joseph H. Sweet, Ernest E. Tabscott, 2d Lieuts. Harold D. Clem and Wm. Hamilton now attached to 45th inf., are assigned to that regiment.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bowen, 45th inf., Camp Lewis, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Clyde A. Fowler from Camp Dix, N. J., to 1st Lieut. Jas. D. Hill relieved from assignment to that regiment and report to chief of infantry for duty in his office.

1st Lieut. George A. Stockton assigned to 4th inf and will report for duty with regiment.

1st Lieut. Frank E. Morris, report in coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph H. Talbot, 42d inf., Camp Lewis, to Camp Lewis, Wash., and join regiment to which assigned, 41st inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Holliday, 57th inf., transferred to 29th inf. and will report to regiment at Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Leslie E. Hayes, 43d inf., transferred to 49th inf. and to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty.

1st Lieut. Wm. Mc. Chapman, 56th inf., observation and treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., relieved from duty with that regiment and to 29th inf., for duty.

1st Lieut. Arvid P. Cronquist, 63d inf., is transferred to 52d inf. and to Presidio of San Francisco for duty.

1st Lieut Wm. Mc. Chapman is relieved from duty with 56th inf. and will report to that regiment for duty.

1st Lieut. Arthur G. Hutchinson, Robert E. Cunningas, Le Roy W. Nichols, Miner W. Boswell, Gerald R. Marsh, Walter B. Stevens and Alfred W. Wriedt, now on duty with 15th inf., are assigned to that regiment.

The following transferred to and will join regiments: 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bowen, 45th inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., to Camp Grant, Ill.; Maj. Ebenezer W. Smith, 4th inf., to 3d inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Fred C. Wilcox, 3d inf., to 4th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Fred Miller, 4th inf., to 3d inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Wm. Mc. Beck, 4th inf., to 56th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Thomas J. Rodgers, 56th inf., to 4th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Richard Donovan, 4th inf., to 56th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bowen, 45th inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

1st Lieuts. Edward C. Betts, Otho W. Hunnicutt, Lewis Lyle, Jr., Harold T. Robbs, Ernest C. Askew, Robert M. Burr, Stephen B. Elkins, Jay M. Ramsay, Frank L. McCleery, Robert C. Lasseter, Andrew J. McFarland, John S. Moore, Lewis H. Rock, Leonard H. Bigelow, Jr., Edward C. Dunlap, Clarence S. Jones II, Spencer, 2d Lieuts. Francis H. A. McKeown, Lewis D. Milam and Wm. B. Henderson, now attached to 29th inf., are assigned to that regiment.

Capt. Clifford A. Jones, 29th inf., Schofield Bks. for Fort Niles, Tex., for duty with 8th engineers.

Capt. Joseph H. Grant, 29th inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Ferdinand M. Von Kummer, Jr., assigned to 62d inf. and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Capt. Theodore Schoup, 62d inf., is transferred to the 7th inf. and will join regiment at Camp Dix, N. J.

1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, 62d inf., ordered to 42d inf. and will report to the regiment for duty.

Capt. Jesse K. Freeman, 42d inf., transferred to 41st inf. and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Capt. Thomas D. Mc., 67th inf., is transferred to 39th inf. and will join the regiment.

Capt. Kenneth H. Grant from duty at Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Maj. Cary I. Crockett from duties at Camp Lee, Va., and detailed assignment to 63d inf., Camp Dix, N. J., and report to commanding general, 2d corps area, for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff for military intelligence.

Capt. Edward Eccles assigned to 22d inf. and to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty.

Capts. Wm. A. Phillips, George W. Titus, Frederick W. Adams and Stephen R. Tiffany and 1st Lieut. Francis Agnew relieved from duty with 22d inf. and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

1st Lieuts. Frederick W. Frank, Jr., Frank E. Haskell, 1st Lieuts. Clifton M. Brown, Harold S. Kelley and Leonard Gray and 2d Lieut. Ransom L. Edwards relieved from assignment to and duty with 29th inf. and report at Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capts. Forrest E. Ambrose, James R. J. Gibbs, Edward A. Bowen, Paul D. Yates, Edwin M. Van Voorhees and James A. Bryers, 1st Lieuts. Edwin Hibbard, Richard Bowen, Jr., Wm. H. Wilson, Jr., Archibald Sproul, Joseph H. Sweet, Ernest E. Tabscott, 2d Lieuts. Harold D. Clem and Wm. Hamilton now attached to 45th inf., are assigned to that regiment.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bowen, 45th inf., Camp Lewis, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Clyde A. Fowler from Camp Dix, N. J., to 1st Lieut. Jas. D. Hill relieved from assignment to that regiment and report to chief of infantry for duty in his office.

1st Lieut. George A. Stockton assigned to 4th inf and will report for duty with regiment.

1st Lieut. Frank E. Morris, report in coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph H. Talbot, 42d inf., Camp Lewis, to Camp Lewis, Wash., and join regiment to which assigned, 41st inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Holliday, 57th inf., transferred to 29th inf. and will report to regiment at Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Leslie E. Hayes, 43d inf., transferred to 49th inf. and to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty.

1st Lieut. Wm. Mc. Chapman, 56th inf., observation and treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., relieved from duty with that regiment and to 29th inf., for duty.

1st Lieut. Arvid P. Cronquist, 63d inf., is transferred to 52d inf. and to Presidio of San Francisco for duty.

1st Lieut Wm. Mc. Chapman is relieved from duty with 56th inf. and will report to that regiment for duty.

1st Lieuts. Arthur G. Hutchinson, Robert E. Cunningas, Le Roy W. Nichols, Miner W. Boswell, Gerald R. Marsh, Walter B. Stevens and Alfred W. Wriedt, now on duty with 15th inf., are assigned to that regiment.

The following transferred to and will join regiments: 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bowen, 45th inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., to Camp Grant, Ill.; Maj. Ebenezer W. Smith, 4th inf., to 3d inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Fred C. Wilcox, 3d inf., to 4th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Fred Miller, 4th inf., to 3d inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Wm. Mc. Beck, 4th inf., to 56th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Thomas J. Rodgers, 56th inf., to 4th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Richard Donovan, 4th inf., to 56th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bowen, 45th inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

1st Lieuts. Edward C. Betts, Otho W. Hunnicutt, Lewis Lyle, Jr., Harold T. Robbs, Ernest C. Askew, Robert M. Burr, Stephen B. Elkins, Jay M. Ramsay, Frank L. McCleery, Robert C. Lasseter, Andrew J. McFarland, John S. Moore, Lewis H. Rock, Leonard H. Bigelow, Jr., Edward C. Dunlap, Clarence S. Jones II, Spencer, 2d Lieuts. Francis H. A. McKeown, Lewis D. Milam and Wm. B. Henderson, now attached to 29th inf., are assigned to that regiment.

Capt. Clifford A. Jones, 29th inf., Schofield Bks. for Fort Niles, Tex., for duty with 8th engineers.

Capt. Joseph H. Grant, 29th inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Ferdinand M. Von Kummer, Jr., assigned to 62d inf. and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Capt. Theodore Schoup, 62d inf., is transferred to the 7th inf. and will join regiment at Camp Dix, N. J.

1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, 62d inf., ordered to 42d inf. and will report to the regiment for duty.

Capt. Jesse K. Freeman, 42d inf., transferred to 41st inf. and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Capt. Thomas D. Mc., 67th inf., is transferred to 39th inf. and will join the regiment.

Capt. Kenneth H. Grant from duty at Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Maj. Cary I. Crockett from duties at Camp Lee, Va., and detailed assignment to 63d inf., Camp Dix, N. J., and report to commanding general, 2d corps area, for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff for military intelligence.

Capt. Edward Eccles assigned to 22d inf. and to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty.

Capts. Wm. A. Phillips, George W. Titus, Frederick W. Adams and Stephen R. Tiffany and 1st Lieut. Francis Agnew relieved from duty with 22d inf. and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

1st Lieuts. Frederick W. Frank, Jr., Frank E. Haskell, 1st Lieuts. Clifton M. Brown, Harold S. Kelley and Leonard Gray and 2d Lieut. Ransom L. Edwards relieved from assignment to and duty with 29th inf. and report at Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capts. Forrest E. Ambrose, James R. J. Gibbs, Edward A. Bowen, Paul D. Yates, Edwin M. Van Voorhees and James A. Bryers, 1st Lieuts. Edwin Hibbard, Richard Bowen, Jr., Wm. H. Wilson, Jr., Archibald Sproul, Joseph H. Sweet, Ernest E. Tabscott, 2d Lieuts. Harold D. Clem and Wm. Hamilton now attached to 45th inf., are assigned to that regiment.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bowen, 45th inf., Camp Lewis, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Clyde A. Fowler from Camp Dix, N. J., to 1st Lieut. Jas. D. Hill relieved from assignment to that regiment and report to chief of infantry for duty in his office.

1st Lieut. George A. Stockton assigned to 4th inf and will report for duty with regiment.

1st Lieut. Frank E. Morris, report in coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph H. Talbot, 42d inf., Camp Lewis, to Camp Lewis, Wash., and join regiment to which assigned, 41st inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Holliday, 57th inf., transferred to 29th inf. and will report to regiment at Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Leslie E. Hayes, 43d inf., transferred to 49th inf. and to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty.

1st Lieut. Wm. Mc. Chapman, 56th inf., observation and treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., relieved from duty with that regiment and to 29th inf., for duty.

1st Lieut. Arvid P. Cronquist, 63d inf., is transferred to 52d inf. and to Presidio of San Francisco for duty.

1st Lieut Wm. Mc. Chapman is relieved from duty with 56th inf. and will report to that regiment for duty.

1st Lieuts. Arthur G. Hutchinson, Robert E. Cunningas, Le Roy W. Nichols, Miner W. Boswell, Gerald R. Marsh, Walter B. Stevens and Alfred W. Wriedt, now on duty with 15th inf., are assigned to that regiment.

The following transferred to and will join regiments: 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bowen, 45th inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., to Camp Grant, Ill.; Maj. Ebenezer W. Smith, 4th inf., to 3d inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Fred C. Wilcox, 3d inf., to 4th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Fred Miller, 4th inf., to 3d inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Wm. Mc. Beck, 4th inf., to 56th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Thomas J. Rodgers, 56th inf., to 4th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Richard Donovan, 4th inf., to 56th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bowen, 45th inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

1st Lieuts. Edward C. Betts, Otho W. Hunnicutt, Lewis Lyle, Jr., Harold T. Robbs, Ernest C. Askew, Robert M. Burr, Stephen B. Elkins, Jay M. Ramsay, Frank L. McCleery, Robert C. Lasseter, Andrew J. McFarland, John S. Moore, Lewis H. Rock, Leonard H. Bigelow, Jr., Edward C. Dunlap, Clarence S. Jones II, Spencer, 2d Lieuts. Francis H. A. McKeown, Lewis D. Milam and Wm. B. Henderson, now attached to 29th inf., are assigned to that regiment.

Capt. Clifford A. Jones, 29th inf., Schofield Bks. for Fort Niles, Tex., for duty with 8th engineers.

Capt. Joseph H. Grant, 29th inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Ferdinand M. Von Kummer, Jr., assigned to 62d inf. and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Capt. Theodore Schoup, 62d inf., is transferred to the 7th inf. and will join regiment at Camp Dix, N. J.

1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, 62d inf., ordered to 42d inf. and will report to the regiment for duty.

Capt. Jesse K. Freeman, 42d inf., transferred to 41st inf. and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Capt. Thomas D. Mc., 67th inf., is transferred to 39th inf. and will join the regiment.

Capt. Kenneth H. Grant from duty at Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Maj. Cary I. Crockett from duties at Camp Lee, Va., and detailed assignment to 63d inf., Camp Dix, N. J., and report to commanding general, 2d corps area, for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff for military intelligence.

"Yes, mum," answered the Panhandler, "there was a time when I rode in my own carriage."

"My, my, how it come down!" sympathized the kind-hearted woman. "And how long has it been since you rode in your own carriage?"

"Just a few years, mum," replied the Panhandler, as he pocketed the proffered dollar. "I was a baby then."—The Catholic News.

Digitized by Google

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

Rear Admiral C. P. Hughes, Commander.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. F. Lyon. Hampton Roads 10 sea January 25.

KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. F. H. Brumby. At Galveston, Tex.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De Rasbrouck. At Havana, Cuba.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA. At Air yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Stearns. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traut. At Callao, Peru.

FLORIDA, Capt. F. N. Freestead. At Boston, Mass.

DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. At Callao, Peru.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. H. E. French. At Callao, Peru

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral R. W. Eberle, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. F. T. Day. At Callao, Peru.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. S. Irwin. At Callao, Peru.

NEVADA, Capt. John Hood. At Callao, Peru.

ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. At Callao, Peru.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, Commander.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. At Tampa, Fla.

DES MOINES, Capt. H. E. Shuttle. In North River.

GALVESTON. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NIAGARA, Comdr. R. R. Adams. En route to Mobile, Ala.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. En route to San Francisco, Calif.

DENVER, Capt. J. Kautz. En route to Balboa.

TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. At Balboa.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

ROCHESTER, (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At Charleston, S. C.

Operative Squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding.

BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long. At Callao, Peru.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. At Callao, Peru.

HULL (DD), Comdr. E. Hall. At Callao, Peru.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. At Callao, Peru.

GRAHAM, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. At Callao, Peru.

SUMNER, Comdr. H. B. Norton. At Callao, Peru.

MASON, Comdr. R. Willson. At Callao, Peru.

Division Thirteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Saxer. At Callao, Peru.

CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham. At Callao, Peru.

PERRY, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At Callao, Peru.

BARNET, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan. At Callao, Peru.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. At Callao, Peru.

BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. At Callao, Peru.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. T. S. Wood. At Callao, Peru.

SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At Callao, Peru.

HERBERT, Comdr. R. R. Galloway. At Callao, Peru.

LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. T. Bettle. At Callao, Peru.

BOARD, Lieut. Comdr. P. A. La Rocha. At Callao, Peru.

HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Moit. At Callao, Peru.

Squadron One.

Captain H. B. Farnell, Commander.

Division Forty-two.

SHARKEY. At Charleston, S. C.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. At Charleston, S. C.

TOWERY, ISHERWOOD, LARDNER. At Charleston, S. C.

CASE. At Annapolis, Md.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM, CONYNGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.

REID, Comdr. W. D. Chapline. At Charleston, S. C.

WORDEN, DALE, FLUSSER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, DALLAS. At Charleston, S. C.

HOPKINS, LAWRENCE, PAUL, JONES. Fitting out.

Squadron Two.

Captain Charles P. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Downes. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Gravosa.

KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Landskrona, Sweden.

FOX, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. At Smyrna.

BROWER, Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Venice.

HUMPHREYS, Comdr. Wm. Baggaley. At Constantinople.

OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Haifa.

Division Forty.

HILLINGSLEY and KING. At Charleston, S. C.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Hass. At Spalato.

McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. H. Haines. At Brest, France.

CHILES, Comdr. J. H. Mayfield. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. K. PAULDING. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-one.

REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. At Pola.

HAZELWOOD, Comdr. C. Cunningham. At Cherbourg, France.

SAMUEL, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

BAINBRIDGE. Under construction.

BARRY. At Charleston, S. C.

GOFF. At Philadelphia.

Squadron Three.

Division Forty-seven.

HUNT. At Charleston, S. C.

W. C. WOOD. At Norfolk, Va.

BRANCH, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. At Norfolk, Va.

GEORGE E. BADGER, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Berry. At Charleston, S. C.

HERNDON. At Charleston, S. C.

ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART, PEARY, POPE. At Charleston, S. C.

THUXTON. Under construction.

PILLSBURY, FORD. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HULBERT, SAMUEL ROBERTS, AUBURN, PRUITT, BRECKINRIDGE. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.

LEONIDAS (tender). At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Seven.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN, RINGGOLD. At Portsmouth, N. H.

ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.

DYER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOWELL, TATTNALL. At Boston navy yard.

KALK, FOOTE, RUSH, CROWELL. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, RODGERS, OSMOND, INGRAM, BANCROFT. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Eight.

Division Eight.

HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read. At Key West, Fla.

TAYLOR. Portsmouth, N. H.

BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL. At Charleston, S. C.

JARADEEL, THOMAS, ABBOT. At Charleston, S. C.

CLEMSON. At Norfolk, Va.

Squadron Nine.

Division Twenty.

COLE, ELLIS, HALE, FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.

DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division One.

PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN, DOWNES. In reserve at North navy yard.

AYLWIN. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

PAUL CASPAR, CLAXTON. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL. At Charleston, S. C.

ERICSSON, WINSLOW, NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

O'BRIEN. At New York, N. Y.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, CUMMINGS, TUCKER, WAINWRIGHT. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

PORTER. At Charleston, S. C.

CONYNGHAM. At Boston, Mass.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.

SAMPSON, At New York Navy Yard.

ROWAN. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Five.

MANLEY, CRAVEN. At Philadelphia, Pa.

CALDWELL, GWIN. At Charleston, S. C.

STOCKTON. At the navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

CONNOR. At navy yard, Norfolk.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Charleston, S. C.

KIMBERLEY. At Boston, Mass.

SIGOURNEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL. At Portsmouth, N. H.

LUCE. At Boston, Mass.

MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

STERLING, LANDOLET. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. En route to Canal Zone.

SANDPIPER. In Canal Zone.

Miscellaneous.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO. At St. Vincent.

MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. At St. Vincent.

MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Sailliver. At St. Vincent.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO At Portsmouth, N. H.

GHERRE. At Gloucester, Mass.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. En route to Washington, D. C.

LARK. At St. Vincent.

SWAN. At Plymouth, Mass.

CHEWINK. En route to Canal Zone.

QUAIL. En route to Canal Zone.

MALLARD. At St. Vincent.

Submarine Detachment.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). At Norfolk, Va.

T-1. At Norfolk, Va.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. En route to Callao, Peru.

PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. In Canal Zone.

RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.), at Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) In Canal Zone.

BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. In Canal Zone.

MAUMEE, Comdr. Wm. Benemore. At Charleston, S. C.

CULGOA, Comdr. E. P. Svarz. At navy yard, Brooklyn N. Y.

Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus, and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Until February 14 address mail for all vessels of th Pacific Fleet, now in southern waters, "In Care of Postmaster, New Orleans, La." Address mail for other vessels to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.

WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Blamer. At Valparaiso, Chile.

ARKANSAS, Capt. C. E. Moses. At Valparaiso, Chile.

NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett. At Valparaiso, Chile.

TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. At Valparaiso, Chile.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. At Valparaiso, Chile.

IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. At Valparaiso, Chile.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. C. Symington. At Valparaiso, Chile.

TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.

CHARLESTON, Capt. L. M. Nulton. At San Diego, Calif.

BROOKLYN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Squadron Five.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander

BIRMINGHAM (flagship of force and squadron commander), Capt. G. B. Landenberger. At Valparaiso, Chile.

THE ANNEX

NEW YORK

WHEN Hotel McAlpin acquired The Annex, formerly the Martinique, there was established, first, the spirit of enthusiastic attention that never fails to assure a guest that his patronage is valued.

The Annex, with its six hundred rooms and convenient location, will greatly aid in caring for the ever-increasing volume of McAlpin patronage.

Direction of L. M. Boomer
F. E. Jago, Resident Manager

32nd to 33d Street and Broadway

PETTIBONE'S UNIFORMS *for* **OFFICERS** *of the* **ARMY** *and* **RESERVE FORCE**

Officers' or Enlisted Men's
Catalog on request.



Manufacturer of High Grade Uniforms, sold direct to the individual, for over 40 years.

PETTIBONE'S CINCINNATI

and

Washington—Wash. L. & T. Bldg.
San Francisco—Pacific Building.

NEW YORK **THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.** LONDON

Forged Steel Marine Water Tube Boilers and Superheaters

3¼ Million Horse Power in Use.

New edition of our catalogue, "MARINE STEAM," on application

THE ALLEN DENSE AIR ICEMACHINE

USED IN THE U. S. NAVY CONTAINS NO CHEMICALS, ONLY AIR

The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets on large steam yachts

H. B. ROELKER. 41 Maiden Lane, New York

PRINTING NATIONAL CAPITOL PRESS (Incorporated) WASHINGTON, D. C.

Digitized by Google

...ansley, At Valparaiso, Chile.
...ander, S. P. Heim. At Mare Island, Calif.
...ander, Comdr. A. H. Rice. At San Diego, Calif.
...MER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. At Valparaiso, Chile.
McCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Scheibla. At San Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. At Valparaiso, Chile.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Langworthy At San Diego, Calif.
BAGLEY, Comdr. W. B. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS, At San Diego, Calif.
BARRITT, At Mare Island, Calif.
TILLINGHAST, Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Johnston. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At Mare Island, Calif.
FULLER. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Two.

Capt. Hayne Ellis, Commander.

SALEM (flagship). At Mare Island, Calif. At
PRAIRIE (tender). Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLES. At Bremerton, Wash.
ALLEN. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McDERMUT. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-one

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Gilkey. At San Diego, Calif
THORNTON. At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY. At San Diego, Calif.
TINGEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SWASEY. At Mare Island, Calif.
MEADE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. McK. At Valparaiso, Chile.
DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Freilsen At Valparaiso, Chile.
BATHERSON, SOPER. At San Diego, Calif.
WATERS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. At Valparaiso, Chile.
TALBOT. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Comdr. J. V. Babcock, Commander.

BUFFALO (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Gilliam. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON. At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON. At San Diego, Calif.
BOGGS, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WARD. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At Bremerton, Wash.
RENSHAW. At Bremerton, Wash.
O'BANNON. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOGAN. At Bremerton, Wash.
STANSBURY. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOWARD. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MONAGHAN. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
McCALLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. Sears. At San Diego, Calif
Flotilla Two.

Division Ten.

MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At Balboa.
WILLIAMS, CHAMPLIN, HAZLEWOOD, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
SHILEY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RAIFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Lamb. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BREESE. At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At Valparaiso, Chile
BUCHANAN, Comdr. H. H. Rouse. At Valparaiso, Chile.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance At Valparaiso, Chile.
WOOLSEY, Comdr. H. C. Gearing. At Valparaiso, Chile.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crome At Valparaiso, Chile.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor. At Valparaiso, Chile.

Division Eighteen.

PALMER, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY. At San Diego, Calif.
CRANE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SHUBRICK. At Seattle Barracks, Calif.
BALLARD, GREENE, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.

EDWARDS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At Valparaiso, Chile.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. At Valparaiso, Chile.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Cowan At Valparaiso, Chile.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best At Valparaiso, Chile.
KENNEDY, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. At Valparaiso, Chile.
PAULDING, HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain At Valparaiso, Chile.
SLOAT. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. R. Groner. At San Diego, Calif.
WADDELL, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
F. J. LOGAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Abbott. At San Pedro, Calif.
REYNOLDS. At San Pedro, Calif.
WINSLOW. At San Diego, Calif.
ERICSSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

YARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
LA VALLETTE, Comdr. A. B. Danny. At San Diego, Calif.
YARBOROUGH. At San Francisco, Calif.
WOOD. At San Pedro, Calif.
SHIRK, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At Mare Island, Calif.
Division Forty-six.

BRUCE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.

At Detachment.

Capt. M. E. Mustin, Commander.

AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At Balboa.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. E. McCauley, Jr., Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SPROSTON. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
CHICKADEE. At San Diego, Calif.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LARKSPUR. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ORIOLE. At Mare Island, Calif.
HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
FINCH. At Mare Island, Calif.
AVOCET. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral J. E. Jayne, Commander.

FREDERICK (flagship of Rear Admiral Jayne). Capt. W. S. Sexton. At Puget Sound.
VESTAL. Capt. F. J. Horne. At San Diego, Calif.
MELVILLE. Comdr. W. H. Garton (M. C.) At Valparaiso, Chile.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Harmesch (M. C.) At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. At Balboa.
CELTIC. At Mare Island, Calif.
Four ships: Orion, Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha and Cayuga. The Vulcan is at Hampton Roads, Va. The Jason is en route to Honolulu.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack), Capt. David F. Boyd. At Gibraltar.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. At Cherbourg, France.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Rowan. At Venice.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. H. Thrasher. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Three.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Denses. At Constantinople.
BAINBRIDGE, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Batum.
HULL, Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Clement. At Constanza.
DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. F. Treadwell. At Batum.
JARVIS, EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. At Samsun.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. H. E. Bernard. At Alexandria.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert Glasses, Commander in Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.
HURON (flagship of Admiral Glasses), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Cavite, P. I.

Division One.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Vladivostok.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. At Nagasaki, Japan.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Hong-kong, China.

Division Three.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. At Nanking, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Hankow
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Changsha, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Chunking, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Nanking, China.
SARATOGA. At Manila.
PAMPANGA. At Wuchow, China.
H. L. ROBERTS. At Guam.
Auxiliaries—Ajax, Placatagua, Abarenda, Pompey, Caesar, Nero, Panay, Mohican and Wompatuck

Mine Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Steele. At Cavite, P. I
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. C. E. Wood. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT. At Shanghai, China.
GWIN. At Manila.
UPSHUR. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. F. F. Bostwick. En route to Manila, due February 16.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. En route to Manila, due February 16.
HOWELL, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. At Manila, P. I
LONG, Comdr. A. H. Cook. At Manila, P. I.
BIDDLE, Comdr. C. M. Austin. En route to Manila, due February 16.
ALDEN, Comdr. J. A. Ancrum. En route to Manila, due February 16.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
CURTIS. At Boston, Mass.
ALAMEDA. At Gibraltar.
BATAN, Capt. Geo. Cary. Hampton Roads January 26
BEAUPORT. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.
CARIBOU. At Norfolk, Va.
LONG BEACH. At Boston, Mass.
NITTANY. At Navy p. d., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MASS. En route from Gibraltar to United States.
NERO. At Port Royal Island, Calif.
NEWPORT NEWS. At Cavite, P. I.
PENSACOLA. En route to Honolulu.
GULFPORT. At Norfolk, Va.
GOLDSBOROUGH. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HENDERSON, Capt. Wm. R. White. In West Indian waters.
HOUSTON. En route to San Diego, Calif.
HUNTINGTON. At Panama.
JACOB. At Norfolk, Va.
JUPIO, Comdr. J. S. Graham. At Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUINCY. At Norfolk, Va.
RAMAPO. At Port Arthur, Tex.
SAPELO. At Port Arthur, Tex.
SATURN. At Mare Island, Calif.
TRINITY. At Hampton Roads, Va.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. P. L. Chadwick. At Annapolis, Md.
CHICAGO, Comdr. J. M. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George Hall. At Philadelphia, Pa.
SOUTH DAKOTA (sailing ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. At Key West, Fla.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At Galveston, Tex.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. At New York, N. Y.

SERVICE IN GEODETIC SURVEY.

Service in the Geodetic Survey does not count in computing the terms of service for purposes of retiring in the naval reserve force unless served under jurisdiction of the Navy.

The naval act of July 1, 1918, reads:

"Service in the Navy, Marine Corps, National Naval Volunteers and naval militia shall be counted as continuous service in the naval reserve force, both for the purpose of retirement and of computing retainer pay."

Held by the judge advocate general of the Navy. That service in the Coast and Geodetic Survey can not be counted in computing continuous service for retirement, pension or pay of members of the naval reserve force, unless such service was rendered under the jurisdiction of the Navy, in which latter event it may be so counted only by virtue of its being "service in the Navy."

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh is now greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists. 75c.

ANDREW ALEXANDER

Correct boots and shoes for active service. New types stocked as soon as approved. Accounts opened and goods shipped to officers in any part of the world.

Correspondence invited

Sixth Avenue Cor. 19th St. New York 548 Fifth Ave. Above 45th St.



The Antiseptic of Many Uses

Protection against infection of cuts and wounds, care of teeth, mouth wash, gargle, cleansing the scalp, lotion after shaving, personal hygiene.

To protect bottle from breakage remove top only of corrugated wrapper.

Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.



LISTERINE
The Safe Antiseptic

The Fleet Review

THE JOURNAL OF THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY

Contains all Congressional news of interest to the enlisted forces, and the doings—social and athletic—of the ships at home and abroad.

DEFENSE AGAINST AIRCRAFT ATTACK.

The following policy relative to the defense of naval shore stations against aircraft attack, having been approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

(a) The responsibility for the anti-aircraft defense of a naval station is placed upon the Army, and the character, number and location of anti-aircraft guns to be provided for such defense, including the guns, if any, to be installed within the boundaries of the station, will be determined by the Army plans, and the installation of such armament and the provision of accessories therefor, will be accomplished by the Army.

(b) If the Army plans provide for the installation of anti-aircraft or other guns (not machine or automatic rifles) within the limits of a naval station, and such installation is as large as a battery or the normal armament assigned to a company, the personnel for manning these guns shall, if available, be furnished by the Navy (Marine Corps), but, if such installation be but a fraction of such unit and its manning by Navy personnel would result in a mixture of forces in the smallest unit of defense, that portion of such battery which is installed in the naval station shall be manned by the personnel of the same unit which mans the remainder of the battery.

(c) A naval station shall be regarded as a defended area in the general coast line defense, and, for the purpose of defense, shall be under the general direction of the Army authorities in all respects the same as other parts of the line of defense.

(d) Whenever, in accordance with (b), a battery is installed within a naval station, and the personnel thereof furnished by the naval service, the commandant of the station will cause the training of such personnel to conform to the requirements of the Army coast defense commander, and the fire control and all other necessary features of the defense measures will be coordinated with the general scheme of defense under the Army authorities, and the guns will be employed under their orders in battle, target practice and drill.

(e) The use of automatic or machine rifles in the defense of a naval station and its adjuncts (whatever against aircraft or other enemy forces) is considered a function of the local or interior defense of the station and the material and personnel should be provided, if possible, as are the means for shore and interior waters patrol and for the protection of the plant against damage from the interior or by small raiding parties; i. e., by the Navy (Marine Corps).

(f) The joint board appreciates that occasions for disputes can be found under these provisions if such are looked for, but it is not expected that responsible officers, upon whom every interest of the country enjoins the most full and frank cooperation, will fail to adjust and coordinate their respective functions. It is not the function of the joint board to define the details of such arrangements in every theater, but if unavoidable differences arise they should be referred to the joint board through the proper channel for consideration.

REPLY TO A PLAINT.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: In your issue of January 22, 1921, there appeared an article under the caption "The Naval and Marine Corps Personnel" signed A. B. C. From a perusal of said article I am moved (in fact, after several days of "resisting that impulse" I am compelled) to "seat myself and take my pen in hand."

I have read and listened to many plaints of the retired personnel regarding their pitiful plight, but this plaint of A. B. C. (in the language of Tad) "wins the elegant hand-embroidered cut glass ice pick." From a careful perusal of his rambling ramifications I reach the conclusion that A. B. C. is an officer of the United States Marine Corps now serving in the arduous position of a retired captain. He has probably been in that "terrible predicament" for years on years and has been forced to perform the very arduous monthly task of signing his name for his monthly pittance of about $200. During the recent unpleasantness with the kaiser A. B. C. was apparently called to active duty (probably recruiting), given a temporary promotion and drew the active duty pay and allowance of a real major. The emergency being over and the necessity for the active assistance of A. B. C. having entirely disappeared, he is loath to obey the command "as you were," and opines that the retired personnel "can do something and save the government a whole lot." He takes a major general of the Marine Corps and an admiral of the Navy severely to task for having opposed a bit of legislation for the personal benefit of A. B. C. He also undertakes to instruct the Secretary of the Navy in a grand scheme of how to run the Marine Corps with retired officers.

Apparently the main cause of complaint of this beneficiary of the retired list is illustrated in the case of a young man which he cites. This young man entered the war as an active second lieutenant and came out of it a retired major. Consequently he now outranks A. B. C. on the retired list. This fact grates heavily on the nerves of A. B. C. The young man who entered the war as a second lieutenant and who won his promotion to the rank of major gained his advancement by means of service efficiently rendered, duty well done, danger faced unflinchingly. He is placed on the retired list on account of injuries received in the performance of duty. Probably an arm or leg is missing. This young retired major was fully entitled to his promotion; he is fully entitled to his present position on the retired list; he is also fully entitled to enjoy that position without being forced to read the published plaints of a disgruntled captain of antediluvian days.

The writer has served as an officer of the Marine Corps for over twenty years. Being now in the prime of life and in perfect health he has hopes of serving many more years before joining the honored ranks of the retired. However, if, by force of circumstances, I am placed on that honored roll before I reach the retiring age, I shall be content to remain thereon without semi-periodically bursting into print in regard to my precarious predicament. In other words, the published plaints of the retired personnel regarding their pitiable plight give me a pain.

R. U. A. Growler.

To Get up in the morning tired and unrefreshed, with a dull, heavy head, often amounting to headache, to feel low-spirited and "blue" — are symptoms of self-poisoning by food poisons, not neutralized or eliminated by bowels, liver and kidneys acting in harmony.

Beecham's Pills

help to remove the cause of this trouble. They act gently and safely, but also very efficiently.



Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

MR. HICKS AND THE U. S. NAVY.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle.]

Historically it was a red letter day for the United States Navy when the Congress succeeding the one that had enacted the Fugitive Slave Law abolished the flogging of white men in the United States service on the high seas. Since then officers have been able to handle recalcitrants by means of solitary confinement on bread and water. Now Frederick Cocks Hicks, of Port Washington, who is a member of the House committee on naval affairs, has introduced a bill providing:

"That so much of the articles for the government of the Navy as authorize solitary confinement on bread and water is hereby repealed, and the punishment of solitary confinement on bread and water, as authorized by said article is hereby abolished."

Now the ending of flogging of men on fighting ships was too long delayed. In our Navy, as in the British navy, flogging had shocked humanity. One can read about it in the fiction of Sir Gilbert Parker today. But Robert Field Stockton, of blessed memory, the United States Senator who pushed the reform successfully in 1852, was a Navy officer himself, had commanded ships, knew the men, knew the officers and had a full grasp of his subject.

Mr. Hicks is a worthy and intelligent gentleman of Quaker stock, a graduate of Swarthmore, as of the Harvard Law School, but not an expert on Navy discipline. Perhaps he has forgotten the necessity of discipline at sea. The enlisted men of the Navy under Secretary Daniels are doubtless of a rather higher type than any of the past. But among them are many who are obstreperous. A battleship cannot be run by a town meeting. There must be one absolute master on board. If we don't want "the cat to come back," as Mr. Gilbert puts it, we must not get rid of substitutes. Of these the least objectionable is the solitary confinement which Mr. Hicks is seeking to abolish.

"WHERE ROOMS ARE WARM."

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully, who has had a career of derring-do on the quarterdeck and elsewhere, has done nothing in his life that better becomes a gallant seadog than his latest act of mercy toward seven small Russian fugitives. The admiral as our representative in the Crimea held on to the last before the fall of Wrangel and he moved in the midst of an appalling panorama of imploring destitution and distracted terror. At the end he took these little ones who pleaded that they might come with him to the great good place "where the rooms are warm."

For six years hunger and homelessness have been the portion of these waifs redeemed. They were robbed of their birthright to play. The little ones in these long lean years have hardly spoken, we are told, of anything but food. The pathos is that these seven children who have become wards of the good-hearted admiral are merely a few from a host no man can number. These fortunate ones are taken; but so many must be left behind, to the vicissitudes of the crowded ships in the Bosphorus, to the life of mere scavengers ashore. If because of legal or social impediments we cannot bring them here, at least we can help them there.

Kane, Pa.—During a circus parade here one of the elephants, as if to relieve the monotony, flung its trunk in the air and brought it down with a resounding thump on a mule at the curb quietly watching the sights.

Although hitched to a delivery wagon the mule wheeled about, took aim and kicked twice. His hoofs caught the elephant squarely on the knees. The elephant stopped for an instant, but sought no further interchanges with the mule and finished the parade with a decided limp.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis. West Point.
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 33 of our 36 pupils; in April, 77 of our 84 pupils. All told, we put in 2,620 pupils—as many as all other regular preparatory schools combined.

We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chance for success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

E. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

"I'm sorry, young man," said the druggist, as he eyed the small boy over the counter, "but I can only give you half as much castor-oil for a dime as I used to."

The boy blithely handed him the coin. "I'm not kicking," he remarked. "The stuff's for me."—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S
NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Young men are prepared also for West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. R. WILMER, P. A. Eng., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy. J. L. CHEW, A.B., A.M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogs.

"Oh, mamma, baby is trying to eat a lump of coal."

"Mercy! That child never got his expensive tastes from my side of the family, I'm sure."—Boston Transcript.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Thos. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1903, Prin. Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.

280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work; only earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 50.

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal.
Boone, Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT

Most helpful text-books and review pamphlets ever published for entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis, $6.00; West Point, $6.20. Postpaid and insured.

Feldmeyer's Bookstore Annapolis, Md.

Closeman—"Sorry to refuse you, old man, but my money likes company."

Burrows—"What do you mean?"

Closeman—"It can't bear to be a loan."—Boston Transcript.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS
TEXT-BOOK COMPANY
280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

The
Berlitz School
of Languages
816 14th St. N. W., Washington.

Branches in over 300 leading cities in America, Europe and Africa. Pupils traveling may transfer the value of their lessons from one city to another without additional cost.

PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS DAY OR EVENING. BEST OF NATIVE TEACHERS

Terms reasonable. Catalogue on application.

Grand Prizes at All Expositions
New Classes Constantly Forming
TRIAL LESSON FREE.

"I'm getting an automobile. What is the first thing one ought to learn about running it?"

"The telephone number of the nearest repair shop."—Boston Transcript.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle in the form of a pistol, weighing seven pounds and having only thirty parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute, or if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges.

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
302 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Cable address:—Autordco

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds, Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers CLOTHING Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 8800
BOSTON Tremont Street NEWPORT 220 Bellevue Avenue

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL
Army and Navy Tailors

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN
800 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Branch Office: Washington Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

ESTABLISHED 1879

THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.
16 and 18 WEST 46th STREET
2d Floor, Schneider-Anderson Bldg., Near FIFTH Avenue, NEW YORK
CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS
HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900

SOLID FOUNDATIONS There is a substantial dependability about the advice given here. This is not a "one-man" concern—on the contrary, it is a selected number of men who have "specialized" the various lines of Real Estate endeavor and depend on their superior knowledge to make their success. Special attention to officers of the service.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS Service
Sales - Rents - Loans
1405 - 6th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests.

Electric Boat Company
11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA. Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 223 6th Ave., Cor. 10th. ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

GORDON & DILWORTH



REAL ORANGE MARMALADE

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., February 12, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2117.

Col. Bishop on Army Personnel

War Department.
Office of the Chief of Staff.
Operations Division, Washington.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: The following discussion of matters pertaining to personnel administration of the Army may be of interest to your readers. The present system of efficiency reporting and the classification of officers according to general efficiency and suitability for assignments and details is a development of the past two years. During this period, for the first time in the history of our Army, a foundation has been laid for the scientific handling of the commissioned personnel of the Army. It is felt that the officers of the Army should be acquainted with what has been done and what is contemplated along the lines of scientific personnel administration. This subject is one that should be of personal interest to each officer, and the publication of this article will serve a useful purpose if it develops the interest of your readers and draws from them thoughtful and constructive criticisms.

Development of the Efficiency Report.

Shortly after the signing of the armistice the personnel branch took up the study of special problems connected with the administration of commissioned personnel. Functionalized administration of the commissioned personnel had never been attempted in our Army. The efficiency of the Army had suffered because personnel questions had never been analyzed, comprehensively studied, and the patent evils corrected. Personnel matters strike at the heart of the Army. The assignment and promotion of officers should be made with the best interests of the United States always paramount and with justice and fairness to individuals. The studies were approached with the realization that efficiency depends to a great extent upon morale and that the morale of the officers of the Army is affected by the following:

1. Fairness and adherence to carefully worked out and announced policies in handling commissioned personnel. It is well to note here that even though policies covering all personnel matters are established there will always arise special cases not covered by policies and also some cases in which it may be found to be in the best interests of the service to make exceptions to policies.

2. Assignments to duties according to suitability, with a consideration for the preferences of officers, when practicable; elimination of personal acquaintance and favoritism, making selections instead upon records of officers which should be a complete and accurate measure of qualifications and performance.

3. Frequent changes of station are undesirable.

4. Fairness in distribution of officers to line and staff.

5. Leaves of absence in normal times should be granted with liberality.

6. Foreign-service rosters should be followed strictly.

7. Service at desirable and undesirable stations should be distributed fairly to all officers.

8. Equal opportunity should be afforded all officers to develop and establish their special qualifications.

The personnel branch has endeavored to follow these guiding principles in its daily work. Perfection has not been attained, nor will it ever be attained, but it is hoped that some steps have been made in the right direction. In past wars politics entered into the appointment, assignment, and detail of officers. In the World War political interference was miraculously absent in Army administration. The system of personnel administration in war and peace must assure every officer that he will get a square deal whether he has a personal friend on hand to speak for him or not.

With the above matters in mind special studies and investigations for the purpose of developing a system for the handling of assignments and promotions were made as follows:

(a) Basic principles underlying efficient handling of assignments and details.

The basic principle underlying efficient handling of assignments and details is the ability to put the right man in the right place. First of all we must obtain the proper information from the service in the form of efficiency reports, and then this information must be made available for ready use in the War Department. Suitability and fitness must be judged from the performance of officers. This calls for periodic reports of actual performance. If an officer is exhibiting unusual ability the fact should be known. If he is not making good, that, too, should be known. The manner in which the officer performs his work must be determined by his commanding officer.

(b) The nature and scope of efficiency reports.

The foundation of scientific personnel work is the efficiency report. The efficiency report form used before the war was defective in a number of ways.

1. In the first place, it did not furnish all the information necessary to determine what particular duties an officer is especially fitted for.

2. Three officers reported on the same blank form, and it usually developed that the second and third officers were influenced by the reports made by the first.

3. The book-form arrangement made it impossible to see the whole report at a glance. The new form consists of a single sheet of paper.

4. While the old report did not emphasize what an officer was specially fitted to do, it did emphasize his weaknesses.

5. This form was not adapted to war use. Consequently, it was abandoned at the beginning of the war, and during the war we adopted the qualification card and the Scott system of numerical rating. The qualification card and rating system had some good points. The strong point was that it filled a great need which was otherwise unprovided for. The qualification card gave good information about emergency officers in that it was designed to show the experience that emergency officers had received as civilians before their entry into the Army, with a view to enabling the War Department in making assignments to take advantage of this information. It was, however, not at all suitable for officers of the Regular Army, due to the fact that it did not bring out the suitability of these officers for various lines of military work. The main objections to the rating system were as follows:

(a) It was found to be of no use to any of the boards of officers that were convened for the purpose of studying the efficiency of the commissioned personnel of the different arms, and they all recommended against its retention.

(b) It gave erroneous ideas with relation to the efficiency of officers, due to the very wide difference in rating of officers by different officers.

(c) The service, as a whole, did not have confidence in it. While it was supposed to be a quick method of determining the efficiency of an officer, in reality it was a very laborious one. It was thoroughly tried and found to be of no practical value when applied to officers of the Regular Army.

Several months were devoted to the development of a proper form of efficiency report. The views and recommendations of representative officers throughout the Army were carefully considered, and a form was developed which is believed to fulfill the following requirements:

(a) The system enables the War Department to determine—

1. An officer's general efficiency—his general value to the service.

2. An officer's special fitness for particular classes of duty in case he has such fitness.

(b) It is brief enough so that, with the force of officers and clerks available, the reports received at the War Department can be fully digested and the officers classified.

(c) It is in such form that it is not necessary to make a file of extracts therefrom as was done with the old efficiency report.

(d) It is a system that does not require too much explanation and application of intricate detail in order to obtain the results desired from reporting officers.

(e) It does not require an undue amount of time on the part of reporting officers.

(f) It not only gives the War Department the information it requires, but the service, generally, has faith in it. In fact, unless the system is one that the service believes in, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for it to accomplish the results desired by the War Department.

(g) It is suitable for use both in peace and war.

(c) Disposition of the data contained in these reports so as to make it of ready use in the War Department.

No great good is to be accomplished by bringing ever so much valuable information into the War Department unless this information is made available for ready use. Therefore, a system of records has been developed whereby all information reaching the War Department in the nature of efficiency reports is flagged out by characteristic symbols on qualification cards so that it is visible and available for instant use. One feature of the system involves the compilation of an officer's record of service at previous stations in order that an attempt may be made to equalize service at desirable and undesirable stations. Preferences are recorded with a view to considering the desires of an officer, when practicable, in making assignments and details.

Examination of Efficiency Reports by Officers.

Any officer is permitted to inspect his efficiency record in the War Department. From a practical standpoint, however, it is impossible to send efficiency records to officers away from Washington.

The reporting officer, when he makes an unfavorable entry of fact on an officer's efficiency report is required to furnish a copy of such entry to the officer concerned. The latter then has an opportunity to make any statement he desires with reference to this entry of fact. The latter statement, with the remarks of the reporting officer, is forwarded with the efficiency report. Officers are cautioned that no unfavorable entry of fact should be made as a matter of opinion. A copy of any unfavorable entry of opinion need not be furnished the officer reported on. Paragraph 6 of the instructions on the efficiency report blank states: "It, however, is the duty of commanding officers to acquaint officers under their commands with deficiencies in such a manner as seems best and by instruction and example of leadership or, when necessary, by disciplinary or other means assist the officer in correcting these deficiencies."

Efficiency Reporting.

It is vital that efficiency reports should be made out with great care and accuracy. Many officers have been prone to extravagance in entries on efficiency reports and have allowed personal considerations to influence their estimate of an officer. There is no more important duty to which an officer can be assigned than that of making out an efficiency report to express as accurately as possible the qualifications and performance of an officer. In order that officers throughout the service may be compared with the same degree of accuracy the same standards must be applied to all.

Any system of personnel administration must stand or fall on the efficiency report, which is its foundation. The human element enters deeply into the preparation of efficiency reports, and it will be difficult to standardize efficiency reporting so that the system will treat all officers fairly and uniformly. The reporting officer must not allow the measuring stick he applies to his juniors to be shortened by prejudice or lengthened by favoritism. If we are to have success in personnel administration, the whole Army must set itself to the task of mastering the art of efficiency reporting. The system applies to all alike. If we approach perfection in the preparation of efficiency reports and apply this information honestly and intelligently in the administration of the commissioned personnel of the Army, we can count upon it that the interests of each individual officer will be protected. This is of grave importance now that the fitness or unfitness of officers to be retained in the Army or eliminated must be determined from their records. It is, of course, humanly impossible to attain perfection in this work, but the system can be very greatly improved over what it has ever been heretofore. But success can only be attained by the Army itself. No small group of officers alone can make it work. It may not be the best system that can be devised. Should it be the best, it must be developed and improved by experience. The Army should turn its back forever upon the old evils of favoritism and prejudice in assignments and rewards. Scientific personnel management, of which the efficiency report is the basis, is the way out. It is submitted that all thinking officers should reflect on this question. It is believed to be one of far-reaching importance to the efficiency of the Army.

Classification.

(It should be borne in mind that the subject here discussed regarding classification is not that contemplated under section 24b of the Army reorganization act, approved June 4, 1920. The classification of officers discussed here is the sorting or grouping of officers as to their special fitness for particular details and as to their general efficiency.)

In order that no injustice may be done an officer the efficiency reports that are submitted covering his service are carefully considered and studied by an officer detailed especially for this work by reason of his experience and capability along this line. The actual rating of the officer and his grading in various qualifications are made in the office of the chief of service by an officer belonging to that service and selected for this specific duty. It can be readily seen that this rating officer, having before him a perspective of the records of all officers of that particular branch of the service, can, after a complete study and evaluation of the efficiency reports, arrive at a very accurate classification or comparative rating as to general efficiency in any particular qualification. Care is taken in this connection to insure that no officer suffers in his rating due to the fact that he may be serving under a reporting officer who rates generally lower than other officers. This is accomplished by making a complete and exhaustive study of the efficiency reports rendered by any one particular officer, and his rating equation relative to other reporting officers is thus determined. It has been found, naturally, that officers do not have the same standards of comparison, but a marked improvement toward uniformity has been noted following the initiation by the War Department of what might be termed an educational campaign in the making out of efficiency reports. The new efficiency report form enables the War Department, through the chiefs of service, to determine whether or not commanding officers are taking the necessary or proper corrective measures or are endeavoring by proper instruction to improve officers in matters in which they have been reported as deficient. As time goes on the qualification card becomes more valuable as to the information it furnishes, because we are able to get a better estimate of an officer's qualifications by an average of a greater number of reports. The system is so designed that the qualification card will give a composite picture of the officer from a standpoint of his general efficiency and his fitness for special detail which has been determined by his actual performance along those particular lines and, together with the specialty files, render such data readily accessible. In time of peace the Army must be considered as a training school for officers, and, as they proceed through the course of military education prescribed and also in their ordinary garrison training, they will give evidence of, or develop, qualifications which can be utilized in the military service in the staff corps or departments or in certain staff duties in connection with combat troops. It is manifestly unfair that officers' opportunities to serve in staff capacities should be controlled by the personal knowledge of some officer as to his capabilities. It is not only fairer, but more efficient and a more intelligent procedure, to make the matter of detail one that is based upon the officer's record and on that alone. In this way officers who are not known by officers serving in Washington have the same opportunity for detail as those who are well known. A system of this kind enables the War Department, in drawing up any plan for an operation, to select, after an inspection of the qualification records, the entire command and staff personnel that will enter into that operation and be reasonably assured that, after such selection based upon these records, the military machine will function efficiently and without the lost motion of previous emergencies. A system of this kind will enable the War Department to fill any particular requisition for officers for any particular line of duty that may be specified.

Digitized by Google

ACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

For the Army—
Gabardine, Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Serges. Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Rain Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service
—Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, Atlantic City, Annapolis

Personnel Management.

The success of any enterprise is bound up in its personnel. The football team presents a good illustration of the necessity for the selection of individuals for particular positions after a thorough study of their natural qualifications, suitability, and fitness for these positions. The more apt the selection the more perfect the team work. In the Army the assignment of each individual officer to that duty for which he is best qualified to perform is the ideal to strive for. The realization of this ideal assures the Government that the most efficient use is being made of its officer personnel; that its Army is a well-balanced team. The question of personnel in civilian organizations is coordinate with finance, engineering, and engineering. The normal organization of a corporation calls for a vice president in charge of personnel, who co-operates with the sales manager or the vice president for finance. There is a constant forestalling, application of the necessity of scientific personnel management. Even the business organizations of the Army, the brains and skill of its whole personnel and smooth team work for it also as a whole.

Twenty-five years ago there was no such organization in the Army. Approximately seventeen of the present number of officers had at least twenty-five years of service each—practically two-thirds of the entire Army. The Spanish War Department to make assignments from personal knowledge of officers, and also to promote. Such a system is unfair and unjust to the majority of officers of the Army and a wound in principle. It deprives the Army Department and blue pencil in the hand of an individual officer.

With a modern army organization it now becomes the duty of each officer of the Army to acquaint himself with the problem of personnel administration and lend his assistance to the solution of many of the difficult phases of it.

Very truly, yours,

F. P. Bishop,
Colonel, Infantry, Chief
Chief Personnel Branch.

ACADEMIC ATHLETICS.

West Point, N. Y., February 5.—The Army won another intercollegiate swimming match today, defeating the tank men of Columbia by a total of 28 to 25 points in a six-event dual meet. The score does not look first honors in three events, the 50-yard and 220-yard dashes and the 440-yard relay. The Blue and White swimmers also captured first place in three events, the diving, 100-yard dash and plunge. The summaries:

50-Yard Dash—Won by Breidster, Army; Eberhardt, Columbia, second; Timberlake, Army, third. Time—0:25 4-5.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Breidster, Army; Meriwether, Army, second; Strelin, Columbia, third. Time—2:44 2-5.

Diving—Won by Bachaus, Columbia; Longwell, Army, second; Polegreve, Army, third.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Eberhardt, Columbia; Lowndes, Columbia, second; Bachaus, Army, third. Time—1:00.

Plunge—Won by Mahar, Columbia; Iarson, Columbia, second; Carpenter, Army, third. Distance—16 feet.

440-Yard Relay Race—Won by Army (Timberlake, Burrill, Breidster, Goodman); Columbia (Bernard, Christian, Strelin, Eberhardt). Time 1:57 3-5.

Total Points—Army, 28; Columbia, 25.

Army won a fast basketball game from the University of North Carolina today, 39 to 19. The Army showed decided improvement over the form they have displayed for the last basketball. The passing and floor work of the cadets was excellent for the greater part of the game.

The West Pointers went out in front at the start, Pfeiffer scoring from the center of the floor after the initial jump. The Army maintained their advantage until close to the finish of the first half, when the Southerners evened the score at 15 to 15; the first period closed with the army leading 17 to 15. The line-up:

Army.	Positions.	North Carolina.
Vichules	L. F.	McDonald
Smythe	R. F.	Carmichael
Daniels	C.	Linfert
Pfeiffer	L. G.	Handy
Kessler	R. G.	Shepard

Goals from Field—Pfeiffer (4), Daniels (7), French (2), Vichales, Smythe (2), Carmichael (5), Linfert, McDonald, Shepard (3). Goals from foul—French, 1 out of 4. Pfeiffer, 1 out of 5; Carmichael, 6 out of 15. Substitutions—Bonnett for French, Smythe for Vichales, Lawrence for Daniels, Erwin for Shepard, Shepard for Erwin.

Annapolis, Md., February 2.—After their first defeat of the season by Delaware College last Saturday, the Navy basketers came back by winning from Roanoke College here this afternoon by 29 to 9. However, the visitors were not strong enough to give a real tryout.

Naval Academy.	Positions.	Roanoke College.
Blue	R. F.	Thompson
McKee	L. F.	Chapman
Gerber	C.	Atkinson
Walters	R. G.	Atkinson
Ault	L. G.	Gano

Field Goals—Naval Academy, McKee (4), Gerber (3), Lyons (3), Ault (2), Blue (2), Farr; Roanoke College, Price, Atkinson, Thompson (2), Acuff, Walters, (4 in Blue, 4 in 5; Roanoke College, 6 in 7. Substitutions—Naval Academy, Beecher for Blue, Lombart for McKee, Ault for Gerber, Lyons for Walters; Roanoke College, Smith for Thompson, Thompson for Smith, Mahler for Kinsey, Kinsey for Mahler, Lanck for Atkinson. Referee—Mr. Wilson, St. John's. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Annapolis, Md., February 5.—Intercollegiate records were shattered in the swimming meet this afternoon, in which the Naval Academy overwhelmed the University of Pittsburgh by 50 to 11. The best performance was that of Sinclair, who swam the 220 yards in 2 minutes 24 4-5 seconds, which is 2 seconds and a half better than the former intercollegiate figures.

The exhibitionist relay team covered the 160 yards in 1 minute 16 4-5 seconds, under conditions conforming to the rules of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association. Thile in 3 1-5 seconds better than the intercollegiate figures, has not been allowed, as the goal is 14 inches short for the distance. The time correction is less than three-fifths of a second.

The summaries:

160-Yard Relay—Won by Naval Academy (Kanekanui, Gallagher, Winkjer and Emeryl; Pittsburgh (Taylor, Corr, Bearce and Wood). Time—1:16 4-5.

40-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by Quinby, Navy; Taylor, Pittsburgh, second; Bearce, Navy, third. Time—0:41 1-5.

40-Yard Swim—Won by Kanekanui, Navy; Corr, Pittsburgh, second; Gallagher, Navy, third. Time—0:18 4-5.

Distance Plunge—Won by Crandall, Navy; Arlson, Navy, second; Jacobs, Pittsburgh, third. Time for 40-foot plunge—:14.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Sinclair, Navy; Fish, Navy, second; Thomas, Pittsburgh, third. Time—2:24 4-5.

100-Yard Back Stroke—Won by McIntosh, Navy; Bowe, Navy, second; Kistler, Pittsburgh, third. Time—1:16 4-5.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Kinsey, Navy; Winkjer, Navy, second; Corr, Pittsburgh, third. Time—0:57 1-5.

The Army officers stationed in Washington won from the midshipmen here Saturday afternoon by 14 points to 10 in the annual indoor track meet in the armory. The Navy lead by a slight margin with sailors and dashes and the relay. The Blue and White swimmers also captured first place in three events, the diving, 100-yard dash and plunge. The summaries:

50-Yard Dash—Won by Breidster, Army; Eberhardt, Columbia, second; Timberlake, Army, third. Time—0:25 4-5.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Breidster, Army; Meriwether, Army, second; Strelin, Columbia, third. Time—2:44 2-5.

Diving—Won by Bachaus, Columbia; Longwell, Army, second; Polegreve, Army, third.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Eberhardt, Columbia; Lowndes, Columbia, second; Bachaus, Army, third. Time—1:00.

Plunge—Won by Mahar, Columbia; Iarson, Columbia, second; Carpenter, Army, third. Distance—16 feet.

440-Yard Relay Race—Won by Army (Timberlake, Burrill, Breidster, Goodman); Columbia (Bernard, Christian, Strelin, Eberhardt). Time 1:57 3-5.

Total Points—Army, 28; Columbia, 25.

Army won a fast basketball game from the University of North Carolina today, 39 to 19. The Army showed decided improvement over the form they have displayed for the last basketball. The passing and floor work of the cadets was excellent for the greater part of the game.

The West Pointers went out in front at the start, Pfeiffer scoring from the center of the floor after the initial jump. The Army maintained their advantage until close to the finish of the first half, when the Southerners evened the score at 15 to 15; the first period closed with the army leading 17 to 15. The line-up:

Army.	Positions.	North Carolina.
Vichules	L. F.	McDonald
Smythe	R. F.	Carmichael
Daniels	C.	Linfert
Pfeiffer	L. G.	Handy
Kessler	R. G.	Shepard

Goals from Field—Pfeiffer (4), Daniels (7), French (2), Vichales, Smythe (2), Carmichael (5), Linfert, McDonald, Shepard (3). Goals from foul—French, 1 out of 4. Pfeiffer, 1 out of 5; Carmichael, 6 out of 15. Substitutions—Bonnett for French, Smythe for Vichales, Lawrence for Daniels, Erwin for Shepard, Shepard for Erwin.

Eagle
Mikado Pencil
MADE BY THE LARGEST PENCIL MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD
No. 1—Soft No. 2—Medium
No. 2½—Medium No. 3—Hard
No. 4—Very Hard
ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND—
EAGLE MIKADO
EAGLE PENCIL CO.
New York

Coast Guard Continuous Service.

The comptroller (January 29) holds as follows:

Continuous service as prescribed by both the Navy and Coast Guard regulations does not require actual continuity, but a limited interval of time is allowed to elapse between discharge and reenlistment. In the Navy it is four months and in the Coast Guard fortnightly it was extended to one month. This was allowed only between statutory periods of enlistment. The statutory periods of enlistment in the Navy are two, three and four years, and in the Coast Guard, under a similar regulation, three and four years. By act of May 18, 1920, conformity with the Navy was had in the Coast Guard right to the same additional pay prescribed for continuous service and length of service in the Navy. It extended to the Coast Guard mee right in the same manner as in the Navy and was subject to the same conditions as authorized for the enlisted men in the Navy. By the Navy rule there is no break in enlistment, but the authority in the Navy law which made the Coast Guard rule was that less than four months elapse between discharge and reenlistment. Under the extended rule of one month, statutory periods of service or periods of service fixed by regulations conformable to statute in the Coast Guard, and therefore also in all cases all continuous periods of service not exceeding three years.

The act of May 18, 1920, applies to enlisted therein, is not retroactively effective, and the conditions and requirements upon which additional pay accrues to the enlisted men of the Coast Guard only from the date of the act. The statute which made service in the Navy law and regulations is predicated apply to the present effective, was in force and by regulation, but continued unchanged, and, therefore, all such service is continuous service to May 18, 1920, as continuous in determined by the Coast Guard law and regulations, and that the act of May 18, 1920, said dates does the Navy law governing continuity of service apply.

Coast Guard Retired Pay.

The comptroller (February 3) holds as follows:

The language of the act of March 3, 1917, governing the pay of enlisted men in the Navy, is "75 per centum of the pay and allowances," followed by terms definitely fixing the allowance portion at $16.75 per month. The retired men in the Navy does not, in fact, get an allowance, but simply retired pay based on the aggregate of the pay and allowances he is in receipt of when placed on the retired list. For purposes of comparison to the former Coast Guard pay act it is a self and not separate items of pay and of allowances. The saving clause does not entitle the former Coast Guard man to retain his former retired pay and also receive $16.75 as an allowance, but to receive the same relation to the Navy allowance. If his Coast Guard retired pay was less than the Navy retired pay including the $16.75 for allowances, then he is entitled to retain it, but there is no authority for his receiving anything partly on the Navy rate and partly on the Coast Guard rate.

Not a Permanent Change of Station.

Major F. A. Barker, Infantry, originally mentioned in the Army sanitary corps in September, 1917, at his home in Butte, Mont., was ordered to report in person to and to inediading December 21, 1920, his last permanent station, for the purpose of his discharge from the general. This does not, according to the comptroller, in view of the fact that he was not relieved prior to December 31, 1920, accepted the appointment as major in the Army Sanitary Corps on January 22, 1920, on the same day was ordered to active duty, changes his status as that of duty, and that entitled from active duty and return is his home.

He is held on January 29) entitled to mileage from his station at date of relief from active duty to his home, but his home is not fixed by the circumstance that his wife and dependent children under the call to active duty. The comptroller says:

The benefits of section 12 of the act of May 16, 1920, do not accrue in any case where his change of station is not a permanent change of station. An officer's home is not a station within the meaning of said section. An attempt was made to make this clear in 27 Comp. Dec. 291 and 510."

"I wouldn't be a fool if I were you!"
"That's the only sensible thing you've said during this discussion. If you were I you certainly wouldn't be a fool."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Digitized by Google

IN CONGRESS

Army Appropriation Bill

The Army appropriation bill passed the House on Tuesday with but few changes in the bill as originally presented from the appropriations committee.

The bill provides for the Military Academy and all items of additional pay therefore carry over to the Military Academy appropriation bill were eliminated. It also included allowances for certain civilian instructors and living allowances of a lieutenant to the clerk of the permanent court.

An amendment adopted on the floor allows the quartermaster general to contract for coal for the Army for the period of one year at any time during the current year.

A long fight resulted over the proposal to discharge boys under 18, who have fraudulently enlisted, with an honorable discharge. Efforts were made that they were enlisted through connivance of recruiting officers, several congressmen playing up this point until it seemed officers were actually kidnappers.

Army Education.

Representative Fess of Ohio, chairman of the committee on education, who had had much to do with Federal vocational education legislation, showed hostility to the Army educational program. He objects to turning the Army into a school except as Army and Navy facilities, in connection, may be used for such purposes.

Representative Walsh of Massachusetts took the same view and said:

"We are a little more blood and iron in the soldiers of the republic (applause), and a little less of this book stuff and messing around with letters, and a little more heed to inspect. That may be all right in time of war, but we are not at war now, and in a time of emergency, but in peace times I submit we should leave the education of the boys to the civilian military forces and let the boys when they leave the service look after their education. That is what we pay the boys for. They have to do. They have to pay for it, but these boys have to do it when they are at the expense of the Government. Uncle Sam is giving them the education and the military efficiency and training are mere incidents."

To Resume Army Shiftes.

Mr. Greene of Vermont in reply to Chairman Anthony, in charge of the bill, if in the appropriation for transportation of the Army the item of $10,000,000 of money was allowed that would permit the marching of troops with reduced strength of companies, such as most when transfers of troops and exchanges of posts are to be made.

Mr. Anthony—It developed during the hearings that the practice of reducing companies to 65 men had been discontinued, but the committee felt great economies and great benefits to the troops would result from such an changing posts, when not too far apart, if they could be by marching.

Mr. Greene—I am glad to hear the chairman say that, as it gives them an opportunity, and I am glad to an opportunity for practical demonstration and training and bringing the troops up to the highest efficiency in an emergency. I do not think it should only be confined to short distances, but I can see why we could not with great advantage to the officers and men even make transfers from one end of the country to the other, and even from one side of the country to the other. Not only that, but there is another side to it, and that is not only the practical advantages of moving troops themselves in actually learning to take care of them and in becoming used to the kinds of transportation, but there is a great object lesson for the people of this country in the manner they are used to supply the troops and what those troops are doing, and to see that soldiering is not the easy thing after all, is not what some people seem to think it is, a great holiday junket.

Would Stop Valuable Training.

Mr. Wood charged that 3,271 Army officers were sent abroad at great public expense between November 11, 1918, and May 26, 1920. This was explained by Mr. Greene of Vermont, who showed that less than half the officers of the Regular Army had opportunity for the war abroad during the war and that was highly advisable as a matter of training that they go abroad, using some in the occupation of the conquered territory. He added:

"It will be remitted that less than half of the commissioned officers of the Regular Army went over to France during the hostilities. I am personally glad to know anybody in the larger fraction of the Army who did not go over because I was one of those who did not go. If there ever was a sacrifice to a sensitive spirit, it was made by the men who remained behind in the Army to see to it that a great war raging about him and who had to stand by and see it from such a subordinate's standpoint preparing other men to go to it. Many a gallant officer who remained here will bear out in pathetic terms the keen sensitiveness of humiliation and regret that his life's great professional opportunity was to be denied him.

"Therefore, with transports running regularly to Europe after the armistice, many more steamships going across the water taking very little or no room over. It would seem a little bit of a matter of a practical instructional opportunity to take these officers, one by one, that they could be relieved from their duty over here, and give them an opportunity to see the actual terrain of the battle fields and the fighting took place, to be taken over it by the men still there who fought it, and to see the effects and have the various movements of the troops in those several battles explained to them, and come into contact with the very atmosphere itself."

An attempt to increase the appropriation for feeding horses for civilian use was voted down.

The anti-stop watch and time-measuring amendment was adopted, no usual.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The Army and Secretary of War has issued a statement in regard to an appropriation for the Council of National Defense in the Army bill.

The role assigned by law to the Council of National Defense does not contemplate the creation of any organization. For its peace-time activities it can readily accomplish its task with a small staff of trained officers, relying on existing agencies to furnish the data necessary for consideration by the Council. Moreover, the degree of expansion to meet war conditions depends directly upon the completeness of the peace-time survey of supply problems before the emergency arises.

"On the 3d of January the House of Representatives, eliminated in the consideration of the sundry civil bill, 000 for the usual fiscal year for the support of the Council of National Defense. No fair-minded citizen can take exception to the desire of Congress to limit appropriations to essential governmental activities. Now, more than ever before, there is need for rigid economy. There is no economy, however, in eliminating at the public welfare as is the Council of National Defense."

EGYPTIAN
DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain End or Cork Tip
People of culture and refinement
invariably PREFER Deities
to any other cigarette
30¢

The Senate on February 8, by a vote of 41 to 21, on motion of Senator McKellar (democrat), Tennessee, eliminated the appropriation in the sundry civil bill of $75,000 for the council of national defense.

REDUCTIONS OF THE ARMY.

President Wilson on Saturday sent the following message to Congress:

"I return herewith, without my approval, House joint resolution No. 440, directing the Secretary of War to cease enlisting men in the Regular Army of the United States, except in the cases of those men who have already served one or more enlistments therein.

"The text of the joint resolution discloses that its purpose is to cure a discontinuance of enlistment in the Regular Army until the number of enlisted men shall not exceed 175,000. No provision is made in the resolution for the preservation of any proportionate relation between the several arms of the Army and no mere discontinuance of enlistment would, for a long time, preserve the relative efficiency organization instituted and the combatant corps insufficiently manned to maintain the instruction and training which ought to be assured if an Army of 175,000 men is to be officered in proportion to its enlisted number.

"On the 4th day of June, 1920, I signed a bill passed by the present Congress, providing for the reorganization of the Army. Because of the profoundly disturbed conditions of the world at that time and that full benefit might accrue to the people of the United States from the experience of the World War as to what, under modern conditions, is required to be the nucleus of an efficient Army, the War Department had recommended an Army of approximately 500,000 men. The Congress, after prolonged consideration, reduced the authorized and did authorize, the reorganization of the Army on the basis of a peace time strength of 299,000 enlisted men, 18,000 men, including in the organization new arms of the air service and the tank corps, and provided for the use of which were developments of the war and required the training of personnel for the full war strength of the Army. The act authorized for the first time in our history the creation of a reserve for the Army, resting upon division as tactical units, and required the training of 400,000 reserve officers in the organized reserve in territorial areas of the United States in association with the Regular Army and the National Army. At that time, the Congress plainly regarded the provision for the Regular Army as inadequate and provided for the added arms and new duties imposed on the Army, and for the training of reserves. The present Army of the United States should have as the nucleus of mobilization in the event of a sudden emergency. I regret that I am not able to see in the condition of the world at large or in the needs of the United States any such change as would justify the restriction upon the minimum which is proposed by the House joint resolution."

The only comment before the vote to override the veto was taken was by the republican leader, Mr. Mondell, who said:

"I do not wish to have listened with interest to the President's message. It does not seem to me that the ideas of the committee on military affairs have not already been considered by the House. No new questions are raised, no new arguments are presented. It seems, therefore, that there is no necessity for further discussion, and that the House is ready to vote, therefore, move the previous question."

The previous question was ordered and the vote was 271 to 16, the latter represented by democrats who voted on March 4 and the former composed of 12 democrats and 179 republicans.

The Senate took action on February 7, without comment, on the bill to increase the Army to 24 thousand in favor of passing the joint resolution, "the action of the committee on military affairs in reporting the bill Mr. Kirby, of Arkansas, who retires on March 4, voted in the negative. Mr. Wadsworth, republican, who succeeded Mr. Chamberlain, voted in the affirmative if he had been present.

ARMY AND NAVY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate on February 7 confirmed referred to the committee on military affairs the nominations from the president of 1,500 officers down to and including that of first lieutenant.

In addition, there was referred to the committee the nomination of Brigadier General Peyton C. March, the chief of the general staff, for a double rank.

Senator Robinson charged that politics had been injected into the consideration of the appointments and promotions had been made in strict accordance with the law and regulations.

Republican senators denied any prejudice in the matter. Senator Hitchcock said:

"I do not know the politics of a single man who has been promoted. The police is never brought into any Army matter with me, and I am not aware that the politics of any officer that was used in preventing the service of Theodore Roosevelt in France, in keeping Leonard Wood at home and in other instances that might be mentioned. There is no thought of politics in this matter; it does not make the slightest difference politically who picks the nom ent. There has, however, been more or less favoritism, and some injustice done, in my judgment, and I should like to have some one else at the head of the War Department entry, and I am sure in almost all cases justly carry, great honor and distinction. I am sure, however, that the nominations should go over. There is no discrimination meant against these officers. It is what happens to all nominations, irrespective of the committee entitled to consider them. "

"There has been no decision reached about the naval appointments; but I should very much if they will be referred, because it is not desired to open the whole case. The case of the nominations in the Navy is very different from that of the Army nominations. The Navy nominations are for promotion or for original appointment. It will not make the slightest difference whether or not they are confirmed at this session, because they will not until the 4th of December of next year."

Mr. Sampson: "The temporary appointments do."

Mr. Lodge: "Yes; they all hold; they are not thrown out on the 4th; officers would be; but that question has not been decided by the committee. I do not think the committee is going to report, and I hope it will not report—certainly it will not do so with my assent—the nominations of officers to take charge of bureaus."

As to the Marine Corps appointments, they have not been in, and will not come in until the 15th of February."

Senator Robinson took exception to the remarks of Senator Lodge, with reference to Col. Roosevelt and General Wood, claiming that General Pershing had absolute authority with relation to the selection of general officers for duty abroad.

BURIAL OF AN UNKNOWN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

The House committee on military affairs has favorably reported (H. R. 16, 424) providing for the bringing to the United States of the body of an unknown soldier who was a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, for which purpose he United States War, and for the burial of the remains with appropriate ceremonies.

The report says that the tribute proposed by the resolution is of great significance to the American Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and all patriotic American citizens. The committee believes it will unanimously desire to pay this recognition to one who, wearing the uniform of his country, made the supreme sacrifice during the great conflict. The Secretary of War is authorized under the resolution to make the regulations necessary to give effect in a manner befitting the occasion, and it is expected by the War Department that the regulations for the carrying into effect of the purposes of the resolution will be comparable with the honor paid to that both Great Britain and France, respectively, had similar services in connection with the transfer and reburial of one of their unknown dead.

"THE ARMY CLIQUE."

The Secretary of War found several defenders in the House on February 9 in connection with the general deficiency item for the Army, brought about by recommendations that the number of men for which pay was provided in the last Army appropriation act be reduced. The remarks of Representative Mann of Illinois, taken from the Congressional Record, ended the discussion:

Mr. Chairman, I suppose a little contribution to the ideas of some people will not do anybody any harm.

I think the funniest combination I have ever heard of is the Army and Navy General March, chief of staff. One has no use for an Army, the other wants to make the Army the most powerful in the world and make every illiterate man in the country a soldier. I do not think it will benefit the country itself. [Applause.] I am going to chide my colleague the House [Mr. Hanton] about the Democratic man from Texas [Mr. Hanton] alone. [Laughter.] For one of those Democrats who voted to make Secretary Baker was in effect violating the will of Congress, if not the law of Congress, by enlisting or force exceeding 175,000 men, which we had appropriated for. Now, I am opposed and always have been for an Army of 150,000 and refuse to limit it to that. And if the Secretary of War should get under the influence of the Army clique during his first year in office for three years, I would not be much surprised. I do not know whether the Army clique will get the new secretary during the first year or months or the first year. They will get him if he stays in office for three years. [Laughter.] Not by nature, [Laughter.] If he keeps up an enlisted force above 175,000 men next year, just on the side of the House are now, I shall introduce a bill to limit the Army to 150,000 in the main are under the direction of the chief of staff. [Applause.]

For other Congressional News see page 144.

BRINGING HOME UNIDENTIFIED REMAINS.

Some correspondence has occurred between Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker regarding the question of Congress of giving honorable burial in Arlington Cemetery of an unknown soldier representative of the heroism of the members of the American Expeditionary Forces, if the plan is carried out, Mr. Daniels states he would direct that the body be brought home on the Olympia, flagship of the fleet.

Secretary Baker approves the suggestion of the use of the Olympia as a fitting tribute to the American patriots who died on the battlefields of Europe."

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. H. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

811 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 516. 'Phone, Franklin 5248.

New York Office: 256 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1441 and 1442. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 968.

Cable Address: "Registeco," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 10c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, and as a weekly chronicle of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

O'ERRIDING THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

Friends of the Army, those who have the best interests of the service earnestly at heart, view with mingled emotions of amazement and dismay the condition which has been brought about by the refusal of the administration to heed the admonition from Congress to cease recruiting. The President's veto of the joint resolution which restricted the size of the Army to 175,000 men, and which directed that all recruiting cease until the Army has been reduced to that number, was considered an affront to Congress, and it was resented with a forcefulness that left no doubt as to the feeling at the Capitol. There is probably no precedent for the passage of a resolution over a presidential veto with the majorities and the alacrity which were given this measure. In the House a vote was taken without debate, and on the brief statement of Leader Mondell that the veto message presented no argument that had not already been considered by the House. The resolution was passed over the veto by a vote of 271 to 16, and it is significant that all the sixteen members will go out of office on March 4. In the Senate, the vote was overridden by a vote which broke all records; only one vote prevented its being unanimous.

By the President's disregard of the overwhelming sentiment in both branches of Congress, the Army has probably lost 25,000 men in its authorized strength for the ensuing fiscal year. The arguments advanced by President Wilson in his veto message carry no more weight with the public than they did with the Senators and Representatives; and in the absence of any logical, convincing reasons for his obstinate refusal to cooperate with Congress in bringing the Army within the government's income, this action can only be attributed to a spirit of perversity which had its inception in the Senate's refusal to approve his league-of-nations covenant in toto, and which has characterized his relations with Congress since that period. This perverse attitude may, and probably does, account for the remarkable display of militarism on the part of his two pacifist secretaries, Messrs. Daniels and Baker, for on no other ground can the puzzled public explain either the frantic recruiting campaign conducted by the Army after Congress had expressed its positive disapproval, or of the insistence by Mr. Daniels that this country maintain a Navy second to none before we can even discuss reduced armaments, and, without such an international agreement, that we must have the greatest Navy in the world. His urgent demand now for two aircraft carriers, "to round out the fleet," at an approximate cost of $60,000,000, at a time when no increase in naval expenditures is possible, following his refusal a few years ago to recommend these vessels when the appropriations would doubtless have been forthcoming, is equally inexplicable except upon the assumption that instructions have been issued from the White House to both the War and the Navy Departments that demands be made for military-naval expenditures so unreasonable in their nature that they will only provoke protest to Congress, and produce a reaction which is certain to be injurious to the Army and the Navy. Mr. Baker, pacifist by nature that he is, could not bring greater damage to the military establishment he has done by his course in persistently thwarting the expressed will of Congress; and, to people acquainted with his pliant character, there is no other explanation of his course in the matter of the Army's recruiting campaign than to assume that he has been acting under direct orders from the White House.

STRENGTH OF ARMY COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL.

Violence is threatened in Congress to the strength of the Army commissioned personnel, as authorized in the act of June 4, 1920. The assaults that have been made and those that are in contemplation, doubtless, are not based apparently so much on the needs of the military establishment or the duties devolving upon that organization as on the animosities definitely assigned to it in the legislation enacted at the preceding session of Congress, some eight months ago, after weeks of committee deliberation and the hearing of experts, as it is founded on the prevailing and suddenly acquired congressional progress of rebellion against the withal, an economy not so relentless that it prevents the Senate finance committee from favorable consideration of the legislation that shall obligate this country to raise millions of dollars for the payment of the cash bonus to the soldiers of the World War, and to spend it and many of whom, to their credit, are indifferent, if not openly antagonistic, to the proposal. The country is, by this time, familiar with, without being reconciled to, this sort of congressional inconsistency, already manifested in Army and Navy legislation, an example of which has been furnished by the enactment by the same Congress in favor of an Army enlisted strength of 280,000, easnally reduced overnight to 150,000, as quite sufficient, after all. It would require a lively imagination, indeed, to recognized in the situation at home or abroad the necessity of prescribing the larger strength last June and, with propriety and safety, of imposing the decrease in strength within much less than a year afterwards.

The plea for economy is one that appeals strongly to, and meets the hearty endorsement of, tax-payers, including, of course, those who have been able to manipulate their private possessions so as to reduce the income taxation by many millions of dollars in the aggregate. But in the face of this public approval of anything that promises to lessen the cost of the government and in the presence of an outcry that so vast a percentage of public funds is required for preparation for war and as the result of war, we find the House of Representatives passing, as it did at the last session, with scant debate and almost no opposition, the bill which will involve the government in tremendous, not to say overwhelming, expense for the cash bonus and substantial benefits for survivors of the World War, and, now, the Senate finance committee, expressing through its chairman, Mr. Penrose, and through Mr. McCumber, who is in charge of the bonus bill, the assurance of completion of the details of the subject, and advocates of the measure—who are also its beneficiaries—although, as Mr. Penrose says, "the country is in a very bad financial situation and hardly able to meet its requirements, while the revenue will undoubtedly fall off to a very marked degree in the next fiscal year;" notwithstanding which, the same Senator "concedes" that "it is the duty of the government to provide the revenue for this patriotic purpose," adding "were it necessary that an added tax be levied I would favor such taxes at this short session." Of course, if this is done, the expenditure of funds specially provided by increased taxation would be credited to the cost of national defense and added to the burden of maintaining the military-naval establishment.

There has been no greater or more flagrant exhibition of pure and unadulterated politics than that exposed to public view by Senator Penrose in endorsing this bill in the language of pretense that he has employed in his announcement of "concession."

Confronted, as the Army is, with the possibility of a reduction in its commissioned personnel, it is gratifying that, for the present, the most drastic plans of the economists have been checked. This is as it should be in a situation such as now prevails and Mr. Anthony, chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee, who had charge of the Army appropriation bill, is entitled to credit for resisting the attempt of some of his former associates on the House military committee to do damage to the military establishment without full knowledge of consequences.

Such knowledge has been imparted by Gen. W. G. Haan, assistant chief of staff and director of the war plans division of the general staff, in a statement printed in the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER of January 29. This document, which has the merit of brevity of style, is a convincing presentation of statistics and should be placed in the possession of every Representative and Senator that he may know exactly what he is doing when he urges and votes for a reduction in the commissioned strength of the Army.

Gen. Haan shows very clearly that there will be required 5,000 officers for the proper peace-time organization for general control, organization, equipment and supply of the combined establishment made up of the three components, including general overhead; 3,700 officers for the proper development of the great citizen war army, its proper peace organization and its preparation for immediate mobilization in case of war; and 11,500 officers for the proper development and training of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Regular Army and plans for its employment in time of peace and war; making a total of 20,200 officers. The act of June 4, 1920, authorized 17,482. The difference between the 14,000 officer provided for in the pending Army appropriation bill—insufficiently provided for by $770,000 it may be incidentally remarked, too—and 20,200 is 6,200 or, as compared with the authorized strength in the act of June 4, 3,663. Neither the act of 1920 or there was a shortage of officers, and if this is from 3,663 to 6,200, it will be readily perceived that the objects of the present Congress, as expressed in definite terms in the provisions of the act of June 4, last, will be defeated. As General Haan points out, as the result of the study of the situation by the national guard, the training camp association representatives of the reserve officers' corps and the military committee of the American Legion:

"All have, further, expressed the view that it should be a serious error, and one that would work irreparable harm to the entire national defense organization, should Congress reduce the present authorized strength of the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army. This personnel is the only permanent element existing, forming the whole Army of the United States alive, progressive and up-to-date. It must furnish the element to mould into one harmonious whole the various elements provided by the law."

FUTURE OF THE NAVY.

The consensus of opiioin is that the Navy must always be prepared to protect this country. Such problems as disarmament, types of vessels and aviation in its relation to capital ships sink into the background when the question of whether or not an adequate Navy is to be maintained is raised.

The people of the country through Congress having plainly pronounced in favor of a strong naval policy, the details of construction must properly be left with those who, by long training, have qualified as experts. While due weight should be given to the views of those entitled to express an opinion opon the subject, it remains a fact that reliance must in the end be placed in the expert judgment of naval officers whose training and long service justify their appointment to membership on the General Board of the Navy.

There is considerable discussion in the public press at this time as to future types of naval ships, whether or not the battleship should be scrapped in favor of aircraft, and, of still greater concern, as to whether or not naval establishments shall be maintained at all in the future. The views expressed by Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U. S. Navy, chairman of the executive committee of the General Board of the House naval affairs committee last week, should be read by all who have uppermost the best interests of this country. He knows of no authoritative proposals for disarmament, although the discussion of such a proposition is by no means new. In the past, no nation has been willing to give up any advantages in the way of military or naval strength and all conferences on the subject have ended in a decision that further study of the questions involved was advisable. It is found that great nations only favor limitations which do not jeopardize their own security and they have not reached the point where they are willing to put implicit faith in each other.

Such conditions are given as justifying the belief in an equality of sea power, although the possibility of secret alliances makes even such a proposal dangerous. The safe course to pursue is to maintain our Navy at the strength indicated by the completion of the 1916 building program with the addition of such auxiliary ships as are necessary and to lead in future development. Rear Admiral Badger sees no immediate change

Digitized by Google

in the capital ship as the backbone of a fighting force and estimates the present ratio of value of the airplane in comparison therewith as ten per cent. He urges the development of aviation to the fullest extent possible, however, although he does not expect to see types of ship resulting from long years of development done away with until the new types, either in the air or on the sea, have proven beyond a doubt that the time has come to take such a step.

The following memorandum sets forth the views of Rear Admiral Badger as presented to the House naval committee:

It is beyond question that the people of this as well as all other countries favor limitation of armaments to such an extent as will not endanger their own safety and interests.

2. The problem is full of difficulty for each nation, influenced by geographical location, commerce, national policies, racial characteristics, etc., as to the amount of military and naval force necessary to make it safe from enemy encroachment upon its territory or interference with its just rights and policies. Putting it candidly, the nations are not willing to put implicit trust in each other and it must be acknowledged that study of international history affords good reasons for that unwillingness.

3. Doubtless some compromise agreement may be reached if seriously and honestly sought, but so far as navies are concerned I think it will probably have to be along the lines of equality of strength.

There is difficulty and danger in that, too, for such an agreement may lead to the formation of alliances in the part—if possible—to secret offensive and defensive alliances. The greatest danger of all would be so to tie our hands by treaty or agreement as to limit our independence of action as regards armaments for self-preservation should changed international conditions demand immediate action on our part.

4. In any case, it would be unwise and dangerous for the United States to adopt a policy of disarmament or limitation of armament in advance of the other interested nations of the world. When such a policy is put into effect it should limit all alike and not permit of any evasion of inferiority, from which, by the terms of the agreement, we could not extricate ourselves.

5. The 1916 building program as finally authorized should be completed before any rest periods or limitations of sea power are agreed upon.

6. The United States building program since 1903 has been consistently directed towards equality of sea power with the strongest. It has been developed as a nation or group of nations, but was adopted purely as a matter of national safety. The great merchant fleet that we are now making every effort to establish renders necessary, more than ever, a powerful Navy for its protection. In all history it will be found that no nation has ever been able to establish and maintain a great merchant marine without a corresponding Navy to assist and protect it.

7. The United States building program authorized in 1916 will, if completed, give us for the first time substantially equal sea power, if not superiority, for our battle fleet. Nothing has occurred since its authorization to reduce the fighting value of the units of that fleet so long as the fleet maintains approximately its present numerical strength. It would be the height of unwisdom to put our faith and change our practice upon mere theories as to the future development of naval warfare, but that does not relieve us from the necessity of developing to the utmost new agencies of warfare and of utilizing opportunity offers. When we are assured of their efficiency the time will have arrived to make radical changes in existing and well-tried types.

8. The prosecution of the 1916 program to completion should not act to prevent our adding to the Navy such new or important types of vessels as may be found to be of value to us, but such additions are not likely to recur. In the future, as in the past, except during the World War, we shall have to rely in all probability solely upon our own state of preparedness.

Progress is continuous. The battleship of 1920 is a very different creature from that of 1916. The battleship of 1940 will probably differ from that of 1920 quite as much, but that is no reason why we should in the meantime risk a state of unpreparedness in comparison with other maritime nations. It should be emphasized that the apparent congestion of capital ship construction now is only apparent, not real, and is due to the enforced diversion of our building operations to other types of ships, made necessary by the unexpected extension of submarine warfare by the central vessels. In this connection it is worth while to note that our anti-submarine building program was adopted in large part to supply deficiencies in these types of craft, as the allied navies as well as in our own. From this point of view, it was not only a national necessity but also an international one.

10. The attack upon the 1916 program has been mainly directed upon the battleships, and one of the principal arguments used is that the British government doubts the future value of that type and is now building none. I should like to read to the committee the statement of the First Lord of the British Admiralty on that subject in submitting the naval estimates for 1920-21 to Parliament. * * *

It would appear that some other reason than doubts of the value of the battleship must be sought for for the present temporary cessation of battleship construction in the British navy.

The General Board in no way minimizes the importance or the possibilities of submarines, aircraft and aircraft carriers, but urges that every effort be made in our Navy to lead in their future development. It also recognizes our shortage in surface cruisers.

ARMY WARRANT OFFICERS.

(To the Editor.)

Sir: With reference to an article published on page 6 of your issue of January 1, 1921, under the heading "Warrant Officers of the Army" I wish to suggest a theory as to the source from one may initially interested.

I think there should be no doubt in the mind of anyone who has watched the progress of affairs in connection with the new warrant grade that the legislation so far enacted needs remedial action if, as you suggest, it is to accomplish its purpose "to make this new position one to which the best men noncommissioned, notably those who could not qualify for commissions after the war, might aspire," and to provide "such men of creditable service" with an "opportunity for reasonable advancement and provision for maintenance when retired."

That this should be increased is without question to any fair-minded person, but why not give the warrant officer the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, as was done for the old grade of army pay clerk.

The second lieutenant's pay is meager enough, as any one of them will testify, but he is commissioned and is a young man with the best part of his life before him, is usually not married, and if married has not many, if any, children to provide for on his pay as such.

On the other hand the warrant officer is supposed to be provided for a man of long and creditable service as a noncommissioned officer and probably commissioned service during the recent war. He is no doubt also well married and has from two to four children to provide for and educate.

The cost of the introduction of $1,400 is just as great to the one as to the other, and the warrant grade in the rank which he occupies will be, and should be expected to present a neat and creditable appearance; while second lieutenant's uniforms and equipment conditions are rather expensive. He will get no further increase of pay for three years, while in the case of the second lieutenant is in direct line for longevity pay, promotion and increase of pay and will practically retire if he makes the service his interest and life work as the "retired noncommissioned officer" does, while at least the grade and retired pay of a major.

Your attention is invited to section 121a of the act of June 4 he amended to permit the retirement with the pay of a warrant officer of $1,400 of those enlisted men now in active service, who served at some time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, as commissioned officers. This presumes retirement for life, but what about the case of those next enlisted men who have served in the warrant grade and are not now enlisted men? There are many such, as the writer knows, who have had the opportunity my own case as being typical of the greater number of these as regards the opportunity for the appointment to the warrant grade.

I have had considerable service in my credit, 21 years as a noncommissioned officer, and, since 1905, have held one of the highest and most responsible ones the service offered for enlisted men, that of master electrician, coast artillery corps. Was commissioned in November, 1917, and reached the rank of captain, but could not pass the examination for commission in the regular Army in July, 1920, but was not appointed promptly because of age and did not, after having had no overseas service, with troops.

I accepted the warrant grade with the hope and expectation that if Congress did not amend the retirement provisions I might be able to retire as soon as possible after 30 years of service upon application to the President, as is done in the case of commissioned officers on the limited list, and thus secure the benefit of the longevity pay, such as was given to the retired enlisted men who accepted commissions during the war.

Sending the enlisted soldiers who are recommended to take the appointment as warrant officer for duty does not give them the opportunity looking forward to the time when they might retire and establish permanent homes in the future, as they would quit the service at the end of their 30 years and attempt to retire as enlisted men with less grade and retired pay.

To sum up: A real and just remedy for this situation would be to give the warrant officers appointed under the act of June 4, 1920, the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, with the same longevity at the end of 30 years' continuous service or its equivalent, giving credit for both enlisted and commissioned service.

Justice, Open Eyed.

(To the Editor.)

Sir: As there is considerable uncertainty as to what uniform a warrant officer should wear, I would like to suggest that the uniform be the same as that of the chief petty officer in the U. S. Navy be adopted. The uniform of the chief petty officer is quite neat, but the order prescribing it excels so many different styles that it is hard to tell which one to wear. Have a private uniform with the exception of the leather leggins. Also, some consideration concerning officers insist on warrant officers wearing Sam Browne belts, which, as a rule, are not always kept shined, and is embarrassing both for the warrant officer and most of the soldiers. Recently I was in Washington and on as soon as an enlisted man seen a person wearing a Sam Browne belt, he immediately thought he was entitled either similar to a British officer's uniform or to a chief petty officer's uniform, both of which points of view and show the fact that he is neither a commissioned officer nor an enlisted man.

Servicio.

THE RED CROSS.

(To the Editor.)

Sir: The Red Cross has, without doubt, undertaken a much larger peace-time program than it can put through, and our Army and Navy people should support it. There is, besides, an appearance of great extravagance in the offices it would seem to be a lot of pruning before it is too late. Your editorial, "Wake Up the Red Cross!" is much to the point, and has evoked much favorable comment from those at this post.

T.

RECORD-SIZE SHIPS IN BALBOA DRY DOCK.

The battleship New Mexico, flagship of the Pacific fleet, was placed in dry dock at Balboa in the morning of January 14 for about two days' work, principally in cleaning, scraping and painting the hull. The New Mexico is the largest vessel that has been docked at the canal. She is 624 feet in length over all (600 feet between perpendiculars), with a 97-foot beam and has a displacement of 32,000 tons. Her length is less than that of the Panama canal locks (1,000 feet between perpendiculars), which was in the dry dock in January, 1914, when the Mexico passed the Von Steuben in beam and displacement.

Prior to the docking of the New Mexico, the largest ship to have been placed in the dry dock at Balboa was the Chilian dreadnaught Almirante Latorre, which went in on January 14, 1921, and is only slightly smaller than the New Mexico.

The handling of two such record ships in a week has been a severe test of the dry dock. The dock is 1,000 feet in length by 110 feet in width at the entrance and 100 feet in width at the floor and has a keel blocks at ordinary high tide. Like the chambers of the Canal locks, it is the largest handling any ship which has been built to date.—(The Panama Canal Record.)

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NEW SPRING STYLES Are a Joy to See

Especially beautiful are the selections in
New Silks, Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Fabrics,
White Fabrics
Among which are many exclusive and unusual creations.

Write for samples and prices if you cannot see them in person

George A. King William B. King William B. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
728 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Whitman & Glover Patent and Trade Mark Law
OURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Whitman, Member U. S. Naval Academy Resigned 1890)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.

PATENTS, with "TRADE MARK," secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction in application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Practice Before the Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY
434 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C

Castor Oil
Specially Refined
For the Lubrication of
AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
Incorporated
BROADWAY—NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 232 pages, 8"x11", illustrated, mailed 25c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

TO ARMY AND NAVY FAMILIES.
"Clover Fields," comfortable country resort, open all year. Steam heat, bath and modern conveniences. Riding and fox hunting. Residence of handy old plantation days. Congenial people, excellent table. Circulars. Army and Navy references. FRANK RANDOLPH, Keswick, Albemarle County, Va.

RETIRED CAPTAIN, ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC with rich army experience, desires position as assistant and detailed officer, three years at Honor School, desires educational detail. Unusually successful commandant. X. Y. Z., Army, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME SET IVORY CHESS IN MAHOGANY case. Apply at once to 1218 12th St., N. W.

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

DESERTER REPORTS NOT DISPATCHED.

Instructions have been issued by the chief of the bureau of navigation to all ships and stations that reports required regarding desertions and returns will in the future be held for the next mail for dispatch. The letter must, however, contain all the information heretofore called for. When making reports of returned deserters or stragglers, only one dispatch need be sent in case there is more than one return to report instead of sending a separate dispatch for each.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

There will be an interesting and important session of the Senate military committee, beginning on Monday and extending through three or four days, devoted to hearings of representatives of the Army in connection with the Army appropriation bill that has passed the House and must be, during the coming week, reported to the Senate. One of the vital questions which will be discussed will be the proposal, seriously entertained by some responsible quarters, to reduce the authorized strength of the commissioned personnel. Upon this subject the War Department authorities are determined to make a definite showing against any change in the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920. It will be claimed that that legislation prescribed in plain terms the necessary organization and that it is the purpose to adhere to the provisions of that act in order to reasonably accomplish the various missions placed upon the War Department in connection with the organization of plans for national defense, and to insure an efficient peace organization of the Army, ready to mobilize a suitable war organization in case of an emergency declared by Congress. Major General W. G. Haan, director of the war plans division of the general staff, will present to the committee a comprehensive statement explaining pertinent statistics, along the line of the statement which was published in the Army and Navy Register of January 29. He will furnish the committee with a document stating reasons why the strength of the commissioned personnel that should be maintained by the Regular Army to execute the mandatory provisions and purposes imposed upon the military establishment by the law of June 4 last. As already stated by General Haan, the estimated requirements of the commissioned personnel are 20,200, while the computed requirements are 21,513. General Haan adds:

This provides the minimum Regular Army commissioned personnel required in time of peace to insure with reasonable certainty the proper measures for the complete and immediate mobilization of a force of six field armies complete.

It does not provide any organization to the commanding general or the troops to be instructed. Proper preparation for functioning of both somes is indispensable to successful operations of the field armies. The value of the interior in the fountain head of all of the supplies and replacements without which armies in the field cannot fight. The communication zone is the channel through which these supplies and replacements must pass and how smoothly and uninterruptedly from the zone of the interior to the troops on the firing line. Any disruption or disturbance in the communitation zone is fatal to the actual existence of the armies in the field.

It is thus obvious that some consideration must be given this vital artery in the organization scheme.

Unless some provision is made in advance there will remain one or two equally disastrous alternatives, viz., the commander of the troops in the field will be burdened with the responsibility of extemporizing his own communication zone detail on at the expense of his fighting force, or will be forced to the previous accident of relying on a hastily extemporized, inexperienced and inefficient organization thrown together after the war.

It is, of course, out of all reason to think of maintaining in time of peace a regular personnel for this purpose. Studies undertaken by the War Department indicate that the communication zone would require in mobilization approximately 3,000 officers. On the other hand, it is not unreasonable to consider a small percentage of the officers able to shoulder the burden in the initial stages and direct the final organization, as essential to proper preparation for complete and immediate mobilization. Five per cent of the total, or 600 officers, would provide a base skeleton for the entire organization, and would constitute nothing more than sound insurance of the whole scheme for complete and immediate mobilization for defense.

The total of commissioned personnel thus essential to an efficient preparation for complete and immediate mobilization is 22,113.

For the execution of the manifold mission of the Regular Army Congress has authorized a force of 17,663 officers, including the personnel of the medical department and the corps of chaplains, both of which undergo automatic reduction under the provisions of U. J. Re. No. 4. The total commissioned personnel of 16,681 available for all purposes. By comparison with the figures given in this study it is seen that the Regular Army is already 5,432 officers below the estimated requirements. It will actually require, and will in consequence be hard put to do all that Congress has required of it.

To further reduce this personnel is to bring upon possibility for the Regular Army to do what is imposed upon it and what the country expects of it.

The net result will be the enforced abandonment of the approved plan for mobilization of the Army and a return to the state of unpreparedness existing prior to the passage of the National Defense Act as amended.

It is expected that the War Department will today submit the nominations of between 500 and 600 first lieutenants of the Army to be captains as of date from July first. The department is awaiting information from the Senate military committee as to its purpose in the matter of the confirmation of the nominations to the grades of general officer. It is in prospect that there will be 130 captains promoted to the grade of major with the further possibility that 42 additional will be advanced. It is proposed to withhold the senatorial action of all promotions since July 16 on account of the appointment of general officers in order to afford a means by which the various officers in the grade of brigadier general may be dropped back to colonelcies and the same number of colonels to the next lower grade and so on in the event of the senatorial refusal to confirm those appointed as general officer. It was expected that the promotion list, compiled under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, would be published in full in the forthcoming February issue of the Army List, but the work has thus far been frustrated by the superintendent of public documents, who has signified that it would be better if the list were printed as a separate pamphlet, and this will probably be done.

Promotions in the Army.

Reduction of Army Officers.

Colonel Lincoln Karmany, now in command of marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., is slated for assignment to command marines at Peking, China, relieving Colonel Loels M. Gulick, who will return to the United States for assignment. Colonel Gulick's two-year tour of foreign duty expires in June, and the change in command will be effected at that time. Colonel Carl Gamborg-Andresen, recently transferred from Parris Island, S. C., to Mare Island, will succeed Colonel Karmany in command of the barracks at the latter station. Orders have been issued directing the transfer of the sea-going depot, under command of Captain Galoes Moseley, from Parris Island to the quarantine station at Yulee. This depot is operated for the training of enlisted men for duty with marine detachments on board ship. A similar school for officers soon will be revived at Norfolk with a detail of a number of officers for training in the duties of marine officers at sea. First Lieutenant Charles C. Simmons, Second Lieutenants Joseph Worton Brunt, Jr., Clyde, and Quartermaster Clerks William H. Ford and Albert M. Clark, who were found physically disqualified for permanent appointment to the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army, have been transferred to the retired list upon recommendation of retiring boards. The resignation of Second Lieutenant E. G. MacFayden has been accepted.

Marine Corps Matters

The War Department authorities and the officials of the Military Academy are much puzzled over the uncommon situation that has arisen in the seventy vacancies among cadetships at West Point remaining unfilled in anticipation of the entrance examination that occurs on March 1. There has never been so high a percentage of places unfilled on the eve of an examination. The reason for the failure to receive from the War Department has operated to produce nominations on the part of the representatives and senators, to whose credit the appointments are credited, that they may make selections, some thirteen will terminate their congressional careers on the 4th of March and it would appear that these, at least, might be expected to fill the vacancies at their disposal. It is stated that inquiries made at the capitol have elicited the information that there is an unaccountable lack of interest in the situation and, for the first time, heads of the country have manifested an indifference for a West Point appointment, once so highly prized. Of course, if it were reasonable to suppose that the appointments brought out the country possessed an intimate knowledge of Army legislation and the service conditions, it might be assumed that the uncertainties of a military career overshadow the attractions of class B in the new system of elimination or the prospect of retarded promotion in years to come, on account of so many appointments now being made, but none of the stagnation due to a possible reduction in the commissioned personnel were having an influence. But it is hardly likely that such phases of the case are known and the indifference shown for the vacant cadetships must be ascribed to the reaction from the activities of the war.

West Point Places Go Begging.

It has been decided to the War Department that in future the War Department foreign service roster, beginning January 1, 1917, and for future computations, the named places will be counted as foreign service: Alaska, Canal Zone, China, Hawaii, Mexico (punitive expedition of 1916 and 1917), Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, service overseas with all American expeditionary forces, service with attached to foreign armies in actual campaign. Foreign service will be counted from the date of departure from continental limits of the United States to the date of return, both dates inclusive. All officers of the Army will be guided by these rules in computing foreign service and nothing in the new instructions which have been approved will be construed to in any way modify the foreign service roster in effect up to and including December 31, 1916.

Foreign Service.

The Secretary of War has been conducting through the inspector general's department, an investigation into the conditions that have attended the creation of deficiencies in the various branches of the Army. He has been severely criticised at the capitol for permitting the prevailing situation to exist, and in the accumulation of information that will answer exactly how the annual appropriations were exhausted with consequent draft upon future allotments of funds he has directed that reports be furnished to him of the circumstances attending the affair. The intimation is made at the War Department that the head of the War Department has been taken by surprise at the manner and how he placed in the position of not being fully advised by the officials who are responsible for the excess of expenditures. It is presumed at the capitol that the deficiencies that have created could only have been authorized by the Secretary of War. It is a well established rule that nothing in this way is done without the knowledge and consent of the War Department. Otherwise the creation of a deficiency is attended by very serious results. Revised Statutes, 3679, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1883, and January 27, 1906, provides "that all appropriations shall on or before the beginning of each fiscal year be so apportioned by monthly or other allotments as to prevent expenditure in one portion of the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the fiscal year for which said appropriations are made and all such apportionments shall be adhered to and shall not be waived or modified except upon the happening of some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance which could not be anticipated at the time of making such apportionments and in case said apportionments are waived or modified as herein provided the same shall be waived or modified in writing by the head of such executive department or other government establishment having control of expenditure"—in this instance, of course, the Secretary of War. The same law also provides that any person violating the provisions shall be summarily removed from office and may also be punished by a fine of not less than $100 or by imprisonment of not less than one month. It will be observed that the penalty for failing to obtain the authority of the head of the War Department in instances described as regarding the special attention of Mr. Baker, is made mandatory by the specifications of law, consequences has always been counted upon as one of the surest methods of insuring that the department's head will be aware of the circumstances that the existence of deficiencies in the annual appropriations.

Mr. Baker Investigating Army Deficiencies.

Captain Thomas T. Craven, director of naval aviation, has issued a most interesting statement in opposition to the proposition that the air functions and activities of the Army, Navy and other branches of the service be merged into an organization that is separate and distinct from the Army and Navy. The contention is made that the only gives his own views on the subject, but he also presents opinions from authoritative sources. The Navy retains the view that the aeronautical branch should be molded completely into the naval organization; otherwise it cannot have that full sympathy and support that comes only through close familiarity and community of interest. The essential effectiveness of aviation in distance overseas operations cannot be developed except through close and intimate association with the naval service. Complete development of aviation in the fleet will be retarded if the aeronautical branch is in any degree separate and exists otherwise than as a definite and integral part of the naval service. If an independent and distinct organization for control of aviation is created, the elaborate systems now in existence in the Army and Navy for the procurement and distribution of materials must be duplicated in the new organization. A new personnel and another medical department and a legal section corresponding to the office of judge advocate general must be provided for the new service; radio and other communication organizations and facilities must be duplicated, and another public relations and additional quartermaster department must come into being. All of them, of course, would entail increased expense, for the corresponding facilities already existing in the Army and Navy for their own use would continue as air branches to an extent they could not be in connection with a separate air service. Consolidation of air forces would result in economy in the production of machines, for the Army and Navy require types of different characteristics. The Navy has not yet developed the type of machine best suited to its need, and such a type can be produced only as a result of efforts on the part of those fully conversant with the particular demands of the naval service. The time to standardize naval aviation has not yet arrived. In developing the naval plane the operator must work closely in cooperation and in sympathy with the designer and the manufacturer. Both

Separate Air Service Opposed.

Digitized by Google

must have intimate and personal knowledge of naval needs. Such could not be the case with a combined and separate production system, and there would not be insured to the Navy planes of the types and qualities that should be supplied to its fleets. Moreover, a separate air service would result in inefficiency in operations. Except in the elementary work of learning to fly, the training and operation of the personnel engaged in naval aviation are entirely different from the training and operation of those that work overland in conjunction with armies. Instead of air amalgamation, Captain Craven, along with many other officers of the Army and Navy, advocates legislation to give to every branch of the government employing aviation an organization for dealing with aviation matters that will permit their complete cooperation. With such organizations immediate steps should be taken to prevent duplication and to secure coordination in the comparative development between the various services. To this end there should be legalized a board or committee of representatives of all branches of the government using aviation and of civil interests, which has definite and legal responsibility for coordination.

Promptly upon the reassuage by the Senate Monday over the President's veto of the joint resolution, the adjutant general of the Army issued orders to

Army Suspends Recruiting.

cease all enlistments and reenlistments of recruits now legally in the Regular Army on February 7 who, on discharge shall have had one or more enlistments,

and who may be reenlisted to fill their company, nascess or for general assignment in arms of the service not then closed to enlistments. Even applicants who had been accepted, but whose enlistments had not been completed by the administering of the oath, were ordered rejected and returned to the place of their acceptance. Applications for special assignment in organizations which on Monday, February 7 will be referred to the adjutant general's office. All commissioned and enlisted personnel temporarily on recruiting duty will be relieved and returned to their proper stations immediately, except Army field clerks who are employed on victory medal distribution, who will be retained on that duty until further orders. Corps area commanders are instructed not to detail any further personnel for duty in recruiting districts. The joint resolution, as it was reassed over the President's veto with but one dissenting vote in the Senate, reads:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby is, directed and instructed to cease enlisting men in the Regular Army of the United States after the number of enlisted men shall not exceed one hundred and seventy-five thousand: Provided, however, That nothing contained herein shall be held to prohibit the reenlistment of those enlisted men who have had one or more enlistments and who desire to reenlist in the Regular Army."

The discussion that has been going on in the House naval committee as to the means by which it will be possible to construct two airplane carriers,

Costly Battleship Cancellation.

possibly by canceling existing contracts for new battleships and order construction or not contracting for the vessels of the 1916 building program, for which

bids have not been invited or, being received, have not been accepted, lead to much speculation among committee members as to the wisdom and economy of cancelling the contract for construction of the new battleships Massachusetts and Iowa, the former building at the Fore River plant and the latter at Newport News. The naval authorities are, of course, not in favor of such a proceeding, mainly for the reason that it would deprive the service of two capital ships which could not be satisfactorily replaced by the airplane carriers proposed, and the fact that the latter are much needed as an essential part of the fighting force afloat. The hull work on the Massachusetts is 14¼ per cent completed, while that of the Iowa is 13 per cent completed, with the machinery in each instance considerably further advanced, to say nothing of the progress which has been made with the armor and armament. The guns could, of course, be used on other ships, but the armor is more than merely worthless and constitutes something of a problem and which, in view of its great cost, is a veritable white elephant. It would be necessary to take this material to sea and sink it, as it can not be otherwise destroyed. So far as the experts have been able to estimate, the cancellation of the contract on the Massachusetts, on which the construction is less advanced, would represent a net loss to the Government of $10,000,000, to say nothing of the loss of a battleship to the aggregation which has already been authorized by Congress and which is regarded by the Navy Department as an important acquisition. Altogether the cancellation of a contract after a battleship is well under way, with material in various stages of production and some of it already delivered at the shipbuilding plant, is a serious matter which may not be dismissed lightly, as some committee members appeared to think. The Navy Department has pointed out very clearly that it would be of greater advantage to abandon all attempts to construct the six fleet submarines, the twelve destroyers, and the naval transport authorized in the 1916 program and use the estimated cost of this total construction, $55,000,000 in amount, as a part of the appropriation which will be required for the two airplanes, for which the bureau of construction and repair has prepared plans for some time. One contemplates a ship of 25,000 tons displacement, exclusive of ammunition, with a speed of 29¾ knots, and to cost $21,000,000; the other is of 18,000 tons, with speed of 33 knots, costing $29,000,000. It is assumed that the larger of the ships designed would be constructed, in which event the total amount required for the purpose would be $50,000,000, or something more than $2,000,000 more than the allotment for the 19 vessels suggested for abandonment. The hope of acquiring a naval transport is still entertained by the naval authorities, who believe that the Army should be required to provide such a vessel from its collection. Efforts to that end have not met with much encouragement, it is stated at the Navy Department, but the officials say there is no intention of giving up the fight, the more so as the time element in the matter of construction would be removed by having the War Department transfer to the Navy a transport which will answer the purposes of the service. The period required for construction of airplane carriers is problematical, but the chief constructor believes it can be done within two years or thirty months under existing conditions of the industry. Of course, some allowance must be made for the fact that the war is over, with much to be learned in the way of details.

Improved Army Pack Ordnance.

In order that a more modern design may be available when it is necessary to manufacture additional pack howitzer material, two new 75 m. m. outfits have been designed and manufactured by the Army ordnance department for experimental purposes. The carriages were manufactured at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and the howitzers at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. The outfits have been assembled and given preliminary proof firings at Rock Island, and they will be sent to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for more exhaustive tests. At present there are available only a limited number of the 2.95-inch mountain guns. With their mounts they have given very good service, but in recent times the lengthening Moro strongholds in the Philippines, While that material is of rugged and serviceable character, it has certain disadvantages, such as its limited elevation, absence of any traverse on the carriage necessitating laying by shifting of the trail, and very poor stability. As a result the rate of fire is slow, since it is necessary to realign the piece after each round. Some of the pack loads of the old material also are somewhat clumsy. The new outfits are designed to overcome these objections, and they have the following general characteristics: The 75 m. m. field artillery projectile will be used at a muzzle velocity of 900 feet per second, giving a range of about 6,500 meters. The piece can be fired at elevations from minus 5 degrees to plus 45 degrees and through n recoil traverse of 5 degrees; and variable recoil is used, with a maximum of 28 inches and a minimum of 18 inches. The piece for transportal is broken up into four loads as follows: Howitzer, 266 pounds; cradle and aleigh, 239 pounds; trail, 222 pounds, and axle and wheels, 178 pounds; total, 905 pounds. The complete unit in firing position, with sight, quadrant and accessories, will weigh approximately 850 pounds. The preliminary firings at the arsenal were made for a test of strength and for making adjustments. The test indicated a few corrections that should be made and they have been incorporated in the material now being sent for more preliminary pack tests the chief of field artillery sent a sergeant pack master to the arsenal and the various loads were tried out on a mule. This resulted also in a number of minor changes being made in the material. The pack tests will be continued at Aberdeen.

For Paymaster General of the Navy.

In the discussion of candidates for appointment as paymaster general of the Navy, appearing in the columns of this paper, the friends of Captain John R. Carpenter, supply corps, U. S. Navy, consider it strange that his name has not thus far been mentioned. In urging his candidacy they point to the fact that Cap-

tain Carpenter, with the retirement of Rear Admiral Cowie in a few days, becomes senior officer of the corps in length of service and is the senior captain on the active list of the Navy, line or staff. His friends advance the argument that in the selection of a paymaster general only the most outstanding qualifications on the part of a junior officer should be permitted to outweigh the question of seniority, and that, while there are numerous able men in the corps below the rank of captain, the material available in that grade should be given weight before disregarding the principle of seniority. A summary of Captain Carpenter's record is as follows: He was born in Kentucky May 18, 1860. He served as first pay clerk on the European station with his uncle, Pay Director F. S. Cosby, from August 11, 1877, to January 1, 1881. He was commissioned assistant paymaster on October 29, 1881, standing No. 1 on the list of six appointees of that date. He served in the bureau of supplies and accounts under Paymasters General Smith, Kenny, Stewart, and Rogers. He was assistant chief of bureau under Stewart in 1897 while holding the rank of lieutenant (j. g.). He also served as assistant chief of bureau under Paymaster General Rogers from 1901 to 1910 and on numerous occasions acted as paymaster general. He served as a member of the Navy ration board which established the present Navy ration. He was appointed by President Roosevelt member of a commission of five Government officers, of which the present Comptroller of the Treasury was one, to review and standardize all forms of Government contracts. Under Secretary Long Captain Carpenter was assigned to duty in the secretary's office to install a new system of cost and time accounting in all of the navy yards throughout the country. During the war with Spain Captain Carpenter served as paymaster of the U. S. S. Texas; was fleet paymaster on the Pacific station from 1902 to 1905; has been assistant supply officer, navy yard, Washington, and supply officer, navy yard, Mare Island; disbursing officer at the navy yards, Washington and Boston, and general leasing pay officer in Boston from 1913 to 1916. During the World War he was disbursing officer at Boston and aid for supply to the commandant of the Boston district. He was recommended by the commandant for a D. M. M., by the board of awards for a Navy cross, and actually awarded a special letter of commendation by the secretary.

Some interesting experiments have been conducted at the medical research laboratory and school for flight surgeons at Mitchel Field, Long Island. The institution is divided into seven professional departments, and each department studied the problems of aviation that are concerned its own par-

Medical Problems of Flying.

ticular field. These departments are physiology, cardiovascular, ophthamology, otology, psychology, psychiatry and physics. The most important phase of the work at the institution has been that of the effect of low oxygen percentage on the circulation, respiration, mental reaction and the eye. The low-pressure tank was installed, which simulated the conditions from an ice cap to approximately 25,000 feet. Later a rebreathing apparatus was developed, by which the subject breathes over and over again the same air with the oxygen replenished. The oxygen, of course, is constantly diminished, and the result is similar to that in the tank, for it was early found that the important factor in altitude is the decrease in oxygen percentage and the decrease in atmospheric pressure and temperature were very secondary considerations. This is a more accurate application of the method described above as a Flack bag. The air service has frequently expressed its appreciation of the work done by the medical officers in solving the many medical problems connected with flying and has promptly adopted all the practical tests and appliances evolved as a result of this work. It is believed that the studies on these problems have kept us well abreast of our foreign contemporaries and it is expected that this progressive work will be continued.

Complaint, in terms of indignation, has been communicated to the Navy Department of the collection by express agents of charges from relatives or next of kin of naval and Marine

Express Charges on Naval Dead.

Corps dead for the transportation of remains. Of course, no such obligation is intended to be imposed on such relatives and whenever it has occurred it is due to error. The naval authorities have informed the representatives of the transportation companies of the situation, with the result that special instructions have been issued to insure that this objectionable incident shall not occur. One of the leading express companies, in a letter to Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, acting paymaster general of the Navy, says: "We certainly do appreciate the inconvenience and worry that improper delivering of these shipments cause consignees and we want to do everything within our power to have the shipments delivered without collection of charges from consignees. Instructions have been issued on the subject from time to time in the past. The majority of the shipments, however, are consigned to the smaller places, and it is more than likely that after reaching the initial stations the agents at those points placed them to one side and have since overlooked same. Then, again, there are frequent changes of agents at those smaller places."

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress.
304 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Digitized by Google

The debate on the Army and Navy appropriations in the House has revealed the fact that much ill feeling prevails among the members of the military and naval committees of that branch of Congress over the existing arrangement for handling estimates of the departments and the preparation of the annual bills which contain appropriations for the service, whether for the next fiscal year or to supply deficiencies during the remainder of this fiscal year. The committee members feel that they have been shelved, and they show it plainly in the comments they freely make in the committee hearings and in the program they have adopted to guard strictly all invasion of the field of new legislation. The latter situation is met by frequent points of order against items that appear to be subject to that objection. The result has been more or less delay in the consideration of the appropriation measures, at a time, too, when every hour is precious and when there is a chance that the day of final adjournment will be reached with some of the important appropriation bills still pending. Of course, this situation is not so very serious, since there will be on extra session, capable of taking care of any important bills that fail of enactment before March 4, although the President-elect Harding has signified to the leaders of the House and Senate that he desires to have the congressional decks cleared of everything possible in order that the legislative branch of the Government may be able to give its full attention to the tariff and other special problems of relief rendered necessary by the taxation needs of the Government. It is foreseen that the conditions conspire to make an insurgent movement more or less auspicious for the malcontents and equally embarrassing for the leaders who are committed to the present arrangement. It is evidently apprehended by the members of the naval and military committees of the House that their usefulness will be destroyed if the present broad appropriations committee continues to control all appropriations, which leaves exceedingly little for the old-time committees to do. To be sure, as House Leader Mondell told Chairman Butler, of the naval committee, in the hearing of Monday, it may be assumed that that committee will have important functions to perform in the public service to render the country by outlining the naval policy, and the same would, naturally, apply to the military committee in the matter of the policy respecting the Army; but, in the opinion of committee members, who refuse to be reconciled or pacified by soft words and honeyed phrases, they can see very little of importance to be derived from the committees they outline or prescribe, so long as the means of carrying out those programs repose solely with the appropriations committee. In other words, it is difficult to make any distinction between what shall be recommended or even "authorised" by a committee and the function of appropriation, resting entirely with another committee. The two acts are so intimately connected that there is no sense in having separating them. Further, it is imagined that, after the naval or the military committee completes a hearing on any given subject and reaches a conclusion that it communicates to the House, it will still be necessary to convince the appropriations committee on the same subject and so go over the situation again, with loss of time and effort. The existing situation at the Capitol is fraught with some difficulties and involves a good deal of bitterness over diminished power.

It is not to be expected that the House will materially increase any of the appropriations for the Navy which are contained in the bill submitted by Chairman Butler in the House Thursday afternoon. Naval officials are hopeful, however, that the Senate will be somewhat more liberal towards the Navy, especially in the items of enlisted strength and of fuel. If the enlisted strength is not increased above 161,000, the Senate, the Department will be forced to the necessity of laying up a large number of vessels, including some of the capital ships; and unless the funds for fuel are increased it will not be possible to operate all the vessels which are deemed essential to the strength of the fleet. The shortage of money for fuel will very probably result in the necessity also to abandon the contemplated cruises of the two large fleets in Australia and Africa. The midshipmen cruise will be made, either to Europe or to South America, which will be about all the foreign cruising that the Navy can afford to the next fiscal year. The abandonment of the foreign cruises will cause keen regret in the Navy, since the promise of such cruises was held out in the recruiting campaign last fall, as a result of a program which met with general approval as being of tremendous value in the building up of a new Navy. The refusal of the committee on rules to issue a special rule permitting the naval legislative bill to be considered renders it practically certain that there will be no new naval legislation passed at this session.

Ill Feeling in Service Committees.

Prospect of Naval Legislation.

At the instance of Representative Greene of Vermont, member of the House military committee, there was removed from the Army appropriation bill in its passage through the House this week the provisions for extra pay for certain officers on duty at the military Academy, as follows: Commandant of cadets, $1,000; professor of ordnance, $1,000; professor of law, $500; professor of practical military engineering, $500; quartermaster and commissary of cadets, $600; one line officer on duty as quartermaster department, $400; one constructing quartermaster, $1,000. This is the result of a provision contained in the act of June 4, 1920, to the effect that "hereafter no officer shall receive pay except as officer shall carry advanced rank except as otherwise specifically provided herein." The comptroller ruled in construing this clause that the only prohibition applying like rights to advanced rank was that the question of increased or extra pay was not in any sense involved. Mr. Greene has insisted that it was the intention of Congress to do away with extra pay for officers assigned to any particular duty, on the theory that Congress had provided a sufficient number of officers to meet all the conditions of service; that is to say, that when a vacancy in the rank of colonel was required, it was possible to obtain one and not assign an officer of lower rank who, on account of the position he filled, was entitled to receive extra pay. For years the Military Academy appropriation bill has contained a provision for extra pay of certain officers. This year the Army appropriation bill was framed on the theory that the entire staff of the institution at West Point and it was in this connection that Mr. Greene, recalling the provision in the act of June 4, made a point of order against the provision for extra pay of officers at the Military Academy. Following is an extract from the debate on the subject:

Extra Pay at Military Academy Prob. bltd.

Mr. Greene of Vermont—The intention of the law was that hereafter there should be no possibility of a preferred position or assignment to be sought by officers, whereby they could draw the increased grade or rank and pay, and then be moved hereafter be assigned to any special duty in the grade they held.

The Chairman—Wherein does it appear that this officer receives advanced rank? Does the gentleman know that this officer is not a colonel?

Mr. Greene of Vermont—No; I do not understand that an appropriation bill bases its provisions upon the identity of the individuals who may carry the law out or who may not carry the law. It bases its the law for the appropriation itself. If you provide for a colonel in the War Department, you provide for an officer of that grade.

Mr. McKenzie—Mr. Chairman, I might say for the information of the chair that this very proposition was one of the most strenuously controverted questions before the conference on the Army reorganization bill. After long discussion and determination we succeeded in writing into the law that grade and the very purpose was to prevent the detail of military officers to military duties under any other officer in the Army to a grade higher than that he held in the regular establishment. I think any effort on the part of the chair of the War Office or any other place of a lower grade would be in strict violation of law.

Mr. Greene of Vermont—Mr. Chairman, as suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Walsh], this carries on the face of it an extension of the authority of the department to take any man, no matter what grade he may hold, and send him to a post where he will have the emoluments of a colonel. It is designed to prevent that very thing, and the service he may hold he will be a colonel when he gets there and will get the emoluments and pay.

Mr. Anthony—Mr. Chairman, the committee concedes the point of order; there is no law or authority for it.

Mr. Greene of Vermont—Will the chair allow me to make a suggestion? As I understand, my friend the chairman concedes the point of order in these paragraphs which will apply down to and including the paragraph in line 14 on page 4 of the bond. Now, I think it is only fair to the House to say that inasmuch as this is the first opportunity we have this matter to the attention of the House and to point out that here is plainly a contradiction and inconsistency with the Army reorganization act, we ought to take this stand here, no matter if subsequently we find some provision of legislation that will put the matter on a proper basis in law. Here is plainly a contradiction in and an inconsistency with the philosophy of the Army reorganization act, which designed, no matter what grade the officer may hold which the man was appointed, that he must go in the grade he had at the time. If they want a gran of a higher grade, then they must take a man in the grade they want.

Navy Personnel Notes.

Rear Admiral George R. Clark, judge advocate general of the Navy, was transferred to the retired list, with the rank of rear admiral, on February 6, upon his own application, after over 40 years' service. The office he held the rank of rear admiral both by virtue of a temporary commission as such and of his occupancy of the position of judge advocate general. The Secretary of the Navy has directed that he continue on duty as judge advocate general until relieved. The retirement will result in the permanent promotion, as of February 7, of Thomas C. Hart to be captain and Raymond G. Thomas to be lieutenant commander. The retirement of Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, for age, on February 11, will result in the permanent promotion, as of that date, of Charles F. Hughes to be rear admiral, Cyrus R. Miller to be captain, and Aquilla G. Dibrell to be lieutenant commander. No selectees are available for promotion to fill vacancies in the grade of commander resulting from either of the foregoing retirements. Orders are about to be issued assigning Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully to duty at Washington as a member of the general board. The resignations of the following of the temporary personnel of the Navy have been accepted: Lieutenant P. G. Drake, Lieutenants A. L. Potter and S. Y. Alpers, medical corps, and Boatswains L. Uttendorfer and W. M. K. Stevenson.

Naval Precedence List Disapproved.

The Secretary of the Navy has recalled his approval of the opinion, prepared by Rear Admiral George R. Clark, judge advocate general of the Navy, fixing the rank and precedence of line and staff officers in the Navy according to date of their respective commissions instead of date of entry in the Navy, as has been the practice for the annual Navy Register. The text of this opinion, of surpassing interest to officers of the naval establishment, was published in full in the Army and Navy Register of January 29, 1921. Mr. Daniels having approved of the document on January 20, after many weeks of delay during which an attempt to promulgate the department's ruling on the subject has encountered more or less opposition within the department. The subject was the occasion of animated discussion in the conference between the Secretary of the Navy and the bureau chiefs and members of the naval operations at the Navy Department on Thursday of this week, with the result that Mr. Daniels cancelled his approval of the paper prepared and directed that question involved be sent to the Attorney General. This was the result of a protest filed by the chief of the bureau of navigation and on account of objections expressed by the chief constructor of the Navy representing officers of the naval construction corps. The question which the Attorney General is called upon to determine is whether the act of August 29, 1916, changed any preceding law on the subject of relative rank of the staff and the line, and if so, what changes are required. The unexpected action, when everybody believed the contentious matter of rank and precedence in the Navy was settled, reopens the whole affair and defers a decision until the Attorney General shall render his opinion on the subject. It has been generally held in the Navy Department during the past week that the approved opinion of the judge advocate general was regarded in some quarters as in conflict with the law, and in the absence of Thursday the decision is described as having been a lively one with the judge advocate general stoutly defending the opinion which he had submitted and which had received the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

Naval Building Program.

The Senate naval committee has adopted the recommendation of the general board that the 1916 naval building program be completed, but that there be substituted 2 airplane carriers in place of the 16 battleships and 6 submarines of the program for which contracts have not been let at approximately the same cost as these vessels would entail if the original program should be carried out. These 18 authorized vessels if constructed would cost approximately $155,000,000. Should substitute authorization be already been given, and the Secretary of the Navy is already authorized by law to make contracts therefor, although appropriations for them have not been made. The committee recommends that these vessels be eliminated from the program and no a substitute therefor authority be given for the construction of 2 airplane carriers of the most modern type and equipment and most advantageous size. The recommendations of the committee conclude with the following statement: "The members of the committee are opposed to any talk about a reduction of armaments and relief from the burdens which these armaments impose upon the nations of the earth as anyone can be, but no disarmament movement in any nation alone it was general and, in the case of the great maritime powers, universal. Unhappily this is not the case at the present time, and we must deal with conditions as they exist. For one nation to leave itself exposed to attack while another is preparing all the engines of war would be not only folly, but the greatest danger to the peace of the world that could be imagined. We earnestly hope that an agreement may be reached among the nations for a general reduction of armaments, but at the present moment universal disarmament has not been established, and the United States can not leave itself undefended if it is threatened from any quarter. To do so would be a wrong to the American people and no service to the cause of peace."

Financial Advances

on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon personal application or by mail.

WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

Digitized by Google

Gen. Pershing Declines To Testify.

There will be general commendation of the refusal on the part of General Pershing to lend himself to a congressional committee holiday. He has imparted to Representative Flood, the senior minority member of the House committee investigating the conduct of the war, that he will add nothing to the opportunity for publicity of that committee or any of its members and that his done not wish, because he can not consistently, to give any testimony in defense of the A. E. F., its personnel, its organization, its supply, or its administration. General Pershing said, in reply to the invitation to appear:

I do not believe it would serve any useful purpose. Having followed to some extent the proceedings of this committee, I am of the opinion that the charges and allegations as far as they relate to the affairs of the American Expeditionary Forces have been completely answered in each instance by the testimony of witnesses with an intimate knowledge of facts, including the responsible officials of the A. E. F. speak for themselves. The record of our Army overseas is so well known throughout the country that it would seem unnecessary further to consume the time of the committee. Of course, I am actually willing to appear if so desired, but I can see no reason why I should appear at this time to answer allegations that have already been refuted.

This must be recognized as serving the purpose fully and finally. It would be a waste of time and effort of General Pershing for that officer to subject himself to the interrogation of the committee members, whose love for a place on the first page of the daily newspapers has been proved to be of a marital degree recently. Some of their glory was deservedly appropriated last week by General Dawes, who gave an entirely characteristic statement, as vigorous as it was violent. He took the committee to certain truths, and General Pershing, who does not make the most convincing of witnesses, under the best circumstances, could hardly add to the work of the committee information. He has done well not to dignify the accusations with his formal and formidable denial of them.

Army Warrant Officers.

An order will be issued from the War Department announcing that the uniform of warrant officers of the Army is prescribed by circular No. 1926. Warrant officers will be addressed by the title of "Mr." The allowances for warrant officers are such as are prescribed by law. Wherever practicable quarters will be set aside and designated as "warrant officers' quarters." The following additional noncommissioned privileges will be authorized for unmarried warrant officers which are consistent with their rela of duty, and, in the absence of special provision of this character, they may enjoy the privileges of such facilities as are available for junior officers of the command. Thus far no final action has been taken by the War Department upon the selection of the field leaders as warrant officers. A tentative list of qualified band leaders to the number of 156 had been prepared in the adjutant general's office, but their appointment has been held in abeyance. The question has arisen regarding the status of the band leaders in the Army who were not found qualified in the examinations and the following consequently not included in the prepared list. The Army reorganization act of last year directs that band leaders must be warrant officers, which leaves to be decided the status of these band leaders who were not found qualified for warrant officers.

Medical Statistics of the World War.

Work is progressing at the Army Medical School under the editorship of Colonel Charles Lynch, Army medical corps, on the comprehensive medical and surgical history of the World War. The various phases of this important work are being prepared by experts of the medical profession, those in the service and those in civil life. The first of the volumes will appear, it is expected, about the 1st of July, being that devoted to tables of statistics which were compiled by the office of the surgeon general of the Army by Major A. G. Love, Army medical corps. This will be an amplification of figures that have been given in various reports. The classification of diseases includes 250 items, divided into white and colored troops, by countries, according to service in the United States or Europe, with the number of cases resulting in death or discharge. Further divisions are by months during the war, beginning April, 1916, up to December, 1919. For 39 of the large camps in the United States and for the troops stationed in each state outside of the large camps, and by native state from which each man came. This last compilation will show how many men from New York, for example, contracted influenza, both absolutely and relatively, and how many men from Mississippi or any other state—in other words, it will be possible to judge how a man from New York stood the military service as compared with a man from some other state. With these three basic tables, there will be furnished distribution by time, by place, and by the origin of the man. The tables will contain discharges and deaths by length of service, as well, showing how long men have been in the service before they had to be taken under medical supervision and ultimately separated from active duty. These tables have an additional importance and significance, however, if not they will have any influence, in view of the possibility of legislation affecting the war-risk beneficiaries. It will be possible to learn how many men afflicted with tuberculosis came under treatment within two or ten months and what part the military service played in breaking down the thousands of men who are now asking for compensation.

Unknown Dead Ceremonial.

Opposition is being manifested to the plan, incorporated in proposed legislation by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York and reported from the House military committee in the form of an extended resolution, that authorizes the Secretary of War to bring home the body of an unknown soldier for ceremonious interment in this country. It is possible that when the resolution comes up for consideration in the House or when it reaches the Senate the criticisms of on the part of the administration will be sufficiently potent to kill the project. The main difficulty is in the possibility that identification will be established in any instance, and if the idea is carried out it must be in the adoption of a plan which will cause attempts to identify. It is considered altogether too early to undertake such a travesty. It will be time enough to take precaution for it at any time. Identifications are being made of bodies after two years of search, and there is liability to identify at any time in any instance. The necessity of engaging in ceremonies in order to conduct on impressive ceremony is arousing considerable antagonism in various quarters. The Secretary of War, however, has expressed himself as in favor of the plan, while the general staff has prepared an elaborate program for carrying it out augmented by General Pershing's suggestion that the whole proceeding be finished as expeditiously as possible, to the extent of sending abroad a commission of high ranking officers to receive the body which, as he believes, should be brought home on a battleship with all the formalities possible. It is of some significance that in considering this resolution before the House military committee there was failure to get the Army officials to express their views about the situation and who could have told of some of the practical objections to it. All that the committee heard was the indefinite recommendation of the project, entirely for sentimental reasons.

Duties of Army Chaplains.

In connection with existing law prescribing the duties of chaplains of the Army, the War Department will issue a statement to the following effect:

The duties of chaplains are closely analogous to those performed by clergymen in civil life. The only exception is in the case of the administration of sacraments of colored troops, whose duties include the instruction of enlisted men in the common English branches of education, and the regulation of general orders affecting chaplains are based upon this conception of the chaplain's work modified only by the peculiar conditions attaching to military life and especially by the necessity of close contact with, so far as practicable, serve the moral and religious needs of the entire personnel of the command to which he is assigned either through his own personal services or by the supervision of those of others. The ordinary duties of the chaplain may include the preparation of sermons and addresses, hospital and prison visitation, which he may also recruits, assisting and encouraging correspondence of enlisted men with their families, pastoral calls on members of the garrison and their families, acting as custodian of the chapel fund, attending funerals, weddings and baptisms, organizing prayer meetings and Bible classes, conducting masses and church other activities, holding religious and informal Sunday and week day services and to such special occasions as are observed in the Army, and in general acting so far as may be so friend, counselor and guide to all members of the command in the promotion of morality, religion and good order. In carrying out this program the chaplain is to enlist, so far as necessary, the active aid of such military and civilian assistance, both lay and clerical, as he needs, or the commanding officer may direct. In the performance of these duties he is accountable solely to the commanding officer, who will require their full discharge. In addition to these purely professional duties chaplains will, at direction of the commanding officer, make vital contact with the whole program of education and recreation in sympathetic cooperation with educational and recreational officers. Commanding officers will, however, refrain from assigning chaplains to duties and responsibilities as instructors or otherwise except in the event of unusual emergency.

Condemns Leather Goods Contract.

The contract made by the War Department with the United States Harness Co., Inc., the officers of which were formerly on duty in the War Department as officers during the war, is termed vicious in the report of the Graham committee, submitted to the House on February 8. The conclusions reached are as follows:

1. The purchases of leather and leather equipment and the methods therefor during the war was largely controlled by the leather tanners and producers and their representatives.

2. The amounts of leather and leather equipment purchased were excessive and far beyond the reasonable needs of the government.

3. The prices paid for such supplies were exorbitant and unnecessary.

4. The shortage of leather and high prices paid by the government in 1917 and 1918 were largely caused by the large purchases of leather and high prices paid by the War Department.

5. No real, effective efforts were made by the surplus property division of the War Department or by the director of sales to sell and dispose of the surplus leather goods to the consuming public.

6. The practice of permitting former military officers of the United States, upon going out of the service, to buy surplus supplies which they have had to deal with while in the service is vicious and is apt to lead to great abuses.

The committee recommends that the evidence be transmitted to the Department of Justice for such action as that department may deem proper under the circumstances. That Congress enact a law prohibiting, under penalty, all purchases of surplus supplies by officers or enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps within two years from their discharge, except such purchases as may be made in commissaries or retail stores; that the War Department make a declaration of all surplus materials and place the same upon the market, and if fails to do so within a reasonable time, that a law be enacted requiring the same to be done; and that for economy and efficiency, the harness and saddlery used by the United States Army be standardized into one or two general types, with interchangeable parts, so far as the same is possible and as the supply on hand is exhausted, new purchases be of standardized types. The report was written by Mr. Garrett and approved by the four remaining democratic members of the committee, denounces the majority report and declares that what Messrs. Fish, Dietz, Cochran and Benke, the former officers referred to, were not moved by the sinister purpose to acquire control of this material after the war should end and that "these witnesses never at any time had anything to do with determining the requirements of the Army. None of them is in any way responsible for what contracts which was bought. . . . Their conduct throughout all the different activities in which they were engaged has been such as to cause the minority to believe them entitled to entire confidence and respect."

Chamberlain Court-Martial Approved.

The case of Captain Edmund G. Chamberlain, of the Marine Corps, finally has been terminated by the approval by the President last week of the sentence of dismissal awarded by the court-martial before which the officer was tried. The court was convened at London, England, over a year ago, and the charges were based generally on certain allegedly false reports and statements made by the officer in regard to his performances as an aviator in France during the war. The trial consumed much time and there was a mass of evidence, more or less contradicting, adduced during the proceedings, with the result that the record is a voluminous one. After a long delayed progress through official channels at the Navy Department, the case finally came to the White House many months ago, where it was not reached for consideration by the President until recently. It is understood that the officer has left his home, although under technical arrest at, and nominally attached to, marine barracks, Washington.

Permanent and Temporary Rear Admirals.

Rear Admiral C. J. Plunkett, U. S. N., has failed to impress the comptroller of the treasury with the assertion that the latter's decision of November 9, 1926, relative to his retirement as a rear admiral on the retired list of officers receiving permanent commissions should take precedence over those only temporarily commissioned, was based upon an erroneous assumption that the authorized number of offices of rear admiral of the line never had been 15. The comptroller adheres to his decision published in the Army and Navy Register of November 20, 1926, and suggests that if the application of its principles works a hardship in any individual case there is no way of obtaining relief other than through further legislation. The comptroller, among other things, says:

Whether the actual number of authorized rear admirals was 15 or some other number does not affect the principle of the decision, the basis of which is that the law fixes not only that one list of line officers in the grade or rank of rear admiral and that the relative position for precedence of officers holding said offices is to be determined by the relative date

Digitized by Google

of the commissions under which they are serving.

I think there can be no doubt that this section (section 4, act of May 22, 1917, as amended July 1, 1918), was intended to and does prohibit any additions, either permanent or temporary, to the numbers of rear admirals by reason of the temporary increase in the authorized enlisted strength or the additional officers of the lower grades or ranks provided for in said act. All it authorizes with regard to rear admirals is that vacancies existing in the list of rear admirals authorized prior to May 22, 1917, may be filled by temporary promotions when sufficient number of officers shall be available for regular appointment or promotion in accordance with existing law. It is evident, therefore, that this law does not create any temporary office in the grade or rank of rear admiral. It merely provides for filling existing permanent offices in said grade or rank by temporary appointment in the event that a sufficient number of officers are not available for regular appointment. If, as contended, a sufficient number of officers to fill all authorized offices in the rank or grade of rear admiral has been available at all times since August 29, 1916, for regular promotion in accordance with the selection method provided for in the act of said date, then no temporary appointments or promotions in said grade or rank were unauthorized.

In none of the various provisions of law relative to the authorized commission which I have been able to find is there anything to justify the conclusion that Congress has authorized a class of temporary offices in the grade or rank of rear admiral in addition to the list of permanent offices in said grade or rank. On the contrary, a careful consideration of all the legislation on the subject leads me to think the conclusion that the law authorized only one list of line offices in the grade or rank of rear admiral and provided two ways in which vacancies in said list may be filled.

Announcement was made at Annapolis this week that the academic board at the Naval Academy had decided to allow midshipmen who were found deficient in one subject at the end of the mid-year term, to undergo special instruction in order to bring up their standing and continue with their classes until they are again examined. This action places a liberal construction upon the paragraph in the law dealing with deficiency act of last June, about which there has been considerable controversy. That paragraph, inserted in the deficiency bill as it was under consideration on the floor of the Senate, in the closing days of the session last June, was not recommended by the Navy Department, and, indeed, the naval officials were not aware of its existence until it became part of law. It was obviously aimed to benefit certain individual members of the classes who had been found deficient in some respect in the June examinations, but in using the word "deficient" no effort was made to apply to the January examinations as well, although to carry out the law strictly would be utterly impossible, since it required the entire officials to provide special instruction for the deficient midshipmen "during the period between academic terms." The lapse of time between terms on the list of February is limited to the few hours between the evening of the last day of the old term and the morning of the first day of the new term. The academic board has, however, carried out in the spirit of the statute by providing during the remainder of a month for those boys who were deficient in a study, this instruction to be conducted in addition to their class work. Early in this session of Congress it was expected that an effort would be made to repeal the clause in the deficiency act, which has not been cordially welcomed by the naval authorities, but it is understood that some members see merit in the measure and has not recommended its repeal; nor is there any disposition on the part of the House naval committee to recommend any action looking to its repeal. The paragraph in question reads as follows:

To Aid Deficient Midshipmen.

That until otherwise provided by law no midshipman found deficient at the close of the last and succeeding academic terms shall be involuntarily discontinued at the Naval Academy or in the service unless he shall fail upon examination in the subjects in which found deficient at an examination to be held at the beginning of the next succeeding academic terms, and the Secretary of the Navy shall provide for the special instruction of such midshipmen in the subjects in which found deficient during the period between academic terms.

The International Seaman's Union of America is against the Butler bill (H. R. 12998) authorizing the enrollment of officers and men of the merchant marine in the naval auxiliary reserve. However, they put forth a plan which will permit seamen of the merchant marine, under proper regulations as to the length of sea service and age, to enter the Navy on short-term enlistments of perhaps six months, but in no event requiring more than a year. The plan, they contend, should be limited to those who have had a fairly substantial degree of sea service in the merchant marine and who, in the case of deck service, have attained the position of able seaman, or who, in the case of the engine department, have had experience as firemen, and should have for its purpose training which, while it acquaints seamen with naval needs and practices, should also enable the seamen to acquire an improved knowledge of seamanship, such as is useful and necessary in the merchant marine. The statement of the union is as follows:

Union Favors Short-term Enlistments.

During periods of unemployment it is probable that large numbers of seamen would be glad to accept service in the Navy upon these terms. There would be no interference if the merchant service is suffering from a lack of seamen. In fact, the establishment of such a practice would undoubtedly be of very great value in the event of reducing the number of men available for the merchant service and because, instead of drifting away from the sea during periods of unemployment, as they do now, they could remain through the agency of naval training. It has been suggested by some persons that any bill should contain any provisions for the drafting of such men during times of war. This opinion, both ethical and sashee, are subject to draft by act of Congress during war, and the beneficial effect of the very recent past proved that the national interests required exemption from the draft of men engaged in important occupation necessary to the conduct of the war. The included the seamen. Had the war been of a different character, requiring a larger active naval fighting force, it would have been necessary to have called upon the men in the service, and in the event the draft laws unquestionably would have included the merchant seamen. It is therefore, inadvisable to make any measure when it is impossible to determine beforehand the needs in this respect of any particular war situation.

Extensive experiments will be conducted by the Navy within the next ninety days to determine to what extent a battleship can be damaged by attack from aircraft. It is expected that about the first of May the Indiana will be taken out for contemplated that comprehensive tests can be made. While no definite arrangements have yet been decided, it is probable that the former German battleship Ostfriesland will be used for this purpose and that the old Iowa may be utilized, controlled by radio, and that the experiments will include the firing of shells to be towed. Naval officials predict a fight on the aviation program in the Senate, but the report of the Senate naval committee in adopting the plans of the general board as to the necessity for aircraft carriers was received with gratification by the department officials, who are impressed with the urgent necessity of augmenting the Navy's aerial service in order to strengthen the Navy at a point which is generally admitted to be weak at present. There is little prospect, however, of the passage at the present session of the bill reported by the House naval committee, one section of which provides for the creation of a naval bureau of aeronautics.

Excess of Non-fliers in the Army.

Existence in the Army air service of officers not qualified for flying duty in excess of the number allowed by law is the occasion of considerable concern in the War Department and in that service. Under the law all except 10 per cent of the officers of that service must be aviators, but the number of officers not qualified for flying duty already is in excess of the limitation. Moreover, as those holding commissions in the air service die, resign or retire, as they must and tried out, some are destined to be found to lack adaptability or other characteristics that are necessary in the make-up of efficient aviators. Recently several officers have been relieved from duty in relation at the Army air pilots' school at Carlstrom Field, Fla., and transferred to non-flying duty for that reason. As officers of that class hold permanent commissions in the Army, it is a problem what to do with them. Some of them, in course of time, may be transferred to other branches of the service if they qualify therefor. Others for such officer can be transferred except upon his own application and with approval of the director of the air service and the head of the branch to which transfer is sought.

Value of Test With Ind ana.

There has been considerable interest expressed by members of the House naval committee as to the results of the recent test in bombing and exploding bombs on the U. S. S. Indiana.

Dropping harmless bombs registered the percentage of hits and the subsequent explosion of set bombs was recorded as indicating the damage done. Brigadier General Mitchell of the Army air service believes the result showed 40 per cent of hits within a radius of 60 feet, sufficient to put a battleship out of line. He insists the test was of little value because the Indiana's speed was not undertaken. He has frequently urged that ships be assigned for such a test and promises that the Army air service, if given a chance, will demonstrate its ability to put them out of commission. The result of the Indiana test, according to the general board of the Navy, was as follows:

In a general way it was found that the damage to material from aerial bombs was local; that personnel in unprotected positions within the blast area would be destroyed; that personnel in closed armored turrets would probably not be incapacitated, and, considering the probable effect of defensive gunfire against aircraft at the low altitude necessary in order to be accurate with heavy aerial bombs against a rapidly moving target at sea, the entire experiment pointed to the improbability of a modern battleship being either destroyed or completely put out of action by aerial bombs. The percentage of hits actually made on the Indiana was 11 per cent. Well prepared battleships have actually made between 10 per cent and 12 per cent of hits at 18,000 and 20,000 yards. It is believed that the destructive effect of a 12-inch and 14-inch shell is more destructive than any bomb of present design.

Army Non-Fliers in Command.

The question was recently raised whether non-flying officers of the Army air service could legally be assigned to command flying units in which there are located. The chief of the air service takes the position that this may be lawfully done and the War Department agrees with him. It is held that the terms "flying unit" should not be expanded beyond its plain purport under the law of air men, and it is decided that "flying units shall in all cases be commanded by flying officers." In the air service the term "unit" has a well defined meaning and it is not synonymous with that of "station." It is supposed, of course, that more than one flying unit and also organizations of the air service not having a flying status may be attached to a station, but that only flying officers could legally command such a station would lead, it is held, to startling and unexpected results. Under the ban a reasonably flying unit could not be made a part of a higher tactical unit unless the commanding officer thereof should be a flying officer. It appears clear, therefore, that such could not have been the intention of Congress and it is decided that a station to which flying units are attached may lawfully be commanded by other than flying officers of the air service.

Memorial to Gen. Gorgas.

A proposal advanced by Dr. Porras, president of the Republic of Panama, to erect a memorial to the late Major General W. C. Gorgas, former surgeon general of the army, met with enthusiastic response in this country. It is planned that this memorial take the form of the Institute of research for the study of tropical diseases and preventive medicine in connection with the handsome Santo Tomas Hospital, now approaching completion in Panama. This memorial is to be a tribute of recognition of General Gorgas' work in the interest of sanitation, particularly in the isthmus, and it is the wish of President Porras that the institute be a monument to the Republic of Panama to General Gorgas' memory, as well as for the welfare of the community at large. The project will be financed by the Panamanian government. In the United States a provisional board of directors has been formed, with Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, M. C., U. S. Navy, as chairman; Dr. Leo S. Rowe, of the Pan-American Union; Surgeons General Ireland, Stitt, and Cumming, of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service, respectively; Hon. J. E. Lefevre, representing the president of Panama, in Washington, and Colonel Gorgas' two daughters, the latter to act as legal adviser. A provisional board will also be appointed, to represent the Central and South American countries, upon the nomination of representatives of those countries.

Duplication of Weather Observations.

Representative Hicks, of the House naval committee, proposes to do away with Army and Navy air observations. He has been making a quiet investigation of this matter and finds that the Weather Bureau people feel that with the very small addition to their annual appropriations it will be possible to furnish all the air data the services need. He desires to do away with duplication, and thinks the Weather Bureau should be called upon to do this work and believes it unwise for the Army and Navy to build up organizations doing practically the same work as that of the Weather Bureau. The organization of the Navy meteorological service on a permanent basis was begun in the office of the director of naval aviation and subsequently transferred to the bureau of navigation. The work was instituted with the view of supplementing, but not duplicating, the work of the Weather Bureau. For the training of personnel an aerological school is maintained at Pensacola, with a post-graduate course for officers at the Weather Bureau in this city. Aerological stations are in operation at various air stations and detachments. The head of the Weather Bureau, Mr. Marvin, estimates that with an additional appropriation of $250,000 he can finish the data required for the services.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment Strictest Privacy
W. H. HOFFHEIMER COMPANY, Incorporated
230-231 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Digitized by Google

MUST KEEP FORCES IN HAITI.

The maintenance of tranquillity and security in Haiti is still absolutely dependent upon the presence of the United States forces of occupation, according to Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, who recently returned after an exhaustive investigation of conditions in Haiti made jointly for the Navy and State Departments.

In a supplementary report to Secretary Ian ele Admiral Knapp says this is his "firm and deliberate opinion" unless the existing treaty be abrogated. Which he declares is "out of the question."

Much of the agitation against the military occupation is merely to gain a hearing and the sympathy of people in the United States, while the real object has been to ask the abrogation of the treaty and the return to the Haitians of the restricted management of the public affairs of the country. The admiral declared:

"Could this, which I believe to be the real object of the agitators, be attained, I think that 999 Haitians out of a 1,000 would be glad to see the American forces of occupation remain here to enforce good order. In other words, the Haitians, even the word 'United States' means, would be willing to have the United States Government do for them what they are wise enough to see to their own detriment. In this connection I may state my conviction that all the agitation that is going on is done by less than one-tenth of one per cent of the Haitian people."

Summing up the situation as it now exists, the admiral says:

"The people of the United States should not allow themselves to be deceived by the words 'Republic of Haiti' into believing that there exists in Haiti, or ever has, a republic in any true sense, founded upon the expressed will of an intelligent and educated electorate. The so-called Republic of Haiti, left to itself, has been a tyrannical oligarchy in which those in power fattened upon the vast mass of the population, while those of the governing class out of power sought every opportunity to get into power, by fair means or foul, with the same corrupt personal ends in view. Any idea of Haiti conceived on the basis of the surroundings of the average citizen of the United States who is more or less educated and who lives under a regime of law which makes impossible his being exploited by a governing class and insures security of his life and property is utterly false under the actual conditions, as is judgment of happenings in Haiti founded upon such an idea. Tranquility and security now exist in Haiti practically throughout the country, and peace and agriculture bears of rubberies, as one does of New York city and other places in the United States. Where such conditions do not obtain any general conditions in Haiti than they do in the United States. Where there is no gather, persons can move about from place to their lawful occasions without fear of molestation. This is in direct contrast to that of armed American citizens.

The gendarmerie is a fine institution, the admiral says. Under the present direction it is confining its activities within their legitimate scope, that of the police agency of the law. As increases in its efficiency its Haitian personnel are more and more being indoctrinated with and are living up to the ethical standards that its American personnel are endeavoring to inculcate. "It must never be forgotten," he says, continues, "that, with the exception of a few American officers, the personnel of the gendarmerie comes from the Haitian people themselves, and its individuals have entered it with the traditions under which they have grown to manhood. Those traditions were traditions of graft and of the right to take forcibly without payment what one needs if one is in a position of governmental power. This state of affairs must be eradicated and new traditions inculcated in the this process time and not the mere placing of the rank and file in a uniform."

CHANGES IN NAVAL RESERVE.

Following are the resignations, transfers, promotions, deaths, and new enrollments in the Naval Reserve during February:

Resignations—Ensign Harvey U. Moseley, class 3.

Staff—Lieutenant Leonard Tousard, U. S. N. R. F., class 1, and Lieutenant Julius C. Sosnowski (M. C.), class 2.

Death—Commander Charles Edward Vreeland (inactive), January 28, 1921, and Ensign Harold V. MacKenzie (S. C.), class 4, January 30, 1921.

New enrollments—Staff. Lieutenant James H. Allison (M. C.), class 1.

Line—Lieutenant Henry L. Abbott, class 1, U. S. N. Ensign Charles H. Straher, class 2, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieutenant Henry F. Meis, class 2, U. S. N. (T); Ensign Walter R. Thomas, class 2, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieutenant A. Burmeister, class 2, civilian.

Transfers—Lieutenant Julius C. Sosa, class 2 to class 2, Lieutenant (J. G.) Winfred E. Martin, class 2 to class 2; Ensign Vincent W. Grady, class 3 to class 2 (active); Ensign Julius E. Beach, class 4 to class 2; Ensign Stanley F. Dale, class 4 to class 2 (active), and Lieutenant John F. Hall, class 1 to class 6.

Promotions—Staff. Lieutenant (J. G.) Ralph Canning to lieutenant commander (M. C.), class 2 (active).

Line—Lieutenant (J. g.) to lieutenant, Donald B. Fertin, class 3. Lieutenant (j. g.) to lieutenant, class 3, Ralph H. Ackerman, class 3 (active); Edward Brennan, active; Charles H. Burke, Jr., active; Edward L. Carpenter, active; Ellis Chenoweth, active; Carl W. Evans, active; Walter B. Griffin, inactive; Harold L. Hutter, active; Arthur Lawrence, active; Graham S. Mason, inactive; Philip D. Naagle, active; Leroy P. Schultz, active; Lawrence Pope, active; Lawrence Rounds, active; Arthur G. Revell, active; Frank H. Sloman, active; Ralph E. Stiles, active; Seth S. Sutton, active; Ernest Walling, active; Alfred J. Williams, jr., active, and Charles L. Williams, jr., active. Ensign to lieutenant (j. g.), class 5, active; Harvey R. Howes, Russell V. Pollard, Earl H. Schmidt, and John L. Sloat. Ensign to (j. g.) to lieutenant, class 6, inactive; Ellery W. Stone.

Declined appointment—U. S. Navy—Lieutenant James D. Clements (M. C.), class 2.

FLYING CADETS OF THE ARMY.

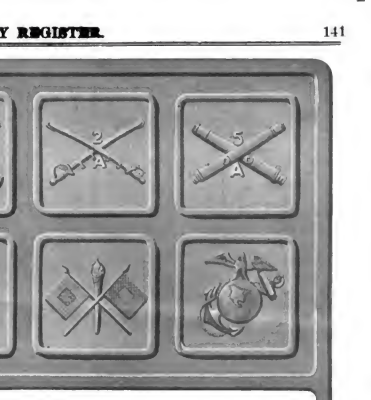
The War Department has before it the question whether the flying cadets of the Army who graduate in the course that they form a part of the authorized enlisted force of the service, or be appointed to that organization by Congress. If they are, that must be included in the 15,000 enlisted men of the Army which Congress is providing for the next fiscal year; if they are not, a separate provision will be necessary for their pay. The comptroller has decided that they are not enlisted men so far as entitles them to longevity pay.

ARMY CHAPLAIN RESIGNS.

Chaplain F. X. McNally, of Fort Slocum, on duty in Germany, has resigned and has asked permission to return to the United States to join the Franciscan Islands. He has been connected with the 5th Infantry and has achieved distinction as a prominent athletics. In addition to his work as a clergyman. He was appointed to the Army in 1917 and is of the Roman Catholic faith. The resignation leaves no vacancy since the corps possesses some 25 surplus chaplains in an Army of 175,000.

REGULATIONS FOR ARMY RESERVES.

The Secretary of War has approved the text of the "Policy and Regulations" of the Army reserves, prepared by the war-planning division of the general staff. The order on the subject will be issued next week.



FIFTH CORPS SOCIETY.

Members of the Army Fifth Corps Society, of whom there are 8,111 in all parts of the country, will meet on the evening of February 22 at dinner in New York, Washington and Detroit, that at Washington being held at the Metropolitan Club. At the recent meeting of the society the following-named were elected officers: General of U. P. Summerall, honorary president; General W. P. Burtt, president; Colonel R. L. Foster, vice president; Major F. A. Dapuyster, secretary; Lieutenant Colonel S. D. Pepper, treasurer; Major H. C. Koerling, assistant treasurer, and T. H. Gerrard, historian. The society was formed on February 23, 1919, at Nogent-en-Bassigny, the then headquarters of the 5th Corps after the armistice. Members of the society who desire to attend the dinner in New York should communicate with Major Dapeyster, 115 East 80th street, New York city, who will be in charge of the dinner in Detroit should write to Colonel Pepper, at Lansing. And those who wish to attend the Washington event should communicate with Major Foster, room 2146, Munitions Building.

GEORGETOWN—LEHIGH R. O. T. C. GALLERY MATCH.

Major Wm. H. Hobson, infantry, U. S. Army, professor of military science and tactics military department, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., has submitted the following report to the commanding general, 3d Corps Area, Fort Howard, Md.:

1. As a stimulus to small-bore rifle firing, the professors of military science and tactics of Lehigh and Georgetown Universities arranged a gallery competition between teams representing the R. O. T. C. units of the two institutions. The match was a 50-foot, prone position, 10-shot match, fired under conditions similar to those required by the National Rifle Association. Each unit entered a team of 10 competitors, the 5 highest scores counting as team record. The period of the match extended over a week, February 14-23, 1921. At the end of the week the teams exchanged fired targets and scores.

2. In accordance with the conditions of the match, the professor of military science and tactics of the institution whose team won hereby furnishes a report of the match in the prescribed manner, 3d Corps Area, copies of which will also go to the service papers and to the professor of military science and tactics of the institution whose team lost.

3. The following is a record of the firing:

Georgetown—J. C. Guilfoylie, 94; M. E. Maloney, 92; R. E. Wilson, 91; A. J. McShonnak, 92, and R. E. Morgan, 91. Total record, 462.

Lehigh—Hoffman, 96; Ferguson, 88; Ross, 83; Kilbourne, 82, and Lorch, 79. Team record, 427.

4. The following individual scores are reported:

Georgetown—R. C. McCann, 91; E. D. Murphy, 91; J. A. Wilkie, 97; J. Novak, 79; J. F. Little, 79; C. O'Neil, 79; C. McDonough, 77; W. H. Amend, 73, and Paul D. Page, 73.

Lehigh—McPherson, 78; Henry, 78; Saltzman, 79; Hohlmann, 77; Rich, 76; Boyden, 74; Zantzuger, 73; Regod, 75, and Cupp, 57.

5. The object of the match has already been attained at this institution, namely, stimulation of interest in rifle practice. It adds a new sport to college activities, and no doubt will have a far-reaching effect on the rifle practice of our colleges. Similar matches to date been scheduled with the following institutions: Drexel institute, University of Maine, Syracuse, Yale, Dartmouth and Johns Hopkins. It is expected that other matches will be scheduled. This institution has a rifle etuh of 130 members, organized under the rules of the National Rifle Association, and has entered two teams of 10 men each that will participate in the national rifle association intercollegiate match, extending over a period of 10 weeks, beginning the week which ends February 5, 1921.

6. It is recommended that the commanding general, 3d enlisted Area, encourage matches of this kind by requiring reports of same to corps area headquarters, and publishing such reports for information of other units. It is believed that it would be advisable to designate a certain week during the gallery season for the shooting of a corps area match, at the end of which time reports of the match should be sent in to corps area headquarters, in order that the results, in order of standing, be published for the information of all.

BOUCHER DISMISSED FROM NAVY.

President Wilson on Thursday approved the dismissal from the Navy of Lieutenant Commander Orrel H. Boucher, who was recently tried by court-martial at Manila, following the findings of a court of inquiry. Boucher was charged with a variety of offenses, among them were intoxication on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer, disrespect to his superiors and falsehood. The court-martial and court of inquiry grew out of a controversy between the accused officer and Commander Warren J. Terhune, late governor of Samoa. Commander Terhune committed suicide immediately preceding the court of inquiry, which heard all of Boucher's charges and recommended the latter's arrest and trial. Boucher also was accused of inducing the natives to unrest and conspiring with the native chiefs against the American authority.

NAVAL AVIATION INSIGNIA.

It is probable that in the near future there will be some additional changes in the insignia prescribed by the naval aviation service. At present there is some confusion, due to the frequent use of the unauthorized single-wing device, as well as of silver devices worn by officers. Gold wings have been the only ones in use during the war, and have been continued without any responsible authority. It is quite probable that when the uniform regulations are overhauled again one of the first subjects to engage attention will be those relating to aviation grades.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Secretary of War has directed that when corps area commanders order the movement of bodies of troops under their command, and when special equipment is required or when the number to be transported exceeds 24, request will be made upon the quartermaster general for the necessary equipment and for railings.

NAVY DIGNITARIES AT K. OF C. EVENT.

The Washington Assembly of the Fourth Degree of the Knights of Columbus in Washington will celebrate the birth of Lincoln by exercises held in the K. of C. hall tonight, when Secretary Daniels will deliver an address. Among others to be present will be Admiral Grasiela, General Lejeune, and Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples.

Digitized by Google

FINANCIAL.

LET US TELL YOU

"How other people get ahead"

Garrison, Harris & Co.

161 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Send for booklet
"The Dollar Compounded"

Personal Matters.

—One of the prettiest of the weddings of the season took place Tuesday evening at the Washington Club when Miss Mildred McGee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. McGee, became the bride of Lieutenant Leonard Marbury, air service, U. S. Navy. Jonquils, palms, and ferns in profusion were used in the decoration of the rooms. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by the Rev. P. C. Gavan, of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in the presence of relatives and a few close friends. The bride wore a gown of white duchess satin made with a court train. The slight drapery on the skirt was held with orange blossoms, and the bodice was embroidered in pearls. A coronet of rose point lace, a family heirloom, held her tulle veil, and her shower bouquet was of bride roses and sweet peas. The maid of honor, Miss Isabella McGee, sister of the bride, wore a frock of pink tulle over pink satin with embroidered satin panels. Her bouquet was sweetheart roses and sweet peas. Miss Dorothy Wooden and Miss Marion Hill made charming bridesmaids, Miss Wooden's dress being orchid chiffon. Miss Hill was in blue chiffon, the same model as the maid of honor. Master Joshua Evans 3d and Master Charles Graves in naval suits were the ribbon bearers, and the Misses Betty and Virginia Johnson in dainty frocks of yellow organdy carrying baskets of jonquils were the flower girls. Lieutenant Henry Marbury, brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were H. C. Saldee and William Patterson, of this city. Mrs. Marbury, in black velvet, and Mrs. McGee, in a gown of black chiffon, received at the reception which followed the ceremony and to which a large number of additional guests were invited. Later Lieutenant and Mrs. Marbury left for their wedding trip, the latter wearing a smart frock of brown tricotine combined with Marocaine crepe, with small hat of beige trimmed in brown velvet flowers.

—Judge and Mrs. Maurice D. O'Connell announce the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Fanchon O'Connell Condon, to Colonel Henry Mervale Morrow, U. S. cavalry, on Tuesday, February 8, at Washington, D. C. They will be at home after March 1 at 1901 Biltmore street, Washington.

—Colonel and Mrs. Charles Miller, 669 Del Mar avenue, Chula Vista, Calif., announce the marriage of their daughter, Madeleine, to Mr. Howard V. Jordan, of Chula Vista, on January 27 at Trinity Methodist Church, Los Angeles, Calif., in which city the young people are making their home for the present with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Woodburn. Mrs. Woodburn was formerly Miss Hortense Miller.

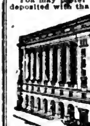
—The marriage of Miss Kathryn W. Humphries and Major Stanley Koch, U. S. Army, took place at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in the bride's apartment at the Chalfonte. Only a small group of relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas' Church. Immediately after the ceremony Major and Mrs. Koch left for a wedding journey and late in the month will be at home at the Chalfonte.

—Captain F. L. Oliver, U. S. Navy, recently detached from duty as commandant of the United States submarine base, New London, Conn., and Mrs. Oliver arrived in Washington yesterday to be the guests of Mrs. George Richard Smith and Miss Lucille Claire Smith. After their visit here Captain and Mrs. Oliver will go to San Diego, Calif., where Captain Oliver will be in command of a division of destroyers.

—General John J. Pershing laid the cornerstone of the new home of the Racquet Club at 1135 16th street northwest at noon on Saturday. The exercises were followed by a luncheon at the Shoreham. Officers and members of the board of managers of the club elected to serve for one year after the completion of the clubhouse are as follows: Colonel Henry C. May, president; J. Henry de Sibour, vice president; William S. Rayburn, vice president; S. J. Henry, treasurer; George A. Garrett, secretary, and Britton Browne, William P. Meredith, John M. Biddle, E. H. Fynnn, jr., J. P. Story, Isaac T. Mann, Eldridge E. Jordan, H. H. Wescott, Harry Wardman, Fleming Newbold, General C. C. Williams, Commander E. A. Mitchell, Donald Woodward, Henry P. Fletcher, and Captain E. W. Bonnaffon, members of the board of managers.

Mail or Allotment

You may prefer to arrange for having your funds deposited with the UNION TRUST by allotment plan instead of forwarding your deposits yourself by mail.



Either plan is satisfactory to us. We welcome your account whether it is small or large. If you carry a Checking Account here we mail you on request monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or yearly statements advising you exactly the balance that you have on deposit at the time the statement is rendered.

On Checking Accounts we pay 2% interest; on Savings Accounts 3% compound. Write us for details.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia

Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets N. W. Washington, D. C.

—Miss Mary Stewart, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William A. W. Stewart and granddaughter of Mr. John A. Stewart, of 16 W. 53d street, New York city, was married on Saturday, February 5, to Colonel Raymond Sheldon, U. S. Army, at the residence of her brother, Mr. William A. W. Stewart, 1 Washington Square north, New York city, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. A wedding breakfast and a small reception followed the ceremony. The bride, who had no attendants, was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Edward W. Sheldon, of New York. Mr. Edwards Lyman Sheldon, of Summit, N. J., acted as his brother's best man. There were no ushers. Miss Stewart, who resides, when in New York, with her aunt, Mrs. Robert Waller, of 45 E. 62d street, has her own country home at Ridgefield, Conn. She has published a number of very popular books of children's stories. She is a sister of Mr. William A. W. Stewart and Mrs. Francis G. Stewart. Colonel Sheldon, who is a son of the late George W. Sheldon and of Mrs. Sheldon, of Summit, N. J., served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, the Mexican border expedition, and in France during the World War was chief of staff of the 3d division at Chateau Thierry and of the 82d division at St. Mihiel. He commanded the 307th infantry in the Argonne fighting and was on the general staff at general headquarters. After the armistice he was assistant chief of staff of the prisoners-of-war bureau and later a member of the interallied mission to negotiate peace with Hungary. Colonel Sheldon was awarded the distinguished-service cross, two American citations and the croix de guerre with three palms and was elected honorary corporal of the 1st regiment of Zouaves, French army. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor. He is now officer-in-charge of the National Guard for New York, New Jersey, and Delaware on the staff of Major General Bullard, with headquarters at Governors Island. Colonel Sheldon has been assistant chief of staff (G2) of both the Southeastern Department and of the 2d corps area. On their return from their wedding trip Colonel and Mrs. Sheldon will reside on Governors Island. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. William A. W. Stewart, Mrs. Robert Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Waller, Mrs. George W. Sheldon, Miss Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Annin, Professor and Mrs. Charles G. Osgood, of Princeton; Major General and Mrs. Robert L. Bullard, Colonel William Weigel, Captain D. F. Caffey, aide-de-camp to General Bullard; Colonel and Mrs. Parker Hitt, Colonel and Mrs. S. G. Shartle, Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Higgins, Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Langdon, Colonel and Mrs. McCormack, Colonel and Mrs. Palmer, Major and Mrs. E. A. Brown, Major Ellory Farmer, and Chaplain and Mrs. Smith.

—Mrs. Walter S. Crosley, wife of Captain Crosley, of the Navy, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. K. J. C. Seymour at Mill Valley, Calif. Her son, Lieutenant Crosley, will be married to Miss Elizabeth Seymour on February 19.

—Major and Mrs. Parker West entertained at dinner Tuesday evening at their residence at the Soldiers' Home, having as their guests General and Mrs. Chamberlain, General and Mrs. Bliss, General and Mrs. Lansing Beach, Colonel and Mrs. Rivers, Colonel and Mrs. Munson, and Colonel and Mrs. Ridley. Mrs. West will give a buffet luncheon next Tuesday in compliment to Mrs. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War.

—Colonel Samuel E. Allen, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Allen, of 231 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel de la Mesa, to Captain James Cadmus McGovern, U. S. Army, who is now in the United States on leave of absence from Manila, P. I. The wedding will take place in the early spring.

—Major Allen P. Cowgill, corps of engineers, has been retired by reason of disability incident to the service.

—The ladies of the Coast Guard in Washington gave a most enjoyable dinner-dance on the evening of February 5 at 1901 R street, northwest, which was attended by practically all the Coast Guard officers on duty in Washington with their families. The guests of honor were Assistant Secretary J. H. Moyle, Mrs. Moyle and Miss Moyle, and the officers, with their families, stationed at the Coast Guard depot at South Baltimore, Md. The guests were received by Mrs. W. E. Reynolds, wife of Commodore Reynolds, commandant of the Coast Guard, and Mrs. Q. B. Newman and Mrs. C. F. Nash. The committee of ladies who arranged the details of this very pleasant party consisted of Mrs. H. G. Hamlet, Mrs. F. C. Billard, Mrs. R. B. Adams and Mrs. E. D. Jones.

—Captain Otto F. Lange, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Lange announce the birth of a daughter, Hope Macmillan Lange, on February 3 at Columbus, Ga. The baby is the granddaughter of Rear Admiral Walter Fitzhugh Worthington, U. S. Navy, retired, and Mrs. Worthington, of Santa Barbara, Calif.

—The medical section of the Army Relief Society, of which Mrs. Merritte W. Ireland is president and Mrs. C. C. Whitcomb treasurer, earnestly desires that each family in the medical department of the Army be represented by at least one member. Special effort is being made to accomplish this by sending cards to each officer in the medical department requesting membership.

—On Saturday, February 5, Major James G. Steese, president, Alaska Road Commission, delivered an address upon "Alaska and Its Transportation System" before the faculty and students of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Major Steese has been a trustee of Dickinson College since June, 1919.

—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Lieutenant (J. G.) Floyd S. Crosley, U. S. Navy, and Miss Elizabeth Seymour, of Mill Valley, California, on February 19. Lieutenant Crosley is the son of Captain Walter S. Crosley, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Crosley. He was recently seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler gauge glass on board the U. S. S. Kennedy, off San Diego, Calif. He was the senior engineer officer of the Kennedy, which vessel was under a full-power final-acceptance trial run. He was called to the fireroom by a report that a boiler had lost water, and reached there in time to get the full force of the exploding glass. As a result of the accident, Lieutenant Crosley lost his right eye. Miss Seymour is a resident of Mill Valley and is a graduate of the University of California.

—The Distinguished Service Medal of the Navy has been awarded by Secretary Daniels to Major General James G. Harbord, now in command of the 2d Division at Camp Travis, Texas. General Harbord commanded the marines in the operations of June 1918, near Chateau-Thierry, and, later, cooperated with the Navy while in charge of the services of supply in France.

—Mrs. J. A. Halpin, wife of Lieutenant Commander J. A. Halpin, medical corps, U. S. Navy, was hostess at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. E. R. Liebner, of New York. Other guests included Mrs. H. C. Howell, Miss V. T. Young and Miss E. L. Croggon.

—Lieutenant Henry T. Allen, son of Brigadier General Allen, commander-in-chief of the American forces on the Rhine, was married on Tuesday at Gevrolles, France, in the Cote d'Or, to Mlle. Juliette de Souzy, daughter of the mayor of Gevrolles. The witnesses were the bride's uncle, M. de Souzy, and Brigadier General Allen. The entire population of the village witnessed the wedding.

Fine Diamonds
Artistic Jewelry
Rich Cut Glass
Sterling Silverware

Illustrations and Prices Furnished on Request

Galt & Bro.

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TRANSIT INSURANCE

On household goods, baggage, horses, etc., during shipment. U. S. "Lloyds" policies.

COLD STORAGE

For furs, uniforms, clothing, rugs, trunks, etc., under guarantee.

Safe deposit vaults for Silver and valuables

Security Storage Company

1140 15th Street Washington, D. C.

—St. John's Church was filled by a fashionable company Saturday afternoon for the marriage of Miss Alexandrine Fitch, daughter of the late Captain Henry W. Fitch, U. S. Navy, to Major Creswell Garlington, U. S. Army, son of Brigadier General and Mrs. Ernest Garlington. The ushers and a large proportion of the men guests were, like the bridegroom, in uniform, while a large number of naval officers were also in uniform. The bride, escorted by her brother-in-law, Albert P. Gerhard, of Philadelphia, wore a trained gown of white satin, with the bodice draped in superb point lace, the lace also forming the close elbow sleeves. There was also a coronet of family lace embellishing the tulle veil, and a huge bouquet of lilies completed the costume. Her only attendant was her sister, Mrs. Stephen Rowan, who came from Newport for the occasion. Mrs. Rowan wore a demi-toilet of blue satin, with overdress of metal-embroidered lace with deep girdle and sash of the satin. Her round hat was of gold tissue with a garland of tiny French flowers at the base of the soft crown. Her flowers were pink roses. Major Cary H. Brown, U. S. Army, was best man, and the ushers were Majors Lacy Hall, Kenneth B. Harmon, Beverly C. Dunn and B. O. Lewis. A reception at the apartment of the bride's mother at the Connecticut followed the ceremony. The guests were the immediate relatives and closest personal friends of the bride and bridegroom. The latter left during the early evening for a short out-of-town trip, but will return early in the week to remain in Washington until the expiration of Major Garlington's present duty. In the family party witnessing the ceremony, in addition to the bride's mother and sisters, were her aunt, Mrs. P. T. Shipley, of Detroit; the parents of the bridegroom, and his aunt, Mrs. J. Franklin Bell.

—Mrs. Harrington, widow of General F. H. Harrington, U. S. Marine Corps, who has spent the last two years with her daughter, Mrs. Hibbs, in Georgetown, left on Thursday of this week to join her son-in-law and daughter, Colonel and Mrs. N. H. Hall, at Parris Island, S. C., where the colonel is stationed.

—Major and Mrs. Richard Creecy are at the Hotel Powhatan until after the middle of February, when they will occupy their apartment at 1800 I street, northwest, Washington. Major Creecy has recently arrived in Washington and is on duty at headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, in the adjutant and inspector's department.

—Colonel Charles H. Errington, of the finance department of the Army, was chosen commander of the Ascalon commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar of Missouri, at an election of officers held recently. Colonel Errington is now and has for the past two years been on duty in St. Louis, in charge of the finance department, which has charge of all disbursements for the Army in that section. From 1909 until 1913 he was on the staff of the commanding officer of Jefferson Barracks. He is a 32d degree Mason and a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

—Rear Admiral Harry M. P. Huse on Saturday assumed command of the 3d naval district, succeeding Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, who retired from the service on February 10. The change of command was attended by the usual ceremonies. The flag of Admiral Glennon was lowered from the fleet supply base, South Brooklyn, and that of Admiral Huse was substituted. As the flags were changed there was a salute of 13 guns. Admiral Huse returned from Europe January 29. During the war he held the rank of vice admiral. The retiring commandant, Admiral Glennon, is 64 years old, and has been in the naval service 47 years. During the war he was in command of a naval division abroad.

—Captain H. R. Stanford, C. E. C., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Stanford announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Louise, to Ensign E. L. Sackett, U. S. Navy. The marriage will probably occur early in June.

—Mrs. Archie Miller, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Miller, entertained Mrs. Charles W. Fenton at a bridge party at the Army and Navy Club on Monday afternoon.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1866

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Departments

Makers of the LILLEY CAPS
Added Beauty Insignia and Cloths Ornaments—Plated and Cloth Silver

Correspondence Requested

THE M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

—Arthur Cahill of San Francisco, the artist who has been selected to paint the portrait of General Pershing for the California palace of the Legion of Honor, has arrived in Washington to complete his work, which was started in San Diego last year, and is now well advanced. Mr. Cahill was selected for the task by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Spreckles, who have given $1,000,000 for the erection of the California palace, which will adorn a site in San Francisco.

—Miss Anne Wicks Craven, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Craven, gave a bridge party on Tuesday in compliment to Miss Gordon Woodbury, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Several young men of the diplomatic corps, the Army and Navy came in later for tea, which followed. Mrs. Gordon Woodbury and Mrs. Randolph Miller presided at the tea table. Captain Craven having been ordered to sea, Mrs. and Miss Craven are leaving Washington about April 1 for Jamestown, R. I., where they have a cottage. Their Washington home has been leased to Mr. and Mrs. Desmond Morgan.

—Admiral Aneon Mills was host at dinner Monday evening, when his guests included General and Mrs. Biddle, General and Mrs. Davis, Representative and Mrs. Timberlake, Colonel and Mrs. Rhea, Colonel and Mrs. Mc. and Mrs. Capron and Miss Kline, niece of the host.

—A son, Conrad (Kendall), was born to Lieutenant and Mrs. Conrad Skladal, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Skladal, at Fort Mills, Corregidor.

—Lieutenant Henry A. Brockshaw, M. C., U. S. Navy, has arrived in Washington, where he will be stationed. He is accompanied by Mrs. Brockshaw and their schoolgirl daughter. Miss Dorothy Brockshaw and they have taken an apartment at the Hotel Washington for several weeks. Lieutenant Brockshaw and his family came here from Fairhaven, Mass., where they have been for some time.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Taft Fowler, daughter of the late Commodore Charles Stewart Atwater, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Atwater, to Richmond Lindsley Hobson, United States consular service. The wedding will be solemnized in April at the home of the bride-elect's brother, Lieutenant Atwater, U. S. Navy, Commander and Mrs. Lybrand, Kings Point, Long Island, and Mrs. Hobson.

—Major and Mrs. Richard Hawkins were the guests in whose honor Colonel and Mrs. Harry Lay entertained at dinner Saturday evening at the Army and Navy Club. Among the additional guests were Dr. and Mrs. Fred T. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, Miss Katherine Robinson and Capt. Sheppard, U. S. Marine Corps.

—Captain William C. Watts, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Watts, who recently purchased the home of the late Parkwood, Captain Watts having recently been assigned to duty in Washington.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burgess, recently of Atlanta, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter Emma Marquess Ritch, to Major John Edward Walker, M. C., U. S. Army.

—Commander and Mrs. David McD. Le Breton, who have made a visit in Washington, are expected back to return tomorrow to Newport, when the former is stationed.

—A son, John Wilkes, 4th, was born to Lieutenant John Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Wilkes, at Norfolk, Va., on February 3. The child is the great-great grandson of Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy.

—Mrs. Bennet, wife of Colonel J. B. Bennet, U. S. Army, entertained at a bridge and tea Thursday afternoon at her home in the Wise in compliment to Mrs. Elisabeth S. Bailey, of St. Louis, who is spending the week in Washington.

—At an informal gathering of several retired Army officers at the luncheon given by the Union League Club, San Francisco, to greet Colonel E. E. Dravo, en route to Panama, were Colonel and Mrs. Frederick Wm. Buttler and Major J. E. Bloom, members of the club, on January 21, there being present, in addition, to the above, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Green, from Berkeley and Major Wallace. It was unanimously agreed that officers would drop in at the Union League Club on Fridays for luncheon, beginning January 28, each to pay his own check, and to invite any retiring brother officers as they happen to meet, there being no secretary or other official, no reserved tables, the general object being to have a pleasant and acquaintance occasionally visiting the city, giving preference to Friday, that it may become a common meeting place through the hospitality of the Union League Club, into which there was duly merged the now extinct Army and Navy club.

—Princess Tocoomas, otherwise Mrs. Jas. O. Germain of 18 Arnold street, Norwich, Conn., a daughter of the chief of the council of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, will be sponsor for the submarine S-48 when it is launched on February 24 by the Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. Germain's father, Mr. Lemuel H. Oneco, and grandpa, is Chief Occom of the Mohegan tribe and a lineal descendant of Uncas I.

—Major Robert Hale, U. S. Army, who has been in Europe for the past three years, two of those with the army of occupation in Germany, with Mrs. Hale returned on the transport Cambrai and are at the Hotel Astor for a few days. With them is Mrs. Charles M. Bunker, wife of Major Bunker, who returned about a month ago, and after a few days at the Hotel Astor, will rejoin her husband and son in Germany. Mrs. Bunker remained in Europe to take a trip through Italy with a party of friends. Also returning on the Cambrai was Mrs. Alfred Hasbrouck and Mrs. Jessie Burke and their five-year-old son. Mrs. Burke will make a visit to her father, Henry S. Bigler, Portland, Greg., before going to her husband's station.

—Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, medical corps, U. S. Navy, retired, expects to leave Washington February 23 for a trip which will take him to Minneapolis and Rochester, Minn., to attend the annual conference of the National Board of Medical Examiners, over which he is presiding. This organization will after this week in Chicago for the reorganization of the board. On the same trip he will attend the midwinter session of the American Medical Association, of which he is president.

—Captain William W. Edel, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Edel announce the birth of a daughter, Emma Louise, at the Samaritan Hospital in Philadelphia.

—The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels were the honor guests at a dinner given at the Army and Navy Club Tuesday evening by the members of the alumnae of St. Mary's School, at Raleigh, N. C. The dinner was the opening of the drive for an endowment fund of $200,000 for the school, and the Bishop of Washington, Dr. Her Alfred Harding, gave a short address, as did Secretary Daniels and Rev. Warren W. Way, rector of St. Mary's. Mrs. Rivers, wife of Colonel William C. Rivers, introduced Mrs. Carey H. Brown, chairman of the Washington committee for the drive, who presided at the dinner. Among others who were present were Mrs. Rice, wife of Representative Edward W. Pou of North Carolina; Major and Mrs. Guy Williams, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Miss Dorothy Hooper, Miss Ethel Burke, Miss Jessica Shillington, Miss Duncan, Miss Rebecca K. Williams, Mrs. Edward Parker, Mrs. Neta L. Law, mother of Colonel Harry Slocum Hooks.

—Mrs. Francis W. Clark, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Clark, who was Miss Louise Edwards, entertained a number of friends at luncheon at the Mayflower Dupont, including Mrs. H. S. Boutelle, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Kelton, Mrs. Willis A. Newton, Mrs. C. E. Brown, Mrs. Phillipson, Mrs. Naylor, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Pinkham, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis.

—Major General A. Cronkhite, U. S. Army, has returned from a trip to Cuba and is with Mrs. Cronkhite at the Hotel Astor for a few days prior to returning to Baltimore, where he is in charge of the Eastern Department.

—Mrs. T. C. Kinkaid, wife of Lieutenant Commander Kinkaid, U. S. Navy, attached to the Pacific fleet, is visiting for Palo Beach, Fla., where she will remain for several weeks.

—On Monday, January 24, the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu tendered a most delightful luncheon to Captain W. S. Wilder, U. S. Navy, commandant of the U. S. Naval Radio station in that city, who has been detached and ordered to Washington, D. C., on duty. Captain Wilder's successor in business here were present at this luncheon: Captain Irving Mitchell, U. S. Navy; Captain Frank H. Sherwood-McKay, U. S. Navy; Captain W. S. Miller, U. S. Navy; Captain J. M. Reeves, U. S. Navy; Commander H. V. McKittrick, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Commander C. C. Evans, U. S. Navy, and Lieutenant H. Guilmette, U. S. Navy.

—Captain and Mrs. Charles Butterfield, jr., who were with the Army of Occupation in Germany, returned on the Transport Cambrai Monday, and are at the Hotel Astor for a short visit. Captain Butterfield has been detached from duty in Washington to ask for a leave while he returns to Sweden with his wife, who was a Miss Wicander of that city, where they will return to this country. Major Horace Fuller and Miss Ruth Constance Hall, of Washington, visited Monday and will be married in New York on February 19 at 8 P. M., Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith officiating, now at Venice, came on the Cambrai for a month's visit to the city, and return to Italy on the same ship.

—A son, Morgan Lee Hewitt, jr., was born on February 2 to Major M. L. Brett, ordnance department, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Brett, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

—Colonel James R. McCord gave a small luncheon on February 11 at the Army and Navy Club, this city, in honor of Mr. Thomas H. McCord, chief of the bureau of publications. Among the guests present were Cornell Harthorn, director of the Naval Department; Colonel Connell, assistant director of sales and Colonel Gentry of the Quartermaster Corps.

ORGANIZATION OF HAWAIIAN DIVISION.

The President has directed that there be organized the Hawaiian Division, the personnel of which will consist of the troops stationed in the Hawaiian Islands as follows: Headquarters and military police company, Schofield Barracks; 1st infantry brigade, consisting of infantry brigade, 25th infantry, 9th and 13th field artillery, and 3d engineers.

RANK OF COL. ROMAYNE.

In regard to the relative rank of Colonel James Romayne, U. S. Army—retired, it seems that he has not been on active duty continuously since his retirement, and Mr. Baker has held that this does not duty sufficient time to entitle him to the grade of colonel, and he was promoted with others from that date. He claims that he should rank from July 1, 1916, the date on which he was first commissioned if he had been continuously on the active list. Since service in active duty in the National War December 5, it is held by the War Department that he was rightly retired as a colonel.

R. O. T. C. INFANTRY CAMPS.

The following locations of this year's R. O. T. C. infantry camps are approved: Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., attendance from 1st, 2d, and 1st corps areas; Camp Knox, Ky., from 4th and 8th corps areas; Fort Sheridan, Ill., from 6th corps area; Fort Snelling, Minn., from 7th corps area; Fort Logan, Colo., from 8th corps area; Camp Lewis, Wash., from 9th corps area.

Thursday, June 16, is designated as the date for opening this year's R. O. T. C. camps, representing all branches having R. O. T. C. units, with exception of the signal corps camp, which will open Thursday, June 23.

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
1, W. Cor. Conn. Ave. and Nye St., Washington, D. C.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 32 years.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
149-151 West 36th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Alakea Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. O. N.—Take up your pay questions with the director of finance, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Captain, M. D.—Retired pay is not exempt from income tax. See Treasury decision 2309, page 6. Statements a man of "sons or more enlistments" may be a civilian physician surrounding treatment by a civilian physician would determine whether or not reenlistment should be made. You should apply, if qualified, to the surgeon general of the Army and, if not satisfied, appeal to the auditor for the War Department.

W. J. B.—Hdqs. and cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and K of 8th cavalry were in Cuba from June 14 to August 13, 1898. The Philippine campaign badge is issued for service sphere between July 4, 1902, and July 4, 1902, and for several expeditions in 1903 and 1906.

R. M.—A naval officer who is serving on a ship on the European station is entitled to transportation, meal and light for his wife if she resides in Europe. This point is not specifically covered by a decision of the comptroller of August 14, 1918 (8 and A. Memo No. 1), in which it held that "a commissioned officer of the Army who is on duty in the field in the United States and who maintains a place of abode for a wife, child or dependent parent residing in Europe outside of the enemy country, is entitled to commutation of quarters, heat and light under the provisions of the act of April 14, 1818."

C. A. P., Shelton, Conn.—Direct inquiry to the adjutant general of the Army, Washington, D. C.

R. O. W.—We know of no exceptions from taxes where you reside, unless specifically made in the law imposing the tax.

The Prophylactic Tooth Brush
A clean tooth never decays—the Prophy-lac-tic keeps teeth clean

Digitized by Google

Lerch's

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

Telephone Main 2022 and 2023

DYERS AND CLEANERS

Established forty years

Quick service to Army and Navy patrons

826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph

Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.

BLACKISTONE

FLORISTS 14th & H Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL IN WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Baker has instructed the chiefs of all branches, staff corps and departments that "hereafter no civilian employes will be hired by any branch or agency of the War Department or the Army unless it can be shown to the Secretary of War that the work involved should not or cannot be performed by the commissioned officers now authorized by law. If, through lack of training, the officers already commissioned cannot perform the duties demanded by them, immediate steps will be taken by the responsible officers to see that they are properly trained. You will submit a report, as of December 31, 1920, showing the name, station, classification, rate of pay and the appropriation from which paid, of all technical and professional experts drawing $1,800 a year or more, employed both in and outside of the District of Columbia. The report will indicate those who have been discharged or who have resigned since December 31, 1920, and those whose services, under the above policy, cannot be dispensed with, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor."

The reports called for will not include personnel engaged on river and harbor work or in connection with inland and coastwise waterways activities. The adjutant general will submit a similar report with reference to this class of personnel engaged in the work of education and recreation.

Does Not Apply to Statutory Places.

There was so much misunderstanding of the meaning of the statement that the War Department gave out a supplementary statement in regard to civilian personnel, as follows:

"During the war many civilians were employed by the War Department in positions which, under normal conditions, would be filled by commissioned officers. This applies more particularly to what have come to be known as professional and technical experts in the supply and technical services. During the period of demobilization and of reorganization under the act of June 4, 1920, it was necessary to retain many of these employes. The Senate, having confirmed the nominations of officers appointed to fill vacancies created by the Army reorganization act and Congress having indicated its intention to greatly reduce all appropriations for the coming fiscal year, the War Department has called for a report of the number and rates of pay of all technical and professional employes drawing $1,800 a year or more in order that a survey may be made in anticipation of the reduction which it will be necessary to make on June 30, 1921.

"The policy of utilizing, wherever practicable, commissioned personnel for these technical and professional positions in no wise affects those employes now carried on the various statutory rolls or occupying what have been generally known as clerical positions. Where the duty is such that it should be performed by commissioned officers, it is intended that it will be performed by these officers, and that they will be given the training necessary for a proper carrying out of their duties."

A BACK-HANDED COMPLIMENT.

Chaplain Bateman's fund of Army stories includes a dubious compliment paid him by an Irish-American soldier. "They say Chaplain Bateman is a bigoted Protestant, but I ha' me doots. It's me belief that in a pinch he would go to hell along with the best of us."

BOOK SHORTAGE ENDED.

Since its establishment within the past year the Marine Corps Institute has enrolled and furnished textbooks to 5,953 students.

The providing of textbooks for vocational and educational training was not anticipated when the estimates and appropriations for this fiscal year were made. During the last fiscal year, before the end of June, when balances of the liberal war appropriations were available, a $25,000 stock of textbooks was procured, in anticipation of the needs during this fiscal year, but the large number of enrollments, especially in certain courses, exceeded anticipations to an extent which made it impossible to supply textbooks in those courses from the already depleted appropriations made for contingent expenses.

Mr. Ralph E. Weeks, the president of the International Correspondence Schools, generously rescued the Institute from its difficulties by his voluntary offer to permit the Institute to return any textbooks on hand not needed for immediate use and exchange them for books immediately required.

By being able to adjust its immediate needs to the stock on hand, the Institute will be able to offer all its courses during the remainder of this fiscal year, until July 1, when new appropriations will be available.

All textbooks due students have now been supplied and new enrollments are no longer delayed.

Over one-fourth of the men of the Marine Corps are now enrolled for correspondence courses in the Institute.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' SCHOOL.

The chief of chaplains of the Army has recommended that orders be issued directing the following-named chaplains proceed to Camp Grant, Ill., and report not later than April 2, 1921, to the director of the chaplains' service school at that place for temporary duty as students at the school:

Joel R. Benjamin, Camp Lewis, Wash.; John W. Daily, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Francis F. Donnelly, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; William H. Fowle, Camp Bragg, N. C.; Hal C. Head, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Edward E. Lane, Fort George Wright, Wash.; Pierre M. Levesque, Camp Meade, Md.; George J. McMurry, Fort Bliss, Texas; John F. Monahan, Kelly Field, Texas; James T. Moore, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Jodie H. Stewart, Camp Pike, Ark.; Harry D. Southard, Camp Dix, N. J.; Perry O. Wilcox, Camp Humphreys, Va.; Guy H. Wilson, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Zachary T. Vincent, Fort Wayne, Mich.

ARRIVAL OF SEAPLANES FLYING FROM SAN DIEGO.

Twelve of 14 United States Navy seaplanes which started from San Diego for the Canal between 8:20 and 8:50 a. m. of December 30, reached the Pacific entrance at about 4 p. m. January 15. The course they followed was about 3,000 nautical miles, covered in 17 days, with 8 intermediate stops. The stops were made at Bartolome Bay, Magdalena Bay, Banderas Bay, Acapulco, Salina Cruz, Gulf of Fonseca, Gulf of Nicoya and Bahia Honda, Panama. Two NC planes fell out. One was wrecked by a storm and was sunk by the tender Mugford's guns to prevent it becoming a danger to navigation. The other came down on account of engine trouble and has since been recovered.

The performance of the machines is considered highly satisfactory, and something of an event in naval aviation. It is understood that prior to the departure of the force from San Diego bets were offered at heavy odds that the force would not reach Panama with enough planes to form one complete division (6 planes).

The force was made up of 2 divisions of six F-5-L's and one division of 2 NC's. The performance of the F-5-L's was 100 per cent.—(The Panama Canal record.)

CAMP LEWIS NOTES.

Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., January 17.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. C. Webb received the guests at the dance of the Camp Lewis Officers' Club on Friday evening. About 100 couples were present. * * The Camp Lewis Riding and Hunt Club held another paper chase on Sunday for the officers and ladies of the camp; following the chase a hunt breakfast was served at the Camp Lewis Officers' Club. Lieutenant Jesse B. Matlock, secretary of the Riding and Hunt Club, Maj. A. H. Doig and Capt. V. C. Manley were in charge of arrangements. * * A board consisting of Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Clendenin, assistant chief of staff for intelligence; Maj. Albert S. Bowen, medical corps, Maj. Chas. A. French, coast artillery corps; Capt. R. H. Back, 59th infantry, and Capt. Elmer E. Tenney, M. C., has been engaged examining officers for promotion during the past week. Among those designated for promotion are First Lieuts. Manley B. Gibson, C. A. C.; Wilton B. Persons, S. C.; Carroll C. Riggs, C. A. C.; Geo. H. Hunt, infantry; Arthur L. Warren, F. A.; Earl F. Paynter, Inf.; Paul B. Matlock, Inf.; Chester B. McCoid, Q. M. C.; Leonard R. Crewes, C. A. C.; Lester H. Barnhill, Inf.; John H. Rodman, Inf.; Walter T. Scott, Inf.; Leo. F. Crane, Cav.; Warren H. McNaught, Cav.; Donald B. Hilton, C. A. C.; Edward R. Holland, Jr., C. A. C.; Oscar D. McNeely, C. A. C.; Amery Oliver, C. A. C.; Paul T. Baker, Inf.; Walter O. Blalock, Inf.; Duncan T. Boisseau, Inf.; Wm. A. Collier, Inf.; B. D. de Graff, Inf.; Wm. C. DeWare, Inf.; A. A. Fall, Inf.; John E. Hull, Inf.; Thomas E. Roderick, Inf.; Wm. J. H. Ryan, Inf.; Berrill de S. Trenholm, Inf., and Paul W. Warren, Inf.

The bachelor officers of the 77th field artillery gave a dinner on Friday evening at the Camp Lewis Officers' Club in honor of Col. and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr and the married officers' families of the regiment. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr, Maj. and Mrs. A. J. Betcher, Capt. and Mesdames Stanley Richardson, Cyril Rassich, W. F. Armstrong; Lieutenants and Mesdames Geo. H. Duff, Paul Boylen, L. H. Carruthers and the Misses Florence Lister, Marjorie Sayre, Charlotte Bennett, Helen Woolsey, Geraldine Todd and Renaldine Holliday. The officers in charge of arrangements were Maj. H. R. Odell; Capts. L. V. Houston, Bernard Severe; Lieuts. Leo Crane, Jr., W. D. Brown, M. P. Chadwick, R. H. Slider, J. M. Lentz, Allen Brill and E. A. Elwood. The party attended the Officers' Club hop after the dinner. The 39th infantry basketball team defeated the quintette of the 47th infantry in a fast game on last Saturday evening. The score was 17 to 10. Brig. Gen. G. B. Duncan attended the game. * * Lieut. Col. La V. L. Gregg, assistant chief of staff for war plans and training, will leave for a two months' trip through California about February 1, accompanied by Mrs. Gregg.

AN AMERICAN VERDICT.

[From the Naval and Military Record of London.]

Actions speak louder than words, and the shipbuilding policy which the United States is pursuing reveals the confidence which her experts retain in the capital ship. The general board of the United States Navy has something to say about this subject in its annual report, published last month. "Nothing that occurred during the World War has served to change the opinion of the general board as to the vital importance in war of the battleship—the ship that can at once give and take heavy blows." Remarking that speculation has been rife as to the future value of this type in view of the developing offensive powers of submarines and aircraft, the board considers, nevertheless, that it would be "the height of unwisdom" to change existing policy on the strength of "mere theories" about the future development of new weapons. As yet, it declares, the protected gun is the most generally effective weapon in existence for naval purposes. "History shows the extreme value of 'ships of the line.' Upon the power of a fleet of such vessels is based all the operations of lesser vessels." The general board, we may observe in passing, is not an assembly of reactionary dotards to whom everything old and established is sacred. On the contrary, it is known to be one of the most competent and progressive naval advisory bodies in the world. Its verdict is, therefore, entitled to respect. So little does it believe in the obsolescence of the capital ship that it has recommended the laying down of "one modern, high-powered battleship" in each of the calendar years 1921, 1922 and 1923, these being additional to the 16 huge capital ships which are now building for the American Navy."

7TH DIVISION NEWS NOTES.

Camp Meade, Md., February 5.—Col. Waldron, Maj. Troop Miller and Maj. Camel B. Hodges, all of the general staff, have arrived at Camp Meade for duty as assistant chiefs of staff for war plans and training, military intelligence and operations, respectively. * * Oswald Holmberg, of the Royal Swedish artillery, was a visitor at Camp Meade on February . * * Maj. Chas. H. Brice, formerly assistant chief of staff, G3, has been relieved from duty with the 7th Division and ordered to Governors Island. * * Capt. A. M. Weyand, 34th infantry, and Capt. Copeland, 56th infantry, have been ordered to Porto Rico. * * Capts. B. H. Hensley, 34th infantry, and Frank Childs, 34th infantry, have been ordered to foreign service—Capt. Hensley to the Philippines and Capt. Childs to the Hawaiian Islands. * * On Tuesday, February 1, the 64th infantry celebrated with a cabaret dinner. The event was in honor of Col. Lewis' birthday. Lieut. Col. Ode C. Nichols was toastmaster. The following program was carried out: Monologue, Capt. Ruptert; novelty dancing, Miss Nichols and Capt. Millard, the old-time panhandle professor at the piano—Lieut. Mahoney; duet, Mrs. Mahoney and Miss Sue Nichols; another duet by Lieut. and Mrs. Lickette. Dancing and cards completed the program of the evening. * * Gen. McGlachlin, commanding Camp Meade, visited Gen. Cronkhite at corps area headquarters at Fort Howard on February 5.

NAVY "BIGGEST UNIVERSITY."

In a speech before the Methodist educational rally Sunday afternoon at Richmond, Secretary Daniels said that until the 5th of March he will be the president of the biggest university in the world, which, during the war, embraced 600,000 students, and also referred to the educational policy which the Navy and Marine Corps and the Army were conducting.

He called special attention to the fact that after the armistice the Army, with the right appreciation of popular education and giving the soldiers the benefit of instruction, opened schools in France and sent particularly well qualified young men to all the universities of Europe.

He said that what the Army and the Navy were doing for universal education in the military service, civilians ought to do to bring better educational advantages within the reach of all.

NAVY MUTUAL AID STILL BOOMING.

The following officers have applied for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid during the past week and they will be admitted as members of the association at the next meeting: Lieut. Walter E. Brown, Ens. Harold R. Corwin, Lieut. Carl E. Reynolds, Lieut. Joseph E. Noonan, Ens. Charles A. Young, Lieut. Comdr. Glenn A. Smith, Capt. John A. Minnis, U. S. M. C.; Chf. Phar. Chester O. Kimball, Lieut. James R. Jeffrey, 1st Lieut. Franck D. Gibson, Lieut. Frank D. Claney, Lieut. Frank D. Geoltge, U. S. M. C., Ens. Leopold Boucher, Phar. Arthur V. Steinkraus, Lieut. Joseph W. White, Chf. Phar. Henry P. Knowles, Lieut. John L. Farmer, Lieut. Francis E. Lacy, Lieut. A. Boileau, Lieut. Comdr. John W. Ruhte, Ens. Robert H. Whitaker, 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Hollingsworth, Ens. William G. Dow, Lieut. Forest B. Royal, Capt. J. L. Perkins, U. S. M. C.; Maj. A. A. Vandegrift, U. S. M. C.

The benefit has now reached $4,922.31.

All communications regarding the Navy Mutual Aid Association should be addressed as follows: Secretary and Treasurer, Navy Mutual Aid Association, room 1054, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

LEWANDOS

AMERICAS GREATEST

CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops

284 Boylston Street · 17 Temple Place · 248 Huntington Avenue · 29 State Street · 79 Summer Street

Brookline	Albany	Worcester
Cambridge	Salem	New Haven
Watertown	Fall River	Waltham
Malden	New Bedford	Lowell
Fitchburg	Newport	Springfield
Providence	Lynn	Waterbury
Bridgeport	Manchester	Philadelphia

and 10 West 42th Street New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1829

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

S. Kann Sons Co
Washington, D. C.

OPEN 9.15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

FALL AND WINTER

Hosiery

—Women's and Children's Wool Hose—Sport style, in various ribs, in heather mixtures, of green, brown, blue and cordovan. Priced a pair from—

$2.00 to $2.75

—Women's Plain Cashmere Hose—in black, white and natural; regular made hose. A pair............ $1.75

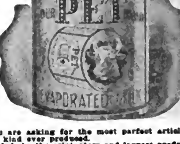
—Women's Cotton Hose—Heavy winter weight, full regular made, with wide garter top, in black only. A pair $1.25

—Women's Full Regular Made Cotton Hose—In black only, full-fashioned, with double soles, high spliced heels and garter tops, a pair 75c

Kann's—Street Floor.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches it in actual food value or in any of the qualities which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for



you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.

Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated Milk and the best effort of over 20 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask for Pet Brand and accept no substitute.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
HIGHLAND, ILL.

Digitized by Google

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

BRETT—At Washington, D. C., February 3, 1921, to Major M. L. Brett, medical department, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Brett a son, Morgan Lewis Brett, jr.

DENTON—At New York, N. Y., January 6, 1921, to Major William Denton, M. C., U. S. Army, and Mrs. Denton a daughter, Jane Emerson.

EDIE—At the Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., to Captain Wilbur McK. Harper, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Harper a daughter, Frances Jane.

JOHNS—At West Point, N. Y., January 29, 1921, to Captain H. M. Johns, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Johns a son, Dwight Frederick Johns, jr.

LANGE—At Columbus, Ga., February 2, 1921, to Captain Otto F. Lange, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Lange a daughter, Hope Mahaffey.

SAYLER—At Savannah, Ga., January 16, 1921, to Major Henry B. Sayler, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Sayler, jr.

SCOTT—At Fort Hancheon, Ariz. January 17, 1921, to Captain J. F. Scott, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Scott a son.

SEARS—At Battle Creek, Mich., January 24, 1921, to Lieutenant Charles H. Sears, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Sears a son, John Hall Sears.

SKLADAL—At Fort Mills, Corregidor, P. I., December 1, 1920, to Major Conrad Skladal, C. A. C., and Mrs. Skladal a son, Conrad Skladal, jr.

WALLENDER—At Washington, D. C., January 1, 1921, to Lieutenant Elmer P. Wallender, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Wallender a daughter, Lillian May.

WOLKES—At Norfolk, Va., February 9, 1921, to Lieutenant John Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Wilkes a son, John Wilkes, 6th; great-great-grandson of Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy.

MARRIED.

ADAIR—KIDDELL—At Governors Island, N. Y., January 24, 1921, Lieutenant Alexander Kiddell, infantry, U. S. Army, and Miss Ruth A. Kiddell.

ALLEN—DE FORT—At Grenoble, France, February 8, 1921, Lieutenant Henry T. Allen, jr., son of Brigadier General Allen, U. S. Army, and Miss Berta de Fourg.

EMMONS—FAIRCHILD—At Paris, France, January 31, 1921, Major Raymond D. Barton, infantry, U. S. Army, and Miss Clara Fitzgerald.

COLE—FOWLER—At New Orleans, La., January 22, 1921, Major Richard Ward Cole, M. C., U. S. Army, and Miss Dorothea Lee Fowler.

GARLINGTON—PITCH—At Washington, D. C., February 2, 1921, Major Thomas Garlington, U. S. Army, son of Brigadier General Ernest Garlington, U. S. Army, and Miss Pitch, and Miss Alexandrine Pitch, daughter of the late Captain Kenny De Vaux Pitch, U. S. Army.

GRAVES—RAYNE—At New York, N. Y., February 1, 1921, Rodney Armistead Graves, son of Major General William S. Graves, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Olga Roosevelt Rayne.

JORDAN—MILLER—At Los Angeles, Calif., January 25, 1921, Mr. Howard V. Jordan and Miss Madeleine Miller, daughter of Colonel Charles Miller, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Miller.

KENNER—MINARD—At West Point, N. Y., February 2, 1921, Major Albert W. Kenner, U. S. Army, and Miss Raymonde Minard.

KOCH-HUMPHREYS—At Washington, D. C., February 8, 1921, Major Stanley Koch, U. S. Army, and Miss Kathryn W. Humphreys.

MARBURY—McGEE—At Washington, D. C., February 8, 1921, Lieutenant Leonard Marbury, air service, U. S. Navy, and Miss McGee.

MORROW—CINTON—At Washington, D. C., February 8, 1921, Colonel Edward Morrow, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Francion O'Connell Condon.

PARCE—PHILLIPS—At Christiansburg, Va., January 15, 1921, Major Alexander Dwight Parce, U. S. Army, and Miss Catherine Phillips.

PARSONS—CHLER—At Bangor, Me., January 29, 1921, Captain Hall H. Parsons, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Miss Nellie Seiden Uhler.

SHELTON—CRAIG—At the residence of the bride's brother, 3 Washington Square, New York city, on February 4, 1921, by the Rev. William H. Lask, D. D., rector of St. Thomas' Church, Mr. Robert Cook, son of Colonel Robert Shelton, U. S. Army, and Miss Mary Stewart, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William A. M. Stewart.

DIED.

ANDERSON—At Annapolis, Md., February 5, 1921, Midshipman Irving Gray Anderson, U. S. Navy.

BARNES—In Bullsville, Va., January 31, 1921, Mrs. J. M. Barnes, mother of Lieutenant Commander G. C. Barnes, U. S. Navy.

BOUGHTON—At Benicia, Calif., February 4, 1921, Brigadier General Thomas McGregor, U. S. Army, retired.

McMILLAN—At Portland, Maine, February 5, 1921, James H. McMillan, father of Mrs. Gulick, wife of Lieutenant Colonel John W. Gulick, general staff, U. S. Army.

NEWCOMB—At Washington, D. C., February 6, 1921, Miss Mary Newcomb, daughter of Dr. Simon Newcomb.

OLIVER—At Columbus, Ga., February 9, 1921, Lieutenant William B. Oliver, jr., U. S. Army.

POOR—At Washington, D. C., February 10, 1921, Cornelia Tyler Longstreet Poor, mother of Mrs. Maud Wyckoff, wife of Brigadier General Edgar B. Mans, U. S. Army, retired, and of Mrs. Bulkley, wife of Captain Horace Bulkley, U. S. Navy.

RUFF—At Langley Field, Va., February 9, 1921, Lieutenant Daniel A. Ruff, U. S. Army.

SHERRILL—At Tryon, N. C., January 21, 1921, Dr. Russell K. Sherrill, brother of Lieutenant Colonel C. O. Sherrill, U. S. Army.

SMITH—At Washington, D. C., January 6, 1921, Francis M. Smith, chief clerk and disbursing officer of the office of the judge advocate general of the Army.

SNEDALL—At Fort Bliss, Texas, February 4, 1921, Captain Morris Hancock Tisdall, medical corps, U. S. Army.

UNDERHILL—At San Francisco, Calif., January 26, 1921, Mary Louise Underhill, daughter of Major E. K. Underhill, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Underhill.

NAVAL COMMITTEE DINES MR. DANIELS.

The members of the House naval committee will entertain the Secretary of the Navy at dinner on Monday night at the New Willard. Besides Mr. Daniels, others as guests, and, possibly, Admiral Beatty, of the British Navy.

You Need a Bank Account!

Whether you are a soldier, sailor or civilian, a clerk or a capitalist, a Midas or a miser, you cannot well do without one.

A moderate amount maintains an account in the

WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

THE FIRST TRUST COMPANY IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Washington, D. C.

MAIN OFFICE
in the heart of the downtown district

WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON "BANKING-BY-MAIL."

BRANCH OFFICE
Opposite State, War and Navy Building

G. W. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SCHOOL.

The third class of army students in general administrative school at Philadelphia was graduated the 1st of December and the army schools now being conducted throughout the Army this is the only one of the kind in the United States. A school established for the purpose of giving enlisted men of the quartermaster corps special training in quartermaster corps activities, embracing a basic course in Army regulations, field service, organization, transportation, finance, procurement by requisition and purchase, property accounting, warehousing, disposition of supplies.

The list of graduates follows:

Sergeant 1st class, Robert L. Cross, 91.75, Hugo Evers, 91.36; Edward A. Bonner, 91; Joseph Guertin, 90.8; Robert C. Calhoun, 90.46, and Joe V. Patrick, 90.16.

Distinguished graduates—Frank L. Carter, 89.45; Joseph P. Engelhard, 89.12; Le R. Sims, 89.04; Ross B. Chesney, 88.51; Harry H. Watson, 87.48; Paul Haller, 87.07; Daniel McIntire, 86.81; Joseph M. Sheehan, 86.81; Ralph E. Hall, 86.72; Ralph E. Hall, 86.23; Felix E. Kneeland, 85.67, Glenn K. Pitter, 85.17, and Joseph Balk, 85.03.

Graduates—Frank Schmidt, 83.71; Malcolm Kirkpatrick, 83.31; Robert C. Collins, 83.30; Harry Adams, 81.45; Herman Logan, 80.61; Thomas F. McGhone, 79.21; Frederick Wilhelm, 79.21; Wilhelm Gerz, 78.72; Maynard D. Rankin, 77.56; William Falck, 77.21; Ralph E. Hall, 76.23; Charles A. Bonney, 75.21; Sam Williams, 75.16; Harry D. Powell, 75.12; Herbert B. Holden, 75.11; Alfred Schur, 75.07; Nicholas Kuzmich, 74.92; Frederick Kraft, 74.87; Joseph Sialowski, 74.32; Fred Connaughton, 74.13, and Farmer Edds, 73.92.

At the graduation exercises on December 18 there were present Brigadier General Samuel T. Ansell, representing the quartermaster general; Colonel J. R. Hodgson, commanding, and Colonel John A. Wagner, Major T. N. Gimbering, Major H. C. Brady, and First Lieutenant Ralph Kraft, faculty adjutant. General Krauthoff addressed the graduates and presented the certificates of proficiency. Colonel Houston in addressing the graduates expressed his appreciation for the courtesy and general bearing of the graduates while attending the school.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC RIFLEMEN OPEN SEASON WITH VICTORY.

The small-bore rifle team representing the reserve officers' training corps unit of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., champions of the Southeastern Department Gallery Rifle Match in 1920, opened the 1921 season with victories over Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

The scores, including all of the ten shots each, fired the regulation course, each man firing at 50 feet, standing and kneeling, and at 75 feet prone, using Remington Winchester rifle, 22-caliber, was used by both teams. The scores of the two teams are as follows:

50-Foot Standing—Oregon Agricultural College, 223; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 231.

50-Foot Kneeling—Oregon Agricultural College, 238; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 248.

75-Foot Sitting—Oregon Agricultural College, 222; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 234.

75-Foot Prone—Oregon Agricultural College, 234; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 240.

During the 1921 season, Alabama Polytechnic Institute has engagements with the rifle teams of the U. S. University of Illinois and Cornell University, and has challenged the rifle teams of Georgia Tech and a number of other institutions. Although still in the infancy stage, the rifle team has been very successful during the last two years, and, with the feature of telegraphic matches with the rifle teams of other colleges as a principal sport, it is rapidly being accepted as an interesting pastime.

PROPOSES JOINT EXPERIMENTS.

Secretary Daniels has proposed to the Secretary of War that the Army and the Navy jointly experiment on obsolete battleships. He says:

"For several years the Navy has been engaged in experiments to determine the effectiveness of projectiles upon armor plate. Recently an experiment to the end was carried on with the old battleship Indiana, in which several bombs were utilized. The Indiana was anchored and bombs placed in various localities about the upper deck. After a preliminary bombing was placed under the water at varying distances from the ship's sides; also bombs were dropped from the dirigible Shenandoah at a height of 4,000 feet, to further ascertain the degree of accuracy with which bombs could be dropped upon an immovable vessel. The result of these experiments has been given, or parts of them, to the naval affairs committee.

"It is the desire of the Navy Department, which for years has been making the largest use of aviation as a part of the naval national defense, to conduct other and larger experiments simulating actual warfare, and to that end proposes that the Army and Navy co-operate within the next 90 days by bombing at sea a vessel more modern than the U. S. S. Indiana.

"In view of the discussion, both in this country and abroad, of the importance of aircraft, I am writing to suggest that experiments we are contemplating to conduct might usefully be carried on jointly with the Army, or representatives of the Army should witness these experiments, and I would suggest that the matter be taken up by the joint board of the Army and Navy, and that they make such recommendations as may be advisable."

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., January 27.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. G. Gardebrihte have arrived from Atlanta and are at present living at the Hotel Marion, Little Rock. They expect to move into quarters in the hospital area. Col. Gardebrihte will assume the duties of division quartermaster. • • Senator Scott gave a dinner Thursday in honor of Col. Wm. Weigel, who received orders relieving him from the 2d Division. • • An informal dance for the officers was held Saturday night at the 39th Infantry Club House and one on Friday night at the 4th Infantry Club. Last refreshments were served, and the occasions were greatly enjoyed by all. • • Bridge was entertained with bridge at her quarters on Thursday.

Mrs. H. L. Scott entertained the ladies of the 10th field artillery on Tuesday at her home. • • Mrs. S. T. Ansell with her son, Sid Ansell, and her husband, Col. Campbell, M. C., and is staying at the Visitors' House temporarily. • • On Friday last Major and Mrs. Carey entertained the ladies riding class at the Visitors' House. • • Mrs. C. P. Williams, from Greenville, Miss., is spending two weeks with her sister, Mrs. T. N. Horn. On Tuesday night Gen. and Mrs. Lewis had a table of bridge for Mrs. Williams and Col. and Mrs. Horn. • • Mrs. R. C. Hall, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Ansell, Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Gratton were luncheon guests of Mrs. E. G. Peterkin, at the Country Club, last Friday. The 18th field artillery had its Saturday evening dinner dance with a few outsiders present. • • After the performance of "The Man from Mexico" by the Soldier Players, Mrs. C. H. Gardebrihte entertained 24 guests at the Visitors' House on January 26. Captain H. H. Rhoene entertained at an dinner at the Country Club for Miss Olive French, Miss L. Murray, Miss S. Gratte, Miss Louise Ward, Miss Nell Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Maag, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Maj. Gardner, Maj. T. Johnson, Lieut. R. Whitaker and Lieut. Gardner.

Henry and Elizabeth Waggoner, children of Col and Mrs. Waggoner, had a charming little supper party for 12 children of the camp, with dancing afterwards. • • Mrs. T. Johnson and Mrs. J. O. Carpenter were hostesses last Friday evening at the meeting of the 30 Artillery Brigade Club, which received nine light refreshments. • • Those who took part in the Monday morning cross-country ride were entertained by Lieut. Chester Williams at breakfast. • • Col. and Mrs. H. C. Benson entertained at two tables Sunday noon for Col. F. Lee Parker, Maj. W. J. Gates and Lieut. Col and Mrs. R. Dunlop. Col. Parker told interesting events of the war was the marriage of Capt. John C. Hall, 6th field artillery, and Miss Richardson, which took place at the Visitors' House on January 29. Miss Ruth Hall was maid of honor to the cast of the Soldier Players, whose stage name was Jeanne Dalton, and Miss Dorothy Hall was flower girl.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Bishop entertained with dinner Tuesday evening in their quarters for Maj. and Mrs. C. I. Sturdevant, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Fairbanks, Mrs. J. C. Buckner and Lieut. Whitaker. • • Bridge was followed with bridge. • • The following officers have reported at Camp Pike: Maj. Leroy Long, 18th field artillery; Maj. Clyde A. Silbeck, 18th field artillery. Maj. Harry Lee, 18th field artillery. Capt. Alfred C. Gren, 18th field artillery. • • First Lieut. John L. Farley, 18th field artillery, from duty in office assignment at Fort Screven. • • First Lieut. Theo E. T. Metz has left for his new assignment at Camp Bragg, N. C.

CENTRAL PATENT SECTION.

A central patent section has been established under the direction of the judge advocate general of the army for the care and coordination of all patent activities of the Army and for the prosecution of applications for patent and experiments. A patent office will be located in the office of the judge advocate general and will be in charge of a patent expert, who will include such officers of the judge advocate general's department as may be assigned to patent work, one patent expert, and clerks.

NATIONAL GUARD MOBILIZATION.

The commanding general of the 2d corps area is authorized to use the nearest U. S. camp or cantonment under his jurisdiction for training the whole or part of the National Guard of his area for the calendar year 1921, if he deems it necessary or advisable owing to the number of men in the different counties active in this service, provided the state authorities interested in the training, viz: of the National Guard are paid from appropriation therefor without draft upon Army funds.

Digitized by Google

Catalogs mailed on request
Campaign ribbons supplied



Uniforms AND Equipments
FOR
Naval Officers

Ed. H. Hutchins Co.
TAILORS
103 Atlantic St. Norfolk, Va.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

February 3.

Ensign A. S. Arkush, Charlotte; to Charleston.

Lieutenant A. W. Barnes (S. C.), naval training station, Newport; to Navy recruiting office, Washington.

Commander A. S. Farquhar, Bruce; to Selfridge.

Lieutenant H. B. Fife (M. C.), marine recruiting station, Tulsa, Okla.; to naval hospital, Hampton Roads.

Ensign F. E. Frost, Sacie (4); to Whippoorwill.

Lieutenant E. H. Gale (S. C.), naval supply depot, South Brooklyn; to equipment officer, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

Ensign T. K. Gaylord, Charlotte; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Ensign J. W. Harris, Charlotte; to Charleston.

Lieutenant C. J. Harter (S. C.), destroyer stores office, navy yard, Philadelphia; to stores supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant H. Little (M. C.), Navy recruiting station, Peoria, Ill.; to Bridgeport.

Ensign G. K. C. Reilly, S-1; to H-9.

Ensign Bruce Scott, Charlotte; to Charleston.

Lieutenant W. J. Sinclair, naval station, Carite; to Huron.

Lieutenant (J. G.) J. H. Stevens (S. C.), naval supply depot, South Brooklyn; to accounting office, naval training station, Newport.

Machinist J. F. Sullivan, Sciota; to receiving ship, New York City.

Lieutenant F. F. Webster, William Jones; to Fairfax.

Lieutenant G. W. Allen, Sumter; to Cassin for subsequent duty.

Lieutenant J. R. Gibson, naval air station, Pensacola; to Wright.

February 2.

Gunner C. W. Begeman, S. P. Lee; to Mervin.

Lieutenant J. H. Duncan, Charlotte; to Asiatic station.

Lieutenant E. E. Duvall, Jr., Charlotte; to South Carolina.

Lieutenant E. A. Foote, Charlotte; to Ward.

Lieutenant (J. G.) J. A. Gallagher, Jr., to Caesar.

Lieutenant R. E. Henderson, naval hospital, Washington; to naval air station, Anacostia, D. C.

Lieutenant (J. G.) E. E. Herrmann, Worden; to Paul Jones.

Lieutenant (J. G.) M. Johnson, naval air station; to naval air station, Hampton Roads.

Lieutenant S. G. Mayfield, Beattie; to Wyoming.

Lieutenant H. C. Merrill, naval air station, Pensacola; to Michigan.

Lieutenant R. Miller, naval air station, Pensacola; to Connecticut.

Lieutenant H. J. Nelson, Tennessee; to Florida.

Lieutenant C. J. Reed, Wary; to New Mexico.

Lieutenant A. H. Salb, Navy recruiting station, Chicago, to naval station, Virgin Islands.

Lieutenant (J. G.) F. Schultz, naval air station, Anacostia; to marine expeditionary force, Santo Domingo.

Lieutenant R. S. Wyman, radio school, naval training station, Great Lakes; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

February 4.

Lieut. V. C. Barringer, command Palmer; to connection with fitting out Melville and on board when commissioned officer when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. W. Bryant, command E-1; to Florida.

Lieut. W. A. Buck (S. C.), recruiting barracks, Hampton Roads; to naval training station, Newport.

Lieut. J. M. Campbell, to Chattanooga.

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin, to Navy yard, New York, Navy Department; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. H. C. Fultz, command Chew; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Asst. M. H. Green, Olympia, to Pittsburgh.

Lieut. H. S. Hardin (M. C.), Charlotte; to R. S., Puget Sound.

Lieut. Anton Hengst, Idaho; to Tacoma.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. H. Hollingsworth, Jr., Albert; to commissary store, San Pedro, Calif.

Lieut. M. P. Kane (S. C.), Charlotte; to naval training station, Great Lakes.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. B. Karelle (S. C.), naval training station, San Francisco; to Asiatic station.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. Kreuter, George E. Badger; to Toucey as assistant to squadron engineer.

Mach. P. M. Lawler, navy supply depot, South Brooklyn; to naval air station, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. Lowe, engineer, to add and duty secretary on staff of Rear Admiral Hassett, commander destroyer flotilla 4, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. Lyon, Jr., Black Hawk; to Bushnell.

Lieut. (J. G.) B. S. Lowry, Charleston; to R. S., Puget Sound.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. B. Maughan, Crosby; to connection with fitting out Selfridge and on board when commissioned.

Ens. J. W. McCrane, McCormick; to connection with fitting out Murray and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) S. T. Moriarty, Texas; to Vulcan.

Lieut. (C. N.) Perkins, New Mexico; to Aroostook.

Capt. F. L. Pinney, command Cleveland, to assistant to officer of bureau of operations, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Rosendahl, Yarborough, to connection with fitting out Marshall and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Stewart Thompson, R. S., Charleston; to naval station, Guantanamo.

Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Metre, command Ellis; to naval torpedo station, Newport.

Ens. J. C. Cline, naval training station, Great Lakes; to Burns.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. G. Into, San Francisco; to Navada.

Ens. A. F. Koch, Murray; to R. S., Boston.

Lieut. (J. G.) O. Nelson, naval inspector of engineering material, Glenn-Martin Aircraft Corporation, Cleveland; to assistant to inspector of engineering material, Pittsburgh, all Curtiss, Buffalo.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. W. Slattery, Vulcan; to Texas.

February 5.

Lieut. J. E. Brooks, navy yard, Philadelphia; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. H. Crichton, Allen; to Gregory.

Lieut. J. J. Delany, Florida; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. A. D. Devine, Charlotte; to Baltimore.

A. P. Clk. C. M. Eastgate, navy yard, Mare Island; to Pacific coast torpedo station, Keyport, Wash.

Carp. G. D. Forsyth, Charlotte; to R. S., Puget Sound.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. Gaines, South Carolina; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. R. E. Herrmann, Worden; to connection with fitting out Hopkins and on board when commissioned.

Ens. J. J. Jorden, Umpqua; to Niagara.

Comdr. C. C. Parkers, R. S., New York; to Connecticut.

Gun. R. E. Leaver, Charlotte; to R. S., Puget Sound.

Lieut. B. F. Singles, Aylwin; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. E. F. Slater (M. C.), navy recruiting station, Newark; to 5th regiment, marine barracks, Quantico.

Ens. A. F. Stanley, Aylwin; to destroyer flotilla 5, Atlantic Fleet.

Mach. J. D. Thomas, Aylwin; to destroyer flotilla 5, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. F. R. Tuck (S. C.), Charlotte; to R. S., Puget Sound.

Lieut. R. S. Twining, naval air station, Pensacola; to South Carolina.

A. P. Clk. N. R. Vickers, Glacier; to Aroostook.

March. (C. Y.) J. Wall, Charlotte; to R. S., Puget Sound.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. Wilson, naval air station, Hampton Roads; to division 2, S-1.

Lieut. Comdr. Wirt Walker, to Trinity.

Lieut. Robert Scully, navy recruiting station, Brooklyn; to marine barracks, Quantico.

Ens. H. F. Albinson, Charlotte; to Delphy.

February 7.

Lieut. K. F. Bilson, Kalk; to naval training station, Great Lakes.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. H. Bryant, command E-1; to Tennessee.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. S. Cochran, Eagle 11; to K-4.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. C. Fern, command Eagle 11; to command Whippoorwill.

Ens. R. H. Foster, to Craven, instruction in engineering.

Mach. Herbert Goldman, R. S., New York; to Patuxent.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. Hasburg, R. S., Philadelphia; to Henderson.

Comdr. W. H. Lassing, bureau of engineering, Navy Department; to assistant to inspector of engineering material for special duty, Cleveland.

Lieut. R. F. Luker, command L-1; to command K-4.

Comdr. H. L. Roosevelt, attached naval attaché, London.

Ens. A. R. Racoit, Charlotte; to connection with fitting out Nitro and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. Schwartz, Eagle 56; to command L-3.

Lieut. Comdr. Aaron Robinson (M. C.), naval hospital, League island, to naval hospital, Hampton Roads.

Gun. E. W. Sobiman, Charlotte; to R. S., Puget Sound.

Lieut. C. W. Styer, command L-2; to command K-6.

Lieut. Comdr. Samuel Shapiro, Saturn; to Comfort.

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Jansen, Comfort; to command Pyro.

February 8.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. J. Audett, Florida, to navy yard, Boston.

Ens. A. J. Burry, Wadsworth; to Ericsson.

Lieut. H. B. Duncan (M. C.), navy recruiting station, Main Precourt, Fort Wayne, Lake Forest, Ill.; to Navy, San Diego.

A. P. Clk. F. P. Floyd, R. S., Charleston; to Chattanooga.

Ens. H. R. Foster, Cruveh; to Paul Jones.

A. P. Clk. T. J. Keane, Seattle; to R. S., Puget Sound.

Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Lee (S. C.), Charlotte; to Atlantic fleet ship plane division.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. Mullipy, R. S., Boston; to Florida.

Lieut. J. A. Soth (M. C.), navy recruiting station, Kansas City, to 5th regiment, marine barracks, Quantico.

Ens. G. H. Truesdell, R. S., Boston; to Kittery.

Ch. Gun. J. F. Sullivan, naval air station, Pensacola; to naval station, Guantanamo.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. J. Wheaton, connection R-13; to connection R-9 and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. Brewington, Edsall; to Fuller.

A. P. Clk. J. G. Connolly, Sara Thompson; to Tennessee.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. Hollingsworth, command connection Asiatic; to home.

Lieut. (J. G.) D. Rogers, radio station, Hessian Island; to Cavite.

Lieut. (J. G.) T. B. Thomas (S. C.), Abarenda; to Cavite.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. W. Waters (S. C.), Panther; to Sara Thompson.

Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Madden (C. E.), command Celtic; to Asiatic station.

Ens. A. D. Patterson (Cl. 3), Long Beach; to Rappahannock.

Comdr. W. D. Prideaux (Cl. 2), R. S. San Francisco; to Comfort.

Lieut. (J. G.) Rowlea (Cl. 3), R. S., San Francisco; to Asiatic station.

MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

February 4—Copt. C. Dunbeck, retired January 29, 1921.

Capt. E. G. Chamberlain, dismissed from Marine Corps January 31, 1921.

2d Lieut. A. T. Harlan, detached Quantico; to duty at Parris Island, S. C., 5th regiment, marine barracks, navy yard, New York, 1st Lieut. R. S. Chattanooga, duty connected marine detachment.

2d Lieut. J. F. Lee, retired January 31, 1921; assigned active duty and report to commanding general, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., for duty at that post.

Maj. Gen. W. C. J. Flynn, retired January 31, 1921.

February 5—2d Lieut. E. G. MacFayden, resignation accepted.

February 7—Maj. E. R. Beadle, upon expiration leave to report commanding officer, New York, N. Y., for duty.

Capt. J. W. White, marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Washington for treatment at naval hospital.

2d Lieut. E. T. Baynon, marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to temporary duty, navy yard, New York, for treatment, naval hospital.

February 8—Maj. A. D. Horet, A. A. and I., on February 12, detached from headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington; to 2d brigade, D. R.

Maj. W. Thine, on February 15 detached marine barracks, Quantico, Va.; to 2d brigade, D. R.

Maj. G. M. Kincade, on February 15 detached marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.; to 2d brigade, D. R.

Capt. W. F. Richards, on February 15 detached marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.; to 2d brigade, D. R.

Capt. D. L. S. Brewster, on February 15 detached marine barracks, Quantico, Va.; to 2d brigade, D. R., duty with 1st qtr squadron.

W. & J. SLOANE
Established over 76 years

The Importance of Lower Prices

As a step toward sound readjustment from war time inflation we, in our opinion, a paramount consideration.

Acting in accordance with this opinion, our current quotations were ruthlessly reduced during the active fall period when most purchases are usually made—NOT AFTER THE BUYING SEASON HAD PASSED.

The hearty public endorsement of our action has resulted in our decision to continue to price our new merchandise at lower levels, AT THE SAME LOW PRICE LEVEL ESTABLISHED DURING OUR READJUSTMENT SALE.

Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States.

1508 H STREET, N. W
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 925

J. R. GAUNT & SON, Inc. (N. Y.)
503 Fifth Avenue New York City
Art Metal Workers in Gold, Silver and Bronze
Manufacturers Of
Military and Naval Metal Uniform Buttons
Ornaments, Insignia, Devices and Gold Laces
SWORDS, FOX PUTTEES, BELTS AND SMALL METALS.
SPORTING MEDALS AND TROPHIES, PRESENTATION SWORDS.
FOREIGN HONORS AND DECORATIONS IN MINIATURE MADE TO ORDER.
SPECIALISTS IN FINE BRONZING AND FIRE GILDING.
Designers of Military and Heraldic Crests. Quotations for Military Bands, Cadet Corps' and Society Organizations' Crests on Request.
THROUGH YOUR MILITARY TAILOR OR DIRECT



HOPPE'S
Nitro Powder Solvent
No. 9
For cleaning High Power Rifle, Revolver and Pistol Barrels of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun men throughout the world.
Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.
FRANK A. HOPPE
2314 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. D. E. Campbell, on February 15 detached marine barracks, Quantico, Va.; to marine detachment, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. F. B. Cowley, on February 15 detached marine barracks, Washington; to 1st brigade, D. R.

2d Lieut. J. J. Mahoney, marine barracks, navy yard, New York; to February 16 2d brigade, D. R.

February 9—1st Lieut. G. F. Stockes, N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla.; to marine barracks, navy yard, Washington.

1st Lieut. W. I. Greth, marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Washington for treatment naval hospital.

1st Lieut. J. D. Lockhurner, M. C. R., upon expiration leave, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Pa., and relieved from active duty.

1st Lieut. J. Mahoney, jr., and Q. M. Clerk W. H. Ford, retired February 2, 1921.

February 10—Capt. J. Allen, retired, orders January 28, 1921, modified; ordered continue on active duty at that post.

Capt. G. Moseley, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.; to temporary duty, Norfolk, Va., for rifle range practice, to Washington for treatment naval hospital, Washington, detached headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, Charleston, S. C.

2d Lieut. J. Watson, retired, retired February 2, 1921.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

January 28—Boatswain (L) Baxter B. Miller retired upon completion of 20 years' service, effective January 31, 1921.

January 29—Cadet Carleton T. Smith assigned to Seminole.

Cadet Norman H. Leslie assigned to Seneca.

Cadet Norman H. Leslie assigned to Seneca.

Cadet Merlin O'Neill assigned to Gresham.

Gunner James A. Earle detached Gresham station and assigned to New York division 2.

Boatswain (L) Osmund Cummings detached station No. 10 and assigned to station No. 19.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT H. Q.

The headquarters of the Hawaiian Department has been transferred to Fort Shafter on recommendation of the commanding general.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
WEST 84 TAXICABS WEST 84

Digitized by Google

For a Limited Time We Are Able to Offer
Safe and Secure
First Mortgages
Earning Per 8% Interest Per Annum
IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$100 $500 $1000
Secured on Substantial Washington, D.C., Real Estate
The F. H. Smith Company
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
815 15th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
47 years without loss to any Investor!

IN CONGRESS

House Naval Committee Hearings

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, chairman of the executive committee of the naval general board; Brigadier General William Mitchell, assistant chief of the air service, and Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, chief of the general board on the subject of disarmament and the future of the battleship in view of the development of aviation. He gave an account of the results of past conferences, looking toward disarmament, which showed the difficulty of reaching a common agreement. He expressed the belief that this country needs a powerful Navy for security, and that the completion of the 1916 program will give us an equality of ships for the first time. He is confident that there should be no change in the types of ships adopted while other countries have the same types, but, at the same time, the development, to the limit of practicability was urged. Aircraft, in his opinion, has not doomed the capital ship, although the former is a powerful factor of the greatest importance. The battleship must still remain the principal unit of its type, and should not be sacrificed in favor of a visionary proposition, he said.

Rear Admiral Badger said that England had stopped building battleships because of her economic situation, and that such a step was unjustified on account of her great naval superiority. A prepared report read to the committee on this subject is reproduced in our editorial columns in this issue.

The construction of one and possibly two airplane carriers was urged, and Rear Admiral Badger asserted the committee that the country could be sure that the aircraft and provided with airplane carriers would have a great advantage.

At this point in the hearing, Mr. Padgett intimated that a statement made by Brigadier General Mitchell at the morning session was erroneous, and that the actual hits recorded against the Indiana was 51 instead of 46 per cent. Admiral Sims approached the committee bench, and, without a word, threw in front of Mr. Padgett blue prints which, it later developed, had been prepared by Army aviators as a result of information obtained from naval officers who attended the test, although Admiral Coontz asserted that the whole matter was confidential and that it was not the policy of the Navy Department to give it out.

It appeared that Brigadier General Mitchell had used these data before other committees of Congress, and that his information had been obtained through the Secretary of the Navy.

The difference in the accounts of the percentage of hits was shown to be due to the fact that 1 per cent represented actual hits and 46 per cent indicated an area of 60 yards, which would be struck if the vessel proportionately as much as desired through international agreement.

Rear Admiral Fiske urged that the general board program be adopted, and that Congress provide also for the two airplane carriers. He favored a bureau of aeronautics in the Navy Department, with a naval man at its head. His views as to the future of battleships, although somewhat amused over General Mitchell's solution of the problem of getting a ship of the Atlantic fleet through the Panama Canal with a limit of 110 feet on vessels. The Army officer thought it might be possible to lift the ship out of the water, however, and Mr. Padgett was jocular over the suggestion that the plane provide for the lifting of the order of the accordion bag. The speed of the ship should be the fastest afloat. The first consideration should be to get a type capable of carrying pursuit planes; otherwise, it would be impossible to cope with the enemy.

General Mitchell's Lively Canvass.

Mr. Butler was curious concerning the maintenance of such carriers of the foe that might undertake to maintain itself off our shores, and was informed that such a ship could live for two months on its store of fuel and food. England could keep a fleet out on the rivers, conserving which, it appeared, very little was known and a decreasing amount of information was now forthcoming from that country, for some reason.

Mr. Padgett remarked on the vast sum that had been spent for Army aviation, only to be told that the country had but three pursuit planes. He wanted to know why such a situation existed, and General Mitchell explained that one of the reasons was that we were precipitated into a war without organization, without any of air service, without a personnel, whose voice was lost in the wind. Then, it was not appreciated what the air force could do, which had to take upon not desired by the experts. The progress of aviation had been so rapid that three years ago, and within a short period, with the result that we were six or seven years behind the times. There was, too, a tremendous deterioration of material, requiring extensive overhauling in order to reduce the danger to personnel. General Mitchell's reference to the fact that we were far behind the others prompted Mr. Britten to exclaim that "the original chief of the air service was 35 years behind the times."

General Mitchell said the situation in the War Department had much improved, that the law of June 4, establishing a separate air corps in the Army, had a most beneficial effect upon aviation, but it was essential to have an independent air department. One of the needs of the day was the opportunity to experiment with the Navy, and it appeared that General Bullard had recommended to the naval general board not long ago. As April 15, 1919, that the Navy Department further ban the matter of conducting a program. He made another request in August of the year, but nothing was done, although the naval board favored it. Admiral Coontz, chief of naval operations, said he had never sat in the hearing, stated that the board had not been received from the War Department during the past year or more since he had been here. Washington. General Mitchell said he had about five years previously suggested that the War Department assign two torpedoboat destroyers and a battleship for purposes of study by the Army in bombing.

General Mitchell gave some familiar facts in favor of an independent air department, declaring that it would reduce the expense of overhead by 30 per cent, enable the most scientific handling of a reserve force and provide a definite policy under officers who go in the air. Within three years, he declared, circumstances this country would have an air force about the size of that of England. We have no navy worth mentioning. It would be possible to distribute the air force in the most advantageous places throughout the country, only about one-fifth being under the control of the naval forces.

The questions invoked by this recommendation led Mr. Britten to remark that the logical conclusion of such a plan would be to place the entire Army and Navy under the control of the air force. He contended that this would be a good idea. As the attempt at humor was lost on the witness, he added, in jest, "I appeared that the main difficulty in operating air planes in the Army was due to the failure to overcome this shortly. Other climatic conditions did not make much difference, whether rain, sleet, snow or hail. It was easier to operate at night than in the day. Mr. Britten also informed General Mitchell gave some interesting views of what could be done for the protection of the canal with Porto Rico as a base.

Hit for Carriers.

Mr. Oliver presented a report a bill recommending the construction of two airplane carriers of not more than 33,000 tons displacement, at $30,000,000 each, and that, pending the securing of the appropriation for the construction, no further money be expended to secure materials for the work on the two battleships, Maryland and Iowa. Mr. Hicks moved for the appointment of a subcommittee to report on the subject, and Mr. Britten offered a substitute motion that no work be done on the 12 destroyers, transport and six submarine program, and the 1916 building program, calling $52,000,000, and that authority be given for the construction immediately of two plane carriers.

It was decided to take up the subject at a special session on Saturday, February 19, 1921, and, to that end, it was decided to hear Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, the chief constructor of the Navy.

Mr. Mandell on Economy.

On Monday morning the committee heard Representative Mandell, who had been absent in the House, who read, at his own request, a carefully prepared statement which will show, along new familiar lines, that it was necessary to reduce the expenditures for the military establishment. He took the side of economy and for disarmament, he initiated, but for a drastic limitation of the appropriations for Army and Navy. He told the committee that he regarded with suspicion some people who were urging international disarmament, because they took the ground that, in the meantime, we should do nothing to prepare for peace. The only way to retrench and reduce was to retrench and reduce; that we were making too many plans for the purpose, and something should be done, not to destroy the national defense, but to check the waste of it. Mr. Butler took occasion to remark that the present committee had no power to act in the side of economy but that the power to control the appropriations had been left to the Committees on Army and Navy. He told the committee that he regarded with suspicion some people who were urging international disarmament, because they took the ground that, in the meantime, we should do nothing to prepare for peace. The only way to retrench and reduce was to retrench and reduce; that we were making too many plans for the purpose, and something should be done, not to destroy the national defense, but to check the waste of it.

Mr. Butler took occasion to remark that the present committee had no power to act in the side of economy but that the power to control the appropriations had been left to the Committees on Army and Navy. He told the committee that he regarded with suspicion some people who were urging international disarmament, because they took the ground that, in the meantime, we should do nothing to prepare for peace. The only way to retrench and reduce was to retrench and reduce; that we were making too many plans for the purpose, and something should be done, not to destroy the national defense, but to check the waste of it.

Mr. Mandell said it was possible to effect a saving by spending very little money on the superdreadnaught Maryland and Iowa. He read from Admiral Taylor's expert judgment against the continuance of that type. This led to a direct issue with several committee members, principally Mr. Britten, and, finally, with much vehemence, Mr. Mandell exclaimed, in spite of his assertion: "The entire British fleet of dreadnoughts is practically in the scrap heap, covered in its base, far from the fighting line, and did not dare to come out in the face of the German airplane. The remark was received with visible surprise by committee members and the meeting broke up. Mr. Britten was moved to remark that the House leader had, in this instance, proved himself a prophet. We don't know what he was talking about.

Mr. Butler appeared to think there was not much use in the committee making any recommendations so far as the Senate was concerned, however, but Mr. Mandell replied that the committee had a very important duty to perform in limiting the activities of the appropriation committee.

Representative Towner, of Iowa, addressed the committee in favor of liberal appropriations for the Navy, but Mr. Mandell replied that he was opposed to the reduction of armaments, but would confine this controversy to the question of economy. Representative Temple appeared to urge the desirability of the international conference which is to meet at this time.

Admiral Coontz on the Situation.

Admiral Coontz then addressed the committee. He told the committee that it was desirable to correct the impression that the Navy was asleep and was not conducting experiments, that the tests with the Indiana had been conducted with great care, and much valuable information had been obtained. He said that having been communicated to the War Department in confidence and secrecy, he was not willing to tell the world. It was planned to bomb a battleship at sea. Everything was done to obtain information to obtain information as to the effect of attacks of all kinds.


Good Looking—Fit Well—Wear Well
IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)
Make good with all the Soldiers
Sailors and Marines wear them
Size No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5
Calf 13 in. 14 in. 15 in. 16 in. 17 in.
Put. May 28, '18, Des. 37,'16, Mar. 28,'11
If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. R. Requisite adopted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies
ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

Westinghouse
Marine Equipment
Geared Turbine Propulsion Machinery, and a complete line of auxiliary equipment for shipboard and shipyard use.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special Pacific Coast Representative
Hunt, Mirk & Co., Inc.
San Francisco

Phone Main 6988 (Established 1880)
H. L. RUST
Realtor
Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

It is not practicable to give here a list of all of the projects for sale by the office. Advise of your housing problem and let us submit our solution. We have desirable properties in all sections of the city and a consequent combination at your disposal. You will receive prompt and courteous attention and will be prosecuted no farther than you wish it.

THE BRIGHTON
APARTMENT HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.
By day, week or month.
J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

Digitized by Google

A Pen for Every Need

No writing need has been fated with-in more than half a century that has not been foreseen and met by Esterbrook.

Wherever you go, in any dealer's shop, you'll find the famous Esterbrook line displayed prominently. Choose from the case, order by number and buy by the box—it is red.

For reasonably priced particular need you will get pen performance on which a leadership has been built and held. Insist on Esterbrook.

The Esterbrook Pen Manufacturing Co.
84-100 Delaware Ave., Camden, N. J.

Esterbrook Pens

It was stated that the concensus of naval opinion was that the battleship is "still paramount"; that there is a possibility that aviation and airplane attack work wonders in the future, as in the past, the submarine and destroyer have done. The New Jersey Delegation asked for an airplane carrier as long ago as 1916, and today the necessity of the service, it was said, needs vessels, one for the Atlantic and the other for the Pacific. It was stated that Congress authorize the construction of these two vessels in place of the naval transports, the fleet submarines and 12 destroyers authorized in the 1916 program. There was no such discussion by reason of the numbers of the proposal, and Mr. Hicks asked if it were not possible to cancel the contracts for the battleships and use thereby reducing the number of battleships to eight, and build the airplane carriers. It was explained that eight battleships and two carriers would be of more value than 10 battleships. But the Secretary could not agree to this as a wise proceeding, neither was he in favor of converting an old ship of the line into such a carrier, which would be merely a makeshift and not worth while.

Mr Butler expressed himself as opposed to any new construction at this time, and would not like the question be laid aside as something to be taken up with the incoming administration. He also thought the carrier might still be regarded as in the experimental stage, but understood, according to Rear Admiral Taylor, the chief constructor, who was heard later, would consent in time to the use of the new type of carrier answer the purpose; it was essential, insisted Admiral Taylor, that the ship be established with two such vessels at once. Mr Hicks agreed that this was a good thing, but the Secretary feared Congress would make any appropriations this year for new construction.

Rear Admiral Taylor informed the committee that the department had plans for two such carriers, one of the size of 25,000 tons displacement, exclusive of armament, with a speed of 29½ knots, and the other 33,000 tons. The other was of 35,000 tons, with a speed of 33 knots, and costing $24,000,000. The latter was the one of the contracts with the Fore River Company for the construction of the battleships, but it could not be completed, with machinery further advanced and much material already on hand, for more than $20,000,000 to $30,000 in loss for adjustment. Rear Admiral Taylor thought that the latter would be the best, but how much had been done on the ships to warrant the cancellation of contract.

The session closed with the exhibit of moving pictures of aerial attacks on ships of the line by bombs and airplane carriers. Captain Craven explained the pictures.

On Thursday afternoon the House began consideration of the naval appropriation bill with the full house of general debate, which was not concluded until yesterday. When the bill was reported it was under a closed rule in committee of the whole house.

Mr. Kelley, chairman of the naval sub-committee of the House appropriations committee, had charge of the bill and opened the general debate with a brief explanation of provisions.

Mr. Britten voiced objection to the new method of handling the appropriation bill, and predicted it would be declared ineffective. But he said that the committee on rules had refused to give a rule for consideration of the naval bill under the old plan.

He expressed intention to eliminate all legislative items of the bill by raising points of order. Mr. Padgett presented a statement to the effect that if the naval personnel was reduced 10 per cent the efficiency of the Navy will be in the following status: Battleships, fine, in commission. Its personnel is in good shape, which is not yet in commission but is nearing completion and is expected to be completed by the time mentioned during the next fiscal year, out of commission. 3 of the dreadnaughts, in commission, complete. 2 of the dreadnaughts making a total of our dreadnaughts, counting the Arizona, 17. Battleships in the second line. In full commission, none; out of commission, 18. In reserve, 3, making a total of 21. Cruisers, second line. In full commission, 9; out of commission, 1; in reserve, 7. Making a total of 17. Cruisers, third line. In commission, none; out of commission, 21.

Mr Kelley replied that Secretary Daniels Coonts and the Secretary of the Navy to the effect that all of the late drawback, half of the 10 per cent, would be the best ships can be kept in commission, and place the other destroyers in a condition to keep them from deterioration, and, by close economy all along the line, the Navy can be kept up to keep the latest ships manned with 100,000 men.

Mr Padgett asserted that Secretary Daniels Coonts or Mr Daniels dealt with the specific question of assignment of men, and were agreed in general terms.

Mr. Hicks expressed regret that more money is not carried in the bill for new ships.

SUSPENSION OF THE NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAM.

The Senate committee on naval affairs, which was directed by a Senate resolution passed January 27 to report to the Senate whether in its opinion it is practical and also a sound policy to suspend the naval construction program of the United States now in progress for a period of six months, has considered the question involved in the resolution and reports that in its opinion it is not practical and is not a sound policy to suspend the naval construction program of the United States now in progress for a period of six months, and has submitted in support of the recommendation the report of the chief of the general board, addressed by him to the Army and Navy Register of February 8.

The committee considers that "the present circumstances and conclusions" of the general board. It recommends a study and development of the science of naval warfare. The committee is in favor of the capital ship and completion of the 1916 building program with the exception of 12 destroyers and 6 submarines, for which it substitutes 2 airplane carriers of the most modern type and size.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The sundry civil appropriation bill as reported to the Senate increases the appropriations for the War Department $17,240,500, in addition to $15,000,000 for Muscle Shoals, but at the same time omitted $15,000,000 for testing machines at Watertown Arsenal, $500,000 for repairs to arsenals, and miscellaneous items, bringing the total to $255,350.

The Coast Guard was given $750,000 additional for pay and allowances. Senator Simmons of North Carolina on February 9 during consideration of the bill made an effort to increase this amount by $250,000, or to a total of $7,000,000, but his amendment was rejected, after a long debate on the subject, by a vote of 31 to 28.

Senator Brandegee offered an amendment, which he says would be in accordance with the improvements at the Coast Guard Academy.

Other changes made are as follows:

Mr Warren—To increase the appropriation for the preservation and rehabilitation of riding horse available for the Army, etc., from $100,000 to $250,000.

Mr. Sherman—To increase the appropriation for the air service from $19,200,000 to $19,350,000, and also to increase the appropriation for experimental construction and production of helium from $100,000 to $400,000.

ARMY BUREAU CHIEFS NOMINATED.

The nomination of Major General George O. Squier for reappointment as chief signal officer of the Army from February 14, 1921, was transmitted to the Senate on February 4. At the same time the President submitted the nomination for reappointment of Major General John L. Hines, inspector general of the Army from February 21, 1921. Both officers have served the statutory four years and their nomination for duty in their respective offices in a most flattering way. General Squier was graduated from the U. S Military Academy in the class of 1887, when he was assigned to the Fifth Artillery. He served in that corps in 1890 and was first appointed chief signal officer of the Army in 1917. He was born in Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York, and is a graduate of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C. He was assigned to the artillery in 1890 and was appointed inspector general February 21, 1917. He has been promoted from captain to major, had never been commissioned as a colonel in the regular army, but was commissioned major general and chief signal officer from the grade of lieutenant colonel. He was commissioned major general in the original grade from the present rank of major general he would, under the law, automatically revert to the grade of lieutenant colonel. It has been necessary, therefore, to nominate him as a colonel from April 12, 1917.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

Discontinuance of the construction of a dry dock and channel project at Charleston, S C., in accordance with recommendations of the rivers and harbors bill introduced by Senator Ball, of Delaware, after a personal survey of the project by a special committee.

The Senate has adopted an amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for the appointment by the secretary of chaplains in hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Public Health Service in the States of Connecticut, Connecticut, and Trammel, democrat, Florida, who offered and secured the amendment, explained that the necessary authority were provided the chaplains on duty in the hospitals, but that they were because of lack of authority for their further employment.

Secretary Daniels has advised the Senate naval affairs committee that the total appropriation of $5,200,000 to begin work on the proposed Pacific coast naval base at San Pedro, Cal., will be needed. He will recommend $1,500,000 for the San Pedro, Calif., submarine base.

By unanimous vote, the House on February 7 passed a bill authorizing the construction, at a cost of $12,-000,000, of a home for disabled soldiers and veterans, the sites for which will be determined later.

Officers of the Navy general board before the naval affairs committee of the House urged favorable consideration of the present naval construction program, that work on the ships now under way be not disturbed be provided for construction of two airplane carriers.

The necessary two-thirds vote to suspend the rules of the House was obtained on February 8 to pass a bill in the failure of a resolution designed to prevent abandonment of Sloan's Island.

The enrolled copy of the bill authorizing the award of a medal of honor to Chief Gunner Robert E. Cox, U. S. Navy, was signed by the Speaker. The Senate authority was granted by the Senate and House for the transfer of a dredging plant thereof.

The deficiency bill was amended in the House on February 9 by increasing the amount for maintenance of the naval station at Great Lakes from $42,800 to $100,000.

The deficiency in the item for transportation and recruiting, Army, was cut on a point of order by Representative Byrnes, democrat, South Carolina, the limitation of the current appropriation act and as being new legislation.

NOMINATIONS.

January 4—The Senate ordered sent to the military committee the nomination of Brigadier General Army, from the grade of first lieutenant up to and including the grade of colonel.

The following nominations have been sent to the Senate:

Major General George O. Squier, chief signal officer, to be chief signal officer, with the rank of major general, from February 14, 1921, beginning February 14, 1921, with rank from October 6, 1917. His present rank is major general, temporary.

Major General John L. Chamberlain, inspector general, to be inspector general, with the rank from February 21, 1921, beginning February 21, 1921, with rank from February 21, 1921. His present rank is major general, temporary.

Richard C. Marshall, of Virginia, formerly chief of the bureau of insular affairs, to be assistant secretary of war, now serving as first lieutenant, 13th field artillery, U. S. Army, to be a major in the army.

Senator Gurry submitted an amendment to the naval bill authorizing the construction of four airplane carriers of most suitable characteristics, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than $24,000,000 each, 900 each

Senator Moses submitted an amendment in the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for the investigation of the Panamanian geographic code system, which has been acquired and adopted for use by the War Department, and to consider whether or not the use of the said system should be extended to other executive departments and administrative branches of the government.

Appointment by transfer, 1st Lieut. W Pooling to quartermaster corps and 1st Lieut. A. H Luse in ordnance department.

Maj. T. C. Delano, Capt. W. C. Ellis and 1st Lieut. Herbert Gregg, Air Service.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Norton and 1st Lieut L. F. Crane to field artillery.

Say it with Flowers

WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Telephone: Main 4478, 4477, and 7064

1st Lieut. W. L. McMorris to coast artillery corps.

Capt. James Hunter to infantry.

For reappointment: F. O. McKarland to be captain, medical corps.

Nominated for Promotion—To be colonels: Alfred Aloe, F. W. Rowell and J. R. Allison. To be lieutenant colonels: E. O. Saunders, W. Krueger, A. L. Bump, A. Le R. Bump, George Grunert, H. W. Gregg, W. R. Pope, E. Davis, Campbell, J. B. Bellinger and Oliver. To be majors: E. I Small.

Medical corps, to be captains: J. N. Hillyard, C. R Oakes, C. E Fliking, C. M. Reddig, F. H. Kilgore, F. H Ostlander, J. S. Bennett and H. L. Jarman.

C. L. Rogers to be second lieutenant in the quartermaster corps to correct name of nominee.

SENATE BILLS.

S. J. Res. 254 Mr. Elkins—For the bestowal of congressional medal of honor upon the unknown soldier interred British and French soldiers buried in the Westminster Abbey, London, England, and the Arc de Triumphe, Paris, France.

HOUSE BILLS

16021 Mr. Kelly of Michigan—To protect the name and insignia of the World War organizations.

16048 Mr. Butler—To provide for the transfer of the naval seaplane known and designated as NC-4 to the Smithsonian Institution.

16045. Mr. Hicks—To authorize the appointment of an ordnance sergeant in the Army.

15994 Mr. Butler—Providing for sundry matters affecting the naval establishment.

15991. Mr. Griffin—To amend the naval appropriation act of June 4, 1920, including the pay table in paragraph 1 after the words "to the extent of oil prior naval service," including the following: "or prior military service; service, however, in the latter to be not less than two years."

16061 Mr. Johnson of South Dakota—(Same as S. J. Res. 254).

WHY

(To the Editor.)

It does not seem to have occurred to anyone to ask for the opinion of the officers of the Army and Navy who with a relish as easily and completely as some people would kick up their heels at the mere suggestion before the congressional committees, why the Germans did and also the Austrians? Why, in spite of the fact of the necessary equipment, the best that could be made of it, they failed to break through their defenses before Verdun to London and Paris, Germany was desperate and we know only too well why. Why they did not bring that would tend to destroy life or property, and yet London stands, and Paris is the glory of the world, where the bombs exploded. Paris is in the same place, London is in the same place, and despite the bombing raids and the grand fleet, so far as known, we are not afraid that a bombing squadron could sink battleship Germany would have gotten some of the British ships, no doubt of that.

It is a far different matter bombing a raft or a target that is known to be the size of four or five kiosks in peace time and bombing a warship in battle array, steaming full speed, zigzagging and surrounded by many other protecting agencies of which the fleet aviation force is one of the best. If it is not clear why was it not done by Germany? Aviation is alright — has plenty of room to develop, but the part it is to play—just as will the dreadnaught continue to play her part—has not yet been given the place in the order, not yet, go slowly. It may look very attractive because it is new, but the weapon in the hands of the enemy it would prove most expensive. The big warships are not afraid of bombing unless they have, by occasional changes, for many years to come. Navy.

DISCHARGE OF CERTAIN SOLDIERS.

A War Department circular will be issued announcing that a limited number of soldiers enlisted as minors and it later develops that he was married at the time of enlistment and is entitled to discharge as a matter of under the war-risk insurance act, his commanding officer will report the case, with recommendation, to officer having general court-martial jurisdiction, who is authorized to take final action in the case, by ordering the soldier brought to trial for fraudulent enlistment by soldier discharged for fraudulent enlistment or by ordering the soldier discharged on the merits, with the expenses involved in such cases in paying family allowances, it is the policy of the War Department to bring to trial for fraudulent enlistment all men included in the foregoing classification, unless the soldier is in favor of bringing the soldier to trial or unless it is clearly to the benefit of the service that he be given an active. If the soldier is retained in the service class A allotment will be stopped against his pay from date of enlistment.

MOTORS FOR R. O. T. C.

Instructions have been given by the War Department that motor vehicles heretofore assigned R. O. T. C. units for instructional purposes may be used for hauling the equipment of such units to the field, provided no distributing point whenever the distance is greater than five miles and when animal-drawn transportation is not available.

ISSUE OF Q. M. SUPPLIES.

In order to utilize quartermaster supplies on hand and to conserve appropriations, nonstandard types of appliances for cooking and serving food will be issued in lieu of standard articles until the existing stock of nonstandard articles is exhausted. This authorization extends to issue of appliance for garrison service ranges, pots, pans and kettles, but does not include equipment issued to troops on field service.

Digitized by Google

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association.
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

RETIREMENT OF AN ABLE AND POPULAR OFFICER.

[By a Brother Officer.]

In the retirement for age on February 15 of Rear Admiral Thomas C. Cowie, U. S. Navy, the active list of the Navy loses one of its most able officers and the service in which he is entering as he has wholeheartedly done since he exchanged his sword for the duties of civilian life will profit by the accession of unusual executive abilities of organization of his labors for the good of the Navy and of regret that the inevitable provisions of law should compel so sterling an officer at the peak of his efficiency to retire from active duty physically and mentally Admiral Cowie is a man of 58, not 64. These statements are expressed not only by service people, but by members of Congress—particularly Senators—and others, as well as by those in service, there has been a decided expression of opinion that Admiral Cowie should be retained on active duty in the bureau of supplies and accounts to fill the vacancy caused by the recent resignation of Rear Admiral Samuel McElwain. It reapposited to this office of power and influence, the service would still have to enjoy the benefit of Admiral Cowie's long and wide experience, which has made him a recognized authority in the furthering the best interests of the Navy. No officer of today stands higher in the estimation of the leading lawmakers, who have a need for the use of his knowledge and ability in framing service legislation. It is truly realized on Capitol Hill that Admiral Cowie's retirement for age in no way constitutes a loss to the Navy. Available for assignment to duty in the bureau of supplies and accounts Admiral Cowie has been a strong influence in securing favorable congressional action on many matters vitally affecting the progress and efficiency of the Navy. It is to things thus stand foremost in the minds of his immediate superiors and associates in the performance of activities in connection with the passage of the increased pay bills of 1908 and 1912, the building of commutation of quarters, heat and light to officers on sea duty, the pay of warrant officers, the appointment of commissioned, warrant and chief petty officers, and petty officers, first-class, the appointment of aids, and the fixing of the exemption of $3,500 for members of the military and naval forces from the payment of income taxes.

Admiral Cowie was born at Montezuma, Iowa, February 15, 1857, and entered the Naval Academy from Kansas in 1875, his class standing, June 16, 1880. He has since served afloat and ashore in the Navy for 40 years. His commissioned service was he was attached to the U. S. S. Constellation, in which he made a cruise around the world. During his career he received high official commendation, Admiral Cowie's work was principally that of the line of duties and accounts, Navy Department, July 1, 1919, and served until July 31, 1920, when his detail to the bureau was notable for its efficiency. Since the completion of his duties he was frequently consulted, and has been engaged upon various important duties. The service he rendered during the period of the World War very loan officer was invaluable. His able and enthusiastic leadership was responsible for the very generous total subscription of $107,000,000. In recognition of his work in this connection he was awarded Admiral Cowie the first liberty loan medal issued and later the President-elect's medal for the Navy Cross. Admiral Cowie's last service afloat was as executive officer, Pacific Fleet, and was detached on December 31, 1920. In addition to the duties of the bureau, Admiral Cowie has since May, 1920, as secretary and treasurer of the Navy Relief Society, had charge of the society with his usual zest, he has socialized, with great ability, the activities connected with the large membership and running the total drive for the permanent endowment fund, which benefit up to the present time.

WEST POINTERS TO HOLD ANNUAL ALUMNI DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Association of Graduates of West Point will be held at the Hotel Astor on the evening of March 11.

Only the close of the world war over 150 graduates of West Point were engaged in the service of the Navy. It is most appropriate that New York should be the scene of the largest gathering of graduates of West Point, as prominently to the academy, and the ease with which the large gathering can now be held in the city of Manhattan to attend this function.

The first annual dinner to be held in New York was held at the Hotel Astor in 1913, with an attendance of 140 graduates. By 1919 the attendance at the local gathering had so increased that 332 graduates were present at. Until recently these dinners were organized by a local committee. This year the New York Association of Graduates, the official organization of alumni, in furtherance of its aim to stimulate interest in and maintain the traditions of the academy and to reach more fully every graduate has been possible in the past.

Through the efforts of the Association of Graduates it is hoped that the annual dinner to be held at the Hotel Astor will be the most successful of all.

Graduates notices are being sent to all graduates within the city. Major Robert Ewing, 2 Rector Street, New York, will be glad to hear from any alumnus whose name may have been inadvertently omitted from the mailing list.

PURLOUGHS FOR JEWISH SOLDIERS.

The War Department has authorized the issue of furloughs to soldiers of the Jewish faith to enable them to reach their home stations in time for the celebration of Passover or at such places where Order orderlies can be obtained from noon of April 6 to midnight April 24. Unleavened bread and Passover prayer books will be distributed by the Jewish welfare board.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES AWARDED.

Distinguished service crosses have been posthumously awarded to 2d Lieut. Philip E. Fleischer, infantry, and Sergt. John L. Fleming, Co. M., 111th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Verpel, France, October 9, 1918, and Pvt. 1st class, Sam Tenderloin, Co. C, 111th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Flames, France, August 9, 1918.

GENERAL MARSHALL APPOINTED.

Richard C. Marshall, jr., formerly major in the Regular Army and assistant chief of staff of a cavalry division during the war, has been nominated by the President as a brigadier general, reserve corps.

OBITUARY.

Rear Admiral Edward D. Taussig, U. S. Navy, retired, died on January 29 at the naval hospital at Newport, R. I. He was in his 74th year. Admiral Taussig was in the active naval service for 46 years, having retired in 1909, when he reached the age limit of 62. Admiral Taussig was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1873 and, after completing his first naval service, had sea duty at the Washington, Boston, Pensacola, New York and Norfolk yards, and had command of a number of ships and had seen considerable foreign duty, having been in command of the Asiatic fleet in 1905. He was his services in Africa in 1864, during an earthquake.

Miss Jane Bethune Hunt, who died at her home in Washington January 23, was the youngest daughter of the late Brevet Brigadier General Henry J. Hunt, chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and of Mary Craig Hunt. She was the granddaughter of Colonel Henry K. Craig, chief of ordnance, and of Captain Wellington Hunt, U. S. Army, who was killed in the war with the Indian wars. She was the great-granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Hunt and of Colonel Isaac Craig, both of the Revolutionary Army. Through her mother Miss Hunt was descended from the Fanuel and Bethune families of Boston and the Melville family of Philadelphia.

Major John Chester White, U. S. Army, retired, a veteran of two wars and prominent clubman, who made his home at Brookline, Mass., died on January 17. He was born in Boston on April 14, 1841, in New York city, but was educated at Philadelphia Episcopal academy and at Yale, class of 1861, University of Pennsylvania. He was one of the earliest volunteers in response to the first call for troops by Lincoln's call for troops to enforce the laws and to maintain the integrity of the Union. His subsequent service as an officer of the Civil War was long and followed by his entry into the regular service in 1867, in the 14th infantry. At the Civil War, receiving brevets for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Gettysburg, Fort Fisher, etc. He retired from active service many years ago, in consequence of physical disabilities incurred during the war, and continued his residence in Boston until while confined in Libby Prison. His later years had been devoted to the preparation of an exhaustive history of that war. Major White was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Military Order of Foreign Wars and Navy Club of New York, the Massachusetts Military Historical Association, the Military Service Institution of New York Harbor, the National Geographic Society of Washington, a member of the Grey Lodge of Philadelphia, Knights of Pythias, of which he was at one time the president; a commandery of Knights Templars, and a deputy grand master in the G. A. R., Post 113. Major White is survived by his wife and by a son and daughter by a previous marriage.

Major Sam E. Saint Onge Chaplain, Civil War veteran and former secretary of the Canadian senate, died on January 26 at Ottawa, Canada, and the interment took place February 1 in Beechwood Cemetery with full military honors. Major Chaplain Saint Onge was born in 1841 in the province of French-Canadian parents. During the Civil War he served with the Fifty-fifth New York, the 16th regiment of Infantry, Regular Army, under the name of St. Onge. Upon resigning from the Army in 1871 he joined the Canadian Pacific Railway in which he held important government positions. For several years he served in the civil service of Canada and was for a time division sensite and master in chancery for parliament, and on his retirement from service he was held in pension and given entry to both houses of parliament. His wife, who died three years ago, was the daughter of the late Lieutenant Governor George W. Patten, U. S. Army, retired, and a sister of Colonel Henry R. Patten, U. S. Army, retired. Major Chaplain was a member of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the Army and Navy Club of New York. Among those present at the funeral in Arlington were his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. E. St. Onge Patten, and a young grandson, of Ottawa; Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Logan, U. S. Army, retired veteran, and Assistant Surgeon General A. H. Glennon, of the United States Public Health Service, both members of the Loyal Legion and long personal friends of Major Chaplain.

BOOK AND MAGAZINE NEWS.

The February issue of Recreation contains articles as follows: What Does It Mean; Universal Military Training, by Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. Army. Service in the Hawaiian Islands, Major Joseph T. Dickman, U. S. Army. Recreation Activities in the Regular Army, by Major Jay L. Benedict, general staff; Military Police, by Lieutenant Thompson Mops, by Major L. M. McKinley, infantry section, reserve corps, by Lieutenant Colonel Ralph H. Van Deman, U. S. Army. W. Heavey, U. S. Army: Infantry Attack Formation, by Lieutenant Colonel Ralph H. Glover, 5th infantry. The New Articles of War, by Major F. G. Munson, J. A. U. S. Army. Service Rifle Practice, Organization, by Major Bernard Lenk, infantry. Field Firing Exercises, Organization of Target Service, Service in Germany, by Major T. C. Lonergan, U. S. infantry, and Number of Rounds Fired, Method of Issue and Their Distribution in Grades, by Major Thomas W. Hammond, general staff.

MILITIA BUREAU PERSONNEL.

In the matter of the detail of assigning warrant officers or enlisted men of the regular army to duty in the militia bureau of the War Department it is held there is no authority of law for such detail. No reason of expediency or practicability appears to justify the contrary construction of the law. It is stated, that will give the militia bureau, alone of all the bureaus and offices of the War Department, no other than those expressly excepted, such a provision.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists. 75c.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. F Lyon. En route to Stockholm, Sweden.

KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. H. H. Bramley. At Galveston, Tex.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. D. Isabrook. At Havana, Cuba.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Stearns. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traphagen. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

FLORIDA, Capt. F. N. Olmstead. At Boston, Mass.

DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tomkins. En route to Panama.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. En route to Panama.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral R. E. Coontz, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. G. C. Day. En route to Panama.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. En route to Panama.

NEVADA, Capt. H. J. Ziegemeier. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry B. Bryan, Commander.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. At Tampa, Fla.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. J. K. Taylor. At New York, N. Y.

GALVESTON. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NIAGARA, Comdr. H. A. Wiley. At Mobile, Ala.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Charlestown, S. C.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. At San Francisco, Calif.

DENVER, Capt. A. Scott. Due at Balboa February 19.

TACOMA, Capt. S. S. Robison. At Balboa.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral J. R. Hoberman, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At Charlestown, S. C.

Operative Squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding.

BLACK HAWK, Comdr. C. F. Lang. En route to Panama.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mapes. En route to Balboa.

HALSEY, Comdr. H. J. Ray. En route to Balboa.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Riesenberg. En route to Balboa.

GRAHAM, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. En route to Balboa.

SEMMES, Lieut. Comdr. J. Wilson. En route to Balboa.

BAGLEY, Comdr. H. Wilson. En route to Balboa.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Raney. En route to Balboa.

CHEW, Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Wickam. En route to Balboa.

CUMMINGS, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. En route to Balboa.

KENNEY, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan. En route to Balboa.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Steele. En route to Balboa.

STRINGHAM, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. En route to Balboa.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. H. Woodson. En route to Balboa.

HENDRICK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. En route to Balboa.

BRIBERT, Comdr. R. S. Galloway. En route to Balboa.

LEAHY, Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Sertin. En route to Balboa.

RICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. En route to Balboa.

HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. En route to Balboa.

Squadron One.

Captain H. H. Tarnell, Commander

Division Forty-two.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. At Charleston, S. C.

TOUCHEY, BEHERWOOD, LARDNER AND SHARKEY, At Charleston, S. C.

CASE. At Annapolis, Md.

Division Forty-three

PUTNAM, CONVERSE. At Charleston, S. C.

REID, Comdr. J. D. Cropline. At Charleston, S. C.

WORDEN, HALE, DAVIS. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, BALLARD. At Charleston, S. C.

HOPKINS, LAWRENCE, PAUL, JONES. Fitting out.

Squadron Two.

Captain Charles R. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Downes. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. L. E. Robertson. At Pola.

KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Constantinople.

ELY, Comdr. R. G. Davis. At Smyrna.

BROOKE, Comdr. V. C. Houston. At Pola.

SCHMUCKER, Comdr. Wm. Baggaley. At Smyrna.

OVERTON, Comdr. A. C. Bristol. At Bizrut.

Division Forty.

BILLINGSLEY and ROWAN. At Charleston, S. C.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. At Spalato.

McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Train. At Constantinople.

HULL, Comdr. J. H. Hamphill. Newport (Shortridge, J. K. FAULDING. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-one.

HUBBEN, JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. At Pola.

WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. At Cherbourg, France.

SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Obermiley. At Gravesend, Eng.

BAINBRIDGE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

BARRY, GOFF. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-two.

BRANCH, Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At Charleston, S. C.

GEORGE E. BADGER, HUNT, W. C. WOOD. At Charleston, S. C.

HERNDON. At Charleston, S. C.

ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Norfolk, Va.

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
MASONIC TEMPLE

Philippine Government Sole Official Depository
Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted
MANILA, P. I. P. O. Box 1469

PAID UP CAPITAL - - P12,216,210.00
RESERVE FUND - - - " 4,154,478.48

We feel highly honored by the invitation extended by the Army and Navy Register to advertise the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK in its columns.

Allow us to respond to this courtesy by offering our banking service in New York, Shanghai and the Philippines to the United States Army and Navy.

When you take a trip to the Philippines, make this Institution your depository and you will find our banking facilities profitable.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART, PEARY, POPE. At Charleston, S. C.
TRUXTON. Under construction.
PILLSBURY, FORD. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HULBERT, CHARLES AUSBURN, PRUITT, BRECKINRIDGE. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.
LEONIDAS (tender). At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Seven.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN, RINGGOLD. At Portsmouth, N. H.
ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MEREDITH. At Boston navy yard.
KALK, FOOTE, RUHL, COWELL. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, RODGERS, OSMOND, INGRAM, BANCROFT. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Eight.

Division Eight.

HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read. In Canal Zone.
TAYLOR. En route to Charleston, S. C.
BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, HARADEN, THOMAS, ABBOTT, CLEMSON. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Nine.

Division Twenty.

COLE, ELLIS, HALE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.
DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.
DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division One.

PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN, DOWNES. In reserve at Norfolk navy yard.
ATWIN. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
BALCH, CASSIN. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL. At Charleston, S. C.
MACKENZIE, WINSLOW, NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
O'BRIEN. At New York, N. Y.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, CUMMINGS, TUCKER, WAINWRIGHT. In reserve Philadelphia, Pa.
PORTER. At Charleston, S. C.
CONYNGHAM. At Boston, Mass.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.
RAMPSON. At New York Navy Yard.
ROWAN. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
CALDWELL, GWIN, CRAVEN. At Charleston, S. C.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Bunting Flags
197 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

STOCKTON. At the navy yard, Charleston, S. C.
CONNOR. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Boston, Mass.
SIGOURNEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL. At Portsmouth, N. H.
LUCE. At Boston, Mass.
MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
STRIBLING, LANSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAMMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. In Canal Zone.
SANDPIPER. In Canal Zone.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO. In West Indian waters.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lovell. In West Indian waters.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. In West Indian waters.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.
GREBE. At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. En route to Yorktown, Va.
LARK. In West Indian waters.
SWAN. At Plymouth, Mass.
CHEWINK. In Canal Zone.
QUAIL. In Canal Zone.
MALLARD. In West Indian waters.

Submarine Detachment.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). At Norfolk, Va.
T-1. At Norfolk, Va.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. En route to Haiti.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. In Canal Zone.
RELIEF (hospital ship), Comdr. H. Cn. (M. C.), at Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) In Canal Zone.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. In Canal Zone.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Denamore. At Charleston, S. C.
CUYAMA, Comdr. E. P. Svars. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CULGOA. Comdr. E. P. Svars. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus, and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Division One.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Bamet. En route to Panama.
ARKANSAS, Capt. C. E. Moses. En route to Panama.
NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett. En route to Panama.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. En route to Panama.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. En route to Panama.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. En route to Panama.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. P. Symington. En route to Panama.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Diego, Calif.
BROOKLYN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Squadron Five.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship of force and squadron commanders); Capt. O. F. Landenberger. En route to Panama.
MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At Panama

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley. En route to Panama.
MACLEISH, Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Heim. At Mare Island, Calif.
EDGALL, Comdr. A. H. Rice. At San Diego, Calif.
BULMER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. En route to Panama.
McCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Schebila. At San Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. En route to Panama.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Lasgworthy. At San Diego, Calif.
BADGER, Comdr. W. B. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
BABBITT. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. P. L. Johnston. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At Mare Island, Calif.
FULLER. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. Hayes Ellis, Commander.
SALEM (flagship). At Mare Island, Calif.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLES. At Bremerton, Wash.
AULICK. At Bremerton, Wash.
CHEW. At Bremerton, Wash.
McDERMUT. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Olding. At San Diego, Calif.
THORNTON. At San Diego, Calif.
MORRIS. At San Diego, Calif.
YARNELL. At San Diego, Calif.
SWASEY. At Mare Island, Calif.
MEADE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Kelly. En route to Panama.
FORSEE, Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Pullen. En route to Panama.
RATHBURNE, ROPER. At San Diego, Calif.
WATERS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. At Valparaiso, Chile.
TALBOT. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Comdr. J. V. Babcock, Commander
BUFFALO (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Gillam. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON. At San Diego, Calif.

Digitized by Google

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented Made in U. S. A.
"Known Everywhere the Service"
Regulation for Officers in the Field
Smart—Comfortable—Efficient
Olive-Drab, Khaki, Cordovan
Men's & Boys' Wear, Light & Heavy Weights
Post Exchanges, Army and Navy Stores
Trade Supplied by
104 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mfrs. to the Govt., Military Schools and Organizations.



TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Soft Rolled Sheets and Plates for Power Linings, Condenser Plates, Rudders, Center Bushings, &c. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches Powder Press Plates Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Boat Shafting Seamless true, smooth and straight. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Brass Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Rates for Good Accommodations

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited.
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $5,000,000

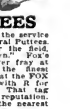
THE CANE AS A WEAPON
By A. C. CUNNINGHAM
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.
FOR SALE BY
Army & Navy Register
50c per copy

Cordon & Dilworth
REAL ORANGE MARMALADE
"I wonder if men have always complained about the food their wives served them," said Mrs. Peasley.
"I guess so," replied Mrs. Bumpus. "You remember it started with Adam."
—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

PATENTS C. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Exam. Young Corps. U. S. Pat. Off
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patents sold and exploited. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request. McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Henry Schick & Co.
Formerly with John G. Hass
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS
Civilian Dress a Specialty
1421 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

FOX'S
"PIP" PUTTEES
The smartest dressers in the service wear Fox's improved Spiral Puttees. Best for camp, best for the field, best for "going in town." Fox's Puttees fit flat and never fray at the edges. Made of the finest English wool. Be sure that the FOX tag is on each puttee with F for right and L for left. That tag guards a world-wide reputation. Write for the name of the nearest dealer.



Read "SEA WEED" in the March "FLEET REVIEW." Learn the Doings in Navy Sportdom

HAMILTON, At San Diego, Calif.
BOGGS, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
CLARD, At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At Bremerton, Wash.
RENSHAW. At Bremerton, Wash.
GRANNON. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOGAN. At Bremerton, Wash.
STANBERRY. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOWARD. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
RENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
McCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. C. Dixon. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Division Ten.

MUFFORD, Comdr. H. H. Towers. At Balboa.
WILLIAMS, CHAMPLIN, HAZLEWOOD, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
SCHLEY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Laws. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BREESE. At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. En route to Panama.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. K. Irvine. En route to Panama.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spraance. En route to Panama.
WORDSLEY, Comdr. H. C. Gearing. En route to Panama.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. En route to Panama.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor. En route to Panama.

Division Eighteen.

PALMER, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY. At San Diego, Calif.
CHASE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SHUBRICK. At San Diego, Calif.
BALLARD, GREENE, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
EDWARDS. En route to San Diego, Calif.
McLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. En route to Panama.
BENNY, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. En route to Panama.
FINKBINE, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Coman. En route to Panama.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. En route to Panama.
KENNEDY, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. En route to Panama.
PAUL, HAMILTON, LEARY, Comdr. J. F. McClain. En route to Panama.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer. At San Diego, Calif.
WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
A. P. LEE, Comdr. H. J. Abbett. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS. At San Diego, Calif.
TOWNE, At San Diego, Calif.
EELIN, Lieut. Comdr. J. Wilcox. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

FARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
LA VALLETTE, Comdr. A. H. Bay. At San Francisco, Calif.
KIDDER. At Mare Island, Calif.
WOOD. At Mare Island, Calif.
SHIRK, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Van de Carr. At Mare Island, Calif.
BLAIR. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

BRUCE. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. M. C. Mustin, Commander.

ARGENTOOK, Capt. M. C. Mustin. At Colon.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. R. McCauley, Jr., Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SPROSTON. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL. At San Diego, Calif.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LARKSPUR. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ORIOLE. At San Diego, Calif.
HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
FINCH. At Mare Island, Calif.
AVOCET. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral J. D. Jayne, Commander.

FREDERICK (flagship of Rear Admiral Jayne), Capt. W. R. Sanders. At Guam.
VESTAL, Capt. P. J. Horne. At San Diego, Calif.
MELVILLE, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.). En route to Balboa.
GOLDSBOROUGH, Comdr. R. H. Hermesch (M. C.) At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. At Balboa.
CELTIC. At Mare Island, Calif.
Fuel ships: Kanawha, Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha and Cuyama. The Vulcan is at Norfolk, Va. The Jason is en route to Honolulu.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail to Army and Navy New City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack), Capt. David W. Todd. At Gibraltar.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. C. Logan. At Cherbourg, France.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. At Venice.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Thelen. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dessez. At Constantinople.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Batum.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Clexton. At Constantinople.
DRAYTON, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. At Samsun.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. At Constantinople.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. P. Bernard. At Alexandria.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco. Calif.
HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. H. I. Cone.

Division One.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Shanghai, China.
ASHEVILLE, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Vladivostok.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. N. Stoup. At Nagasaki, Japan.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. S. Culbertson. At Hongkong, China.

Division Three.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. At Chefoo, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Hankow.
PALOS, Comdr. G. R. Gillespie. At Changsha, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Chunking, China.
ERLANGER, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Chunking, China.
BITTERN. At Guam.
PANAY, At Shanghai, China.
R. L. BARNES. At Guam.
Auxiliaries—Apt, Pastatoya, Abarenda, Pompey, Canesee, Sara Thompson, Melnar and Wompatuck.

Base Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. W. Drem. At Cavite, P. I.
BEALE, Comdr. E. E. Root. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. C. E. Wood. At Cavite, P. I.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. At Shanghai, China.
GRIGSBY, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. At Manila.
OSMIUS, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. At Olongapo, P. I.
TAUSSIG, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. At Cavite, P. I.
LEA, Comdr. Geo. W. Kenyon. At Cavite, P. I.
VARNUM, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. M. Stewart. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Twenty-five.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. L. F. Dortch. En route to Manila, due February 16.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. En route to Manila, due February 16.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. At Manila, P. I.
LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. At Manila, P. I.
HOOD, Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Smith. En route to Manila; due February 16.
ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Ancrum. En route to Port Arthur, Texas.

Naval and Transportation Service.

ABERTHESA. En route to Port Arthur, Texas.
ARVIDA. At Boston, Mass.
ALAMEDA. At Gibraltar.
BATH. Due at Diego de Hampton Roads January 26.
BEAUFORT. At Hampton Roads, Va.
CABALLO. At Norfolk, Va.
LONG BEACH. At Boston, Mass.
BYRD, Lieut. Comdr. R. Evelyn, U. S. N.
BAIRS. En route from Gibraltar to United States.
NERO. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
NEWPORT NEWS. At Cavite, P. I.
PENSACOLA. En route to Honolulu.
GULFPORT. At Norfolk, Va.
HANCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HENDERSON, Capt. Wm. H. White. At Hampton Roads, Va.
HOUSTON. At Mare Island, Calif.
NECHES. At Cavite, P. I.
RAMAPO. Port Arthur to Brest, France, February 8
SUWANEE. At Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUINCY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
RANGER. At Norfolk Navy Yard.
SALEM. En route to Grand Zone.
SATURN. Mare Island to Honolulu.
TRINITY. At Norfolk, Va.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. T. Chadwick. At Annapolis, Md.
CHICAGO, Comdr C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George W. Hayward. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MAYFLOWER. Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. En route to Port Arthur, Texas.
CHARLESTON. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At Galveston, Tex.
YACONA, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. At New York, N. Y.

LOCATION OF RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS CAMPS, 1921.

Based upon the recommendations of corps area commanders and the War Plans Division of the following locations of this year's reserve officers' training corps infantry camps are announced:

Plattsburg Barracks—Attendance from 1st, 3d and 5d corps areas.

Camp Knox—Attendance from 4th and 5th corps areas.

Fort Sheridan—Attendance from 6th corps area.

Fort Benjamin Harrison—Attendance from 7th corps area.

Fort Logan—Attendance from 6th corps area.

Camp Lewis—Attendance from 9th corps area.

OPPOSED TO FURTHER ADVANCEMENT.

Secretary Weeks has announced the opposition of the committee on naval affairs that he is opposed to the bill for the relief of Brigadier General Dugan, because Cornelius Dugan, upon his retirement as chief gunner, was advanced to the rank with but five lieutenant (junior grade) under the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1004), in recognition of his service during the Civil War, and there appears to be no good reason for his further advancement. This department has been consistently opposed to legislation of the character of that proposed in the attached bill in the case of any individual except in a specially meritorious case or to right an injustice. Inasmuch as the case of Cornelius Dugan can not be placed in that category, the department recommends that the bill be not enacted."

HOTEL ASTOR F. A. MUSCHENHEIM Times Square New York
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

Digitized by Google

THE ARMY.

Adjutant General's Reserve Corps.

Lieut. Col. George McL. Peerson from duties at Camp Lewis, general staff, to his home and stand relieved from active duty.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

Maj. Lilley Reeves from duty in office of judge advocate general of the Army to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty as assistant to the staff judge advocate.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. James Regan from duty at general intermediate depot, New York, to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as assistant to quartermaster of 4th corps area.

Maj. Alfred M. Wilson from duty in office of quartermaster general to New York City, general intermediate depot, for duty.

Maj. Samuel F. Bryant from duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., to Camp Upton, N. Y., for duty.

Maj. Lucius R. Holt from duty at Camp Upton, N. Y. to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty.

Capt. Edwin J. Dunleavy from duty at Camp Custer, Mich., to San Francisco and about March 15 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Capt. William H. Waugh from duties at Langley Field, Va., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty.

Capt. Edward A. Keys from duty in office of chief, 1st district office, construction service, to Camp Custer, Mich., for duty.

Capt. John W. N. Ingram from duty at general intermediate depot, Washington, D. C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to await retirement, transferring 1st Lieut. Walter E. Sheirman, who will proceed to Boston, general intermediate depot, for duty.

Capts. Arthur L. Lemon, James Q. Rood, 1st Lieut. John B. Hill, to New York City and about March 15 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Capt. Edwin L. Hamilton from duty at Camp Meade, Md., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

1st Lieut. Robert L. Miller, upon arrival in United States, report to commanding general of 4th corps area for assignment to duty.

1st Lieut. Herbert F. Wilkinson from duty at Columbus, Ohio, to New York City and about April 10 to Panama Department for duty.

2d Lieut. Harry L. Calvin from duty at general intermediate depot, Washington, D. C., to Fort Barrancas, D. C., for duty.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief at Finance.

Resignation by Lieut. Col. William B. Rochester, accepted, to take effect upon arrival in United States.

Maj. Frank D. Handly from duty at Fort Sill, Okla., to San Francisco and about March 15 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Capt. William A. MacNichott from duties in Hawaiian Department at the end of present tour to commanding general 8th corps area for duty as assistant to corps area finance officer.

Capt. Chester J. Dick from duty as finance officer, storage depot, Toledo, Ohio, to 4th corps area and report to the finance officer for duty in his office.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. Henry F. Pipes from duty in office of the adjutant general to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty.

Maj. Joseph M. Sewell from duties at station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Camp Jessup, Ga., for duty.

Maj. Francis P. Gengras from duty at Boston, Capts. Robert K. Brigham, Paul H. Streit, Maurice S. Weaver, 1st Lieut. Cedric E. Wilkins from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Custer, Mich., for duty.

Capt. Albert F. Griffith from duty at Chicago, Ill., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty.

1st Lieut. William H. Kenyon, Jr., from duty in Philippine Islands to Montgomery, Ala., aviation repair depot for duty.

Resignation by Maj. William L. Edmundson and Capt. Hall G. Wanbaugh accepted.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Maj. Reed B. Bontecou to active duty in 1st corps area.

Maj. William A. K. Chattle to active duty in 8th corps area.

Appointment of George E. Fuller as captain, medical reserve corps, from January 21, 1921, is announced; to active duty in 8th corps area.

Dental Corps.

The following, upon arrival in United States, will report for telegraph to commanding general of the corps area specified for assignment to duty and station: Capts. Benjamin H. Dean, 8th corps area; Lelloy P. Hurley, 5th corps area; James H. Keith, 4th corps area.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. William J. Cryderman accepted.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Capt. Isaac H. Werts to duty in 2d corps area.

Veterinary Corps.

1st Lieut. Kenneth C. Baffin from duty at general supply depot, San Antonio, Tex., to 3d Division, Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Francis A. Pope, Capt. Horace H. Branch from duties at Camp Lewis, Wash., assigned to 14th Engineers and to Hawaiian Department and thence to 2d Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Allen J. Wyche upon completion of examination), having been examined for promotion and found incapacitated for active service in Medical Department corps of engineers, by reason of disability incident to the service, to be retired from active service as a major in announced; proceed home.

Maj. William H. Harrison, assigned to 11th Engineers and to New York City and about March 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Edwin H. Marks from duties at Washington to Duluth, Minn., take station for duty.

1st Lieut. Hurbert L. Crosby honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Branch Grant from duties at Fort Bliss, Tex., to San Francisco and about February 25 to Hawaiian Department and assigned to 14th Engineers.

Capts. Eugene G. Goebler, Clarence H. Stock, 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Cannon from duties at Mount Vernon and assigned to 2d Engineers and to San Francisco and about March 10 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. William A. Calhoun from duties at Camp Grant, Ill., attached to 35th infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. James F. C. Hyde, from duties at Fort Sheridan, Ill., assigned to 11th Engineers and to San Francisco and about February 25 to Hawaiian Department and assigned to 14th Engineers.

Resignation by Capt. Samuel R. Irwin accepted.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

The following are assigned to command of branch reserve depots at the stations specified and to such duties as may be specified, pertaining to ordnance department: Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Strong, Jr., Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.; Lieut. Col. Herman V. Schulz, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Reed, Rock Island arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; Maj. Philip J. R. Kidd, Erie Proving Ground, Port Clinton, Ohio; Maj. J. Orville Mowrey, Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Maj. Claude B. Thummel, Pensimmon, Va.; Maj. Frederick W. Manley, Watervliet arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.; Maj. Edward W. Draves, Curtis Bay, Md.; Capt. John R. Brown, Springfield, Mass.; Capt. Ralph H. Wheeler, Norfolk, Va.; Capt. Gregory S. Lavis, Seven Pines, Va.; Capt. Walter F. Kaufmann, Edgewood, Md.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Whitney, Toledo, Ohio.

Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Strong, Maj. George Montgomery, Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Col. Edward P. Gillen, Maj. Harold B. Hemming, Jr., Frankford arsenal, San Antonio, Tex.; Lieut. Col. Harry R. Jordan, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Capt. Richard H. Franchot honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Earl J. Harman, Jr., from duty in Panama Canal Department and to duty in office of chief of ordnance of army, Washington, D. C., upon completion of present foreign service tour.

Maj. Reynold W. Clark, 2d Lieut. Albrook to New York City and March 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Capt. Harvey W. Cook at Fort Crook, Nebr., will report to commanding general of 8th corps area for duty as assistant to air service officer.

1st Lieut. Carl Bolander from March Field, Calif., to air intermediate depot, Fairfield, Ohio, for duty.

1st Lieut. Ennis C. Whitehead, 2d Lieuts. John W. Benson, Carlyle W. Graybeal from March Field, Calif., to Post at Houston, Tex., for duty with first pursuit group.

1st Lieut. Raynor Carey, 2d Lieut. William H. Webb having been found by a board of officers not professionally disqualified for pilot training, are relieved from duty as students at air service primary school, Carlstrom Field, Fla., and will report at that school for duty.

2d Lieut. John F. Whitney from duties in Panama Canal Department and to duty at Langley Field, Hampton, Va., upon completion of present tour of foreign service tour.

2d Lieut. Ira C. Eaker from March Field, Calif., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty and course of instruction at air service observation school, Post field.

2d Lieut. Robert V. Ignico, balloon school, Lee Mall, Va., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty.

2d Lieut. Edward Jenkins from duties at Kelly Field, Tex., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

2d Lieuts. Harold B. Kennedy honorably discharged.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain John C. Kinnaman from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, will report to 35th Infantry for duty.

Chaplain Joseph F. Toner, assigned to Camp Meade, 34th field artillery for duty.

Chaplain Robert W. Brown from Fort Riley, Kans., to 7th Field Artillery to New York City and about April 10 to Hawaiian Department for duty with 4th Field Artillery.

Chaplain John J. Campbell from duties at Fort Benjamin N. Y., to Washington and report to chief of chaplains for duty in office.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Col. Charles B. Drake from duties in office of the chief of cavalry and report to chief of cavalry for duty in his office.

Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Miller, Lieut. Cols. John Cocke, Walter J. Scott, George H. Baird, John T. Donnelly, Maj. Hamilton Hill Lomax, Capts. Harold M. Campbell, Kendrick, George W. Biegler, Maj. Joseph C. King, Capt. Ralph Talbot, Lieut. Col. Edwin V. Morgan, Maj. John T. Pierman, Capt. Harry A. Baird, Stephen W. Winfree, 1st Lieuts. Wilbur C. Newton, Samuel R. Harris, Oscar Foley, Frank B. Robertson, Maj. Walter C. Kraus, Lieut. Col. Edmund Wittenmyer, Capt. Jack H. Broadhurst, Sam Dorsey H. Hodges to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty.

Lieut. Col. Ira C. Welborn, Capt. Edwin Kirkpatrick, 1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, Jr., to Cavalry school, for duty and course, to commence February 17.

Maj. Edwin L. Winn from Douglas to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Maj. Reynold C. Lutz report to his relief at Washington for examination.

Capt. Robert Wildenhain from Fort Riley, Kans., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment.

Maj. Edgar W. Burr from duties as assistant military attaché, Paris, France, to Fort Des Moines and report to director military intelligence division for temporary duty and report to the adjutant general for assignment.

Maj. Frank D. Davison, 2d Cavalry, is transferred to 11th Cavalry and to Presidio of Monterey, Calif., for duty with 11th Cavalry.

Capt. Roy E. Blount is designated as captain of cavalry team at the international horse show.

Capt. George H. Carruth assigned to 2d Cavalry and to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. George A. Goodyear assigned to 8th Cavalry and to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Edwin W. Godbold assigned to 16th Cavalry and to Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas.

1st Lieut. Wilton W. Cox relieved from assignment to 8th Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Catesby ap C. Jones, 3d Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va., upon completion of present tour will report at general staff college, Washington, for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, Jr., relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

1st Lieut. Oscar Foley assigned to 11th Cavalry and to Del Rio, Tex., and join the regiment.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. J. T. Dickman, Chief of Field Artillery.

Maj. George M. Brooks from duties as assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, Hawaiian Department, to duty as assistant to the 25th Infantry, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Lieut. Col. Lucian B. Moody from assignment and duties with 13th Field Artillery, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, to take direct command of the 13th field artillery in Hawaii, assigned to 8th Field artillery and join his regiment.

Maj. Paul D. Carlton from assignment and duties with 11th Field Artillery, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, to 7th Field Artillery and to Camp Grant, Ill., and join the regiment.

Maj. Joe R. Brahson from duties in Panama Canal Department, to United States and to Washington and report to chief of field artillery for temporary duty in office.

Capt. John Rafferty from duties at Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to Camp Travis, Tex., as aide-de-camp.

Capt. Roy Meyers honorably discharged.

Capt. James O. Murdock honorably discharged.

from the deafening shock of shell explosion and gun fire.

Elliott Perfect Ear Protectors

are patented and officially approved. 15 years service in U. S. Army and Navy. More than 50,000 now in use without a single case of ruptured ear drum.

PRICE $1.00 PER PAIR post paid in neat aluminum box.

Write for free illustrated booklet on "Preventing Deafness from Gun Fire or Shell Explosion."

Address—

J. A. R. ELLIOTT
P. O. BOX 201, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Rhe—"Do you write poetry?"
Hee—"The editors say not."—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

THE DOLLAR COMPOUNDED.

An interesting pamphlet with the title "The Dollar Compounded, or How Other People Get Ahead," is being distributed by Hoosier, Jamieson, Hatfield & Company, of 141 Massachusetts avenue, Boston, Mass., a bond and stock firm that itself is readiness for consultation or suggestion in regard to budgeting the family finances or investing personal savings monthly. How much thought and study the compilers have gathered into this little booklet's data while it has been in process of publication will be of assistance to the average man and woman who is interested in the sale of life. The financial problem is discussed in the book's six chapters, which are headings: First, The Necessity of Saving; Second, Conception of the Dollar Compounded; third, How to Save; fourth, Ten Years Ago; fifth, Investments, Their Choice and Profitably; sixth, The Dollar Compounded.

NEWS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Orders were issued this week detaching Lieut. Col. L. Finney, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., from command of the cruiser Cleveland and assigning him to duty as assistant chief of the bureau of ordnance. Finney has been in the service for many years' experience, and his issue of duty at the bureau of ordnance during the period of the war fits him for the administrative duties he will have in his retirement as Chief. C. Bloch, U. S. Navy, who has requested sea duty, and who will probably be assigned a command afloat in the near future. The change of office will not occur for about another month.

"How did the cashier of your bank get into trouble?" inquired Judge Jenks. "Without the 'w'."—Boston Transcript.

LET'S GO!

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

Colonel Edward L. Munson, chief of the morale branch of the U. S. Army, declares that the expression, "Let's go!" has become one of all others as the watchword of the American Army in the world war. "Let's go!" was the cry when a mere sliver of it was a battle-cry in the front line trenches; a spur on the march and an inspiration in camp. Brief, tense, dogmatic, challenging, it was and still is completely American. It is the essence and the spirit of the young republic, a blend of jester at inaction and indecision; it says to hesitation and delay, "I mock thee!" to impossible. It rouses the bold to the deeds of daring and shames the cowardice of the incompetent.

Warren Hastings said it to beat the British at Lexington; Andrew Jackson won with it in New Orleans; Taylor took it with him to Mexico; Grant would have loved it, for it is the "Forward" of Sheridan. Our use of the joy and zeal and glory of this phrase marked the spirit of the soldiers, found a voice at last by which the world could understand it. "Let's go!" is the battle cry of freedom. It is the tale of us, what we have done and how we did it. "Let's go!" That is the way we win victories in peace and war.

Can you not hear these doughboys of the late embattled those cabalistic words, those talismanic words? Wheeling, humorous, grim, tender, they came from young lips in ringing measure, in clarion call, in glorious defiance against the powers of darkness, on the right side of the battle lines and in contempt of any barrier that can be interposed by fate.

Bausch Lomb

Optical Products

are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service requiring the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Gun Sights for Army and Navy, Stereo-Prism Binoculars, Periscopes, Battery Commander Telescopes, Microscopes, Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Projection Apparatus (Saloptricons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Micrometers, Ophthalmic Lenses and Instruments, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and other high-grade

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co
NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N. Y. LONDON

1st Lieut. John W. Faulconer is assigned to 18th Field Artillery and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

Resignations by 1st Lieuts. Benjamin S. Dowd and James H. McHenry accepted.

The following assigned as indicated, and upon arrival in United States to the stations specified and join regiments: Capt. Alston Smith, 9th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. Carl C. Harper, 19th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; 1st Lieut. Stephen Mahon, 76th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; 1st Lieut. Pierre Pendleton, 17th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. Henry W. Holt, 115th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; 2d Lieut. Harry B. Hall, 6th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. P. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Hugh J. B. McElgin from assignment to coast defenses of Mobile and to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty.

Lieut. Col. George A. Wiesenck from assignment to coast defenses of Pensacola and to Fort McRee, Fla., for duty.

Maj. Charles A. French from duties at Camp Lewis, Wash., and detailed as inspector-instructor coast artillery corps, Washington National Guard, at Tacoma, Wash.

Maj. Charles K. Wing, jr., from assignment to coast defenses of San Francisco to Fort Stevens, Oreg., for duty.

Capt. Odes T. Pogue from observation and treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty.

Orders, July 29, 1920, announcing retirement from active service of Capt. Charles L. Fisher, with the rank of major, revoked. The Secretary of War announce his retirement from active service as a lieutenant colonel, to date from July 31, 1920, has been entitled to promotion to that grade on the date specified by reason of extreme age.

The following, upon arrival in United States, to stations indicated for duty: Maj. Ernest Hinds to the 49th Artillery Brigade, C. A. C., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Capt. Chas. Schmidt jr., from Coast Defenses of New Orleans, Jackson Barracks, La., to 1st Lieut. Roy D. Peterson, to coast defenses of Mobile, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 1st Lieut. Howard H. Newman, jr., to coast defenses of Pensacola, Fort McRee, Fla., for duty.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. Samuel L. Faison relieved from assignment to the 42d Infantry and from assignment to the duty of regiment from Camp Lee, Va., to San Francisco, Calif.

Lieut. Col. William B. Wheeler from assignment to 23d Infantry and from duty at Camp Travis, Tex., to Camp Lewis, Wash., as temporary command of that camp.

Maj. John C. P. Barthold, 18th Infantry, from assignment in that regiment to the 49th Brigade, C. A. C., Infantry Brigade, Camp Dix, N. J., for duty as brigade executive.

Maj. Lestar M. Wheeler, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., is assigned to 14th Infantry.

Capt. Charles L. Mullins, jr., from assignment to 15th Infantry and to the Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton for duty as aide-de-camp.

Capt. Joseph S. Tiffany, 61st Infantry, at Camp Lee, Va., is transferred to 24th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Capt. Charley Muller from recruiting duty at Peoria, Ill., and ordered to 16th Infantry, at Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, 49th Infantry, is transferred to 15th Infantry and to San Francisco for transport March 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Capt. Harry W. Morrill, 15th Infantry, is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

1st Lieut. Roy W. Hoffman to retiring board at Washington for examination.

1st Lieut. Ray M. Tarbutton, 23d Infantry, is assignment to that regiment and from duty at Fort William H. Harrison, Mont., to regiment and to 23d Infantry, to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

1st Lieut. Eustace P. Strout, 33d Infantry, is transferred to tanks and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. John W. Heisse from Richmond, Va., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty and treatment.

1st Lieut. Warren W. Christian, aid-de-camp, to Washington and report to Brig. Gen. Grole Hutcheson and accompany him to Fort Sill, Okla.

1st Lieut. Walter A. Dumas, now attached to 31st Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

1st Lieut. James W. Darr, 19th Infantry, is transferred to 3d Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Frank T. McCookrie transferred from 14th Machine Gun Battalion to headquarters 8th Infantry Brigade and report to that brigade for duty as member of the brigade staff.

1st Lieutenant Harold E. Coulter assigned to 11th Infantry and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

1st Lieut. Myles E. Duncan, 19th Infantry, is transferred to 15th Infantry and report to the regiment for duty.

1st Lieut. John H. Ringe, at station hospital, Fort George G. Wright, Wash., to take effect upon the Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Frank M. Corsellius, 32d Infantry, relieved from present assignment and duty in Panama Canal Department and assigned to 31st Infantry, to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

1st Lieut. William J. Davis from Camp Lee, Va., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Harry C. Sessions assigned to 4th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Albert C. Starlin, Aberdeen Proving Ground, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Archibald M. Mixson, Joseph W. Kullman and Ralph Immell assigned to 5th Infantry Brigade as aides of the brigade staff.

1st Lieut. Ralph H. Tyler from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md. for duty.

2d Lieut. Hal C. Bache, Camp Lewis, Wash., is assigned to 59th Infantry.

Resignations by 1st Lieuts. Alfred F. Bilse, jr., accepted, to take effect upon arrival in United States.

The following are assigned as indicated and upon arrival in United States to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty:

1st Lieuts. John H. Wise, 11th Infantry; Marcel A. Hilsa, 61st Infantry.

The following transferred from organizations indicated to 4th Infantry and report to that regiment for duty: 1st Lieuts. Richard H. Coursey, 16th Machine Gun Battalion; Russell J. Nelson, 11th Machine Gun Battalion; Russell J. Nelson, 11th Machine Gun Battalion.

The following relieved from present assignment and duty in Hawaiian Department and assigned to regiments indicated, to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service: 1st Lieuts. Millard S. Harris, Oregon; Lyle D. Bennett, Albert P. Goodin, to 35th Infantry; Paul W. Kendall, to 35th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Ralph E. Jones, 21st Infantry; 2d Lieut. Alva A. Dilsion, to 4th Infantry, Ivan D. Yeaton, from 21st to 1st Infantry.

The following relieved from present assignment and duty in Philippine Department and assigned to regiments indicated, to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service: 1st Lieut. Ralph C. Bliss, from 31st to 45th Infantry; Cortlandt K. Kramer, 45th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Ralph E. Haines, 31st to 45th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Willard Brahan, 31st to 45th Infantry; 2d Lieut. S. Lindsey, to 45th Infantry; Albert P. Goodin, to Wennerberg, in 35th Infantry.

Philippine Scouts.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. Peter M. Braden accepted for the good of the service.

Retired Officers.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Morton from active duty and placed home.

Maj. Samuel M. Foltz from duty at Denver, Colo., to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty in connection with the militia.

Maj. Clarence D. Lang placed on active military duty and detailed as professor of military science and tactics, Los Angeles high schools, Calif.

NOT IN FAVOR OF REINSTATEMENT.

In reply to the House naval committee's letter inquiring copy of the Secretary's letter transmitted to reinstate William Lloyd Wright as a lieutenant commander in the Navy, together with the endorsements, the views and recommendations of the department, Secretary Daniels wrote that he was personally not in favor the reinstatement of Mr. Wright. He says:

"Mr. Wright was dismissed from the Navy in 1909, one who is duly needed the service at that time. It is also believed that if he were restored he would assume special bills for the restoration of Mr. Wright or the like offenders in the future, which would be undesirable. If, however, it is the intention of Congress to authorize the restoration of Mr. Wright, the honors of navigation recommends that such authorization be made to the effect that he be restored to his former entry into the service, and in addition to the above indicated there will be required to lose in rank and grade one-twelfth of the promotions from that rank or grade in the line of promotion, counting backward from the last preceding distribution: Provided further, That the number of promotions commissioning William Lloyd Wright shall not be senior to the junior officer of the class to which he belongs upon graduation from the Naval Academy: And provided further, That the application for reinstatement must be considered by a board of not less than seven officers of the Navy, who shall report recommendation to the Secretary of the Navy as to whether or not William Lloyd Wright shall be recommended reinstatement. If recommended by this board and upon approval by the Secretary of the Navy of favorable recommendation William Lloyd Wright shall establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy his mental, moral, professional and physical qualifications to perform the duties on the active list of the rank or grade to which he may be appointed."

RETIREMENT OF COAST GUARD OFFICER.

The Coast Guard Weekly Bulletin of February 5 says:

On February 2, 1921, Captain Daniel P. Foley, was placed on the retired list by operation of law, having reached the age of 64. Captain Foley was born in the District of Columbia on February 2, 1857. He was appointed a cadet on June 1, 1875, commissioned a third lieutenant on June 1, 1881, a second lieutenant on June 1, 1885; a first lieutenant on May 27, 1895; a captain on September 22, 1903; a senior captain on August 23, 1909, and was promoted to the temporary rank of commodore on August 5, 1918, and on July 1, 1918. Captain Foley has spent over 41 years of his life in faithful and efficient service in the revenue cutter service and Coast Guard. He has served as commandant of construction and repair, as inspector, and acted in the capacity of commandant of the Coast Guard for several months in the latter part of 1919 on the retirement of Commodore E. P. Bertholf and the appointment as commandant of Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, solds. Captain Foley was executive officer of the Mohawk during the Spanish War and the Hog Island Rescue-lah-American War. He was the ranking officer of the entire service on the active list next to the commandant. He has been identified in a marked degree with the development and improvement of the service.

After many years of duty well performed, he goes on the retired list with the respect and esteem of all in the Coast Guard with whom he has been associated or who know him. The Bulletin, on behalf of the entire personnel, extends our best wishes to Captain Foley, and hopes that he may be spared for many years in the enjoyment of the best of health and the leisure that he has so fully earned.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Army-Navy basketball game of 1921 will be played at the U. S. Naval Academy, Dahlgren Hall, on Saturday, February 26, at 8 p. m. The seating capacity is very limited, and admission must be restricted to members of the Navy Athletic Association and their guests. Any member of the Navy Athletic Association desiring tickets for this game should write to the secretary, limiting his request to a minimum number.

D. L. Howard,
Commander, U. S. Navy,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MEDICAL OFFICER RATED AS AIRPLANE PILOT.

Major Edward L. Napier, medical corps, having completed the requirements of the regulations under paragraph 1514-b, Army Regulations, rated as aviation pilot, dated January 31, 1921, is rated as airplane pilot in the medical corps. Major Napier had his preliminary training at Camp Kelly, Texas, Rockwell Field, Pla., followed by advanced pursuit training at Kelly Field, Texas.

FUEL SALES AT ARMY CAMP.

It has been reported in the War Department that coal is very difficult to secure in the vicinity of Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., and when obtainable is at high prices. It is established that stove and nut coal is quoted by merchants at Long Branch and Red Bank at from $15 to $17 per ton. In these places, while in many instances delivery at the camp is declined by the dealers, it is claimed that the Quartermaster is authorize the sale to officers on duty at that place of fuel from such supplies as may be on hand. Attention it is held by the War Department that the facts stated do not afford any authority whatever for the making of the sale of coal to officers and the request is, therefore, denied.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis, West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 21 of our 25 passed. In April, '20, 77 of our 86 passed. All told, we put in 1,848 graduates, many as old boys. Our regular preparatory schools combined. We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chances for success sure.

ROBERT WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

E. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WELMER & CHEW'S
NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the U. S. Naval Academy. Splendid record of success. Young men are prepared also for West Point, Annapolis and all Colleges. J. R. WILMER, P. A. Engr., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy. J. L. CHEW, A.B., A.M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. DOWD, Principal, 1226 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogue.

"I thought there was a movement in your town to tear all the churches to merge into one."

"There is."

"What's the delay?"

"They can't decide which one."—*Life.*

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Thos. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1901, Prin.
Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point. Instruction by Correspondence. Government service.
200 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys on the Severn. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Individual attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand conscientious thorough work: and develop set boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 50.

HOLLAND W. TEBBS, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT

Most helpful text-books and review pamphlets ever published for entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis, $6.00; West Point, $8.25. Postpaid and insured.

Feldmeyer's Bookstore Annapolis, Md.

Ill (ready for party)—"Doris, the taxi will be here in a minute. Put on your overshoes, quick!"

Wife—"Don't be funny, Jack; it's on."—Boston Transcript.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS
TEXT-BOOK COMPANY
280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and candidates for other branches of Government service.

The Berlitz School of Languages

Est. 1878 at 9, E. 14th St., Washington.

Also branches in over 100 leading cities in America, Europe and Africa. Pupils traveling may transfer the titles of their lessons from one city to another without additional cost.

PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS
DAY OR EVENING. BEST OF NATIVE TEACHERS.

Terms reasonable. Catalogue on application.

Grand Prizes at All Expositions
New Classes Constantly Forming
TRIAL LESSON FREE.

"My daughter is the initiative and my wife is the executive."

"And where do you come in?"

"Oh, I'm the goat. They'll consult my existence whenever the bills come in."—Boston Transcript.

Why?

Proof is positive when founded upon facts plus experience. BEECHAM'S PILLS have been used for years by people all over the globe.

BEECHAM'S PILLS The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.

Sold everywhere. In boxes 10c., 25c.

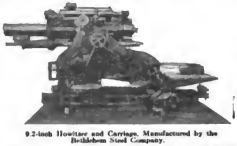
The origin of the bagpipe was being discussed, the representatives of different nations eagerly disclaiming responsibility for the atrocity. Finally an Irishman said: "Well, I'll tell you the truth about it. The Irish invented it and sold it to the Scotch as a harp, and the Scotch ain't seen the joke yet!"—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

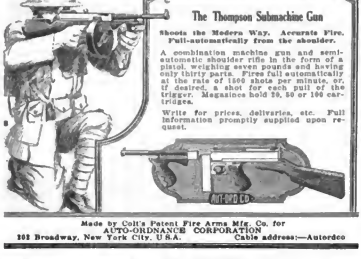
Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rolls and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage. Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle in the form of a pistol, weighing seven pounds and having only thirty parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges.

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
101 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Cable address:—Autordco

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds, Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 6800

BOSTON NEWPORT

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL
Army and Navy Tailors

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

200 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office: Woodward Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS



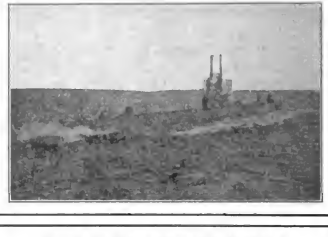




INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 220 6th Ave., Cor. 18th. ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests.

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allien
Established 1815

227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments

THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815



SLOW AND RAPID FIRE
IN ALL POSITIONS MADE EASY

By daily practice with the Hollifield Dotter attachment in the service rifle, as issued, Skill is acquired. Dotter outfits are procurable on requisition. Expert opinion, etc., sent on request.

Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co. Middletown, N. Y

A Journal of the Business of the Government

Essential to Those Having or Seeking Government Contracts

U. S. Government Advertiser

511 Eleventh St. N.W. Washington, D. C.

SAMPLE COPIES ON REQUEST

SOLID FOUNDATIONS There is a substantial dependability about the advice given here. This is not a "one-man" concern—on the contrary, it is a selected number of men who have "specialized" the various lines of Real Estate endeavor and depend on their superior knowledge to make their success. Special attention to officers of the service.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS Service
SALES — RENTS — LOANS
1415 F Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

MAIN 4752

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., February 19, 1921

Vol. LXIX. No. 2118.

IN CONGRESS

Senate Hearing on Army Bill

The Senate military committee began on Monday morning its hearings on the estimates for the support of the Army during the next fiscal year in connection with the appropriation bill, which has passed the House. General H. M. Lord, chief of finance, explained that the departmental figures were, on the instruction of the Secretary of War, based on an Army reduced until its enlisted strength reaches 175,000 and then continued at that strength for the balance of the fiscal year. This would mean an average strength could be reduced to 122,566, or an average cent of the men in the service will reenlist, a matter that depends on the condition of the country and demand for labor and the rate of wages in the country.

Strength of the Army.

General Lord presented tables showing conditions under differing strengths. At existing rate of reduction, the 175,000 will be reached December 1, 1921. An average of 175,000 for the year will mean a requirement of 161,435. If there were a reduction to 150,000, the average would be 171,350. Without original enlistments, and relying only on reenlistments, the strength could be reduced to 122,566, on an average of 168,000. It was remarked that the War Department had made no effort to reduce the Army "until the last minute."

There was some casual inquiry concerning the number of officers needed, and when 14,000 commissioned strength was too great for 175,000 men; but General Lord said that General Harris, of the special staff, would make a full statement on this subject later in the hearing. He explained that there was now a shortage of officers.

Colonel J. A. Hull, judge advocate and vice chairman of the War Department claims board, explained the need of further appropriations for conducting investigations in this branch. There were pending 400 claims. Some of the committee members thought Army officers might be employed in place of "high-priced civilians," but it appeared there were few of the latter, and these were engaged on work of a technical character that could not be performed by the average Army officer.

Army Surplus Stock.

Colonel Hartshorne, director of sales, who described his office as being "not, strictly speaking, an operating agency," which had been rendered necessary to avoid nine separate bureaus from conducting sales agencies having jurisdiction over the same categories of stock. It was revealed there was no trustworthy inventory of Army property. Mr. Kew was much interested in the disposition of surplus motor material, and, in that connection, it appeared the reduction in the Army strength would translate itself into still further surplus stock of all kinds. Of value of material no accurate estimate could be furnished. Sales had amount to $1,249,000,000 and transfers to $120,000,000. It was described as a "serious mistake" to change the sales procedure in any way, slowing up the liquidation. The remaining stock represents the "hard sellers." Colonel Hartshorne protested it would be unwise to cripple the system, and he felt he was speaking impartially, as he was approaching the end of his detail and had no personal interest in the maintenance of the office, of the conduct of which he knew of no criticism. It was not possible to estimate how long the work would continue; much depended on the surplus hereafter turned over for sale.

Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Kew were interested in the motor vehicle condition. It appeared there was on hand December 1, 49,392 vehicles, of which 8,237 were trailers, there being a surplus of 11,115. A sensational suspension evidently prevailed that the sale of this material had been too slow.

Colonel J. B. Gowen, of the general staff college, explained the increased needs of the Militia and said Chairman Wadsworth regarded as "very bad" the arrangement that required separate purchase of coal for the college, when the quartermaster general bought fuel for the Army otherwise. There was agreement among committee members that this material should be purchased through one agency. Mr. Wadsworth was "astounded" at the price paid for coal for the Army, and proposed to ascertain if there were other activities of the service buying independent of the quartermaster general. The chairman was also "surprised" that the War Department failed to observe the spirit of the law of June 4, 1920, in this particular, and remarked that when departments were distributed through the bill it was impossible for Congress to learn how much money was being expended for this material. It was decided to strike out of regular supplies of the quartermaster corps, out of regular supplies of his quartermaster corps.

Military Intelligence.

General D. E. Nolan, chief of the military intelligence division of the general staff, explained the estimate of $249,000, reduced by him to $160,000. This reduction would practically ruin the section, as it was impossible to reduce the work in proportion. Before the war with Germany the office force consisted of only two officers and two clerks, with 16 officers abroad. The result was inability to digest the studies. It was not possible to reduce the work materially beyond 43 officers abroad. Some of the smaller countries might be dropped out, but it was unwise to leave out Spain, as it was remembered that the relations were so interwoven and that it was in Serbia that the great war started. General Nolan presented a report showing the radical program for this year, the text of which document is printed in another part of this issue. Previous to recess the committee went into executive session to hear General Nolan's further statement.

At the afternoon session General Lord announced that the officials had agreed to accept the House provision for the general service schools, although a slight increase was required for the cavalry school.

General Harris Testifies.

General P. C. Harris, adjutant general, asked a change in the discharge provision, substituting "honorable discharge" of the enlisted men under 18 years of age, if requested. These men were enlisted fraudulently and he suggested this be changed to strike out the word "honorably," leaving to the War Department the discretion whether to give a full discharge. Mr. Wadsworth questioned giving such discharges upon pay and full travel allowances. General Harris insisted the recruiting officers were most careful about enlisting minors, although, he admitted, "some slipped through occasionally, and then—" It was suggested there might be furnished transportation in kind instead of travel pay of the rate of 5 cents, which would amount to $150 a trip across the continent, making it to "place of enlistment" instead of to a man's "home," which was always easy to establish. It was agreed that the soldier should not be permitted to profit on his fraudulent enlistment.

Coming to the Army field clerks, General Harris said there was authority for 1,000 in the permanent service, which could be reduced to 512. This contemplated the discharge of the 130 extra field clerks specially employed during the emergency and four months thereafter. The House had cut the number to 400, or 112 less than the total. There was some discussion whether enlisted men could not be detailed to act as messengers or corps headquarters, but General Harris insisted this was work to be done by civilians; a mixture of such personnel was always unfortunate and unsatisfactory. Incidentally, General Harris thought the title "field clerks" ought to be changed to "civilian clerks," as more descriptive of the task performed.

Signal Corps Needs.

General G. O. Squier, chief signal officer, asked for a change in the bill to give his department authority to deal with patent rights, as in the case of the air service and the Navy. He explained the purpose for "lump sum" appropriations as usual, and found the present change in the House bill a step toward the backward and a limitation upon expenditures. He also pointed out the effort of the House section of the signal corps estimates from $10,000,000 to $2,835,000. He described the necessity of giving funds for research in, and development of, wireless communication, which, just now, is in an uncommon state of evolution. For this purpose he desired $466,000, which item the House had cut to $150,000. This was an example of his needs at this unusual time of invention. The Bell Company was spending $9,000,000 for the same work this year, as compared with the signal corps' request for urged a total appropriation of $4,000,000. The work would be of great value in commercial directions as well as in the military service, and of equal use in peace and in war.

General Squier furnished interesting facts concerning Camp Alfred Vail, where signal corps activities have been concentrated and where it was desirable to begin new construction. He pointed out the advantage of having at one place the laboratory, the school for enlisted men and the school for officers. Much of this work was vocational, which had been in use in the signal corps for many years.

There was animated discussion over the item of $1,000,000 for "phone calls," which the House reduced to $500,000. General Squier said the Army was retaining the "war-habit" of telephonic use, and he had been endeavoring to get down the expense, and Mr. McKeller thought aid in that direction could be rendered by reducing the appropriation. General Squier said this was not possible to any such extent at this time. That was the sort of economy in relation to efficiency which would happen if at the capitol all telephones were removed save in the offices of the committee chairmen. Besides, there was coming on advance in cost of leased wires. Everything was being done to reduce the cost and so much had been done by General Squier that he realized he was very unpopular.

The committee was told it was necessary to allow $184,000 for photographic work, cut by the House to $84,000. By this means it was possible to complete the elaborate "Training the Soldier" film, required for instruction of the Army and National Guard, and had no relation to recruiting, as was supposed. Then, it was planned to complete the catalog of war pictures, making a pictorial history of the great event. Photography is essential to any training, asserted General Squier, especially in teaching, which could be done by this means more effectively than by any other means.

The cut of $5,000 from the estimate of $36,000 for pigeon service, said General Squier, would not buy feed for one-half the birds on hand for one year. He did not originally favor much of pigeon service, but it had fully demonstrated its usefulness. The birds were of great value, after training. There was a great sale for carrier birds, the Navy Department having recently purchased all surplus stock, as every naval aircraft must carry birds. It was necessary to keep up the service, which cost $35,000 annually for two years.

The War Department orders to furnish information for the coast artillery regarding ballistic wind were discussed, Chairman Wadsworth, said General Squier, and Mr. Frelinghuysen showed some impatience over the request as to passed the House. They great specification was difficult to estimate upon, and greatly complicated the problem. The authority to use certain funds generally was desirable. It was advisable, also, to concentrate items, now widely separated.

General Rogers suggested that all Army construction be put in the Army bill instead of being in the fortifications and sundry civil bill. Mr. Wadsworth agreed that this was proper, but added that the appropriation committees were always jealous of their rights in the premises. As it was late in the pending bill, it would be necessary to maintain a new and expensive cost-keeping system to prevent a deficiency. This would be necessary in the field as well as in the quartermaster general's office. There was a defect in indicating in details and placing too great a limit on articles. General Lord stated that the new arrangement would be retrospective to quarter degree. One former general appropriation was divided into more than 40 items, and General Lord added that the new Secretary of War would be accredited no discretion in the handling of quartermaster funds. Chairman Wadsworth suggested that the maintenance estimate, which had been prepared on the basis of receiving army wheels at the rate of the ration being 41 cents, a reduction from the peak price of 56 cents. The House committee had evidently failed to adequately provide for maintenance for 150,000 men next year, which might be explained by anticipating a further reduction in ration cost. Besides, the Army would have on average of more than 150,000; probably as much as 180,000, and on this the maintenance item of the House would not be sufficient. The Senators thought provision should be made for the number of men who might be in the service, and, as Mr. McKeller suggested, make the legislation of strength agree with appropriation.

Hearings Resumed on Tuesday.

On Tuesday morning the hearings were resumed by the Senate military committee, with a large number of Army officers present.

Colonel Hanney continued his explanation of the various items of the estimates in addition to the appropriation for coal. He said this item was excessive last year, due to the high prices which were charged

Digitized by Google

the War Department for coal, and the Department's estimates for the coming year were based upon the expenditures of last year. He said the prices are $7.46 for bituminous and $8.22 for anthracite. It was recalled by the chairman, Mr. Wadsworth, that coal for the general staff college is costing the government $12 a ton, and Colonel Hannay said that those purchases were not made by the quartermaster department. The committee could not see the reason for one branch of the War Department paying so much more than another, and the matter of the coal purchases should be under one head. The chairman and several others in the committee are not in favor of the system whereby the general staff college buys its coal.

The question of coal purchases recurred frequently during the hearings, and the excess prices paid last summer for the War Department coal was discussed. The item for forage and fuel was reduced in the House from the figure, $30,000,000, asked for originally by the War Department.

General Snyder, chief of field artillery, made a statement regarding the estimates for gasoline and lubricants for tractors and tanks in his department. He said that there are 911 tractors in the field artillery, 252 for coast artillery, 641 tanks, and in addition he said there are motorcycles, trucks, etc. The price of gasoline was estimated at 25 cents a gallon. The items, including gasoline, lubricants, purchase of coal and other similar supplies were so involved that Chairman Wadsworth exclaimed:

"There is no doubt about it that this is unbelievably constructed; we find that gasoline is carried in at least four different items. Other services are very equally impatient at the manner in which the various items are presented. The total increase upon anything now much was needed in the Army for gasoline in all. Colonel Hannay sought to explain, saying that approximately $10,622,000 was needed for operating the motor transport service, the tractors, tanks, etc.

General Rogers, quartermaster general, explained that since the World War Lord Jeep has run considerable economy effected in the use of gasoline, and that the Army could not have cut down more than it has done.

General Snow, resuming his statement, said that gasoline represented one-seventh of the cost of forage for animals in the artillery service; asked about replacements, he said that it may be estimated as the lifetime of a tractor, while the horse is estimated at ten years; as that comparison could not definitely be made at this time no figures could be obtained on a gallon of gasoline in tractors. He was asked if the abandonment of a number of posts would not reduce the expenditures, and he replied that it would not reduce the number of vehicles, and Colonel Hannay explained that the estimates were not based upon the number of posts and cantonments, but upon the use of the vehicles.

Laundries for the Army.

The item for laundries for the enlisted men accasioned considerable discussion. The item of $4,000,000 did not meet with favor in every quarter in committee. It was explained by Colonel Hannay that the comptroller had in the past allowed a certain sum to be paid for out of this fund, and the colonel suggested that the wording of the bill be changed to meet the comptroller's decision. Chairman Wadsworth reminded the officers that before the war there were no laundries, and while it was a necessity with 4,000,000 now men in the Army, he did not think it necessary now to furnish laundry for officers' clothing. Colonel Hannay said that formerly the soldiers were made a clothing allowance, but that now the clothing belongs to the government and is no longer charged to the men. Mr. Wadsworth thought it all the more reason by the money should be charged for laundry service, especially as the pay of the soldiers had been doubled by the pay act last year. "It is easy to see where the money goes," he remarked. "If we are ever going back to the old basis, why not cut out the laundries and restore the clothing allowance?"

General Lord said that it is the intention at the War Department to reserve the clothing allowance as a matter of economy, and General Rogers said it was expected the department would go back to that system. He continued that from his experience in France it was advisable to have government laundries, to which Mr. Wadsworth agreed, but did not see the necessity for them in peace time with the Regular Army. He thought a cost charge should be made the men for this service.

There are three dry cleaning plants operated in the Army, it was stated.

Cost of Civilian Employes.

General Carson, chief of the construction division, was asked concerning the items for maintenance of buildings, heating and power plants and the civilian labor involved. He said his estimates were for $3,-500,000, but the House allowed only $1,700,000. Asked as to the effect of the reduction, the general said it will result in deterioration of government property and some plants will have to be closed altogether. Reference was made to the item of $2,000 for field ranges, and General Lord remarked that that sum spread all over the service would not permit any expenditures without incurring deficiencies.

The discussion of civilian salaries arose, and Senator Lenroot asked if it were not possible to effect any saving over last year's cost. It was answered that no bids had been asked since last fall, but that bids obtained by the shipping board were excessive, and had been rejected.

The question of employing so many civilian employes was also discussed, in connection with the maintenance of the various plants. General Carson estimated for $2,250,000 for civilian labor, but the House cut it down to $1,750,000. It developed that expenditures thus far in the current year—seven months—amounted to $5,600,000, and that with a reduced Army next year $2,500,000 would be needed. Mr. Wadsworth said the cost of maintaining a "civilian army" was enormous, due to the present system of maintaining so many divisions in Army cantonments, and with a reduced Army there will be hardly any reduction of this large cost; the plants must be put just the same, whether there are 3,000 or 30,000 in a division, and all the civilian forces must be maintained to take care of the plants. "It is the most extravagant method of maintaining an Army ever conceived," he added.

General Rogers said he explained to the House appropriations committee how the Army could be housed without so great an outlay, by building permanent quarters near large cities where facilities were available for heat, light, power, sewers, etc., and which could be closed when the regiment was ordered away temporarily.

The chairman criticised severely the present expensive system, citing Camp Meade as an example, midway between Baltimore and Washington, but not near enough to either for recreation or any facilities, consequently it was necessary to have a theater there besides the necessary buildings. He said the housing program proposed by the Department would cost $100,000,000 before they got through. Senator Frelinghuysen joined in the criticism of the system, and both senators insisted there are too many divisions in the War Department's general plans. The overhead cost, particularly for civilian labor, was enormous, they said. Chairman Wadsworth, they said, that are absolutely useless, and the estimates are as large as the appropriations for last year with a much larger Army.

It developed that there were some 38,000 civilian employes in the Army now, and that the total force had been cut by a recent order, effective February 15, which would make a 40 per cent reduction. It was estimated that next year there would be 31,000 civilian employes in the Army quartermaster department. Mr. Wadsworth declared that there are "more civilians in the Army than there are combatant troops." But the friends of the Army operations load which this civilian Army is placing upon the military organization. The house, in including a reduction in the Army expenditures, he said, consequently the number of infantry is cut down, while the civilian employes are retained and the expense of the Army continue.

Reducing Number of Animals.

A proviso inserted in the House requiring the sale of 20,000 animals caused some discussion, and it was explained that some confusion was due to the separate branches which estimated for the number of horses and mules, the remount service and the transportation branch. It was explained that there would be required for an Army of 175,000 men 82,000 animals and there are now on hand 78,000, so that if 20,000 were sold as required in the House bill, the Army would be short of animals absolutely needed. Approximately 69,000 animals are required for an Army of 150,000, including 5 per cent for replacement. The proviso inserted by the House compels them to demobilize to 56,000 animals, which is fanciful. They are using many animals as they did before the motorization of the Army, it was declared, and there are many new motor activities utilizing horses than ever before, and there is no prospect of reducing the number by motorizing. A cavalry horse costs on the average last year $150.49, while some purchases were made at as high as $225. The statement from the War Department showed that the animals will be needed, whether the enlisted strength is reduced or not, and the House proviso will tire the animal strength short by 15,000 for an Army of 150,000.

Authority to Contract for Coal.

General Rogers explained the section, inserted at his request, which permits him to contract for coal at the time when wage scales are being revised and when commercial contracts are made, instead of waiting until after the beginning of the new fiscal year. Senator Pepper, while agreeing with the proposition, objected to the wording of the proviso, which permitted the quartermaster general to continue into the new year the money unexpended during the current year. It was desired by the committee that the quartermaster general be given the freedom to contract for coal in the spring, but the payments should be made as the coal is delivered.

At the suggestion of both Generals Rogers and Lord the same rule was made to apply to the purchase of forage, subsistence and clothing, as it was shown that canned goods are also contracted for in the spring and storage was marketed at special seasons of the year.

For incidentals the House appropriated $6,946,087, as against $14,000,000 requested by the Department. The Senate added $1,000,000 to the fund to which again caused some unfavorable comment on the part of the committee. The item of $10,000 for interpreters and guides was not understood by the committee, as it was pointed out that a much larger item for that purpose appeared elsewhere, under the military intelligence department, and it was thought this item was unnecessary.

When they reached the item of $100,000 for recruiting there was no representative of the adjutant general's department present to explain the necessity for this figure, in view of the stoppage of enlistments, and it was passed over without comment.

Transportation Charges.

Under the head of transportation, Brigadier General W. D. Connor, chief of transportation, explained the various estimates in the appropriation, based upon an Army of 150,000 and of 175,000. There will be sufficient incurred for the current year, he said, but due to the stoppage of enlistments, as well as of the movement of troops, there had been some reduction in the expenditure; but he said that there were few items of expenditure under this head which could be cut absolutely; it depended upon the way running the Army. He declined to commit himself as to what transportation expenditures might be required with a reduction of the Army, saying that was not his function, but the duty of his superiors to determine how the Army should be employed. He could not answer for the general staff.

Of the troops on the Rhine were withdrawn entirely there would be a saving in transportation of $1,200,000 occasioned by the discontinuance of the line of transports to and from Antwerp. There would still be a freight movement in bringing home the remains from French ports, which work would continue until December 31 of this year. A total of 9,500 civilians employed under transportation.

At the Tuesday afternoon session General Connor informed the committee that there are now 52 passenger motor vehicles in the city, and a recommendation is pending to cut this number to 26.

General Connor asked for a lump-sum appropriation for transportation instead of four items—animal, water, rail, and motor—claiming it will give an opportunity to save money.

It developed that, under the proposal to dispose of motor vehicles, the number of passenger vehicles for an Army of 175,000 is 3,890, and the Army will be short 500 machines if the direction in the bill to sell 1,000 passenger machines is not changed.

Senator Wadsworth suggested the proviso ending the issuance of uniforms to discharged enlisted men of the Regular Army should be made effective at once and, in relation to emergency men, should be made effective not later than July 1, 1921. There are 700,000 men still entitled to uniforms under the law, and it is thought here it will cost $16,000,000.

Senator Wadsworth brought up the question rela-

"Toasties for Breakfast"
is becoming a service word because those superior corn flakes
POST TOASTIES
are one of the bright spots of the morning meal.
Crisp, delicious, nourishing; Post Toasties lead all other corn flakes in popularity.
Supplied by most commissaries, and grocers everywhere!
Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.

Digitized by Google

tive to issue of equipment for officers for field service. It was shown that this condition has developed since the war began and on a War Department requisition. Mr. Wadsworth protested against the handsome Samuel saddles, bridles, field glasses, etc., being issued when they should be sold and the money returned to the Treasury.

Senator McKellar expresse disapproval of the custom of issuing such equipment.

Senator Wadsworth suggested there should be restrictions due to a return to a peace basis. He feels that the necessities of the war do not now longer make it necessary for gratuitous issue of equipment and that regulations and limits of payable must be carefully looked into.

General Lord announced that the general staff has approved the recommendation of the quartermaster general of the Army for a return to a clothing allowance instead of an issue in kind.

The committee was informed by Major Bent that the supply of riding horses is rapidly diminishing and the situation will be critical unless an increased sum is provided for encouragement of breeding. Sixty of the 120 stallions now owned by the Government are now given to the War Department by individuals and are worth over $300,000.

Brigadier General J. G. Harbord urged an increase of $2,000,000 in the appropriation for water and sewers at military posts, or a total of $5,000,000. He asked that the provision in the Senate bill is it passed the House against new construction be eliminated. He also recommended increases for barracks and quarters and roads, walks, etc.

Air Service Heard Wednesday.

Resuming the hearings Wednesday forenoon, General Lord, chief of finance, was questioned concerning the reimbursements by overseas purchases used by the Army for storage warehouses. At Charleston, S. C., the money belongs to the government for over a million dollars, and the government officials claim they owe a balance of $300,000 thus far no appropriation for any money has been made, and Chairman Wadsworth said he had been urged by the Department of Justice to include in the current appropriation bill some appropriation in order to strengthen the government's position in the suit.

General Lord was asked how much has been spent this year under the head of inland and port storage and shipping facilities and he replied $12,202,745. The chairman reminded the witness that under the law the committee was told that $10,000,000 would be sufficient, but now it looks as if the Department will spend $15,000,000 during the current year. General Lord answered in the affirmative. Chairman Wadsworth said that all during the war and since this fund was used for storage activities by the various branches of the service, and he thought the time has come fun ds from this appropriation to the various bureaus requiring storage facilities.

The chairman again expressed he disapproval of the tendency of departments to continue to use the war time funds and said there must be some limitation placed upon what is called "a Mother Hubbard" appropriation. General Lord said the only safe way is to make a straight-out annual appropriation. It was the intent of the law to supervoir to make expenditures for purposes that have been limited by the regular appropriations and that considerable committee criticism and there was general agreement with the chairmen that the practice must be stopped.

The House allowed by $100 in this item. General Lord agreed that this would be sufficient sufficiently broad to permit the settlement of claims, which he said would amount to $15,000.

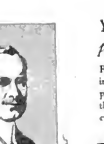
Asked how much of it was for personnel, he said the quartermaster general estimated for over $2,000,000 for employes, and the committee wanted to know whether that estimate was made before or after the order of the secretary of war reducing personnel 40 per cent, but General Lord could not answer for the quartermaster general.

Lieutenant Colonel Allison explained to the committee that the cut in the civil force was ordered by the Secretary of War because of the reduction in the personnel by the shortage of funds for the remainder of the fiscal year. He said that the cut in the section could be made to continue after the beginning of the new fiscal year by the order already in that the quartermaster general reduce the total expenditures by 40 per cent of the force on December 31. Senator Lenroot wanted to know if there would be an increase in the personnel on the 1st of July, to which General Lord replied that if the appropriations are not restored there could be no increase. He added, in behalf of the War Department in the war, that discretion be allowed to expend out of a lump sum to pay claims which accrued during the war, but several of the committee were strongly averse to continuing these lump appropriations and Chairman Wadsworth said, "We have had enough of on." He asked if it is not possible to turn the entire account into the Treasury, he said there is a disposition to hold on to many of the war-time establishments, that they are a very enormous expense, and apparently the only way to get rid of them is for Congress to cut the funds so low that the Department will be forced to abandon the activities He said it is lurking the entire Army. The public gets the impression that the Army is an extravagant, when, as a matter of fact, it is these useless war-time establishments which the Department is hanging on to which are so expensive. He said it is lurking the Army in the minds of the people. He asked General Lord to submit a statement showing how much could be reserved out of the appropriation for the settlement of claims, together with a statement of the unexpended balance.

Colonel Allison said that the item for claims had been cut off the list of equipment of officers. These items had been added during the war for the benefit of emergency officers, but they will not be in force going back to pre-war conditions, except that some of the war equipment will be retained for the use of temporary officers, so that they will not be required to buy the articles for temporary duty or practice.

Civilian Rifle Ranges.

Brigadier General Phillips, secretary of the National Rifle Association, appeared before the committee to request that the items providing for instruction of civilians authorized in the national



You'll like Fatima's pleasing taste

Fatima's wonderful taste is the result of blending fine Turkish tobacco with just the right proportion of Domestic tobacco. This offsets the over-richness of taste so noticeable in cigarettes made entirely of Turkish tobacco.

FATIMA
CIGARETTES

defense act be reinstated. He said that in 1903 trophies were authorized, which brought about the establishment of the board for the promotion of rifle practice, and ever since that time the items were carried for medals and trophies in the annual appropriation bills until this year, when the item was stricken out on a point of order in the House. He asked the reinstatement of the item "national trophy and medals, $10,000."

General Phillips reviewed the work of the national matches and told what was being done towards the encouragement of rifle practice among civilians and asked that the item under the quartermaster department for transportation and subsistence of civilian rifle teams to the matches be also restored. He told that owing to the increase in passenger rates the former rate of 5 cents a mile was now inadequate to pay the cost of the trip and asked that it be made 6¼ cents.

He also exhibited several types of rifles, by which he explained to the committee the plans adopted for economizing in ammunition by using a short-range gun of the same type, size, build, etc., of the regular rifle. In that way, he says, the ammunition used in galleries will cost but one-fifteenth of the regular range ammunition.

The Air Service.

General Menoher, accompanied by a number of officers and aides from the air service, was then heard on the needs of the Army air service.

The original estimates were for $127,000,000 which had been reduced by the House to the sum of $45,000,000 before their original submission to Congress. The House cut the appropriation to $19,726,000, and now General Menoher desires to have it increased to $24,000,000.

The largest item is for the purchase of aircraft, and the discussion of this feature occupied most of the forenoon period. The discussion was participated in by several members of the committee, with General Menoher and Brigadier General Mitchell explained Colonel Fuller and other officers of the air service regarding the recent demonstrations which resulted at length the aviation activities of other countries, and the development of aircraft throughout the world, even to the Japanese, Germans, the air minister, with two or three machines. General Mitchell told the committee that the total amount asked for air service was less than the cost of one battleship.

General Menoher was questioned concerning the location of the air field, which he said, is necessary for experimentation. He said it would be located within a few hours of Washington, and should have the advantage of a large machine plant and topography.

Expenditure of nearly $2,000,000 for aircraft out of a "Mother Hubbard" appropriation for fortifications, passed in the early days of war preparations, aroused the criticism of the committeemen, and Chairman Wadsworth renewed his disapproval of this practice, which he told him he hoped would stop. He said it is distressing for the committee to find that funds are available for purposes that the committee has no knowledge of, and that money is being spent from appropriations that they did not know were in existence, and he insisted on being told if there are any more of those appropriations from which the War Department is continuing to spend money for current expenditures that were passed back in 1916 and 1917.

At the afternoon session on Wednesday the defense of air service estimates was resumed. Interest attached to the item of $150,000 for experimental work, of which $125,000 was intended for lower-than-air craft at Dayton. It was pointed out as most desirable to maintain the work at Dayton. An example of the value of this work was the airplane bomb sight by a 1,000-pound bomb, with a radius of 3,500 miles. Mutal airplanes were not being developed at Dayton, and it was urged that there be no interruption in this important work.

The Helium Situation.

The committee members were visibly impressed with the information given concerning the production of helium, for which purpose the House had restored the item from the Senate bill. This gas would be of no use in this connection. The naval estimate of same amount had been cut to $400,000, which led Mr. Wadsworth to question General Menoher ing this apparent insidious distinction. The committee was informed of the necessity of protecting and developing the sources of helium, now in Texas, and a new locality for the present unnamed. Two Texas congressmen imparted their eloquence to the cause, being specially interested in the retention of helium plants that cost $6,000,000 in their State.

The too great itemization in the bill, as passed by the House, was found to be objectionable and General Menoher stated there would be difficulties encountered from the arrangement, although it was appreciated there were some items on which there should be a limitation on expenditures by Congress. Mr. Freilnghuysen remarked that the budget system did not seem to be thriving, and that it might be regarded as essential to save on items wherever possible and turn the savings in to the Treasury; he plainly did not favor using appropriations indiscriminately and wound up his comment with the fling that "the country had had a very unfortunate experience in the past with airplane appropriations"—to which no one presumed to reply.

It became evident as the session progressed that the committee members were getting weary of the hearing, and Chairman Wadsworth, desiring to get, as usual, a curiosity to see if estimates could be cut, and Mr. Frelinghuysen observed that $1,940,000 asked for gasoline was on the same basis as last year, when it was expected there would be a reduction in the cost of this material.

General Haan Testifies.

General W. G. Haan, director of the war plans division, general staff, made an appeal for increasing to $500,000 the item for post exchanges, cut—or "swiped," as Mr. McKellar termed it—to $150,000, the department estimate being $833,000, itself reduced from the $1,000,000 recommended by the G. H. Q. 000. The House appropriation would, said General Haan, seriously interfere with the home-like comforts now enjoyed by soldiers; it would be impossible to employ trained hostesses or trained librarians. All this was supported by the contention that without depending upon charitable donations, would help the morale which he pointed out was allotted for the present year, in order to continue the beneficial work among enlisted men in this particular.

It was stated that the monthly allowance of $50 to each chaplain be authorized for special work, and an appropriation of $100,000 be made under the direction of the Secretary of War. This, instead of expending money on charitable donations, would help the cause. This provision was supported by testimony from representatives of the Protestant end Catholic churches.

Reserve Officers.

Of great importance was the subject next brought up by General Haan, this provision requiring the Army bill by the House to the effect that no part of the funds for Army pay "shall be expended for the pay of a reserve officer on active duty for a longer period than 15 days." This was regarded as one of the most serious defects in the way of proposed legislation, and the chairman of the committee remarked to his associates that General Haan's comments on the situation were of vital significance and revealed a situation that, if not corrected, would practically nullify the object of the reserve officers act. By virtue of this provision, it became impossible to utilize the services of reserve officers for more then 15 days in the course of a year, and the presumed idea of their most important tasks, when not on the general staff, at camps as instructors and at service schools as students, all of which was required by the act of June 4, 1920. It was also impossible also to make use of the air service facilities for the training of medical officers, and upon their return the Senate committee change this situation by removing the prohibition imposed by the House and whereby the detail of a prescribed number of reserve officers for special tasks, it being the policy of the War Department to utilize reserve officers on active duty for ordinary service. It was realized that there might very well be some exceptions on their employment, but that there should be no such restriction as would injure the whole system of military training that was contemplated by the act of June 4.

General Haan made the following suggestions: That provision be made for calling to active service officers (a) for duty on War Department general staff for periods not to exceed 120 days annually, with the employment of ex continuously on duty; (b) for duty and training in civilian training camps for 15 days, 100 officers; (c) for instruction at the service schools 90 days, 100 officers; (d) for special instruction in the air service for one year, 250 officers, and (e) for training and instruction for 15 days, 6,700 officers. "I feel very strongly on this point," remarked Gen. Haan. "In order to carry out the mission of the basic act regarding the Army, it is necessary to maintain a large number of reserve officers. We have now about 19,000, and we hope to bring this up to 100,000. It is manifestly necessary that we should give these officers some part of the training, and, while we are not in a position to do a great deal this year, I would like to do as much as we reasonably can, and make these officers understand that they are not abandoned altogether. We have been working as hard as we can to get up the organization of the Army, containing the three main elements that are necessary and make it ready for immediate mobilization in case of emergency. In order to furnish the committee with a picture to show what a large factor the reserve officers will have to play

immediately upon declaration of war. The policy contained in the law of June 4 is mandatory, and is also a practical one. For the last six months I have been studying the subject carefully, and my division of the general staff has been studying it also, and I believe it can be carried into effect at reasonable cost and will save us six months' of time if we get nothing more than we have now with reasonable funds to maintain it and keep our reserve officers and National Guard in a state of efficiency. We will be ready to be called out in time of war. It took longer than that in the late war to mobilize, and we should escape the situation in the next war.

Following this statement, there was general agreement among the committee members that Congressman Hoan had touched upon a vital defect in the Army bill as it had passed the House and there was evidence that favorable action would be taken on the proposed provision.

Next came the matter of pay for the enlisted men of the reserve corps, and General Hoan said it would be wise to provide for the initial pay of the men this year for a period of 15 days. He stated that he had in this connection conferred with the reserve officers and National Guard officers on duty in his division as to the policy for postponing the provision for the enlisted men this year and directed the drafting by them of officers, with the result that the officers had submitted a paper on the subject containing their unanimous conclusions. This was made a part of the records of the hearing and is reproduced elsewhere in this issue.

General Haan on Vocational Training.

General Haan resumed his hearing on Thursday morning, and, on request of Mr. McKellar, took up the matter of vocational training. He said the reduction in the Army would prevent the expenditure in estimates for this purpose, and that it was possible to do the work for $5,000,000, the House appropriating but $1,000,000. He also asked that the limitation prevent the provisions adopted by the House to the effect that no one shall be eligible be said to be eligible as civilian instructors, other than technical branches, and that not more than $500 be expended for salaries at a rate higher than $3,000 a year.

It was stated that there were 8,000 illiterates under instruction. The request was made that there be a coach such men to speak, read and write English equivalent to three grades in the public schools. It was necessary to employ at reasonable compensation expert teachers, but the military personnel is not available for this purpose.

General Haan dwelt eloquently on the necessity of intimate relations between the soldier and the civilian, that each may understand the point of view of the other, and referred to the contribution of the national defense act, which contemplated using the civilian element and the development of the individual in the service. There must be a sympathetic attitude between them, and a realization of the necessity of co-operation. If the latter were to be obtained. There was much in the new Army slogan, "The Army builds a man," and the opportunity to be beneficial to precede, especially as so many young men enlisted in the belief that they could improve this special training. They came in on the representation of such a benefit to be derived, on the strength of the provision by section 55 of the act of June 4, 1920. It would look like a breach of faith, and create much disappointment and labor were the morale greatly.

It was stated that $4,500 in hand had received vocational training, to which an average of eight hours was devoted.

Mr. McKellar was informed that compulsory training—now confined to illiterates—was not desirable; it might lead to resentment, and to evasion and compulsion; it was better to extend the work by moral suasion, and that it was getting on well enough as it was. General Haan said the estimates made by the detailed that compulsion would be a mistake; if the soldier were left to the last year of his service to the individual would work harder. Mr. McKellar expressed himself as heartily in favor of the system. General Haan added to the record the reports on the subject by Generals Liggett, Sommerall, Harbord, George Bell, Ballard and Menoher.

Curiously was expressed regarding the high salaries paid for teachers, and it was stated that it was contemplated to employ 15 men at $6,000 and 20 at $5,000; the other teachers are to receive not more than $2,000. The highest paid would be employed at corps area headquarters and in the War Department, and there would be men of ordinary rank. Men in the service receiving $5,000 or more were paid the salaries they received in civil life.

Colonel R. I. Rees, who has charge of this work, gave some important statistics, supplementing General Haan's statement, and the latter remarked that it was contemplated to teach next year 100,000 men in an Army of 150,000, and that the reduction in the force to 150,000 would not materially lessen the needs of the service. General Haan said that it was possible to make a slight reduction in the item of $1,000,000, but reminded the committee that the original estimate was $11,000,000, and that this was possibly too close view of a situation by enthusiasts.

General C. P. Summerall, commanding the 1st division, was called on to give his views on vocational training, describing the extensive scope of the work now being conducted at Camp Dix. The result, after two years, was in the betterment of the soldier and improvement in citizenship, and material increase in usefulness to community and in individual earning power. General Summerall thought the people favored this employment of the facilities of the Army in this beneficial direction, and that the Army more popular with the citizen element. It had helped the Army in recruiting as nothing else had. "We are giving the poor boy opportunity. We believe the Army should help the poor boy," exclaimed General Summerall. He emphasized the fact that the cost was relatively small for adding this activity to the organized institution maintained for national defense. The committee was much impressed with the revelation of so many illiterates who were American-born and who are receiving the benefits of the Army educational system. More definite information, especially as to source of the men, was called for.

General Haan, continuing his statement, said he did not know how the reduction in the system would affect recruiting, but it was apt to cause many men

[Continued on page 172.]

Needs of Military Intelligence.

General D. E. Nolan, head of the military intelligence division of the general staff, has presented to the Senate military committee the reasons for the estimates, which the House reduced in the Army appropriation bill. General Nolan's statement was as follows, being of special interest especially the conditions prevailing in certain quarters of the world:

The appropriations committee of the House recommended a total of $100,000 for the military intelligence division for 1922, and the House approved this amount in the appropriation bill now under consideration by this committee. In this $100,000 is included $15,000 for the use of military observers abroad, which last year was a separate appropriation of $25,000. The action of the House has cut me practically the same as last year, when they appropriated $100,000 for contingencies, military intelligence division, and $25,000 for military observers abroad.

After an exercise hearing on this subject the Senate military committee last year recommended to the Senate an appropriation of $400,000 for contingencies, military intelligence division, and $25,000 for military observers. This recommendation was accepted by the Senate, and that amount was in the bill when it went to conference. The resultant appropriation from that conference was $300,000 for contingencies, military intelligence division, and $25,000 for military observers abroad.

In addition to these various amounts, the intelligence was allotted $80,000 by the quartermaster corps for the hire of motor cars, guides, interpreters, making a total appropriated last year of $385,000 for intelligence purposes.

I would like to give the committee in executive session certain facts, in support of the estimate for the coming fiscal year, which I believe is of a confidence service that can not be given in an open hearing.

Therefore, as the situation stands in the world today as a year ago, the military world situation becomes more intensely interesting, more complex, and it is not such as to justify any radical change regarding our intelligence service, at least for the coming year. Briefly stated, the following is the world situation, as affected by Russia, is as follows:

The Soviet government of Russia has conducted through active military operations along all available lines of communication, and by the widespread spread of propaganda to embarrass the opponents of Russia and to shake their military defense through domestic unrest and revolutionary tendencies.

The most important bolshevist frontier area is the Baltic-Polish area, including Finland and the line the Polish front. On this line are three bolshevist concentrations, as follows:

(a) In the north, against Finland and the Baltic provinces, two armies aggregating 30,000 men, to which are opposed the Finnish army, consisting of 40 of the armies of Finland, 32,000; of Esthonia, 15,000, a total of 47,000 men.

(b) In the center, against Poland, five armies with 160,000 men, and to the opposed the Polish army aggregating 84,000 out of a total organized army strength of 450,000 men.

(c) In the south, along the Roumonian-Bessarabian frontier, where lies the most intense concentration, five armies, aggregating 75,000 men, are opposed Roumanian forces aggregating 120,000 out of a total organized army strength of 200,000 men.

A second frontier region is in Asia Minor and the Caucasus, including northwest Persia, where the bolshevist have concentrated the equivalent of five divisions, aggregating 75,000 combatants, which are dominating the situation in the area. There is no possible exception of Georgia and are closely allied by their policies with the Turks nationalists in Anatolia, the nationalists, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, aggregating considerably over 100,000 men and with other Mohammedan nationalities. In this region the continental powers are conducting allied operations, as follows:

(a) Great British with 10,000 men, France with 1,500 men, and Italy 1,000 men are holding Constantinople and the zone of the straits, with no forces actively opposed.

(b) Greek forces occupy Smyrna with an approximate strength of 100,000 men, opposed by approximately 60,000 Turkish nationalists, but with sufficient irregulars to bring the Turkish forces on this front to approximately 100,000.

(c) The Italians, with 8,000 men, hold a narrow strip south of Smyrna without opposition.

(d) The French with 15,000 at Cilicia, Tarsus, Adana (Cilicia), Katuna, Killis, and Aintab (Syria) with 15,000 men, opposed by Turks and Arabs of the Levent in Syria and Cilicia of 70,000 men. This 43,000 is opposed by the Turkish nationalists and on unknown number of Arabs.

A third frontier region is that of Turkestan, which, due to difficulty of access, is shown by great activity, but from which bolshevist forces of about 40,000 effectives, including those used by Japanese Persia, have evicted the Emir of Baluchistan, and are trying to menace the supremacy of Great Britain in India.

A fourth front is the trans-Baikal region with the bolshevist forces of the Far Eastern Republic (seven), numbering 35,000, and the army at Krasnoyarsk, 60,000 men, threatened by Japanese forces of 28,500, an uncertain number of Chinese troops, and possibly some anti-Soviet partisan troops remaining from Semanoff's army.

The total organized military strength of the bolshevist armies is estimated at 1,500,000 men, of which about from 500,000 to 600,000 are armed at this time.

The main argument advanced in opposition to the appropriation for military intelligence is that up to the time of our entry into the World War the annual appropriation for the maintenance of military intelligence was only about $10,000.

Following are some of the facts in the case: Previous to our entry into the World War we had practically no intelligence service. In contrast with the armies of other nations. As a result we entered the war in a dangerous state of ignorance regarding the strength, resources, and actual situation in regard to our enemies. This lack of information resulted in gathering before the war a meager amount of



MINIATURE RINGS
OF
U. S. NAVAL
AND
MILITARY ACADEMY

JEWELED AND SOLITAIRE

Appropriate for Engagement Rings and with semi-precious stones for the lady member of the family.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.
Jewelers Stationers
PHILADELPHIA

strictly military information concerning foreign armies, and, of course, during the progress of the war and before our entry certain lines of information, well known to the world at large, had drifted in through current reports of the great struggle.

After our entry into the war the lack of information above referred to was supplied, as time went on, by information furnished by our allies and, eventually, by our own efficient intelligence service which we established as organized both here and in France. Obviously we can not, in a possible future war, depend upon information to be furnished us after the outbreak of war by other nations.

Just prior to the World War, in 1914, the War Department intelligence personnel was limited to two officers and two clerks. Estimates for support of this service for the fiscal year 1916-17 totaled $14,000 and for the expenses of military observers $25,000 and those of military attaches, military attaches.

In November, 1918, the intelligence personnel consisted of 790 officers, a civilian personnel of 1,156, 30 military attaches and 30 assistants. The total amount expended for contingencies, expenses for the fiscal year 1918 was $998,137.47 out of an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the month of November, 1918, expenditures for contingencies totaled $168,-137.97, or an average of $5,604.60 per month. For 1919 $44,36 if the organization had continued as constituted in that month.

Following the armistice the personnel of the military intelligence division was gradually reduced to its present status, which it is proposed to maintain, as follows:

Officers on duty in M. I. D., 45; civilian employes, M. I. D., 144; military attaches and assistants abroad, 34; total approximating 10 per cent of the war-time organization.

Defects in organization have been remedied, the personnel has been trained and the work systematized to a point where the output is of a very real and positive value. In time of war or threatened war the class of information now being collected by the division is a basic and fundamental necessity in order to permit the formulation of intelligent plans on which to base, not only military effort, but also the great industrial and financial effort essential to military success. The collection, collation, and dissemination of this information is a slow and laborious process extending over years and involving the concerted effort of trained personnel both at home and abroad. At best the results accomplished by this effort can never be 100 per cent complete, but can only approximate to what is desired. In addition to the evil attendant upon the breaking up of this service in time of peace, with loss of personnel, trained and skilled in its operation, there is the fact that when the service can not be satisfactorily improvised at the outbreak of war. Then even if it could, time is then lacking in which to collect and organize the information desired.

TESTS OF AIRCRAFT ATTACK.

Senator New and Representative Anthony have introduced identical joint resolutions providing as follows:

Whereas the late World War demonstrated the offensive powers of aircraft, together with the possibilities of the future development of the science of national defense; and

Whereas at the time the necessity for economy in all branches of the government demands that the allocation of expenditure be made to produce the most effectual provision for the national defense; and

Whereas as yet no missiles have been actually dropped from aircraft for the purpose of securing data of ascertaining the effects of such missiles; and

Whereas a study of the effects of aerial attack against seacraft can not be conclusively made without actual experiment; and

Whereas the future policy of development of aircraft and seacraft may be radically changed as a result of these experiments; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to turn over to the air service of the Army one obsolete battleship, two obsolete destroyers and two obsolete supply ships, or their equivalents, some to be used for the purpose of serving as targets for the development of aerial armament and method of aerial attack against seacraft.

Section 2. That the chief of air service of the Army be, and he is hereby, directed to conduct such tests of aircraft attack against the seacraft thus turned

Digitized by Google

over as may be necessary in the development of aerial armament and methods of aerial attack against seacraft.

LONGEVITY PAY FOR RESERVE OFFICERS AND NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

The Senata committee on military affairs has favorably reported the bill (S. 4894) to provide longevity pay for reserve officers and National Guard officers serving under orders of the War Department.

This bill has the approval of the War Department as well as of the committee, as it is apparent that these officers should have some of the active service. The Secretary of War says:

"The omission of a provision in the act of June 4, 1920, for longevity pay for reserve officers detailed to duty as additional members of the general staff for the very important duty, was evidently unintentional.

"The duty required of these officers necessitates the selection of officers of considerable experience and warrants their being placed on a longevity basis for pay.

"I recommend that S. 4894 be enacted."

RECALLS HEROIC DEEDS.

Representative Ensle, democrat, Texas, on February 11 made an upward of two hours' recognition made of the heroic war exploit of Lieutenant Edward Isaacs, U. S. Navy, who was made a prisoner after the torpedoing of the French Lincoln, and whose exploits before final escape have been recorded in the Army and Navy Register. It was proposed that he be made a captain by special act of Congress.

Representative Aswell, of Louisiana, on the same day, called attention to a Belgian hero, a visitor at the capitol, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, in the Belgian Army during the war three heroic soldiers were to be found, the most heroic among the Belgians. Two of them died in action. The third, Lieutenant Alfred Orts, while commanding his company, had a German aeroplane swoop down upon him and shoot him to pieces. Thirty days after that he was back on duty. Representing the king and commander-in-chief of the army, Lieut. Michel directed a message to the American Congressmen to within 25 yards of the German trenches and had his address shouted through. That distinguished heroic character, a mere boy of 17 when he joined the army, is the only man to have the three as cited for heroism, is in the gallery of this House, and I think it entirely fitting that he should be presented and given due recognition at this time.

The young man arose in the east gallery while members of the House stood and applauded.

INVESTIGATE DISMISSAL OF CAPTAIN CHAMBERLAIN.

Senator Sheppard has submitted a resolution (S. Res. 447) as follows:

Resolved, That the naval affairs committee is authorized and directed to investigate the facts leading to the court-martial, as well as the court-martial proceedings, and all the findings in the case of former Captain Edmund G. Chamberlain, U. S. Marine Corps, and report to Congress.

DISCUSS DISARMAMENT.

Senator Borah on February 11 addressed the Senate at some length in advocacy of his proposal for naval disarmament.

Senator Poindexter, replying briefly, contended that the United States must not stop its naval construction until certain plans for disarmament or a reduction in armament are proposed by other leading nations. He asserted that Great Britain is making one of the greatest expenditures she ever made in her history upon her navy, and that Japan is carrying on the greatest construction program which she has ever carried on. He placed in the Record a statement of the present and prospective naval strength of Japan, Great Britain and the United States.

Senators Smith of Maryland and Swanson of Virginia upheld Senator Poindexter, while Senator King of Utah favored Senator Borah's position.

NATIONAL GUARD SUPPORT.

Officers of the reserve corps of the Army on duty in the war plans division of the general staff have submitted to the director of that division the following memorandum:

1. The primary objects of the amendments to the national defense act, as provided in the act of June 1, 1920, are to conform to the experience gained in the time of our entrance into the World War with respect to the organization of the military establishment, to avoid, in the future, the necessity of readjustment of tactical units of the organization of this army in case of the probability of war exists.

2. With these two purposes in view, the Congress made its desires very plain when it placed in the law the following terms, which constitute the fundamental principles of organization:

"Section 2. The organization of the Army—The organized peace establishment, including the Regular Army, the Organized Reserves, and the National Guard, shall include all of those divisions and other military organizations, accessories and auxiliary troops complete and immediate mobilization for the national defense in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress. The Army shall at all times be organized, so far as practicable, in such proportion of arms and other corps and branches as the President may deem it expedient into armies and divisions."

3. The authors of the new national defense law the following has been adopted as the organization of the Army of the United States:

First, the continental United States is divided in accordance with its military population into three Army areas and each of these areas into three corps areas.

4. With a view to an immediate mobilization, as contemplated above, it is proposed to organize in each of the nine corps areas the units necessary for the development of the regular infantry division, two National Guard infantry divisions, and three organized reserve infantry divisions, together with such corps and Army troops in proper proportion as are necessary to facilitate the operations of infantry in combat.

5. This is the first complete and comprehensive program of development of the National Guard ever put into effect and involves the gradual reconstruction of the guard by annual increases over a period of four years. In accomplishing this purpose it is not the national defense act has been complied with to the end that all land forces shall consist of a well-balanced force of all arms of the service and that into this force there will be incorporated the World War divisions and subordinate units thereof.

MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE
We go 6000 miles for the Turkish tobacco used in Murad—Why!
Because—Turkish has a taste—Turkish has a mildness—Turkish has a delight—far beyond all cigarette tobaccos of all other lands—
Murad gives you real enjoyment, and true delight such as no Tobacco other than 100% Pure Turkish Tobacco can give.
Facts—Facts—FACTS!
Tens of thousands of smokers—tens of thousands of times—have PROVEN this—
20c
"Judge for Yourself—!"
Makers of the Celebrated Fatima Cigarette

6. The foregoing plan of organization of the Army of the United States was, under the authority given by the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, properly approved, and the allocation of the troops to form that portion furnished by the National Guard was made by the committee of National Guard and Reserve officers of the general staff, with the approval of the chief of staff. This allocation is subject to such minor changes, but always with the view to meeting the conditions most favorable to the state concerned.

7. Past experience, if we think, conclusively that to attempt to organize the National Guard without regard to the organization of units higher than can be produced in a single state is a waste of Federal finances.

8. For this reason and in order to avoid in the future the waste of the past and to prevent the possibility of disrupting National Guard units, with consequent disinclination of officers to serve, it was done upon our entry into the World War, Congress provided in the act of June 4, 1920, that the Army shall at all times be organized, as far as practicable, into brigades, divisions, and Army corps and whenever the President may deem expedient, into armies."

9. To organize the National Guard as explained in the above-quoted paragraph of the law requires the allotment of units of all arms of the service, which are integral parts of brigades, divisions, Army corps, and armies. Any scheme of organization which does not provide for such units would not accord with the law.

The law plainly requires for the National Guard a plan of organization that will include tactical units of brigades, divisions, and Army corps, adhering in the plan of organization for like units of the Regular Army, that, in case of emergency, the National Guard may be merged with that establishment and form a part of the Army of the United States without addition or alteration. The National Guard thus organized becomes a military asset of great value and capable of performing the part assigned by the law • • • to form the basis for a complete and immediate mobilization for the national defense in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress • • •.

10. To make this organization complete it is necessary to provide units and arms that appear to have no part in the state organization, but which in the emergency upon which the law dwells are of the same value and importance as may be the infantry or other arms. Recognizing this fact, it is proposed to furnish all such units, other than cavalry and artillery, with infantry equipment in order that they may receive a limited amount of close-order infantry drill and instruction in the use of the rifle and pistol in addition to the prescribed instruction in their respective branches and also that they may be of service to the state in local emergencies.

10. By further mandates of the law the number of men to compose the National Guard is fixed at 435,000 by June 30, 1924, and it was with this mandate of the national defense act in view that the National Guard divisions and necessary corps and Army troops were developed.

In other words, 342,000 men are organized into infantry divisions, 30,000 are included in the units of corps and Army auxiliary forces. As to the number to be enlisted, the War Department has directed that from the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the requirements of the National Guard will be based on a representation in the National Guard equal to that of the number upon which all estimates for appropriations which may be made by Congress for the next two or three years, or until the final organization is completed, is based. The number authorized by the Federal Government will be about 2250 per year.

12. In this basis the Militia Bureau has placed estimates covering the authorized strength by June 30, 1922, viz., 17,000 officers, 435,000 men, at a cost of approximately $88,800,000 for equipment, after deducting the equipment for 160,000 National Guardsmen, which it was contemplated would be paid for, if necessary, from the appropriation for this fiscal year, 1921. The other necessary expenses—field training and armory-drill pay—amounted to approximately $52,000,000; the total estimates called for approximately $140,800,000.

13. This estimate, as submitted by the militia bureau, was reduced by the budget bureau and by the general staff to approximately $76,000,000. This reduction was effected by a naive reasoning, based in the belief that the number of men in the guard during the fiscal year would not average more than 125,000 men. In this form the estimate was transmitted to the House committee, but the latter reduced the appropriations to $23,000,000 and provided that "no part of the money appropriated for the National Guard by this or any other act shall be paid to any supplier or transportation company which believes that the three supplies are actually in existence, and no money as directed it will be equivalent to an issue of $40,000,000 to the National Guard, and the total appropriation passed by the House committee would amount to virtually $63,000,000. The committee has also had published free of charge, as it may not now be on hand; certain articles, the estimated cost of which is $8,000,000, was appropriated to supply same and will be expended.

14. Estimating the cost of one National Guardsman (exclusive of equipment) at $250 per year, the funds appropriated by the House committee will maintain approximately 98,000 men.

At this writing the National Guard has about 80,000 enlisted men. Under the law and regulations the active strength of each organization can not be less than 65 by the list of July and may be more. Most of the organizations were recognized with a strength of 50. If the National Guard complies with the law, for each 50 men now in the guard 15 additional men must be added immediately after July 1, the date when the appropriations for the current year have been available. When this is accomplished our 80,000 National Guardsmen will become 104,000, an increase of 24,000 men at a cost of $6,000,000 (we have already issued the necessary supplies for this increase). During the next five months new organizations will present themselves for recognition as National Guard and should be paid and equipped from Federal appropriations. The increase per month will likely be 5,000, and by May, during the months of May and June, a great rush of recruiting will be had to fill the gaps and open additional units. As National Guard reserve to former service men will increase enlistments.

15. It is the opinion of the militia bureau that if funds are appropriated by Congress there will be in our National Guard within a year during the coming summer at least 130,000 men for field training. The House appropriation bill will provide only 95,000. It must therefore be evident that it is essential that the appropriations for the National Guard be decidedly increased if the Federal Government is to fulfill its legal obligations toward the National Guard. If 130,000 National Guardsmen should attend our training camps and remain in the guard the balance of the year, it will require at least $32,000,000 more for their maintenance than was appropriated by the House committee.

16. The out in the original estimates made by the War Department left sufficient to cover the organization and maintenance of 435,000 men until June 30, 1922, the appropriations made by the House committee are approximately $12,000,000 short of the needs for the support of the guard. The details of this cost can be brought before you by those charged with the chief of the militia bureau.

17. The pay and allowances of the law for a strength of 435,559 by June 30, 1924, it is apparent that even with an increase of $12,000,000 in the appropriations proposed by the House committee there will be a deficit.

Colonel, General Staff (O. R. C.)
Lieut. Col., General Staff (O. R. C.)
Major, General Staff (O. R. C.)
Colonel, General Staff (O. R. C.)
Milton A. Reckord.
Colonel, General Staff (O. R. C.)
Franklin W. Ward.
Colonel, General Staff (O. R. C.)
Frank Parker.
Lieut. Col., General Staff (O. R. C.)
Walter Wall.
Major, General Staff (O. R. C.)
Major, General Staff (O. R. C.)

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.
Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN ALEXO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 818. 'Phone, Franklin 8242.

New York Office: 253 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1461 and 1462. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 808.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, according which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

THE RESULT OF INVESTIGATION.

We await with considerable interest the final returns that shall give definite form to the cost of conducting the fifty or more investigations, big and little, important and otherwise, that have been in progress during the 66th Congress that ends its loquacious career at noon on the 4th of March. We cherish the notion that the statistics, when all they figures are available, will be impressive in amount and will fail to show that much that is tangible, effective and enduring has been accomplished in proportion to the money expended. Beyond furnishing many columns of more or less interesting, and sometimes sensational, reading matter here and there as investigating committee sessions have revealed startling facts and brought out new and unexpected accusations, there has been precious little that may be regarded as really worth while. Most of the accusations have been fully refuted with, of course, less interest in the refutation than in the original allegations. Now and then there has been a bright and cheerful spot in the otherwise dull and dreary proceedings, as when General Dawes enlightened the House war investigating committee in vigorous language of denial and contradiction. He was able by virtue of his ornate vocabulary to get a prominent place in the newspapers, which generally do not care much for mere rejoinder to charges. It was probable his testimony, as much as anything else, that led General Pershing to decline to appear before the same committee for the purpose of "defending" the conduct of the A. E. F. in France. That officer refused to lend himself to the fleeting glory of a committee session that, near the close of its career, was seeking to attract as much public attention as possible.

The various investigations have, for the most part, proven only just so much waste of time, beyond the annoyance, work and embarrassment imposed upon individuals in and out of the government service. Expense in large volume has been incurred and in only a few instances has the guilt of people been identified and their culpability punished. So far no reforms of a practical character have been developed from the investigations; no important new policies have been established as a result of the inquiries; no marked changes in the administration have been adopted as a consequence of any recommendations from committee sources.

Take the investigation of the conduct of the World War in the Navy Department, which developed from Rear Admiral Sims' criticism of the administration after its award of medals, in which many weeks were spent in a thorough hearing of various phases of the several questions presented. There has been no report of the investigating committee, composed of members of the Senate naval committee, and if one is submitted it will have to be during the next thirteen days. No one will regard it as of importance in any way, after the delay that has ensued. Its conclusions are bound to be intensely partisan and not otherwise of interest unless the committee members, who will sign the two conflicting reports from that quarter, secure the aid of experts in writing the majority report. Assistance the reports will have no special value in effecting desired changes in Navy Department organization and reform in naval administration. It is certain there will be two reports—one from the majority membership on the side of Rear Admiral Sims and his associates and against the administration; the other from the minority membership on the side of the Navy Department and Secretary Daniels and against the critics of the administration. It has been pretty much that way throughout all the investigations, regardless of the volume or character of the testimony given. There seems to have been always the opportunity to take at least two views of every subject that was the occasion of inquiry.

A striking example of this was afforded by the findings of the House war investigating committee in the case of the leather and leather equipment contracts and sale of surplus stock. That transaction, which was originally brought to the public attention by a paper several months ago, was made the occasion of numerous hearings involving many people and resulting in the accumulation of a vast array of assertions and statistics from official records. The sequel was a report that condemned the War Department methods, officials and sales agency, the individuals implicated in purchase and sale throughout the affair, and the system generally. This condemnation was in vigorous terms of unmitigated reproach with the recommendation that the Department act in the matter upon its own such action as that department may deem proper under the circumstances," and with other recommendations of remedial and preventive legislation that should render impossible hereafter the repetition of such "vicious practices." There was also submitted at the same time a minority report, equally emphatic and positive in its terms, praising the methods and the system adopted, highly endorsing the administration in all particulars of the affair and fully exonerating the individuals who had been so roundly scored in the other report and giving them so complete a bill of health as the testimonial that "their conduct throughout all the different activities in which they were engaged has been such as to cause the minority to believe implicitly in their confidence and respect," instead of invoking the machinery of the government to send them to jail. One may surely take his choice without the difficulty of making any fine distinctions. This is a fair sample of what has been going on in Washington during the past two years in the congressional investigation committees.

THE NAVAL HOLIDAY AND BATTLESHIPS.

Intimately associated with the demand for a so-called naval holiday is the condemnation of the battleship. Neither proposition has appealed to the Navy Department, the naval general board or the Senate naval committee and the policy that has been advocated in those executive and legislative quarters must be recognized as wise and prudent. The argument of Representative Mondell, the majority leader of the House, recently before the public, assuming conditions of the world and the prevailing composition of human nature. It would be a fine spectacle, no doubt, which this country would furnish if it led the way, or rather attempted to lead the way, toward the limitation of national defense in its various forms. But the impractical, and even dangerous, aspects of such a leadership in so important a direction and in such a vital matter should appeal to those who do not have a too abiding faith in international humility. There is no certainty that, if this country checked its military-naval expansion to the extent demanded by some people, other nations would adopt the same policy of retrenchment. It would be a grave risk to assume, dependent upon that sort of foreign appreciation and consideration as the composition of national defense. Some of them might do it, if it were to their interests to do so; others would fail or refuse to do it on any terms. The net result would be just so much loss of prestige and, what is more important, that much diminution of power. Nothing of that character can be achieved with a fair degree of the assurance that is required short of an international agreement of which there is, just now, much discussion and apparently an increasing approval in many places and among many people. It is announced by the newspaper writers as one of the cherished projects entertained seriously by the incoming administration somewhat indefinitely imparted by quotations from President-elect Harding's public utterances.

There could be nothing more conservative and prudent and, therefore, convincing than the report of the naval general board on the subject of the naval building program which incidentally bears on this subject of reduction of armament. There has been no better presentation of the case than that contained in the statement of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger. "In any case," he says, "it would be unwise and dangerous for the United States to adopt a policy of disarmament or limitation of armament in advance of the other interested nations of the world. When such a policy is put into effect it should bind all alike and not put us in a position of inferiority, from which, by the terms of the agreement, we could not extricate ourselves." In the same line, the Senate naval committee, favoring the completion of the 1916 building program, said in its report: "For one nation to leave itself exposed to attack while another is preparing all the engines of war would be not only folly, but the greatest danger to the peace of the world that could be imagined. We earnestly believe that an agreement may be reached among the nations for a general reduction of armament, but at the present moment universal disarmament has not been established, and the United States cannot leave itself undefended if it is threatened from any quarter. To do so would be a wrong to the American people and no service to the cause of peace."

As for the battleship and its right to extinction as an obsolete type of fighting machinery, the naval experts, who are entitled to respect for experience and knowledge, have unqualifiedly pronounced themselves as regarding the battleship, or whatever form may be taken by the "capital ship," as still essential, as still the "back-bone" of the fleet and as not yet driven from the seas into the junk pile by the new weapons of offense. Again quoting Rear Admiral Badger: "It would be the height of nuwisdom to pin our faith and change our practice upon mere theories as to the future development of new weapons that does not relieve us of the necessity of developing to the utmost new weapons and inventions while opportunity offers. When we are assured of their officiency the time will have arrived to make radical changes in existing and well tried types."

As for the policy of Great Britain in respect to the construction of battleships in relation to the same type in the American naval building program, there is abundant evidence that the British admiralty in its naval estimates for 1920-21 has signified full recognition of the battleship as the mainstay of the fighting organization afloat and, as Rear Admiral Badger has remarked, "it would appear that some other reason than doubt of the value of the battleship will have to be sought for the temporary cessation of battleship construction in the British navy."

There is, of course, no doubt of British propaganda which seeks to make the battleship an object of suspicion and doubt, presumably for such influence as it may have upon our own plans for increasing our naval construction. There is altogether too much earnestness in what is being said in the London newspapers and the British service journals of the absurdity, extravagance and even implied disloyalty in the American determination to proceed with the naval building program. It has naturally occurred to the observer that the solution is not so much for the benefit of reduction of armament as it is to discourage naval construction in this country during the period when, for other reasons than national defense, Great Britain has ceased battleship building. We find the *Naval and Military Record* of London indulging in comment that affects much mystification with some alarm over the American situation when it says:

> While anything in the nature of official propaganda is obviously out of the question, we think something might be done to set in the American mind-seen with the truth about British naval policy. Rhetoric or argument would not be necessary. The facts would speak for themselves. They would show that on this side of the Atlantic work on big fighting ships has been absolutely at a standstill for nearly two years, whereas neither Great Britain nor any other power in Europe has laid the keel of a single battleship since 1913, that the whole of the cruisers, destroyers and submarines now building in British dock yards were ordered during the war, and that no naval orders of any description have been placed since the signing of the armistice. They would also show that immediately after the war was over we began a process of reduction which has been steadily carried since, and will probably continue for some time longer. Ships, including dreadnoughts, have been scrapped wholesale, others laid up in reserve, and officers and men demobilized by the hundred thousand. The result is that today the British navy has fewer ships in commission and a smaller personnel establishment than the United States Navy. In view of these facts, which are or ought to be common knowledge, the suggestion that British naval armaments constitute a menace to the United States is palpably absurd. Were we a nervous people or less mindful of the innate good faith we might find cause for alarm in the fact that the United States is building seventeen dreadnoughts and a host of other fighting

Digitized by Google

ships at a moment when naval construction in Europe is entirely suspended. The prevailing sentiment, however, is not alarm, but genuine astonishment at all this seemingly purposeless activity. Mr. Daniels and his partisans, it is true, now hint that it is a measure of defense against Japan. If that be so, all we can say is that America is taking no chances. Our pre-war standard—which, by the way, was never attained—of two keels to one against Germany was modest by comparison, for when the current programs finally materialize the United States will have completed a navy with a total of 1,150,000 tons, as against the Japanese total of 497,950 tons, besides possessing more than three times as many destroyers and submarines.—*N. Y. Times.*

If this feverish multiplication of battleships is to continue, the nations of Europe will certainly be forced, much against their will, to strengthen their own fleets, if only to maintain in some degree the balance of world power. And once this spectacle is presented there is no telling where or how it would end. All the disturbing possibilities opened up by this prospect will be averted should the new American administration decide to modify the ambitious naval schemes bequeathed to it by Mr. Daniels and his friends. It is not as though this step would involve the sacrifice of any vital American interest. Even if half the number of battleships now building or on order were to be countermanded, the United States Navy would still be twice as strong as the Japanese and not inferior to the British. But the crying need of the moment is to bring the facts of the case before the American people, who up to now have been deliberately kept in the dark.

It does not readily appear why it should be necessary to explain in specific terms to foreign countries why this country contemplates the completion of its naval building program of 1916. It should be understood that this may not always be done without a violent disturbance of our international relations. It may very well be left to surmise whether we are adhering to military-naval plans for 1921-22 in order to rival Great Britain or make ourselves triply secure against Japan or for any or several of countless theories that a lively imagination may construct. The matter should be settled within our borders without relation or reference to other countries or the interests or desires or designs of other governments. The reasons for what we do in the way of national defense are sufficient unto themselves and until there is something more tangible than now prevails for this country to set a fine example in real and complete disarmament we should go on and create as formidable a power to meet an enemy as the resources of the country permit and the sentiments of its people support.

THE CROONINGS OF THE CAPITAL SHIP.

[To the Editor.]

Navy Yard, New York, February 14.

Sir: An outraged but enraged representative of the capital-ship clans was growling and grinding against her dock as I passed the other night, and, as I paused beside her, methought I caught something like this in her resentful mumblings:

"Ten Little Torpedo Planes."

Ten little 'pedo planes flying in a line,
One met an Aeroplane and then there were nine.
Nine little 'pedo planes dropping from Heaven,
One Got Counted and then there were eight.
Eight little 'pedo planes coming down from heaven,
One hit an Air Pocket and then there were seven.
Seven little 'pedo planes flying for their life,
One met an Archie and then there were six.
Six little 'pedo planes flattened from their dive,
One Slapped the Water and then there were five.
Five little 'pedo planes bent on Destruction,
One hit the Screen and then there were four.
Four little 'pedo planes out to finish me,
One closed a Destroyer and then there were three.
Three little 'pedo planes flying out their dew,
One got a Gun Blast and then there were two.
Two little 'pedo planes straffing like the hun,
One met a Wrong and then there was one.
One little 'pedo plane dropping his torpedo,
Crashed through a Big Wave and then there was none.

The Grand Old (Extinct?) Capital Ship.

BOOK AND MAGAZINE NEWS.

The Crisis of the Naval War. By Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe, of Scapa. New York: George H. Doran Company. $7.50.

Naturally the comment by Admiral Jellicoe on this subject is of the greatest importance and interest. In a cable dispatch from London it is quoted in a publisher's announcement as saying that the present book "substantiates all the charges made by Admiral Sims and to the extreme unreadiness for war of the United States Navy 'preparedness.'" But one looks in vain for anything controversial in the text which applies to the American service. Admiral Viscount Jellicoe says: "The entry of the United States of America into the war provided the opportunity for the phase of the operations by sea, and it has been a pleasure to give particulars of our cordial cooperation with the United States Navy. The splendid work of the patrol craft and mine sweepers is described all too briefly, and I have had to be content to give only a brief summary of the great services of the Dover and Harwich forces." The book continues the story of the British navy in the world war, which was begun in Jellicoe's earlier volume entitled, "The Grand Fleet, 1914-1916." The author describes the work accomplished by the British in combating the unrestricted submarine warfare instituted by the German navy on 1st February, 1917. Starting at the time that he relinquished the command of the Grand Fleet to Admiral Beatty and took up the duties of First Sea Lord at the admiralty as first sea lord, Admiral Jellicoe describes the reorganization of the admiralty staff in 1917; the real position of affairs in regard to the vast havoc wrought by submarines early in 1917; the audacious and successful anti-submarine measures and operations; the introduction and working of the world-wide convoy system; the effect of the entry of the United States into the war; the production work of the admiralty; the splendid work of the patrol craft, mine sweepers and mercantile marine. This book is animated by the author's spirit as the first volume and criticisms are undertaken only that the public and the Navy may profit by experience. This book together with The Grand Fleet, 1914-1916, forms one of the great contributions to modern naval history.

The Artillerymen, by Jay M. Lee. Kansas City: Spencer Printing Company.

This highly interesting volume, copiously illustrated, gives the reminiscences and impressions of an American artillery regiment, the 129th field artillery, in the world war, the author being a member of that organization. It is a unique story. It is primarily a record of that regiment, not only of the time when in service, which was about three months, but also of the months of training and preparation, of movement and anticipation, before and afterwards and of all those things which go to test the quality of a soldier and are a part of his experience, and which made up the twenty-one months of the regiment's service. In addition to reproduction of photographs there are many maps and twenty-six appendices with a glossary and the regimental roster. It is a complete narrative of a fighting command.

A History of the Transport Service, by Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N. (Ret.). New York: George H. Doran Company. $6.

This uncommonly narrative of a highly important and exceedingly useful branch of the service during the world war is written in an absorbing way by the officer who commanded the convoy service in the Atlantic in 1917 and 1918. The book is not only the personal narrative of a brave man who performed invaluable duty, but it is the record of the character and professional ability of the officers and men of the Navy who transported the American Army to France. Admiral Gleaves is a graduate of the Annapolis Class of '77. Gill, his aid and flag secretary, for wise counsel and assistance in the preparation of the manuscript of the book. The book is illustrated by nearly 300 pages, includes several important appendices. Every phase of the work on which Admiral Gleaves was engaged is accurately, as well as interestingly, described, beginning with an account of the mobilization and a summary of transport operations and ending with the surrender of Germany and the adventures of Lieutenant Isaacs. The book is dedicated "to the officers and men of the cruiser and transport force who achieved what the enemy thought impossible." In addition to a frontispiece of the author there are 122 illustrations and diagrams.

The Life of Admiral Mahan, by Charles Carlisle Taylor. New York: George H. Doran Company. $6.

The life of the celebrated naval philosopher and one time president of the Naval War College makes a dramatic biography by an English writer, formerly the British consul at New York, who describes as his primary motive in undertaking the narrative of a sweet desire a desire to perpetuate the memory of a great American, and in so doing to bring one step nearer together the people of his country and that of the author and at the same time repay the debt of gratitude he and every Britisher feels that he owes to America "for priceless opportunities in days gone by. The twenty-seven chapters trace the career of Mahan from his appointment at the Naval Academy in 1856 through the great activity of a highly productive life. American and British life, the book's publication and with a better knowledge of what Admiral Mahan did for civilization and for the cause of international problems, for the literature of his country and for the development of naval strategy and tactics.

A Naval History of the War, by Sir Henry Newbolt. New York: George H. Doran Company. $5.

This is a book of unusual interest because of the critical and historical background which the author supplies as a setting for his interesting discussions of the naval accomplishments of the war. It is also significance and importance of the battles of Coronel and the Falkland Islands and of the Battle of Jutland. Also one is surprised to learn the inside story of England's vast submarine warfare and of the German counter-attack. The book deals, too, with the much-disputed methods of naval strategy and tactics and the skilful counts of what really happened and with maps and plans, chapters, particularly well worked with maps and plans, deal with the following subjects: Modern War and Psychology, British Sea Power, Sea Power in the Early War at Sea, Coronel, the Falklands, German Submarine War, British Mine Warfare, the Battle of Jutland.

Military Correspondence, Reports and Orders, by Colonel Lucius H. Holt, U. S. Army. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.75.

This is an invaluable compilation which is given distinction by its official adoption as a text-book for use in the classes in English in the department of English and History at the Military Academy, of which the author is the head. The title page announces that the book is prepared "with the aid of a staff of officers" and is revised by Major J. J. O'Hara. Major J. G. Harbord, Major C. P. Cadwell, Major S. S. Drum. Every type of military correspondence, reports and orders is covered from the standpoint of the Army of West Point's English department in a volume absolutely indispensable to officers and students in the service. From a general treatment of military communications, Colonel Holt takes up and minutely analyzes types of correspondence: Official Correspondence—the exact forms, from orders as to Enclosures, examples; Business Correspondence—how official military forms are filled out; Social Correspondence—familiar letters, Invitations and replies; Official Correspondence—Field Messages; Orders—Routine and Combat, Problems in Routine Orders, Clarifying Orders, Narrative Give Forms for Field Orders, Administrative Orders and Annexes; Sample Orders and Tables Selected from Problems and Conferences of the School of the Line, 1919-1920, and a full list of abbreviations. Five sample tables are given, including a comprehensive Entraining Table, a March and Relief Table and a March and Camp Table.

"A True Account of the Battle of Jutland" has been written by Captain Thomas R. Frothingham and published by Bacon & Brown, Cambridge, Mass. ($1). It is a first-hand account of an important naval action in the World War.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE
NEW SPRING STYLES
Are a Joy to See
Especially beautiful are the selections in
New Silks, Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Fabrics,
White Fabrics
Among which are many exclusive and unusual creations
Write for samples and prices if you cannot see them in person

George A. King William B. King William E. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
725 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Gloats Patent and Trade Mark Law
DEBAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Judge Adv. U. S. Naval Academy, Resigned 1896)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY
434 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.

Baker's
Castor Oil
Specially Refined
for the Lubrication of
AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
Incorporated 1857
120 BROADWAY NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 138 pages, 8"x11", illustrated, mailed 25c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

TO ARMY AND NAVY FAMILIES.
"Clover Fields," comfortable country resort, open all year. Steam heat; bath and modern conveniences. Riding and fine hunting climate. Within easily motor plantation days' Congressional Country Club and Chevy Chase Club. Army and Navy references. FRANK HANDLOPH, Keswick, Albemarle County, Va.

RETIRED CAPTAIN, ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC, with nine years' practical experience as contractor and detailed officer, three years at Honor School, desires educational detail. Unusually competent commandant. X. Y. Z., Army, P. O. Box 818, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS
BOOKLET FREE HIGHEST REFERENCES
PROMPTNESS ASSURED BEST RESULTS
Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
624 F Street Washington, D. C.

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

FOR SALE—NAVY OFFICER'S UNIFORM (LIEUTENANT Commander), collar 15-15½, chest 36-38, weight 180-190, height 5 feet 7, new or scarcely worn; also 2 swords, 2 pairs shoulder straps, 2 pairs aiguillettes, 2 pairs shoulder straps, 1 pairs trousers, 1 evening dress coat, 1 frock coat, 1 cape size 7. Address Box 10, Army and Navy Register.

Digitized by Google

Starting Program of Revolution

General D. E. Nolan, U. S. Army, head of the military intelligence branch of the general staff, has received "from a reliable source" through the U. S. military attache in Switzerland the following "service report" of "preparations for anticipated revolutionary outbreak in the spring" of this year:

1. Information coming in from all surrounding countries confirms the reports of a general preparation for a revolution in the spring, similar to that with a bolshevist offensive against Poland and Rumania. Preparations for revolutionary movements in the different countries have either been started in the last two years, but were always of a fairly local character. Never did the revolutionary activities exceed in combining a general movement at the same moment. The Soviet government, which is at present the weak side of the Russian revolution, in these last months have made all possible efforts to unify all the preparations. Up to the present time the activities of the various Communist parties of Europe there were always differences about small details of their political program. In order to unify this program, Moscow in the autumn laid down the so-called 21 points of the most radical character, which every communist party wishing to belong to the third internationale had to accept. The result of this measure was a split in the various communist parties of Europe, and it was therefore very generally criticised, but as a general result one can say that thereby the revolutionary movement, though in general weakened in numbers, has decidedly been strengthened in its moral force, owing to the complete unity which has now been attained all through Europe. Having attained this unity, the revolutionaries are now trying to fix on one day for a general rising. The emissaries of the Soviet government are now traveling about Europe and interviewing the various communist parties in order to ascertain to what extent preparations for a revolution are being carried and what will be the chances of success. Instructions have been given from Moscow to the various communist parties to be prepared in a few days' time, and in case answer as to whether they are ready to undertake in their own countries to start with a general movement at a given date in spring and what, according to their own opinions, would be the chances of success. If the general answer from the various countries in western Europe is satisfactory, Moscow promises to send over large sums of money. The various communist chiefs in Europe, before giving such a very responsible answer, are now trying all they can to communicate with each other and to form an opinion on the general chances of success of a general revolution in spring. Never have communist emissaries traveled through Europe, and especially through Switzerland, as they do at present. Almost every day a German or an Italian communist travels between Berne and Zurich. Lenski, member of the commission for foreign affairs in the Italian socialist party, has been staying for a month in the last three weeks, traveling through Trieste, Vienna, and Prague. The emissaries of the various Balkan countries are constantly passing through Trieste, and even Milan. The movement between Barcelona and Genoa has also increased. In the last weeks that the Italian authorities have been forced to arrest a number of communist emissaries in Italy.

2. No definite decision has as yet been taken, but it is interesting to note what the general feeling is in the communist parties of the various countries. This feeling was most clearly shown at Berlin, the communist congress which took place there in the beginning of December. The representatives at that Berlin stated that every member of this congress is absolutely convinced that a general revolutionary movement of this sort will probably start in Spring. The difference existing is only one of method. The most radical element, Italian, Hungarian, etc., start the revolution by massacring all the bourgeois, wherever in more moderate circles they mean to start by taking great quantities of hostages among the bourgeoisie, who would be answerable for the working of the dictature of the proletariat. In Italy the attitude of the socialist party is at present one of expectation, owing to their socialist congress which is to be held in Viareggio between the 15th and 20th of this month. However, in order to secure the success of the unification, even in Italy, it is now suggested to join the Italian and German communist parties in one common head committee composed of three Germans and three Italians and one emissary from Moscow. This committee will, all through the next months in Germany and in Italy. It is thought, however, that before the beginning of March an order is being realized.

3. The P. S. I. (Italian socialist party) in the end of December received a note from the English communists, stating that they intend to start a very active movement, going even so far as to commit strike, in order to force the government to give full independence to Ireland. They intend to take an order from Moscow then they are ready in the spring to start a movement at the same time.

4. In France the recent congress in Tours gave complete victory to the more radical elements. It is interesting to note that already one third of the number the delegate of the victorious French communist came to Milan in order to get instructions for the P. S. I. all details of a common movement in the spring.

5. In Spain and Portugal the general situation as seen from Italy looks also very serious now. At the beginning of last month a meeting took place in Biarritz between the Spanish communist Marcel Domingo, the French communists Cachin and Berthoud, and the Italian Pescetti, member of parliament Fiorenzi, and Gennari, from the executive committee of action of the P. S. I. These two are returning to Italy to report that full understanding has been achieved between the Spanish and the Portuguese communists. The plan of action said to have been prepared in Moscow is the following:

The Portuguese are to start the revolution in their country with the help of numerous military units which are said to have been gathered there, and it is believed they will be able to overthrow the government and proclaim the Portuguese Soviet republic without much difficulty. As soon as this has taken place the Spanish party is to begin a movement to aid the Spanish provinces. The movement is to consist in terrorizing the bourgeois by a vast number of simultaneous bomb outrages and by taking a great number of hostages. The Spanish communists do not seem to be afraid of the Spanish army, and, as for the fleet, they are convinced that the greater part of it will stand by them in the critical moment. When this has happened in Spain the Portuguese red garrisons will march to the frontier to work. Full understanding is said to have been arrived at on this subject between the two interested countries.

6. The movement in Switzerland is naturally completely dependent on the movements in the surrounding countries, owing to the small number of the Swiss population and its geographical position. Still decisive measures have recently shown a great interest in the communist movements of the neighboring countries. Lenski, the Italo communist, was at the congress in Berlin and since then has twice been to Milan and Bologna. Humbert-Droz, who during the congress of Zimmerwald at Platten has more and more come to the front as the head of the Swiss revolutionaries, is now trying to arrange a meeting between the delegates of the various western European countries and the Balkans in order to decide on the answer which is to go to Moscow about the possibilities of a general revolution in spring.

7. In all the movement a very greater part is being played by the Czecho-Slovakans. Their detachments are reported to be seen at communist meetings in Berlin, Trieste, and Milan. Everywhere they have complete assurance that they are ready to attack Hungary at the same moment that the Soviet government begins an offensive on the eastern border of Hungary. This is quite clear to what extent the Czecho-Slovak government, whose animosity towards Hungary is obvious, approves these plans of its own communists.

8. In Asia on the last months the revolutionary cause is supposed to have greatly advanced. It is said that an agreement has been come to between the Indian revolutionaries at Kabul and the Soviet government.

9. According to a messenger come from Radani, the representative of the P. S. I. in Moscow, great preparations are being made for the Soviet armies for a campaign, though the plans are being kept in such secrecy that even he is not aware of what they are. According to his opinion, however, the offensive will be started by an attack on Rumania, simultaneously with a movement in Hungary. He tries to distract the attention of the English from what is going on in Europe. He considers this to be the best method of attacking Rumania. Poland will be bound to move simultaneously, in spite of the peace negotiations which are now being made.

10. Summarizing what has been said, on the one hand, we see the preparations for a general attack in western Europe; on the other hand, preparations for a campaign in Russia. The final preparations of this kind are being made in absolute secrecy and can be seen on every possible occasion. The only point of doubt is, as I think that to one subject result effectively in a general action in spring; that depends on the bolshevist armies. If they succeed back to Moscow by the emissaries now traveling through Europe, the whole face of Europe and on the possibilities and chances of a general movement.

11. It is very difficult to get an answer now as to what the chances of success are, but in view of the average bourgeois in Europe on the possibilities of a victory of the proletariat by bolshevik propaganda which in the last months has been one of the leading subjects in Italy. On that account it is interesting to note statements which have been lately made in Trieste by a Russian propaganda agent to the effect that Russia is ripe for a revolution. Up to the present, he said, we have conducted propaganda in the army, and this has, of course, now succeeded among the working classes. However, now we are trying to get over to the bourgeois classes and their press. In some way or other we must now try to bring into the bourgeois press the idea that Russia is ripe for a revolution. The bourgeois press must express the view that bolshevism is the wonder of the world, that [illegible] misery is taking the lead; and that a communist revolution, even though it is not yet in full swing, is no longer possible now. Everything must be done in order to quiet the anxiety of the bourgeois. Consequently the bourgeois press must [illegible] intervention in Russia must bring about a result opposite to what is desired. Instead of helping to overthrowing the bolshevist government is to deprive it of all grounds for asking the allies for more commercial negotiations with it; that the Soviet government must feel as much as it dispenses its army, and it will be forced to do that if it is to remain as a government by the governments of Europe.

12. This statement is very much influenced the views of the bourgeois on the subject; still, whatever the chances of success may be, it is certain it is certain that never before have the revolutionary forces in western Europe been so well organized and so strong as today and that never before has an outbreak been so near.

NO RIBBON FOR OVERSEAS SERVICES.

[To the Editor.]

Sir; It seems strange that the United States alone of the Allies has not awarded a campaign ribbon for service in the European war, including during World War. The double rainbow ribbon awarded by this country of the Allied Armies is only awarded to every person who was at any time in one of the theaters of the war, whether on the battle front or abroad. All of these countries except our own have, in addition, awarded ribbons to each one this ribbon being in addition to the interalled or rainbow ribbon:

Greece—Green with white center stripe of white and five red—alternating.

Great Britain—Red with center stripe of yellow with small white black and blue stripes on each border.

Belgium—Broad green stripe with narrow red, two broad red edges separated by a narrow black line.

Italy—Eighteen small stripes of equal size of green, white, and red alternating.

Serbia—Green with narrow bande of red, blue, and white near each edge.

Portugal—Green with broad scarlet edges.

Czecho-Slovak Republic—Red with narrow center stripes of blue, white, and blue, this being awarded to those who fought in one of the Czecho-Slovck legions in the allied armies.

Roumania—Seven stripes of green and blue alternating.

In addition to the above, some of the Allies have created medals for certain special services, among them Greece.

Great Britain—Blue, white, and red, watered and shaded, awarded for service overseas during 1914 and 1915. This was formerly known as the Mons star.

Belgium—Three equal stripes of black, red and black awarded for the battle of Yser.

Italy—Green with white center near each edge; awarded for service in the war in the terrible retreat through Albania in 1915.

This is not all. America alone is without a medal and ribbon, for it is obviously unfair to call the raisonne ribbon "American," since it is awarded to all of the allied powers, and a man wearing a bar of this ribbon alone might have served in any Allied army and later enlisted in the American Army. The bronze star awarded our troops to regiment during 1914 and 15 more harm than good, for our list of a dozen or so battle clasps makes a most appearance when compared, for example, with the British list of more than 70 clasps and medals. Of course, the men who served in Europe, but did not receive a battle clasp, has no ribbon on his breast to show that he ever left the United States, yet this man may have seen very active service in the British, French, or in fact almost to mention submarine unpleasantness, and still not qualify for one of the bronze stars.

Surely no one could object to a ribbon for overseas service, even if he himself did not care to parade his future in get across. When we think of the Mexican difficulty with the Philippine insurrection and the Spanish War with its two ribbons, the Philippine insurrection with its two ribbons, and the Mexican border affair, with Cuban ribbons, one is tempted to wonder whether or not the World War were not a big affair.

It's not too late, of course, so let us hope that the War Department will issue its ribbon for fighting and a medal and ribbon for service in the theater of operations like every great war.

"Experienced."

THE HARDSHIP OF RECRUITING DUTY.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: When I went on recruiting duty some time ago to an inland city I little reckoned the comparatively enormous cost that would cause. In view of my sad and enlightening experience, permit me to here insert a word of advice to those officers who follow in my steps.

The rental of a five-room apartment averages $150 per month. It will take you about two months steady search to find such an abode and it must be in the best section of the city if you must maintain the dignity of your office. Then you will have to buy or coal bill, a light bill and a telephone bill each and every month. Your cook will cost about $12 per week and if you be blessed with children the nurse will demand about the same amount. Then the two servants will make a grand total of about $180 per month. Don't fail for buying an automobile on the installment plan, for it will cost at least $40 per month and you will regret it. New tires, gas and oil will literally swamp you. When you get through with the regular monthly demands upon your meager pay check you will have not enough left to buy any clothing for your wife, children or yourself. As for taking your wife seeing something of the society of the town, you'll have to find a private income of your own.

Recruiting duty is hard enough on an officer who has been in the field for a stretch separated from his family, but it is a thousand times as hard on and for the stress. When he gets actually embedded in his rut in civil life it is too late. His expense will mount up, he will always be under a constant strain and annoyance, trying to make ends out of two and two, and when he finally gets finally arrive transferred him to the North Pole or to any other place on the globe, where he can lead a quiet life with his wife, he and his mater families will utter loud cheers. Never again, never again: that will be the burden of their song.

Recruiting duty is perhaps desirable for a bachelor or a wealthy married officer, but it is a mad house for the average benedict of the service. If you don't believe this statement give it a try and you cannot take your place in society, you cannot buy the necessary clothing, you lose touch with your profession and you yearn for "the good old days."

"Experienced."

As we understand it, New York's determination to drive out the "undesirables" doesn't effect those who pay office rent.—Baltimore Sun.

Silverware

Wrought by skilled artists in sterling silver

The Gorham Co. Silversmiths

5th Avenue & 36th Street
17 & 19 Maiden Lane
New York

News and Comment.

Elsewhere in this issue is published a list of nominations which have been sent to the capitol this week representing advancement of commissioned officers of the Army to the grade

Promotion in the Army.

of captain in accordance with the new promotion list created by the act of June 4, 1920. These promotions date from

July 1 and the full list will include 2,203 officers, some of whom are of the grade of second lieutenant. It is in prospect that there will be 255 more promotions to the grade of captain to fill casual vacancies, but these cannot be made at this time. The promotions to the grade of captain so far as made, subject to securities confirmation, are that of 1 and including First Lieutenant Walter J. Ungethuem, of the infantry arm, who is number 7232 on the promotion list and whose date of appointment in the Army is August 15, 1917. Eighteen officers who are due for promotion as of July 1 are being held awaiting the result of the examination to determine qualification. It is expected that the War Department will today submit an additional list of second lieutenants for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, 1,461 in number. No definite information was available in the capitol concerning committee action on the Army nominations. It was stated by members of the military committee, who must recommend action by the 4th of March, that nothing is likely to be done with the Army appropriation bill in out of the way. Hearings on that measure have been in progress during the past week, with results generally reported elsewhere in this issue. The time of the committee members will be fully occupied in the preparation of the Army bill for report to the Senate and it is probable that there will be no chance for anything until the Army bill has passed the Senate and goes to conference. It is stated by committee members that their understanding is that committee recommendation will be withheld from the nominations of all general officers of the Army, and in the case of those lieutenant colonels and majors who have been promoted to vacancies created by the retirement of officers to the grade of brigadier general. If the Senate refuses or fails to confirm the general officers and the nominations dependent thereon it will be necessary to forestall the list of nominees whose promotion dates from July 1st and subsequent. In all these cases the nominations will have to be readated and it is not once promotion to the grade of general mixup in the situation which will require considerable work in the adjutant general's office. There is still the impression in most quarters that all of the nominations will be confirmed, principally for the reason that there seems no particular occasion for failing to do so. It is probable that most, if not all, of the officers who have been selected for the grade of recess as major general and brigadier general will be reappointed by the next administration. So far as can be learned at the capitol, there is no great objection to any of the officers whose names appear in the list. The main difficulty appears to have been created by Senator Lodge's determination that belated justice and proper recognition shall be accorded to Brigadier General Clarence Edwards. If the list of general officers is revised after the 4th of March by the new Secretary of War and Mr. Harding, there is no doubt that General Edwards will head the list of brigadiers for appointment to the grade of major general. As for the promotion list of officers of the Army, in which all members of the commissioned personnel are intensely interested, and which was first intended for publication in the February issue of the Army Directory, will now be published as a separate pamphlet, as intimated in these columns last week. The amount of funds available will determine the number to be printed and if it is found impracticable to furnish each officer with a copy commanding officers of posts, camps and stations will be notified as to the cost of copies so that officers desiring the list may arrange to purchase it from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

The military authorities view with real apprehension the possibility, created by a provision that has been incorporated in the Army appropriation bill as it passed the House, of a defeat of all the plans for maintaining and increasing a reserve supply of munitions for availability in the event of a big emergency.

Destruction of Army War Reserve Stock.

Recent studies have been conducted by the war plans division and the supply division of the general staff into what is necessary in this direction. The character of articles to be thus placed in reserve is dependent, naturally, upon the time required to obtain them, the selection being confined, for the most part, to that material which has to be specially manufactured, requiring a great deal of time that could not be safely taken in time of war or after war was declared. It is estimated that the value of the material in the quantities required would be forty million dollars and that provision should be made for equipping six field armies, 18 corps and 54 divisions, a force with a numerical strength of about 1,500,000 men. A careful estimate has been made of the resources of the country in this particular with special reference to the various plants which would be required for conversion into sources of munition supply. The survey which has been made reveals the somewhat disconcerting fact that hardly any of the supply branches possess sufficient material of the various classes to meet the requirements of the situation. The best equipped in all respects appears to be the medical department, which has supplies for a million men for a period of six months. Other branches, such as the quartermaster corps, ordnance and signal corps, are only partially equipped and there are none of the deficiencies, as in the case of radio material for the signal corps and mobile artillery under the ordnance department. The Army bill as it passed the House contained a clause which directed the Secretary of War to lure over to the National Guard such material as was needed for its equipment to be provided out of the Army reserve stock and for corresponding draft upon National Guard funds for replacement. This is regarded by the War Department as amounting to a violation of the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, which compels the War Department to create a reserve supply. A strong appeal for a change in this clause was made to the Senate military committee this week by those charged with the duty with the development and maintenance of this reserve stock in the hope that the damage which will be wrought to this accumulation of valuable munitions may be prevented. Without the material maintained intact, it will be ont of the question to properly arm and equip a suddenly mobilized military force in time of war and there will be a return to the desperate situation of utter unpreparedness which confronted this country at the outbreak of the war with Germany.

There is no law justifying payment of pay in addition to the commissioned officer. The regular pay fixed by the commission an officer holds in the Regular army. In cases of Regular army officers held not entitled to active list detailed with the National Guard who are commissioned by state authorities as officers of a higher grade in such National Guard units and, with the permission of the President, have accepted such commissions under section 109 of the act of June 3, 1916, and who serve with their National Guard units in the actual performance of duty comptroller rejects the proposal that they are entitled to pay as a National Guard officer. The Secretary of War suggested that if the officers were not entitled to pay in addition to pay as a regular officer whether on officer must renounce his pay as a Regular Army officer during the period; or whether he would be entitled, so far as appropriations are concerned, to the difference between his pay as a Regular Army officer and his pay, in the higher grade, as a National Guard officer.

No Extra Pay for N. G. Duty.

The ordnance department of the Army has on hand at the present time about 362,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder of which some 28,000,000 pounds is due to deteriorate. The stocks to be retained are sufficient in bulk weight to meet the requirements, but unfortunately there is a surplus of certain kinds

Army Smokeless Powder Supply.

of powder and a deficit of others. There is a very material deficit for the smokeless powder requirements of large calibre seacoast artillery, however, in view of the manifest necessity for economy estimates for this year only cover the manufacture of approximately 4,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder. It is considered that it would be unnecessary to keep a skeleton organization at Picatinny Arsenal engaged in the manufacture of smokeless powder and to enable approximately 4,000,000 pounds to be purchased from commercial concerns, which amount is the smallest that will interest commercial manufacturers and keep alive a part of their organization in the manufacture of smokeless powder. It is very desirable from a preparedness standpoint to keep the commercial concerns interested in this material. Smokeless powder has a deterioration life of approximately 18 years. Therefore in the normal course of events before the end of 15 years our reserve must be replaced or else our reserve disappears. The replacement of the reserve could be carried out in any one of several ways. Theoretically the whole reserve might well be supplied the fifteenth year, involving an enormous expenditure in the one year. On the other hand, one-fifteenth of the reserve could be replaced each year and one-fifteenth each successive year, but this method would replace powder in the earlier years of the 15-year period which had not probably deteriorated. It is believed practicable to postpone for a year or two the inauguration of the replacement program, as in two or three years the deterioration of smokeless powder will be relatively small. Therefore the program included under the "A" estimates of this year do not really contemplate effecting any part of the replacement program. If the reserves are to be maintained and available powder reworked annuel appropriations for such work will shortly be necessary. There is on hand at the present time between 5,000,000 and 9,000,000 pounds of pyro cotton, which is the material in what might be termed the half-way point in the manufacture of smokeless powder. It is estimated that this pyro cotton has a life of probably five years. It is now two or three years old.

The reserve stock of munitions for the Army, it is believed, should be sufficient for the initial equipment of all troops that can be raised in an emergency and for the maintenance of a certain portion of such troops as are actually in the field until the time at which the new production inaugurated at the declara-

Army Reserve Munitions.

tion of war shall have become equal to all demands of troops. The conclusion reached from the experience of the World War is that production of munitions in sufficient quantities can not be expected in less than from 12 to 18 months from the declaration of war, depending upon the character of the articles. It is, therefore, evident that the size of the reserve stock now on hand or that may be maintained that can be raised within that period and the proportion of such number that will be actually in the field during any part of this period. The Army ordnance department does not believe that the troops can be raised in the future any more rapidly than they were in the World War. As far as can now be foreseen, the lessons and precedents would have to be gone over again. Congress would have to pass some form of selective-service act; registering would have to be made under the act; and cantonments for the housing of troops built, because the temporary buildings of the present cantonments will have disappeared in a short time. The primary reserve of munitions thus arrived at is a very definite quantity, the annual cost of maintenance of which can be very accurately estimated and presented to Congress each year. The existing stocks on hand, very fortunately, are sufficient to meet all needs for the primary reserve thus computed, and in very many cases there would remain large surpluses over the requirements of this primary reserve, which surpluses can be disposed of and the cost of the care and maintenance eliminated. The importance of a program of this character can hardly be overestimated. It presents no problem of the supply of munitions not only in a simple and concrete form, but in a form that is absolutely essential for the work of the ordnance department. Such a primary reserve would also be one of the two most important elements of national preparedness. There are two war needs that can not be improvised when war comes. These are, first, trained officers, and, second, munitions. Troops can be raised and under the pressure of necessity given a reasonable training in a comparatively short time; but neither trained officers nor munitions can possibly be produced within any permissible period of time. If, therefore, a sufficient number of officers be maintained in time of peace, not only for the Regular Army that may be maintained, but to provide for the instruction of the National Guard and other military training provided for in the act of June 4 last, and this primary reserve of munitions maintained, all the essential elements of reasonable preparedness will have been provided.

The War Department has decided that it is possible to build the new Hammond and Lloyd equal to 35 kn engine to give an estimated speed of 36 knots. A contract has been let for the design of that engine; it is a gasoline engine of 7,000 horsepower, which is larger than any engine that has ever been constructed.

Hammond Torpedo Decision.

While there is a possibility of failure, coast artillery officers believe there is sufficient chance of success to go ahead with it. The contract for the construction of the engine will be made during the coming summer. The estimate of the cost is as follows: Engines and gear, $170,000; engine tests and alterations, $28,000; hull and accessories, $100,000; stabilizers, $10,000; auxiliaries, $20,000; radio dynamic features, $45,000; assembling tests, $24,000; and miscellaneous, $6,000. The torpedo, which is in the bow of the vessel, will be 15 feet underwater. The boat itself is the torpedo, and it is controlled from the air or from any other place. The explosive charge is in the bow of the boat, and it is designed to carry 1,500 pounds of explosive. There is an air intake pipe which extends to the top of the water, and the trail of the torpedo boat in the water could be followed. Mr. Hammond contemplates having a reserve air supply which will carry its short distance even if the air intake pipe is shot away. The Naval War College has taken a considerable interest in the Hammond radio-controlled torpedo and has carried out several war maneuvers on its maneuver board which are indicative of the fact that if they were in existence today they would have a considerable effect upon naval operations.

Digitized by Google

Senator Wadsworth, during hearings before the Senate military committee on the Army appropriation bill this week, expressed surprise at the numerous additional allowances for officers and enlisted men by means of War Department regulations. He warned officials present at the hearings, that such allowances must be carefully inquired into from now on, and the Army should get back to a pre-war basis. Attention was directed particularly to field equipment now being issued to officers and furniture to non-commissioned officers. Mr. Wadsworth said he was not in favor to unreasonable these additional allowances should be allowed to creep into Army regulations. The furniture for officers' quarters was provided by the act of March 2, 1907, but for accommodations of enlisted men no provision about one year ago. Recently there has been an increase in the items furnished. Mr. Wadsworth thought the increase of pay provided by Congress should have rendered it unnecessary to make provision for such allowances. It was shown that $1,300,000 would be necessary for furniture for noncommissioned officers' quarters for the next fiscal year. Senator Frelinghuysen suggested the advisability of putting an end to some of the allowances by legislative enactment.

Warns Against New Allowances.

The Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of Major General H. L. Rogers, quartermaster general, that there be a return to the old method of a clothing allowance for enlisted men rather than an issuance in kind. This change is made because of greater economy in the cost of clothing, as soldiers will have an incentive to take care of their uniforms. It is proposed to pay the allowance during the course of a year, possibly in quarterly payments. The present system of issuing clothing to enlisted men imposes an additional heavy cost because of the absence of a fixed and definite allowance. In addition, figures submitted by the Congress requires the quartermaster general to issue certain articles of clothing to honorably discharged enlisted men who did not draw clothing at the time of their discharge. Between the date of the armistice and April 30, 1919, the adjutant general's office estimated there had been discharged 1,800,000 men who were under the law entitled to retain their uniforms. It is estimated that of the above number approximately 800,000 did not send their uniforms back and therefore are equipped. Approximately 300,000 applications have been received and a full issue completed. Accordingly, there remain approximately 700,000 to whom uniforms are yet to be issued. This feature is an important one in connection with the requirements of the Army relative to the cost of clothing. The Senate military committee proposes to amend the Army appropriation bill by eliminating this issue of clothing by means of the Regular Army and providing that emergency men will have until July 1 next to exercise their right under the law. It will cost $40,000,000 to clothe the 700,000 if all decide to take uniforms.

Return to Clothing Allowance.

An order will be issued in the War Department clearing up the status of flight surgeons of the Army. Medical officers who have had special training and instruction at the authorized school for flight surgeons and who have been reported after such training and before the duties of flight surgeon will, when assigned to such duties by proper authority, be considered as specially charged with the following duties: A flight surgeon will act as adviser to his commanding officer on all matters pertaining to the physical fitness of the flying personnel; he will make recommendations for the relief from flying duty of officers and enlisted men who are found physically or mentally unfit for such duty and will make such recommendations as he deems proper based upon the special knowledge as to the physical fitness of the flyer, physical exercise, recreation, and period of rest; he will take sick call for the flying personnel and recommend disposition of all cases excused from flying duty; he will visit such flying personnel as may be sick in hospital and consult with the attending medical officer regarding their care and treatment; he will make a special physical examination required for flying personnel by special departmental regulations; he will make such technical reports as may be required by the chief of air service and the surgeon general. If junior in rank to the surgeon of the post or station, he is an assistant of the former, but he should be given freedom of action in all matters pertaining to the physical fitness of the flyers. He will also be given every facility for performing his special duties and for acquiring additional information relative to the medical problems of flight. He should live in as close touch with the flying personnel at his station as consistent with conditions existing thereat. The senior officer of the medical corps on duty at a post, camp, or station, whether or not he be the flight surgeon, is charged, under the direction of the commanding officer, with all duties pertaining to the office of "the surgeon." All other officers of the medical corps, junior to the surgeon, are his assistants and, regardless of their special qualifications or training, stand in a subordinate relation to the surgeon.

Status of Army Flight Surgeons.

In consequence of the various orders issued to the naval service on the subject of discharges, indefinite furloughs, etc., there has been a heavy exodus from the Navy in the past two weeks. This outgo has been particularly felt among a few skilled trades such as machinist, radio, boilermakers, etc., and the result has been that while the Navy is still in excess by several thousand of the number fixed by the House of Representatives, the Navy is in fact Navy is actually short of men needed in several branches, and the anomalous situation may soon develop in which recruits are being sought simultaneously with the encouragement being given to men to leave the service. The arbitrary action of the House in reducing the complement to 100,000 for the next fiscal year, immediately following a most successful recruiting drive during which the strength was brought up to 135,000, has compelled the Navy to take steps to let men go regardless of whether they are in urgent need or not, or they are not needed in the Navy's needs. If the House had directed a gradual reduction of its force it could have been effected by the usual outgo. It is expected that there were very few expirations of enlistments during the next five months, hence it became necessary to open the way for any man to go who desires his release. Too often the men who are anxious to leave the service are the very men who are most needed, while the inefficient or half-trained men remain behind for lack of an equal employment in civil life. There is still hope that the Senate will increase the authorized strength by a compromise of 10,000 more, so that the rather hysterical situation which now prevails in the naval service can be relieved, and every man may be retained who logically belongs in the Navy, permitting the resumption of recruiting in such branches as are needed.

Navy Demobilization Continues.

Senator Wadsworth, the chairman of the Senate military committee, took occasion this week during a hearing on the Army appropriation bill to severely criticise that part of the pending bill that relates to the items for the support of the Military Academy. This is the first year that the institution at West Point has been included in the general appropriation bill, having hitherto always been provided for in a measure of its own, which, according to Mr. Wadsworth, has been drafted at the academy and in such a form as to arouse the indignation of the committee chairman. He said that there are large wastes of space in the arrangement of the various items, nine of which in one place refer to pay for those on duty at West Point, each requiring a separate paragraph. He believes that all matter could be "run in," as the printers say, with substantial saving in the expense of production, inasmuch as every appropriation bill now has to be printed no less than five times before it is finally put in the form of enacted legislation. Merging the Military Academy bill with the Regular Army bill, he said at the Capitol, saves about $5,500, while the clerk of the Senate claims that the arrangement of the items in the Military Academy portion of the measure costs $9,000 more than it need be if printed in the House and Senate form of text. It is possible that the Army bill will therefore be reformed to save present expense, since there is always so much printing to be done while a measure is on its way through the House and Senate.

Defects in Military Academy Bill.

The quartermaster general of the Army has made a study of the present form of the Army appropriation bill and has suggested to the House and Senate military committees that a change be made in the arrangement of the items, so far as they relate to the activities of the military establishment. He proposes that there shall be such a rearrangement of the wording in the appropriation acts relating to the quartermaster corps as shall classify the various supplies and services into groups so that all supplies of the same class would be included in one item, divided into subitems where necessary. For example, all fuel, gasoline, and lubricants would be estimated for under item 23, with a subitem for each (23a for coal; 23b for gasoline; 23c for lubricants, etc.). All civilian employes for the entire quartermaster corps would be included in item 45, with a subitem for each class, such as clerks, laborers, watchmen, etc. By this method Congress would know at a glance the entire amount asked for for coal, for gasoline, and for lubricants. Instead of having the items for civilian employes scattered throughout several different appropriations as at present, they would be brought together under one item, divided into subitems; therefore, Congress could determine the total amount needed for the hire of each class of civilian employes. Likewise, the maintenance and repair of all buildings would be included in item 66, instead of in eight or more appropriations as at present. All funds for the procurement of animals, whether riding, draft, or pack, would be estimated for under the heading of "Animals for the Army." Funds for the construction of new projects would be estimated for under "Construction for the Army." The estimates would show each project separately and would show the total cost, including heating lighting, and sewer systems and roads, walks, and drainage; hence, Congress would have full information as to the total cost of each proposed project and would be in a position to determine the exact amount that should be appropriated to cover the entire cost. The heading "Construction for the Army" is intended to cover new construction only; the cost of maintenance and repair would be included under item 66, "Supplies and services, quartermaster corps." Under this system the appropriation would be flexible, yet the funds under each head would be based upon the needs for that particular purpose. The responsibility would be placed on the chief of the bureau to expend funds strictly within the intent of Congress and to prohibit the practice of the bureau on exceeding estimates to show the distribution made by him and to show the specific necessary for any project exceeded or under one item in excess of the amount apportioned. Any less elastic system is bound to result in very material increased cost of operation with consequent lack of efficiency. Item 23, under the proposed conclusion, would permit the chief of a bureau from being required to depart from the intent of Congress in making apportionments without assuming the responsibility therefor and in consequence would practically reduce such action to emergencies only.

Recommends Changes in Army Bill.

As we have predicted in these columns, the Navy Department has decided to close only the receiving station at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, and revert to the old system of receiving ships at the navy yard. This plan will necessitate the use of a vessel of the armored cruiser class, probably the Pueblo, formerly the Colorado. Efficiency officers who have advocated the continuance of the barracks system now used at Bay Ridge have been unsuccessful in their pleas, either that that station be retained by the government or that the station be removed to Staten Island, where the government owns the necessary property. Pressure was brought by citizens of Brooklyn to induce the Navy to continue the property now occupied as a receiving station, but which was intended as an extension of the city's parking system, and among the officials at the Department the opinion prevailed that in the event of war, as the need of a separate receiving station as a war measure, in normal times it is preferable to have the distribution of trained men within the limits of the navy yard proper, within easy access to the vessels which are docked there. The return to the old-time receiving ship, after occupying spacious barracks surrounded by ample space for drill grounds and exercise, is not relished by the receiving station authorities, but there seems to be no alternative open to them. The training station at Gulfport, Miss., also on leased ground, will probably be relinquished in the near future, as the needs for training facilities are reduced. In view of the very limited number of apprentices to be recruited during the next year or more, there will be no occasion for the retention of any training stations other than those at Hampton Roads, Great Lakes and the trade schools at Newport and at Great Lakes.

Closing Naval Stations.

Bida have been opened at the bureau of yards and docks for the construction of huge supply and storehouse to be erected in the city of San Diego for the use of the destroyer fleet and the storage of miscellaneous Navy supplies. This building is in the heart of the city, but with water frontage, upon ground donated by the city. It will, in addition to serving as a storage house, be the headquarters of the commandant, the public works officer and the supply and accounting officers. Bida will also be opened March 2 for the construction of the new naval training station. The shipping board is turning over to the Navy without cost the concrete shipbuilding yard where the Emergency Fleet Corporation built two ships for the Navy. That yard will be used as a minor repair base and will have a marine railway capable of taking destroyers. Other naval activities at and near San Diego are the hospital, the coaling plant, the radio station, the marine advance base and the air station and fluid at North Island. Rear Admiral Roger Welles, senior officer present at San Diego, was recently designated as commandant of the newly created 11th naval district, which will embrace these various establishments.

Naval Activities at San Diego.

Digitized by Google

Attempt to Overthrow Government.

In presenting the views of the general staff of the Army for an increase of commissioned officer and enlisted personnel for the Regular Army, Major General W. G. Haan, director of the war plans division, told the Senate military committee on Thursday that it is exceedingly unwise at the present time to

reduce the officer personnel or to place restrictions upon the same as contemplated in the Army appropriation bill as that measure passed the House, and that $75,000 should be the limit for reduction of the salaried employees. General Haan has made a very careful study of the national and international situation and he considers that a state of anarchy exists in Europe and Asia and might easily extend to the United States if that he states that the strikes of last year were guided in such a way that but one conclusion could be reached, and that is that there was a concerted effort made to overthrow the government. This was the definite aim of those behind the strikes, according to General Haan, and he sees the same condition in Russia at the present time in connection with the placing of the fighting forces of that country in its relation to the safety of adjoining countries. He fears that the anarchy abroad and the unrest at home make the reduction of the military force at the present time a very dangerous experiment. General Haan believes there should be 20,200 officers of the Regular Army to properly take care of the duties imposed upon the military establishment by the national defense act and that the enlisted personnel should not go below 175,000 men. This force will only allow for the creation of a force prepared for immediate mobilization in case of emergency, but will not be sufficient for the Army contemplated in the national defense act.

Ailments on the Submarines.

The naval medical officers who are in a position to observe, because called upon to treat, the ailments of the personnel attached to the submarines entertain the view that there are certain disabilities that are peculiar to this class of service. Reports received by the bureau of medicine and surgery from such surgeons show that during the past year or so the submariner furnished a comparatively large number of ear and eardrum cases. In a number of cases a mild catarrhal otitis media with a thickening of the ear drum was found, most often in men who had served seven years in submarines. There was usually the history of a gradual onset of deafness dating from their first entrance into submarine service and of pain which varied from a slight, dull, chronic ache to an acute exacerbation brought on by long submerging. It was found necessary to recommend the removal of four men from submarine duty on account of the ear trouble. Another condition causing trouble in submarines, especially while cruising and away from the tender or dock, is that of intestinal stasis brought on by lack of exercise, poor ventilation and improperly prepared food. At its best, submarine service is very uncomfortable, and while it is almost impossible to remedy the ventilation and exercise question while on a long cruise, yet much could be done through the cooks and food to keep up the morale. When to the natural discomfort of the submarine there is added an inexperienced and seasick cook, the matter of proper food becomes a serious problem. Stomach trouble seemed to be more prevalent among the men working in the engine room. Analysis of stomach contents after administering test meals showed achylia or a lack of free hydrochloric acid and considerable relief was afforded by giving the dilute acid in small doses. This is a question whether this is a result of strain from submarine duty or from the common practice of partaking of large quantities of sodium bicarbonate.

Serious Plight of Bureaus.

Despite the protests of the bureau officials, the Senate passed the legislative, executive and judicial bill with the appropriations slashed practically as the bill left the House. The clerical forces will meet a widespread reduction, which in many instances will result in the stoppages of work now under way. For example, in the navy bureau of record divisions of the bureaus of navigation and medicine and surgery in the Navy Department there will be no provision for work which is now under contract. In the former bureau a reduction of $150,000 will result in the lay-off of 130 clerks, while in the bureau of medicine and surgery the force will be cut more than half its present strength, which is already reduced to the bare requirements of the current work of the bureau. The war risk cases of every naval man and marine which must be verified from the records of the surgeon general's office, are already three months behind, and they will soon be five months in arrears. With the 50 per cent reduction facing the bureau on July 1, this work must necessarily lag still more, for it will not be possible to withdraw clerks from the routine work of conducting the medical and hospital corps activities in the Navy. Congressmen, however thoughtful they may be of the ex-service men, have overlooked the important fact that the war saddled certain duties upon the bureaus which did not exist before, and in attempting to bring the civil force down to pre-war strength have taken no consideration of the fact of the men who have become in a large sense wards of the government.

Swindle of ex-Service Men.

A despicable practice appears to have been adopted with ex-service men as victims, who, according to reports received by the quartermaster general of the army, are being defrauded by swindlers. The law which gives free to the former veteran a uniform, with the addition of a gas mask and bait-

met for those who served with the A. E. F., in cases where these articles were turned in by the soldier on demobilization, is the one which the law for the former soldier is victimized. The alleged swindler offers to prepare the necessary application for the issue of the uniform, including the notarial affidavit, for which a fee of one dollar is charged. The soldier is at the same time informed that the sum of four dollars is necessary to obtain the outfit, making a total charge of five dollars. The application appears to be elaborately planned, a special blank for application and affidavit being printed and sent to the former service men by the promoter of the alleged fraud. The quartermaster general points out that the apparent swindle, so that the veteran of the world war may be protected against a form of graft which would make him pay as agent for something which the government stands ready to furnish him for nothing. Former soldiers being approached with this scheme should at once write to the quartermaster general, Washington, D. C., or consult the nearest Army quartermaster, recruiting officer or American Legion Post before responding, either with cash or promise to settle, however inexpensive or attractive the proposition may appear. It is well for all soldiers to know that no money is to be paid by former soldiers for the uniforms which they are entitled to draw from the government. The quartermaster corps has endeavored to acquaint all concerned with the full requirements of the free uniform law, and stands ready to offer such assistance, to protect the soldier against the designing wiles of those who would prey upon him and cheat him of his small means.

Much favorable comment has been invoked by the newly adopted regulations of the War Department prescribing in definite form the duties devolving upon the chaplains of the Army.

Affairs of the Army Chaplains.

It is realized that great care was exercised in preparing the document, which will shortly be printed and promulgated as a departmental circular. It gives, for the first time, what may be regarded as the charter of the corps and to what extent they may expect aid from other quarters. Emphasis is plainly given to the fact that the chaplain serves the entire personnel and is not the representative of any particular sect or denomination. That is, indeed, the idea which prevails in the selection by the chief of chaplains of the officers who shall serve as assistants in his office in Washington. It happens, for example, that Chaplain John J. Campbell, a Roman Catholic chaplain, succeeds in the office Chapain J. F. Houlihan, of the same faith, but this does not necessarily make this duty as the representative of his own church. An important announcement of the week is that of Chaplain Joseph L. Huster to be director of the chaplains' school at Camp Zachary Taylor in that capacity Chaplain C. C. Bateman, who goes on the retired list for age in March. The transfer of duties will occur about March 15, in anticipation of the opening of the next course at the institution on April 2. Chaplain Thomas L. Kelley, who recently informed the War Department of his withdrawal from the Reserve Corps of the Chaplain Church and his acceptance into the Unitarian Fellowship, will be relieved from duty in the Philippines, where he has been for some time, and will be assigned to duty at the Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco.

Much interest attaches to the action of the Senate military committee on the provision in the Army bill, inserted by the House, to the effect that no

Obliterating Prohibition in the Army Bill.

money shall be paid or be allowed to be paid or shall be expended for the pay of a reserve officer on active duty for a longer period than 15 days. This provision evidently adopted in order to prevent the War Department from detailing to active duty a large number—or, for that matter, any—reserve officers under such conditions as would give them full active-duty pay and allowances for indefinite periods. It was evidently overlooked that the same Congress last June enacted legislation that requires in specific terms that certain duties shall be performed by these reserve officers, it being considered of vital importance that they be called to active duty at the service schools as students, at camps as instructors of civilians, with the general staff in various capacities, and with the air service for special instruction. None of this duty could be adequately and usefully rendered within a period of 15 days. It would be disastrous to interrupt the tour of duty of a reserve officer after two weeks of it and replace him with another. That would mean a serious-checking of important work and an increase in cost in the way of mileage individuals have to travel, to say nothing else. It was recognized in the War Department that this mean practically a defeat of the objects of the act of June 4, 1920, and that, in order for attaining the civilian element, represented by the reservist, the National Guard officer and the officer of the regular establishment into close and continuous contact we must have the law. The situation was revealed to the Senate committee this week by General Haan, it created something like a sensation. The objection to the provision, the committee, was vigorous in his criticism of the House provision and remarked that if the prohibition were allowed to stand the plan contemplated by Congress last June might as well be abandoned without further ado. It looks as if the committee will attempt to rectify this sad authorize the detail of reserve officers on various duties in a prescribed number and for a specified period regulated by the character of the work, such as 12 officers for general staff duty for six months, 100 officers for the training camps for 60 days, 100 officers for the service schools for students for 90 days, 250 officers for the air service work for a year, and 6,700 officers for training and instruction for a period of two weeks. It was Haan pointed out that it would be useless to assign reserve officers to these duties for less time than indicated, and the 15-day limitation in most instances would be a farce so far as accomplishing anything was concerned.

Adjutant General Files Protest.

General P. C. Harris, the adjutant general of the Army, registered an objection before the Senate military committee this week against legislation that had been incorporated in the Army appropriation bill in the House and which required that enlisted men under the age of 21 years should, on request, be

discharged from the Army and receive an honorable discharge. General Harris remonstrated that this unrestricted separation from the military service of youths who had enlisted and who, regardless of the character of their service, was most improper, and he probably succeeded in getting the clause changed. He cited as a good reason why no such soldier should be discharged with the full honors of a man of long and faithful service, but it appeared out of the question, the official pointed out, to require the issue of honorable discharges whether or no. More than that, it speedily appeared that such discharged men were, under the law, entitled to receive travel pay at the rate of five cents a mile and that, on this basis, it was quite probable for a soldier to secure his discharge on the west coast and claim travel pay to his home, which the citizen generally resided, regardless of the difficulty in determining in such instances just where a man's home might lawfully be for the purpose of feeling out how much money he might draw in cold cash. It might amount to $150 if the trip home was transcontinental, and it seemed to the committee members that something should be done to check whole-sale issuance of honorable discharge and too generous allowances for travel, whether or not the soldier made the journey. So it was finally proposed to change the whole thing and provide for transportation in kind to the place of enlistment and to make honorable discharge depend upon individual record of actual service and not a mandatory act regulated by statute.

Guns on Railway Mounts.

The question has come up with regard to the use of the 14-inch guns on railway mounts and the manner in which they would be mounted. As it has been a question whether they should all be on railway mounts or whether some of them should be put in fixed emplacements. That question is

still under discussion and has not been definitely decided. It is the belief of the chief of engineers of the Army that some of them in the report of the board of review were expected to be in fixed emplacements. The chief of artillery thinks that the guns could be practically all used on railway mounts. The engineer department has taken the position that that may be correct, but before a definite decision is made there should be more information on the subject than in its possession at the present time. General Beach, chief of engineers, terms the matter of the use of the 14-inch gun on railway mounts a liquid question "and has not been solidified," and it is a question which is now being studied by the coast artillery and the engineer corps.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress.
304 Sixth Street, New York City.

Digitized by Google

Some highly interesting testimony of a confidential character was given this week to the Senate military committee by General D. E. Nolan, head of the military intelligence division of the general staff. It related to the state of affairs in various countries with special reference to the activities of the "reds" and the necessity for acquiring information concerning this class of disturbers. A part of the testimony was not given in executive session, and this is printed on other pages of this issue, showing the work of the branch of which General Nolan is in charge and a special report of the plans of the radicals for next spring. General Nolan gave the gratifying information that "red" literature was not making much headway in the American Army, the results being much more effective in Europe. In our forces there is comparatively little propaganda manifested of this anarchistic doctrine, and where it has appeared there is plenty of opposition to offset it. Commanding officers have been fully posted as to the methods in pursuit, and the men are constantly lectured on subjects that tend to frustrate the attempts to create discontent and distrust. It has been deemed desirable to send out from the intelligence division officers who could tell the men exactly what is being sought by the bolshevist agitators, but there are not sufficient funds to make this possible, and in one case only, recently, was such a trip made from General Harbord's headquarters. It was decided to ship a lot of pamphlets and other printed matter for distribution among the men. It is possible that local officers will attend to this part of the subject. It is planned to observe results and see if the same system should be applied generally. It is plain that the bolshevist agitators are trying to instill mutiny in the American Army, as they have succeeded in doing in the Russian military establishment. The same methods are being used more or less discreetly in this country to those employed abroad, only in much less open degree and in less volume; but it is there just the same and must be combated. The idea seems to be to work the men into a state of revolt against their officers and form "soviet councils." This was the sort of campaigning that destroyed the Russian army, and it is evidently expected to do the same in the case of the American military force. It is quite plain that there is a situation that requires careful watching and calls for constant vigilance. The investigating authorities feel that it is essential ample means should be provided the military intelligence branch that it may be adequately equipped with the personnel and the facilities for performing a highly important function.

The War Department has refused to approve the recommendation of the chief of the Army air service that Congress be asked to allot the sum of one million dollars for the conservation of helium gas, which has been developed by the experts. It has been discovered that the best method of keeping helium is to allow it to remain in the ground, the control of which by purchase of property containing this valuable element has been suggested as most desirable at this time. But the War Department failed to see the wisdom and economy of this action, considering the expense of the project and the attitude of Congress generally toward the Army estimates. It was announced in the House hearings on the Army bill also that valuable new deposits of helium had been discovered, the location of which was not, of course, revealed, and that considerable discussion as to the virtue of the various estimates for developing the existing plants and preserving the facilities that have been created at great cost. Judging from the queries of some of the committee members, there was reason to anticipate that the recommendations for helium will not be entirely adopted. The appropriation originally amounted to $875,000, and this the House cut to $100,000, which, the experts declared, would do nothing that was absolutely necessary during the next fiscal year.

Representative Stemp, of the subcommittee on fortifications of the House appropriation committee, expressed the belief that cable communication should be done away with in view of the development of the use of radio telephone and wireless control. His views are not shared by coast artillery officers. At his request the following statement was prepared by officers of the signal corps:

However, the signal corps is in a position to develop radio telephone sets of any power from small to great which can easily be adapted for fire control after further trials of radio telephony as a means of transmitting fire-control data from the ends of the base line to the plotting room. It is quite possible also to develop radio methods of sending out two-second radio impulses for the purpose of synchronizing the observations made on the target at base line end stations instead of with radio telephone instead of wire communication.

It is to be noted, however, that when considering the substitution of radio telephony and fire control cables, we must not be led into the error of believing that only base-line azimuth data is to be handled over these channels. Thus these cables provide a number of channels of communication for the transmission of information other than fixed data, such as that which passes between the battery and fire commanders. Substituting a single radio set for one end of a cable would not provide the number of channels given by the cable replaced.

Reverting to the matter of the number of radio telephone sets which would have to be installed in any coast defense for the transmission of base-line data only, we may take as a typical example the moderate sized coast defense of X, mentioned above, in which it was found that 16 transmitters would be in operation for handling data from planes on ground. During the present arrangement in the plotting room two men are engaged in plotting the results received by telephone from the base-end stations. Each has a telephone set independent of the other; hence, we find that four telephone sets necessary for any station, base-line, solely for the purpose of reporting plotting data; so likewise there would be needed four sets for each of the other telephone sets. In the district of X referred to above there are 28 horizontal base lines to be installed. Multiplying this by four radio telephone sets each, per base line, we find a total of 112 radio telephone sets required for transmitting base-line data alone. This added to the 16 radio sets needed for aircraft-to-shore communication gives a total of 128 radio sets, without considering such sets as might be needed for communication other than base-line communication, which is now supplied by the so-called intelligence telephone lines.

Such a large number of sets of any form of apparatus at present developed or being supplied by the signal corps for the entire Army, to say nothing of the district as that of X without interfering with each other to such an extent as to render communication unreliable. In addition, there must be considered possible interference by the enemy and, while it may be argued that the present SCR-77 sets will be used on a very narrow front by armies in the field, nevertheless it is to be noted that these sets are not operated continuously, but rather in an emergency only. Consequently the number to be assigned to the coast artillery would have to be operated incessantly and be immune from interference so as to furnish reliable communication continuously, if such a system were in any way to equal the present wire system of telephones.

If we were to consider the cost of installation of simply the 112 radio sets for the work now mentioned for this district of X, at a cost of not less than $1,000 each, it will be seen that the initial cost of installation of radio equipment for the purpose mentioned is quite comparable with that of necessary cable equipment which would give better service.

Compilation of the list of those found qualified for permanent appointment to the commissioned personnel of the Marine Corps is practically completed by the board that has been working on the matter for about three months. The board will not make its report until reports of the physical examinations of those not now in the service are received. The final task of the board will be to readjust the list of the three grades—captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant—to fill vacancies thereby resulting from eliminations of tendered appointments and failures on physical examination, and this will delay the final report of the board for a week or more. Official determination of those that will receive permanent commissions and the grades to which they will be assigned many changes in the stations of officers are being observed. Among the changes is that of a number of officers that went to the Dominican Republic in February, 1919, with the 15th Regiment, whose tours of duty on foreign stations has expired. Many of these officers cannot be located as yet, but it is known what officers now seeking permanent appointments are available. Upon departure of Colonel Lincoln C. Andrews from the Marine Corps legation, China, in the next few months he will be succeeded in command of marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., by Colonel Thomas C. Treadwell, now commanding marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H. Colonel Carl Gamborg-Andresen, now attached to the Mare Island Barracks, will succeed to the command at Bremerton. First Lieutenant Lee Cartner, commanding the Second Lieutenant Lee Carter, who were found physically disqualified for permanent commissions in the Marine Corps, have been transferred to the retired list upon recommendation of retiring boards.

The War Department is considering various phases of the law relating to the officers' reserve corps, which has been made the subject of special regulations. Among other rulings which have been made in this connection during the past week are the following: That all of opinions rendered by the judge advocate general of the Army and approved by the Secretary of War; That in commissioning the requisite qualifications may be commissioned to and hold in the officers' reserve corps not only the office of a general officer at the line, but also an office to which the rank of general officer is attached, and appointments of the latter kind may be made in any of the sections of the O. R. C.; that recess appointments of general officers, subject to later confirmation of the Senate, may be tendered; that in the provisions of section 27 of the act of June 4, 1920, as follows: "No reserve officer shall be promoted to any grade in the line or staff corps, who fails at a commission for at least one year in the next lower grade" the commission referred to is a commission in the O. R. C., and service under any other commission can not be counted for the purpose of promotion under that section; that all "active service * * * performed in the grade in which called or any higher grade" by a reserve officer under a call to active duty and by a National Guard officer under a call or draft into the federal service and all such service rendered by either under a commission in any component part of the Army of the U. S. will count in determining date of rank under the provisions of section 127a of the act of June 4; that both warrant officers and officers of the Regular Army may be appointed in the O. R. C., but that neither may hold commissions in the National Guard; that they need not be discharged if ordered to active duty as reserve officers; that while on active duty as reserve officers they draw only the pay of that status, and their service in such status counts for all purposes as a part of the time required to their status of warrant officer and enlisted man, and, in addition, while serving as commissioned officers such commissioned service will count to the same extent and for the same purposes as such would be counted b other commissioned officers; that both retired warrant officers and retired enlisted men may be appointed in the O. R. C., but that neither may hold commissions in the National Guard; that placing them on active duty as reserve officers does not affect their retired status, except to suspend their right to retired pay and allowances during the period of such active service, which right revives upon their release from active duty.

President Drinker of Lehigh University informed the Senate military committee on Thursday that voluntary military training had been started at Lehigh a year ago in September and three hundred students took the course. The results were satisfactory in the mental and physical improvement of the students taking the training. The committee unanimously decided to make the training compulsory for all students entering the university in the future, which took effect at the opening of September. Four hundred students were admitted as freshmen and 200 of the upper classmen volunteered for training, making a total of about one-half the student body. Professors at Lehigh find that, as a result of many years in educational lines, the average student is in great need of discipline he does not get at home and which is not provided for during his college course. He believes the training provided in the R. O. T. C. and at civilian training camps should be encouraged to the fullest extent.

Boom in the R. O. T. C.

Renewed efforts will be made by the naval authorities to obtain an appropriation of $1,975,000 for the construction of a permanent naval hospital at San Diego, with a capacity of 500 beds, half the size of the one at Puget Sound, with a capacity of 195 beds, one at Mare Island, composed largely of wooden structures with 1,050 beds and at present 1,078 patients, and a hospital located in the expeditionary buildings at Dept. of 500 beds. A permanent hospital is now under construction at that place at a cost of about $156,000 from funds already on hand, but this hospital is not sufficient to meet the requirements. With nearly as great a personnel as on the Atlantic coast, these three hospitals are required to provide the same accommodations for the care of sick of the Navy and Marine Corps as are furnished by the naval hospitals located at Portsmouth, Chelsea, Newport, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Annapolis, Norfolk, Hampton Roads, Charleston, Parris Island, Key West, Pensacola, Guifport and New Orleans. It follows that the distances between hospitals on the west coast are much greater that it is at practicable to transfer patients from one to another to relieve the extra load, as is frequently done on the Atlantic coast, consequently each hospital must be sufficient to meet the demands of its locality. San Diego is the base of destroyers in reserve and is rapidly becoming an important naval port.

Hospital Needs for Pacific Coast.

Bids will be opened on February 23 for the construction of a stone breakwater at the naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill. This breakwater will be about a half mile long and about 60 feet wide and will create a large smooth-water harbor for smaller craft used in connection with the training of recruits. This project will cost in the neighborhood of one and a half millions. This breakwater has been greatly needed ever since the development of the inland training station and will be an important adjunct to the facilities of that station when recruiting is again resumed.

Great Breakwater at Great Lakes.

Bolshevistic Influences in Our Army.

Helium Conservation Disapproved.

Substitution for Cable Communication.

Financial Advances

on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.

WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

Digitized by Google

Navy Personnel Matters.

Captain William D. Leahy has been detached from duty at the Navy Department as director of gunnery exercises and engineering performances and assigned to command the Chattanooga. One of the ships of the American naval forces operating in European waters and now at Cherbourg, France. He will relieve Captain L. A. Cotton, who will be assigned as chief of staff to Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, commanding American naval forces operating in Turkish waters. Captain William C. Wise, for some weeks has been on duty in Captain Leahy's office, succeeds him as director. The resignations of Lieutenant Commander F. C. Vossbeck, of the regular medical corps, and Lieutenant (J. G.) Patrick and P. G. Enright, of the temporary personnel, have been accepted.

As a result of extensive firing tests at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., the Army has adopted a new type of powder charge for large-caliber guns. Instead of being made up in one large unit, the charge is divided into a number of smaller sections, each put up, as formerly, in a bag of silk cartridge cloth. The sections are exactly the same size and weight and they are interchangeable. An igniting charge of black powder is attached to the forward section of the charge. One advantage of driving the charge into sections is that handling is facilitated. The charge weigh as high as 800 pounds. In one section a charge would be from eight to nine feet long, and not only difficult to prepare and store, but awkward to handle, requiring special machinery or a large number of men. Dividing the charge into sections, none of which will weigh more than 100 pounds, permits it to be handled readily and loading to be accomplished without special apparatus. The sectionalized charge have the added advantage that reduced charges may be used without any special preparation by merely putting a less number of sections into a gun. Formerly the powder charges were put up in a bag, which then was laced tight throughout its length. With the new charge the new charge is sewed around the powder, which then is wound from end to end with a thread of silk cartridge cloth. The operation can be performed by machine. The method not only reduces the cost of preparation, but the resulting charge is extremely rigid and easy to handle.

New Big-gun Powder Charge.

Much apprehension is expressed in the Navy Department over the curtail that will have to be made in naval aviation projects and the possibility of developing aeronautics in the naval service in any way in keeping with the needs unless more money is made available for the purpose than carried by the appropriation bills that so far have passed the House. Notwithstanding the urgent necessity of having swift airplane carriers, which was explained fully to members of Congress, no provision was made by the House for the building of that class requested. The naval appropriation bill as it passed the House carries only $6,913,431 for aviation. No money is appropriated for construction of a new aircraft or for any new projects, and the sum carried by the bill will suffice only for maintenance of activities now existing or that have been planned. Unless more money is made available, it will be necessary to discontinue the use of the rigid dirigible in this country. The ship previously was authorized and much money already has been spent upon its design and upon procurement and preparation of materials that will enter into it. If money is not made available for continuance of the work the amounts already spent, on the project will be wasted. In view of the limited funds available for this equipment, it will be impossible to provide naval aircraft with modern radio outfits. It also will be necessary to discontinue practically all experimental work, which is so essential for development and progress of naval aviation.

Naval Aviation Neglected.

The military authorities who have to do with the affairs of the commissioned personnel of the Army have been making some estimates and perfecting plans recently for the officers' force of our overseas garrisons. This force, as now constituted, were the American force in Germany, not included as it is detached temperarily from the forces. Guam is not included for the reason that it is now garrisoned by the Navy and because, under present conditions, its military value is not sufficient to warrant the assignment thereto of a permanent garrison. If fortified and developed for naval ease, it will require an Army garrison of considerable strength to protect it. The chief factors to be considered in fixing upon the strength of the garrices to be maintained in each of the localities under discussion are: The particular military purpose to be served by the garrison; that is, its mission, bearing in mind the strategic relation of the locality to our basic plans for defense (naval and military), together with the relative naval strength in the United States and of possible enemies; the practicability of reinforcing these garrisons by the dispatch of troops from continental United States during the period when war appears imminent or after its declaration; local conditions effecting the problem of defense; and the number and quality of troops that may be raised from the local inhabitants. In this connection it should be noted that the present naval strength of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, as measured by the displacement and gun capital ships is: 67:60:42. Considering capital ships, both built and building, the ratios are: 167:80:46. It should also be noted that, as several years are required for the construction of capital ships, these ratios are not subject to rapid changes. While the garrisons at Oahu and Panama might be reinforced before, or in the first stages of, a war, such reversals conditions cannot be anticipated with certainty. Therefore plans must provide a peace garrison for each of these localities sufficient for its war mission. The minimum requirements under different personnel for insuring reasonable guarantee of retaining possession of these garrisons in an emergency represent a total of 2,255, divided as follows: 849 for the Philippines, 486 for Panama, 155 for Guam and 765 for Porto Rico. Allowance is made for officers on leave of absence from the Philippine Islands. The number so absent is about 10 per cent of the total, on account of its isolation, no replacements of officers can be contemplated in the event of war. To provide for this and to officer possible native contingents organized in emergency, 40 per cent of the officer strength should be allowed. The total surplus officer strength for the Philippine Islands should be 185 per cent, which is considered fully officered at all times and for emergency replacements. This results in the necessity for 250 additional officers, making an aggregate necessary for foreign service of 2,505.

Army Officers for Overseas Garrisons.

Much discussion continues in the Army and Navy over the project to use the former German battleship Ostfriesland as a target for attack by aircraft, and undoubtedly the experimenta will be carried out in the next two or three months in accordance with the program to be prepared by the two services concerned. The exercises will be for the purpose of determining the best use of bombs and other projectiles required for successful attacks from the air against various types of ships. It will not be primarily to demonstrate that aircraft can sink a water-borne ship, for it is believed that this can be done if the attacking force can succeed in placing the projectiles in certain places. In the development of missiles for aircraft no actual experience in air attack against seacraft has been had by the services, although much work of this sort is being conducted by Great Britain. It is rumored that the British air force recently sank the old German first-class battleship Baden, built in 1916, 623 feet long, 100 feet wide, carrying eight 15-inch guns and having a speed of 21 knots. Among all the means of air attack, it is desired to determine which are the best we have now and what line of development we must follow. For that reason the Army is asking that the Navy loan it a seaworthy and obsolete seacraft with a view of perfecting its armament, finding out what weapons are suitable for the various conditions of attack and developing its tactics for that purpose. In connection with the research the Army air service desires to ascertain, by placing animals on various parts of the ships, the probable effect of gas on the crews thereof. It also desires to obtain data on the effectiveness of blinding the personnel of the ship at night and even in the daytime, by the use of powerful parachute flares. This is important because, if effective, it is believed that a ship would be unable to see airplanes, while the ship will stand out plainly as a target, due to the illuminating effect of the flares.

Aircraft Versus Seacraft.

The Secretary of War has directed the discontinuance of orders involving the payment of mileage to officers of the Army in view of the limited funds available for the present year. This is an uncommon admonition to issue about this time of year, and it has no appreciable interference with the activities of the military establishment. Some comment has been aroused at the capital among committee members who are familiar with Army estimates and expenditures that so much money should have been disbursed in the last year as cost of the official travel of individual officers and the transfer of troops. It has been remarked that there is altogether too much of this sort of restlessness among members of the military personnel and there is an impression that there could be appreciable economy effected by a better regulation of Army travel. Army officers are on the other hand, falling attention to the fact that they receive only seven cents in mileage, while officers of the Navy receive eight cents, the distinction having been granted in view of the condition previously prevailing, which did not provide naval officers with an allowance for the transportation of baggage. Critical committee members are now reminded that this omission has been supplied to the naval contingent by the provisions of the act of May 18, 1920, with retention of the extra cent per mile in favor of the Navy. More than this, under existing statute the Secretary of the Navy is permitted to authorize the payment of actual traveling expenses of naval officers, according which the Army does not possess. In the case of many officers of the Army who are obliged to travel under orders the mileage allowance does not cover the expense, especially if there are any periods of stay where hotel expenses are incurred. It is with a sense of additional hardship that it is now observed that the Treasury Department authorities have ruled in connection with the income tax in its application to officers of the service that everything in the way of mileage, actual cost of transportation must be regarded as income; in other words, ne other forms of expense, however legitimately connected with travel, may be extracted from the mileage allowance as an expense which may be deducted from the income.

Discontinuance of Mileage.

The retired officer man, simultaneously with the acquirement of the right to the war-risk compensation, must renounce his status on the retired list and thus abandon his rights to retired pay. After the man has elected to receive the compensation and has acquired the legal right to receive such compensa-

Forfeits Retired Status.

tion by renouncing his status as an enlisted man en the retired list, he can not under existing law thereafter revert to the retired list. The comptroller of the treasury in the recent case of a man of the Coast Guard for whom the privilege was sought to enjoy the compensation while it was higher than his retired pay and revert to his retired status when it was to his advantage on account of lowering his disability rating.

Some curiosity prevails in naval circles regarding the assignment of Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, medical corps, U. S. Navy, after March 4. It was suggested in a local newspaper the other day that he might be continued by departmental orders to serve as the personal physician of Woodrow Wilson after he leaves the White House. Such an order would be unprecedented, as he has been formally recalled of a medical officer of the Government detailed as the family physician of an ex-President. Neither is there any basis for the statute to prevent Dr. Grayson practicing his profession in civil life outside of his official duties; and if such official duties are not too onerous, he might very easily continue to treat Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson. Admiral Grayson attached to the naval dispensary in Washington, which would give him a duty status when he is detached from special attendance upon the President. There has been a suggestion thrown out that President-elect Harding might utilize the services of Admiral Grayson in a social and confidential relation, which suggestion is based on the theory that the incoming President will be in need of an adviser upon the social affairs of the capital; but friends of Mr. Harding are of the opinion that he possesses sufficient knowledge of the workings of social Washington to enable him to function properly in the White House and that the knowledge which he may not possess of social matters here will not prove a serious disadvantage to the incoming President. It is felt that a "new deal" at the White House will be acceptable to the public generally.

Assignment of Admiral Grayson.

Unusual in the annals of retiring administrations was the dinner given Monday night by the House naval committee in honor of Secretary Daniels. Republicans and democrats alike joined in paying tribute to Mr. Daniels as head of the Navy for the past eight years. Every member of the committee was present, including its two former members—Mr. Kelley and Mr. Ayres—now on the appropriations committee. Every member spoke at the invitation of Chairman Butler, who presided, and each speaker testified to the esteem in which the committee holds Mr. Daniels. Mr. Britten, who has frequently criticised Mr. Daniels' official actions, was especially complimentary in his remarks, taking occasion to say that Mr. Daniels was "head and shoulders above the rest of the cabinet." In addition to the secretary, the chiefs of the naval bureaus were guests of the committee at the dinner, which will probably be the last function at which Mr. Daniels will be present with the House naval committee, with whom he has been on such close and cordial relations during his administration. Whatever criticism there has been of Mr. Daniels in naval circles he has always worked in harmony with the naval committees, and his wishes have been their guide.

Notable Dinner to Mr. Daniels.

Digitized by Google

MENTAL PATIENTS IN PUBLIC SERVICE HOSPITALS.

The congestion in the neuro-psychiatric hospitals of the U. S. Public Health Service throughout the country has been brought out by the necessity of transferring 30 military patients from the big service hospital on Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, to make room for other patients who had greater claims on its facilities. By this time the hospital could be carried out the hospital was again crowded to capacity. The service is now caring for 4,914 neuro-psychiatric patients, and the number is steadily increasing. Wards are being continually made by official and nonofficial organizations for buildings that might be leased by the service for hospitals. Much, however, has been done in the past year or two, and the necessity of building those needed is daily becoming more and more apparent.

It is the policy of the Public Health Service to provide for all neuro-psychiatric patients in its own hospitals instead of in contract hospitals, but until proper buildings can be had this is impossible.

RETIREMENT OF SGT. PRODGER.

In announcing the retirement of Master Sergeant Charles Prodger, ammunition sergeant, Headquarters, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., attention was invited, in C. O. 1, to his excellent record. He enlisted in troop G, 1st cavalry, on January 27, 1892, and since that date has served in the cavalry and engineers for a total of eight enlistments. For each enlistment, with the exception of the first, he was given a character of "excellent" upon discharge, and for each enlistment entitled him to a discharge with character "very good." Such a record is rare indeed.

The record of this soldier is held up as an excellent example for men in the service to emulate and follow. It has been characterized by loyal and efficient service while performed.

"Master Sergeant Prodger is to be congratulated upon the completion of his native service, and the good wishes of the entire command accompany him to civilian life."

RECRUITING VALEDICTORY!

To all Members of the Recruiting Party:

Orders have just come from the adjutant general's office, Washington, directing the closing of all recruiting. We had been expecting it, so it did not take us by surprise. We hope, however, that the news to our activities here and not "taps" for the wonderful efficient organization of the general recruiting service.

It took "acts of Congress" to stop us, and we bow in deference to the wisdom of the legislative fathers at the Capitol in Washington. But the call of "the colors" so encouraged and inspired our every working here at full tilt—with two dozen accepted applicants waiting in line for the next train—ready for enlistment. We had built up a recruiting organization in the Seattle district that all of us can feel proud of, and that the people of the Puget Sound section were taking a loyal interest in. Many hundreds were going from here to every train man right up on his toes. In spite of the smallest and most easy of recruiting problems in the United States and the necessity of combating constant propaganda and opposition from the disloyal radical element too numerous and all too active in all parts of the community, you have by patient and soldierly efforts builded up the district to an enviable record and to you belongs all the credit.

The hard, thankless, and unselling spirit of the party will remain one of the pleasant memories of my military life, and I hope each of you will carry it on with you in the same soldierly manner in our service here. You canoeers have covered the area of "Man's Land" from the Yukon to the Rhine, from the trenches in France, and the "Old Totem Pole" has floated down in every port of importance of prevail as you bunked around it like a swarm of busy bees, and your patrol system has caught every acceptable and available prospect in every nook of the city and the district. The clerical force in the office have cheerfully met all demands upon them and have labored without regard to hour or personal convenience. Every man of the party has played the game and given their best efforts to the team, and results show that we have won.

You have done your bit and have given the Government honest and faithful service. A consciousness of that is the best reward that can be awarded in life. Now, as your chief, I salute you and thank you and pray God's blessings upon you and upon the Army that we all love.

Oliver H. Dockery, Jr.,
Lieutenant Colonel 14th Infantry.
Seattle, Wash., Feb. 7. Recruiting officer.

INSIDIOUS COMPARISON.

[From the speech of Representative Sisson in the house on February 1 during the debate on the Army appropriation bill.]

They endeavor to make the Army life attractive by moving pictures and all sorts of entertainment. I do not know how it is with other people, but I tell you that about the best entertainment a man can have is to perform some good, honest toil. It will bring more contentment and satisfaction than drilling a few hours a day and living for the rest of the time idle as such an expense. I am going to make every Army man angry when he sees this statement, but I would like to hold up to them as a model the United States Marine Corps. The Marine Corps, as here at Quantico are not waiting for Congress to appropriate money to improve their homes. They are taking that old camp, those old tumbledown shacks and unsightly affairs, and are taking off their uniforms and are building fine buildings up on the hills where they can and are painting them and putting new foundations under them and making beautiful homes of them. In the corps there are brick masons, carpenters, paper hangers, and so forth. Those boys are beautifying Quantico. If the Marine Corps stays there a little while they will have beautiful homes. They do this for a very small sum of money. Not over $500 or $900. If you were to see those buildings when they get through with them, you would think that they cost $8,000 to $10,000. Not the Marine Corps it willing to go and "take hold of the smutty end of the chunk" themselves. And you ask why the Marine Corps is a favorite among so many Congressmen and so many people of the United States? The answer is that it is because of the spirit displayed by it.

AVIATION MECHANICS' SCHOOL.

At the hearings before the House naval committee on the aviation program it was brought out that the aviation mechanics' schools at Great Lakes are among the largest and most complete manual training schools in existence. This brought to light an activity which is little known, either in the service or out of it, but which has accomplished much in the past two years.

During the war schools for the training of mechanics were located at all important air stations immediately upon the signing of the armistice steps were taken to close these schools, except at the one location being chosen because of the natural facilities there and its situation in a great manufacturing district. The consolidation of the schools was accomplished in spite of the difficulties attendant upon demobilization, and was ready for operation in June, 1919. A complete set of textbooks were written and published. The aviation mechanics were trained prior to the opening of the school. A special recruiting campaign was opened and classes were got under way immediately.

Classes were entered at intervals of three weeks until the schools were operating at their full capacity of 2,500 men. Over 2,700 bluejackets and marines have graduated to date, which, with the shortage of personnel to naval aviation has been relieved.

The longest course, that of machinist's mate, requires 16 weeks, and is divided into 4 periods of three weeks each. The course begins with the fundamentals of all of airframes and engines, through forging, sheet metal, shop-drafting, motor theory, wrench and vise work, drill press work, milling machines, lathes, tear down, assembly and test of aeronautical motors, ignition and trouble-shooting. There are other courses in rigging, in photography, rigging and instrument repair. These courses are adapted to the training of recruits with previous mechanical experience, and there is also an advanced course for the training of experienced men in the higher branches of aeronautics.

In June, 1920, a new course for machinists for the fleet was begun. The class of 1,000 men is training at this time, and the first class will graduate at an early date. Since the war ended every spare war material was available, the equipment of all schools is from contractors, and the work is of the highest detail. The instruction staff is highly competent, and, through a process of combining manufacturing work with training, the schools are practically self-supporting.

For the first 1,000 graduates turned out the cost of material was $1,000 per man and $1 per man. The whole scheme of instruction is worked out so as to be of the greatest benefit to recruits of arms. The idea of these schools was originated by Captain R. L. Bennett, U. S. Navy, now commanding officer of Great Lakes, U. S. N. T. S., and Captain D. Locke, head of the mechanical engineering department of Columbia University, who was instrumental in the reserve force until he returned to Columbia early in 1919 to take up his former duties as instructor. The details of operation have since been carried on entirely by the present staff of the schools.

RELIEF FROM ARMY RECRUITING ACTY.

The determination of the War Department officers on the active list of the Army at present detailed with the recruiting service be relieved therefrom.

CADETSHIPS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Following is a list of cadetships at the Military Academy for which the representatives and all representatives in Congress have not as yet nominated candidates for the examination to be held on March 1 (* indicates two cadetships):

Alabama, 7th and 10th districts; Alaska, Delegate Sulzer; Arizona, Delegate Mondell; Arkansas, 1st district; Georgia, 2d* and 12th* districts; Illinois, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th districts; Kansas, 1st district; Kansas, 8th, 2d, and 5th districts; Kentucky, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th districts; Louisiana, 4th and 6th districts; Massachusetts, Senator Walsh; Michigan, 11th district; Mississippi, 1st, 2d*, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th districts; Missouri, 1st*, 2d, 3d, 8th, 12th*, and 13th* districts; Nebraska, 1st district; Nevada, Senator Nixon; New York, 4th district; Nevada, Senator Pittman; New York, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th districts; Ohio, 3d, 19th, and 22d districts; Oregon, 2d district; Pennsylvania, 29th district; representative at large; Rhode Island, 1st district; South Dakota, Senator Sutherland; Texas, Senator Culberson and 1st, 8th, and 11th districts; Utah, Senator Smoot; Virginia, 1st, 2d, 3d districts; Virginia, 3d district; Washington, 8th district; Wisconsin, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th districts.

A candidate who has graduated from a preparatory school or public high school which is accredited by the United States Military Academy is eligible for admission to that institution without having to undergo the mental examination. Those beginning on March 1 next, provided he has covered, with satisfactory grades, the following entrance requirements. Applicants for appointment should communicate direct with the proper senator or representative in Congress.

The law requires that each person appointed to the military Academy shall be the actual bona fide resident of the state, district, or territory from which he purports to be appointed.

BETTER UNIFORMS FOR ALL.

By Major H. B. Wilhams, Q. M. C., in the Q. M. C. Recruiting Notes.

There is no one factor more essential to the morale of an organization than a good uniform, than the feeling which comes from the consciousness of being well clothed. This applies with particular force to the Army, where morale is of the highest importance and is maintained largely by means of discipline. A soldier has no period of relaxation from the monotony of his khaki uniform. On or off duty he is limited to it or to the dress and fatigue suit of garment, and it is therefore essential that his clothing shall be of such a standard that pride in his personal appearance will be equal to his pride in the profession as a soldier.

During the war it was inevitable that pre-war standards of Army clothing could not be maintained. Increased volume of production of Army clothing and cloth was one of the vital questions of the corps of the Quartermaster. Specifications were adhered to and it became necessary to purchase substitutes. This purchase of substitutes did not necessarily mean the purchase of an inferior grade article, but it was an index in many cases of the exhaustion of certain kinds of raw stock, or what was more often the case, their allocation to more important uses. In purchasing woolen material it was quickly found that a wider range of fabrics must be given to manufacturers, and purchase by former specifications was practically done away with, and specifications were either changed to meet the possibilities of the day, or else purchases were made "to be equal to sample submitted."

Wool is the basis of all heavy uniforms, blankets, underwear, etc., and due to the great demand for clothing for foreign armies, it was natural that throughout the whole world the stock of wool should be rapidly depleted and the prices advanced. This inflation of price was particularly true in the so-called fine grades and low grade wools, which in times of war are used largely in Army clothing and Army blankets. Fortunately these raw conditions, with their inflated and uneven prices, are being liquidated very rapidly, and the law of supply and demand is exerting its usual power on values, with the result that the prices on wool have fallen to a point where our future purchases the government can obtain the most desirable material for the required purposes.

Since the armistice and the establishment of the Army upon a permanent peace basis, it has been the constant aim of the Quartermaster corps to improve the clothing as issued to the Army. In the meantime it has been necessary from the standpoint of economy to utilize when possible the stock of clothing on hand. The effect of this has been to bad the disadvantages, due to the variety of materials and shades on hand, and has often resulted in a considerable divergence in the cut of coats and breeches.

The leading woolen manufacturers and trade associations have been asked to give to the corps the benefit of their knowledge and experience. The replies received have been very encouraging and show the great interest taken by the woolen industry in providing a cloth for uniforms which will do credit to the man and to his organization. The general trend of these replies advises a return to the pre-war quality of raw wool; this is known commercially as a "½ blood, with a staple of all-worsted construction, or else a construction which is of worsted yarn in the warp direction and woolen yarn in the filling direction. This would give serviceability, warmth and finish, and if necessary allow for a large production. It is felt that the steps now being taken will result in future purchases of cloth of a vastly better grade than during the war period, and, with this improved quality of cloth as a point for action, steps can then be taken to improve the garment itself in pattern, workmanship and individual fit.

THE STEELE POLO FIELD.

G. O. No. 6 issued at headquarters, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on February 11, 1921, follows:

Through the initiative and efforts of Major Hugh H. Broadhurst, 10th U. S. Cav., there has been a splendid depot post, and of the officers and men of the command, a fine polo field, complete in every way with grand stand, assembly room and other conveniences, has been prepared and was formally opened for the playing of polo by the use of the post yesterday afternoon.

At the suggestion of Major Broadhurst, this field will be known as "The Steele Polo Field," in memoriam of the late Captain John Newton Steele, 6th Cavalry, recently killed in a polo accident at this post.

The thanks of the garrison are hereby tendered to Major Broadhurst and to the officers and men of the troops assigned to their particular duty and energetic work in providing this new field for the great sport of polo.

By order of Colonel Foltz:

W. R. Henry,
Major, 6th Cavalry, Adjutant.

ANIMALS FOR THE ARMY.

Issue of animals to troops of the Regular Army within the United States will be restricted to those cases where there is a definite need, under a special shipment of animals except upon orders from the War Department. These restrictions will not apply to issues to the R. O. T. C. and the National Guard.

"Maud says her face is her fortune."
"Indeed! I thought it was the complexion specialist's."—Boston Transcript.

UNIFORMS FOR
Real Army Service
THEY STAND THE TEST. THEY ARE MADE RIGHT OF RIGHT MATERIALS.
Officers' Catalog No. 9M
Enlisted Men's Catalog No. 9E
MILITARY EQUIPMENT
THE HENDERSON-AMES COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payments Strictest Privacy
W. H. HOFHEIMER COMPANY Incorporated
230-231 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Digitized by Google

UNIFORMS

FOR

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS
UNITED STATES ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD
BOYS BRIGADE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.

SIGMUND EISNER CO., Red Bank, N. J.

Official National Outfitter,
Boy Scouts of America.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 126 FIFTH AVE.

COMPLETION OF DREADNAUGHTS.

From present indications, the Maryland will be the next dreadnaught to be turned over to the Navy. It is expected that this vessel, which is under construction at Newport News, will be ready for commission in June. The next large vessel to be ready is the California, now building at the Mare Island Navy Yard, which will probably be ready for her crew sometime in July. The Tennessee, which had to return to the New York yard for extensive repairs a few months ago, is expected to have that yard on February 26 for her shake-down cruise.

The Colorado, under construction by the New York Shipbuilding Company, is only 73 per cent completed, which means that the finishing-up work has not yet been started on her. She will not be ready for government acceptance before the early part of 1922.

The work on these vessels is progressing as rapidly as could be expected under the present conditions. There is a dearth of riveters and labor in the Mare Island yard, due to the inadequate housing facilities at Vallejo, the near-by community. The authorities do not expect the work on naval construction will progress as rapidly as heretofore, but that the reduction in the appropriations which have been made

NAVY AIRCRAFT TO PHOTOGRAPH DELTA

Upon the request of the Secretaries of War and of Commerce, the Navy Department will convert one of its torpedo planes into a plane suitable for use to obtain aerial photographs of the delta of the Mississippi River. These photographs will be put together to form a photographic map of the part it has been impossible to survey the delta of the Mississippi on account of the extreme unfeasibility. Aircraft have proved most useful in the mapping of inaccessible areas.

TO COMMAND THE HERBERT.

Lieutenant Commander Philip Lewis, U. S. Navy, who has been on duty in the division of operating forces in the office of naval operations, has been detached and will shortly assume command of the U. S. S. Herbert, a destroyer of the Atlantic fleet.

BATTLE FLEET ARRIVES AT BALBOA.

The grand fleet, under the command of Admiral Wilson, arrived at Balboa, C. Z., on the 15th after having a most successful voyage in pots on the west coast of South America. The vessels of the combined fleet participated in fleet manoeuvres, evolutions and target practice. The inter-fleet athletic contests are being held this week in Panama waters.

WINS ESSAY PRIZE.

In accordance with article 11 of the constitution of the Naval Institute, the prize of a gold medal, life-membership and $200 was awarded to Captain J. C. Church, U. S. Navy, for his essay, entitled "Accuracy of Fire at Long Ranges."

Honorable mention was awarded to the following essays: "A Description of the Battle of Jutland," by Commander H. H. Frost, U. S. Navy, and "The Possibilities of a Sea-Air-Fight," by Commander G. C. Westervelt, U. S. Navy, and H. H. Sanford.

ADMIRAL McGOWAN ADMITTED TO BAR.

Rear Admiral Samuel McElwee, S. C., U. S. Navy, who recently retired from active service, was admitted to practice law before the supreme court of the District of Columbia on February 5. Admiral McGowan is a graduate of law, having taken the law course at Yale and entered the service.

In the same class with him there were admitted to practice in the local courts Attorney General A. M. Palmer and his assistant, Mr. Alfred Bettman Smith, who retires from the Senate on March 4; Scott Ferris, a retiring representative from Oklahoma; Graham Egerton, present solicitor for the Navy, together with a number of the leading lawyers of the bare public life with the present administration.

SALE OF ARMY CANNED MEATS.

The quartermaster general of the Army has reported that there are on hand at various camps and posts large lots of canned beefs which are to be put up during the war. Their prices are high, and they do not move readily. The tin is not of the best quality, and now that warm weather is approaching there is danger of the tins deteriorating. It is recommended that these meats be declared surplus and placed on sale. The Secretary of War has already approved the disposition through surplus of all excess canned meats, in which class the present lots are not anticipated, and in view of the case, but it is considered extremely undesirable to hold them for normal consumption during the summer months.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AWARDED.

Captain Roy R. Kriechbaum, company C, 112th Infantry, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Fismette, France, August 9, 1918. When the town of Fismette was held both by the enemy and our forces, Captain Kriechbaum voluntarily exposed himself to heavy close range machine gun fire in order to rescue a wounded soldier. While in the performance of this heroic act, he was severely wounded in both legs.

LIVE AMMUNITION.

The War Department directs that the use or display of live ammunition as part of Army exhibits at fairs, exhibitions, and similar gatherings be prohibited.

APPRECIATION OF SECRETARY DANIELS.

At the annual meeting of the naval consulting board, held at the Navy Department on February 2, following consideration and technical discussion of various naval problems, the board adopted this resolution:

"The members of the naval consulting board, at a meeting held this, the first day of February, 1921, desire to express to Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, their appreciation of the great service which he has rendered to his country and the Navy during the eight years past. We congratulate him that he was the first officer of the government to enlist civilian aid in making preparations for the emergency of war. We thank him for the unlimited interest, the support and help he has shown this board, and we extend to him our hopes and earnest wish that he may enjoy a long and happy home he and his family may continue to enjoy the blessings of health, happiness and prosperity."

After the meeting the board members visited the site of the new naval laboratory at Bellevue.

NATIONAL GUARD CLASS AT THE INFANTRY SCHOOL GRADUATES.

The graduation exercises of the National Guard class of the Infantry School were held at Camp Benning at 2 p. m., January 31. The program commenced with an inspection of the troops by Major General Walter Kenly, Brigadier General W. H. Gordon, commandant of the Infantry School, and staff. Addresses were made on the aims and aspirations of the Infantry School, and later, presentation of diplomas was made by the class. Colonel Paul B. Malone, assistant commandant, made a brief address on "The Value of the School." Colonel Daniel Graduate of the Infantry School to his State and to the National Guard." Chaplain Wood closed the exercises by the benediction by Chaplain Wood.

The following officers received several appropriate selections:

The National Guard class reported at Camp Benning on November 1, and have pursued a three-month course of instruction. The class of 1921 at present consists of 46 officers, representing 16 States and Porto Rico. Many of the officers have had to keep pace with the course that they applied for an additional month's instruction. The class is equipped with a motor machine gun. These weapons were all covered very purchased by the different States for the use thereof of the limited time. They will be given an additional service test by the Infantry School from February 1 to March 1. The officers who graduated were as as follows:

Captains Walter G. Barber and Harold W. Barker, Third Infantry Band, Illinois; Captain Ben Hendricks, First Lieutenant Elliott W. Bergfeld, Missouri; Captain Thomas W. Bowen, Missouri; Captain Lester A. Cosdick, Florida; Second Lieutenant James H. Bailey, Pennsylvania; Captain Ralph E. Cornell, Minnesota; First Lieutenant Kenneth E. Fossum, Minnesota; First Lieutenant Ralph Hemphill, Kentucky; Captain Virginia; Second Lieutenant Wm. A. Hasen, Delaware; Captain Harry L. Hoffman, Maryland; Captain Floyd C. Henderson, Wisconsin; Captain Leroy Hewett, Connecticut; Captain Wm. H. Hall, Colorado; Captain Frederick W. Hoffman, Wisconsin; First Lieutenant Jeffrey Hunter, Kansas; Captain Wm. H. Huff, Wisconsin; First Lieutenant Geo. G. Israel, District of Columbia; Captain Harry Kalbach, Jr., Pennsylvania; First Lieutenant Wm. J. Keiley, Vermont; Captain Lewis B. Kilbourne, Jr., Connecticut; Captain Geo. D. Lee, Oklahoma; Captain Raymond T. McKinstry, Indiana; First Lieutenant Wm. J. Mahoney, Massachusetts; First Lieutenant Edward J. Mydlenski, Wisconsin; Captain Lewis C. Nelson, Connecticut; Captain Leo J. A. Perou, Oregon; Second Lieutenant Earl Poles, Washington; First Lieutenant Wm. H. Rhodes, Connecticut; Captain Kenzie Schrader, Jr., Porto Rico; First Lieutenant Frank E. Sawyer, Jr., Connecticut; Captain Wm. Stauffer, Pennsylvania; Captain Ernest R. Vader, Wisconsin; Captain Frederick W. Vogel, Jr., Connecticut; First Lieutenant Tazewell W. Wheaton, Virginia; Captain Wm. H. Wilson, Jr., Connecticut; Captain Malthie A. Winchester, Michigan, and Captain Chester A. Wood, Connecticut.

DISARMAMENT IN HIGH FAVOR.

[From the New London (Conn.) Day.]

President Wilson's spirited defense to Congress, in his veto of the army bill, of the policy of the War Department in making plans for a large Army and a large Navy are Wilson's ideas instead of Secretary Baker's, and that Baker has been for some reason or other, and it seems to be partly in the army bill against his own wishes, is quite certain. Wilson and his cabinet officers have suddenly become zealous in the matter of preparedness for war. Such interest in expansion of our war equipment would be much to the credit of Wilson and his cabinet if it had been displayed about five or six years earlier when it would have been timely and when it would have been expensive and more effective. But now the war is over and the world is in another mood for peace, and it would be folly to drop immediately back into the old ways of preparedness for war. Since the close of 1917, there is no great menace of militarism to be feared. The World War has convinced the United States should take the leadership in a battle of armament holding and in order to do it effectively we favor a question which Messrs. Wilson, Baker and Daniels seem to shy away from.

Perhaps these eminent Wilson leagues advocates with the interest they have in the league, would like to have exist two extremes of foreign policy which the United States can adopt, namely, militarism through the league, and the other, militarism without the league. But it is the belief of the people of this country the public that that there is no other alternative League or no league, public opinion is overwhelmingly for disarmament also. This was evident a year ago, when Congress, always acutely sensitive to public opinion, refused to accept the Baker plan for an Army of 500,000. The unenrolled militia of the States, which the Baker plan and, later, when the appropriations were made, Congress assembled, was cut down from 450,000 provided for an Army of 100,000 less than that figure. To any enlisted militia men who enlisted in the militia intend upon carrying out such instructions as might promptly be given them. Moreover, Congress by its action left no clear meaning, but Baker chose to adhere to the original view and to the plan for an increase to 280,000 as his recruiters could obtain, regardless of the trouble that would arise over lack of funds. A more striking case of childish petulancy in a responsible officer of the national government has never come to light.

Whether Wilson or Congress is right in their contentions over the size of the Army no one knows. A sudden emergency that called for a ready Army would transform Wilson in popular estimation as an almost divine prophet, a conception which the mere asking for a decade would exalt the intelligence of the members of the 66th Congress. But, with all the lauds

BANKING by MAIL

MILES do not matter when you bank by Mail. This institution has been satisfactorily the savings of the Army and Navy men for more than 50 years.

Send for Booklet "A" and learn of our system.

The Union Trust Co. Cleveland, Ohio

Resources over $210,000,000

Information Wilson and congressional leaders must have upon the state of the world's affairs, there is strange divergence of judgment, and the individual may commit his own preferences and prejudices about accepting the view of one or the other. The attitude of Congress, however, is the action of men acquainted and in touch with public opinion and reflects the overwhelming desire of the American public for disarmament being sensible lines. Its action is a portent, too, of what nation Harding and the 66th Congress are likely to take regarding armament.

It is said authoritatively that Harding will call an International conference on limitation of armament soon after his inauguration. It is hinted that his substitute for the league of nations will be that plan. Harding certainly is likely to appoint a commission to confer with representatives of other nations as to ways to promote world peace, and that means disarmament. This commission will probably be given opportunity to submit recommendations as to the methods to be pursued—whether the best way to promote peace is through a world association of powers or merely through simple disarmament agreements. Probably it is evident that if the armament policy of Baker and Daniels is being carried out by Wilson, now, the President is displaying to the last few days of office his obstinacy and devotion to duty as he sees it, and has helped no materially to ruin the chances of adoption of the peace ideals of the United States and to wreck his party at the polls last November.

THAT OVERRIDDEN VETO.

[Editorial from The New York Herald.]

It is unlikely that the history of our national legislation records a greater act of folly in the House on the President's veto of the resolution reducing the Army to 175,000 men than the act of folly which Wilson being supported by only Senator Kirby of Arkansas, those of twenty-five Senators in all.

The negative side of the action was almost pitiful. There were 257 votes to sustain the veto, and only 138 a handful of votes, even complimentary votes, among those of twenty-five Senators.

But it is the positive side that means a good deal in the country's future. Not only, even the leaders of the Solid South, have understood the order given by the people in the election of 1920, but the whole people demanded economy. No public servant is going to disregard that demand a little more than Wilson.

TOO SERIOUS FOR PLEASANTS.

[From the St Paul Pioneer Press.]

Nothing of value to the consideration of naval plans is to be found in the speech of Senator Pasley. Nothing that will aid the committee in reaching a wise and just decision as to the size of the United naval construction was suggested by him. His rather boisterous declaration that the purpose of the country to naval holidays" looks like an intentional misrepresentation. The suggestion that the United States at once joins the league of nations" was an irrelevant interjection into the discussion.

The impression conveyed by the naval secretary is that he does not consider the proposed reduction for an international agreement to call a halt on naval construction to be seriously intended. It would be to be impracticable so they may be rejected and leave the country free to build as it pleases. That is a poor basis for naval supremacy, depending upon the long purse of Uncle Sam to win out in the end.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

France has the greatest standing army in the world, according to figures presented to Congress by Senator Baker, but counting its active and reserve forces truly it is not the most powerful.

France's regular force is 732,000, consisting of conscripts and professional soldiers. Besides this 1,000,000 it has 1,500,000 men enrolled in the reserves, Italy's regular army is 250,000 strong, but its reserves consists of 1,161,000 men, including 2,000,000 mobile militia of the first class. Belgium has a regular army of 44,000 and line reserves and 114,000 carbineers and royal guards.

Japan's regular army, according to the secretary's figures, is 250,000 strong. Poland has a regular army of 213,000, a first reserve of 822,000, a second reserve of 1,000,000 and a army consisting of men between 21 and 40 years of 2,000,000 and 2,000,000 men between 17 and 21 years.

Great Britain's army of white troops totals 295,000, the territorial army 250,000, the reserve 145,000 and colonial troops, plus 353,000 men in the territorial army.

HARDING AND THE NAVY.

[From the Chicago Evening Post.]

President-elect Harding was unquestionably right in emphasizing the supreme importance of sea power for national defense.

He is right when he says a navy "almost good enough for the needs of the world is to the United States thus he navy at all."

There are two points which remain to be considered after these fundamental facts have been recognized.

First, what constitutes the most effective type of sea power with limited naval construction?

Second, how big should the American Navy be in order to "protect the rights and the interests of the United States and its interests on the seas?"

Mr. Harding has not as yet given us precise points, generalizations about the importance of the Navy are little practical value.

JEWISH HOLIDAY OBSERVED IN NAVY.

Commanding officers of naval vessels are authorized to grant leave, at their discretion, to men of Jewish faith from noon Friday, April 22, until midnight April 24, with such additional travel time as may be practicable, to observe the Feast of the Passover.

The Jewish Welfare Board will furnish special prayer books for the Sedeg services and unleavened bread to men of the Jewish faith for the eight days of Passover, and commanding officers are arranging for their distribution to men of Jewish faith under their command.

Digitized by Google

FINANCIAL.

LET US TELL YOU

"How other people get ahead"

Garrison, Harris & Co.

161 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Send for booklet
"The Dollar Compounded"

Personal Matters.

—The second annual dance and entertainment of the U. S. S. Tampa Coast Guard Vessel of the Atlantic Coast Patrol Fleet was held in the ballroom of the Hotel McAlpin in New York on Friday evening, February 4, and the affair proved the most successful event since the inception of the organization.

—An incident of Baltimore and Army hospitality occurred on Lincoln's birthday, when Mrs. Susan Paine, mother of Colonel Herman Paine, Infantry, Inspector-instructor Pennsylvania National Guard, gave a beautiful bridge luncheon at her home in Baltimore in honor of Mrs. Frank Thomas Woodbury, wife of Lieutenant Colonel F. T. Woodbury, medical corps of Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md. Twelve ladies, all in gala spirits, many of them friends of years' standing, and of Baltimore and environs and the Army, enjoyed the delicious and artistically prepared and served luncheon of eight courses. Afterwards the bridge tables, and it was difficult to decide whether the Baltimore or the Army ladies most distinguished themselves. However, the honors easily remained with the hostess, who, being originally a Baltimorean and also an Army woman of many years' residence in Colonel Paine's Army homes, thus satisfied all. The prizes were ribbon and crochet bridge cups made by the hostess, who all her friends know is the essence of true hospitality.

—Mrs. Hall and Miss Terese Hall, wife and daughter of Brigadier General William F. Hall, are guests of the former's cousin, Brigadier General and Mrs. Martin D. Hardin, at St. Augustine, Fla.

—Lieutenant Commander Loeine C. Dunn, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Dunn, who are guests of the latter's aunt, are now at Cherbourg. Lieutenant Commander Dunn was recently detailed as executive officer of the Naval Vice Admiral H. P. Huse, U. S. Navy, now commanding the United States naval forces operating in European waters.

—Miss Lila Gandy, who passed the last 15 months in Germany with her brother, Major Charles L. Gandy, U. S. Army, on duty at Coblenz, has returned and joined her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Charles M. Gandy, at Governors Island.

—Rear Admiral Knight, U. S. Navy, retired, has leased for the season an apartment at the Netherlands, where he has with him his daughters, Miss Katherine Knight and Mrs. William Fryer, wife of Commander Fryer, U. S. Navy. Mrs. Fryer, with her two young sons, will remain with her father during her husband's absence on sea duty.

—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Kimball, of 4324 14th street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Blisabeth, to Lieutenant Wesley Wann Wanamaker, corps of engineers, U. S. Army. Lieutenant Wanamaker is a graduate of the United States Military Academy in the class of 1920, and is now stationed at the engineer school, Camp Humphreys, Va. The date for the wedding has not been set. Lieutenant Wanamaker is a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Wanamaker, of Washington, D. C.

—Mrs. Joseph L. Jayne, wife of Rear Admiral Jayne, U. S. Navy, will make her home for the present at San Pedro, Calif., during her husband's absence with the Pacific fleet in South American waters.

—Lieutenant Commander R. L. Lucas, U. S. Navy, of the U. S. S. Gresham, with Mrs. Lucas were at the Hotel Astor, New York city, for the week end. Also at the Astor this week were Commander Troth Smith, commanding the U. S. S. Chattanooga; Major Harrison W. Stuckey, U. S. Army, of Fort Hancock, and Major and Mrs. Russell A. Osmun, of Washington, D. C.

—Secretary Daniels received the unique honor on February 14 of a farewell dinner tendered him by the full membership of the House naval affairs committee, republicans and democrats alike attending. Party lines were thrust aside in the expressions of praise and affection which committee members for the achievements of Secretary Daniels' eight years of naval administration. Representative Padgett, of Tennessee, ranking democrat on the committee, declared that of all the members of the out-going cabinet Secretary Daniels will leave office with his "flag flying at topmast," despite the "avalanche of criticism" he has endured in the defense of his administration. Representative Padgett, of Tennessee, ranking democrat, also appraised the record of the Navy's administration during the war was one of "spotless purity."

—Officers of the Army and Navy will give a midday reception on General Pershing on Washington's birthday, February 22, at the Army and Navy Club.

—Mrs. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, was the guest in whose honor Mrs. Parker W. West entertained at luncheon on Saturday, the function occupied by her and Colonel West, deputy governor of the Soldiers' Home. There were 24 ladies in the party, many of them wives of officers in the Army.

—Captain Frank Anderson, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Anderson have leased a cottage at Point Judith Rhode Island avenue for the spring months and will have with them their daughter, Miss Ruth Elizabeth Fay.

—Major Daniel H. Torrey, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Torrey are not leaving San Antonio, Texas, as reported some time ago, but expect to remain indefinitely in Washington, where they are now located in their home at 2117 Connecticut avenue.

—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker entertained at dinner Thursday evening in honor of General Pershing, at their home, 1801 K street. In the company were Mrs. Caseefly, General and Mrs. Jervey, General and Mrs. Ridley, General and Mrs. O'Connor, General and Mrs. Burr, Colonel and Mrs. Bolles, Colonel and Mrs. Ridley and Colonel and Mrs. Junkin.

—Mrs. Benson, wife of Admiral William S. Benson, is recovering from a recent severe illness and leaves shortly for a brief rest. Mrs. Wyse, Mrs. Benson's mother, who has also been ill, is much improved.

—Mrs. Albert Gallatin, wife of Lieutenant Gallatin, U. S. Navy, entertained on Thursday at a tea in compliment to Miss Reed, sister of Mrs. John Daly Reed, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Samuel Duval, presiding at the prettily appointed tea tables were Mrs. J. Bacon, Mrs. Lewis Parker, Mrs. Frank W. Williams and Mrs. Wallace Grayson Orme. Assisting Mrs. Gallatin and Miss Reed in receiving were Mrs. Edward Banks Gibson, Mrs. Ida O. Trevis, Mrs. C. Viola Fellowes, Mrs. Frank Morrison and Mrs. Charles Hamilton Perry. Mrs. Gallatin and Miss Reed in the dining room were Miss Marie J. Maguire, Miss Aileen Gilliam, Miss Ruth Hall, Miss Elizabeth Hall, Miss Maria Davison, Miss Helen Selvey, Mrs. John Hill, Miss Gertrude Gallatin, Miss Samuel Duval, Mrs. Harry B. Gauff and Mrs. McHenry.

—Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, U. S. Navy, retired, will make the principal address on Washington's Birthday before the Creve Coeur Club of St. Louis.

—Mrs. Weston P. Chamberlain was at home to a number of her friends from 4 to 8 p. m. Saturday, February 5, at Colonial Village, Arlington, Va., in the Northumberland. Receiving with her were Mrs. Edward W. Irwin and Mrs. George C. Van Dusen, of Washington and Minneapolis. Mrs. Irwin and Van Horne Mosely served ices and Mrs. Samuel J. Morris poured tea. Assisting were Misses Marian F. Townsley and Miss Mildred Green.

—Lieutenant Colonel Kellers, C. C., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Kellers are living at the Kedrie apartments, 1201 K street. Lieutenant Kellers is attending the Army War College at Washington, and Colonel and Mrs. Kellers were quite active in all social and civil life while in Honolulu, and it was with regrets that they were transferred.

—Mrs. Frank Lee Denny announces the marriage of her daughter, Ruth Elizabeth, to Mr. Lewis B. Church on Saturday, February 5, at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Denny is the daughter of the late Colonel Frank Lee Denny, quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

—The 13th anniversary of the graduation of the class of 1908, U. S. Naval Academy, will be a dinner held at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., on February 14 at 7:30 p. m. The following members of the class were present: Admiral Coontz, Admiral Edgerton, Ellis, Fletcher, Garey, Groninger, Hall, Hill, Jacobs, Johnson, Marshall, Meredith, Manchester and Sneed.

—Major James G. Steese, president of the Alaska Road Commission, attended the 21st annual convention of the American Road Builders' Association in Chicago last week, as the representative from the War Department and as the official delegate appointed by the Governor of Alaska. On Wednesday afternoon, February 9, he delivered an address on "Road Building in Alaska."

—The annual banquet of the District of Columbia commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars, was held at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on the evening of Lincoln's birthday, and was presided over by Major General Neville, U. S. M. C., the new commander in succession to Major General Barnett. The guests of honor were the commander general of the order, Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U. S. Navy, retired Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps. The secretary general, Commander Edward Breck, was toastmaster, and the very successful affair was arranged by a special committee composed of Lieutenant Edward Lindley, Captain Frank C. Captain A. F. E. Horn, the recorder, and Major Robert P. Parrott. The commandery has grown very practically nothing to a strength of 55 members within a little more than a year. Admiral Coontz made a very interesting and patriotic speech, prophesying that the Military Order of Foreign Wars would in time become another Society of the Cincinnati and exert an influence even greater than that of the Loyal Legion.

—Major General A. Cronkhite, U. S. Army, with his aide de camp, Captain Edwin S. Rose, U. A. Army, who went to South America with Secretary Baindridge Colby, have returned and are at the Hotel Astor for a few days prior to returning to Baltimore, where the general is on duty.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
37th and 38th Sts. New York

A Store of Individual Shops
Exclusive Apparel for
Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants
At Moderate Prices

Men's Shops Clothing
2 to 8 West 38th St. Furnishings
Street Level Shoes Hats

If you are a Member of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, kindly send your receipted bills, each single item separately, to us for adjustment, saving to their honor dates at 620 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Too may prefer to arrange for having your funds deposited with the UNION TRUST by allotment plan instead of forwarding your deposits yourself by mail

Either plan is satisfactory to us, we welcome your account whether it is small or large. If you have a checking account here you may pay us that way, or if you prefer, semi-monthly allotments specifying you exactly the date you shall pay us on deposit at the time the statement is forwarded.

On Checking Accounts we pay 2% interest; on Savings Accounts 4% compound. Write us for details

EDWARD F. SWARTZELL, President
UNION TRUST COMPANY
of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets N. W.
Washington, D. C.

—Mrs. Albert G. Winterhalter has presented to the public library of the city of Detroit, Mich., albums and books commemorative of the ceremonies of the coronation of the present emperor of Japan. They are exquisite specimens of the finest Japanese art in book-making, bound in Japanese imperial silk brocade, each bearing the imperial crest. They were presented by the Japanese government to the late Admiral Winterhalter, who was special representative of the United States Navy at the coronation. It was the admiral's wish that these volumes be given to the library of the city of his birth.

—A daughter, Helen Carrington, was born on February 7 at the St. Joseph Hospital, San Diego, Calif., to Lieutenant and Mrs. Thomas A. U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Carrington.

—The assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Gordon Woodbury were hosts at a delightful entertainment Wednesday evening when they preceded the reception and dance at Rauscher's by a representation of Rip Van Winkle, given by the famous Irving Place Players, from the New York city, on the evening. This revival of the old-time puppet show was accompanied by an orchestra with especially arranged music, and was given in the ballroom. The guests were seated by a group of officers, including Captain Alexander Sharp, U. S. N., Commanders R. M. Griffith, U. W. Conway, S. Landowne and W. A. Kincaid-Smith, all of the Navy. Miss Beatrix Coonts and Miss Jane Raby, who acted as program girls, added a pleasing feature to the ballroom, where the performance was given, by a golden, fluffy and becoming gown of a new pink shade "Coral" in strands of petunia blossoms. Commander Lea "F." Warren, U. S. N., who was the aide-de-camp to Mr. Woodbury, who, in turn, presented the guests to his wife and Mrs. Roosevelt. Mrs. Woodbury, of New York, a guest of Miss Woodbury, also assisted in receiving. Following the production of the wooden players, the company adjourned to the other supper room on the second floor, when the ballroom was cleared for dancing, which continued until the early morning.

—At the Hotel Astor this week was Brigadier General Grote Hutcheson, U. S. Army, who has been on special duty in Washington and who now will be at the Astor for a short apartment at 2 West Eighty-third street, New York, and will have general control of all problems of supplies, this section.

—Arriving on the transport Cambrai in the early part of the week were Captain and Mrs. Charles Forbush, Major and Mrs. Charles Hall and Mrs. Charles Busbee, wife of Major Busbee, who preceded his wife a month ago. Major Charles Hall Young Busbee, who had command of the mounted detachment of the Army of Occupation in Germany; Major Horace Villars, M. C., U. S. A., and Mrs. Villars are also at the Hotel Astor for several days prior to going to their home in Governors Island.

—At the recent annual meeting of the Woman's Army and Navy League held in this city the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum; vice-presidents, for Army and Navy, Mrs. Alexander Sharp; secretary, Miss Emma Nourse; assistant secretary, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Armstrong; Mrs. Edwin J. Dorn; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Richard H. Jacobs. The members of the executive committee representing the Army are Mrs. Joseph Greenberg, Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Mrs. B. D. Price, Mrs. Robert E. Lee Bakewell, Miss Lucille Lee, and members representing the Navy on the executive committee are Mrs. Miles Gaines, Mrs. Frank Freeland, Theodore F. Jewell and Mrs. Thomas Washington. Mrs. Auleen Palmer is chairman for the Army, Navy and Marine Club for enlisted men.

—A dispatch from Shanghai, dated February 15, says: "Miss Elizabeth Stanley, the granddaughter of Commander C. McCauley, commanding the American gunboat Elcano, has just achieved the distinction of being the first woman given the privilege of practicing law in China. She was admitted to the bar by Judge C. S. Lobinger in the United States court for China at Shanghai in December. Mrs. McCauley was formerly Miss Helen Leary, of Austin, Texas, where she served for a period in the legal department of the Austin Associated Charities following her graduation from the law department of the University of Texas."

—A son, Lewis A., Jr., was born on February 6 to Lieutenant Lewis A. Hyde, air service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Dayton at Camp Robert E. L. Miehle, Del Rio, Texas.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1885

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and
National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Department Makers of the LILLEY CAPS
Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Color Effects

Correspondence Requested
THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

—A son, William Henry, 3d, was born on December 28 to Lieutenant William H. Jenkins, Jr., U. S. Army, and Mrs. Quarterman at Paris, France.

—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Jeffress, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie G. Jeffress, to Captain Walter F. Vander Hyden, U. S. Army, took place at St. Alban Church at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The usual decorations of palms and ferns were in the church, and, in addition, there were vases of carnations on the altar, where the Rev. Charles P. Walker performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a stylish gown of navy blue ricotine, with a large hat of navy blue georgette and horsehair braid, with shaded pink roses and smaller pink roses in the trimming. Her corsage bouquet was of Killarney roses and lilies of the valley. Attending the bride as matron of honor was Mrs. Woodbury Kane, who wore a gown of gray and French-blue georgette crepeskirt, the hat being custom of French blue. She wore a corsage bouquet of pink roses. Captain Eva A. Kemp, U. S. Army, served as best man for the bridegroom, and the ushers were Captain Clark Fain, Lieutenant Randolph Whiteley, Lieutenant Mark Bonesteel, and Mr. Ralph S. Wilson. A reception followed the ceremony for the bridal party and relatives, and later Captain Vander Hyden and his bride left for a short wedding trip. The bridegroom is commanding officer of the Woodbury ordnance depot, New Jersey, and he and his bride will make their temporary home there.

—Captain C. S. Kempff, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Kempff announce the birth of a daughter, Eleanor, at the Philadelphia navy yard on February 7.

—The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels entertained at dinner Wednesday evening in compliment to Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, R. N., who, with his niece, Miss Violet Vinicy, is the guest of Captain Arthur J. Hepburn, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Hepburn. The latter were also among the guests at dinner, which further included Captain Geoffrey Blake, of the British embassy; Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U. S. Navy; Admiral H. T. Mayo, U. S. Navy; Major General John A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C.; Senator Miles Poindexter, Commander J. V. Chase, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Foote; Representative Thomas S. Butler, Representative Lemuel P. Padgett, Captain Samuel W. Brust, U. S. Navy; Commander Arthur Sairfield, U. S. Navy; Russell C. Allen, U. S. Navy; Commander Martin E. Metcalf, U. S. Navy; Commander Frank H. Sadler, U. S. Navy; Admiral Andrew T. Long, U. S. Navy, and Commander William D. Preston, U. S. Navy.

—Major Archie S. Ruyers, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Ruyers announce the birth of a son, John Francis, on February 11 at Boston, Mass.

—Brigadier General and Mrs. Johnson Hagood announce the engagement of their daughter, Julia Gordon, to Lieutenant James Lemuel Holloway, Jr., U. S. Navy.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Army-Navy basket-ball game of 1921 will be played at the U. S. Naval Academy, Lahgreen Hall, on Saturday, February 26, at 2:30 p. m. The seating capacity is very limited, and admission must be restricted to members of the Army and Navy Association and their guests. Any member of the Navy Athletic Association who desires tickets for this game should write to the secretary, limiting his request to a minimum number.

D. L. Howard,
Commander, U. S. Navy,
Graduate Manager.

POST-GRADUATE CLASS OF ENGINEERS.

A post-graduate class of twenty-five mechanical, electrical and radio engineers and four aeronautical engineers will be assembled in the Naval Academy on the 10th of June. Members of the Academy classes of 1915 and 1916 are eligible for this class.

The officers selected for the course in aeronautical engineering must be qualified naval aviators. While taking the course they will be given duty involving actual flying in aircraft, whenever practicable, in order that they may retain their flying pay.

All requests for this duty should reach the bureau of navigation on or before the 15th of April. Officers who have previously submitted requests should renew them in order that the bureau be assured that they still desire this duty.

CHANGES IN NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

Following are the resignations, discontinents, transfers, new enrollments, promotions and deaths in the naval reserve force for the week ending February 11:

Resignations—Thomas R. Cowell, jr., lieutenant (junior grade), class 2; Clark Saville, lieutenant (junior grade), class 1, Yeo. H. Gross, chief machinist's mate; Richard Wood, ensign, class 4; Ralph S. Barrow, ensign, class 2.

Died—Wm. C. Chenault, pay clerk, class 3.

Discontinents—Cleon L. Webster, lieutenant commander, class 3; Wm. F. King, ensign, class 4; Raymond N. Bodine, ensign, class 4; P. H. Gadsden, lieutenant (junior grade), class 3.

New Enrollments—John M. Bloom, lieutenant, class 1, U. S. N. (T); Sofus K. Sorenson, lieutenant, class 1, U. S. N. (T); Harold K. Barden, lieutenant (junior grade), class 2, U. S. N. (T); Frank Schwendaffer, ensign, class 2, U. S. N. (T); Zinn R. Shoen, machinist, class 2, U. S. N. (T); Clarence F. Hursey, lieutenant (junior grade), class 3, civilian.

Deaths—Lyndon H. Cady, lieutenant (junior grade), class 4, May 7, 1920; Carl Andersen, ensign, class 4, July 1, 1917.

Promotions—Chester A. Bates, lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, class 3 (active); Wm. Beadle, 3d, lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, class 3 (active); Keith Clontz, lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, class 3 (active); Arthur E. Driscoll, lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, class 3 (active); Fred H. Gage, lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, class 3 (active); Edward A. Keddie, lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, class 3 (active); Robert B. Lyon, lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, class 3 (active); Gordon S. Macdonald, lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, class 3 (active); Wm. T. Miller, lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, class 3 (active); Harold L. Mitchell, lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, class 3 (active); Joseph J. O'Connell, lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, class 3 (active); Geo. C. Owen, lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, class 3 (active); Alvin O. Pehl, lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, class 3 (active); Troy N. Thweatt, lieutenant (junior grade) to lieutenant, class 3 (active); Frank L. Davison, ensign to lieutenant (junior grade), class 3 (active); Lester Dumont, ensign to lieutenant (junior grade), class 3 (active); Arthur S. Koch, ensign to lieutenant (junior grade), class 3 (active).

Transfers—Abner J. McKenzie, lieutenant (junior grade), class 3, to class 2; Hugh L. Scott, lieutenant (junior grade), class 3 to class 2; Solomon Ginsberg, ensign, class 4 to class 3; Ralph Faithful, ensign, class 4 to class 3; Henry Brown, boatswain, class 4 to class 3; Harold L. Pleasants, pharmacist's mate, class 2; Harlow B. Hockett, ensign, class 4 to class 3; Amos McK. Jones, commander, class 3 to class 2; Clarence Williams, lieutenant (junior grade), class 3 to class 2.

Officers listed in report for week ending January 8 under the act of August 29, 1916, to be Enlisted in U. S. Army," was revoked February 9.

REDUCING THE ARMY.

[Editorial in the Providence Journal.]

Approval of his recent almighty bitter struggle to reduce the Army to 150,000, the letter of a poor widow in Illinois pleading a new birth of freedom:

"I have a son 11 years old," she wrote the War Department, "and he wants to be with him. He is now on a farm where there is no women in the house—just a boy and his father. I have work here and can try to keep him in clothes but it is killing me to see my boy go to ruin for want. I can't be with him. He needs training. Please let me know if I can get him. I am a poor widow, please help me get my boy."

Many have entered our new Army under just such appeals. Many have left it for the same cause. It will be interesting to take the census of the Army that offered them. To reduce the Army to 150,000 will mean the discharge of many thousands. It will put the Department in the awkward dilemma of either breaking faith with these men or keeping faith with the country. The first obligation of the War Department is to secure our national safety.

One of the plans advanced to justify the proposed reduction is to secure more men only for farmers and yet of all those who have made specific applications for discharge, please, for agricultural reasons, a small number asked for agricultural courses. To the city, education is needed for the same reason that a man's hand and hoop have greater opportunities for self-support. There are special vocational opportunities for education between the city and the country and efforts are being made to provide that not the basis consideration.

It is not a mere question of economy, although practicing the utmost economy is a duty in this war-rent economy; it is not simply a question of national safety; although that, too, must be considered. It is not essentially a question of violating the pledged faith of the nation to the men who have served. What our New Army protects us as much from the enemy within as from the enemy without. The moral influence of instruction in Americanization are better than armed millions. The Army is a democratic, and that already done outlined, if we break our word.

ADMIRAL JAYNE STRICKEN.

A dispatch was received at the Navy Department Thursday from Admiral Rodman, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet at Balboa, I. C. Z., reporting that Rear Admiral Joseph R. Jayne, U. S. Navy, was at command of the train fleet, supply, and repair ships of the Pacific fleet, had been stricken of paralysis on February 15 and was taken on board the hospital ship Mercy. Although his left side is paralyzed, his condition is regarded as favorable. He will doubtless remain on board the Mercy until that vessel returns north with the Pacific fleet.

Rear Admiral Jayne is well liked in the Navy, and his many friends are hopeful that he will recover.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. W. C., Camden.—A complete list of temporary and reserve officers of the Navy who have been permitted to appear for examination and permanent appointment in all warrant corps was published in the Army and Navy Register, issue of February 5, page 147.

RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Colonel Samuel W. Miller, infantry, has retired from active service from February 10, 1921, under the requirements of the act of Congress of June 30, 1882. Colonel Miller's home is at Huntington, Pa.

Paragraph 3, S. O. 196-0, War Department, August 23, 1920, announcing the retirement from active service of Major Gi Soulard Turner, infantry, with the rank of lieutenant colonel to date from July 1, 1920, is amended, by direction of the President, to announce his retirement from active service as colonel to date from July 16, 1920, he having been entitled to promotion to that grade on the date specified by reason of seniority.

The following-named officers, having been found physically disqualified for further duties, have been retired from active service as captains:

First Lieutenant Homer Hartline Dodd, field artillery, now at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col.

First Lieutenant Harry Harrison Rhodes, infantry, Hachita, N. Mex.

First Lieutenant Barbour Peyton, jr., infantry, now with the 11th infantry, Camp Jackson, S. C.

Resignations.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant John A. McNulty, infantry, of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted.

The following resignations have been accepted by the President:

Captain Alfred F. Biles, jr., infantry, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States.

First Lieutenant James F. Arthur, medical corps.

First Lieutenant Albert B. Ide, coast artillery corps, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States.

3% This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department. Accounts opened with ONE DOLLAR or more. Interest at 3% compounded semi-annually.
Allotments can be arranged through your paymaster. Write Today for Booklet, "Banking by Mail."
U. S. SAVINGS BANK Dept. D. Washington, D. C.

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
1, W. Cor. Conn. Ave. and Eye St., Washington, D. C.
Well Known to Army Officers for the past 18 years.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1351 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
149-151 West 28th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Alakea Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

Lerch's
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor
Telephone Main 2022 and 2032
DYERS AND CLEANERS
Established forty years
Quick service to Army and Navy patrons
826 12th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

Flowers By Telegraph
Those to the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.
BLACKISTONE
FLORISTS 16th & F Sts. N.W., Washington, D. C.

SENATE HEARING ON ARMY BILL.

(Continued from page 1.)

to seek discharge; it had created a situation that made it almost a part of the contract of enlistment—at least a moral obligation.

The National Guard.

General Hagan proceeded to discuss the provision for the national guard, calling attention to the requirement of the act of June 4 as to National Guard representation on the general staff. His reply to Mr. Anthony's report on the Army bill has been already published in the Army and Navy Register. He gave in detail the development of policy in this particular, reviewing, for the first time in the history of the country, in an exact and well-defined mission for the National Guard in its full enlistment, moreover. The views of the National Guard officers on duty in the war plans division on National Guard organization were read to the committee, this memorandum appearing elsewhere in this issue.

It is anticipated there will be 130,000 men in National Guard camps this year, and, if that number remains in the service, General Hagan said it would be necessary to add $32,000,000 to the House appropriation; there would be no funds in the $204,000,000 under present conditions of acceptance of War Department plans.

General Hagan called attention in the unwisdom of the House provision that directed the issue of Army reserve stock to the National Guard without charge against the guard funds and defeats the object of maintaining quantities of munitions as a measure of preparedness. Authority should be given for replacement by new manufacture. The recommendation of private sources for the reserve stock was emphasized, and Mr. Wadsworth was informed the reduction of the Federal Army would have no influence on the production of reserve stock.

Colonel T. Donnelly, of the supply division of the general staff, furnished statistics regarding the reserve and existing stocks. He identified the House provision as creating a depletion of reserve stock that is already deficient, and marked a return to the utterly fantastic situations that confronted the country at the beginning of the war with Germany. The authorization had a value of $1,000,000 for the entire Guard strength of 130,000 men.

Mr. Wadsworth was curious to know about rifles; how many were needed per man; how many in a division carried them, and felt it was important to know, in a period of economy, whether we were buying rifles when we did not need them, conceiving the country had 3,000,000 on hand.

General Hagan at the afternoon session Thursday asked for $3,000,000 instead of $1,000,000 for civilian military training camps. The latter amount will not, provide for training of but 8,000 to 10,000 men, whereas it is desired to train from 25,000 to 30,000. He asked for certain changes in the wording of the paragraph in the bill to provide for washing, cleaning, and altering uniforms. He protested against advertising for recruiting personnel. Private funds were formerly available for this purpose but could be used, but it is not supposed the source should be relied on for the future. He further asked that the provision for motor sedans for the chiefs of staff and equipment be stricken from the bill. A further recommendation is that the mileage allowance be increased from 5 cents to 6½ cents.

Colonel Hayes, chairman of the national military affairs committee of the American Legion, read a statement relative to the pressing bill and particularly dwelt on the inadequate appropriations for National Guard, reserve, civilian training camps, etc. Colonel Martin, of the national executive committee, urged greater appropriations for the National Guard.

Representatives of the Military Training Camp Association of the United States urged that more money be made available for training camps. Their desire money for $5,000 more in each corps area to have no doubt of ability to get 25,000 men if $32,000 is appropriated as now set by the House bill.

General Haan in commenting on the appropriation for the R. O. T. C. asked that at least $5,000,000 be made available, the bill carrying but $3,000,000. He asked that the mileage allowance be made 6½ cents. Applications from 150 institutions for this training were refused during the past year.

General Hagan presented a statement showing the officers' needs for the various activities of the Army; also the proper strength of enlisted men. This was in line with his views as published in recent issues of the Army and Navy Register. His conclusions were that there should be 20,200 Regular Army officers for all its activities, including the training of the National Guard and the organized reserves, etc. The war-plans division study of the subject showed a need for 23,513 officers and did not agree in all details with General Haan's conclusions.

The latter based his study of the subject upon the duties assigned the army for the training of the whole military establishment to be used in time of emergency for the national defense. Such a war army must be developed through Regular Army commissioned personnel with the aid of others. The war provides for regional divisions, and General Haan called attention to the fact that the Army must be used for the training of the citizen army for overseas garrisons and that a large part thereof must be ready for any duty at any time to fight internal or external enemies. For the actual training and development of 175,000 men he thought 14,000 officers too many, and the other duties assigned the Army could not be successfully undertaken with that number. He presented estimates of the number of officers needed for each activity, with the exception of recruiting. Based on the number of men allowed by the authorization law, he showed there was a shortage of 3,449 officers to make mobilization effective, the total being 17,643.

It is expected 1,000 new officers will be appointed as a result of the spring examinations, but this number is to be regulated by the appropriations in the pending bill, no officers can be added to the Army next year. General Haan believes that it is unwise to fill up the vacancies in the total authorized commissioned personnel and suggested it would be far better to limit the number of officers for the year to 12,000 and let 1,500 men succeeding year until the authorized strength is reached.

With reference to the enlisted personnel General Haan believed that when 175,000 men are distributed according to adopted plans it will leave but four divisions, or about 50,000 men, available in this country instead of nine as contemplated in the national defense act. The idea is the Army must be under such conditions to prepare a small force for immediate mobilization. General Haan told of the attempted overthrow of the Government during strikes last year and showed that there evidently had been some plan in mind in this direction, beginning with the steel strike and ending with the switchmen's strike. This was the peak of the attempt, according to General Haan, and, while the spirit of revolution is by no means dead, he believes there is not as much danger at there has been from this situation. The citizen soldiers could not be relied on in the troubles of such a nature. He also called attention to the situation in the world at large as to the very serious conditions in some guiding hand is behind the movements of the Russian forces in an attempt to overthrow organized governments. General Haan considers Europe and Asia in a state of anarchy and waned the committee that the United States should be in a position to adequately take care of its interests in any direction. He believes we are unwise to relegate our military forces while world discontent is so plainly evident.

Major General J. Mcl. Carter, U. S. Army, discussed the items relative to the National Guard. He was in favor of the increase of three to the National Guard. He urged particularly that greater opportunity be given for training officers in service schools, where they have been greatly benefited.

Gen. Ireland on Medical Department Requirements.

Major General M. W. Ireland, surgeon general of the Army, appeared before the committee on Saturday and called attention to the inadequacy of the bill against reserve officers being employed on active duty longer than 15 days. He said this would seriously handicap the medical department, particularly with relation to reserve officers in the dental and veterinary services. Every medical officers are now employed to a necessary maximum work of the Army.

General Ireland asked for twelve additional sanctioned in the bill ($10,000) for the Army Medical Museum. He also asked that the limit for the surgeon general's office and the opportunity to obtain at this time certain buildings be increased from $25,000 instead of $12,500 as carried in the bill.

The House estimate and an appropriation to complete the Army Medical School. There is $500,000 available at present, and General Ireland requested an additional $1,300,000 now the project is commenced.

The bill does not provide for construction at Letterman General Hospital and General Ireland asked for $125,000 for five concrete wards.

For construction and repair of hospitals $1,000,000 is carried in the bill. He asked that the restriction against spending more than $20,000 for a building be raised to $50,000 or $100,000 if possible.

Colonel E. P. Wolf asked the committee for an increase of $100,000 for the dental department in the bill for the medical and hospital department, or a total of $1,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate committee on military affairs has favorably reported a bill (S. 4912) to authorize the appointment of Sergeant Major Sawyer in the Army of Nathan Hozen, at present chief clerk of the ordnance department, a captain in the United States Army and to instruct the Secretary of War to so appoint Mr. Hozen has served in the War Department for 42 years and in the Spanish War he enlisted and he has been so faithful to his duties that the committee is of the opinion that his services should receive recognition. This measure does not create a precedent, as on several occasions the Congress has so acted.

Under the terms of an amendment to the Army appropriation bill proposed by Senator Norris, the Secretary of War is authorized to request the Agricultural Department for use in the improvement of highways and roads certain war materials, ammunition and equipment.

The Agriculture appropriation bill contains an item providing for the use of surplus war explosives.

The War Department has on hand approximately 12,580,600 pounds of picric acid, which is available for distribution. It is suitable for landclearing operations, in that it is both effective and safe to handle. Land-owners, State agricultural colleges or other users of the explosives will be required to pay the cost of cartridging, boxing, transporting and using the explosives, and keep and make available to the department prescribed records. The only cost to the department will be that of supervising the preparation, distribution and use of the explosives. It is planned to carry out the work largely in cooperation with the agricultural extension services, and, probably, through county agents. In view of this, the Senate committee on agriculture is of the opinion that the present situation affords an excellent opportunity to meet the large demand from farmers and land-owners for explosives at a nominal cost to the users and a modest expense for government supervision of the distribution.

The House rules committee has decided that because of the rush of more pressing legislation it would not be possible to present a special rule giving privileged consideration to a resolution for a congressional investigation of the escape to Germany of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the Philadelphia draft dodger. Chairman Kahn, of the military affairs committee, has declared the facts warrant an immediate investigation.

Senator Borah has submitted on am.admient to the naval appropriation bill under which the President would be requested to call a disarmament conference on the part of the governments of the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

The House committee on foreign affairs has favorably reported the bill (H. R. 16076) authorizing removal from the Canadian National Capitol soldier buried in Westminster Abbey and the unknown, unidentified French soldier buried in the Arc de Triomphe of the congressional medal of honor.

The Senate committee on claims on February 15 favorably reported the resolution (H. J. Res. 215) authorizing the legal beneficiaries of certain officers of the United States Coast Guard who lost their lives when the Coast Guard cutter Tampa was destroyed in British Channel September 26, 1918, to receive pay and allowances that would have accrued to said officers.

Decreases have been made in the appropriations for the military and naval establishments as follows: Military, $11,242,242; naval, $7,248,617; fortifications, $6,775,425. This amounts to a total decrease of $131,760,991.77.

Discussing disarmament again in the Senate on Thursday, Senator Borah, Idaho, charged that proposed appropriations for the Army and Navy bordered "on madness," and demanded that republican leaders submit a definite program looking to their reduction. Senator Shortridge, Illinois, declared Borah's accusations would "confuse and hamper the President-elect in the discharge of the heaviest duty he is to perform," and emphasized the fact that Japan is rushing her increased armament and Great Britain is twice as powerful on the sea as the United States.

Representative Miller, Washington, in the House, said that the refusal of Japan to make any move toward disarmament until she has completed her battleship and cruiser program means preparation by Japan for an imperialistic war, "unless Borah and the diplomats of Japan purge the demagogue, jingo and

LEWANDOS
AMERICAS GREATEST
CLEANERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS
Boston Shops
284 Boylston Street 37 Temple Place
Near Arlington Near Washington
20 State Street 79 Summer Street
Brookline Albany Worcester
Cambridge Salem New Haven
Watertown Fall River Waltham
Malden New Bedford Lowell
Fitchburg Newport Springfield
Providence Taunton Waterbury
Bridgeport Manchester Philadelphia
and 10 West 48th Street New York
Purchases called for and delivered by our own trucks

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SUPERIOR QUALITY
has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches it in actual food value or in any of the qualities which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for



you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.
Made by the originators and best producers of Evaporated Milk and the best adapted for over 30 years of experience. If your grocer cannot supply, write us and name no substitute.
HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
HIGHLAND, ILL.

Digitized by Google

jankers that now appear to have the public eye and ear."

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Senator Borah—Proposes as amendment to the naval bill authorizing the President to invite the governments of Great Britain and Japan to send representatives to a conference with a view to entering into an understanding or agreement by which the naval building program of the United States of the United States, Great Britain and Japan shall be substantially reduced annually during the next five years.

Senator Moses—To appropriate $79,758.89 for dry dock and accessories at the Norfolk (Va.) navy yard.

Senator Knox—To increase the appropriations for military post exchanges, etc., from $250,000 to $262,500, and providing that not less than $200,000 of said sum shall be spent for the employment of corps of post exchange officers, their traveling expenses, rations, hostesses at Army posts and travel expenses of said personnel.

Senator Fletcher—Proposing to appropriate $800,000 to continue the development of a submarine base at the naval station, Key West, Fla.

Senator Sheppard—Providing that the auditor for the War Department be directed to credit the accounts of Captain Frank B. Edwards in the sum of $1,213.44, covering disallowances.

Senator Ball—To appropriate $1,500,000 toward the development of a submarine base at Mare Island, Calif., and $5,500,000 toward the development of a naval base at Alameda, Calif., and $500,000 toward the development of a naval air station at Sand Point, Wash.

ADDITIONAL QUARTERS NEEDED AT OAHU.

In carrying out the provisions of the Army reorganization act approved June 4, 1920, it has been necessary to make certain changes in station and in the allocation of troops to the various coast defense stations. The authorized strength of the coast artillery corps under this act has not yet been distributed to various coast defenses in accordance with the importance of the harbors to be defended. Under the plan which has finally been determined upon the coast artillery personnel assigned to the coast defenses of Oahu is 110 officers and 3,220 enlisted men. In addition to this personnel, at least 10 officers and 400 enlisted men of the air service will be assigned to these coast defenses, making a grand total of 120 officers and 3,620 enlisted men. There are at present permanent quarters available at the various posts in the coast defenses of Oahu for 66 officers and 2,327 enlisted men. No temporary quarters were constructed in these coast defenses during the war. The additional officers and personnel to be assigned these defenses with the present quarters available by the end of this year will be needed for the following personnel: Field coast artillery regiment, 1 officer and 60 men; barters are to be distributed as follows: Field officers' quarters, 7; company officers' quarters, 47; C. O. quarters, 2; enlisted men's barracks, 1,244. It is not expected that it will be possible to assign these barracks to the local organizations which have determined as the final garrison at once. The increase will be spread over a period of several years and enlisted men at the earliest possible moment. In order that this may be done it is necessary that additional quarters for these troops be constructed. The buildings required are listed below. Plans are now in hand to provide these accommodations. The exact point at which these troops will be assigned has not as yet been determined, therefore it is impossible to say at which post the construction was to be undertaken, but progress will be governed by the most immediate importance because of the urgent desire to station these additional troops at the Hawaiian Islands. The House appropriations committee did not include an appropriation for this purpose.

REWARD FOR GEN. CROWDER.

In the House on yesterday after a lively debate it was decided to consider as a part of the private calendar to make Major General E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, a present of $10,000 when retired. The first vote was 161 to 139, but this challenged the quorum and in the whole House, Mr. Tilson of Connecticut, left the chair and cast a vote, which was 196 to 139. There was a second vote of 192 to 99 it was decided to take the Crowder bill. The bill as finally was being discussed when this paper went to press.

For other Congressional News see page 174

NAVY COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

Acting Pay Clerk (P. A.) Walter H. Barowski, U. S. N., was tried by general court-martial on board the U. S. S. Texas on the following charges: Embezzlement and scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, and was found guilty of both charges and specifications, guilty of the second charge to a degree less than that charged, and guilty of the first. The court sentenced him to lose $25 per month of his pay for six months.

The convening authority, although considering the evidence adequate, and that the sentence was not attached upon the prerogative of the convening authority by exercising clemency, disapproved the sentence and directed that the accused be released from arrest and restored to duty.

The judge advocate general states: "The department is at recently as December 31, 1918, U. S. 248, 249, informed the service that substituting the charge of neglect of duty for the charge of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals is improper, as the substitution is not a lesser included one. In this case the ignorance or neglect on the part of the Navy Department in calling attention properly to advise it results in a miscarriage of justice. In view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the proceedings in this case, which are legal, he approves and that the findings and sentence be disapproved."

The bureau of navigation recommended the approval of the proceedings and legal opinion of the findings and sentence, and similar action was taken by the Secretary of the Navy.

Commander Archibald G. Stirling, U. S. N., was tried by general court-martial and found guilty of the charge of through negligence suffering a vessel of the Navy to be stranded. The court sentenced him to be five numbers in his present grade below date of command and five numbers in his permanent grade of original commander.

The convening authority approved the proceedings, findings and sentence and directed that he be released from arrest and restored to duty.

The judge advocate general certifies the procedure in introducing the proceedings of the court of inquiry, which he says was irregular. Subject to this criticism the proceedings findings and sentence are legal.

The bureau of navigation recommended approval of the proceedings, findings and sentence, and similar action was taken by the Secretary of the Navy.

Ensign George H. L. Peay, U. S. N., was tried by general court-martial on the following charges: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, neglect of duty and falsehood. The court found him guilty of the first and third charges and acquitted him of the second charge. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the service. Six members of the court recommended clemency.

The convening authority approved the proceedings, findings and sentence and referred the record to the judge advocate general for submission to the President.

The bureau of navigation recommended approval, and the Secretary of the Navy has approved the proceedings, findings and sentence and submitted the record to the President, who confirmed the sentence of dismissal.

Ensign John M. Eggleston, U. S. N., was tried by general court-martial on charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline and violation of a lawful general order issued by the Secretary of the Navy. The court found the first charge and the specification thereunder proved and the accused guilty, the first specification thereunder proved and the accused guilty, and the second specification of the second charge not proved. The court sentenced him to lose thirty numbers in his grade.

The convening authority, although of the opinion that the findings of the court were fully borne out by the evidence adduced, and further that the sentence was entirely adequate to the circumstances, found proved, approved the proceedings findings and sentence and directed that the accused be released from arrest and restored to duty.

The bureau of navigation recommended approval, and the Secretary of the Navy approved the proceedings, findings and sentence.

Lieutenant Philip L. Emrich, U. S. N., was tried by general court-martial on the charge of absence without leave from station and duty after leave had expired, and was found guilty and sentenced by the naval service.

The bureau of navigation recommended approval, and the Secretary of the Navy has approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, and the record of proceedings was forwarded to the President, who confirmed the sentence of dismissal.

LAUNDRY AT FORT MYER.

The new Army quartermaster corps laundry at Fort Myer, Va., has been completed and placed in operation.

This laundry is equipped with all modern machinery and appliances required by an up-to-date laundry. It will be used for the commercial laundry work in the city of Washington and its vicinity, including Walter Reed General Hospital and officers and their families residing in and near this city. Service will be rendered to the post exchanges, and to officers and their families at cost. Motor trucks will be used as the means of transportation between Fort Myer and other points, including the collection and delivery to residences of the military personnel.

Another feature of the laundry is that there is a plant for the softening of water, which results in the conservation of soap and the saving of time and the improvement in the class of work turned out. There is also an elevator carrier for transferring the clothing from one department to another while in the process of being washed. This is not only a time and labor saving device, but also conserves space and permits of the installation of extra machinery for use in cases of emergency.

U. S. F. OFFICERS TO TAKE EXAMINATION.

The following is a list of the naval reserve officers who have applied for examination for duty at examination for appointment in the construction corps of the United States Navy:

Lieutenants John W. Lerew, class 2; Harold Larner, class 3; Lieutenant (j. g.) Harry W. Wright, class 5; Lieutenant (j. g.) W. F. Roop, class 2; Lieutenant Samuel W. Brown, class 2; Lieutenants Chris A. Hollenbeck, class 4; Cornelius K. Knox, class 4; Raymond D. MacCart, class 4; Charles J. McCarthy, class 4; Elmer E. Olson, class 4; Charles H. Chatfield, class 4; Clem H. Congdon, class 4; Ralph Hall, class 4; Lieutenant (j. g.) Ernest W. Chase, class 4; Virgil V. McKenna, class 4, and Frank G. Osgood, class 2; Lieutenants (j. g.) Edward W. Hall, Lieutenants (j. g.) Edmund A. Whiting, class 5; Ray E. Ayres, class 2; Karl Schmidli, class 4, and Charles C. Orr, class 4; Ensigns Ralph E. Bowman, class 4, and Vernon G. Sloan, class 4; Lieutenant Daniel C. McGuire, class 2; Lieutenant (j. g.) Ralph Hall, class 4, and Ensigns Charles A. H. Hibbard, class 4, and Walter B. E. Anthony, class 4.

Applications are still being received for this examination, which will be held in May.

HOSPITAL SHIP DELAYED.

The U. S. S. Solace, a hospital ship, which has been under construction at the navy yard, Philadelphia, was reported as completed and ready for duty this week, but the vessel was ordered dressing her to proceed to sea, but, after leaving the navy yard, the decision was reached that she necessitated returning to the yard before she had left the Delaware river. It is expected that this hospital ship will, after a shake-down cruise, join the Atlantic fleet.

Editor—This poem is capital.
Poet—Yes, I hope so—but how much?—Boston Transcript.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington, D. C.
OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

Millinery of Irresistible Charm
CHOICE, $10

—New York's latest ideas in high-luster colors. Hats in all silk, silk combinations and cellophane, in such a wide color assortment as pheasant, Panama, pearl, gray, black, navy, cherry red, capucine, blue, etc.

—Shapes are side drops, turbans, off-the-face, Hindoo turbans, short-brim sailors and others.

Second Floor

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

BUTLER—At Boston, Mass., February 11, 1921, to Major Archie S. Butler, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Rogers a son—John Francis.

CARRINGTON—At St. Joseph's Hospital, San Diego, Calif., February 7, 1921, to Lieutenant W. S. Carrington, U. S. N., and Mrs. Carrington a daughter—Helen.

DAYTON—At Camp Robert E. L. Michie, Del Rio, Tex., February 8, 1921, to Lieutenant Lewis A. Dayton, air service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Dayton a son—Lewis A. Dayton, jr.

GREENE—At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., February 6, 1921, to Major James S. Greene, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Greene a daughter—Barbara Delafield.

KEMPFF—At Philadelphia, Pa., February 7, 1921, to Captain Louis Kempff, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Kempff a daughter—Eleanor.

MCHEARY—At Camp Pike, Ark., February 9, 1921, to Lieutenant Robert M. McHeary, U. S. Army, and Mrs. McHeary a daughter—Virginia Lorraine.

QUITMEIER—At Fort Monroe, Va., February 6, 1920, to Lieutenant William H. Quartermean, jr., field artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Quartermean a son—William Henry Quartermean, 3d.

RICHARDSON—At Baltimore, Md., February 3, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander William A. Richardson, jr., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Richardson a son—Frederick Henry Yokos.

STANLEY—At Peking, China, February 5, 1921, to Major J. W. Stilwell, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Stilwell a daughter—Jeannette.

VESEY—At Camp Pike, Ark., January 28, 1921, to Lieutenant Robert H. Vesey, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Vesey a daughter—Jeannette.

MARRIED.

CHURCH—DENNY—At Washington, D. C., February 5, 1921, Melville D. Church and Miss Esther Palmer Denny, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles R. Denny, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Denny.

DAVIS—SMITH—At National City, Calif., February 1, 1921, Lieutenant Harold Mc. Davis, U. S. Navy, and Miss Jeanette Smith.

DECK—DILLARD—At Denver, Colo., February 9, 1921, Lieutenant Frederick W. Deck, corps of engineers, and Miss Dillard, daughter of Mrs.

GILLIE—CAFFERY—At Paris, France, January 6, 1921, Lieutenant Harold Gillie, U. S. Army, and Miss Marcial Caffery, daughter of Major C. S. Caffery, U. S. Army.

REED—BLACKSTON—At New York, N. Y., February 5, 1921, Virgil Reed, air service, U. S. Army, and Miss Maria Marrow Blackston.

VAN DER HYDEN—JEFFERSON—At Washington, D. C., February 16, 1921, Captain Walter P. Vander Hyden, U. S. Army, and Miss Elisabeth Jefferson.

DIED.

BONNEL—At Camp Lewis, Wash., February 11, 1921, Lieutenant Walter F. Bonnel, coast artillery, U. S. Army.

BRADLEY—At Jamestown, N. Y., January 30, 1921, Major A. A. Bradley, retired, father of Colonel E. E. Bradley, U. S. Army.

BROWN—At New York, N. Y., February 13, 1921, Mrs. Mary Gillick Brown, mother of Mrs. Paige, wife of Lieutenant Commander John Paige, U. S. Navy.

CASE—At Los Angeles, Calif., February 7, 1921, Ensign Frank B. Case, U. S. Navy, retired.

DYER—At Fort Sill, Okla., February 12, 1921, Lieutenant Charles F. Dyer, U. S. Coast Guard.

HALL—At Washington, D. C., February 14, 1921, Mrs. Katherine Piercy Hemmey Hall, aged 84 years, widow of Rear Admiral Charles Hall, and mother of Rear Admiral Reynold T. Hall, U. S. Navy.

HOWARD—At Chicago, Ill., February 9, 1921, Mrs. Sarah Fellows Howard, mother of Colonel Clarence Howard, surgeon general, U. S. Army.

JONES—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., February 5, 1921, Mrs. Henrico Augusta Munger Jones, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Jones, U. S. Army, and daughter of Captain Commandant Frederick M. Munger, U. S. Navy, retired, and Mrs. Munger.

PHILLIPS—At Chapline's Choice, near Shepherdstown, W. Va., February 12, 1921, Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, widow of Major James Phillips, U. S. Army.

PRICE—At March Field, Calif., February 2, 1921, Lieutenant Walter E. Price, air service, U. S. Army.

SCHETKY—At Portland, Oreg., January 29, 1921, in her 101st year, Elizabeth Wallace Schetky, widow of Rev. George Paterson Schetky, D. D., mother of Lieutenant Colonel John C. Schetky, U. S. Army, George L. Schetky, of Hood River, Oreg., grandmother of Lieutenant Gerald C. Brant, U. S. Army, sister-in-law of Captain Charles A. Schetky, U. S. Navy, retired, and sister of the late Paymaster Joseph Oliphant, U. S. Navy.

STIVERS—At Paris, France, February 8, 1921, Major Edwin J. Stivers, U. S. Army, retired.

THOMAS—At Washington, D. C., February 11, 1921, Brigadier General Earl D. Thomas, U. S. Army, retired.

THROCKMORTON—At Washington, D. C., February 3, 1921, Fannie Hall Throckmorton, widow of Major C. D. Throckmorton, U. S. Army.

Digitized by Google

Catalogs mailed on request
Campaign ribbons supplied

Uniforms AND Equipments FOR Naval Officers

Ed. H. Hutchins Co.
TAILORS
103 Atlantic St. Norfolk, Va.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

February 9.

Ch Pay Clk. J. J. S. Fahey, receiving ship, Boston; to receiving ship, San Francisco.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. W. Gray, South Carolina; to St. Louis.

Lieut. E. G. Hanson, Craven; to Hopkins.

Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Lewis, naval operations, Navy Department; to command Herbert.

Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Luchsinger (S. C.), naval training station, Newport; to Idaho.

Lieut. M. Malherbe, receiving ship, Philadelphia; to receiving ship, San Francisco.

Lieut. (S. C.) Martin, receiving ship, Philadelphia; to fleet.

Lieut. L. H. Myers, detached naval training station, Great Lakes, to South Carolina.

Lieut. (S. C.) South (M. C.), naval medical school; to naval hospital, New York.

Lieut. C. Stilling, naval training station, Newport; to Dixie.

Lieut. J. A. Sunblom, naval torpedo station, Newport; to Bushnell.

Lieut. (J. G.) Waidau, Thomas; to McDougal.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. Weber, navy yard, Boston; to receiving ship, San Francisco.

Ch. Q. M. Williams, Stribling; to Lansdale.

Ens. R. F. Sidon, Biddle; to Hulbert.

Ens. W. Haines, Mercedita; to Yarborough.

Lieut. F. Frothingham (M. C.) (Ct. 2), receiving ship, New York; to Proteus.

Lieut. A. R. Parker (Ct. 2) (Ch. C.), receiving ship, Boston; to receiving ship, San Francisco.

Lieut. E. H. Parker (C. S.), naval air station, Hampton Roads, Va.; to Atlantic fleet ship plane division.

February 10.

Ens. K. L. Adams, Comfort; to Pensacola.

Lieut. (J. G.) Beesemyer, Maple City; to command E-1.

Lieut. H. Bye, command Cassin; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. T. M. Cassidy, receiving barracks, Hampton Roads; to receiving ship, San Francisco.

Ens. A. K. Conlon, Celtic; to Pensacola.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Ertz, navy yard, Mare Island, Vallejo; to Henderson as navigator.

Mach. (A. E.) Fitzgerald, Stribling; to Robin.

Lieut. (J. G.) Grant, Grimes, third naval district; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. H. Hedding (C. C.), Navy Department; to command Comdr. K. S. Hintze, Nicholas, to connection fitting out, commissioning and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Jones, navy yard, Washington; to practical instruction class, Naval Academy, Annapolis Head.

Comdr. H. Jones, navy recruiting station, San Diego; to 11th naval district.

Lieut. (J. G.) M. Kilham, navy yard, Norfolk; to Lehman.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. T. Moriarty, Vulcan; to Teal.

Lieut. D. A. Peterson, command Sub. chaser 294; to Rhannon.

Ch. Gun. R. M. Prewett, connection with S-18; to receiving ship, San Francisco.

Lieut. Comdrs. T. D. Riddock, W. A. Shaw, navy yard, Washington; to practical instruction naval proving ground, Indian Head.

Hosp. G. Witkam, Lebanon; to navy yard, Norfolk.

Ens. W. A. Heatherington (C. C.), receiving ship, New York; to duty Trinity.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. Marie (Ct. 2) (C. E. C.), Naval Academy; to 11th naval district.

Lieut. (J. G.) O. H. Stugleton (Ct. 3), Astoria; to Atlantic station.

February 11.

Lieut. P. H. Bealer (M. C.), navy recruiting station, Louisville; to hospital, Great Lakes.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. Berrien, command S-1; to Alert.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. D. Bowersmith (M. C.), Langley, Hampton Roads; to Columbia.

Ens. C. M. Huntington, Cleveland; to Asiatic station.

Lieut. O. Johnson, in charge naval fuel depot, Tiburon, Calif.; to Asiatic station.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. A. Ketterer (S. C.), navy supply depot, Mare Island, Vallejo; to officer in charge.

Capt. W. B. Leahy, director gunnery exercises and engineering performance section, Operations Department; to command Chattanooga.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Leidel (S. C.), naval operating base, Hampton Roads; to supply officer, Wyoming.

Lieut. (J. G.) Loventen, naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.; to Kansas.

Lieut. G. W. Masterton (S. C.), navy supply depot, San Francisco; duty with Bureau of Supply Corps, Bureau S. and A., Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. R. B. McAllister (M. C.), Comfort; to naval training station, San Francisco.

Lieut. L. Miley (S. C.), receiving ship, Puget Sound, to general inspector of Sup. Corps for Pacific Coast, San Francisco.

Lieut. T. M. Schnoiala (S. C.), naval torpedo station, Newport; to receiving ship, San Francisco.

Comdr. F. E. Sellers (M. C.), marine exped. force, Haiti; to naval station, Guantanamo Bay.

Lieut. W. D. Whitehead, McCawley; to connection fitting out Chase and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Hunke (C. 2), naval hospital, Norfolk; to receiving ship, San Francisco.

February 12.

Lieut. W. H. Abbey (S. C.), to supply depot, New Orleans.

Lieut. H. Adams, recruiting station, Chicago; to navy recruiting station, Milwaukee.

Lieut. (J. G.) M. Brasil, Manley; to connection with fitting out Paul Jones and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. L. L. Dean, Bruce; to naval fuel depot, Tiburon, Calif.

Lieut. G. F. J. Labelle, receiving ship, New York; to 3d naval district.

Lieut. C. J. McEleavy, Shawmut; to Aroostook.

A. P. Clk. D. G. Mac Farlane, Alert; to Alert.

Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Theband, Herndon; to Bainbridge.

Lieut. Comdr. N. H. White, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio; to naval intelligence, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. C. H. B. Whitehead, navy recruiting station, Jacksonville; to navy recruiting station, Nashville.

Ens. L. A. Benoist, Asiatic station; to Tarbell.

Gun. R. B. Bruner, Atlanta; to naval station, Cavite.

Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Daughtry, Helena; to command Villalobos.

Ens. C. T. Folsom (S. C.), Asiatic station; to Aberredon.

Lieut. H. W. Graf, radio station, in executive office, Helena; orders January 31, '21, to U. S. canceled; continued duty Sara Thompson.

Ens. F. M. McLaury, Asiatic station; to Rizal.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. B. Richardson (S. C.), Asiatic; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. H. Helme (Ct. 3), Sara Thompson; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Knight (Ct. 3), Asiatic station; to Alex.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. P. Juroe (Ct. 3), Quincy; to Nero.

February 14.

Lieut. R. Anderson, Nicholson; to Colhoun.

Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Logan, naval inspector of ordnance, Cramp & Sons Co., Philadelphia; to Pruitt.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Young, naval ordnance station, Nashville; to Asiatic station.

A. P. Clk. C. Bell, Canonicus; to supply officer, receiving ship, Mare Island, Calif.

Ens. R. D. Cruzen, Asiatic; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Davis, Midvale Steel Co., Nicetown; to instruction in chemical warfare school, Edgewood Arsenal.

Lieut. M. R. Dorn, command Pruitt; to Pope.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. Hall, receiving ship, receiving ship, Philadelphia; to supply and disbursing officer naval operating base, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. Comdr. N. C. Gillette, Midvale Steel Co., Nicetown; to instruction in chemical warfare school, Edgewood Arsenal.

Lieut. Gillis, naval training station, Great Lakes; to hospital, Great Lakes.

Lieut. A. J. Hayes (Ch. C.), naval prison, Portsmouth; to receiving ship, Boston.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jones, jr., Midvale Steel Co., Nicetown; to instruction in chemical warfare, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. J. McM. Miller, Bethlehem Steel Co.; to instruction in chemical warfare school, Edgewood Arsenal.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. C. Parker, Nicholson; to connection with fitting out Lawrence and on board when commissioned.

Ens. A. F. Stanley, Aylwin; to Hopkins.

Lieut. (J. G.) Stevens, Fort Worden; to Ramapo.

Comdr. T. A. Thompson, command Stribling; to connection with fitting out Paul Jones and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) Wells, receiving ship, Puget Sound; to supply officer, Cleveland.

Lieut. (J. G.) Wheeler; to Bridgeport.

Lieut. James M. Campbell (M. C. D. S.), United States; to Scorpion.

Lieut. (J. G.) D. K. Day, Barker; to 4th naval district.

Ens. C. D. Gilbert, Asiatic; to St. Louis.

Gun. L. J. McBride, Barker; to St. Louis.

Ens. H. L. Hill, Jr., Asiatic; to Heilbuthrne.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. McCormick, Asiatic; to Asiatic station.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Williams, command Hazelwood; to command Tulbot.

Lieut. (J. G.) Wells, duty with reserve divisions; to command Roper.

February 15.

Lieut. W. W. Behlow (M. C.), navy recruiting station, Salt Lake City; to 3d advanced base, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Gun. R. J. Collins, Eagle 48; to Florida.

Lieut. (J. G.) Dunn, recruiting station, Richmond, Va.; to marine expeditionary force, Santo Domingo.

Lieut. M. M. Gould, marine expeditionary force, Santo Domingo; to navy recruiting station, Boston.

Lieut. Comdr. (J. G.) Kohlmeier (D. C.), marine barracks, Washington; to Sara Thompson.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. W. Manegold, Tattnall; to command Niblack.

Lieut. A. A. Marseiller (M. C.), navy recruiting station, Salt Lake City; to 3d advanced base, Santo Domingo.

Lieut. Comdr. W. N. McDonell, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.; to duty with Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. H. P. Merrill (M. C.), navy recruiting, Portland, Me.; to 3d advanced base, Santo Domingo.

Ch. Carp. J. P. Myers, navy yard, Norfolk; to Pittsburg.

Lieut. A. D. Turner (S. C.), navy yard, Washington, D. C., officer, naval hospital, Norfolk.

Ens. S. K. Waters, Stribling; to connection with fitting out Paul Jones and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Barbey, port officer, Constantinople; to flag secretary, near East Admiral Bristol.

Carp. W. H. Schlegle, Pittsburgh; to United States.

Ens. R. Sohn, Wyoming; to Ch. of Naval Operations, Olympia.

Lieut. (J. G.) Smith (S. C.), (M. C.), marine recruit depot, Parris Island, S. C.; to navy recruiting station, Salt Lake City.

Lieut. (J. G.) Thompson (C. C.), navy recruiting station, Jacksonville, Fla.; to marine barracks, navy station, Richmond, Va.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

February 9.—Maj. O. B. Read, upon closing of recruiting district of Syracuse, N. Y., detached that office; to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

2d Lieut. A. P. Beaty, 3d brigade, Dominican Republic; to Quantico, Va.

2d Lieut. F. Dippolo, retired February 6, 1921.

1st Lieut. (M. C.) Hall, retired February 8, 1921.

February 12—Maj. W. Thieg, orders February 7, 1921, modified; to command 3d battalion, 11th Regt., 16 to 2d brigade, Dominican Republic.

1st Lieut. J. C. Haines, recruiting district of Pittsburgh, Pa., detached that place; to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Thos. Grimm, marine barracks, Washington; to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk.

February 14—Maj. R. E. Adams, retired, on February 28, 1921; detached navy yard, New York City; to inactive duty.

1st Lieut. L. S. Swindler, on February 15, marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Camp Holabird, Md.

February 15—2d Lieut. L. Carter, retired February 6, 1921.

February 16—Maj. H. Lee, jr., to department of Pacific; to San Francisco, Calif.; upon arrival; to U. S. S. Chicago.—1st Lieut. Col. C. Carpenter, upon duty in charge from naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.; detached marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth; to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

1st Lieut. J. W. Housewright, retired February 12, 1921.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

Boats. (L.) F. B. Small, office; to station No. 250.
Boats. (E.) C. A. Mac Neil, C. G. No. 2, Detroit.
Boats. (L.) George T. Byrd, station 164; to No. 152.

Act. Pay Clk. William Pugh, 7th district; to Manning.

Act. Pay Clk. Lincoln E. T. Looker, Lakes Division; to Onalaska.

Act. Pay Clk. James D. Keltie, 8th district; to Tallapoosa.

Act. Pay Clk. Raymond N. Gillis, New York District; to Gresham.

Act. Pay Clk. Howard F. Brodbeck, Tingard; to Bullard.

Act. Pay Clk. Clifford J. Butler, 5th district; to Seneca.

Act. Pay Clk. Howard D. Brownley, Coast Guard station, New York; to Yamaraw.

Capt. Wm. Munro, retired.

Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Hock, New York Division; to Morrill.

Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Barry, Yamacraw; to captain at yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Cochran, Philadelphia; to command Acushnet.

Lieut. Comdr. S. V. Parker, headquarters; to Bear.

Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Burton, Acushnet; to headquarters.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Wishaar to command aviation station.

GRADUATION AT COAST GUARD ACADEMY.

The graduation exercises of the members of the first class at the Coast Guard Academy were held on February 7 at Fort Trumbull. The exercises were the afternoon of February 7 at Fort Trumbull. The exercises were held in the afternoon of February 7 at the academy, after which addresses to the graduates, introduced Lieut. Comdr. Wm. J. Wheeler as the principal speaker for the day.

At the conclusion of the principal address, the superintendent made a few remarks in which a short talk on "Loyalty and Improvement" was made.

Cadet Richard Lee Norman H. Leslie and Carleton T. Smith were graduated and were recommended for commissions as ensigns.

IN CONGRESS

Naval Appropriation Bill

The House passed the naval appropriation bill on Monday carrying about $295,000,000. The House voted down, 124 to 26, an amendment by Representative Brooks (republican) of Illinois which would have prevented expenditure of any part of the $90,000,000 for continuing naval construction until the President called an international conference on disarmament.

Amendments by Mr. Dickinson of Iowa to reduce the appropriations for construction and machinery and armor and armament were rejected.

However, an amendment, the only one adopted, proposed by Mr. Oliver, that no part of the $90,000,000 appropriated for battleships of the 1921 program shall be expended except on vessels now being constructed or hereafter contracted for.

The bill provides for the building of 16,000 men for the Navy and 20,000 marines. This was not changed. Chairman Kelley explained that this country can not, at this time, declare a naval holiday. The time will come when that sort of proposition could be when all nations have agreed to some plan for reduction of armaments.

General debate was finished on the bill on February 31. Representative Simson, senior minority member of the naval committee, made comparisons, expressed approval of the bill. He said Congressmen must not be influenced by military and naval authorities to the wise of the Army or Navy, referring to them as being "too enthusiastic and fail to take into consideration the economic side of the financial their proposals." He referred to "the attempt of newspapers to discredit Secretary Daniels, the present secretary of the Navy," and said he had personally refused the latter's assistance in his efforts, but Mr. Daniels replied that if he did right he expected the approval of the people of the country, and if he failed he would be willing to go. Mr. Simson complained against the Daniels' record in office and declared that the best secretary of the Navy that country has ever had.

Representative Greene, of South Carolina, democrat, approved of the bill and said it appropriated ample funds for an adequate Navy. He particularly replied to the criticism made from time to time by Padgett on the previous day, in which the latter, upon figures compiled by the Bureau of Navigation of Navy Department, had protested that the bill did not provide for the enlistment of 16,000 men.

Mr. Mondell, the republican floor leader, compliimented the committee bringing in the bill and pleaded with Congress to support it. He said the members of the naval committee, not to make points of politics, had brought in practically the same bill which the good judgment of the House had allowed to be reported from year to year, and which the naval committee had failed to protect by legislative enactment.

Mr. Britten promptly inaugurated his crusade against the new rule for considering appropriation bills, by making points of order against every item not covered by permanent law. He used a list of such items prepared at the Navy Department for this purpose. He was successful in but few of the many points of order raised, but did succeed in delaying the measure, which, otherwise, would have passed, apparently, without amendment.

Mr. Mondell said the items of order would be replaced by the Senate and admonished Mr. Britten he would not take such tactics by his effort to prove ridiculous the new rule for considering appropriation bills.

Mr. Anthony called attention to the fact that the Army has a reserve of 45,000 officers, which does not cost the government one cent and urged the

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
Columbia 9600 TAXICABS Columbia 9600

KLEIN UNIFORMS
For All Branches of the Service
We specialize on U. S. P. H. S. and the Coast Guard
Ask Us TODAY!
D. Klein & Bro.
715 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google

For a Limited Time We Are Able to Offer

Safe and Secure

First Mortgages

Earning 8% Interest Per Annum

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$100 $500 $1000

Secured on Substantial Washington, D. C., Real Estate

The F. H. Smith Company

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT

815 15th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

47 years without loss to any investor!

House to put service in the naval reserve on a patriotic basis. Mr. Butler asked Mr. Kelley to place some limitation on the power to build reservists.

At the suggestion of Mr. Butler, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Kelley that no part of the appropriation for pay shall be available for the expense of any naval district unless the commandant thereof shall be also the commandant of a navy yard, or naval training station, or naval operating base.

Points of order were made against an amendment by Mr. Britten of Texas. That when any enlisted man under 18 years of age is discharged on the ground of minority he shall be paid all salary due him, shall be granted an honorable discharge and furnished with travel allowance to his home.

Mr. Britten failed in an effort to amend the bill so as to increase the pay of the secretary of the Naval Academy from $2,750 to $5,000.

The Senate naval affairs committee began consideration of the bill on yesterday, preparatory to reporting it to the Senate.

FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The annual fortifications appropriation bill was submitted to the House on January 15, and consideration of the measure started the following day.

The bill carries appropriations totaling $8,058,017, or $27,618,156.66 less than the estimates and $10,174,425 less than the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

The bill requires that there shall be covered into the Treasury, upon its approval, $233,656,760 of unobligated balance of appropriations heretofore made on account of the military establishment. The committee ascertained that balances aggregating the amount stated were available for obligation and that the War Department is agreeable to their being covered into the general funds of the Treasury.

The following new legislative provisions are carried in the bill, viz:

Provided, That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to sell as soon as possible after the approval of this act, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the best interests of the Government, 2,000 of the tractors owned by the War Department.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is authorized to proceed with the installation of guns and Howitzers in such order of priority as he may deem expedient, at places for which appropriations have been, or hereafter may be, made for emplacements for such guns and howitzers.

Sec. 7. That so much of the fortifications appropriation act approved July 8, 1918, as pertains to the appointment of a board for the purpose of testing rifled cannon is hereby rescinded.

The committee report says:

"In view of these additions to our means of defense it seemed to the committee to be unwise to proceed at this time, when prices are so much above normal, to any other than a small extent with the further development of our seacoast and mobile artillery, and the accompanying bill has been framed on that premise. It provides a limited way for proceeding with the manufacture and installation of the 14-inch guns, with the manufacture of railway mounts for the 14-inch gune, for experimental and development work, for improving and adding to the supply of projectiles for the major-caliber guns."

It is likely that if the appropriation authority remains in the committee on appropriations the fortifications appropriation bill and the Army appropriation bill will be consolidated next year.

Major General L. H. Beach, chief of engineers, in defending the estimates before the committee stated they were largely for construction and installation of 14-inch guns and said:

"You will remember that the Japanese fleet attacked the Russian fleet at the outbreak of the war between Russia and Japan without there was any declaration of war whatever, and that the Russian fleet was caught entirely unprepared. There is reason to believe that our coast cities on the Pacific and, especially Panama, would be attacked in case of hostilities before there was any declaration of war, and we feel that those localities should be provided with certain guns and such fortifications that they ran be made safe against any sudden or unexpected attack."

Major General P. W. Coe, chief of coast artillery, at the hearings before the House appropriations committee said all the forts in Baltimore Harbor have been abandoned as coast artillery stations. Fort Howard has been turned over to the corps area commander as the commander's headquarters. Forts St. Jackson and St. Phillips, on the Mississippi river, have been dismantled, and the abandonment of Fort Baldwin, Me., has been recommended. It is not proposed to abandon Forts Washington and Hunt because of the sentimental value attached to them.

It was explained to the committee that an effort is being made to arrange with the War Department for the use of the naval reservation for the emplacement of those guns intended for Barbers Point, Hawaii, as the item that was appropriated last year of $25,740 for purchase of land will not be needed. The site near Pearl Harbor, it was decided, would be a better place, as it would give a better radius of fire.

The bill passed the House on Thursday and was sent to the Senate.

SUSPENSION OF THE NAVAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

The Senate committee on naval affairs, in its report to the Senate whether in its opinion it is practicat and also a sound policy to suspend the naval building program now in progress for a period of six months, made the following statement:

Your committee indorses and approves in the main the observations and conclusions of the foregoing letter. The value and importance of submarines, aircraft and high explosives are admitted, and the committee recommends that this scientific study and development of all of the arms of naval warfare be actively continued. Depth bombs, mines, aerial torpedoes and high-explosive shells fired from naval guns, whether of the howitzer or other types, are all important accessories of attack and defense at sea, and intensive study of their potential uses should be continued with a view of utilizing them to the greatest possible advantage.

If we assume, however, a naval power armed with all these devices, and with destroyers and swift light cruisers, but with no battleship or battlecruisers—and an enemy power equipped with all these and with battleships and battlecruisers in addition—there can be no doubt that in the conflict the power equipped with capital ships would be victorious over its enemy not so equipped. The rival forces of light craft, whether on or below the surface, or in the air, would neutralize each other, but the battleship power would pass the heavy ships, armed with great guns, in undisputed control of the sea.

This was substantially the situation at the close of the late World War, with the capital ships of the allies dominating all the seas of the world, controlling communications, isolating the enemy, cutting off his supplies and creating a condition which, by its effect upon the morale of the belligerents, was the predominant influence in crushing the central powers and ending victory to America and the nations allies.

As aircraft, artillery and cavalry are but auxiliaries in the battle by warfare on land, so the chief function of aircraft, submarines and light surface craft is that of auxiliaries to the battleship of fighting ships. In this capacity they are valuable and indispensable, but the nation which, reposing upon them alone would be completely at the mercy of the nation which possessed all these and battleships in addition.

Situated as is the United States, with oceans separating it from the great powers, its first line of defense must necessarily be its Navy, and, so long as it has a battleship fleet which can hold the sea against attack, both its continental territory and its island possessions, as well as its commerce and the rights and interests of its citizens upon the high seas are secure—regardless of the comparative size of the armies of the world. On the other hand, if from lack of heavy ships of the line or other cause the Navy can not hold the high sea against attack, then, even though it might have the greatest army in the world, land possessions would fall away from it, its commerce would be destroyed, and it be blockaded and subjected to enemy attack.

In view of this importance of sea-power to the United States, and the fact that without it we would be at the mercy of other nations, it is the opinion of your committee that this country should maintain a navy at least equal to that of any other power. The lessons of history teach us with indisputable truth that we can not afford to gamble for the maintenance of our rights and the defense of the lives and commerce of our citizens upon the mercy, generosity or good will of other powers with rival and conflicting interests or purposes.

For these reasons we are of the opinion that there should be no cessation of the present building program of the Navy, which, as at present laid out, is, at the most, only sufficient to place our fleet on a basis of equality with any other power upon the sea.

Necessarily the effect upon shipbuilding being constructed would lead to a complete disorganization of the world-wide industries engaged upon them, the deterioration of material, and to a general dislocation of conditions and unemployment which would entail enormous losses upon the government, and make a resumption of work thereafter difficult and costly.

It is estimated by the technical experts of the Navy that the suspension of work for even one year six months' suspension of this work would be between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000. Large numbers of workmen would be thrown out of employment, with consequent distress to themselves and their families, compelling them to seek other employment, and rendering difficult and expensive the reassembling of these forces should work upon the ships be resumed. Any such result would be a distinct advantage to such other powers as would continue uninterruptedly the construction of their fighting ships already supplied superior naval power.

It is the opinion of this committee that the United States should have under its control a sufficient force to protect and preserve its rights, and possessions, the policies it has established, the lives and rights of its citizens and its commerce upon the high seas wherever is founded.

Battleships are a constituent part of our fleet are essential to its power, and any interruption or "building holiday" in the work now provided for would arbitrarily retard and might wholly prevent its attainment.

Other nations have already abandoned the battleship as the chief arm of the navy fighting line. The continued reliance of the United States upon this arm of the naval service is set out in the address of the first lord of the admiralty before the House of the Navy and Admiralty board. Other powers are proceeding with an extended program of battleship construction.

In the building program of 1916, however, 12 of the destroyers and 3 of the submarines authorized have not been let to construction contract. These 15 vessels are under restricted work approximately $15,000,000. As stated above, the authority for their construction has already been given, and the Secretary of the Navy is already authorized by law ot make contracts therefor, although appropriations for them have not been made. The Navy general board has advised the committee that, in consideration of the remaining number of destroyers and submarines authorized in the 1916 program and in the light of the development of aerial naval warfare during and since the late World War, it would be advisable to substitute 4 airplane carriers in place of the 12 destroyers and 3 submarines of the program, for which replacts have not been let, at approximately the same cost.



Good Leather in Every Part and Good Value in Every Pair

IDEAL Canvas LEGGINGS

(U. S. Army Standard)

Made and sold with the utmost knowledge of their qualifications.

Size	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Calf	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.	17 in.

Pat. May 28, '08, Dec. 27, '10, Mar. 26, '11

If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. R. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.

ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.

LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

Westinghouse

Marine Equipment

Geared Turbine Propulsion Machinery, and a complete line of auxiliary equipment for ships of all classes and shipyard

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special Pacific Coast Representatives

Hunt, Mirk & Co., Inc.

San Francisco

(Established 1889)

H. L. RUST

Realtor

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance

912 15th Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

All Classes of Property For Sale

Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.

Desirable apartments and houses for rent.

Insurance in all its branches.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

THE BRIGHTON APARTMENT HOTEL

2123 California St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.

By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

Digitized by Google

pragmatically the same cost as those vessels would entail if the scrapheap procedure were carried out. Upon a thorough consideration of the entire matter, the committee recommends that the 12 destroyers and 6 submarines just mentioned for which contracts have not been let be eliminated from the program, and, at the same time, and as a substitute therefor, authority be given for the construction of two airplane carriers of the most modern type and equipment and most advantageous size.

The members of the committee are as anxious to bring about a reduction of armaments and relief from the burdens which those armaments impose upon the nations of the earth as anyone can be, but no disarmament would be of any value unless it was general, and, in the case of the great naval powers, universal. Unhappily, this is not the case at the present time, and we must deal with things as they exist. For one nation to leave itself exposed to attack while another is preserving all the equipment of war would be not only folly, but the greatest danger to the peace of the world that could be imagined. We earnestly hope that an agreement may be reached among the nations for a general reduction of armaments, but, at the present moment, universal disarmament has not been established, and the United States must leave itself undefended if it is threatened from any quarter. To do so would be a wrong to the American people and no service to the cause of peace.

NOMINATIONS

The following nominations have been forwarded to the Senate: For promotion in the Regular Army. Lieut.-Col. G. D. Squier to be colonel, April 12, 1917.

For appointment in the Regular Army: G. V. Horn Moseley to be brigadier general.

For appointment by reassignment:

Quartermaster—2d Lieuts. G. D. Gorton and E. R. Stevens.

Ordnance Department—1st Lieuts. W. R. Deeble, jr., and O. A. Wright.

C. W. S—Maj. C. W. Mason.

Following officers of Porto Rico regiment of infantry for appointment in Regular Army: O. P. Townshend to be colonel. L. P. Williams, jr., Bismarck to be first lieutenants. T. S. Booth, J. L. Oliver and Eduardo Arzuaga to be second lieutenants.

To be lieutenant colonels: C. T. Connolly, C. A. C.; J. Bonnaffon, Ill. Inf.; B. Ellis, Cav.; J. T. Boyd, C. A. C.; S. S. Ross, Ill. Dept.; W. McNamara, Inf.; A. M. Brabson, C. A. C.; H. Lee, Cav.; L. D. Gasser, Inf.; Lynch Q. M. C., and C. E. Bniker, Inf.

To be majors: F. C. Graham, C. A. C.; Dunsburg, C. A. C.; F. C. Rogers, Inf.; J. D. Brown, C. A. C., and L. W. Miller, Q. M. C.

To be captains: H. S. Hostetter, F. Dept., and E. C. Morton, F. Dept.

For appointment in field artillery: D. W. Hand to be lieutenant colonel.

Medical Corps—To be captains: A. Milsen, jr., L. P. Bell, T. G. Sorrell, F. W. Rankin, Dentists; E. Knauer, C. A. Wilcox, E. R. Stroup, H. J. Hayes, E. L. Brokaw; H. J. Hall and B. F. Hall.

To be captains, with rank from July 1, in order of precedence on the promotion list:

W. T. Hudson, Cav. P. B. Rogers, Inf.
J. M. Grey, Q. M. C. G. H. Hunter, F. A.
M. A. S. Mize, Jr. W. H. Wilson, Inf.
W. H. Graham, Inf. W. W. Hicks, C. A. C.
J. V. Perrin, Inf. G. H. Stewart, Cav.
J. F. Murphy, Inf. H. A. Mason, Cav.
C. S. Johnson, Inf. H. C. Pratt, F. A.
N. F. Ramsey, Inf. H. W. Schull, Inf.
S. Dingfelder, Ill. C. A. C. C. C. Mellon, Inf.
C. M. Easley, F. A. H. T. Hayes, Inf.
E. P. Ayeldorn, Jr., Inf. H. G. Holcomb, Inf.
H. W. Hocker, C. A. C. J. P. Moore, Inf.
J. C. R. Heil, Inf. H. F. Mahaffey, Cav.
J. W. Whitney, Inf. D. A. Danes, Q. M. C.
F. P. Salgado, Inf. H. C. Pratt, F. A.
Henry Hockwald, Q. M. C. F. A. Heywood, Q. M. C.
F. G. Blake, Q. M. C. J. A. Hanes, Q. M. C.
C. S. Meyer, C. W. S. H. F. Loughry, Inf.
S. L. Conner, Inf. O. A. Ross, Inf.
J. J. Gaffney, Inf. C. Cheatham, Cav.
J. A. McShane, Q. M. C. Ellis Bashore, Cav.
C. Ackerson, Inf. W. H. Wilson, Inf.
H. K. Featherstone, Cav. L. F. Rabeau, Phil. S.
C. C. McCabe, Inf. H. Hall, Inf.
E. G. Conren, jr., Q. M. C. M. R. Glinn, Q. M. C.
W. W. Bally, Inf. J. H. Bowers, Inf.
A. J. McFarland, Inf. J. D. Lewis, Inf.
H. B. Sackett, Inf. W. Kane, Inf.
R. S. Schlaefer, Inf. F. A. Keating, Inf.
W. F. Stanley, Inf. C. Hardwick, Cav.
Clyde Pickett, Cav. A. J. Barrett, Inf.
J. N. Hodges, Inf. W. P. Ennis, Inf.
W. A. Howland, Inf. W. E. Evans, F. A.
C. A. Pritchett, Inf. Wm. Brooks, Inf.
D. D. Zech, Inf. R. B. Moran, Inf.
D. D. Hogan, Inf. H. H. Pfeifer, Inf.
R. L. Hubbell, ord. Dept. H. Waggoner, Q. M. C.
H. H. Miller, Inf. H. H. Lee, Inf.
S. N. Stadig, Inf. Leo B. Lutes, C. A. C.
Geo. Bur Chaires, Inf. K. Hyer, Inf.
Leigh Bell, Inf. T. H. Edwards, Q. M. C.
G. F. Souza, Q. M. C. C. Hall, Inf.
Med. Sundgrass, Q. M. C. E. H. Johnson, Inf.
H. H. Kroner, Inf. Wm. Phillips, Phil. S.
E. D. Ferguson, Inf. B. McKee Herrington, Cav.
H. C. Lasky, Inf. A. Gaines, Inf.
H. H. Tompkins, C. of C. L. A. Pulling, Cav.
J. W. Lewis, Q. M. C. H. H. Pfeifer, Inf.
T. H. Kerschner, F. A. Hansel Q. M. C.
H. B. Simmons, Inf. W. Hall, Inf.
W. J. Daniel, Inf. H. Bellinger, Inf.
W. W. Mills, Inf. A. Rauchfuss, Inf.
A. A. McClaughry, Inf. A. Bauchefuly, F. A.
G. D. Baldwin, Inf. J. Gallagher, Inf.
J. A. Killan, Cav. J. Waters, jr., F. A.
Q. M. Mess Service T. F. Donnenoch, Inf.
K. C. Schwinn, Inf. G. Gaines, Cav.
L. D. Baldwin, Inf. G. Gaines, Cav.
G. T. Shank, Inf. O. A. Moore, Cav.
T. H. Barrett, Inf. C. Hall, Inf.
R. C. Throckmorton, Inf. A. A. Vasquer, Inf.
A. C. Searls, A. A. Vasquer, Inf.
A. N. Duncan, Air Service. F. Bacon, Cav.
Tom Cutchins, Inf. L. Gray, F. A.
C. A. Russell, Inf. R. S. Parker, Cav.
H. T. Vinor, Q. C. H. Miller, Inf.
W. G. Gooch, Q. M. C. H. S. Dodd, Cav.
W. D. Carter, Inf. J. Hall, Inf.
M. J. McGuire, Inf. G. E. Huthsteiner, Cav.
W. C. Rogers, Cav. G. Gaines, Cav.
S. E. Walker, Inf. Maurice Morgan, Cav.
W. C. Hodges, Inf. E. Hall, Inf.
G. Sandlin, Inf. W. Gano, C. of E.
C. H. Wallace, Cav. H. Hall, Inf.
W. B. Jenkins, F. A. J. Atkinson, F. A.
E. E. Lynd, Air Service. F. Wood, Inf.
E. F. Brooks, Inf. L. W. Rooks, Inf.
W. S. McLendon, Inf. B. Bellinger, F. A.
W. B. Lawson, Air Service. M. V. Fortier, Inf.
J. H. Armold, Inf. K. C. Walldron, Cav.
J. S. Curtis, Inf. E. C. Allworth, Inf.
B. Warnock, Inf. J. W. Whitman, Inf.
E. N. Slappey, Inf. J. W. Nicholson, Inf.
J. L. Bowers, F. A. J. Hall, Inf.
L. H. Hanley, Inf. C. A. Lee, Inf.
T. Beam, Air Service. W. Hall, Inf.
H. McC. Henderson, Inf. M. McG. Maner, Inf.
R. Van K. Harris, jr., Inf. J. L. McKee, Inf.

G. L. Allen, Inf. R. D. Willis, Inf. J. T. Fleming, Q. M. C.
C. H. Jones, Inf. J. P. Lyons, Inf. J. T. Troesh, Sig. C.
W. J. Lee, Inf. L. Harris, Air Service. P. B. Tattershall, C. A. C.
M. A. R. Leith, Inf. H. H. Chance, Inf. J. G. Bentley, C. A. C. E. R. Samuson, Inf. G. O. Oupp, Inf.
H. H. Chance, Inf. H. H. Bliven, C. A. C. W. H. Gregg, Inf. R. S. Knight, Inf.
J. B. Peay, C. A. C. H. S. Pearson, jr., C. of E. W. T. Hanley, Air Service. T. R. Bartlett, C. A. C.
H. A. Buckley, Cav. H. G. Saulsier, Inf. R. S. Cooper, Q. M. C. Arthur Perkins, Inf.
S. R. Ward, Inf. W. H. Gridley, Inf. O. Richardson, Cav. D. D. Hughes, Q. M. C.
H. H. Jones, Inf. H. A. Dargan, Inf. A. Hartsuff, Inf. A. Hartsuff, F. A.
J. B. Geiden, Inf. J. M. Rhodes, Q. M. C. A. G. Kriteiad, Inf. O. N. Schjerven, F. A.
T. S. Matthews, Inf. W. W. Price, C. A. C. Lt. Gen. Chaffee. Ret. Jacobs, C. A. C.
W. Green, Inf. W. G. Irvine, C. A. C. J. Hirschfelder, Inf. A. Hartsuff, F. A.
H. T. Turner, Q. M. C. C. Fleming, F. A. Mr. Sermon, Air Service. C. C. Way, Inf.
C. Boyle, F. A. W. B. Evans, C. A. C. R. F. Fairchild, Inf. C. C. Way, Inf.
H. G. Sebastian, Inf. C. N. Winston, C. A. C. J. Myers, Cav. C. C. Way, Inf.
W. M. Goldsten, Inf. H. P. Gosnell, Cav. C. A. Easterbrook, F. A. W. H. Brady, Inf.
L. E. Norris, Inf. D. A. Stroh, Inf. A. Myers, Cav. H. P. Gosnell, Cav.
W. W. Ennis, Inf. C. A. Henry, F. A. C. A. Newman, Cav. D. R. Norris, C. A. C.
W. W. Swarts, Inf. J. A. Hall, Inf. S. C. Newman, Cav. D. B. Hall, Inf.
J. B. Sigler, Air Service. J. A. Hall, Inf. C. F. Hale, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. J. Phillips, C. A. C. C. McCormick, F. A. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. J. Jackson, Q. M. C. A. A. Franklin, Cav. S. E. Somers, Phil. S. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. J. Jackson, Q. M. C. A. A. Franklin, Cav. S. E. Somers, Phil. S. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. F. During, Inf. A. Dearing, Inf. M. Jackson, C. A. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
A. Johnson, C. A. C. H. Chapman, C. A. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
F. Whitman, Inf. R. Owens, C. A. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. R. Bowles, Inf. M. Winfield, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. C. Lambeth, Inf. C. Bruce, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. C. Gressling, Inf. P. Kohn, C. A. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. O. Johnson, Cav. Emil Kuhn, C. A. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. J. Sidwell, Inf. A. Helmbold, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. H. Gibson, Cav. J. E. Galloway, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. C. Hall, Inf. J. Sutton, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
G. A. M. Anderson, Inf. W. C. Trumbower, Ord. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. E. Capers, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
M. S. Willimason, Cav. W. Lyon, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
H. W. Yates, Inf. R. Lyon, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. W. Yates, Inf. A. Cistero, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
D. C. Schmahl, F. A. B. Campbell, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. G. Jackson, F. A. A. L. Bawtlee, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. C. Bechtold, Inf. W. McAteer, F. A. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
Harry Lee Jones, Cav. B. D. Wood, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
Steele Weckspress, F. A. J. F. Rose, F. A. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
P. A. Woolley, Inf. P. Stewart, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
C. T. Cowgill, Q. M. C. C. Trosper, Q. M. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
L. L. Connett, Inf. L. Simmonds, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
G. H. Tillie, Inf. W. Bingham, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
C. R. Adams, C. A. C. W. Donoghue, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. L. Gilbreath, Inf. W. Wagner, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. T. Spock, C. A. C. W. Breedent, jr., Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
R. S. Wallender, Inf. A. Thomson, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
C. C. Lewis, Inf. Emery, Mich. Dept. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
C. G. Lewis, Inf. H. Doran, F. A. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
J. V. Arnold, Inf. C. A. Wilcox, Dent. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
R. S. Perrin, F. A. M. A. Lowenberg, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
D. Russell, Inf. D. J. Russell, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. E. Grant, Cav. A. J. Heitlinger, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. A. Dickson, Inf. J. Ellis, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
H. B. Rosebridge, F. A. W. Ellis, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. D. Boice, F. A. J. Chesney, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. B. Allen, Inf. H. Williams, F. A. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
C. T. Halbert, C. A. C. H. Williams, F. A. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
Red Hall, Inf. H. Shea, jr., Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. P. Smart, Cav. P. Lynch, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
E. A. Kinderwater, Inf. D. Thompson, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
J. L. Wood, Inf. W. Hall, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
G. C. Irwin, Inf. W. L. Morrison, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
J. E. Grant, Cav. F. Bridges, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
G. H. Penderesat, Inf. H. Phillips, C. A. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
J. H. Eye, F. A. P. G. Hall, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
G. L. Hall, Inf. S. Kelly, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
G. H. McMullin, Inf. A. Carter, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
H. H. Hilliard, Inf. L. A. Gaines, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
N. Selnayi, Inf. James Lawrence, Sig. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
F. W. Hilliard, Inf. A. C. Mitchell, C. A. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
L. S. Hatfield, Inf. Infoulat, C. A. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
R. S. Hunter, Inf. N. Boudreau, C. A. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
C. G. Beckham, C. A. C. J. Hyde, Air Service. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
C. G. Beckham, C. A. C. A. Winkelmeyer, F. A. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
J. D. Schmidt, Inf. J. Idzorek, Air Service. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. D. Schmidt, Inf. J. Idzorek, Air Service. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
O. B. Abbott, Inf. Tom Ward, Q. M. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
S. E. Hallbrook, Inf. A. Winkelmeyer, F. A. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
R. T. McLennon, Cav. J. Idzorek, Air Service. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. E. Duvandest, Inf. H. Shea, jr., Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
G. Galvey, Cav. W. H. Forsythe, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
G. T. Ulhney, Cav. H. Shea, jr., Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
J. S. Shaves, Inf. J. Shaves, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
A. D. Hughes, Inf. H. Potterman, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
A. F. Kick, Inf. A. Barth, Phil. S. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
S. H. Bardick, C. of E. G. Hallbrook, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. S. Duncan, Inf. H. J. Story, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. E. Bowden, Inf. W. C. Cavell, Air Service. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. A. Holiver, Inf. H. F. Browning, Sig. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
B. H. Trever, F. A. W. Reid, Phil. S. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. H. Lowe, Inf. H. Lowe, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. H. Norton, Inf. W. Norton, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. C. Lattimore, F. A. M. Kelly, Q. M. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
C. J. Booth, Cav. E. S. Wood, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. H. Dixon, F. A. W. Walsh, F. A. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
M. Drove, F. A. J. Dixon, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. T. Hamilton, Cav. J. Wilson, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. Y. Bell, Inf. C. Hall, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
G. W. Gandy, Inf. A. Kane, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
C. R. Miller, Inf. R. Quigley, Phil. S. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
C. C. Burgess, Inf. C. Burgess, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
F. P. Hinrichsen, Inf. P. Hinrichsen, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
A. Hawkenson, Inf. A. Hawkenson, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
C. W. Lattimore, Cav. C. W. Lattimore, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
Walter Jones, Inf. W. V. Bennett, Q. M. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
Walter Jones, Inf. H. Rustemeyer, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. Miller, Inf. H. Miller, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
T. B. Vinson, Air Service. W. H. Forsythe, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. G. Hall, Inf. F. Fabri, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
H. G. Hall, Inf. H. Fabri, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
E. A. Fischer, Q. M. C. E. A. Fischer, Q. M. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
David Spencer, Inf. David Spencer, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
Mac Neufeld, F. A. H. Christman, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
A. A. Brabson, Cav. A. Brabson, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
D. R. McComas, Cav. Cramer, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
S. J. Cutler, F. A. J. P. Cummings, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
C. J. Kimeney, Inf. C. W. Burkett, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. Jacobson, Cav. Austin, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. E. Leahy, Cav. G. Hoskes, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
H. C. Gano, Cav. H. Gano, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
E. J. Lee, Cav. Berg, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. E. Shannon, C. A. C. F. C. Lee, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
E. B. Wharton, C. A. C. M. McSwain, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. C. Benhandt, C. A. C. W. Kenalen, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.

E. E. Hunt, Q. M. C. R. D. Willis, Inf. J. T. Fleming, Q. M. C.
H. K. Ainsworth, C. A. C. J. P. Lyons, Inf. J. T. Troesh, Sig. C.
J. O. Bentley, C. A. C. L. Harris, Air Service. P. B. Tattershall, C. A. C.
H. H. Bliven, C. A. C. E. Samuson, Inf. G. O. Oupp, Inf.
S. Pearman, jr., C. of E. R. S. Knight, Inf. R. S. Knight, Inf.
H. G. Saulsier, Inf. W. T. Hanley, Air Service. T. R. Bartlett, C. A. C.
W. H. Gridley, Inf. R. S. Cooper, Q. M. C. Arthur Perkins, Inf.
S. R. Ward, Inf. O. Richardson, Cav. D. D. Hughes, Q. M. C.
H. H. Jones, Inf. H. A. Dargan, Inf. A. Hartsuff, F. A.
J. B. Geiden, Inf. A. G. Kriteiad, Inf. O. N. Schjerven, F. A.
T. S. Matthews, Inf. W. W. Price, C. A. C. Lt. Gen. Chaffee. Ret. Jacobs, C. A. C.
W. Green, Inf. W. G. Irvine, C. A. C. J. Hirschfelder, Inf. A. Hartsuff, F. A.
H. T. Turner, Q. M. C. C. Fleming, F. A. Mr. Sermon, Air Service. C. C. Way, Inf.
C. Boyle, F. A. W. B. Evans, C. A. C. R. F. Fairchild, Inf. C. C. Way, Inf.
H. G. Sebastian, Inf. C. N. Winston, C. A. C. J. Myers, Cav. C. C. Way, Inf.
W. M. Goldsten, Inf. H. P. Gosnell, Cav. C. A. Easterbrook, F. A. W. H. Brady, Inf.
L. E. Norris, Inf. D. A. Stroh, Inf. A. Myers, Cav. H. P. Gosnell, Cav.
W. W. Ennis, Inf. C. A. Henry, F. A. C. A. Newman, Cav. D. R. Norris, C. A. C.
W. W. Swarts, Inf. J. A. Hall, Inf. S. C. Newman, Cav. D. B. Hall, Inf.
J. B. Sigler, Air Service. J. A. Hall, Inf. C. F. Hale, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. J. Phillips, C. A. C. C. McCormick, F. A. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. J. Jackson, Q. M. C. A. A. Franklin, Cav. S. E. Somers, Phil. S. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. J. Jackson, Q. M. C. A. A. Franklin, Cav. S. E. Somers, Phil. S. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. F. During, Inf. A. Dearing, Inf. M. Jackson, C. A. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
A. Johnson, C. A. C. H. Chapman, C. A. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
F. Whitman, Inf. R. Owens, C. A. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. R. Bowles, Inf. M. Winfield, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. C. Lambeth, Inf. C. Bruce, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. C. Gressling, Inf. P. Kohn, C. A. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. O. Johnson, Cav. Emil Kuhn, C. A. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. J. Sidwell, Inf. A. Helmbold, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. H. Gibson, Cav. J. E. Galloway, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. C. Hall, Inf. J. Sutton, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
G. A. M. Anderson, Inf. W. C. Trumbower, Ord. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. E. Capers, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
M. S. Willimason, Cav. W. Lyon, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
H. W. Yates, Inf. R. Lyon, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. W. Yates, Inf. A. Cistero, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
D. C. Schmahl, F. A. B. Campbell, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. G. Jackson, F. A. A. L. Bawtlee, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. C. Bechtold, Inf. W. McAteer, F. A. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
Harry Lee Jones, Cav. B. D. Wood, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
Steele Weckspress, F. A. J. F. Rose, F. A. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
P. A. Woolley, Inf. P. Stewart, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
C. T. Cowgill, Q. M. C. C. Trosper, Q. M. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
L. L. Connett, Inf. L. Simmonds, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
G. H. Tillie, Inf. W. Bingham, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
C. R. Adams, C. A. C. W. Donoghue, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. L. Gilbreath, Inf. W. Wagner, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. T. Spock, C. A. C. W. Breedent, jr., Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
R. S. Wallender, Inf. A. Thomson, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
C. C. Lewis, Inf. Emery, Mich. Dept. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
C. G. Lewis, Inf. H. Doran, F. A. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
J. V. Arnold, Inf. C. A. Wilcox, Dent. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
R. S. Perrin, F. A. M. A. Lowenberg, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
D. Russell, Inf. D. J. Russell, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. E. Grant, Cav. A. J. Heitlinger, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. A. Dickson, Inf. J. Ellis, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
H. B. Rosebridge, F. A. W. Ellis, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. D. Boice, F. A. J. Chesney, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. B. Allen, Inf. H. Williams, F. A. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
C. T. Halbert, C. A. C. H. Williams, F. A. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
Red Hall, Inf. H. Shea, jr., Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. P. Smart, Cav. P. Lynch, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
E. A. Kinderwater, Inf. D. Thompson, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
J. L. Wood, Inf. W. Hall, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
G. C. Irwin, Inf. W. L. Morrison, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
J. E. Grant, Cav. F. Bridges, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
G. H. Penderesat, Inf. H. Phillips, C. A. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
J. H. Eye, F. A. P. G. Hall, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
G. L. Hall, Inf. S. Kelly, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
G. H. McMullin, Inf. A. Carter, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
H. H. Hilliard, Inf. L. A. Gaines, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
N. Selnayi, Inf. James Lawrence, Sig. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
F. W. Hilliard, Inf. A. C. Mitchell, C. A. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
L. S. Hatfield, Inf. Infoulat, C. A. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
R. S. Hunter, Inf. N. Boudreau, C. A. C. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
C. G. Beckham, C. A. C. J. Hyde, Air Service. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
C. G. Beckham, C. A. C. A. Winkelmeyer, F. A. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
J. D. Schmidt, Inf. J. Idzorek, Air Service. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. D. Schmidt, Inf. J. Idzorek, Air Service. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
O. B. Abbott, Inf. Tom Ward, Q. M. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
S. E. Hallbrook, Inf. A. Winkelmeyer, F. A. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
R. T. McLennon, Cav. J. Idzorek, Air Service. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. E. Duvandest, Inf. H. Shea, jr., Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
G. Galvey, Cav. W. H. Forsythe, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
G. T. Ulhney, Cav. H. Shea, jr., Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
J. S. Shaves, Inf. J. Shaves, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
A. D. Hughes, Inf. H. Potterman, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
A. F. Kick, Inf. A. Barth, Phil. S. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
S. H. Bardick, C. of E. G. Hallbrook, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. S. Duncan, Inf. H. J. Story, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
J. E. Bowden, Inf. W. C. Cavell, Air Service. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. A. Holiver, Inf. H. F. Browning, Sig. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
B. H. Trever, F. A. W. Reid, Phil. S. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. H. Lowe, Inf. H. Lowe, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. H. Norton, Inf. W. Norton, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. C. Lattimore, F. A. M. Kelly, Q. M. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
C. J. Booth, Cav. E. S. Wood, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. H. Dixon, F. A. W. Walsh, F. A. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
M. Drove, F. A. J. Dixon, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
W. T. Hamilton, Cav. J. Wilson, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. Y. Bell, Inf. C. Hall, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
G. W. Gandy, Inf. A. Kane, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
C. R. Miller, Inf. R. Quigley, Phil. S. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
C. C. Burgess, Inf. C. Burgess, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
F. P. Hinrichsen, Inf. P. Hinrichsen, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
A. Hawkenson, Inf. A. Hawkenson, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
C. W. Lattimore, Cav. C. W. Lattimore, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
Walter Jones, Inf. W. V. Bennett, Q. M. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
Walter Jones, Inf. H. Rustemeyer, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. Miller, Inf. H. Miller, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
T. B. Vinson, Air Service. W. H. Forsythe, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. G. Hall, Inf. F. Fabri, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
H. G. Hall, Inf. H. Fabri, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
E. A. Fischer, Q. M. C. E. A. Fischer, Q. M. C. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
David Spencer, Inf. David Spencer, Inf. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
Mac Neufeld, F. A. H. Christman, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
A. A. Brabson, Cav. A. Brabson, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
D. R. McComas, Cav. Cramer, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
S. J. Cutler, F. A. J. P. Cummings, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
C. J. Kimeney, Inf. C. W. Burkett, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. Jacobson, Cav. Austin, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
H. E. Leahy, Cav. G. Hoskes, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
H. C. Gano, Cav. H. Gano, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
E. J. Lee, Cav. Berg, Cav. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. E. Shannon, C. A. C. F. C. Lee, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.
E. B. Wharton, C. A. C. M. McSwain, Inf. G. D. Forsythe, Cav.
W. C. Benhandt, C. A. C. W. Kenalen, Cav. H. Bloomquist, Inf.

"Say it with Flowers"

WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N.W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4078, 4077, 4378, and F. 9441

Digitized by Google

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2782

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

J. E. T. Haley, F. A.
J. F. Henner, F. A.
J. S. Alexander, Inf.
L. B. Wyant, Cav.
L. D. Johnson, Inf.
L. T. Lathrop, Inf.
J. B. Hunt, C. A. C.
L. A. Maury, Cav.
E. H. Hillman, C. A. C.
R. C. Bisbow, C. A. C.
J. C. Howard, Inf.
R. F. Richards, Inf.
B. H. Vickers, Air S.
K. B. Bush, Inf.
J. P. Loomis, C. A. C.
C. H. Keck, Ord. Dept.
W. W. Williams, Cav.
J. T. Duke, Cav.
H. F. Plummer, Cav.
T. W. Ligon, Cav.
E. H. Brooks, F. A.
J. D. Brown, Inf.
W. B. Angus, Cav.
M. H. McClelland, Air S.
W. B. Bradford, Cav.
A. W. Shutter, F. A.
J. A. Fisher, F. A.
C. R. Moore, C. of E.
J. F. Blanchard, A. S.
C. Conaty, F. A.
O. S. Baldwin, Inf.
W. Baldwin, Sig. C.
W. E. Lee, Cav.
G. S. Kennedy, Ord. Dept.
E. B. Lytle, Jr., Cav.
W. C. Dunckel, Inf.
C. C. Mabbott, C. A. C.
R. B. Hine, Inf.
J. W. Faulconer, Jr., F. A.
R. E. Taylor, F. A.
G. A. Greaves, F. A.
Fay Prince, Inf.
F. M. Crist, F. A.
C. G. Sturgis, F. A.
H. P. Agnew, Inf.
W. M. Wicker, Jr.
L. E. Schoonmaker, C. A. C.
W. F. Kerman, F. A.
G. M. Wells, C. A. C.
D. C. Pyne, Inf.
H. Orr, Inf.
H. F. Samuel, C. A. C.
D. Hindle, C. A. C.
A. A. Arlington, Inf.
M. Ross, F. A.
W. C. Neely, F. A.
H. L. Davis, A. S.
A. H. Sawyer, F. A.
W. Anderson, Inf.
L. E. Hobbs, A. S.
F. Wilson, Inf.
C. Lovell, Cav.
C. A. Mack, Inf.
J. J. Kernan, Inf.
C. Flint, Inf.
H. T. Ingman, Inf.
F. G. Gempal, C. W. S.
S. Butler, Inf.
E. E. Baxter, Jr., Inf.
J. A. Dew Pinard, Jr., F. A.
H. M. Sanderson, F. A.
H. J. Negretie, Inf.
J. Braun, Inf.
F. H. C. Holmes, C. A. C.
L. Gammell, F. A.
W. S. Walton, Inf.
W. Griggs, A. S.
W. Wallace, Cav.
H. Harris, Inf.
H. J. Fitzgerald, Cav.
R. L. Thompson, Cav.
C. Bonsar, C. A. C.
J. A. Lutz, Cav.
P. Teuell, Inf.
E. Atkinson, C. A. C.
M. Rundell, Cav.
C. R. Babb, Cav.
C. J. McIntyre, Inf.
G. B. Guenther, Cav.
B. C. McCarthy, C. A. C.
F. Lawrence, Cav.
W. Forster, Cav.
H. Randle, Inf.
R. Stribling, Ord. Dept.
H. Smith, Inf.
G. Watson, Inf.
P. Sullivan, Inf.
A. Falck, Cav.
C. J. Rohsenberger, Cav.
T. Campbell, Inf.
Richard Irving, Jr., Inf.
Richard Irving, Inf.
W. S. Wilson, Inf.
T. Campbell, Jr.
B. McKiddy, C. A. C.
R. Wier, Inf.
L. Hart, Q. M. C.
H. Gibson, Inf.
W. Gerino, Inf.
H. B. Bozman, Cav.
W. E. Ditmars, Inf.
H. Gallier, Cav.
S. Hayden, Cav.
E. Aldridge, Inf.
R. Crahill, Inf.
W. Hill, Inf.
E. McIntosh, Cav.
M. Wagner, Inf.
Jefferson Kinney, Cav.
H. H. Neilson, Cav.
J. C. Meanley, Cav.
L. O. Tarbox, Inf.
E. E. Woodward, Cav.
R. F. Estcourt, Inf.
W. H. Barkey, C. A. C.
O. A. Malkey, Inf.
C. C. Bond, Inf.
Stephen Boon, Jr., Cav.
H. G. Holt, Cav.
R. V. Mordecai, Cav.
R. A. McClure, Inf.
P. B. McCollom, Inf.
A. R. Muir, Inf.
G. R. Schweickert, Inf.
C. G. Hutchinson, Cav.
C. P. Dorland, Air S.
A. E. Hinkle, Cav.
G. D. Wiltshire, Cav.
A. F. Jones, Cav.
A. J. Wehr, Cav.
W. L. Sexton, Inf.
N. J. McMahon, F. A.
D. M. Barlow, Inf.
P. L. Singer, Cav.
J. L. Bond, Inf.
L. H. Rogers, Ord. Dept.
C. C. Flood, Inf.
H. R. Wheeler, Inf.
C. C. Rathbun, Cav.
A. J. Lacouture, C. A. C.
W. S. Elliott, Inf.
K. B. Lawton, S. C.
W. E. Bessell, Inf.
Harold Hanay, Inf.
M. B. Stoddard, Inf.
W. H. Osborn, Inf.
J. Bell, Cav.
H. L. Carroll, Inf.
J. S. Bethel, Inf.
C. C. Pulleston, C. M. C.
D. J. Daly, Phil. S.
W. M. Hinkle, Cav.
I. C. Nicholas, Inf.
W. H. Gordon, Cav.
T. J. Fawell, Q. M. C.
J. Hall, Inf.
W. H. Murphy, A. S.
F. B. Crockett, Cav.
J. F. Healey, Inf.
Ben Hill Reid, Inf.
T. E. Tillinghast, Air S.
J. B. Wogan, Inf.
Dover Bell, F. A.
H. L. Peard, A. S.
H. L. Egan, Inf.
W. L. Craig, Inf.
Joseph Tuditsky, Cav.
Wm. Tuditsky, Cav.
O. A. O'Donnell, Cav.
A. B. Quinn, Inf.
Hamilton Thorn, Inf.
S. F. Jones, Inf.
J. A. Hesson, Inf.
H. E. Jones, F. A.
L. J. Chatkin, Inf.
A. S. Peck, Inf.
H. R. Priest, Inf.
H. C. Smith, Cav.
F. H. Hollingsworth, Inf.
Randolph Russell, Cav.
Philip Ramer, F. A.
Thos. Putnam, Cav.
Keelah Bouve, Inf.
M. Hamilton, Cav.
T. H. Green, Cav.
M. J. Bell, Inf.
H. de B. Brack, Cav.
A. Hoyle, Inf.
D. A. Young, Cav.
H. C. Smith, Cav.
C. A. Schwarzwaelder, Inf.
H. C. Ball, Cav.
H. G. Ball, Cav.
J. F. Wheeler, C. A. C.
C. A. Schwarzwaelder, Inf.
G. R. V. Little, Inf.
C. Hall, Cav.
E. C. Callahan, Inf.
H. S. Turner, A. C.
T. P. Wessels, Inf.
M. K. Eagle, Cav.
A. J. McChrystal, Inf.
H. C. Wagner, Inf.
J. E. Nelson, Inf.
Wm. Hopkins, Cav.
Harley Latson, C. E.
W. H. Hall, Inf.
T. M. Galbreath, Jr., Inf.
H. B. Hutchins, Cav.
Thomas Phillips, Inf.
H. M. Conley, Inf.
C. A. Eastwood, Cav.
Ward Conley, Jr., Inf.
W. F. Campbell, Inf.
Ward Conley, Inf.
J. J. Boatwright, Inf.
N. M. Hall, Inf.
H. L. Barrett, Inf.
A. D. Pierce, Inf.
P. S. Jacobs, Cav.
J. A. Woodruff, Cav.
G. A. Hidd, Inf.
H. P. Cavanaugh, Inf.
F. P. Hoey, Inf.
J. Bell, Cav.
S. D. Ashford, Cav.
W. C. Richardson, F. A.
W. P. Stroud, Inf.
R. L. Spalding, Inf.
J. Chalk, C. A. C.
R. M. Hall, Inf.
H. L. Hall, Inf.
H. L. P. Kline, C. A. C.
Charles Watterson, Inf.
H. W. Koster, Inf.
H. H. Stuart, C. E.
C. F. Loucks, C. A. C.
H. D. Van Inagen, Cav.
H. V. Scanlan, Cav.
A. J. Mitchell, Jr.
G. L. Marsh, Inf.
W. P. Bowen, Inf.
R. G. Ayers, Inf.
W. A. Wappenstein, Inf.
C. B. McCold, C. A. C.
C. L. Rutledge, Inf.
T. C. Gerber, Ord.
E. E. Hadfield, Inf.
L. L. W. Meinzen, Inf.
M. W. Gonnerman, C. A. C.
J. G. Lawrence, Cav.
J. R. Ramsey, Inf.
J. Albright, Inf.
J. A. Hall, Jr., Cav.
J. J. King, Inf.
A. Adair, Inf.
C. A. Schaefer, Inf.
J. K. Gailey, Jr., Cav.
W. G. Hilliard, Inf.
A. C. Cleveland, Inf.
M. Shepherd, Inf.
W. C. Phillips, Inf.
J. J. Toomey, Inf.
H. P. Gray, Inf.
B. H. Reinhard, Inf.
R. M. Browning, Inf.
E. Kastner, Jr., Air S.
H. J. Collins, Inf.
V. V. Phillips, Inf.
F. P. Hollowell, Inf.
H. E. Gay, Cav.
L. L. Hammond, Cav.
O. D. Wilson, Air S.
F. G. Tenney, C. A. C.
E. E. Archbold, Inf.
T. J. Betts, C. A. C.
B. Moore, Cav.
M. V. T. Winn, Cav.
V. R. Wickham, Cav.
A. R. Brian, Inf.
H. Dodge, Inf.
L. Lucas, Inf.
A. C. Hawkins, C. A. C.
W. K. Ketcham, Inf.
G. S. Wood, Inf.
L. L. Cocker, Cav.
B. F. Hall, Inf.
W. T. Scott, Inf.
W. Wilson, Cav.
J. W. O'Daniel, Inf.
G. White, Inf.
H. F. Thompson, Inf.
C. C. Sniffen, Cav.
G. W. Imes, Inf.
W. H. Hall, Cav.
L. P. Crane, Cav.
J. W. Gilbreath, Inf.
R. B. Bottom, C. A. C.
A. G. Fox, Inf.

Continuation of this list will be published in these columns next week.

SHOULD SEND NOTICE OF TRANSFER.

The Navy allotment officer reports that in many cases where reservists have been transferred to the Regular Navy no notification has been received from the naval reserve force, or transfer to the Regular Navy, has been made.

A large number of transferred reservists have therefore been paid retainer pay. It is quested that the commanding officers of all ships and stations examine the records of all men serving under their command and confirm or note on the rolls transferred reservists, and, in all cases which do not show that the Navy Department allotment was discontinued at time of transfer, that notice to the effect should be forwarded at once, giving the present ship or stations on which the transferred man is serving, and that any request for exchange against his active service pay accounts may be withheld until such request is received.

ARMY ISSUE OF WATCHES DISCONTINUED.

The Secretary of War has directed that circular 152, War Department, 1920, table III, tables of basic allowances, be revised to discontinue the issue of the following items in time of peace: Watches (15 to 21 jewels, inclusive, or their equal to Ingersoll cheapest grade). This change will be incorporated in the next revision of tables of basic allowances, and the issue of watches stopped now.

RETIRED PHILIPPINE SCOUT OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War has directed that all officers of the Philippine Scouts who were retired under laws existing prior to June 4, 1920, and who are now on active duty be relieved from active duty as soon as their services can be spared.

CAPT. RYAN RETURNS EAST.

Captain E. D. Ryan, supply corps, U. S. Navy, has been detached from duty as disbursing officer at the navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., and ordered east on account of the serious illness of his son in New York. He will be relieved by Lieutenant Commander Frederick K. Perkins, S. C., U. S. Navy.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Harry B. Maas, a life-long resident of Philadelphia died at the latter's residence on January 31 last of engraving and printing, Washington, was buried in Darlington Park, Pa., on February 3. He is survived by several children, among whom is Lieutenant Charles E. Maas, U. S. N., who is now attached to the U. S. S. Quincy. Lieutenant Maas reached home on leave from his ship soon after his father had passed away.

NOTES FROM CAMP BENNING, GA.

Special Correspondence of Army and Navy Register.

Gen. Walter H. Gordon returned last week from Washington where he had been for the past two weeks on official business. * * * The afternoon of January 31 was observed here as Inauguration Day of the national guard, who have finished the special course of instruction at the Infantry School here. Club Diplomas were presented by Gen. Gordon, who made an address on "The Duties, Responsibilities and Aspirations"—followed by Col. Paul Malone, who spoke of the "Obligations and Relations of the Guard States." * * * Forty national guard officers, representing seven states, are graduating from the infantry School since November 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Malone entertained Thursday evening last fourteen guests at dinner at the Country Club, which was followed by the annual war dance. * * * A ladies' bridge club has recently been organized at the Infantry School. It meets Thursday afternoons at the Officers' Club. About forty-five ladies have joined the club, including the officers' wives.

Mrs. McCormick, a recent bride, has returned with her husband to Camp Benning from their trip to New York, where they visited relatives at Pelham Manor. * * * A rolling rink for the enlisted men and the married officers' families has been organized. Capt. Paul Bunker is president in charge of the rink. * * * Miss Bunker's afternoon will be followed by tea as usual until Lent. * * * Mrs. Paul Malone entertained with a large buffet supper Friday evening before the regular officers' hop, many guests being from Columbus, Ga.

"How do the Joneses seem in like their little two-room kitchenette apartment?"—Judge.
"Oh, they have no room for complaint!"—Judge.

Digitized by Google

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
MASONIC TEMPLE

Philippine Government Sole Official Depository
Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted
MANILA, P. I. P. O. Box 1469

PAID UP CAPITAL - - P12,216,210.00
RESERVE FUND - - " 4,154,478.48

We feel highly honored by the invitation extended by the Army and Navy Register to advertise the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK in its columns.

Allow us to respond to this courtesy by offering our banking service in New York, Shanghai and the Philippines to the United States Army and Navy.

When you take a trip to the Philippines, make this Institution your depository and you will find our banking facilities profitable.

A NAVY BATTLE WON.

A great Navy battle started in 1879. It was won Friday night, February 11, 1921, after a struggle of 42 years. And the victory was a glorious one—the sweeter because it was fought for so long, battled for so hard. The final triumph was achieved under the leadership of Admiral Coontz and of Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie. Their visit to the Naval Academy at Annapolis on the above date marked the successful termination of the struggle. Briefly the story is as follows:

In 1879 officers of the Navy, to meet a very real need, founded the Navy Mutual Aid Association and fixed the goal of a maximum benefit of $5,000. But lesser said than done. Adverse conditions had to be encountered, apathy had to be changed to enthusiastic support, opposition (due to lack of knowledge of the possibilities of the association) had to be overcome. At times the fight seemed hopeless. Nevertheless victory has been won. Under the driving leadership of Admiral Coontz and Rear Admiral Cowie, in the last year the membership of the association had been increased by an intensive campaign. And February 11, 1921, marked a climax that will be long remembered. On that day Admiral Coontz and Rear Admiral Cowie visited the Naval Academy and, with the cordial cooperation of the superintendent, Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, made stirring addresses to the midshipmen of the graduating class of 1921, explaining the object and working of the association and appealing for support. The meeting lasted hardly more than an hour, but the response was literally unanimous. The class is composed of 245 members and exactly 245 members signed applications to join the association. Their addition brought the benefit up to about $5,200. The $5,000 goal was reached and passed. The graduating class of 1921 had changed victory from a dream to a reality. There is the story; they carried the association "over the top."

This news must needs hearten every member of the association to greater endeavors to increase the membership to a still larger number. The action of the midshipmen of the graduating class is the cue for a redoubling of efforts. Each member should become a missionary of the association. There is no advertising like unto this. Every new member means an increased benefit.

The following officers have been admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association during the past week: Commander Raymond E. Cercoran, Lieutenant Commander Edward J. Foy, Lieutenant Merton J. Batcheller, U. S. N. C.; Lieutenants Carter L. Hart and Louis P. Ledoux, Lieutenant Commander J. E. Blankenship, Lieutenants Russel M. Hires, Arthur D. Freshman, Thomas B. Clarke and Henry M. Mullinnix.

Inquiries regarding the Navy Mutual Aid Association should be addressed to the Secretary and treasurer, room 1054, Navy Department, Washington.

CAMP PIKE COLLEGE.

An illustrated pamphlet has been issued at Camp Pike, Ark., setting forth the educational advantages of the "Camp Pike College." A foreword by Edward M. Lewis, brigadier general, U. S. A., commanding, says:

"Camp Pike College has entered upon its second year of instruction with increased and augmented scope. It, combined with the courses offered in the recruit training center, covers the entire range in education from the first grade to include the usual high school courses. The vocational training, including business college courses, is set out in the following pages. Last year this educational system was an experiment—a successful experiment. This year, with added experience, the work is handled with more assurance.

"The object of the system—to add to the usual military and physical training, instruction that will develop the soldier mentally and in manual arts—is being splendidly attained. While this instruction is primarily to increase the soldier's value to the Army, it has the secondary effect of fitting him better for civilian pursuits and returning him to civil life a better citizen and a more valuable member of society."

The staff director is Lieutenant Colonel George M. Allen, camp E. and R. officer; the school director is Lieutenant Colonel Jesse E. Riedle and the head of the administrative staff is Lieutenant Colonel Jens E. Riedle.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS ELIGIBLE LIST.

The War Department this week announced additions to the general staff corps eligible list, being those officers who were graduated from the general staff school in 1920 and who were, under the terms of the law of June 4, 1920, recommended for the list. The list follows:

Barnes, Joseph F., major, F. A.
Barnhardt, George C., colonel, Cav.
Bennet, John B., colonel, Inf.
Bjelke, Frank C., colonel, Inf.
Briggs, Raymond W., lieutenant colonel, F. A.
Bryson, James H., lieutenant colonel, F. A.
Carr, Irving J., lieutenant colonel, S. C.
Cochen, Frank L., colonel, Inf.
Deems, Clarence, jr., lieutenant colonel, F. A.
Ennis, William P., major, F. A.
Estes, George H., colonel, Inf.
Glasgow, William J., colonel, Cav.
Ingram, Ralph E., colonel, Inf.
Jackson, William P., colonel, Inf.
Justice, James, lieutenant colonel, Inf.
Lindsay, Julian R., colonel, Cav.
Lore, James M., jr., lieutenant colonel, Inf.
Miles, Perry L., colonel, Inf.
Morgan, John M., colonel, Cav.
Murphy, Ernest Van D., lieutenant colonel, Inf.
Myer, Edgar A., lieutenant colonel, Inf.
Perlin, Charles B., major, C. of Ord.
Proctor, John H., colonel, C. A. C.
Reves, James B., colonel, Cav.
Schindal, S. J. Bayard, colonel, Inf.
Smedberg, William R., jr., colonel, Cav.
Sunderland, A. H., lieutenant colonel, C. A. C.
Welborn, tra C., colonel, Inf.
Whitworth, Pegram, colonel, Inf.
Woodward, John E., colonel, Inf.

ERRORS IN MONTHLY DIRECTORY.

The bureau of navigation has called attention to the expense in the monthly register, which is not being prepared with sufficient care. As this is a report of much value to the bureau, it is necessary that it be made out accurately and submitted promptly.

Among the errors frequently made are these:

(a) Not submitted in duplicate; (b) recapitulation table on page 1 left blank; (c) names of officers scattered around pages 1 and 2 without a reasonable attempt being made to note the names of officers abreast their battle stations; (d) "remarks." This space is seldom used. If commanding officers will make known their personnel wants and comment in this space, much onnecessary correspondence on the same subject will be avoided; (e) not signed by the captain. The omission of this signature is, of itself, immaterial, but it is noted that the forms containing the most mistakes are those from ships on which the report has a typed or stamped signature or is signed "by direction" or "Acting"; (f) in case an officer's name is entered in more than one place, all such additional entries should be underlined with red ink or written with red type ribbon; (g) column "months on board" frequently not filled in; (h) ship's duties is not always described fully and in standard terms.

Form N. Nav. 64, reporting dates of reporting and detachment of officers, is rarely forwarded. These forms must be submitted promptly, as they are needed in order to keep N. Nav. 37 to date.

RECOMMEND COMBINED RELIEF FUNDS.

Additional reports from American naval and diplomatic officers in Europe regarding the need for relief work there were sent to the Senate by President Wilson. They were in response to a Senate resolution in connection with proposed government indorsement of the campaign in this country to raise funds for near east relief.

Rear Admiral Bristol, American high commissioner at Constantinople, recommends consolidation of American relief organization in the near east so as to avoid misunderstandings and overlapping of effort.

Admiral Bristol said partial statistics showed that the American relief organization collectively expended $10,000,000 in the near east in 1920 and that generally the world was well done. Hugh Gibson, American minister to Poland, said "if food, clothing and medicine are not obtained from abroad serious prejudice must result to the coming generation."

REPORTS REQUIRED REGARDING DESERTIONS.

The reports directed to be made by bureau of navigation letter of December 13, 1920, will in the future be made by letter instead of by despatch. The letter must, however, contain all the information.

When making reports of returned deserters or stragglers only one despatch need be sent in—one there is more than one return to report instead of sending a separate despatch for each.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Send for Catalog
207 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

CANDIDATES DESIGNATED FOR WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

The following candidates have been designated for the Military Academy entrance examination:

Wm. G. Plummer, 21 S. Ann street, Mobile, Ala.; Kenneth Guldager, first alternate, 307 Church street, Mobile, Ala.

John T. Evans, Wynne Ark.; Harry O. Hansen, Jr., first alternate, Blytheville, Ark.

Randolph W. Strupus, 1102 5th avenue, Columbus, Ga.

Lloyd Bruce, Ocilla, Ga.; James V. Hall, first alternate, Adel, Ga.

Fred P. Satoris, Payette, Idaho.

Russell Pike, 124 Pfiora avenue, Peoria, Ill.

Robert J. McCloskey, first alternate, Dubuque, Iowa; Francis H. Thornton, second alternate, Ackley, Iowa; Elden Aure, Bode, Iowa.

Albert H. Dickerson, Iowa, Kans.

Michael J. Geraghty, second alternate, 316 Harwood avenue, Baltimore, Md.

John E. Furman, 50 Windsor street, Worcester, Mass.; Thomas J. Counihan, first alternate, 34 Providence street, Worcester, Mass.; Robert E. Erickson, 22 Edward street, Worcester, Mass.

Chas. H. Tanner, jr., 814 5th avenue, St. Cloud, Minn.; Clarence E. Bebeiie, Clognet, Minn.

Hyman Ferer, P. O. Box 218, Rolla, Mo.

George Langford, North Platte, Nebr.; Meredith D. Masters, Crawford, Neb.

Frank N. R. Rhoade, 706 Linden street, Camden, N. J.

Norman Sheperd, 518 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C.

Harold R. Drount, 815 S. Prisco avenue, Tulsa, Okla; Charlie A. Thompson, Wagner, Okla.; Herbert H. Scott, first alternate, Beggs, Okla.; A. Max Holcomb, second alternate, Marlow City, Okla.

Joseph C. A. Denniston, 128 Broadway, Newport, R. I.; Charles D. Dugan, first alternate, 18 Carroll avenue, Newport, R. I.; George L. McCarthy, Fairview Terrace, Lonsdale, R. I.

George G. Allen, Gallatin, Tenn.

Chilton Mumford, Waco, Texas.

Elwood L. Minter, Martinsville, Va.

William H. Morford, jr., 523 East 10th street, Wilmington, Del.

Julian F. Leggett, 1st alt., Ashburn, Ga.

Wingfield G. Johnson, Manchester, Ga.

Fred J. Aaron, Dahlonega, Ga.

Fairly J. Walrath, 1st alt., Grofino, Idaho.

George E. Keating, 2d alt., 562 North Prairie street, Jacksonville, Ill.

Walter Hodge, 4186 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Daniel H. Robertson, jr., 1st alt., 303 West Austin avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Clarence C. Mauck, 1st alt., Rolfe, Iowa.

Walter A. Schmitz, 1st alt., Schleswig, Iowa.

Francis L. Abell, Woodbourna avenue, Baltimore, Md.

John M. Boone, 1st alt., Ballona avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Floyd B. Day, 160 East LaSalle Gardens, Detroit, Mich.

John S. Wagstaff, 1st alt., 840 Seward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Henry L. Griffith, 2d alt., 3806 Cass street, Detroit, Mich.

Clarence F. Lauck, 1st alt., 3206 Laurel avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Joseph J. Fox, 1st alt., general delivery, Hibbing, Minn.

Paul H. Mansell, 1st alt., Pickens, Miss.

Donald Dunford, Lexington, Mo.

Thomas J. Brown, jr., Chillicothe, Mo.

Sam Cash, 1st alt., Kennett, Mo.

Walter B. Lamey, 702 Harrison avenue, Helena, Mont.

Phillip J. Angland, 1st alt., Sigma Nu House, Missoula, Mont.

Edward J. Grace, 488 Jersey street, Harrison, N. J.

John E. J. Clare, jr., 864 West 18th street, New York City.

Timothy L. Mulligan, 202 8th street, New York City.

Donald E. Galloway, 30 West 104th street, New York City.

Thos J. McCarthy, 1st alt., 317 West 88th street, New York City.

John C. Webb, 2d alt., 50 West 80th street, New York City.

John H. F. Haskell, 42 Circular street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Boyd C. Cormany, 516 Main street, Williston, N. D.

Arthur A. Ruppert, 1161 Hayward avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Layton Cobb, 2d alt., Greenwood, S. C.

Theodore R. Brown, Barzwell, S. C.

Tyler Calhoun, jr., 218 Church street, Nashville, Tenn.

Horace H. Lurton, 1st alt., Nashville, Tenn.

United States at Large.

James W. Brown, 2316 Liberty avenue, Ogden, Utah.

Wallace D. McNamara, care Lieut. Col. W. McNamara, headquarters, 8th Corps Area, San Francisco, Calif.

National Guard.

Carl W. Holcolmb, Sgt., Co. M, 5th Inf.; William J. Bailey, jr., Pvt., Co. K, 1st Inf., N. Charles and Union, S. C.

John C. Brand, Cpl., Co. C, Inf., 251S McDougall avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Rinaldo Van Brunt, Pvt., Co. E, 1st Inf. Federal Reserve Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.

U. S. Army.

Joseph W. Baxter, Cpl., Hq. Co., 31st F. A.; Richard T. Clark, Cpl., Co. 12th Engrs.; Charles C. Cunningham, Pvt., 1st Mil. Police Co., Camp Dodge, Ia.

Bat. D, 2d F. A.; Charles H. Doll, Pvt., Co. B, 123th Sa. T. C.; Wilbur E. Hall, Pvt., Hq. Det., 1st Div.

E. Gilbreath, Pvt., 84th Rct. Co.; Edward L. Hance, Sgt., Air Service; Albert T. Hardman, Pvt., Co. K, 4th Inf.; Saul E. Heikkila, Cpl., Co. C, 15th Engrs.; Arthur J. Henderson, Pvt., Co. C, Signal Bn.; Byron H. Hirsh, Cpl., M. G. Co., 40th Inf.; Jesse R. Leary, Pvt., Co. F, 7th Inf.; Wm. C. Meintosh, Pvt., Q. M. C. Det.; C. Nickelsen, Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. D, 1st Gas Regt.; Thos. J. Nix, Pvt., 538 Inf.; Jesse Moore, Cpl., Co. H, 49th Inf.; Phillip Rehel, Pvt., Co. A, 1st Engrs.; Ralph Statham Parker, Pvt., Co. F, 12th Engrs.; Harris H. Parks, Sgt., Hdq. Co., 13th Mil. Police Co., Camp Dodge, Ia.

E. Gilbreath, Pvt., 84th Rct. Co.; Edward L. Hance, Sgt., Air Service; Albert T. Hardman, Pvt., Co. K, 4th Inf.; Saul E. Heikkila, Cpl., Co. C, 15th Engrs.; Arthur J. Henderson, Pvt., Co. C, Signal Bn.; Byron H. Hirsh, Cpl., M. G. Co., 40th Inf.; Jesse R. Leary, Pvt., Co. F, 7th Inf.; Wm. C. Meintosh, Pvt., Q. M. C. Det.; C. Nickelsen, Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. D, 1st Gas Regt.; Thos. J. Nix, Pvt., 538 Inf.; Jesse Moore, Cpl., Co. H, 49th Inf.; Phillip Rehel, Pvt., Co. A, 1st Engrs.; Ralph Statham Parker, Pvt., Co. F, 12th Engrs.; Harris H. Parks, Sgt., Hdq. Co., 13th Mil. Police Co., Camp Dodge, Ia.

Bat. D, 2d F. A.; Paul R. Quickle, Pvt., Bat. D, 82d F. A.; Edwin Rehel, Pvt., Co. A, 1st Engrs.; Ralph Statham Parker, Sgt., M. G. Co., 4th Inf.; James Smiley, Pvt., 7th Bat. M. P.; Theodore Schaffer, Sergt., Hq. Det., 1st Div.; A.; Clarence E. Stetler, Cpl., Tr. C, 3d Cav.; John R. Van Gilder, Pvt., Co. F, 7th Inf.; Harold E. Wakefield, Pvt., 2d F. A.; James O. Wade, Cpl., 18th Rct. Det.; Jesse L. Anderson, Pvt., Co. D, 536 Tel. Bn.; Richard L. Anderson, Pvt., Co. D, 536 Tel. Bn.; Patrick F. Armijo, Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 5th Inf.; Ralph C. Bup. Co., 17th F. A.; Charles D. Beery, Cpl., Bat. D, 2d F. A.; Raiford Bell, Pvt., Co. A, 1st Engrs.; Air School; Wilbur W. Bisbee, Pvt., Bat. A, 1st F. A.; Stephen P. Bridgeland, Mus., 8th F. A. Band; Earle M. Brown, Cpl., 8th Bal. Co.; Roland A. Browne, Sgt., Co. A, 1st Engr., Mtd.; Earl C. Bryant, Cpl., 18th Air Mch. Co.; Ralph E. Buckalew, Stff Sgt., Hq. Det., 1st Surv. Co.; John S. Catchpole, Pvt., 1st F. A.; Marcel Cronshey, Pvt., Hq. Co., 8d Engrs.; Dudley E. Davis, Pvt., 141st Airship Co.; William E. Dollard, Cpl., Hq. Co., 8th F. A.; John W. Ford, Pvt., 128th Ord Depot; Ralph T. Gaver, Pvt., Co. A, 1st Engrs.; Wm. Gilbert Gidding, Pvt., Tr. A, 8th Cav.; Arthur T. Gomila, jr., Pvt., Hq. Co., 14th Co. Aviation Repair Unit; Harry E. 9th Bal. Co.; Michael R. Helmar, A. S. Mech. Sch.;

Frank J. Heirholzer, Sgt., 80th B Sqd.; Saul Hillman, Sgt., Tr. E, 16th Cav.; Francis E. Hutchinson, Pvt., Tr. M, 9th Cav.; Albert E. Erwin, Pvt., Tr. M, 16th Cav.; Leonard F. Johnson, Cpl., Hd. Det., 5th Engrs., Mtd.; Sweazy H. Kmak, Pvt., Hq. 18th Cav.; Frederick G. Lemps, Cpl., Tr. D, 16th Cav.; Chester H. Miller, Pvt., 1st Wing, Hq. Det., S. S.; James H. Mitchell, Pvt., Hq., Tr., 3d Div.; Roscoe M. Moore, Pvt., 1st Wing, Hq. Det., A. E.; Wiley T. Moore, Pvt., Air Serv., Mech. School; Andrew M. Morris, Cpl., 5th Bal. Co.; Austin R. Narris, Pvt., A. S., Mech. School; Charles D. Donnell, Pvt., A. S., Mech. School; Clarence A. Palmer, Pvt., Sup. Tr., 7th Cav.; Alexander Y. Pierians, Pvt., 1st F. A.; Virgil O. Powell, Cpl., S. C. U. No. 1, 3d Div.; William F. Rhoades, Pvt., A. S., Mech. School; William Rudge, Pvt., A. S., Mech. School; Thos. O. Simonton, Sgt., F. A. Sch. Det.; Geo. W. Stamper, Pvt., 1st F. A.; Jas. A. Stanaforth, Pvt., Med. Det., A. S.; Horace C. Wagner, Cpl., 5th Bal. Co.; Albert R. Wallace, Pvt., Co. C, 20th Engrs.; Richard F. Wiley, Sgt., Co. C, 7th P. S. Bn., and Carl F. Zeller, Pvt., Tr. M, 1st Cav.

AN ESSAY ON DISARMAMENT.

The following headlines are selected at random from the press of recent dates:

"Reds Loot Czar's Treasure"; "4,000 Turks Attack Food Train in Syria"; "Reds Dominate Armenia."; "Turks Attack Greeks"; "Poles Fear Reds"; "Germans from Twenty to Thirty Years Old to Colors."; "Berlin Admits Warlike Spirit Swells"; "Soldiers Reported Secretly Uprising in West"; "Poles Reported Massing Against Czecho-Slovakia"; "Japan Buying Steel." "Japanese Fear Attack."; "Kemal's Turks Attack French in Airtain." "Foch Confirms German Failure to Disarm Entirely"; "France Resolved to Make Germany Further Disarm." "Professor Warns of Another War—Says Clash Is Inevitable"; "Asserts Germany Arms in Secret"; "Ludendorff for German-Allied War on Soviet," "Red Peril Alarms Allied Missions." "League Forces Armed Clash with Lithuania," "Chinese Students Start Anti-Japanese Movement," "Bolsheviki Near War With Georgia," "German General Wants Pershing or Foch to Lead World Army to Crush Bolshevism," "Kerensky Party Calls for War to Oust Soviet," "Roumania and Reds Expected to Clash." "15,000 in Crimea Shot Down by Reds," "Japanese Defeat Russian Troops," "Norberry Picks Secret Menace of Balkan States," "Reds Reported Preparing to Force Soviet in the World," "New German Plea Against Disarming," "Greek Forces Retiring." "Turks Spread Havoc Among Armenians," "France Felt Momentarily Expected an Invasion," "Germany Nearer Civil War," "Leader of Irish Army Proclaims Status of War Existing Between Ireland and England," "Bar Exiles with Interests in Mesopotamia Tribes Slowly Increasing Force to British Forces," "Australia's Army Plan Faces Big Program Calls for Force of 120,000 and Compulsory Training," "Rumors of 3rd Corpsman Burning of Town," "Alleged "Japanese Students Discuss War with U. S.," "Japan Decides on New Terror Policy Abroad," "Leaguo Confidence Purpose to Disturb America and Japan," "Japanese Budget Appropriates Nearly Half of Total Amount for Armaments," "Poland Threatens World Vendetta," "Japan Plans for New Defenses."

"Let All Disarm," urges Daniels.—Providence Journal.

COLGATE'S

"HANDY GRIP"

The Refill Shaving Stick

The "Regular" Shave

COLGATE'S "Handy Grip" Shaving Stick is in the Service permanently.

The generous lather, worked up quickly under the brush, needs no mussy rubbing in with the fingers. It softens the beard, makes shaving easy, and leaves your face cool and refreshed.

Use hot or cold water. We have letters from men who say they have even used sea water successfully when lathering with Colgate's. (But don't go as far as that, boys, if it isn't necessary!)

You will appreciate the morning and convenience of the metal "Handy Grip." It will last for years. Putting in a Colgate "Refill" is like putting a blade in your razor, and it saves you the price of a new metal container. The soap itself is threaded. There is no waste.

Notice the agreeable fragrance when lathering with Colgate's.

For sale everywhere

COLGATE & CO.
Est. 1806
199 Fulton Street, New York



Like putting a new blade in your razor

Digitized by Google

ACADEMIC ATHLETICS.

Annapolis, Md., February 12.—The Naval Academy basketball team had one of its hardest games this afternoon, winning from the Collegiate Stars of Baltimore, 87 to 31. In the first half the defense of the visitors was so strong that the team play of the Navy was smothered, the half ending 21 to 17, the midshipmen having the margin. The Navy's speed told in the second half and they took the game without any decisive. Nyerly and Wattars did the best work for the Navy and Hockey for the visitors.

In the match of mixed fencing the foils, saber and dueling sword the honors went to the midshipmen defeating the French branch of the Y. M. C. A. of New York, sixteen bouts to eleven. The visitors had four fencers against Monsarrat, Bench, Twyford, Rossiter and Allaire—and Monsarrat, the three veterans of the 1920 team, fenced which proved an exhausting task. They won easily with Bench, the midshipman's prize pupil, defeating victors with the sabers and won with the dueling swords by a slight margin.

Though Carnegie Institute boxers wore game, they succumbed in all six of the bouts to the midshipmen. As a test of interboxing the meet was held to was a success, being conducted with an entire absence of any unpleasant features. Among the visitors was Colonel Palmer E. Pierce, president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

125-Pound Class—Sabaid, Navy, defeated Martin, Carnegie.

135-Pound Class—Jones, Navy, defeated Cox, Carnegie.

Heavyweight Class—Bent stopped by referee in second round.

145-Pound Class—Miller, Navy, defeated Campbell, Carnegie.

160-Pound Class—Zotti, Navy, defeated Bromhugh, Carnegie. Bout stopped by referee in second round.

175-Pound Class—Bonsall, Navy, defeated Mattern, Carnegie.

Referee—Fogg (Philadelphia). Judges—Lieut. Comdr. Marbut (Army) and Mr. Daniel (Baltimore).

The University of Pennsylvania was overcome on the wrestling mat by the Midshipmen in the 158-pound class in one bout in scoring, 27 to 4 points. Ashby secured Penn's one victory by a fall, which decided the Navy victory in the 158-pound class. Strife also made a fine fight against Wiseheart in the 145-pound class.

The Midshipmen were almost invariably able to get their opponents to the mat and hold them there by lock. This gave them the chance either to win the decision or to secure a fall over the Penn wrestlers by a half Nelson, while the Penn man was trying to break the lock.

115-Pound Class—Cohan, Navy, threw Gift, Pennsylvania, with a half nelson and body lock in 3 minutes, 35 seconds.

125-Pound Class—Sinclair, Navy, secured decision over Grant, Pennsylvania, in 8 minutes.

135-Pound Class—Shelton, Navy, threw Smith, Pennsylvania, with a double arm lock in 6 minutes, 9 seconds.

145-Pound Class—Moore, Navy, secured decision over Bishop, Pennsylvania, in 9 minutes.

158-Pound Class—Ashby, Navy, secured decision over Kerlin, Penn, Navy, in 3 minutes.

175-Pound Class—Strife, Navy, secured decision over Hall, Pennsylvania, after regular period of seven minutes and Weight Class—Wilkie, Navy, threw Ward, Pennsylvania, with a half nelson and body lock in 1 minute, 7 seconds.

Referee—Mr. Peters (Baltimore).

The Navy Academy swimmers and water polo-ists won from Columbia here this afternoon, the former by the decisive score of 38 to 17 and the latter by the closest kind of a contest, by it to 10. Two intercollegiate records were broken and the water and other conditions being such that the performances will receive official recognition.

The fast-swimming plebe from Washington, Angus Sinclair, for the third time this season lowered the figure in the 220 yards, his time for the distance today being 2 minutes 15 1-5 seconds.

160-Yard Relay—Won by Kanakanui, Gallagher, Winkler and Kinsey; second, Sherbert (Columbia). Time, 1 minute, 12 1-5 seconds. Swimming for Columbia—Halbert, Kessler, Sherbert and Schaffner.

Plunge—Won by Archer (Columbia). Distance, 75 feet; second, Kanakanui (Navy). Time, 32 4-5 seconds.

40-Yard Swim—Won by Kanakanui (Navy); second, Gallagher (Navy); third, Chrystal (Columbia). Time, 19 seconds.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Sinclair (Navy); second, McIntosh (Navy); third, Stephen (Columbia). Time, 2 minutes, 25 1-5 seconds.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Emory (Navy); second, Hyland (Navy); third, Sherbert (Columbia). Time, 1 minute, 1 second.

Exhibition 50-Yard Breast Stroke and Back Stroke Race—Won by Rowe (Navy), swimming back stroke against Bowen (Navy), swimming breast stroke. Time, 34 1-5 seconds.

Carl Cullen and Milton Mills, former Central High school basketball players, who have been playing under the Navy's colors, single-handed defeated their old school this afternoon in a basketball game, the score being down to defeat before the Navy Plebes by a 39 to 24 count. Mills made 25 points for the Navy, while Cullen registered 6, for a total of 27 points. A feature was the entire efficacy of the Central's Army.

Central.	Position.	Navy Plebes.
Lemon	F.	Mills
Childress	F.	Cullen
Day	Center	Schribner
McFadden	L. G.	Cullen
Zalesak	R. G.	Mills

Substitutions—Central: Roberts for Zalesak, Zalesak for Roberts, Mcswinney for Childress, Kavanagh for Day. Navy Plebes: Whitehead for Lovejoy, Goals from floor—Lemon, Childress 3, Zalesak, Cullen, McFadden 2, Mills 10, Schribner, Cullen (2), Laidlow, Lovejoy 14, Whitehead. Goals from foul—Lemon 2, Mills 5 out of 9. Referee—Ed Pippen (Maryland).

West Point, N. Y., February 12.—The University of Pittsburgh team fell before the Army five in a fast and exciting basketball game by a score of 37 to 31. The Panthers led at the half, 20 to 15. Both teams were even on goals from the floor, fifteen baskets being credited to each, but the Pittsburgh quintet ran out of the Army's nine fouls into points. The line-up:

Pittsburgh (37).	Position.	Army (31).
Rose	L. F.	Nichols
Jordan	C.	Smythe
Chawson	R. F.	Cheney
Byers	L. G.	Kassler
Fleischer	R. G.	Wilson

Goals from floor—Fleischer 5, Nichols (2), Jordan (2), Kassler (2), Cheney, Bonnett, Byers, Chawson (3), Jordan (3), Rose (2). Goals from foul—Byers 7 out of 9, Nichols (6), Rose (2). Substitutions—Army: Bonnett for Cheney, Cheney for Bonnett, Byers, Chawson (3), Jordan (2), Smythe for Rose, Rose for Smythe, Kavanagh for Jordan, Jordan for Kavanagh. Pittsburgh: Bonnett for Smythe, Lawrence for Fleischer. Pittsburgh: Bonnett for Rose, Lange for Chawson, Chaney for Townsend for Lange, Lange for Chawson. Time of Byars. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Tufts College Athletic Association has accepted an invitation for a dual track meet with the Military Academy team at West Point on May 7.

Three hundred odd persons listened quietly during Dr. Tufts' three-quarter-hour address.—The New York Times.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

"Other Equivalent Duty."

The comptroller holds that there are two kinds of duty, that for training purposes and actual duty in case of war or emergency, in connection with service in the naval reserve force. He states that an officer reporting for the first drill or the performance of "other equivalent duty," which includes training duty, is entitled to a credit of one month.

Extension of Coast Guard Enlistments.

The comptroller (Dec. 7) has refused to reconsider his decision of January 17, 1921, relative to the right of a man while on a two months' enlistment pay during extension of an enlistment compulsorily extended in the public interest while the vessel on which they are serving proceeds to Alaskan waters, and says:

The question determined in that decision was whether the benefits of section 1422, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 484), extended to enlisted men in the Coast Guard serving on vessels in Alaskan ports. The conclusion was that since the law while so serving were not 'on service' within the meaning of that statute, the men were not entitled to the additional pay. The decision did not go to the general right of men of the Coast Guard to one month's additional pay when the conditions and requirements under which they are retained in the service come under the provisions of the law, but merely decided that men who were stationed in Alaskan waters did not meet the conditions contemplated in the law. It did not reverse the decision of August 25, 1920.

Decisions, provisions of law and regulations to which you call my attention were given due consideration, and the matter now presented does not justify a reconsideration of several of the decision."

Coast Guard Funeral Expenses.

Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations providing for payment of necessary funeral expenses of enlisted members of the Coast Guard who died, and to fix a maximum for such payments has been conferred by law. The comptroller said it has been held that a regulation so made has the full force and effect of law until it is revoked or modified.

Former regulations provided for payment by the Coast Guard of funeral expenses in the discretion of any person on the active list who dies elsewhere than at his usual station while in the line of official service, in an amount not to exceed $60, except that when friends or relatives claim the body and assume charge of the funeral the expenses incident to the funeral expenses will be paid by the department, in accordance with the usual rates and under conditions so as to raise the maximum payment of such expense from $60 to $75. The latter provision is to prevent "unless authority to incur a greater expense, in view of the special circumstances of the case, has been given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in allow expense of preparation and encasement of the body for transportation, the transportation and the forwarding of same to friends or relatives on reverse side of the bill of lading or voucher."

"Authority in the Secretary to make regulations governing the matter must, in the absence of any statutory provision to such authority, also carry authority to fix the character of expense to be allowed and the amount to be expended, and such payment shall be made. It is competent for the Secretary to make and promulgate such regulations, which are effective from the date of promulgation. It cannot, however, be made to take effect retroactively. The expenses incurred prior to the time the order effect until the new regulation shall have been promulgated, and the amount to be allowed under the prior to such promulgation were fixed and must be determined by the old regulation."

Not Entitled to Death Benefit.

Army field clerks are held not entitled in the provisions of the act of November 17, 1919, providing for the payment of a six-months' death gratuity.

The comptroller (February 12) holds that the wording of the act "any officer or enlisted man on the active list of the Army," limits the act to persons "on the active list" as further restricted in its application by the provisions of section 1764, which limits the authority to apply in commissioned grades to any officers except those holding permanent or probationary appointments in the Army. Field clerks are regarded as applying only to those officers actually commissioned and appointed in the Quartermaster Army, during continuance on active duty, and excludes all others.

Mileage in Lieu of Subsistence.

Major A. H. Brown, inspector general, has been allowed 4 cents per mile for travel from this city to Hanson, W. Va., and return.

It appears that Major Brown, in making the trip, received transportation, free of charge to himself, in a government owned automobile. The comptroller says:

"This office decided on February 12, 1919, that an officer of the Army assigned to duty requiring frequently repeated round trips of less than one day's duration 'in the district where his duties will be carried on' and who is not 'required to be formed in a government automobile free of expense to him and who is not furnished one,' is entitled thereby.

"This is in line with the decision that the movements of an Army officer assigned to duty requiring him to move from place to place within the district where his duties will be carried on are not within the meaning of the act of June 12, 1906, allowing mileage for the use of private teams. It is applicable to this case, where the major part of the travel was not 'in' but was outside 'the district where his duties will be.'

"It has been decided that an officer of the Army traveling under orders and using a government conveyance upon which subsistence is not furnished, is entitled to mileage at the rate of 4 cents per mile.

"The distance for which mileage is payable in cases of travel by government-owned automobiles is not over the automobile routes, but is, under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1906, 'over the shortest usually traveled route.'

"The distance from Washington to Ransom over the shortest usually traveled route is 46 miles. For the round trip Major Brown may be paid (132 miles at 4 cents per mile) $5.28, if otherwise the voucher is correct."

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

For the Army
Chakrdine, White Cord and Regulation Serges.
Worsteds, etc.



For the Navy
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Reliables, Bunting Cords, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats.

For the U. S. P. H. S.
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service —Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, Atlantic City, Annapolis

TO PROTECT NAVY'S OIL SUPPLY.

Secretary Daniels has sent the following letter to Chairman Page of the Senate naval committee on the subject of conservation of fuel oil:

Sir: Replying to your letter of the 4th inst. relative to the withdrawal of oil lands, I beg to advise the President of the United States to lay embargoes against the exportation of petroleum oil and providing penalties." I beg to submit the following remarks:

On January 6, 1921, Senator McKellar, in discussing Senate bill 4747, discussed at some length the question of the exportation of petroleum, and I feel that his remarks fully cover the situation. However, I call the opinion that, instead of forbidding by specific statute the exportation of oil to those countries which decline to permit American citizens to acquire oil lands in their foreign countries, the same result can be accomplished by Senate bill 4666, which permits the President to lay an embargo at such time as he deems conditions warrant the action. Such a power in the hands of the President is more sweeping, more elastic and of more potential value than a direct retaliatory statute.

While the Navy is directly affected by the question of the future supply within this country, the oil problem is no longer a national affair, but it has become a world-wide question which should be handled by the President and the Department of State. Such being the case, it would seem that the power to handle the situation should be lodged in the President to be used at his discretion.

Senator McKellar presented some very illuminating and interesting figures relative to the production of petroleum in this country and in foreign countries. If the figures of the United States Geological Survey respecting the oil remaining in the ground in this country are correct, and there are no reasonable grounds to refute them, it behooves the United States government to take some immediate steps to safeguard the remaining supply.

For the calendar year November 30, 1919, the total estimated production of crude oil in the United States was 442,402,000 barrels, whereas the total consumption amounted to 531,186,000 barrels. Total imports of crude oil, chiefly from Mexico, were 106,- 175,000 barrels. Exports of crude oil to all countries were only 8,045,000 barrels, but the total exports of all petroleum products amounted to 73,- 21,657 barrels. It can thus be seen that, in spite of the fact that we still produce more than 40 per cent of the world's production, and eliminating all exports, we still require the importation of a few million barrels of crude oil to fill our demands for home consumption. The fact should not be lost sight of, however, that the consumption of oil is increasing, and it is probable that consumption will continue to increase faster than production, and that in the future it will be necessary for us to import oil to meet our requirements.

At the present time there is an oversupply of crude oil in the eastern section of the United States, and the price refiner there is getting is the best within the last three months. This, however, is no doubt a temporary condition, and the prices will be increased materially as the industrial world. These conditions do not exist as yet on the west coast of the United States, where there is still an increased shortage of crude oil, although the output for the month of December was the largest in the history of the state of California, the principal source of crude oil for that section of the country.

As you probably know, the Navy uses only a small part of the fuel oil produced in the United States, but it is the most important single consumer, being just about one-third of the quantity used by one of the railroads, the Atlantic Coast Line daily. The needs of the Navy and the Shipping Board as well will increase, however, from year to year, and some means similar to that contemplated by Senate bill 4666 should be available for protecting the government's interests in case such action should appear desirable.

My personal opinion is that such substances as coal, oil, etc., should be regarded in the light of public utilities, and, before the owner of the land is let should be cared for before these natural substances are permitted to be exploited for private gain.

Josephus Daniels.

Digitized by Google

Eagle

Mikado Pencil

MADE BY THE LARGEST PENCIL MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD

No. 1—Soft No. 3—Medium
No. 2½—Medium No. 3—Hard
No. 4—Very Hard

ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND—
EAGLE MIKADO

EAGLE PENCIL CO.
New York

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

Rear Admiral C. P. Hughes, Commander.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. F. Lyon. At Stockholm, Sweden.

KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. F. H. Brumby. At Progreso, La.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De Hasbrouck. At Havana, Cuba.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Stearns. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traut. At Balboa.

FLORIDA, Capt. F. N. Olmstead. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. At Balboa.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. At Balboa.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral R. W. Eberle, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. C. B. Cole. At Balboa.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Balboa.

NEVADA, Capt. Lohr Thomas. At Balboa.

ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. At Balboa.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry P. Bryan, Commander.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. Alva Gandy. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. At Tampa, Fla.

DES MOINES, Capt. A. H. Clark Smith. New York, N. Y.

GALVESTON. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NIAGARA, Comdr. R. E. Adams. At Havana, Cuba.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. At San Francisco, Calif.

DENVER, Capt. A. Knuts. At Balboa.

TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Tod. At Balboa.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robbins, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At Charleston, S. C.

Operative Squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding.

BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long. At Balboa.

Division Twenty-Five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. At Balboa.

DAHLGREN, Comdr. G. B. Pond. At Balboa.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. At Balboa.

CRAVEN, Comdr. J. M. Powell. At Balboa.

SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At Balboa.

MASON, Comdr. B. Wilson. At Balboa.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Sazar. At Balboa.

CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickam. At Balboa.

PERRIE, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At Balboa.

BARNEY, Comdr. H. J. Flanigan. At Balboa.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. At Balboa.

BERKADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. At Balboa.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. P. Woodson. At Balboa.

SCHENCK, Comdr. H. E. Debree. At Balboa.

HERNDON, Comdr. H. Galloway. At Balboa.

LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. E. A. La Roche. At Balboa.

RICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. At Balboa.

HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. R. B. De Mott. At Balboa.

Squadron One.

Captain R. E. Yarnell, Commander

Division Forty-two.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. At Charleston, S. C.

TOUEY, INGERWOOD, LARDNER, SHARKEY. At Charleston, S. C.

CASE. At Yorktown, Va.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM, CONVERSE. At Charleston, S. C.

REID, Comdr. V. D. Chapline. At Charleston, S. C.

WORDEN, DALE, FLUSSER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty.

OSBORNE, BILLINGSLEY, DALLAS. At Charleston, S. C.

HOPKINS, LAWRENCE, PAUL JONES. Fitting out.

Division Forty.

BAINBRIDGE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

BARRY, GOFF, JAMES K. PAULDING, KING. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-one.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles R. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Downes. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. At Charleston, S. C.

GEORGE E. BADGER, HUNT, W. C. WOOD. At Charleston, S. C.

HERNDON. At Charleston, S. C.

ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART, PERRY, POPE. At Charleston, S. C.

TRUXTON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

PILLSBURY, FORD. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-one.

BIDDLE, HULBERT, PRUITT, BRECKINRIDGE. At Charleston, S. C.

NOA. At Norfolk, Va.

DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. P. Nelson, Commander.

LEONIDAS (tender), Capt. C. P. Nelson. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN, RINGGOLD. At Portsmouth, N. H.

ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.

DYER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEREDITH. At Boston navy yard.

KALK, DORAN, BUSH, COWELL. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, RODGERS, ORMOND, INGRAM, HALSEY. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Eight and Nine.

Division Eight.

Capt. C. E. Courtney, Commander.

BELL, CHADLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, HARADEN, THOMAS, ABBOTT, CLEMSON, HAGLEY. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty.

COLE, ELLIS, HALE, CHARLES AUSBURNE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. N. Jeffers. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN, DOWNES. In reserve at Norfolk navy yard.

AYLWIN. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

BALCH, CASSIN. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL. At Charleston, S. C.

ERICSSON, WINSLOW, NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

O'BRIEN. At New York, N. Y.

Division Three.

WAINWRIGHT, CUMMINGS, TUCKER. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Squadron Fifteen.

Capt. C. F. Preston, Commander.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.

SAMPSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

ROWAN. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

CALDWELL, GWIN, CRAVEN. At Charleston, S. C.

STOCKTON, LANSDALE. At Charleston, S. C.

CONNOR. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Charleston, S. C.

KIMBERLEY. At Boston, Mass.

SIGOURNEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL. At Portsmouth, N. H.

LUCE. At Boston, Mass.

MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

STURTEVANT, LANSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. In Canal Zone.

HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read. In Canal Zone.

SANDPIPER. In Canal Zone.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. H. Lackey. In Canal Zone.

MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. In Canal Zone.

SARATA, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Guilfoyle. In Canal Zone.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO At Portsmouth, N. H.

GREBE. At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. Proceeding to sea February 13.

LARK. In Canal Zone.

SWAN. At Plymouth, Mass.

CHEWINK. In Canal Zone.

QUAIL. In Canal Zone.

MALLARD. In Canal Zone.

Submarine Detachment.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). At Norfolk, Va.

T-1. At Norfolk, Va.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. At Balboa.

PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. At Balboa.

RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.) En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

SOLACE, Comdr. B. W. Plummer (M. C.) At Balboa.

VULCAN, Comdr. D. Lyons. In Canal Zone.

MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Dennamore. At Charleston, S. C.

CULGOA. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Fuel ships: Neraus, Proteus, and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels to Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman). Private Party.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.

WYOMING. At Balboa. Capt. D. W. Bierer.

ARKANSAS, Capt. C. E. Moses. At Balboa.

NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Beatty. At Balboa.

TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. At Balboa.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. At Balboa.

IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. At Balboa.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. F. Symington. At Balboa.

TENNESSEE, Capt. H. H. Leigh. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.

CHARLESTON (flagship), Capt. W. W. Kenz. At San Diego, Calif

BROOKLYN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Squadron Five.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship of force and squadron commanders), Capt. G. H. Landenberger. At Balboa.

MELVILLE (tender), Capt. W. L. Pryor. At Balboa.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley. At Balboa.

McCALLA, Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Moore. At Mare Island, Calif.

EDWARDS, Comdr. A. H. Rice. At San Diego, Calif.

BULMER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. At Balboa.

McCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. E. Schebla. At San Diego, Calif.

SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. At Balboa.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Langworthy. At San Diego, Calif.

BALCH, Comdr. W. D. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.

TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.

BARRUT. At San Diego, Calif.

DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. P. L. Johnston. At Mare Island, Calif.

JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

CHAUNCEY. At Mare Island, Calif.

FULLER. At San Diego, Calif.

PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.

J. F. BURNETT. At San Diego, Calif.

PARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.

SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. Hayne Ellis, Commander.

BALEM (flagship). At Mare Island, Calif.

PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.

WELLES. At Bremerton, Wash.

ADLICK. At Bremerton, Wash.

GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.

McDERMUT, Lieut. Comdr. At Bremerton, Wash.

DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. F. Oldendorf. At San Diego, Calif.

Orlando is Calling You

Do you want to get away
From the grind of every day—
From the drudgery of things you have to do?
Do you want to settle down
Near a lively, busy town,
Where the joy of living will appeal to you?

Do you want to scent the breeze
Coming through the orange trees?
Do you want to heat the birds call—loud
and clear?
Are you seeking perfect health
That's combined with certain wealth
And en income from an orange grove each year?

Do you want a piece of land
That will grow to beat the band
All the different garden crops that you enjoy?
Do you want to make a "Nest,"
And a permanent bequest
For the future welfare of each girl and boy?

Do you want a sunny clime
Where there's fishing all the time?
Where there's ducks and deer and quail
and other game?
Where the summer climate's cool,
And with it you can lake and pool,
You can swim in January—just the same?

Do you want to buy this land
On an easy-payment plan,
With absolutely no more monthly outlay for cigars?
Do you want to read e book
That will make you want to look
On the finest land that lays beneath the stars?

Send a letter right awey;
Put it in the mail to-day;
We will send this Booklet absolutely FREE.
After you have reed it through,
If a thought occurs to you—
Just address another letter here to me.

We will answer, straight and true,
Questions that occur to you.
We have nothing to evade or to conceal.
On an honest sunny Plan
Life will take on added charm,
And you'll never lack e doller—nor a meal.

Send for our Big, FREE Illustrated Book—
"TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY," it
tells of almost unbelievable profits made
from trucking and fruit-growing in our
part of Florida. Also about "sick-and-out-
of-work Clauses, and other protective fea-
tures of our contract. Address Sylvester E.
Wilson, Dept. H32, Orlando, Florida.

Digitized by Google

Indispensable to Every Officer and Student in the Service

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE

Reports and Orders

By Col. LUCIUS H. HOLT

Professor of English and History, West Point
Assisted by Major J. Fiske, Cavalry; Major J. C. Taylor, Infantry, and Major C. H. Tenney, Coast Artillery

Every type of military correspondence, reports and orders thoroughly covered by the head of West Point's English Department. The book, by command of Brigadier General MacArthur, has been adopted for use as a text-book at West Point. No army man can afford to be without it. *Price* $1.75 *per copy*

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
443 4th AVE. NEW YORK

THORNTON At San Diego, Calif.
MORRIS At San Diego, Calif.
TINCEY At San Diego, Calif.
SWASEY. At Mare Island, Calif.
MEADE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly. At Balboa.
DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Frellsen. At Balboa.
RATHBURNE, ROPER. At San Diego, Calif.
WATERS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. At Balboa.
TALBOT. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Comdr. J. V. Babcock, Commander.

BUFFALO (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Gillam. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON. San Diego, Calif.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WAHL. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLANTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE At Bremerton, Wash.
BENSHAW. At Bremerton, Wash.
GRANNISON. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOGAN. At Bremerton, Wash.
STANSBURY. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOWARD. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
BENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY. At San Diego, Calif.
McCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. Sears. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla One.

Division Ten.

MYCROFT, Comdr. J. H. Towers. At Balboa.
WILLIAMS, CHAMPLIN, GLADWOOD, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
SCHLEY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Leslie Cook. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BRIDGE. At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At Balboa.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. At Balboa.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. S. Sexton. At Balboa.
WOOLSEY, Comdr. H. C. Gearing. At Balboa.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. At Balboa.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor. At Balboa.

Division Eighteen.

PALMER, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CRosBY. At San Diego, Calif.
CRANE, Comdr. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SHUBRICK. At San Diego, Calif.
BALLARD, GREENE, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
EDWARDS. At San Diego, Calif.
McLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Hall. At Balboa.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. At Balboa.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. P. C. Coman. At Balboa
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. At Balboa.
KENNEY, Comdr. F. H. Sadler. At Balboa.
PAUL, HAMILTON. Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. At Balboa.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gremer. At Balboa.
WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS, Lieut. Comdr. K. H. Hintze. At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

YARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
LA VALLETTE, Comdr. A. E. Denny. At San Diego, Calif.
KRIDER, Comdr. H. J. Abbott. At Mare Island, Calif.
WORDEN. At Mare Island, Calif.
SHIRK, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. At Mare Island, Calif.
SLOAT. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At Mare Island, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. P. Seymour. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

BRUCE At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.
AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At Honolulu.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. E. McCauley, Jr., Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LITTLEOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SHAWTON. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three

SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL. En route to Honolulu.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAPWING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
OROLE. At San Diego, Calif.
HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
FINCH. At Mare Island, Calif.
AVOCET. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Rear Admiral J. J. Jayne, Commander
FREDERICK (flagship), Capt. A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship), Capt. (Acting Rear Admiral Niblack). Capt. David W. Todd. At Gibraltar.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. A. L. Bristol. At Gravesend, England.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. At Venice.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Thetsen. At Constantinople.
The Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Pola.
KANE, Comdr. C. E. Joyce. At Beirut.
ROE, Comdr. C. F. Preston. At Venice.
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. Wm. Haggerty. At Smyrna.
OVERFIELD, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Alexandria.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Deseez. At Constanza.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Poli
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. At Constantinople.
THAVY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. At Samsun
JOHN F. HUBBARD, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. At Smyrna.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. H. F. Bernard. At Constantinople

Division Forty.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. At Spalato.
McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Hahna. At Gibraltar.
CHILDS, Comdr. J. H. Mayfield. Newport to Gibraltar.
RICHEY, JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Hanes. At Pola.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. At Cherbourg, France.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Gravesend, Eng.

Destroyer Detachment.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief
Send mail to Asiatic Station, San Francisco. Calif
Division One.
HUROH (flagship), Capt. Thos. Washington, Capt. H. J. Cone.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Vladivostok.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. At Vladivostok.
CHARLESTON At Cavite, P. I.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Robertson. At Hongkong, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. At Nanking, China.
ASHEVILLE, Capt. H. J. Valentine. At Hankow
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Chungshu, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Chungking, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Kiukiang, China.
BITTERN. At Cavite, P. I.
R. L. BARNES. At Guam.
Auxiliaries—Sias, Pleiades, Abarenda, Pompey, Genesee, Sam Thompson, Mohican and Wompatuck.

Division Four.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. At Cavite, P. I.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. E. Bell. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. C. E. Wood. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther At Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
GREEN, Comdr. E. B. Shlop. At Lingayen Gulf, P. I
FINEGAN, Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Strother. At Olongapo, P. I.
FARRELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. At Cavite, P. I
LEA, Comdr. George W. Kenyon. At Cavite, P. I.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. Secrett. At Lingayen Gulf, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. I. F. Portch. At Cavite, P. I.
STANTON, Comdr. H. E. Yarnell. At Cavite, P. I.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Le Chir. At Manila, P. I.
LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. At Manila, P. I.
BIDDLE, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Rouse. At Cavite, P. I.
ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Ancrum. At Manila, P. I.

Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. En route to Guantanamo.
ARTEMUS. At Boston, Mass.
ALAMEDA Gibraltar to United States February 7
ALTAIR. Chicago to Mobile, Ala., about January 26
BEAUFORT. En route to Guantanamo.
CAESAR. At Norfolk, Va.
LONG BEACH. At Boston, Mass.
PETTIT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MARS. At Norfolk, Va.
NERO. En route to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
NEWPORT NEWS. En route to San Francisco via Panama.
PENSACOLA Honolulu to San Francisco February 21-due 27th
PHLEGHT. At Norfolk, Va.
RANDOLPH. Chicago to Mobile, Ala.
RENSHAW. At Boston, Mass.
RICHMOND. At Philadelphia, Pa.
ROBINSON, Capt. Wm. R. White. At Hampton Roads, Va.
SATURN. At San Francisco, Calif.
SECHES At Cavite, Peru.
PATOKA. At Cavite, P. I.
RAMAPO. En route to Brest, France.



In Peace and War Use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

A prominent British Government officer, in a speech to soldiers who are to form a large body of business men in N. Y. City recently, said, "After the tired soldier has returned from a 12 mile tramp, with swollen and aching feet, in there a mother, who, if she knew, would not go out and get some Foot-Ease to send to her boy?"

People everywhere should realize the comfort derived from Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes. It takes the friction from the shoe and gives instant relief to tired, aching, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises all men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Try it yourself and if you have a son, brother or friend in the army or navy, why not mail him a package? Now. Sold by drug and dept stores everywhere.

PYRO, Comdr. J. S. Graham. At Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUINCY. At Hamilton, Bermuda, Va.
RAPIDO. At Cristobal.
SATURN. At Oakland, Calif.
TRINITY. En route to Constantinople.

CAMOUFLAGED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Annapolis, Md.
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George W. Hayward. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
WARRINGTON (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople
SAYLER'S CREEK, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
CANOPUS, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers At Isle of Pines, Cuba.
ELLIS, NEOSHO. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. En route to Key West, Fla.
YANTIC, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. At New York, N. Y.

FAREWELL MESSAGE FROM PERUVIAN PRESIDENT.

The following message was received by Admiral Wilson, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, from the President of Peru:

"I wish to express to you sincerely in the name of the entire nation the great pleasure that your courteous visit has caused us. Well has taught us, once more proving the unbending friendship that exists between Peru and the great republic of the north; also the profound admiration with which we have viewed the powerful Atlantic fleet so worthily and trusted to your high command. May Providence always crown with success the glorious destiny of the American Navy, faithful exponent of the greatness of your noble country and may it bless you, our distinguished leader and the officers and officers and crews of our Navy with the greatest happiness is the cordial wish of your friend.

"Agusto B. Legula."

NAVY FLIERS KILLED.

A dispatch from the naval radio station, Guantanamo, Cuba, February 10, states:

"Airplane F-5-L, 5381, wrecked at Hicaeni Beach, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, this date, with Lieutenant John Henry Towers, Medical Corps, and Lieutenant Jacob F. Weller, observer, while on radio practice flight in charge of Ens. Holt. Both officers killed and bodies taken to U. S. naval hospital, Guantanamo Bay. Board of inquest ordered."

Lieutenant Towers's next of kin is Mrs. Olma M. Menken of Garden City, Kans.

Lieutenant Weller's next of kin, his mother, Mrs. Anna U. Woller, resides at 172 East King street, Lancaster, Pa.

RECEPTION TO GENERAL PERSHING.

Elaborate preparations are being made at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, for a reception to General Pershing, which will be held on Washington's Birthday, February 22, from until 2 p. m.

No invitations are being sent out since the reception is going to be members themselves. Printed notices, however, have been sent to the club members bringing information as to the plans and of the fact that ladies are to be admitted to the club house and will be welcome on this occasion.

Music will be furnished on both the main and dining room floors by orchestras from both the navy and the army bands. A buffet luncheon will be served during the reception. General Pershing will be met on the reception stage of the club by the president and board of governors of the club, together with the ex-presidents and vice-presidents of the club. The Navy band will be stationed on the sidewalk and as the general alights from his motor he will be saluted with four ruffles and four flourishes. The band will play "Hail to the Chief" and the general's four-starred flag will be hoisted over the club house.

In the receiving line will be Brigadier General George Richards, U. S. M. C., president of the club, and General Pershing. The introductions will be made by Colonels Quackenoyer and Marshall, aides to General Pershing.

Digitized by Google

THE ARMY.

G. O. 3, January 15, W. D.

Announces awards of distinguished-service crosses, distinguished-service medals and citations for gallantry in action.

G. O. 4, January 20, W. D.

I. Section IV, G. O. 155, W. D., 1917, as amended by section I, G. O. 103, and section III, G. O. 115, W. D., 1918, and by section I, G. O., 3; section I, G. O. 43; section I, G. O. 99, and section IV, G. O. 119, W. D., 1919, is further amended by adding subpar. j to par. 1, as follows:

j. Those who participated in or were in close proximity to the engagement against Mexicans in San Bernardino Canon, Mexico, on December 26, 1918.

II. The procurement of special supplies of submarine mining material, in accordance with the approved list furnished him, is made the responsibility of the chief of coast artillery.

III. Basic military training is required for all recruits of noncombatant branches immediately upon their entrance into service. The responsibility for such training is placed upon the immediate commanding officer of each recruit.

IV. Announces establishments exempted from jurisdiction of department and corps area commanders under subpar. b, par. 2, G. O. 75, War Dept., 1920.

G. O. 5, January 22, W. D.

1. Section 1, National Defense Act, as amended by act of June 4, 1920, designates three components of the Army of the United States as follows: Regular Army, National Guard, organized reserves.

2. Section 3a of the act prescribes that:

"In the reorganization of the National Guard and in the initial organization of the organized reserves the names, numbers and other designations, flags and records of the divisions and subordinate units thereof that served in the world war between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, shall be preserved as such as far as practicable." And that:

"Subject to general regulations, approved by the Secretary of War, the location and designation of units of the National Guard and of the organized reserves entirely comprised within the limits of any state or territory shall be determined by a board, a majority of whom shall be reserve officers, including reserve officers who hold or have held commissions in the National Guard and recommended for this duty by the governor of the state or territory concerned."

3. It is desired also to preserve as such in the Regular Army, as far as practicable, the names, numbers and other designations of the units thereof that served in the world war.

4. With such exceptions as may be required by the foregoing provisions, a system of numbering and designating units of the mobile forces of the Army of the United States is announced.

5. Headquarters companies, troops or batteries and service companies, troops or batteries will be designated, as, for example: Headquarters Troop, 1st Army; Headquarters Co., 1st Division; Service Battery, 1st Field Artillery; Service Co., 1st Medical Regiment; Headquarters Co., 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry.

Howitzer companies of infantry regiments and combat trains of artillery battalions will be designated, as, for example: Howitzer Co., 1st Infantry, Combat Train, 1st Battalion, 1st Field Artillery.

6. Except as indicated in paragraphs 1 and 5, within each regiment or corresponding organization, battalions and corresponding organizations of the same type will be numbered serially, beginning with 1, and companies and corresponding units of all types will be lettered alphabetically, beginning with A; for example: 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, Co. A, 1st Infantry.

Single battalions of a particular type within a regiment will be designated, as, for example: "Ambulance Battalion, 1st Medical Regiment.

7. Organizations now in the Regular Army which have numerical designations allotted herein in the National Guard or the organized reserves will be given new designations in accordance with the scheme.

8. The designations of units of the National Guard and the organized reserves may show in parentheses the state, institution or former state organization with which a unit is identified, as, for example: 101st Infantry (Mass.); Surgical Hospital No. 5 (Lakeside); 101st Field Artillery (1st Mass.).

In such cases the use of the part of the designation in parentheses is not obligatory, and it will ordinarily be omitted in orders, dispatches and correspondence, but its use is authorized when desired for the purpose of local identification and to preserve traditions.

Bulletin 1, January 3, W. D.

Publishes tables that exhibit the names of members of Army infantry team, Army cavalry team, Army coast artillery corps team, Philippine Scouts team and Porto Rico infantry regiment team, of medal winners in national individual match and national pistol match of national matches for 1920 and of principals and alternates of Army rifle teams in national matches since and including the year 1906, who, having won three authorized medals as specified in par. 312, Small Arms Firing Manual, 1913, are transferred under the provisions of that paragraph to the classes of distinguished marksmen and distinguished pistol shots, respectively. Appropriate badges will be issued to them as prescribed in par. 314, Small Arms Firing Manual, 1913.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. P. C. March, Chief of Staff.

Maj. John C. Montgomery detailed as member of remount board, vice Lieut. Col. Bruce Palmer, relieved.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Col. Louis F. Garrard from duties in Panama Canal Zone, effective upon the completion of his present tour of foreign service to duty as quartermaster, general intermediate depot, New Orleans, La., relieving Maj. James H. Laubach, who will report to Colonel Garrard for duty as his assistant.

Maj. Everett D. Barlow, jr., assigned to command branch intermediate depot of quartermaster corps, Omaha, Nebr., vice Col. George H. Penrose, relieved; Col. Penrose to Washington and report to quartermaster general for duty.

Capt. Edward A. Keys from duty in office of chief, first district office, construction service, to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Capt. Charles E. Ehle from duty at Camp Upton, N. Y., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

Capt. William F. Riter from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for duty.

Capt. Clarence L. Middleton from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Philadelphia, quartermaster branch intermediate depot, for duty.

1st Lieut. Abraham B. Thumel from duty at Camp Meade, Md., to Washington, general intermediate depot, for duty.

1st Lieut. George F. R. Taylor from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Fort Williams, Me., for duty.

1st Lieut. John M. Rooks from duty in coast defenses of Boston to San Francisco and about March 15 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

2d Lieut. John F. Carraway from duty at Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

2d Lieut. James B. Haley from duty in office of chief of finance, Washington, to El Paso, Tex., for duty.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Maj. Peter D. MacNaughton from duties at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty.

Maj. William H. Thearle from duty at Rochester, Minn., and from instruction at Mayo Foundation, and will take station in Philadelphia for purpose of pursuing a course of instruction at University of Pennsylvania for a period of three months.

Maj. Emanuel Kline from duties in Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Maj. Joseph W. Bauman from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to Fort DuPont, Del., for duty.

Maj. John G. Ingold from duties at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Maj. Horace S. Villars from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Maj. Edward R. Moeon from assignment at Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Humphreys, Va., for duty.

Maj. Howard H. Baily, at Washington Barracks, in addition to other duties, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md.

Maj. Ralph G. DeVoe, Capt. George R. Randall from duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Maj. Lewis E. Inman, Capts. John S. Gibson, Bartlett L. Shellhorn to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Majs. Attilio M. Caccini, Capts. Robert C. Kirkwood, Durward B. Roach to San Francisco and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Capt. Wesley C. Cox from duty at Army medical school to New York City and about June 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Capt. Frank McA. Moose from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, for duty.

Capt. John J. Cardan from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., medical field service school for duty.

Capt. William C. Pollock from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Capt. Joe H. St. John from duty in Panama Canal Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service and assigned to duty at Army medical school, Washington.

Capt. Robert C. Murphy, 1st Lieut. Harrison M. Stewart from duties at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

1st Lieuts. Carl R. Mitchell and Howard M. Williamson from assignments and duties in Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service and assigned to duty and station at Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. Lawrence B. Pilsbury, 1st Lieut. William S. Prout to San Francisco and about June 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

1st Lieut. John A. Keyton from duty in office of surgeon general to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

1st Lieut. Robert L. Peyton from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

1st Lieut. William C. Munly detailed to duty in London, England, for purpose of pursuing a six months' course of instruction in cardio-vascular diseases and other subjects in internal medicine with the Fellowship of Medicine and Post-graduate Medical Association, effective upon completion of present duties with American forces in Germany.

1st Lieut. James H. Mallory honorably discharged.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. James F. Arthur accepted.

The following from duty in Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service to duty at stations indicated: Maj. George D. Chunn, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco; Maj. Arthur G. Compton, Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.

Dental Corps.

Majs. Samuel Kaufman and George R. Kennebeck from duties in Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service in Presidio of San Francisco for duty.

Maj. Chester Denham from duty at Fort Banks, Mass., to Boston for duty as attending dental surgeon.

Maj. Wilfurth Heilman, Capt. Howard C. Feyler from duties in Hawaiian Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service to Presidio of San Francisco for duty.

Capt. William H. Hohlitzel from duties in Hawaiian Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service and assigned to duty and station at Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. Harold J. Parker from duty in Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, and will report in 9th corps area for duty.

Capt. George J. Sibley from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., to San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital, for duty.

Capt. Timothy Harden, 1st Lieut. Oscar W. Thompson to New York City and about April 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Capt. Roy M. Kisner, 1st Lieut. Earle Robbins to San Francisco and about May 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Howard A. Hale about June 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Dental Reserve Corps.

1st Lieut. Raymond D. Reid to active duty in 7th corps area.

Veterinary Corps.

Capt. Alfred L. Mason from duty in office of surgeon general to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty as post veterinarian.

Medical Administrative Corps.

2d Lieut. Glen D. Gorton from duties at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to Langley Field, Va., for duty as quartermaster.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Capt. William S. Kilmer from duties at Washington to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with 5th Engineers.

Capt. Albert C. Lieber, jr., from duties in Panama Canal Zone to duty at Boston.

Capt. David L. Neuman from duties in Panama Canal Zone, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty at New York City.

1st Lieuts. Lee S. Dillon, Albert B. Jones assigned to the 11th Engineers, to New York City and about April 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Charles M. Roberts from duty with district ordnance office, New York City, to Philadelphia, for duty as commanding officer of district ordnance office.

1st Lieut. LeRoy A. Whittaker to Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., for duty.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Lieut. Col. George O. Squier to duty as acting chief signal officer of the Army.

Lieut. Col. Frank J. Griffin, in addition to other duties, is assigned to temporary duty in office of the director, supply division, general staff, for purpose of assisting in organization of central patent section established by G. O. 7, W. D., 1921.

Maj. Leigh F. J. Zerbee from duties in Hawaiian Department and from detail in the signal corps, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, and assigned to duty at coast defenses of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott.

1st Lieut. Louis Cansler from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, assigned to 8th field signal battalion, and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

1st Lieut. John J. Downing from duty at Fort Sill, Okla., to San Francisco and about March 15 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Capt. Winchell I. Rasor from duty at headquarters, port of Antwerp, American forces in Germany, proceed to United States and to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., air service pilot school for duty and pilot training.

Maj. John N. Reynolds from duties at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Kelly Field, Tex., and assume command.

Maj. Carleton G. Chapman, cavalry; 2d Lieut. George B. Bloom, infantry, detailed in air service.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Howard to air intermediate depot, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Julius J. Babst from duties at Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty.

Chaplain Oscar J. W. Scott from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for observation and treatment.

Chaplain Gynther Storaasli to Camp Lewis, Wash., 31st Brigade, C. A. C., for duty.

Chaplain Joseph S. Loughran from duties in Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty with coast defenses of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott.

Chaplain Raymond J. Fox from duties at Camp Holabird, Md., to San Francisco and about April 5 to Philippine Department for duty with 31st Infantry.

Chaplain Thomas L. Kelley from duties in Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service and to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty.

Chaplain Charles F. Graeser from duties at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco and about June 5 to Philippine Department for duty with coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bays.

Chaplains Joel R. Benjamin, John W. Daily, Francis F. Donnelly, William H. Fowle, Hal C. Head, Edward E. Lane, Pierre M. Levesque, George J. McMurry, John F. Monahan, James T. Moore, Harry D. Southard, Jodie G. Stewart, Zachary T. Vincent, Perry O. Wilcox, Guy H. Wilson to Camp Grant, Ill., and report not later than April 2 at chaplains' service school for

ANDREW ALEXANDER

Correct boots and shoes for active service. New types stocked as soon as approved. Accounts opened and goods shipped to officers in any part of the world.

Correspondence invited



Sixth Avenue Cor. 19th St. New York 548 Fifth Ave. Above 45th St.

The Fleet Review

THE JOURNAL OF THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY

Contains all Congressional news of interest to the enlisted forces, and the doings—social and athletic—of the ships at home and abroad.



The Antiseptic of Many Uses

Protection against infection of cuts and wounds, care of teeth, mouth wash, gargle, cleansing the scalp, lotion after shaving, personal hygiene.

To protect bottle from breakage remove top only of corrugated wrapper.

Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

LISTERINE

The Safe Antiseptic

Digitized by Google

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented Reg. U. S. A.
"A Leader throughout the Service"
Regulation for Officers in the Field
Smart—Comfortable—Efficient
Olive Drab, Marine, Cadet Gray
Many a Soldier Has Come Home Wearing Them
Weight
Four Exchanges, Four Dealers or Write
100 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.
Why Go Out, Ordinary Salesmen and Organizations

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
Launches Powder From Piston Rods
Shafting Smashed true, smooth rod straight. For metallic, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily formed at Cherry Red Heat. Bends, Flanges, Rolls and Stands Rough Knocks. Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condenser Plates, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Bull Plates for Yachts and Motor Boat Construction. Pipe and Tubes for Pump Liners, Rods and Motor Boat Propeller Shafting.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL.
HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Modern Rates by Hotel Combination.

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $2,000,000

PATENTS C. L. PARKER Formerly Member Examining Corps U.S. PAT. OFF.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured. Search of records to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.
McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOX'S
"PUP" PUTTEES
Fox's Improved Spiral Putteea do not ravel or fray at the edges. They are made on a curve, fit perfectly and outlast leather or canvas. They are full length and width of the best English wool. The little brass tag carries each genuine Fox's Puttee with the name FOX and R for right and L for left. You want a pair. Write for the nearest dealer's name.
Regulation Heavy Weight.. $4.00
Extra Fine Light Weight... 5.00
Extra Plain Light Tan..... 4.50
The Stanley-Johnson Corporation
Sole Agents
Dept. R, 38 Worth Street New York City

THE CANE AS A WEAPON
By A. C. CUNNINGHAM
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.
FOR SALE BY
Army & Navy Register
50c per copy

HALF-TONES ZINC ETCHINGS DESIGNS
Charles F. Lummis A. Henry Gerschheimer G. L. Lummis
LANMAN ENGRAVING CO.
Process Engravers Illustrators Designers
Post Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.
"Quality and Speed"

Professor—Now I put the number seven on the board. What number immediately comes into your mind?
Class (in unison)—Eleven!—Burr.

Cordon & Dilworth
REAL
ORANGE MARMALADE

Read "SEA WEED" in the March "FLEET REVIEW." Learn the Doings in Navy Sportdom

temporary duty as students and upon completion of course of instruction return to proper stations.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Col. George Williams detailed as member of regimental board.

Colo. John P. Wade, William S. Valentine from duties with several recruiting parties to Fort Riley, Kans., cavalry school for duty as instructors.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick M. Jones from duty as inspector-instructor, Missouri National Guard, St. Louis, and detailed as inspector-instructor, 3d cavalry, Illinois National Guard, at Springfield.

Lieut.-Col. Chas. B. Hoppe from duties at Presidio of San Francisco to Fort San Houston, Tex., 4th corps area for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff for operations.

Maj. Hugh Scott Beauchamp from duties at Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to be assigned to 1st cavalry, Fort Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty.

Maj. Edward L. Hartman from duty at Governors Island, N. Y., to Charleston, S. C., general reserve depot for duty as executive officer.

Maj. James P. Yancey, 16th Cavalry, to Fort Riley, Kans., cavalry school for duty and duty as student officer, field officers' course.

Capt. Sherman Miles from duties at Fort Riley, Kans., to headquarters 5th corps area, Fort Crook, Nebr., for assignment to quartermaster corps duty.

1st Lieut. Geo. E. Rathbuiner, 9th Cavalry, relieved from assignment to that regiment.

1st Lieut. Abraham W. Williams, 5th Cavalry, is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

1st Lieut. Raymond C. Hiatt from duties at Douglas, Ariz., and detailed as instructor in military science and tactics at public high schools, Dallas, Tex.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Mullins, 10th Cavalry, transferred to 4th Cavalry and from Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty with regiment.

The following relieved from recruiting duty and assigned to and will join regiments at Leon Springs, C. Gatchell, to 5th Cavalry, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Lee L. Kiehl, to 12th Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Tex.; 1st Lieut. Aiden H. Rooburry, to 16th Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 1st Lieut. Lewis A. Bridger, to 6th Cavalry, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Leo L. Hooker, to 3d Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kans.; 1st Lieut. Paul H. Morris, to 2d Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kans.

Field Artillery—Brig. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Maj. Benjamin M. Bailey from duties at Atlanta, Ga., and detailed as inspector-instructor, field artillery, Missouri National Guard, St. Louis, Mo.

Maj. Benjamin L. Carroll assigned to 9th Field Artillery and to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with that regiment.

Capt. James L. Culpo from duties at Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., assigned to 16th Field Artillery and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with that regiment.

Capt. Ray L. Burnell from duty in Philippine Department and assigned to 4th Field Artillery, Camp Stanley, Tex., to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

Capt. Brooke A. Day from duties with 4th Field Artillery, Camp Stanley, Tex., to San Francisco and about May 1 to Philippine Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Francis F. Bourbon from duty in Hawaiian Department and assigned to 1st Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tour.

1st Lieut. Howell B. Hanson assigned to 11th Field Artillery, Schofield Barracks, T. H., and from duties with 16th Field Artillery, Fort Myer, Va., to San Francisco and about May 1 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Robert H. Dunlap having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of that grade by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active military service with rank of first lieutenant, July 1, 1920, is announced, to date from which he would have been promoted in that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified for promotion.

1st Lieuts. Henry H. Dawson, Bruce L. Davis assigned to 3d Field Artillery and to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to San Francisco and about April 5 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Maj. Robert W. Cone from observation and treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and return to his station, Fort Adams, R. I., for duty.

Maj. John H. Lindt from duties at Camp Eustis, Va., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, University of Cincinnati.

Maj. John F. Shea from duties at Fort Monroe, Va., and attached to 15th Field Artillery, Camp Grange, N. C., for duty and will join the regiment.

Capt. Edward C. Reeds is assigned as instructor at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and detailed for duty at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., for purpose of pursuing course of instruction, beginning February 14 and ending June 13, 1921.

1st Lieut. Lewis A. Hudgins from Fort Adams, R. I., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. John F. Enbisch from duty at Fort Stevens, Oreg., to Lakehurst Proving Ground, N. J., for duty.

1st Lieut. Willard W. Irvine from duties in Panama Coast Artillery District, assigned to 2d coast defenses of Portland, Fort Williams, Me., to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tour.

1st Lieut. Waldemar S. Broberg from duties with the coast defenses of Portland, Fort Williams, Me., to New York City and about June 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Albert B. Ede accepted to take effect May 6, 1921, by direction of the President.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Retirement of Col. Samuel W. Miller from active service, on his own application, announced.

Orders, August 23, announcing retirement from active service of Col. Frank R. Keefer, Infantry, with rank of lieutenant colonel, from July 1, 1920, is amended to read from July 8, 1920, on account of injuries received in line of duty in the performance of duty in the suppression of hostility.

Col. Harry P. Knight, now attached to and commanding 30th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

Col. Edward L. Beach from recruiting duty at Camp Travis, Tex., and will report at Camp Travis for duty.

Col. Raymond Sheldon, at headquarters 4th corps area, Governors Island, N. Y., to duty in charge of recruiting.

Col. Marcus D. Cronin from duties with general recruiting service, New York City, detailed for purpose of assuming command March 1 of Boston general recruiting district.

Lieut. Col. Arthur P. Watts assigned to 45th Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Pope, now on duty with 15th Infantry, Camp Stanley, Tex., to that regiment.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Stillman, 1st Lieuts. Millard C. Smith, Thomas J. Hamilton from duties with 27th Infantry, are assigned to that regiment.

Maj. Allen Matherford from duty with general recruiting service, Cleveland, Ohio, assigned to 44th Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Earl E. Clark from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., assigned to 16th Infantry and to Camp Stanley, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Robert L. Spragins, 24th Infantry, from assignment to that regiment, effective June 30, 1920, announcement made for duty as brigade executive.

Maj. Frank C. Mahin from observation and treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and detailed as professor of military science, Connecticut National Guard, at Hartford.

Capt. Rollo C. Ditto from duties at Camp Benning, Ga., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty.

Capt. Lawrence S. Hulse, now attached to 41st Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

Maj. Harry C. Ingles assigned to 27th Infantry.

Maj. Barry B. Pess, Capt. F. Reinhardt, Capts. Millard C. Smith, Thomas J. Hamilton, 1st Lieut. Nicholas, 1st Lieuts. Virgil D. Allen, David H. Finley, Harry L. Fenwick, Julian W. Hart, Herbert C. Johnson, Raymond F. Lavin, Charlie Q. Lilley, Hugh T. Mayberry, Thomas Q. Ashburn, Jr., Edward C. Dyer-Bennet, O. Purdy, Arthur C. Purvis, Harry B. Sherman, 2d Lieuts. Thomas J. Betts, Jr., Lawrence E. Bowen, Charles B. Speidel, William R. Watson, Jr., Thomas E. Winstead, Malcolm M. Wyeth from duties with 27th Infantry, are assigned to that regiment.

Maj. Frank L. Culbertson is assigned to 16th Infantry and to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Frank C. Bowen from recruiting duty at San Francisco assigned to 45th Infantry and to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Lloyd L. Moses from recruiting duty at Birmingham, Ala., assigned to 38th Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Reese E. Fralic from assignment to 16th Infantry and to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty with quartermaster corps.

Capt. Eugene E. Borton from recruiting duty in New York City, assigned to 31th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Paul D. Carter, 45th Infantry, is transferred to headquarters company, 24 Division, and will report for duty accordingly.

Capt. Aldine L. Cheek, honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Philip A. Heidsfield from detail in quartermaster corps and from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., assigned to 15th Infantry and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Richard W. Johnson from recruiting duty at Toledo, Ohio, assigned to 35th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Harry W. Koster from assignment to 41st Infantry and from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., at Governors Island, N. Y., for duty with quartermaster corps.

1st Lieut. Joseph F. Stoeckel, Jr., from recruiting duty at Indianapolis, Ind., assigned to 4th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Hazard Sconn from assignment to 10th Infantry and from duties at Camp Sherman, Ohio, to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, 7th corps area, for duty with quartermaster corps.

1st Lieut. Glenn C. Oppy from recruiting duty at Newark City, assigned to 41st Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. George F. Wooley, Jr., assigned to 42d Infantry and to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Harry W. Caygill from recruiting duty at New York City, assigned to 24th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Edward W. Kelley, assigned to 26th Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Sidney A. Sands from recruiting duty at Richmond, Va., assigned to 15th Infantry and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Ralph Hospital from 24th Infantry and report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty.

1st Lieut. Edward C. Hall from recruiting duty at Milwaukee, Wis., assigned to 5th Infantry and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Leslie C. Bishop, 15th Infantry, from Camp Jackson, S. C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Samuel R. Wiener from recruiting duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., assigned to 11th Infantry and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

1st Lieut. Paul W. Kendall, now on duty with 27th Infantry, Camp Stanley, Tex., to that regiment.

1st Lieut. Roger Winner from recruiting duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., assigned to 11th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. Joseph Cragnas from recruiting duty at Cleveland, Ohio, assigned to 23d Infantry and to Eagle Pass, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Frank L. Hanson, Phillip H. Corbusier having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of captain of infantry, by reason of disability incident to the service, their retirement from active service as captains is announced, to date from July 1, 1920, the date upon which they would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified; proceed home.

1st Lieuts. John James, Vernon L. Nash, Melvin R. Finney, 2d Lieut. Harry W. Kilbourne is assigned to 27th Infantry.

1st Lieuts. Albert D. Johnson, Leslie T. Lathrop, Ralph E. Richards, Walter E. Dilmarx, Edwin B. Tisdale, Ed Lieut. Francis X. Oberst to New York City and about April 16 to Panama Canal Department for duty with 33d Infantry.

2d Lieut. Stanley N. Partridge from duty in Philippine Department and assigned to 27th Infantry, Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tour.

2d Lieut. Carter M. Kolb from recruiting duty at Greensboro, N. C., assigned to 15th Infantry and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty with the regiment.

2d Lieut. Ralph Hospital from assignment to 29th Infantry and from duties at Camp Benning, Ga., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty.

2d Lieut. Robert H. Wylie from assignment to 14th Infantry and from duties at Camp Travis, Tex., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty with quartermaster corps.

2d Lieut. Ralph E. Haines from Camp Benning, Ga., to relieved from assignment to 12th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Lewis Nordyke honorably discharged.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. John A. McNulty accepted, to take effect at the close of the day upon which he relinquishes the same from regiments: Capt. Charles Lewis, 1st Infantry; 2d Lieut. Ralph Hospital, 27th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Wilbur Wilhelm Coulter, 33d Infantry; Sabley S. Lotiete, 45th Infantry.

The following transferred from recruiting duty as stated for duty: Colo. Henry J. Hunt, Camp Dix, N. J.; 1st Lieut. Ralph Hospital, Fort Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. Camp Grant, Ill.; Lieut. Col. John H. Page, Jr., 23d Infantry, Camp Lewis, Wash.; Maj. Edward Shardliner, to 7th Infantry, Camp Pike, Ark.; Maj. Edward Shardliner, to 7th Infantry, Camp Grant, Ill.; Maj. Henry H. Dabney, to 8th Infantry, Camp Travis, Tex.; Maj. Vincent S. Piney, to 28th Infantry, Camp Dix, N. J.; Maj. Rafael A. Zaragoza, to 6th Infantry, Camp Jackson, S. C.; Maj. Edwin B. Babbitt, to 15th Infantry, Camp Jackson, S. C.

The following transferred from 12th Infantry to regiments indicated: Capts. Harry Pforsheimer, 14th Infantry; Edwin S. Hone, 45th Infantry; Sigurd J. Simonsen, 1st Lieuts. Edward H. Young, 36th Infantry; Leo A. Hunter, 45th Infantry; Ralph E. Potter, 2d Lieuts. William H. Johnsen, 46th Infantry; Julius S. Davidson, 44th Infantry.

Digitized by Google

The following from assignment to 33d Infantry and from duty in Panama Canal Department, and assigned to regiments indicated, to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tour: 1st Lieuts. Cheney L. Berthelf, 16th Infantry, Camp Dix, N. J.; George W. Clover, 16th Infantry, Camp Dix, N. J.; Francis M. Fuller, 26th Infantry, Camp Dix, N. J.; Fred C. Milner, Leon E. Norris, Harry E. Storms, 33d Infantry, Camp Devens, Mass.

Philippine Scouts.

1st Lieut. Fidel V. Besaundo from assignment and duty in Philippine Department and assigned to duty at Fort Sill, Okla.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. Henry H. Stinson is received, to take effect of date of his action.

Retired Officers.

Maj. Samuel D. Crawford, Thomas C. Waddell relieved from active duty and proceed home.

1st Lieut. Rafael Bird detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at college of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, Mayaguez, P. R.

7TH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Meade, Md., February 12.—The 7th Division has received, since it came to Camp Meade, recruits and reclaimed men which gave it a personnel which enables it to function in all fields of divisional activities more nearly perfect. • • The 7th Division was entertained with a reception on the evening of February 4 to Gen. Col. and Mrs. C. W. Illsley. A buffet supper and dancing followed the reception. Col. Helms is assigned to the command of the 12th infantry. The function was also attended by the commanding general and staff and by officers and ladies of the tank corps. • • The annual inspection of Maj. and Mrs. Emil V. Curreve of the tank corps, who was seriously injured receiving a fall in accident, is progressing, he is rapidly recovering. • • The 7th Division basketball team stepped out again in the night of February 5 and defeated the Fort Monroe team, 36 to 19, Camp Meade gym. in a recent game First Lieut. J. H. Gibson, of the 7th Division, with 13 points, starred in the like "big time" basketball work. The division team played Washington Barracks team the corresponding night, February 12. • • Camp Meade greatly resembles a recruit depot at present, with its training activities in evidence on all areas. The large number of recruits recently received are under vigorous instruction. • • The tank corps basketball team is a host to the 7th Division at their gym Friday evening, February 11. The attendance promises to be unusual in the case of affairs given by this host. • • Lieut. Ray Porter, 34th infantry, has returned from the supply division at 6th corps area headquarters and is in command of the headquarters company here. Maja. F. C. Miller and O. K. Talley have reported. Maj. Miller has been assigned to duty as provost marshal. • • First Lieut. O. G. Peterson, 6th engineers, who has been on recruiting duty in Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, has joined his organization, due to cessation of recruiting.

Of the 7th Division boxers who are participating in the elimination contests for the 6th corps area championship, 28 are still in the field. There is some splendid material in this group of men. • • Lieut. G. Rupert, who has been visiting relatives, joined her husband here this week. They will have quarters in 19 Camp. • • The officers and ladies of the 34th infantry gave a farewell dinner to Capt. and Mrs. John R. Copeland on the evening of January 28. Capt. Copeland has been assigned to the 35th infantry, Porto Rico. • • Maj. and Mrs. Mortigan were guests at a dinner given by Gen. Illsley, Sunday, Wednesday evening, February 9. Others present were Maj. and Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Chandler, of Atlanta. • • Mrs. R. F. Cohn, of Ocean View, Va., is visiting her daughter, Chester D. Heath, Jr., this week. • • The officers of the 56th infantry entertained Gen. Bandholtz and guests at Sunday dinner recently. • • Lieut. J. Lounsberry has returned transferred from the 58th infantry to the tank corps. • • Capt. C. D. Miller has recently joined the regiment for duty. He is a well known former member, having served with the regiment during the war in France. • • First Lieut. Fred During has been recently assigned to the regiment and from the day of his arrival has been busy looking after the provisional recruit company. • • Mrs. Lewis has recently joined Lieut. G. G. Lewis. They are happily settled in quarters.

Farmer Brown—Glad to see ye home agin, Silas. How's things to Noo Yawk?

Farmer Greenhattle—Joshus, hustlin'! Why, the way folks rush aroun' there, ye'd think the cows were loose in the cohbage patch the hull tarnation time.—Boston Transcript.

FIRST DIVISION NOTES.

Headquarters 1st Division, Camp Dix, N. J., February 13.—The Ft. Valentine season has been marked by special social activity, the dinner dance at the Camp Dix Club Friday evening being especially enjoyable and appropriate. The club was tastefully decorated with emblems of the service, and the festivities were enjoyed by many of the officers and ladies of the camp. Among the many dinner parties on this occasion that of which Gen. and Mrs. Summerall were the hosts was among the prettiest. The table offered an attractive scene, and the dancing to beautiful music was enjoyed until a late hour. • • Col. and Mrs. Webb entertained at the club five tables of bridge for Maj. and Mrs. Grunert and Maj. and Mrs. Ruggles on Thursday evening. • • The company greets the home of Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin, who have left for Boston, their new station. • • Col. and Mrs. Arrowsmith have arrived. Col. Arrowsmith assumes command of the 24th infantry. • • The post staff officers, Col. Collins, Maj. Grunert, and Maj. Atkins, general staff, have arrived and assumed their duties; Mrs Grunert and children are with Maj. Grunert; Mrs. Atkins has joined Maj. Atkins. • • Much interest is being shown in the preparation for polo, and representatives will supervise the training of riders and mounts. • • The camp reports the post fund continues to grow, and it is a source of much pride to the members of the division to know that former members are continuing their support to it, as shown by the many contributions arriving from former members, their relatives and friends. • • The fund for the camp school for children has been considerably increased during the month and the proceeds resulting from two very attractive and enjoyable performances of Keith's vaudeville. The performances were remarkable for the efforts of Col. Landers and were very successful and enjoyed by a packed house each time. • • Gen. Summerall was the speaker of the evening at the "Dad's Night" exercises of the Pennsylvania Post, American Legion, in Trenton, Gen. Summerall returned to Washington yesterday.

30 DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., February 1.—On Saturday afternoon Mrs. T. J. Williams entertained with bridge and tea at the 18th Field Club House, Meadowes S. M. Lewis, H. H. Arnold, Hughes, Allen, Lee, Bonesteel, Tea, Geary, Williams, Dorsa, Dixon, Kiser, Belabar, Cusweiler, Bates, Hamilton, Miller, Hall, Jones, Rasmussen, Bagger and Loughlin from Ft Pisso, Texas, who is visiting Mrs. Lewis. Miss Ora Lee Martin, a recent bride, was won by Mrs. E. M. Lewis. • • The Saturday Evening Club entertained officers and ladies of Camp Pike, gave its first dinner and dance Saturday evening at the club house. • • Col. and Mrs. Wainwright and son arrived January 31. • • Maj. and Mrs. Hale Hamilton are receiving calls at the camp January 31. • • Mrs. J. P. McAdams and three children reported from Augusta, Ga., to join Maj. McAdams, inspector. • • Gen. and Mrs. Robert C. Davis entertained with dinner at the Brigade Club, Friday evening, in honor of E. M. Lewis, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. M. A. Elliott, Col. French, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wainwright, Col. and Mrs. Bonesteel, Miss Winters and Spencer. • • Col. and Mrs. T. H. Hayes entertained at dinner Saturday evening Club for Capt. Hattle, Lieut. Cheney and Julia Stevens. • • Col. and Mrs. Wm. H. Allen entertained with dinner at the Saturday Evening Club for Col. and Mrs. Wm. Weigel, Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis and Mrs. Wilde entertained with bridge Miss Dorothy Hobson, Miss Ruth Hobson, Miss Mary Hobson, Miss Hildebrand. • • Capt. and Mrs. G. R. Hedge were bridge guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. A. P. Walsh and Mrs. J. R. Wessly entertained 55 ladies of the post with bridge and tea Thursday. • • The officers of the 6th Engineers entertained the officers and ladies of the 15th with a dinner dance Saturday night.

Maj. and Mrs. Geary entertained with dinner and bridge Col. and Mrs. Bonesteel, Col. and Mrs. Belabar and Mrs. Belabar. • • On Friday night Maj. and Mrs. Geary and Mrs. Kiser entertained with a delightful Bridge Club at their homes. • • Miss Dacotah Dreyer entertained with dinner and bridge Lieut. Col. Bonesteel of Memphis, Tenn., who is visiting her brother, Lieut. Williams. • • Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Hobson entertained with dinner and bridge last Saturday night for Col. and Mrs. Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Rice and Lieut. and Mrs. Wessly. • • In honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, leaving, who are leaving for Camp Humphreys, Va., the 8th engineers gave a dance at the Camp Section house on the night of February 4. Mrs. Kiser entertained with a lunch and bridge in honor of Mrs. Hall's birthday. • • Mrs. Hall entertained with dinner, followed by a theater party of 20 diners, among whom were Col. and Mrs. E. M. Lewis and Gen. and Mrs. Robert C. Davis.

Beauty is a Blessing

to every woman, but good health is vitally important. Attention to liver, kidneys and bowels will improve beauty and health.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are a boon to women, because they regulate the functions of all these organs without any irritation or disagreeable effect.

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.

Sold everywhere.

In boxes 10c., 25c.

Third Division, Camp Pike, February 12.—Mrs. John J. Waterman and small daughter Carolyn arrived in camp after a delightful visit of three months to her parents in Washington and is now occupying quarters in the Marne Apartments, Camp Pike. • • The Saturday Evening Club gave its second dinner and dance Saturday evening at the Visitors' House, among the various officers participating with dinner parties were Brig. Gen. E. M. Lewis, Lieut. Moore, Sgt. S. Elliott, and Capt. Linfrie. • • Lieut. Harry D. Willard spent the week end with friends at Hot Springs. • • Col. A. P. Prescott entertained Maj. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright with a dinner followed by a theater party. • • Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Lewis entertained Col. and Mrs. Frank Dale, Col. and Mrs. Bonesteum, Col. and Mrs. Upton, Col. and Mrs. T. N. Horn, Col. Prescott, Maj. McAdams and Maj. and Mrs. Geary with a dinner at the Saturday Evening Club on Friday. • • Mrs. Goodrich entertained with bridge, followed by tea, on Monday afternoon. Mmes. Powers, Boughton, Gardenshire, Ithett, H. H. Davis, Ambler, England, Lee, Groesbeck and Smither. Prizes were won by Mrs. Powers and Mrs. Ithett. • • The officers and ladies of the 76th field artillery entertained the 3d Artillery Brigade Club on Thursday evening at the clubhouse. • • Mrs. and Mrs. R. S. McKenzie entertained with bridge Maj. and Mrs. Sargnesl, Maj. and Mrs. Boughton, Maj. and Mrs. Herbert, Maj. and Mrs. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. Lindsey, Capt. and Mrs. Shaffer, Mrs. Harris, Misses D. Drexel and L. Murry, and Lieut. Williams. Prizes were won by Mrs. McNeil and Maj. Boughton. • • Mrs. Wilborn, of Hattiesburg, Miss., is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilreath, tank corps. • • Lieut. and Mrs. White, 16th F. A., entertained with two tables of bridge at the Hostess House on Monday evening, February 7.

Horace—Please do not 'phone me again. Father is cleaning his gun. Lulu—A "personal" in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis. West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md

Thoroughly prepares for entrance to Naval Academy at 60 of our 88 quotas in April, 17 of our 36 quotas in July. All taken last year in 6,488 pupils—as many as all other regular preparatory schools and tutors. We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point this year. Let us make your chance for success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address,

F. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave,
Washington, D. C

A farmer hitched his team to a telephone pole.

"Hey," exclaimed a policeman, "you can't hitch there!"

"Can't hitch!" shouted the irate farmer. "Well, why does the sign say, 'Time for Hitching'?"—The Public (London).

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S

NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly equipped Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy, West Point Military Academy, for West Point Marine Corps or college. J. R. WILMER, P. A. Asst. U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy. J. L. CHEW, A.B., A.M.

BRADEN'S

had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last June. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalog.

Mr. Bell, the inventor of the telephone, is in this country. At a meeting of subscribers last night a vote of action should be taken, as it was not together his fault.—The Evening Show (London).

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Theo. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1908, Prin.

Prepares for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.

280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work: only earnest boys desirable. Number of students limited to 62.

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal, Boone, Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT

Most helpful text-books and review pamphlets ever published for entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis, $5.60; West Point, $3.35. Postpaid and insured.

Feldmeyer's Bookstore Annapolis, Md.

Young Wife—Are my doughnuts like mother's, dear? I don't want to be a Hub (sampling them)—Well—er—the two are just the same.—Boston Transcript.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

TEXT-BOOK COMPANY

280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

The Berlitz School of Languages

818 14th St. N. W., Washington.

Branches in over 300 leading cities of Europe, America and Africa. Pupils travelling may transfer the value of their lessons from one city to another without additional cost.

PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS
BY EXPERIENCED NATIVE TEACHERS.

Terms reasonable. Catalogue on application.

Grand Prize and Two Expositions
New Classes Constantly Forming

TRIAL LESSON FREE.

"No, sir," cried the irate parent, "my daughter can never be yours."

"I don't want her to be," said the suitor, interrupted the young man, "I want her to be my wife."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS
Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire, Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle in the form of a pistol, weighing seven pounds and having only thirty parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges.

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
303 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Cable address:—Autordco

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds, Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 8800

BOSTON NEWPORT

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL
Army and Navy Tailors

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

800 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Branch Office: Wesley Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Pitts & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS



INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 233 6th Ave., Cor. 13th. ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests.

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

NEW YORK **THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.** LONDON

Forged Steel Marine Water Tube Boilers and Superheaters

3¼ Million Horse Power in Use.

New edition of our catalogue, "MARINE STEAM," on application

THE ALLEN DENSE AIR ICEMACHINE

USED IN THE U. S. NAVY CONTAINS NO CHEMICALS, ONLY AIR

The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets on large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER. 41 Maiden Lane, New Yo

PETTIBONE'S UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and RESERVE FORCE

Officers' or Enlisted Men's Catalogs on request.



Manufacturers of High Grade Uniforms, sold direct to the individual, for over 50 years.

PETTIBONE'S CINCINNATI

and

Washington—Wash. L. & T. Bldg. San Francisco—Pacific Building.

ESTABLISHED 1870



THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.

16 and 18 WEST 46th STREET

2d Floor, Schneider-Anderson Bldg., Near Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS

HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900

SOLID FOUNDATIONS There is a substantial dependability about the advice given here. This is not a "one-man" concern—on the contrary, it is a selected number of men who have "specialized" the various lines of Real Estate endeavor and depend on their superior knowledge to make their success. Special attention to officers of the service.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS Service
SALES—RENTS—LOANS
1405 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., February 26, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2119.

IN CONGRESS

Army Appropriation Bill

The Senate committee on military affairs on February 18 reported the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and submitted the following report:

It should be noted that, for the first time, the Army appropriation bill, as herein reported, contains the appropriations for the United States Military Academy at West Point, heretofore carried in a separate appropriation bill. The Military Academy items aggregate, in this bill, $2,340,795.95. The consolidation of these items with the Army appropriation bill results in a saving in the cost of printing of approximately $4,000, and also saves much time in the consideration of it by committees of both Houses and in conference.

The appropriations for pay of the Army, as passed by the House, are based upon an average of strength 150,000 enlisted men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts and flying cadets, for the fiscal year. The Senate committee has increased these appropriations for pay of the Army, so as to make them sufficient for an Army averaging 175,000 men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, for the year. Under the House appropriations, the Army would be reduced by the end of the fiscal year 1922 to 122,000 men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts. Under the bill, as reported to the Senate, the Army would be reduced by the end of the year to about 163,000 men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts. Your committee believes that a reduction of the Army to 122,000 men, as provided by the House appropriations, would be most unwise, and earnestly recommends that the Army be not reduced by the end of the fiscal year below the strength of 163,000 men.

Your committee, while abandoning the detailed limitation carried in the House bill, in certain of the larger appropriations, has, nevertheless, imposed certain limitations upon expenditures so as to restrict severely the number of civilian employes of the War Department. It is believed that large economies should be effected in this direction, as well as in other overhead costs. In certain instances the committee has directed that certain sums should be spent for special activities, thus making clear the intent of Congress with respect to those matters which are deemed of especial importance.

Next to the increased appropriations for pay of the Army, the increases recommended for the National Guard are the largest and most important. It is almost certain that the strength of the National Guard for the next fiscal year will average 125,000. The present strength is approximately 80,000. Many additional units have been organized and will be federalized in the near future. Furthermore, the strength of the units heretofore federalized will be materially raised before July 1 next. The guard is growing steadily and healthily, according to the provisions of law and the plan drawn up by the general staff committee, 50 per cent of whose members are guard and reserve officers. The plan, which is certainly wide in its scope and which involves the allocations of units in the several States so as to produce, when finally carried out, a well-balanced force, has been accepted by the authorities of all the States. Your committee believes that Congress, having laid down in the law the general policies affecting the guard, providing for its growth, its arms, equipment and training, should not refuse to support it with the necessary appropriations. The officers and men of the guard, who are now a part of the Army of the United States, are recognized as our second line of defense and have proceeded in good faith and in compliance with the law to rebuild it. Their efforts are meeting with good success and already official reports show that the guard is being organized and trained much more efficiently than ever before. Failure to make adequate these patriotic men halt way, and in accordance with the spirit of the law this Senate committee has increased these appropriations.

Another important increase is found in the appropriations for the air service. The House bill carries an aggregate of $19,200,000 under this head. Your committee has increased this to $23,000,000. The appropriation for the current year was $33,000,000. Your committee is convinced that an increase in the House appropriation is necessary in order to make it possible for the air service to secure a limited number of new airplanes to take the place, in part, of those acquired during the war, which are at least three years old at this observation. It is believed that an appropriation of $23,000,000, a sum $19,000,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year, is in violation of true economy.

In general, the committee believes that the bill as reported will support the Army in its absolute necessary activities, and, if finally enacted into law, obviate any necessity for or likelihood of deficiencies.

The following table shows the differences between the items as passed by the House and those recommended by the Senate committee, a total increase of $91,411,704.18:

	Passed House.	Reported to Senate.
Contingencies of the Army	$75,000.00	$75,000.00
Chief of Staff	120,000.00	442,000.00
Adjutant General's department	9,000.00	9,000.00
Chief of Coast Artillery	18,000.00	18,000.00
Chief Signal Officer	2,975,000.00	2,990,000.00
Air service	19,200,000.00	23,000,000.00
Pay of the Army	144,745,905.00	441,781,747.00
Mileage to officers, etc	4,377,000.00	1,377,000.00
Subsistence	21,500,000.00	20,000,000.00
Regular supplies	28,103,410.00	28,000,000.00
Incidental expenses	5,946,537.00	7,500,000.00
Transportation of the Army, etc	23,300,000.00	23,800,000.00
Water and sewers	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc	150,100.00	250,100.00
Barracks and quarters	7,300,000.00	7,500,000.00
Military post exchanges	150,000.00	300,000.00
Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands	300,000.00	800,000.00
Roads, walks, wharves and drainage	1,900,000.00	1,000,000.00
Construction, repair of hospitals	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Quarters for hospital stewards	15,000.00	15,000.00
Shooting galleries and ranges	20,000.00	50,000.00
Land, Leon Springs Military Reservation		100,000.00
Claims for damages and loss of private property	100,000.00	100,000.00
Rent of buildings, Quartermaster Corps	150,000.00	150,000.00
Vocational training of soldiers	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Quartermaster supplies and service, civilian rifle ranges		100,000.00
Quartermaster supplies and equipment, R. O. T. C.	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Supplies and equipment, military schools and colleges	10,000.00	10,000.00
Inland and port storage and shipping	10,000,000.00	100.00
Surgeon General	2,532,500.00	2,030,000.00
Bureau of Insular Affairs	2,100.00	2,100.00
Chief of Engineers	344,400.00	1,052,500.00
Ordnance Department	5,300,200.00	4,650,200.00
National trophy and medals for rifle contests		10,000.00
Chemical Warfare Service	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00
National Guard	23,934,000.00	28,329,100.00
Tank Service	2,000.00	2,000.00
Transportation of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines on furlough	25,000.00	25,000.00
Civilian military training camps	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00
United States Military Academy	2,358,339.82	2,340,795.95
Total	321,202,117.82	322,613,336.95

ARTILLERY FIRE CONTROL.

During the hearings before the House appropriations committee on the fortifications appropriation bill the following discussion occurred between members of the committee, Major General F. W. Coe, chief of coast artillery, and Brigadier General William Mitchell, assistant to the chief of air service:

Mr. Sisson—Ought not the seacoast defense officers to have these seacoast aviation men under their control to control and direct fire as they see fit to do?

General Mitchell—No, sir; that is something that is worked out conjointly one with the other. All of our things must be hitched up one behind the other in order to get the maximum efficiency. For instance, if you take the coast artillery around New London, if there were a heavy artillery engagement there, we would have to put in a lot of defensive aviation in order to protect them. You might have to have more observation planes, as well as pursuit, attack and bombardment planes. Our object in giving them observation forces at the coast artillery posts is to have it cut down to the minimum, or to give them the minimum necessary for the particular area that they cover, or in which they are to be located.

Mr. Sisson—You are not giving them to the coast artillery, but they are using them.

General Mitchell—They are simply assigned for air service purposes with the coast artillery. They are assigned to do that particular work in connection with the coast defenses.

Mr. Sisson—If it is to be for coast artillery purposes, why should not the coast artillery take over the airplanes, so that the coast artillery will have control of them as an entirely independent proposition?

General Mitchell—As a practical proposition, they could not do it without giving the coast artillery an air service. In the first place, they could not train the pilots, and that is the very first proposition involved. Then you would have to specialize them for artillery observation work, and that is another large proposition.

Mr. Sisson—Is that done under the direction of seacoast officers?

General Mitchell—No, sir; all of that is under the command of our air service.

Mr. Sisson—If they shoot the guns and command all branches of the armaments—

General Mitchell (interposed)—Shooting the air service guns is one of the branches of the air service.

Mr. Sisson—There is no similarity between the training that they must have in order to serve in that capacity as not getting the benefit of the training he as an aviator would represent about 30 per cent of the total training.

Mr. Slemp—Where does the chief of coast artillery himself come in with regard to this matter? The seacoast defense stations ought to be responsible. It seems to me, for the entire proposition, from beginning to end.

General Mitchell—That can not be done, because this is an arm of the service that is entirely different from all others. It is entirely different from the service on the ground. There is less similarity between the air service and this service than between any other branches.

Mr. Slemp—The seacoast defense service acquires a place midway between the water and the land, and I should think that it would take in the air also.

General Mitchell—No, sir.

Mr. Slemp—However, that is your policy as you have stated it?

General Mitchell—Yes, sir; and that is the proper policy. These men assigned all along our coast are not only for the coast defenses but they would keep watch all along the coast for any enemies that may come in. They have both functions. The coast artillery will have the practical direction of how the operations shall be carried out in their vicinity.

Mr. Sisson—I am not convinced myself, but I suppose that is all right. What have you to say in regard to that, General Coe?

General Coe—There are, perhaps, as you might say, two schools of thought with regard to the air service and its connection with the artillery fire control in general. One is that the air service can be treated as another kind of transportation service. That is to say, if you want to go somewhere on the ground, you call upon the transportation service to furnish an automobile. In the same way, the air service might be called upon to furnish transportation in the air.

If the battery commander wants to go up in the air and call corrections for the battery, either by wireless or by radiotelegraph, he might call upon the air service to send him an airplane to carry him up. He might want to go to a certain place with certain relation to his battery, and from there control the fire.

Mr. Slemp—If I were the chief of coast artillery, I would not want the air service to control guns on some other organization.

General Coe—On the other hand, a battery commander can control his battery from some place on the ground. What he wants in the air is certain definite information, and it would be easier to get information requires special training of the observer. For the airplane observer, in addition to his duties he must have the ability to determine accurately the kind of shell used and report accurately and exactly what he sees and nothing more and nothing less, and, in addition, he must also have some training in the air service, in flying, so that he can be able it take charge of the plane and fly it when the pilot is disabled or for other reasons, and especially in the landing operations. The other thought has taken him the view that the commander of the battery would remain on the ground, controlling his fire upon telephonic reports as to what is happening at the target. Which of those is right, it is not yet the time to say.

Digitized by Google

but we are working on the second thought of the present time.

General Mitchell—Every service in the world has tried the two thoughts that General Coe has mentioned. The first one that he mentioned was tried out at the beginning of the war, and in the case of every nation it has been abandoned; it will not work practically. That is one thing which has been very definitely proved. In other words, any country will get more efficiency from a properly constituted air organization that is trained along the line indicated in the second case than it will in the other.

General Coe—As to the technical control, the commander of a post has control of the surgeon, although he is not responsible for the training of the surgeon.

General Mitchell—That is exactly right. The value of the air service along the coast will require a great deal of development.

General Coe—The surgeon, for instance, is under the control of the commanding officer. If I prescribe him to perform an operation for appendicitis on a patient, he has to do it, or take the consequence. Of course, no commanding officer would be foolish enough to tell him to do a thing like that on his own initiative. The commander might say, "Take the air," and the pilot might say, "It is dangerous," but the commander would not tell the surgeon or the pilot to take the air, and if he disobeys the order he does it at his peril. At the same time, the commanding officer will exercise good judgment and ask the pilot as to whether or not it is possible to go into the air. I merely cite that as being illustrative of the case.

General Mitchell—That is true.

Mr. Slemp—By reversing that you would call on the field artillery to furnish and train gunners for your seacoast guns—that would be the result of your illustration?

General Mitchell—I do not see that. Mr. Slemp, maybe I do not understand it.

FAIL TO PROMOTE GENERAL CROWDER.

The House, on February 18, failed to pass the Senate bill to retire Major General Enoch H. Crowder, former provost marshal general, with the rank of lieutenant general. The measure was in charge of Representative Green (republican), Iowa, who praised General Crowder's services. Opposition was led by Representatives Little, of Kansas, and Campion, of Michigan (republicans), and Representative Hawley (democrat), Oregon. The latter was particularly bitter in personal references to General Crowder, asserting if he drew the first draft of the selective service act, he was responsible for a provision increasing his own rank to that of major general. "This provision, in this country, which is commanded by the House military committee, but went into law by one man," Hawley continued. Other language for which Mr. Rucker hold him responsible, which was not enacted, was that placing Army officers in charge of Red Cross and other states instead of the civil authorities.

He charged that, while the bill has been before Congress, "General Crowder or some one for him has visited members of the committee almost night and day after day and consulted you and tried to fix you."

He stated that again in May, 1918, "General Crowder got an amendment put on the (Army appropriation) bill" in the Senate providing for his retirement as lieutenant general. This was not agreed to in conference. Mr. Rucker then called attention to the pending measure, which was introduced in the Senate and House the same day, placing General Crowder on the retired list as a lieutenant general. This was amended by revising the legislation of July 15, 1870, fixing the pay of officers which, Mr. Rucker asserted, was for the purpose of adding $1,500 a year more than the bill would have granted otherwise."

NOMINATIONS OF GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Senator Harris, of Georgia, in the Senate on February 19, amended Senator Knox's bill as follows, since I have been a member of the Senate I have not made a partisan question concerning appointments to the Army or the Navy. As long as I remain in this body I shall not do so. I shall address the Senate this afternoon a few moments in regard to a class of people of this country who have no political influence and who can not vote. In the days of country was in danger of invasion these men led our brave boys in battle and were victorious.

Mr. President, a few days ago the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Robinson) moved that the Senate go into executive session in order that the confirmations of general officers of the Army, made by the President at this session, should be referred to the committee on military affairs. The other Army nominations from colonels down had been referred to that committee. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge), the leader of the Republican party in the Senate, objected to the reference.

The Senator from Arkansas then appealed to the Senator from New York (Mr. Wadsworth), the chairman of the committee on military affairs, and asked if he did not desire these nominations should be referred to his committee and given consideration during this session, to which the Senator from New York replied in the affirmative.

Mr. President, it is most unfortunate for the Senate, the Army, and the country that the leader, the distinguished leader of the majority, injects the question of politics into the consideration of promotions of the men who have offered their lives and performed superb service for our country in time of war.

Recommendations for the advancement of officers to the grade of general officer are influenced by their political convictions but are governed solely by their relative efficiency as shown by their service records. As a matter of fact, the political conviction of any particular officer is rarely known to those who pass upon the matter.

As evidence tending to disprove that politics do enter into this question, it is interesting to note that the officers who have been nominated for appointment to the grade of general officer are distributed not from any particular section of the United States, but from States scattered throughout the country, some of which are identified as adhering to one of the major political parties, while others as steadfastly follow the fortunes of the other. Thus, of these 47 officers, 7 were appointed from Pennsylvania, 2 from Maine, 1 from New Hampshire, 2 from Massachusetts, 2 from New York, 2 from New Jersey, 2 from Virginia, 1 from Vermont, 1 from North Carolina, 1 from South Carolina, 1 from Alabama, 1 from Mississippi, 1 from Louisiana, 1 from Texas, 1 from Tennessee, 1 from Kentucky, 1 from West Virginia, 1 from Ohio, 2 from Indiana, 2 from Michigan, 2 from Wisconsin, 2 from Iowa, 1 from Missouri, 1 from Kansas, 1 from Nebraska, 1 from Oregon and 1 from Arizona.

Now with regard to the officers who pass upon these cases.

It does very much if the politics of the present chief of staff are known even to the Secretary of War. General March was appointed to the United States Military Academy from the State of Pennsylvania. Who's Who in America states that one of the brothers-in-law of General March resides in Texas; another was at one time mayor of Easton, Pa., and I have been informed that he was a candidate for nomination to Congress on the Republican ticket.

General Wright, executive assistant to the chief of staff, was appointed from the State of New Jersey. Generals Haan, Jervey and Nolan, his other principal assistants, were appointed from Pennsylvania, Indiana, South Carolina and New York.

It is not the political affiliation of the state more than once that he does not know the political faith of his principal assistant, General Kerr, or that of any other officer on that board. The Army Register also shows that General Kerr was appointed from the State of Texas, but I have been informed that he can is not known. Of the officers in charge of divisions of the chief of staff's office, 3 were appointed each from the States of Texas and Ohio and one each from New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Florida, West Virginia and Illinois.

Now, Mr. President, it is interesting to see how these nominations were made under the law as made. Section 4 of the act of June 4, 1920, known as the Army reorganization act, reads in part:

Provided, That major generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of brigadier general of the line, and brigadier generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of colonel of the line, who have served as an eligible list prepared annually by a board of not less than five officers senior to the officer whose the grade of major general: Provided further, That the first board convened under the provisions of this act may place upon such eligible list any officer of the line of not less than 22 years' commissioned service.

Under this law the President has made the appointment as brigadier generals of the line only officers who were placed on the list of eligibles prepared by a board of general officers after a thorough examination of the records of officers in the service legally qualified for such appointment.

This board was composed of the following general officers: Generals Pershing, Bliss, Robert L. Bullard, Joseph T. Dickman, James G. Harbord and Charles P. Summerall.

The following oath was administered to the members of that board by the Secretary of War:

"You, A. B., do swear (or affirm) that you will well and truly examine into and report on the matter now before you without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice or hope of reward. So help you God."

Then there were appointed the officers who had most distinguished themselves in the World War.

Is there a man who knows anything of the personnel who will challenge the suitability of any member of this board?

The Secretary of War, at my request, has furnished me with a brief military record of each member of this board, and I challenge any officers whose nominations era now before the Senate. [* * *

I do not know what board selected officers, if they are not worthy, and the committee on military affairs will say so, I shall vote against them, but I think the committee will not make objection.

All but three of the nominees for appointment as general officers of the line served in the theater of war. These three officers were disappointed in their ambition to participate in actual warfare, but served for their services here. Two of them commanded the two principal ports of embarkation during the greater part of the period. One of them served as chief of the militia bureau. At the signing of the armistice each of these officers was in the position which they had organized and were ready to sail for France.

It is also to be noted that, with the exception of three, all of the nominees for appointment to the grade of major general of the line were distinguished-service medals for exceptionally meritorious service during the war. In the case of each nominee of those three, one commanded successively a brigade, a division, and an army corps in France during the period from May 28, 1918, to November 16, 1918. His is nominated for appointment to the grade of brigadier general of the line. The other two are nominees for appointment as brigadier general of the staff, which is the highest grade which during the war with great credit to themselves in their respective staff corps, the nature of their duties was entirely removed from the field of military action.

Under the Constitution the promotion of all officers of the Army must be confirmed by the Senate. Ordinarily when the Senate receives Army nominations they are referred to the committee on military affairs, and this would have been the course followed in the pending nominations had not the senator from Massachusetts, the majority leader, made objection.

Mr. President, let us consider the members of the militia of personnel bureau had not the senate nominations would be referred, and see if they are men who would allow politics or anything except their duty to influence them in the matter of those nominations. * * *

Mr. President, I think it is a reflection on the members of this committee and the Senate, a majority of whom are republicans, and a reflection on the distinguished officers who made these recommendations or prepared the eligible list to decline to allow the members of this committee and the Senate to pass on these nominations. Not one of these officers are now on the active list, and consequently this matter to me, neither have they communicated with me either directly or indirectly. I did not even recall the names of the officers nominated. I know of them is from the state I have the honor of representing.

I want to say, Mr. President, that I am not afraid of the President-elect violating politics to influence him in the nomination of officers of the Army and Navy, and in this respect I believe he will carry out the policy of President Wilson. I want to remind the Senate that when the nomination of Brigadier General Crowder was before that body there were republican senators who did-not join other members of their party in making that a partisan question, and President-elect Harding voted for Crowder. * * *

The senator from Massachusetts gave as a reason for not allowing the military affairs committee to consider the nominations of the President the fact that General Crowder, formerly a Major General, Leonard Wood were not allowed to go to France.

Mr. President, it so happened that the people of my state elected a republican to both a long and splendid Americans, and they would like to have seen them given every possible recognition. President Roosevelt's mother was a Georgian, and her family he honored in our state. General Leonard Wood's Army officers are stationed at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Ga., and took a great interest in the Georgia School of Technology, which is a splendid institution and the pride of our state. General Wood is very popular with our people and has a home in Augusta, Ga., named in his honor. But, Mr. President, my friend and I are not for Theodore Roosevelt and their great records of service have nothing whatever to do with the question of fitness of these general officers for the position to which they have been nominated. I believe if Theodore Roosevelt were living today he would say to the Senate that the names of these men should be considered on their merits and that they had performed great service in the World War; and that they are entitled to confirmation by this body.

Mr. President, I have never been opposed to President Wilson than was Theodore Roosevelt, but in spite of that fact I always have had the highest and not have raised his hand against a man who lay almost at the point of death. We have President Wilson's condition since September a year ago, and nothing that the senator from Massachusetts intimates or I say will influence the President, and at the closing days of his term of office, will affect the action of the President-elect, Warren Harding. It is already made.

I have had contact with the President several times since I have been a member of this body, and it has been a deep regret that I have felt it my duty on some occasions to oppose him in the senate. But now, just as the President is concluding his term of office, I feel constrained to say that in my opinion nominations is, I think, unjust. While failure to consider these nominations may not reflect on the record of President Wilson, I do not believe it would redound to the benefit of his opponents. * * *

Aside from the injustice to these general officers, all of whom rendered distinguished service in the World War, the failure to confirm the nominations of them will work a hardship on other officers in grades from colonel down to lieutenant by causing their reduction to lower grades.

For other Congressional News see page 204.

FLEET SEAPLANES START ON RETURN TRIP.

Twelve seaplanes of the Pacific fleet air force which recently made their memorable flight from San Diego to Panama, via Cuba, left Balboa on the Rio Hahia Honda on the first leg of the return trip to San Diego. The start from the Pacific side of Balboa to Bahia Honda, to Punta Arenas, to La Union, to Acapulco, to Santiago Bay, to Marie Madre Island, to Magdalena Bay, to Ensenada Bay and to San Diego, arriving March 12.

The airplanes have already started on its return trip up the east coast, stopping at Truxillo, Mission, and Puerto Cortez, Honduras; Guatemano, Cuba. On this return trip the air commander had the interesting problem in air navigation to overcome. The trade winds blow at this time of year in a southwesterly direction from Cuba to Panama, with considerable force, sometimes as high as hour-and it would be impossible, therefore, for the aircraft to travel at the speed which they could when they took in going to Panama, as the winds would hold them back at the rate of 30 miles an hour. A plan was evolved, however, by which the fleet will coast on land until arriving at a point east of Cuba, and then to strike out in a northeasterly direction in a straight direction and then going around the dangerous trades.

UNIFORM GRATUITY FOR RESERVE OFFICERS.

In accordance with a comptroller's decision of February 8, the instructions issued by the bureau of navigation is modified to read as follows:

Officers of the naval reserve force shall purchase their own uniforms and shall not receive them from or outside sources. Upon first reporting for active duty subsequent to enrolling in such reserve force they shall be credited with the uniform gratuity of $50 by the supply officer carrying their accounts. Upon reporting for duty thereafter they shall be credited with the uniform gratuity of $50 upon certification of the commanding officer to whom they report that he has provided himself with the necessary uniforms and has complied with the regulations in force, or by the officer of the supply corps carrying the retainer pay accounts.

Officers of the naval reserve force who are ordered on active duty in time of war or national emergency shall be credited with $250 clothing gratuity or the difference between that sum and the amount previously credited during the period since enrolment.

All credits for uniform gratuity shall be entered in the service records.

Attention is called to the fact that officers ordered to active duty for training or "other equivalent duty" to maintain the efficiency of the reserve, and who perform active duty which is not compulsory, even though such active duty be performed during the existence of war, are only entitled to a credit of $50 for the clothing gratuity."

INFORMATION WANTED.

The present address of Curtis E. Mitchell, who was a lieutenant, junior grade, in the U. S. Naval reserve force during the war, is desired by the office of the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

MEDAL OF HONOR AWARDED CAPTAIN HOLDERMAN.

The medal of honor has been awarded in the name of Congress to Captain Nelson M. Holderman, 307th Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy northeast of Binarville in the forest of Argonne, France, October 2 to 8, 1918. Captain Holderman commanded a company of a battalion which was cut off and surrounded by the enemy. He was wounded on October 4, on October 5 and again on October 7, but throughout the entire period, suffering great pain and subjected to fire of every character, he continued personally to lead and encourage the officers and men under his command with unflinching courage and with distinguished success. On October 6 in a wounded condition he rushed through enemy machine gun and shell fire and carried two wounded men to a place of safety.

Distinguished Service Cross Awarded.

The distinguished service cross has been awarded to Captain Frank J. Burbank, 103d Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action west of Bouresches, France, July 20, 1918. After his company had suffered severe casualties, Captain, then First Lieutenant, Burbank reorganized his company under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire. He then led his organization in the attack on Hill No. 190. He was the first to enter the enemy trenches and personally captured a machine gun with its crew. Due to his gallantry, the objective was reached and held.

THE BENEFITS OF RECRUITING DUTY.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: Having read with interest the laments of "Experience," and, being a recruiting officer in an inland city, I should like to say: "Rub it out; it is all wrong."

Recruiting brings an officer into contact with the business world and with business methods. One learns to know and feel the responsibilities of the great army of men that pays the military man his salary. The greatest eye-opener is to get first-hand knowledge of the fact that only a small few on the outside have incomes comparable to that of an Army or Navy officer, and that the great majority go forth daily at about 7 a. m. to work hard 10 to 12 hours for a plain living, without any frills.

Some few own their homes, have automobiles and good social standing, but they are usually about 40 years old, and have paid the price by living frugally in their young married days, sans automobiles, sans card parties and sans certainty of income.

If more young officers could realize this there would be less resignations and less complaining. They never got rich quick in civil life, and the day has passed when a working man with dirty hands went to the shirt store and said: "Haven't you got anything better than those $15 shirts? All right, wrap it up." Another benefit is to see how the responsibilities of good citizenship settle down on conscientious men and to see some men work many extra hours on social projects with no compensation but "well done."

We have a nice home, good food, good clothes and, when a first-class entertainment comes to town, we see it. We have an automobile, and, although a little hard to pay for it, it is now an asset that can be turned into cash on short notice. This car has been responsible for many happy family parties with the children. I have learned to know my family better in this one year of recruiting than in six years at sea.

As to the social and club life, it is here as in every other place—not what you have in the bank but what lies under the hat. The credit association has the following entry opposite my name: "Prompt pay; can be trusted for any reasonable amount." This is the kind of social talk that breeds confidence, respect and friends. I know several men that say "ain't and eat peas with their knife, but they can always raise $10,000 to $15,000 to buy Liberty Bonds with.

Live on your government income as other men live who have the same income, and, with the exception of accumulating real estate, "Experienced" will find that a year on recruiting duty is of great benefit.

"Benefited."

DESIGNATED FOR WEST POINT.

The following-named candidates have been designated during the past week for the Military Academy entrance examination:

From the States.

Middleton M. Chism, Jasper, Ala.
Morrison J. Miller, Little Rock, Ark.
Wilmuth S. Winter, Grand Valley, Colo.
Leo F. Douglas, Chicago.
Frederick L. McMillan, first alternate, Davenport, Iowa.
Ellis O. Braught, Wellington, Kans.
Clyde McConathy, Arcadia, La.; John R. Frater, first alternate, Shreveport, La., and Warren Jackson, Shreveport, La.
Richard S. Goodridge, Coleraine, Minn.
Robert M. Simpson, St. Louis.
Bradford W. McIntire, Somerworth, N. H.
Henry J. McMahon, second alternate, New Brunswick, N. J.
Everett R. Rosenburg, Petersburg, N. Y.
John S. Henn, Hamilton, Ohio; Burton Tilden, East Cleveland, Ohio, and John R. McGinniss, first alternate, Cleveland, Ohio.
Thomas Q. Ashburn, jr., second alternate, Washington, D. C.
Herbert H. Scott, Beggs, Okla.
John M. Brabson, Greenville, Tenn.
Keneth C. Cota, Burlington, Vt.; Theodore A. Martin, first alternate, Milton, Vt., and John S. Sarka, second alternate, Proctor, Vt.

National Guard.

Pvt. Lee R. Turner, Co. M, 4th Inf., Northport; Sgt. Edwin A. Mabbette, Co. A, 1st inf., Daytona; Pvt. Emanuel Blanfox, Co. D, 71st Inf., New York city; Pvt. Wm. M. Smith, 6th Co., 13th C. D. C., Brooklyn; Sgt. Zenon T. Wolnay, Bat. C, 65th F. A., Buffalo; Pvt. Edw. A. Foehl, Tr. Co., 1st Regt. Cav., Harrisburg; Pvt. Wilbar Halbert, Co. D, 8th inf., Harrisburg; Pvt. John W. Black, Co. D, 8th inf., Harrisburg; Pvt. Malvin Heller, M. G. Tr., 1st Cav., Milwaukee; Cpl. Daniel A. Hurdt, 24 Sep. Co., Neenah; Pvt. Harry Lintz, Tr. L, 1st Cav., Eau Claire; Sgt. Chas. E. Whitaker, Co. G, 4th Inf., Greenfield; Sgt. Otway B. Shearer, Co. M, 4th inf., Marysville.



Rich in taste but not over-rich

Unlike cigarettes made entirely of Turkish tobacco, Fatimas are not too rich in taste for steady smoking.

There is just the right proportion of Domestic tobaccos in Fatima's Turkish Blend to offset the "heaviness" of Turkish smoked straight. You'll like Fatima's pleasing taste.

FATIMA
CIGARETTES

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES IN VIRGIN ISLANDS.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: In the December number of The Public Health Nurse there appeared a very interesting article about the Virgin Islands and the work which was being carried on by Public Health Nurses, and the article closed with this statement: "It is hoped that these two Public Health nurses will be an entering wedge for greater improvements in health conditions in the islands." In one of the paragraphs the statement was made that, "since 1917 our government has not yet had time to bring about much improvement in the general conditions on the islands." This statement and the use of the words "entering wedge," which, apparently, have been used inadvertently, have prompted me to send further particulars concerning this work, as I feel sure it is not the policy of the journals of nursing to encourage the work of Public Health nurses by disparaging or ignoring the work which has already been done, and the article to which I refer has but partially outlined the work and present conditions in the islands. This error in expression has doubtless grown out of a mistake in the conception of how the Navy doctor and the Navy nurse were employed in the Virgin Islands. It was, perhaps, natural to assume that they were engaged solely in work for the Navy personnel proper. As a matter of fact, this was not the case, and, indeed, it is not the case in any outlying dispensaries of our country. In Guam, in Samoa, the Philippines and in the island of Haiti the work of the medical department of the Navy has always been concerned very largely with municipal health work.

Since 1917 nine carefully-chosen Navy nurses have been constantly on duty in the Virgin Islands, working under supervision and in cooperation with naval medical officers. Of this number, four nurses are on duty in St. Thomas and five in St. Croix. My paper will deal only with St. Croix and the work that is being done there, as this section is under my supervision as chief nurse in the Navy. Under Danish rule, St. Croix had two hospitals—one in Frederiksted and one in Christiansted. In 1916 a hurricane leveled the Christiansted hospital, but an old store building was taken over, and later a church was added, in which the sick were to be housed. In Frederiksted the old hospital remains, but is sadly out of repair. It is in these buildings that we carry on our work today, as the community is too poor to erect hospitals, and there is no appropriation which makes it possible for the government to build. The need for thoroughly equipped up to date hospitals, however, is very evident, and was brought particularly to the attention of the congressional party which recently visited the island.

During the Danish occupancy, there were no trained nurses on the islands; these hospitals were conducted on the plane outlined in "Early Days in Hospital Wards"; that is, ward maids were hired to care for the sick under the direction of sisters. A few midwives (colored) had been sent to Denmark for a year's training (sometimes much less than this period), and they represented the only trained personnel of the islands.

Such equipment as was found in these hospitals was inadequate and antiquated. The sanitation officer could write an interesting article on the sanitation conditions which were found in 1917 when the Navy Department assigned medical officers to these islands. To those of us who can compare the conditions of the present-day with the conditions outlined by the medical officers, the improvement has been remarkable when considered in connection with the small amount of money that has been spent. At the time of writing, one may go far to find cleaner towns than the two on St. Croix Island. Though plumbing arrangements were and are non-existent, the complete isolation of communicable diseases is hindered only by lack of funds. Every street vendor is obliged by sanitation law to carry his goods on screened trays; slaughter houses and fish markets are located in suitable places, and are entirely screened. Persons found suffering with a disease dangerous to public safety are forcibly brought to the dispensary, as are also all contacts, and are isolated and treated until they are pronounced safe members of society.

Referring particularly to the work in the hospitals of Frederiksted and Christiansted, Navy nurses have been in charge, and, through their efforts, many old methods have been altered. In cooperation with the naval doctors, a splendid nursing system has been put into operation and training schools for the young colored women of the islands have been been established. At the present time there are 35 of these women in training, of whom 14 will graduate in July, after having completed a course extending over three years in the school, in which accepted nursing methods have been taught and approved textbooks have been used by adapting them to the limited but fairly educational methods which pertain in the island.

The pupils are given a definite course in the surgical department, which has a well-equipped operating room and surgical wards for men and women. A Navy nurse especially qualified for surgical work is in charge of this department, and, under her careful and untiring supervision, three pupils on duty in those rooms are given a careful and comprehensive course in the manipulation of instruments, sterilizing, and general technique. The medical department of the hospital is conducted under the same arrangement, and, in addition, there are isolation wards for men and women. The maternity department is installed in the old church mentioned in the second paragraph. It is divided into sections for maternity work and pediatrics. The pupils are taught to deliver, and, after this course has been taught, they are carefully instructed in the care of infants and preparation of proper food. The outpatient department is extensive—there is a large daily attendance at the dispensaries, where the senior or most efficient colored pupils carry on this work under the supervision of the naval medical officers.

The infant welfare department numbers several hundred infants up to the age of 3 years. A naval medical officer, a Navy nurse and a colored pupil welfare nurse visit and weigh these children each month, or oftener if necessary. Eight or nine milk stations have been established, and the pupil nurses are taught the care and handling of milk, and are also taught to make the prescribed formulas. All infants who require this nourishment are given milk, gratis, until they are a year old, and this feeding is continued longer if it is deemed necessary. Every morning the ambulance makes the rounds of the milk stations with the infant welfare nurse, delivers the necessary milk, gathers the empty bottles of the previous day, brings in the sick children to the dispensaries and returns the well children to their respective homes, nor is it unusual for the nurse to dress patients by the wayside. The infant welfare nurse visits all babies whose mothers fail to bring them to the weighing station; they also bring to the dispensary all children who appear sick and make a report of those who appear to need milk. Each week the Navy nurse observes all the milk station babies, notes their physical condition and renders her report to the welfare doctor who makes the monthly visit. The welfare nurse also does district visiting nursing at the children's homes, and treats the eyes for trachoma, etc. Under the watchful eye of the Navy nurse, a colored nurse is detailed at the leper colony and another at the insane and jail dispensaries.

When the two Red Cross nurses reached the Virgin Islands they were agreeably surprised at the improvements that had been made, and that so much had been accomplished since 1917. It would seem, therefore, that, instead of the Red Cross nurses being "the entering wedge," it was the privilege of the members of the Navy nurse corps to extend a hand of welcome and ask these nurses to "carry on" and enlarge the work we have been doing for the past three years. There is no doubt of our welcome to them, for there are unlimited possibilities to be worked out for the betterment of the people of these islands. This addition to the number who are working for the good of the island will also be appreciated by the teachers, who are capable and who are well supervised by an able and efficient supervisor of public instruction.

We who are on duty here at present appreciate what our predecessors have done. The personnel of naval medical officers and Navy nurses changes frequently in compliance with Navy orders, but each in turn has carried on. We extend our welcome to the Red Cross worker in the same spirit and to the Red Cross we feel we owe a debt of gratitude for having made possible such of our hospital work and the work of our out-departments by generous gifts in response to our requests.

Hannah M. Workman,
Chief Nurse, U. S. N.

RETIREMENT OF SERGEANT SMITH.

First Sergeant Blake Smith, D. E. M. L., who was placed upon the retired list on February 14 at Claremont, Calif., and was ordered to active duty at Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., on the following day, has been on duty with the R. O. T. C. at that institution since April, 1919. Of his 30 years' service nearly 22 years was "straight" service, and slightly more than 8 years was credited as "double time." His foreign service included four tours in the Philippines and one tour in the Hawaiian Islands. Sergeant Smith first enlisted in 1899, in the 6th artillery. His subsequent service was in the 71st company, coast artillery corps; company K, 4th infantry; company B, 2d infantry; company M, 13th infantry; company B, 32d infantry, and the detached enlisted men's list.

GOOD WORK IN A. G. O.

The Army Register section of the adjutant general's office of the War Department has been one of the busiest places under the Government during the past few months on account of the number of appointments and promotions and transfers of officers of the Army, due to the legislation of June 4, 1920. The work has been done with marked expedition and accuracy. An example of this was furnished by the promotion group of this section during the past fortnight, when in one batch of nominations sent to the Senate there were 2,204 names. They were compiled and recorded without an error being made, the task including consultation of individual records to get the full name of the officer.

WHEN WAR WAS CHEAPER.

[From the Worcester Telegram.]

How much cheaper it was in the old days. War at sea could have been scarcely a financial inconvenience. Nelson's Victory cost to build perhaps $100,000. And for 50 years she was worthy to hold the right of the British line. Our beloved Constitution, built in 1797, was as good as ever when she showed Hull's broad pennant to Dacres 15 years later. She was as good as ever, in fact, until steam took the place of royals and main courses and men began to feel that iron walls could float.

"Johnny, how many sexes are there?"
"Three."
"Oh, indeed! Name them."
"Male sex, female sex and insects."—Boston Transcript.

Digitized by Google

FLEET ATHLETIC RULES.

While U. S. battle fleet was at sea, en route to Colon, Pera. Admiral Wilson, commander-in-chief of the fleet, issued the rules for the athletic meet at Panama Bay during the stay of the battle fleet at Balboa February 15 to 23. They are as follows:

February 16, 2 p. m.—Fleet boxing and wrestling championships. For every bout contesting will weigh in stripped, on board the ships on which the bouts are to be held, in the presence of the athletic officer of that ship, at 9 a. m. the day the contests are to take place. Each contestant must be provided with a certificate of weight by the officer weighing him in, to be presented to referee at the ringside. At 9:30 a. m. the commanding officer of each ship concerned will signal to the commander-in-chief the names of any contestants who fail to appear for weighing in or who fail to qualify for weight.

The bouts will be held on board the Arizona and New York as follows:

2 p. m., U. S. S. Arizona, wrestling—Lightweight, 135 pounds or under; welterweight, 145 pounds or under; middleweight, 158 pounds or under.

Boxing—Flyweight, 108 pounds (upper limit); welterweight, 145 pounds (upper limit); middleweight, 158 pounds (upper limit); light heavyweight, 175 pounds (upper limit).

4 p. m., U. S. S. New York, wrestling—Light heavyweight, 175 pounds or under; heavyweight, over 175 pounds.

Boxing—Featherweight, 115 pounds (upper limit); featherweight, 125 pounds (upper limit); lightweight, 135 pounds (upper limit); heavyweight, over 175 pounds.

There shall be no coaching from the side lines during bouts, nor personal assistance in contests. At some tournaments there has been this sort of coaching in a most objectionable manner by fellow officers as well as men, and the commander-in-chief directs that such action be necessary shall be taken to control this evil. There will be no cheering to curb either applause or cheering, but personal remarks and coaching from the side lines will be objectionable from every point of view. The commanding officers, Arizona and New York, will be held responsible to carry stepe to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

Officials—Boxing referee: (1) Gunner M. Koch, U. S. Navy, submarine base, Coco Solo.

Wrestling referee: (1) Lieut. Col. T. H. Rowe, U. S. M., office of commandant, 15th naval district.

Judges: Lieut. (jg.) T. Cholmondeley, submarine base, Coco Solo; Lieut. (jg. G.) J. F. Hunt, U. S. N., office of commandant, 15th naval district.

Medical officer: Appointed by commanding officers Arizona and New York.

Timekeepers: Appointed by commanding officers Texas for Arizona, Nevada for New York.

Announcers: Appointed by commanding officers Arizona and New York.

The commander in chief, Atlantic, and commander train, Pacific, will direct one (to report to the commanding officer, Arizona, and New York, respectively, for duty during the athletic meets, if necessary, due to roll of ship, to change direction of ship's heading, in addition to those who may be used for the accommodation of visitors.

February 17, 1 p. m., baseball, enlisted men. Not more than one officer to take part in a game. If an officer is taken out of any one game, no other officer may be substituted in his place. The baseball games will be played at the stadium, Balboa. For the first game Pacific fleet will occupy the baseball base bleachers and the first base side of the grandstand the Atlantic fleet the third base bleachers and the third base side of the grand stand. There are 10 box seats, 2,000 seats in the grand stand and 4,000 seats in the temporary bleachers, making a total in the grand stand for all games will be by ticket only. All seats will be equally divided between the Atlantic and Pacific fleets.

The senior patrol officer will be responsible for the proper policing of the grand stand, bleachers and field. He will hold a conference with the chief of police of the Canal Zone, the fleet athletic officer, Atlantic fleet, and the fleet athletic officer, Pacific fleet, prior to the first game and every effort shall be made so to conduct the games as to avoid friction on the Navy. The bleachers and fields will be kept clear for officers and men of the fleet only, for the set which time men of the Army and civilians may be permitted to occupy the grandstand.

Umpires: (2) Lieut. Comdr. M. D. Gilmore, Lieut. M. F. Cohen, submarine base, Coco Solo.

Scorekeepers: (1) Appointed by commanding officers New Mexico and Pennsylvania.

Ushers: (10) Appointed by commanding officers Columbia and Frederick.

Ushers will be selected men, one-half of whom shall be chief petty officers. Men assigned to duty as ushers will be directed to report to the fleet athletic officer, Atlantic fleet, at the stadium at 9 a. m. for instruction.

February 18, 2 p. m., baseball, enlisted men—The Atlantic fleet will occupy the first base grand stand and bleachers, the Pacific fleet the third base grand stand and bleachers.

The patrol instructions will be the same for all games.

Umpires: (2) Lieut. Comdr. M. D. Gilmore, U. S. Navy, submarine base, Coco Solo, Lieut. M. F. Cohen, U. S. Navy, submarine base, Coco Solo.

Scorekeepers: (1) Appointed by commanding officers, New Mexico and Pennsylvania.

Ushers: (10) Appointed by commanding officers, Columbia and Frederick.

Ushers will be selected men, one-half of whom shall be chief petty officers. Men assigned to duty as ushers will be directed to report to the fleet athletic officer, Atlantic fleet, at the stadium at 9 a. m. for instruction.

February 19, 2 p. m., baseball, enlisted men (if necessary)—The Atlantic fleet will occupy the third base grand stand and bleachers, the Pacific fleet the first base grand stand and bleachers.

The patrol instructions will be the same for all games.

Umpires: (2) Lieut. Comdr. M. D. Gilmore and Lieut. M. F. Cohen, submarine base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Scorekeepers: (1) Appointed by commanding officers, New Mexico and Pennsylvania.

Ushers: Appointed by commanding officers, Columbia and Frederick.

Ushers will be selected men, one-half of whom shall be chief petty officers. Men assigned to duty as ushers will be directed to report to the fleet athletic officer, Atlantic fleet, at the stadium at 9 a. m. for instruction.

February 20, 2:30 p. m.—Free-for-all sailing race, distance six miles. Each fleet to enter not more than eight boats. In this race any amount or kind of sail, additional rigging, bowsprit, jibboom or spar may be used. The changes, however, must be such that the boat may be restored to service condition after the race. No attachments of any kind shall be made to the hull of the boat. No ballasting will be permitted. The start and finish point will be a line between any two vessels. The race course will be across the starting line, thence on a course 315 degrees around Stakeboat No. 1, thence on a course 82 degrees to Stakeboat No. 2, thence to finish line. All boats must pass fairly around the course, having all marks on the starboard hand. Stakeboat No. 1 will be anchored by the North Dakota on the bearings: Torrecilla Island, Light 210 degrees; Island Light, 216 degrees; and Taboguilla Light, 155 degrees. Stakeboat No. 2 will be anchored by the Arkansas on the bearings: Isla de Flores, 15 degrees; Torrecilla Island, 268 degrees and Taboguilla Light, 318 degrees.

February 21, 7:30 a. m.—Fleet challenge cup race, distance three miles, in standard Navy rowing cutter, helmsman to weigh 125 pounds. The senior shall report alongside the Utah at 2 p. m., February 20, to be weighed, and immediately after the race four leading boats will be directed to report alongside the Utah to be weighed in. The weight of the cutters on the starting line shall be determined by U. S. Navy standard scales, Class A, Grade No. 1 and 2 buoys.

8:20 a. m.—Whaleboat pulling race, distance two miles, in new surf type whaleboats. The whaleboats entered will report alongside the Utah to be weighed at 1 p. m., February 20, in full equipment to weigh the same. After the race the referee will direct the four leading boats to report alongside the Utah to be weighed. The commanding officer, Utah, and the commanding officers of the boats will detail officers to weigh the boats at the time set. Boats found underweight will be disqualified. The finish point will be a line between No. 1 and 2 buoys.

The following officials are appointed for the free-for-all sailing race, whaleboat race and the whaleboat pulling race:

Referee: Capt. Frank F. Hellweg, Columbia; Commander J. B. Earle, New York.

Starters: Commander J. L. Schuyler, Mississippi; Commander C. H. J. Kepple, North Dakota.

Judges of course: Commander W. F. Newton, Nevada; Commander H. H. Rosendahl, Reno.

Judges of finish: Commander J. H. Collins, Delaware; Commander W. H. Standley, Florida.

The referees and starters will inspect the anchorage of the course prior to each race. All mark boats shall be accurately moored in place an hour prior to start of a race. The commander train, Atlantic fleet, will direct the placing and anchoring of the mark boats for all races. The following ships will each furnish one mark boat, in charge of an officer, to report to referee prior to start of each race to act as guide: Arkansas, Nevada, Oklahoma, New York, Texas and Arkansas.

The commander train, Atlantic, and commander train, Pacific, will direct the placing and coordination of officers and men who wish to see the races. The time schedule for the different events, and the course, at such point as may be directed by the referee.

2 p. m., baseball, officers' team—The Atlantic fleet will occupy the first base grand stand and bleachers, the Pacific fleet the third base grand stand and bleachers. Admission to grand stand will be by ticket only. The patrol instructions will be the same as for the enlisted men's baseball games.

Umpires: Lieut. Comdr. M. D. Gilmore and Lieut. M. F. Cohen, U. S. Navy, submarine base, Coco Solo.

Scorekeepers: (1) Appointed by commanding officers, New Mexico and Pennsylvania.

Ushers: Appointed by commanding officers, Columbia and Frederick.

Ushers will be selected men, one-half of whom shall be chief petty officers. Men assigned to duty as ushers will be directed to report to the fleet athletic officer, Atlantic fleet, at the stadium at 9 a. m. for instruction.

February 22, 10 a. m.—Presentation of trophies by the commander in chief. Commanding officers will please direct all officers and men receiving trophies to report on board the fleet flagship not later than 9:45 a. m. Commanding officers, commanding officers and officers and men of ships winning trophies are invited to be present.

Members of the naval reserve force, officers or men, are not eligible to participate in any contest scheduled in this letter, except when ordered as a member of the Regular Navy and actually attached to and serving with the fleet on the Atlantic or Pacific fleets.

The Atlantic fleet athletic rules will govern all contests.

Courses and bearings are true.

MARINE AIRMEN KILLED IN HAITI.

Pay Clerk Douglas K. Booth, U. S. Marine Corps, and Gunnery Sergeant Donald Lesley Mack, U. S. Marine Corps, were killed in an aircraft crash at Miebelaihi, Republic of Haiti, on the afternoon of February 17. Both bodies will be returned to the United States by first available transport, the dispatch from Port au Prince states. The verdict of the inquest was that they died in line of duty.

VICE ADMIRAL NIBLACK'S LONDON ADDRESS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, U. S. Navy, at a luncheon given in his honor in London by the Pilgrims on January 20 delivered a notable address. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I am sure that the world will recognize the necessity which compels us to look abroad and will not view with suspicion our present efforts to seek to salvage from the output of the war such shipping as is required for our commercial necessities. For since I have been in England a leading London paper has editorially said that America can build ships but cannot man them, as it would take 10 years to make an American a sailor. These are the cobwebs that need brushing away in Anglo-American relations. As we allow only four years as a reasonable period to make sailors for ourselves, because of the material that we get, that, at least, leaves us 96 years of distinct advantage. I think that in the maritime development of America there is no question as to that of the freedom of the seas, of the rights of the smaller nations, of the alliance of the two in the world, of the maintenance of the Anglo-Saxon ideals, and it is only natural that America should share with England and other countries in the sea-borne trade. I feel that the world is just as wide and the sea just as lumpy in one part of the world as in another, and I am frankly here state that the Pacific Ocean is anything but pacific when it comes to getting over to her in the ships. Whatever nature has done in contour and climate with the various countries of the world, the seven seas are one problem which every nation must solve in the same way. I think that in the maritime city of London, where members of the commercial corps very seldom meet, the naval attaches always find occasion to be present, that there is a social intercourse, because their problem is always one and the same. Our ships differ from another's as much so in the navies of the world vary in magnitude, but they are all built to fit the needs of their requirements. All people who go to sea are brothers and have the same language. Unfortunately, the language is sometimes not the same, but I think that it is the same with nature only in the open air.

"In taking the command of the United States naval forces in European waters I undertake nothing which has not been done in all the international politics. Our mission in Europe at present is not new. At Constantinople, Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U. S. Navy, is now in the place of Admiral Colvocoresses, and is also high commissioner. He has with him in the diplomatic corps the ably assisted by the police and rescue work in the Black Sea and on the coast of Asia Minor. Admiral Bristol heads the American Relief administration, European Children's Fund, and the American Red Cross and humanitarian work in those unsettled districts. Admiral Colvocoresses has come to Admiral Bristol for his services to humanity and on his journey he has many chances to observe what resulted from political activities which have bee disastrous to the people and to government.

"In the Adriatic, which was my command up to April, 1919, Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, in the Dalmatia U. S. S. Scorpion, is diligently and effectively engaged in easing off the tension between the various nationalities in the Balkans, which, before the war, strained to the breaking point. His work has been, in mine with the Red Cross, in furnishing food and supplies under inter-allied direction. Most recently his work has been in assisting the American Relief Administration in the Caucasus, where I, as well as the American Red Cross, particularly in the care of refugees, have been now concentrating our efforts. In the north we have two cruisers and three destroyers, and in the south I have two weeks a division of air destroyers, which had been in Russia all year, has proceeded by the Suez Canal en route to the Philippines, where it will operate in the Far East. We frankly acknowledge our humanitarian obligations and are anxious to live up to them. There is nothing but the confidence we deserve from the distracted peoples of Europe, and we appreciate thoroughly our own immunity from the conditions which have arisen in invaded territories with all the horrors of which we have been made conversant. We ask simply to be allowed to help, to be respected for good intentions and to be treated fairly and justly."

DR. DRINKER GUEST AT COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The visit to the Coast Artillerists' Club at the coast artillery school of Henry S. Drinker, president emeritus of Lehigh University, was an occasion of importance to the members of the club.

Dr. Drinker arrived at Fort Monroe on the afternoon of February 16 and, after motoring to the headcome of the school, was introduced by Colonel Jacob F. Johnson, commandant of the school, to officers and students in the artillery hall, where he delivered an address on "Education and Preparedness." Following the address, he visited the barracks, mess and messmen in the students' barracks.

Colonel Johnson, C. Z. Tillman, assistant commandant of the school, entertained at dinner at the Sherwood Inn for Dr. Drinker, Mrs. Drinker, Mrs. Herring, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. M. D. Courtney, Major R. E. Herring, Mrs. Page R. Dudley, Mrs. Tillman, Mrs. Fayne, Mrs. E. A. Fairdeau, and Staff Sergeant E. A. Fairdeau. Staff Sergeant Wm. F. Parker, president of the club, introduced the guests.

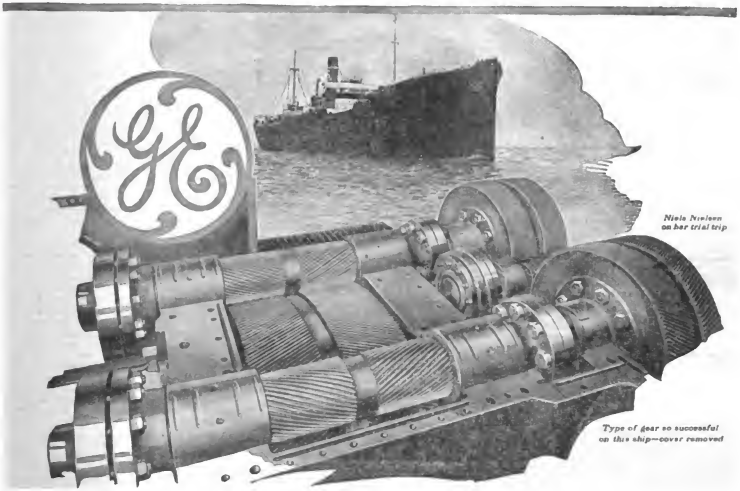
Following the reception, Dr. Drinker and Colonel Johnson were unanimously elected honorary members of the club. Colonel Johnson, representing Colonel James B. Mitchell, commanding officer of the coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay, presented the track team of the school—Clifford, Allwein, O'Brien, Swift and Gebhart—a silver cup for winning the cross-country run held on February 5. Dancing followed.

"My mother made me what I am," said the political speaker, as he proudly threw out his chest.

"Well," said the host, at the close of the ball, "she must have put in the most of her time at other things."—Boston Transcript.

Digitized by Google

Consistent performance day in and day out, in storm and in calm is a requirement which good ship power must meet



The Atlantic tested this Propulsion Set

FOR more than three years, the Niels Nielsen has plied steadily between the eastern United States seaboard and ports of France and Spain. She is 409 feet long and has been averaging 12050-ton loads of general cargo.

In her engine room today, showing only moderate wear, is a

G-E Curtis Turbine with Double Reduction Two-Plane Type Gears

which have propelled the boat 140,655 miles (August 1, 1920) since the very day she went into service.

The performance of propulsion machinery like this and of the duplicates driving those other long-service pre-war ships the Pacific, Eurana, Sucrosa and Hanna Nielsen, has won the confidence of skeptical, conservative men of the sea for the 1920 type of G-E Two-Plane Type Marine Geared turbines. This type embodies all the strength of its predecessor plus lowered tooth pressure, better tooth design, less length and a more perfect uniformity of load distribution due to slip type pin couplings.

General Electric Company

General Office Schenectady, N.Y.

Sales Offices in all large cities

20-21

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. F. WARD.....Associate Editor

811 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 815. 'Phone, Franklin 5242.
New York Office: 253 Broadway, 'Phone, Barclay 1451 and 1452. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 808.
Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage. One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

THE MENACE.

The contemporaneous discussion of disarmament or the approach to it represented by the limitation of, or restriction upon, armament, has an undoubted appeal to many people and finds cordial support in many quarters, not the least being to both branches of our national legislative body, the members of which invariably respond to the public sentiment, entertained by the voters at home, with alacrity and, sometimes, few thought for consistency and not infrequently with none too creditable abandonment of courage. There is no avoiding the conviction that the theory of disarmament in some modified form has obtained a hold on the public mind. The effect of that conclusion is discerned in the speeches that have been made during the present short session of Congress in both House and Senate and in the trend of interrogation in the hearings before the committees. So far the saner element has controlled the situation. There has been no such utter disregard of the maintenance of the national defense which the radical theorists of total and precipitate disarmament would force upon the country.

There is evidently a realization among the thinking people io and out of responsible place in the government that this country should not be carried away by the extreme view that would forthwith abandon armies to their fate and relegate navies to the junk-pile. The hideous reality of devastating war has played its part in the affairs of men and the destiny of nations in a tremendously large way and has left its influence upon governments and those who are governed. It has not solved the problem or settled any of the vexed questions that prevailed in the period of peace that preceded the gigantic upheaval in Europe. There are two impressions resulting from the World War—one that the horrors and cost of it entitled civilization to be saved from another and have rendered it difficult, if not impossible, to have a repetition of hostilities; the other that we must be prepared for an enemy as we were never prepared before and certainly as we—speaking of this country, at least—were not prepared to meet the Germans. Whilst in the latter controversy we had victorious remains to be seen. There is some chance, judgiog from comments in the newspapers and among the leaders of legislation that the lessons of the World War may be ignored and that, as we become more and more separated from that great event, we shall grow correspondingly indifferent to the menace. If this does occur, it will not be for lack of warning or for failure in information freely vouchsafed to Congress, notably in the recent hearings before the House appropriations committee and the Senate military committee in connection with the Army appropriation bill. These admonitions are quite outside the usual form imparted to Congress, as some cynics are prone to remark, on the verge of congressional consideration of the Army and Navy estimates. They hear no relation to the prospective war with Japan or Mexico or even Great Britain, which appears in some quarters to be steadily gaining as a belligerent specter with which to affright a reluctant Congress and a heedless people into a comprehension of the dangers of the day and into provision of an appropriation.

Of more tangible importance, it seems to us, as furnishing a menace which must be seriously regarded in connection with the authorization of an adequate army and a competent navy, has been the revelation made the past fortnight of such officers as General D. E. Nolan, the head of the military intelligeoce division of the general staff, and General W. G. Haan, director of the war plans division of the general staff. They told much in open session and probably more in executive session of the situation that should be fully realized at its value as a living and progressive menace. The former gave an account of the activities of the bolshevist agitators who have wrought so much damage in Europe and who have for a renewed campaign in the coming spring have been revealed in all its wicked destructiveness of law and order. It appears that it is necessary to combat this foreign attempt to corrupt and disrupt and undermine American institutions. That it has made so little headway must be ascribed to the good sense and law-abiding esiirenship of the military personnel. But it is essential that vigilence shall not be relaxed and that no opportunity be given for these secret enemies with their insidious contamination to achieve their infamous ends. General Nolan's statements should prove convincing since they are founded on fact and are, as well, alarming.

General Haan, to presenting the views of the general staff of the army, in an absence of commissioned officers and enlisted personnel for the Regular Army, told the Senate military committee that it is exceedingly unwise at the present time to reduce the officer personnel of the Regular Army below the Army appropriation bill as that measure passed the House, and that 175,000 should be the limit of reduction of the enlisted strength. General Haan has made a careful study of the national and international situation, and he considers that a state of anarchy exists in Europe and Asia and might easily extend to this country. In fact, he states that the strikes of last year were guided in such a way that but one conclusion could be reached, and that is that there was a concerted effort made to overthrow the government. He was the positive aim of those behind the strikes, according to General Haan, and he sees the same condition io Rossia at the present time in connection with the placing of the fighting forces of that country in its relation to the safety of adjoining countries. He fears that the nearly two years of the unrest at home make the reduction of the military force at the present time a very dangerous experiment. General Haan believes there should be 20,200 officers of the Regular Army to properly take care of the duties imposed upon the military establishment by the national defense act and that the enlisted peraonnel should not go below 175,000 men.

These officers are in a position to know the conditions that exist and they can not be charged with hysterical presentation of the case or with exaggeration of the situation. They may be assumed to speak with the authority that is based on an intimate knowledge of what is going on, and to that extent they may be identified as expressing the view of the menace, by reason of which the justification for national defense survives beyond any premature disarmament as a mere example for other nations to dissolve their armies and obliterate their navies.

BLOCKING THE CROWDER BILL.

Valuable time of the House of Representatives in the legislative day of February 18, devoted to a discussion of the parliamentary situation attending, and the intrinsic merits of, the bill (S. 2867) investing Major General Enoch H. Crowder, U. S. Army, with the rank of lieutenant general upon his retirement, should not be regarded as wasted, since the debate of seven hours or more resulted in an effectual block, if not a defeat, of the measure that had been passed by the Senate and reported favorably by the House military committee. That, in itself, was something worth while, and it was, moreover, entirely deserving, for no measure pertaining to an individual who has been identified with the activities of the World War is more entitled to rejection by Congress than this bill which would result in giving General E. H. Crowder the rank of lieutenant general on the retired list.

This is not because General Crowder did not render useful service in connection with the selective draft, and it should not have required any aspersions upon his official career or an attack upon him personally to produce such a vote as ultimately prevented the success of the project. It is not and should not have been a question whether General Crowder has earned this or any other reward. He has received sufficient recognition for the work he did, and he did no more than a hundred and more other officers who labored as diligently, as extraordinarily, and as effectively and who, by the distinction accorded to him and denied to them, would constitute a class entitled to entertain a grievance. This, too, is not counting the list of officers who exercised important command in the field and who added the factor of peril—as well as personal discomfort— to the grave responsibilities they had to assome in the presence of an enemy. That every question with the duties discharged by General Crowder makes the claim advanced for his preference wildly grotesque. To give to him and refuse to give to them is a discrimination that is invidious and unworthy of a generous Congress representing the gratitude of a republic. It was evidently appreciated by the House military committee that it would not be safe to permit the amendment of the Crowder bill, for the spokesman of the committee, Representative Greene, of Vermont, remarked there would be great difficulty in drawing the line for a reward for duties discharged as a fair prospect of including in this personally beneficial legislation the entire lineal list of the Army.

Conservative members of Congress, who have a knowledge of the legislative tendency, have realized that it would be unwise to attempt to reward any individual or body of the military establishment who served in the World War beyond General Pershing, the one outstanding figure of the great conflict. That much has been done and it has been felt that the honors of the day should terminate there. If anything else or anything more were attempted it was believed to lead to all sorts of embarrassing demands, excite all manner of legitimate or entirely selfish expectations and create an unlimited amount of disappointment and indignation. Certainly, if General Crowder were rewarded in the way proposed in the Senate bill, there is no reason on earth why every other chief of bureau of the War Department in Washinton should oot be similarly recognized in the same practical way, and the same holds good of the heads of the bureaus of the navy department who did their full share of work with its attending responsibilities, many of them without the opportunity for glorification that attended, or was in various forms attached to, the career of General Crowder in connection with the selective draft.

To choose General Crowder for this isolated honor was one of the greatest absurdities and most flagrant pieces of injustices that has been perpetrated on Congress in many years; to force it upon the people by enactment would be in shocking disregard of public sentiment and a deliberate reflection upon many other officers of the military-naval establishment who did as good service as the sole beneficiary of the pending bill. To make the list complete and adequate in all the provisions of reward fairly bestowed would have been well nigh impossible; it would have been quite impossible if it endeavored to satisfy all the people who think themselves entitled to a practical form of national appreciation. Such a wholesale manifestation would have aroused the ire of the country over the expense involved in rewarding officers for performing duties that naturally devolved upon them at a time and occasion for service. It would have cheapened the tasks they rendered if everyone was specially rewarded. The safest, best, and most creditable thing to do, therefore, was to do nothing at all, after the recognition of duty done, which could be regarded as not personal, so much as f. was emblematic of the national sentiment toward the entire fighting force.

It must be admitted that Representative Greene, who is one of the ablest and most valuable and contentious members of the House military committee, made the most of a very poor case as the committee member selected to support the bill on the floor. To be sure, he was lacking in information in some particulars of interest to his auditors, as when he ran short on the some $2,500 of the pay which General Crowder would receive as a lieutenant general, but that may have been because he did not know, as he was frank enough to confess, rather than that he was attempting to dissemble and still less that he was trying to deceive, of oeither of which devices would be he capable, of course. But he was not able, because no one would be able, to convince the House that the bill possessed merit enough to give that officer recognition and reward to the exclusion of a host of others. As for the other representatives who undertook to eke out the Crowder program, their contributions must be classed as just so much miscellaneous fribble.

The opposition was vigorous, not to say violent, and was principally expressed by Representative Rucker, who

Digitized by Google

happens to represent in Congress the district in Missouri in which General Crowder was born. His remarks were highly personal, at times, and were heartily applauded. But, as we have remarked, the legislation bore no special relation to General Crowder's official acts or his individual characteristics. Both might be construed as entitling him to the superlative form of national gratitude, for all we know or care or if that were the only consideration; of more consequence, however, is that there are many other officers of the military-naval service who served in Washington, and many more who served in the presence of the enemy in Europe, who are as much—and some of them a good deal more—entitled to reward if Congress is going to discharge that obligation without favoritism that could be repugnant to every self-respecting member of Congress and that would be offensive to every citizen of the country.

It was amazing, all things considered, that the Senate should have passed the Crowder bill, in the first place, and it was equally incredible and in no measure to its credit as a body functioning with fine discrimination and possessing a sense of justice, that the House military committee consented to report the measure favorably. It is one of the things in the privacy of which should not have been brought to the attention of the House and, having been brought there, it is gratifying that its enactment was blocked.

ACTIVE DUTY REQUIRED OF RESERVISTS.

Considerable doubt prevails in the minds of naval reserve officers who have had active duty during the war, either as regular or reserve officers, as to the requirements of the law calling for two months' duty each year. The following inquiry from a member of the naval dental corps and the reply of the letters we receive:

[To the Editor.]

As a subscriber to your paper and interested in naval affairs from the viewpoint of a reserve officer, I beg some information which I am unable to secure from anyone in this district.

At the conclusion of the war I resigned the commission I held as lieutenant (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F. and was given the professional grade of assistant surgeon with the rank of lieutenant, class I.

I am in receipt of a commission recommended in the rank which my running mate holds a permanent commission—junior lieutenant.

I understand that the minimum active service required of members to qualify for confirmation in their rank shall be three months during each year, and that officers who have served this period in the temporary Navy shall be enrolled in the reserve within four months from the date of acceptance of their resignation shall be considered as having performed the minimum active service required to qualify for confirmation in rank. Will I be required to serve any active service during remainder of my enrollment period?

What the Requirements Are.

The naval reserve force act of August 29, 1916, provides that "the minimum amount of active service required of members of the naval reserve force to qualify for confirmation in their rank or rating shall be three months."

The act of July 1, 1918, provides that "the minimum active service required for maintaining the efficiency of a member of the naval reserve shall be one month during each term of enrollment and an attendance at not less than 36 drills during each year or other equivalent duty. The active services may be in one period of not less than one nor more than fifteen days each."

The bureau of navigation believes that most members of the naval reserve force who are still serving in their original enrollment have performed the two months' active service required for confirmation in grade, inasmuch as they were in active service during the war, so that the only remaining amount of service necessary for them to maintain efficiency is the 36 drills each year, or other equivalent duty. Hence it is not necessary for such reservists to take any further active duty for training, except the 36 drills or other equivalent duty. The question of what constitutes "other equivalent duty" is one which must be left, to a large extent, to the commandant of the district.

In the case of reservists where it is impracticable to perform drills during the year, a period of one week's service should be considered as equivalent duty. Attention is invited, however, to the fact that no pay, subsistence, transportation or mileage can be given for such period of service.

A minimum amount of three months' sea service is a prerequisite for confirmation, for reservists of classes one and two; four months' sea service for reservists three and six months' active service for class five. Many requests are received that the period of service be waived, necessitating considerable expense in telegrams and extra correspondence. Requests in special cases extensions beyond the time originally requested should not be asked for.

Instructions to this effect are issued with a view to assisting the commandants of naval districts in answering numerous questions regarding obtaining waiving from time to time. It must be understood, however, that all training is voluntary and at the request of the reservist.

Attention is called to the fact that temporary and regular officers, who are detached from the Navy and enrolled in the reserve force, must perform two months' active service during each enrollment and attend not less than 36 drills or other equivalent duty each year of their enrollment in order to maintain the required efficiency and in order to be eligible for reenrollment in a confirmed rank. If they do not perform the drills their retainer pay will be checked.

The sad story of the unemployed is drowned by the farmer's wail for hands.—Baltimore Sun.

DANIELS VS. SIMS.

Admiral Sims sent the following letter from Newport, R. I., commenting upon a letter which Secretary Daniels sent to Matthew Cummings of Boston:

"In the press of today there is published an extract from a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Mathew Cummings, president of the Greater Boston Council, Friends of Irish Freedom, expressing the former's views as to certain remarks I am alleged to have made in debate before Sinn Fein activities during the great war. The quotation is as follows:

"'I think the attempt of the admiral to reflect upon the Irish people resented upon him, doing them no harm, but doing himself injury. It is always unfair to charge a race or a people with the misconduct of a few.'

"There is nothing implied in this statement which is not wholly mistaken. I have made no reflection, in writing or otherwise, whatever upon any alleged reflections upon the Irish people. On the contrary, in my testimony before the Senate committee, May 23, I expressed my "great admiration for the manhood of the Irish people, and have stated that from the best element of those people the American soldier received only kindness." Also that the great majority had rendered a real friendliness for our boys." It is true that I have stated, pages 64 to 67, the facts in relation to the activity of the Sinn Fein faction toward the American and British sailors while they were fighting together for the allied cause. These facts, which are matters of official record, are briefly, that the Sinn Fein were openly pro-German; that they were assisting German agents and spies to land in Ireland, and that their hostility to the allied naval forces became so pronounced that it was considered officare had to be taken from our destroyers to protect outlying stations. Vessels had also to be diverted from the protection of shipping in order to escort troops and German agents in Ireland, all this due to the Sinn Fein activities of my namesake. To this letter Mr. Daniels replied, regarding my defense of the men of my forces, and he had the courtesy to send me a copy of his letter to Cummings and a copy of his reply, which were as follows:

"I am in receipt of your letter of November 4 and was very glad to receive it, and am taking the liberty of sending a copy to Admiral Sims, who will be very glad to see in the conduct of a certain element in Cork toward our sailors was most reprehensible, and Admiral Sims was well to hold such conduct up to condemnation."

"The only thing I regret in this whole wretched business which the real American people should never forget is that there was blood of American boys upon the hands of the Sinn Fein in Ireland, and also upon the hands of these Sinn Feiners in America who helped them fight against us and the allies during the war."

[From an editorial in the Boston Transcript.]

Daniels vs. Daniels.

Rear Admiral Sims resorted to the Emersonian emphasis of understatement in the so called attention, in his letter to the Transcript of Friday, to the fact that the implications concerning him made by the Secretary of the Navy in his letter to Mathew Fein sympathizer in Boston, were "wholly mistaken." They were that and more. They were the most wantonly mendacious, and they were sickled o'er with the pale cast of thoughtlessness as the admiral proceeded to prove.

With the full approval of the Navy Department, Admiral Sims wrote for the World's Work and later published in book form under the title, "The Victory of Sea," an account of the submarine warfare understood submarine campaign, and, particularly, of the measure by which it was overcome. To add this in order to help the American people to realize "the fearful initiative with which the gallant personnel of our Navy responded to the requirements of an unprecedented naval situation." He dedicated his book to "the valiant officers and men," whom he had the honor to command during the great war, "in recognition of a loyal devotion to the cause that greatly lightened the responsibility" of their commander-in-chief overseas.

Was it conceivable that malevolence or both that caused Mr. Daniels to write a letter this month to a Sinn Fein sympathizer in Boston in absolute contradiction of the letter that he wrote to an American veteran at Philadelphia in May last, and that in wanton and deliberate disregard of the truth? Unbelievable as it was, honeyfugling the Sinn Fein in America will not hide the hypocrisy, the cowardice or the mendacity of Josephus Daniels in this manner from the eyes of unhyphenated Americans.

DAWES BLAZED A NEW TRAIL.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

This country will hear more of Charles G. Dawes.

His "hell" and his "damns" may have been a somewhat emphatic expression of impatience, but that just something of that kind was required to meet the occasion.

As Major Livingston Mims used to say, referring to his tiresome repetitions, "There are times when a man must 'cuss' to say what he means."

THE POLICY FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

[From the Minneapolis Journal.]

By his pronouncement as to the value and indispensability of a Navy, Senator Harding shows that he has assimilated the lessons of history and the teachings of our own American Mahan.

What is sufficient seapower is a practical question, dependent upon temporal circumstances. The immediate practical consideration, Senator Harding indicates; the Navy is to be a defensive and not an offensive force, and, until more definite international

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Sts.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW CREATIONS IN SPRING STYLES
Are a Joy to See
Especially beautiful are the selections in
New Silks, Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Fabrics,
White Fabrics
Among which are many exclusive and unusual creations.
Write for samples and prices if you cannot see them in person.

George A. King William B. King William E. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
726 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Chuta Patent and Trade Mark Law
MURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Ernest Wilkinson, Class '98, U. S. Naval Academy, Resigned (1898)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
634 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.

Baker's Castor Oil
Specially Refined for the Lubrication of AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
Established 1850
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 438 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 50c postpaid. FRANK BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

understanding is had, we shall be wise to continue upbuilding the Navy.

The implication of a sufficient Navy is as small an Army as is practicable. So far from shrinking from this implication, Senator Harding declares a 150,000 men as the limit of the Regular Army, an even lower figure than Congress proposes. The Hardley figure looks good.

It provides that organized nucleus around which can be formed the great citizen emergency army, volunteer or conscripted, which twice now has rendered the inevitable triumph of right too small for comfort. that thing, hateful to our traditions, a great standing Army, a Senator Harding opposes.

There is need of stressing Americanism and of organizing to secure Americanism in the adoption of universal military training argue. This question is open for future consideration, but not so our naval policy. That must be settled now.

"The doctor in some ways is strange.
For instance, said Bill Keech,
"He tells you what you need is change
And then takes all you've got."
—Boston Transcript.

Digitized by Google

ACADEMIC ATHLETICS.

West Point, N. Y., February 19.—Army won a tight game of basketball today from Union. The final score was Army, 24; Union, 20. At the half-time the Army led, 15 to 14, but Union took the lead several times throughout the final period. The West Pointers displayed a much improved form today, but some smoothness was lacking in their passing and floor work. On baskets from the field, Union made twelve while the Army got eleven. The game was clean and the play of both teams aggressive but close. Vichules started with sensational shots from near the court. The line-up:

Army (24).	Position.	Union (20).
Vichules	R. F.	Brucker
Franch	L. F.	Hunter
Dabezies	C.	Getman
Pfeffer	R. G.	Rinaldi
Kessler	L. G.	Karngut

Goals from field—French (4), Vichules (4), Dabezies (2), Pfeffer, Smythe, Brucker (3), Hunter (2), Getman, Dolan, Wilbur (3), Jones, Getman (2), Karngut. Goals from foul—French (4) of (4), Hyde (2) of (3). Substitutions—Army: Bennett for Franch, Smythe for Pfeffer, Hyde for Kessler, Franch for Bennett, Jones for Dabezies. Union: Mosier for Brucker, Redwood Thorpe, De La Salle. Umpire—Howard Cann, New York University. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Williams beat the Army at hockey this afternoon in a close and exciting game played at Lasell Rosevelt. The contest was a tie at 3 at the finish, and ten minutes' extra play was necessary to decide the issue. Clark shot the winning goal past Kastner, the Army's goal tender, five more minutes' play in the overtime session. The line-up:

Williams (4).	Position.	Army (3).
Rowse	R. W.	Mitchell
Beckett	R. D.	O'Brien
Dundon	L. C.	Marinelli
Clark	C.	Grant
Irwin	R. D.	O'Connell
Buell	L. D.	Steel
Richmond	G.	Kestner

Goals—First period: Williams, O'Brien. Second period: O'Brien. Extra period: Clark. Substitutions—Army: Vandervoort for Steel, A. Stephenson for Grant, Williams: B. Stephenson for Dundon, Markey for Richmond. Referee—Morris, Amherst.

The Army tank men took Harvard's measure in a dual meet staged in the West Pointers' natatorium this afternoon, the final score being Army, 41; Harvard, 11. Harvard was credited with only one first, Brackett winning the one mile swim, but the Crimson in rather slow time. The cadets won five first, four second and two third places in capturing the meet total. The relay was a spectacular race, which the Army won, after a fine battle with the Harvard visitors. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by Goodman, Army; Timberlake, Army, second. Johnson, Horvard, third. Time: 0:31 4-5.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Brackett, Harvard; Goodman, Army, second. Timberlake, Army, third. Time: 1:06.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Reidster, Army; Merry, Harvard, Army, second. Dougall, Army, third. Time: 2:41.

Plunge—Won by Lonewall, Army; Polegrove, Army, second; Fechery, Army, third.

Plunge for Distance—Won by Carpenter, Army; Rubin, Harvard, second; Lonewall, Army, third. Distance—55 feet 9 inches.

Fancy Diving—Won by Army (Goodman, Kerr, Burrill, Timberlake); Harvard second (Brackett, Wyman, Johnson, Gregg, Smith). Time: 1:42.5.

Total points—Army, 42; Harvard, 11.

Nearly 100 cadets candidates for the Army's track and field team reported today to Lieutenant Colonel Oliphant, former Army star athlete, who will have charge of the meets to be held here this spring and the first in the history of the institution. At least one dual meet will be arranged with Annapolis for May 14.

Annapolis, Md., February 14.—With just a week to go until the game against the West Point which closes the season, the midshipmen played the most brilliant kind of basketball against Marietta here this afternoon, winning by the score of 59 to 16. Speed accuracy and a team play that they have not equaled before this season featured the game from the first start and finished the half, 29 to 9. Substitutes in the second half did not change the style of play and the score would have been much larger had not Coach Hinkey sidelined Wing Marietta's crack scoring guard, in good shape. While all the midshipmen played well, the but caged the ball twice on long shots in the second. Byerly and Gruber, who are playing their last game of suit in the second half, played a good game for the Navy. The line-up:

Naval Academy.	Position.	Marietta.
McKew	R. F.	Hester
Byerly	R. F.	W. Neale
Auer	L. F.	J. Neale
Walters	C.	Eaton
Gruber	L. G.	Parr

Substitutions—Naval Academy: Barnes for McKew, Lambart for Byerly, Greber for Auer, Dickins for Walters, Lynch for Gruber. Marietta: Wing for Hester, Hester for Wing, Byerly for Hester, Hester for Byerly (2). Marietta: Whiting (3), Hosier, Neale. Referee—Dr. Naval Academy: Barnes (2), Lambart (2), Greber (2); Barnes missed 1, Marietta—Whiting, 5 in 14, Hester—3 in 7, Ryan, 2 in 5, Wing, 1 in 2. Umpire—Dr. Clausen, University of Maryland. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Wrestling against Dartmouth, the midshipmen won their match by 26 points to 5, securing four falls and two decisions. As fell was the only Dartmouth man to Navy team for the first time this season, Cummings throwing Wiesbrod, the light-heavy class, with a chancery hold. Wrestling later against Lewis in the unlimited class, Cummings was thrown but escaped defeat by being pinned by the time. Record time for the match and season was made by Sinaiko, Navy, who threw Oldfield with a double bar hold in forty seconds in the bantam and twenty in the feather class. With the exception of Cummings, Dartmouth showed little knowledge of the game and the matches were victime to the half-nelson in combination with other holds.

115-Pound Class—Cummings (Dartmouth) threw Wiesbrod (Navy) with a chancery hold in 5 minutes and 7 seconds.

125-Pound Class—Cohon (Navy) threw Keigher (Dartmouth) with a half-nelson and body hold in 1 minute and 35 seconds.

135-Pound Class—Sinaiko (Navy) threw Oldfield (Dartmouth) with a double bar in 40 seconds.

145-Pound Class—B. B. Smith (Navy) threw Earle (Dartmouth) with a half-nelson and body hold in 5 minutes and 30 seconds.

158-Pound Class—Morgan (Navy) threw Yonkers (Dartmouth) with a half-nelson and body hold in 3 minutes and 5 seconds.

158-Pound Class—R. A. Smith (Navy) was awarded decision over Winchester (Dartmouth) after regular bout of 9 minutes.

Unlimited Weight Class—Lewis (Navy) was awarded decision over Cummings (Dartmouth) after regular bout of 9 minutes.

Referee—Dr. M. W. Whitehurst, of Baltimore.

Tale gave the Naval Academy fencers a good contest with foils, sabers and dueling swords, but the midshipmen secured the match after a hard fight by 11 bouts to 5. The visitors gave the Navy a hard bout in the early bouts with the foils, Hunter being slightly the best of the visitors. Hunter with the dueling sword also showed well with the saber did the best work of the Navy swordsmen. Summary:

Foils—Moses (Tale) defeated Wise (Navy), 7 to 5; Walker (Yale) defeated Steward (Navy), 7 to 2; Hunter (Yale) defeated Steward (Navy), 7 to 4; Bishop (Yale) defeated Steward (Navy), 7 to 3; Hunter (Yale) defeated Wise (Navy), 7 to 6; Baker (Navy) defeated Bishop (Yale), 7 to 5; Alexander (Navy) defeated Bishop (Yale), 12 to 10; Sheard (Navy) defeated Bishop (Yale), 7 to 5; Becker (Navy) defeated Walker (Yale), 4 to 3.

Saber—Hunter (Yale) defeated Rhamstine (Navy), 7 to 4; Maistrom (Navy) defeated Davenport (Yale), 7 to 2; Gaidet (Navy) defeated Davenport (Yale), 7 to 2; Maistrom (Navy) defeated Plumley (Yale), 7 to 1. Rose—Sheard (Navy) defeated Plumley (Yale), 7 to 6; Hunter (Navy) and Ireland (Yale), drew; Ireland (Yale) defeated Sheard (Navy), 1 to 0; Hunter (Navy) defeated Plumley (Yale).

Closing the local swimming season the Naval Academy team defeated Stevens Tech by 37 to 16. The midshipmen lost the plunge, always their poor event, and the relay race, in which Tech had a fine performer in Bidell. The match failed of the record breaking, although Lonewall, Navy, defeated Bidell, intercollegiate record holder for the 220, was below form in the time. Hosier, of the Navy team, the Hawaiian midshipman, hung up a pool record of 25 seconds for the 50 yards.

The Navy Academy won another boxing match, taking all seven bouts from Massachusetts Tech. The only close bout was between Schatz, Navy, and Cook, Tech, in the 125-pound class. An extra round was ordered and at the end of the decision by a unity Referee Marbutt stopped three bouts in the second round, Cook, Tech, Hall, Navy, and Hall, Navy, were for him to continue. The physical shape of the Navy men was the decided factor. Navy scored:

110-Pound Class—Wagoner (Navy) defeated Kroger (Tech), referee stopped before second round.

125-Pound Class—Miller (Navy) defeated Paul (Tech), four rounds.

135-Pound Class—Jones (Navy) defeated Branch (Tech), bout stopped by referee in second round.

145-Pound Class—Hall (Navy) defeated Koch (Tech) in three rounds.

158-Pound Class—Gaffette (Navy) defeated Proctor (Tech) in three rounds.

175-Pound Class—Gregson (Navy) defeated Bayro (Tech), bout stopped by referee in second round.

Unlimited Weight Class—Schatz (Navy) defeated Proctor (Tech) in three rounds.

Referee—Lieut. Marbutt (Navy). Judges—Lieutenant Woodburn (U. S. A.) and Mr. Roland Thomas, Annapolis.

Midshipmen gymnasts won from Haverford by 32 to 16. The Navy took four firsts and Haverford two. The visitors had a specially good jumbler in McKinley and a clever club swinger in Heilimann. Pearson's all-around work, with exceptionally fine work on the flying rings and the performances of Davis and Carr on the bars were features of the Navy's work. The summary:

Horizontal Bars—First, Pearson (Navy) and Cory (Navy), tied; third, Long (Haverford).

Side Horse—First, Davis (Navy); second, Pearson (Navy); third, H. W. Arrowsmith (Haverford).

Parallel Bars—First, Carr (Navy); second, Pearson (Navy) and Reppinger (Navy), tied.

Club Swinging—First, Heilimann (Haverford); second, Dugan (Navy); third, Holmes (Haverford).

Flying Rings—First, Hales (Navy); second, Taylor (Navy); third, Long (Haverford).

Tumbling—First, McKinley (Haverford); second, Goss (Haverford); third, Stiles (Navy).

GRADUATES FOR WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

The following named candidates have been designated during the past week for the Military Academy entrance examinations:

Morrison J. Miller, Camden, Ark.

Robert Lee Spencer, Potomac, Ill.

Robert Ellis Thompson, Jr., Whitefield, Me.

Charles G. Walsh, 2d sgt., Pittsfield, Ill.

Ralph Wilson Wells, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Harry W. Crandall, 3d sgt., Main and Ave. A, St. Paul, Minn.

Nicholas J. Robinson, U. S. C. G. station, South Haven, Mich.

La Rue H. Nagler, 1st sgt., South Haven, Mich.

Grant G. Gale, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Albert Powell, 1st sgt., Beulah, Minn.

Paul H. Maxwell, Pickens, Miss.

Arnold B. Greenwaight, 1st sgt., Rolla, Mo.

Harold S. Gould, Alma, Nebr.

James J. Hollend, Comp., 833 Elm street, Manchester, N. H.

Henry R. Margeson, Comp., Portsmouth, N. H.

Lewis A. Riggins, 418 Chambers avenue, Camden, N. J.

J. Milton Burdge, Jr., 1st sgt., 4 Hudson street, Camden, N. J.

Nestor Clark, 503 West Maple street, Merchantville, N. J.

Alexander Sokolowski, 1st sgt., South River, N. J.

Arnold A. Horf, 329 W. 81st street, New York City.

Frederick Nish, 1775 West 71st street, New York City.

Winston Ehrgath, 3d sgt., 171 West 71st street, New York City.

Richard R. Becker, Comp., Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

Thomas E. Evans, Comp., Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

J. Max Holcomb, Marble City, Okla.

Thomas C. Weston, 1st sgt., 210 Franklin street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edward J. Kilman, 3d sgt., 1702 North 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Arthur T. Lewis, Bay City, Texas.

Lieleo Quitlen, Gate City, Texas.

Paul M. Reisen, 1st sgt., College Station, Pullman, Wash.

Thomas K. Miller, Waterville, Wash.

Chas. A. Olson, 944 15th street, Milwonkee, Wis.

National Guard.

William B. Boyle, N. A. F. C., naval training station, Newport, R. I.

Harry W. Huffman, Co. D, 3d Regiment, Wagoner, Okla.

Clyde Downing, Co. D, 3d Inf., Wagoner, Okla.

Corp. Chester J. Tambert, 5th Sep. Co., Inf., 1348 West 35th street, Whitney, Ind.

Pvt. Edwin H. Hickey, 5th Sep. Co., Inf., 32 North Hamel street, Madison, Wis.

Pvt. Robert F. Holmes, 49th Sep. Co., Inf., 132 Maple street, Litchboro, Wis.

United States Army, 2d Corps Area (Old Raisers' Regiment).

John H. Anderson, Pvt., 1st Cls., Tr. K, 3d Cav.

John Bingham, Pvt., 1st Cl., 8d Co., C. A. C., Puget Sound, Cal.

Harry W. Bishop, Pvt., 4th Bat. Co.

Fred J. Black, Pvt., 1st Cl., 3d Div.

John G. Binsini, Pvt., 5th Serv. Co., S. C.

Lacien B. Bolden, Corp., 2d Div.

Thomas S. Broom, Pvt., Co. G, 19th Inf.

LaRoy M. Brown, Pvt., 1st Cl., M. D. Det.

Daniel R. Budd, Pvt., Hdq. Co., 26th Inf.

Joseph B. Burke, Pvt., Co. G, 19th Inf.

Robert L. Burns, Corp., Co. B, 5th Engrs.

Charles H. Campbell, Pvt., 1st Cl., 3d Cav.

Charlie D. Canham, Corp., Supply Co., 19th F. A.

William T. Cinder, Pvt., 5th Engrs.

Raymond L. Cinder, Pvt., 5th Engrs.

George J. Deutermann, Pvt., Co. C, 22d Inf.

Samuel J. Dawson, Pvt., 1st Cl., 3d Div.

Leonard A. Dillan, Pvt., 1st Cl., 11th Serv. Co., S. C.

John J. Donohue, Pvt., Co. B, 5th Engrs.

Wilfred H. Downing, Pvt., 1st Aero Squadron, A. S.

Edmond W. Eschbach, Pvt., 1st Co., 1st Gas Regt.

Clay E. Elliott, Pvt., 1st Cl., Bat. B, 53d Art.

Everett L. Everson, Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. C, S. C.

Vincent J. Esposito, Sit. Sgt., 9d Div.

Louis F. Fuchs, Pvt., 1st Cl., 3d Div.

Julius M. Fix, Pvt., Co. M, 17th Inf.

Roy G. Glover, Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. D, 23d Inf.

William D. Heffebower, Sgt., 2d Div.

Parman D. Howard, Pvt., 1st Cl., 1st Aero Squadron.

Joseph Infosino, Pvt., 1st Cl., Unit 311, M. T. C.

Charles W. Kellogg, Sgt., 3d Div.

Leo F. Kenigs, Corp., U. S. M. A. Det. Art.

Elmer W. Korns, Pvt., 4th Bat. Co., 2d Inf.

Samuel M. Lansing, Pvt., 1st Cl., Ord. Dept.

Fortunato Lauro, Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B, 5th Engrs.

John L. Lewis, Pvt., 4th Bat. Co.

Peter J. Loring, Corp., Co. I, 22d Inf.

Dennis J. Loring, Corp., Co. I, 22d Inf.

Joseph A. Lucas, Corp., 3d Div.

John M. Lucas, Corp., 3d Div.

William D. Mahoney, Pvt., 1st Cl., M. and R. Sch.

Robert A. Norris, Sgt., Hdq. Tr., 1st Div.

Joseph C. Newsome, Cpl., Co. C, 5th F. A.

Fortunato Pellegrino, Pvt., 1st Cl., Q. M. C., A. R. Det.

Geo. B. Peploe, Pvt., 1st Cl., U. S. M. A. Det. Fld. Mus.

Elam P. Piggott, Pvt., 28th Inf.

Branner P. Phillips, Pvt., 1st Engrs.

Joseph Perry, Pvt., 1st Cl., M. A. Det. Art.

Joseph H. Scott, Pvt., Hdq. Co., 2d Div.

Charles E. Smith, Corp., Co. B, 5th Bn. T. C.

Clarence H. Smith, Pvt., Co. B, 5th Engrs.

Percy C. Smith, Sgt., 1st Cl., 3d Div.

Wayne C. Smith, Sgt., Co. E, 1st Gas Regt.

Wayne C. Smith, Sgt., Co. E, 1st Gas Regt.

Charles C. Sloane, Jr., Pvt., Co. I, 82d Inf.

Ralph Swearingen, Pvt., Co. C, 5th Engrs.

Ernest A. Suttles, Pvt., 1st Cl., Hdq. Co., 82th Inf.

John L. Sullivan, Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. M, A. Det.

Joao Valenzuela, Corp., Co. A, 28th Bn. T. C.

Edwin J. Tuttle, Pvt., 1st Cl., 3d Div.

Thomas Vaughan, Pvt., Co. A, 12th Inf.

William E. Welsh, Corp., Co. C, 5th Engrs.

Samuel R. Wescott, Pvt., 20th Bal. Co.

Gerald C. Whitaker, Sgt., Co. D, 17th Inf.

Lefheus B. Woods, Corp., 4th Co., C. A. C.

Wilfred H. Wingebach, Pvt., 1st Aero Sqd. A. S.

George H. Zachan, Pvt., 49th Obs. Sqd.

He—Then perhaps you are afraid that I couldn't support you.

She—Not in the least; but I think a wife might find you insupportable.—Boston Transcript.

ARMY AND NAVY ACCOUNTS

OUR location in the Capital of the Nation, our complete facilities and our long experience in the prompt and satisfactory handling of the accounts of officers combine to make the selection of this strong bank the logical course for Army and Navy men.

When you are in Washington make our offices your headquarters

THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
Office opposite State, War and Navy Building — WASHINGTON, D. C.
Write for booklet "Banking-by-Mail" — Resources $13,000,000

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

Elsewhere in this issue is published the supplemental list of promotions in commissioned grades of the Army. A long list was published in the Army and Navy Register of February 19 and the additional names that appear on other pages complete the nominations in the various grades made up to and including yesterday. Later on, probably not for two or three weeks, further advancements will be made to fill vacancies in the grade of major, at present some 42 in number, and the vacancies in the grade of captain, about 255. These will fill casual vacancies that have occurred since July 1. No definite information is vouchsafed from the Senate military committee as to the action which will be taken on the pending nominations. The impression prevails that the Senate will not confirm the appointments made to the grades of general officer of line and staff. Arrangements have been made in the War Department to protect these nominees in such an event and to keep for them positions in the grades from which they have been advanced and to which they may return should the Senate refuse to confirm. The situation is more or less trouble in the War Department in the way of adjusting nominations to fit this awkward situation created by the refusal of the Senate to confirm the list of general officers. The difficulty will be overcome by withdrawing the nominations of the list 71 lieutenant colonels who were nominated to be colonels and the last 72 majors who were nominated to be lieutenant colonels, the additional major being due to the fact that one of the nominees for a brigadiership was a lieutenant colonel. The rest of the list adjusts itself, but in the case of the Senate's three officers of the grades of lieutenant colonel and major who have been nominated to the next higher grade, respectively, they will be dropped back to their former grades, to be advanced after March 4 when the same or new nominations are made by Mr. Harding. So far as can be ascertained the senatorial objection to nearly all the confirmations and to the new nominations is attributable to the determination, expressed by Senator Lodge and entertained generally by the New England delegation in Congress, that General Clarence Edwards shall be promoted to major general. Of course, this might be accomplished by withdrawing one of the major general nominations and substituting the name of Edwards to that grade. It is a foregone conclusion that the present administration would do nothing of that sort, having given many demonstrations of its policy not to promote that officer. It is hardly to be expected that it will change this program under duress. This situation appears to have greater influence with the Senate military committee than any other one representation made from other sources, such as the disappointed candidates for Army commissions who feel and claim that they have not been fairly treated in the examinations which determined appointments in commissioned grades under the act of June 4, 1920. Another source of complaint is that part of the newly commissioned personnel would not have been given injudiciously effected by the execution of the tie which provided for promotion from the single list. These complaints have been to the capitol, but have made little headway and have been opposed by Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate military committe, for example, that he does not consider there is any occasion for criticism or remonstrance, and that the provisions of the act which created the promotion list were carefully considered and that whatever was done to that legislation was adopted deliberately and that it is not the proper thing to seriously entertain any proposition for an amendment of the statute or a radical change in the system. Mr. Wadsworth takes the position that this would create more dissatisfaction than it cures and that the disruption of a list that has been established would be detrimental to the service personnel, no matter to what extent it satisfied individuals who now regard themselves as entitled to entertain a grievance. At the same time those who are adversely effected in the nominations that are now being sent to the Senate, especially the officers from first lieutenant to captain, are making desperate efforts to have the entire list of Army nominations rejected until, as they say, there can be a thorough investigation of the situation. It is apparent that, while the list may have been arranged in accordance with length of commissioned service as counted from date of original commission, as specified by section 24a of the act of June 4, 1920, application of the law has resulted in injustice to individuals. The lists of nominations referred to are made up of officers whose original appointments have been confirmed, and they show the order in which these officers are to be advanced to the grade of captain, which will involve promotion of many second lieutenants over many first lieutenants. As a result of the process carried out last year for determination of qualifications of emergency officers for permanent commissions in the Army, some were rated as second lieutenants, others as first lieutenants and others as captains. It is represented that the promotion lists now before the Senate will overturn the relative rating, and thus the relative rank, determined by the examining boards. The present conditions result from causes arising as far back as the training camps early in the war. Then many students that failed to qualify for line duties were commissioned second lieutenants in noncombatant branches earlier than those retained longer at the camps and later commissioned in the combatant branches. Many of the officers thus granted prior commissions as second lieutenants remained as such throughout the war, while others advanced from grade to grade. As the dates of original commissions of the latter are later than those of the former, there has resulted a relative arrangement of names on the list that, it is insisted, is not in accordance with the rule determined by record of service or by the boards that examined and rated the candidates for permanent commissions in the service. These complaints, however, as stated, have not been effective at present to impress members of the Senate military committee as much as would be expected. They are reluctant to subscribe to a radical departure from change in the law and they are not disposed to interfere with the War Department interpretation of the existing statute. Unless the protests of the junior officers are more effective than they have been so far, the senatorial plan of rejecting Army nominations will be confined to the general officers.

Fearful of Army Expense.

the way of equipment being given Army officers, Senator Wadsworth during the hearing on the Army bill before the military committee last week expressed concern lest the constant increases would attract unfavorable criticism. Among other things, he said:

> I don't want to seem close-fisted or anything of that sort. I know that for the efficiency of the service the nominees with a lot of equipment that they have to take with them in the field. But I was wondering if we have given enough thought to these issues. We have added certainly a lot of articles. We did it during the war. That was absolutely necessary. We took in 160,000 new officers, and many of them were hard put to supply themselves with all the necessary equipment. Their uniforms, etc., cost them on an average of about $400, and it was pretty hard for them to get that out of their own selves. But now we are going back to the peace basis again, and I am afraid that the things which are in the Army for many, many years to come, and I am wondering if it would not be wise to restrict somewhat the list.

Col. Hanna—Well, Mr. Chairman, I believe it is just as hard as it ever was—coming out of West Point as it was on the man coming into the Army as an officer during the war.

The Chairman—But the man who comes in as an officer from West Point is going to stay in the Army for 40 years.

Col. Hanna—But it costs him just as much to buy his equipment and maintain it now as it hard put as some of the men who came in during the war.

The Chairman—But he stays in the Army for 40 years, while the officer who came into the service during the war is in the Army only for the emergency. There is a very great difference between the two. And I think the first officer in the number of articles issued was made for that reason. Of course, I will admit that equipment is more costly these days. It has to be. Officers have to meet more varied conditions, and the expense of the equipment is a big item. But we started to proceed it, and I think it would be unfortunate to try to cover it. * * *

I really believe, speaking for myself, that that would be looked into carefully, because we have got to save money now-a-days, but, that they not amount to a great sum, it is a part of the great sum. And that all counts and the thing that I dread all the time in looking over the bill this year is the tremendous burden put upon the military establishment by the overhead. That mounts up terribly, and the cry goes up "cut the Army in two," and you are apt to have the Army cut simply on the question of the protests arising over the expenditure of money. That is where we have got to find that a great deal is the overhead. And it all counts. Even though the thing we have just discussed now amounts to only $50,000 or $100,000, it all counts in.

Lieutenant Colonel Allison, on the following day, informed the committee that he had taken up the question relative to the equipment of commissioned officers of the Army at the War Department and found that the operations division would be required to modify the tables under instructions from the chief of staff to conform to the new war conditions. There was issued to officers during the war on account of the scarcity and the difficulty of securing them field glasses, watches, and compasses. Those are to be removed from the list, and as the list will be published it will carry nothing except the ordinary equipment that the soldier carries in the field—that is, the infantry packs, the haversack, knife, fork, spoon, and mess outfit, pistol, and belt—the ordinary equipment of the soldier in the field. The web dispatch case will not be manufactured except for sale, similar to the blanket roll, which is manufactured for sale to officers. The regular equipment saddle will be issued as provided in equipment tables, but no special saddles will be issued to officers. It is believed there will be included a provision to provide for the issue of field glasses and other special equipment to officers called into the service for temporary duty.

Naval Reserve Force.

A directory is in course of preparation at the bureau of navigation, which will shortly be published, containing the officer personnel of the naval reserve force. This roster will be arranged according to rank and grade in the various corps, and in alphabetical list, somewhat along the plan followed in the annual naval register, with the addresses of the officers. It will include classes 1, 2, and 4 only of the reserve, the classes that gradually be eliminated as enrollments expire, and unless the officers at present in that class meanwhile qualify for appointment in the other classes their commissions will not be renewed. Class 3 officers are not included in the directory for the reason that the officers of the merchant service comprising that class are subject to revision, due to the large number who entered the reserve in that class during the war, but who are no longer eligible. Class 5 (the flying corps) is also subject to revision and for that reason will not appear in the edition of the directory. Eventually this class will comprise only actual flyers, and officers now in class 5 for ground work will be eliminated from the list, and if they remain in the reserve upon reenrollment it will be in a class for which they are found qualified under the rules applying to seagoing appointments. It is believed by the authorities that many aviators, mechanics, technicians, and others needed for non-flying billets in the aviation service can be obtained in sufficient numbers when needed from the automobile plants and kindred industries. As will be seen by the list of personnel changes published elsewhere in this issue, a considerable number of enrollments are expiring each week which are not renewed, the bulk of them being in class 4, or non-seagoing positions. The purpose is to apply the pruning knife to the present reserve force, with a view to making of it a real sense a naval reserve force both in the commissioned and enlisted personnel. Class 6 will be augmented by this process, that being a class of reservists who have served during the war and who will be retained in the reserve without cost to the Government, since no retainer is paid to the members of class 6. To expand class 6 will be kept for members of the reserve force, since they are eligible under the act of June 4 last to retirement "under the same conditions as now provided by law for officers of the regular Navy," consequently, when reserve officers are placed on the retired list they should be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as officers of the regular establishment, and, in the opinion of the judge advocate general, there is no authority for the reenrollment of such officers after being retired.

Problem of Pay Periods.

Much discontent prevails among members of the naval reserve force at the requirement of performing two months' sea duty in the reserve in order to be entitled to their retainer pay. Many employers are permitting the reservists to take those two periods without jeopardizing their employment, but in numerous instances the reservists have forfeited their positions by reason of the requirement of the reserve. One of the principal offenders is the Government itself, particularly the U. S. Post Office Department. Representative Jacob L. Metzger, a member of the House from Buffalo, this week sent a letter to Postmaster General Burleson protesting in vigorous language against the policy adopted by that office of refusing to leave to reservist employes who have been summoned to temporary duty for practice cruises. After citing a number of instances of such refusal to leave, and the case of one man, who had resigned and later asked to be taken back, the congressman proceeds to score the head of the Post Office Department, as follows:

> During the war no one was looked upon with more admiration than the slacker, and I am frank to state that the present policy of the Post Office Department certainly tends to give premium to slacking and can not fail to dampen the patriotic devotion to the country's cause and the spirit of courage and conserve. Under the rulings of the Post Office Department an employe who belonged to the naval reserve force had to obtain leave of absence, but was compelled to resign from the service, with the understanding he would be allowed to be reinstated at any time within a year.
>
> Unfortunately, the action of the department disregarded its obligation under the ruling and in some cases disallowed the reinstatement of the employe and in other cases reinstated the employe at a salary lower than he had been receiving.
>
> A condition has thus been created which means that a post office employe must either resign from the naval reserve or he must be compelled to be in bad standing at the Post Office Department, and the Post Office Department must go on record as holding that patriotic devotion to the country's service is not held in good repute in the postal service. The inference the people will draw from this attitude is obvious.

Digitized by Google

Approximately $96,000,000 were added to the naval appropriation bill by the Senate naval committee. Among the principal additions in the Senate committee are the increase of the enlisted strength from 100,000 to 120,000 and of the marine strength from 20,000 to 24,000, with corresponding increases in all appropriations thereby affected; a substantial increase in the fuel appropriation, from $17,500,000 to $25,000,000, and an increase in aviation from $6,912,421 to $18,729,000. Numerous items of purely new legislation have been added, such as the establishment of a new bureau of aeronautics, the construction of ten new airplane carriers, at $26,000,000 each, and numerous items affecting the personnel. Principal among the latter is a paragraph which provides that officers commissioned as grades of permanent commander, captain and rear admiral shall take rank and precedence in their respective grades or ranks ahead of officers holding temporary appointments, provided that between May 22, 1917, and the approval of the act officers will take rank from date of their original commission, whether permanent or temporary. This section is the result of the recent decision of the comptroller, which aroused so much furore among the flag officers. The charge of desertion standing against any officer or man who served honorably in the armed forces of our allies may be removed; enlisted men with 16 years may transfer to the fleet reserve at any time; section 8 of the act of June 4, 1920, making the uniform in civil life is suspended until January 1, 1923, except in the cases of felons or men guilty of moral turpitude. The death benefit is restored for the families of officers who died since November 11, 1918, and June 4, 1920. The ration for both officers and men will be computed at the rate of 60 cents per day and for midshipmen 45 cents. Temporary and reserve officers now eligible for physical disability incurred in line of duty provided application is filed with the secretary not later than June 30, 1922. The reenlistment of men who honorably discharged men will hereafter be at the rate of one month for each year of service in the last enlistment. Transportation and recruiting is increased from $3,500,000 to $4,500,000, although in the general deficiency bill now pending Congress refused to accede to the request from the Department for an increase for the transportation of the current year. An additional $100,000 is allowed the bureau of navigation to complete the records of the adjutants general of the various states. Increases are allowed for training ships at Great Lakes from $400,000 to $500,000; Newport, from $185,000 to $300,000, and San Francisco, from $125,000 to $150,000. The new hospital for boys navy, authorized with a fund of $200,000. The fund for maintenance of the naval reserve is increased from $50,000 to $100,000, and officers traveling on reserve organization duty may receive actual expenses. The reliance and active duty pay of reservists is increased from $7,000,000 to $12,810,223.

A generous increase was made by the Senate committee for shore establishments; for example, San Diego fares exceedingly well and receives over 25 per cent of all the appropriations for shore stations. A million dollars are appropriated towards a magnificent hospital at that point to cost ultimately $1,975,000. The need for this hospital was fully set forth in these columns last week. A million is appropriated under the authorization to start San Pedro and a million and a half for starting the naval base at Alameda. A submarine and destroyer base at Guam is provided, with a million and a half as a starter. A dry dock of 225 feet at Port Lot Angeles is authorized for a submarine base and the acceptance of a free site at Sand Point, Wash., and the purchase of a site at Coos Bay, Ore., for an aviation bases. The expenditures under public works are increased by the Senate from $5,632,000 to $12,871,000, most of which is on the Pacific. At Charleston, S. C., the expenditure of $1,110,000 for a large dry dock under the act of July 1, 1918, is suspended, despite the vigorous protests of both senators from South Carolina. A submarine base at Key West is authorized at a cost of $900,000. An additional million and a half is allowed for maintenance under yards and docks, and ordnance and ordnance repairs is increased by a million. The fund for receiving barracks is increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

Naval aviation fared exceedingly well at the hands of the Senate committee. The three outstanding items are the creation of a bureau of aeronautics, authorization for two fleet airplane carriers at a cost of $26,000,000 each, with $15,000,000 immediately available, and the increase of the appropriations for aviation from $6,913,431 to $18,729,000, with a proviso that the money so appropriated shall constitute one fund for aviation purposes. A tract of 400 acres al Sand Point, on Lake Washington, near Seattle, is accepted gratis as the site for an aviation base and the purchase of a tract of 1,000 acres at not to exceed $100 an acre at Camp Kearney for a lighter-than-air station is authorized out of aviation funds. The creation of an aeronautical bureau is greatly to be desired and has been urged by Secretary Daniels in his annual report, in his hearings and in special letters to the naval committees. The present unbusinesslike method of scattering aviation all over the Navy Department has unquestionably retarded the development and progress of aircraft and has led to confusion and duplication of responsibility, which often has produced irresponsibility. The Senate provides for a bureau chief with rank of rear admiral, an assistant chief and the transfer of the clerical and technical force now assigned to aeronautical work, together with all unexpended balances, who have been appropriated heretofore at the expense of twelve destroyers, which were previously appropriated for.

Probable Chief of Aeronautics.	If the House acquiesces in the Senate amendment creating a bureau of aeronautics there is some speculation as to who will be first chief of the bureau. Captain W. A. Moffett, who has been assigned to duty in the office of aviation as prospective successor to Captain T. T. Craven, is a logical selection. He has just completed his assignment to sea duty. Captain Craven, who has rendered efficient service during the past two years in the development of naval aviation, has been assigned to the command of the U. S. S. South Carolina and will shortly leave the Department to assume that command. Captain Craven helped to put the South Carolina in commission when that vessel was in the process of hasty construction, having been her first gunnery officer, during which tour of duty the vessel won the gunnery trophy.

It is expected an amendment will be adopted in the Senate to provide $1,500,000 for the naval defenses of Guam. This matter was brought to the attention of the House appropriations committee by the Secretary of the Navy, but was left out until possibly a little more thoroughly worked out policy for the far east could be agreed upon. It is the only place the United States has except Hawaii in the Pacific, and it is estimated that the expenditure by Japan and the Navy believe it ought to be strongly fortified. The Navy general board believe that the commencement of the naval base at Guam should be started just as soon as the Congress feels that the necessary funds can be provided. The appropriation desired for this purpose at this time would provide various ammunition storage, including two ammohead storage, nine storage, 13 two-gun service ammunition storage and 5 four-gun service ammunition storage in addition to one destroyer base. These items were recommended by the board on navy yards and navy bases, and the general board has many times approved of the plan to develop a naval base at Guam.

Fringe Against the Massachusetts.	Reports of officers that observed the firings against the old battleship Massachusetts off Pensacola, Fla., in January give the first word by the coast artillery and ordnance officials and other military experts. The firings confirmed the theories heretofore held, and the conclusions drawn from information as to damage done by gunfire during the war, that even the heaviest armor of modern defenses are exposed to speedy destruction as soon as they come within range of plunging or high-angle fire. The results give assurances that the policies laid down for future design and supply of coast guns and ammunition are sound. This is particularly the case with that phase of the plane relating to the placing of the 14-inch guns on barbette carriages arranged to permit an elevation of 65 degrees. These guns will have a range of about 35,000 yards. In all 90 rounds of ammunition were fired, and 21 hits were made. Fifty-two per cent of the hits were with mortars in Fort Pickins at a range of about 9,000 yards, from 12-inch mortars of a railway battery at about 15,000 yards, and from 12-inch guns of the railway battery at a range of about 20,000 yards. The Massachusetts has belt-armor varying in thickness from 18 to 15 inches, 17-inch bulkheads, 3-inch deck and 17-inch barbettes. She was towed aground on a sand shoal off Pensacola in position to expose the port main belt armor to the guns, the ship was swung during a storm through an angle of about 60 degrees and to a list to seaward of about 15½ degrees. The new presentation prevented the contemplated attack on the belt armor from the shore guns. Three hits were made at the outset by 1,046-pound shell from fixed mortars; one of them entered the forward stack at its juncture with the superstructure and emerged below the berth deck, tore a rent of about 30 square feet in the stack at the point of egress, continued through the boiler room and so far as could be determined entirely through the hull, and the other two fell between the stacks on the port side and perforated the ship. The next series was fired from the 12-inch fixed gun battery, and five hits with armor-piercing shell were made, three forward, one in the main belt and one aft. The hits forward wrecked the forward compartments on the berth deck, cut the bulkheads, arched up the main deck, wrecked the anchor-chain looker and started a fire in some of the combustible facilities of the port 8-inch turret, distorted the plates, turret-barbette and base of cage-mast and completely wrecked the water-distilling installation of the ship and did other damage. The hit on the main belt was at an unfavorable angle and caused practically no damage. Armor-piercing shots next were fired from the same battery. Three hits were made on the forward turret and two in the superstructure, the armor-plate struck was slightly displaced by the first shot, the second ripped open the main deck and the third cut open the berth-deck, passed through supporting beame for a distance of 18 feet and caused considerable displacement of armor-plate struck when the projectile "key-holed" without penetration. In general the plunging fire at longer ranges from the guns and mortars of the railway battery wrought much destruction to the vessel and opened up seams in the side of the vessel. In general the purpose of the firings was to determine the effectiveness of seacoast ammunition from reserve supplies made shortly after the Spanish-American war and to confirm, or to cause changes in, certain policies of design of seacoast ammunition and also to demonstrate the relative value of several types of seacoast-defense weapons.

Moving Time in Navy Department.	In providing for the Shipping Board in the Navy Building it has been necessary to reallot nearly all the space in that vast building. The Shipping Board will be apportioned all three floors of the eighth and ninth wing of the building, with the exception of the naval dispensary and the first floor of the

first wing. A total of 170,000 net square feet of office space, exclusive of corridors, toilets, etc., has been assigned the incoming board, which will vacate the two floors it is occupying now occupied in the F street, a group of temporary buildings along 6lxth street and a large building in Philadelphia utilized by the emergency fleet corporation. The Navy building has 1,000,000 net square feet of office space, the remaining space of 750,000 square feet of offices being divided among the Navy, Marine Corps, the advisory committee for aeronautics with 3,800 square feet and the superintendent's force for watchmen, workshops, offices for assistant superintendents, etc. This mammoth building was begun in March, 1918, and although the summer's influenze fever of employes was engaged to rush the work and in late August the Navy began to occupy it. Later the Coast Guard headquarters was moved to the building, which necessitated a relocation of the various bureaus; then came the hydrographic office with its manufacturing plant and the installation of heavy machinery and electrical plants, and later the naval dispensary was brought in, requiring many changes in plumbing, operating rooms, a dental office and special facilities for eye and ear specialists. This space will not be disturbed by the arrival of the Shipping Board, although the dispensary will be entirely surrounded by the newcomers. The Coast Guard will remain, somewhat shortened, and the Red Cross will be provided with space near by. All the bureaus will be pushed to the easterly end, except the bureaus of supplies and accounts, construction and repair and ordnance, which bureaus will relinquish much of their present space. The bureau of navigation will remain on the third floor, occupying the fourth, fifth and part of the fifth and sixth wings. Operations will remain as at present on the second floor, sixth and seventh wings, but gives up most of its space on the ground floor. Medicine and surgery will move to the western portion of the building to the third wing on the ground floor, and yards and docks also moves from the western wing building to the third wing, second floor. While nobody relishes the changes required, it is stated by the officers who have carefully gone over all the available space that sufficient room has been assigned to every office, and that the bureaus have been kept contiguously in almost every instance. The saving to the government by this shift will be considerable. The rental of the 9 street buildings alone amounts to an annual cost of $86,000, with an additional expense of $45,000 for service; while the rental saved in Philadelphia will be a large item. While there will be no rental saved in vacating the war barracks along Sixth street, there will be a substantial economy in administration in having the entire Shipping Board together, and eventually those buildings must be vacated before they collapse. The branch post office now maintained on the ground floor of the west wing will remain undisturbed to serve all the patrons of the building.

Digitized by Google

The Secretary of the Navy will do his utmost, it is learned, to prevent the enactment by Congress of a clause inserted in the naval appropriation bill by the Senate naval committee. This provides that "any officer of the Navy who has had over forty years' active service as commissioned officer, four years

Mr. Daniels Opposes Naval Clause.

of which was as chief of bureau, may, upon his own application and in the discretion of the secretary, be assigned to shore duty, and when so assigned shall receive the active duty pay and allowances of his rank." During the close of the hearings before the Senate committee this amendment was brought up by the chairman, Senator Page, and Admiral Washington, chief of the bureau of navigation, was asked for his opinion of it. That officer was somewhat nonplussed, merely stating that the provisions of the present law, which limit active duty pay to that of a lieutenant commander and adding that there are many retired rear admirals who could be well employed if the Navy Department were authorized to pay them their full duty salary. Senator Swanson, the senior minority member of the committee, was not in favor of the proposed amendment. It was very plain, as it placed, he thought, an officer on the retired list with an advantage of those on the active list. He said he was opposed to granting increases in the privileges of retired men. As the clause is now worded, it would apply to Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, recently retired, who is a candidate for detail to the office of paymaster general, formerly occupied by him. It would also apply to, upon his retirement to Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, the engineer-in-chief of the Navy. Mr. Daniels does not appear to have formally asked to express his views in regard to the provision, but it is known that he has communicated his opposition to it to senators and representatives and that he expects to have it rejected from the bill in conference. If it is adopted by the Senate, it is also anticipated that Senator Swanson will interpose objection to the amendment when it is reached in the debate on the naval bill in the Senate.

It appeared to be a foregone conclusion, at least on the part of the wiseacres, that Mr. John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, would be in the cabinet of Mr. Harding, as he has since definitely mentioned na the next Secretary of the Navy and is now formally announced as the next Secretary of War. A graduate

The New Secretary of War.

of the Naval Academy, he has always been interested in naval matters, but as a member of the military committee while a member of the House and as he has been specially familiar with the affairs of the Army. His experience in the Senate and formerly as a member of the House will serve to make Mr. Weeks the better fitted to be the head of the War Department, to which office he also brings the ripened judgment of a successful banker and a close student of, and prominent participant in, the national politics. He has the advantage of the present Secretary of War in this particular, for among the things that Mr. Baker lacked when he appeared on the scene in Washington as regards a knowledge of the congressional situation and he did not seem able to acquire that asset during his cabinet career. No one will ever know to what extent Mr. Baker was handicapped by the instructions of the President, but it must be assumed that he would have done better under less exacting conditions of surveillance and dominance. It has been observed that presidents and cabinet people are the more useful to their own administrations and to the country generally in proportion to the variety of service they had in or with Congress. They know that end of the game and it is a vastly important one when the executive is called upon to deal more or less intimately with the members of the legislative branch. Mr. Weeks is, happily, no novice in the proceedings and practices of Congress and is, besides, a man of ample view with an acquaintance with men and affairs, governmental, business and political. He is bound to be a man of ideas, capable of taking advice and able to discriminate when he gets an assortment of it, as he will from the day he takes his second floor of the War Department building. He is a man with a suitable temper when satisfactorily aroused, as will be recalled by those who have attended the hearings of the Senate military committee, he being was one of its members. His retirement from the Senate by a political fluke in Massachusetts two years ago was recognized as a misfortune for the republican majority in that branch of Congress and his associates rejoice that he is now called to the activities of cabinet life at the beginning of the Harding administration. It is not safe, however, to predict what he will or will not do in the War Department. It is certain he will not disrupt the Army or do it violence. He will be reasonable in his recommendations to Congress and is known to be in full accord with Mr. Harding in curbing military expenditures. That is something that is coming soon and, indeed, already arrived to some extent. As to his refusal to be influenced by "Army factions," as has been reported of him by one admiring biographer, that is something that may well be left to the development of the future. He is apt to have a mind and will of his own, however, and to be less fooled than some of his predecessors. It is only natural that there should be, by virtue of the announcement of Mr. Weeks' selection as Secretary of War, the revival of the conjecture as to the identity of the next chief of staff, the tour of duty in that capacity of General March automatically expiring on March 4 under the law. The opportunity for the detail of another officer or of that officer's redetail, of which latter circumstance there is grave doubt in view of the opposition to General March entertained at the outset by Senator Harding and announced to Mr. Harding while he was a senator and as well known to Mr. Weeks from the same contact. It is understood that General March will not, indeed will be the new chief of staff, mainly on the ground that so much has been made of the injustice imposed on him by the present administration and its refusal to appoint him a major general. If General Edwards is not named as chief of staff he is certain to be appointed a major general to fill the first available vacancy in the line by the new administration. Then, it is also intimated that, there will be in store for General Pershing, who has not retired no he thought of doing and as he announced as his intention some months ago, a job, because the friends of General Pershing have been led to expect that something to the form of adequate duty will be found for him and that he will not be publicly declared on the "emeritus list" by the new Mr. Baker when asked by senators what was in prospect for the commander of the A. E. F. Perhaps he will be assigned to command the armies of the United States, in accordance with the law creating his office, which he does not legally fill by proper title, the War Department not seeing fit to correct its error in the condition some years ago. But whatever that be friends of General Pershing have led to expect that something to the form of adequate duty will be found for him and that he will not be publicly declared on the "emeritus list" by the new Mr. Baker when asked by senators what was in prospect for the commander of the A. E. F. Perhaps he will be assigned to command the armies of the United States, in accordance with the law creating his office, which he does not legally fill by proper title, the War Department not seeing fit to correct its error in the condition some years ago. But whatever that be friends of General Pershing have led to expect that something to the form of adequate duty will be found for him and that he will not be publicly declared on the "emeritus list" by the new Mr. Baker when asked by senators what was in prospect for the commander of the A. E. F. Perhaps he will be assigned to command the armies of the United States, in accordance with the law creating his office, which he does not legally fill by proper title, the War Department not seeing fit to correct its error in the condition some years ago. But whatever that be friends of General Pershing have led to expect that something to the form of adequate duty will be found for him and that he will not be publicly declared on the "emeritus list" by the new Mr. Baker when asked by senators what was in prospect for the commander of the A. E. F. Perhaps he will be assigned to command the armies of the United States, in accordance with the law creating his office, which he does not legally fill by proper title, the War Department not seeing fit to correct its error in the condition some years ago. But whatever that be friends of General Pershing have led to expect that something to the form of adequate duty will be found for him and that he will not be publicly declared on the "emeritus list" by the new

The Secretary of War has decided that no more appointments shall be made to commissioned grades in the Army medical corps, dental corps, and administrative corps, as a result of the adoption temporary of the joint resolution (440) restricting the enlisted strength of the Army at 175,000. This is con-

Army Medical Department.

sidered as placing a limit on the number of commissioned officers in the three branches of the medical department, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, which provided that the number of officers in the medical corps should be 6¼ for every thousand and of the medical administrative corps 1 for every 2,000 of the total enlisted strength of the Regular Army, while the number of officers in the dental corps should be 1 for every 1,000 of the total strength of the Regular Army "authorized from time to time and within the peace footing permitted by law." In 1916, the number of officers of the veterinary corps was placed on an entirely different basis, that of 1% in commissioned strength, It has been decided, therefore, that the reduction in the enlisted strength makes it necessary to reduce the number of officers to 1,138 in the medical corps, 192 in the dental corps, and 88 in the administrative corps, or a total of 1,418 until the vacancies in the officers, respectively. Instructions have been issued by the War Department that no appointments in these branches of the service shall be made as each has been absorbed. This will probably take a year or more. It is estimated, nt the rate of present resignations. No action will be taken, however, to deprive any officer of the commission he now holds. It is observed that the existing law permits the reappointment of former Regular Army and retired officers when there are no vacancies, such appointees being carried as extra numbers in the grades. The first vacancies to occur in the medical corps will be reserved for the two interne—one at the Walter Reed Hospital and one at Fort Sam Houston—who first found qualified, their one-year period of instruction preliminary to appointment expiring in July, by which time it does not look now as if there would be vacancies for both. They will be separated from the service and required to wait until the vacancies do exist. The situation is further complicated by the fact that there are now on the school 40 applications from interno candidates whose period of instruction will begin on the 1st of July and for whom it may be difficult to provide places when their year is up if the medical corps personnel is not increased by that time. The War Department has authorized, if sufficient funds are available, the employment for the next fiscal year of not exceeding 50 internes who are candidates for appointment in the corps. Such qualified candidates for whom there may be vacancies upon completion of their interneship will be appointed to vacancies thereafter as such vacancies occur, it is announced.

An interesting question has been precipitated by the application by the War Department to certain retirements of Army officers of an approved opinion

Date of Army Retirements.

of the Attorney General relating to the retirement of naval officers after forty years' service, which corresponds with the retirement of Army officers after thirty years' service on their own application. Instructions have been given that such retirements shall take place when applications receive executive approval and not delayed, as has been the practice for some years, until the officer receives formal announcement of his retirement. It remains to be decided whether the same rule shall apply to all other separations from active service in the case of Army officers, as seems to be threatened if the naval ruling is to be consistently regarded. Should the War Department has followed the practice in all separations from active duty of Army officers by retirement, discharge, dismissal or resignation are effective and the resulting promotions are made on the date on which the officer—and not before that date—receives or becomes legally chargeable with the notice of his retirement, discharge, dismissal or the acceptance of resignation. This rule was adopted by the War Department because it was appreciated that it might easily be unfair and something of a hardship to an officer to be retired forthwith when departmental action was taken and before it was possible for the individual most interested to receive the long-looked-for order of his transfer from the active list. He might be, as frequently happened, on the ocean midway between the Philippines and this country, in the days before there was wireless service, and when his retirement on the date of action in Washington would anticipate by some time the date when the officer would receive the formal announcement. This meant much in the way of pay and has to be instance, obviously, upon promotion, but the observance of this rule has always been regarded as of importance and as necessary and just, all things considered. Any change in the practice would lead to much confusion and a sacrifice of individual interests, with no appreciable gain to the service. Just how far the naval rule will be followed, however, remains to be determined. At present it seems to be regarded as legitimate to attach it to those retiremens of Army officers who apply for transfer from the active list after thirty years of service.

The work of the board of officers that has been examining records of candidates for permanent commissions in the Army Corps of Engineers, and the compilation of the list of those to be recommended for appointment and their arrangement in order of merit, has been delayed by the physical examination of candidates not now in the corps. It is thought, however, that the report will be ready in about a week. Colonel Louis J. Magill, assistant adjutant and inspector, died suddenly at Philadelphia on February 20. He was on duty at that place in charge of the national recruiting publicity station. As a result of this loss to the corps Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Lyman and Major Chandler Campbell will be promoted to the next higher grades respectively.

Marine Corps Matters.

Considerable perturbation exists among captains in the line of the Navy over the prospect that many of them will reach the retiring age before promotion

Navy Line Promotion Situation.

to the grade of rear admiral, owing to the comparatively few vacancies that will occur in the higher grade in the next few years. The retirement age for captains is 56 years, but that limitation is under suspension until the end of June next for the benefit officers who may request such deferment." The situation is particularly disturbing to those near the bottom of the list of captains, who are less likely, so long as they remain in that position, for selection for promotion. There is a prospect, of course, that Congress may abolish the "age-in-grade" retirement statute, and there is a prejudice against elimination from active list of officers while in their grade. However, repeal of the law would result in those now near the bottom of the list remaining in such relatively low position as to render less likely their selection for promotion. Thus many of the officers affected are between two horns of a dilemma. It is estimated that during the next few years vacancies will occur in the grade of rear admiral, as a result of retirements and of readjustment of numbers incident to acquisitions from the Naval Academy, as follows: 1921, five; 1922, three; 1923, eight; 1924, ten; 1925, eight; 1926, six; 1927, eight; 1928, seven; 1929, one, and 1930, six, or a total of 67. About 113 captains will reach the age of 56 years by the end of 1926.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress.
204 Sinclair Street, New York City.

Digitized by Google

Navy Personnel Notes.

In accordance with orders issued some time ago Captain Thomas T. Craven will be relieved as director of naval aeronautics on March 7 and he probably will be assigned to command the South Carolina, now in an inactive status at Philadelphia. Captain Craven will be succeeded as director of aeronautics by Captain William A. Moffett, who has been on duty in the office for several weeks. The South Carolina, Michigan, Kansas, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Minnesota, which nominally belong to divisions three and four of the battleship force of the Atlantic fleet, will form the squadron for the midshipmen's practice cruise next summer. The itinerary of the cruise is under consideration and several schedules have been suggested, among them a cruise to European waters. The resignations of the following have been accepted: Lieutenants H. H. Duncan, medical corps, and Lieutenant F. D. Foley, supply corps, of the permanent personnel, and Lieutenant W. L. Stites and G. H. Frederick, Ensigns F. W. Hollingshead, J. H. Hartley, Jr., Robert Lee Todd and G. W. Aicorn, Gunners C. L. Bennett and J. J. Crisley and Machinists W. B. Harrison and H. S. Goucher.

Rear Admiral (T) Albert M. D. McCormick, of the medical corps, has been recommended for permanent appointment in his present grade by the selection board of medical officers convened last month. He will take rank under his permanent commission from November 30, 1930. As a result of ex-

Naval Staff Personnel.

aminations recently conducted a number of temporary and reserve officers and civilians have been found qualified for permanent commission in certain of the staff branches of the navy. Leonard M. Desmond, of Iowa, has been found qualified for appointment to the dental corps with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. The following lieutenants (chaplain corps) naval reserve force qualified for permanent commissions, with the rank of lieutenant in the corps of chaplains, junior grade: Temporary lieutenants, junior grade, Edward D. Griffin and William W. Schneider; reserve lieutenant, junior grade, Thomas Brady. Edward M. Hervey, from civil life: Floyd C. Bedell, New York; Henry E. Wilson, Pennsylvania; William O. Hiltabidle, Jr., D. C.; William D. Chandler, New York; Cushing Phillips, New York; Norman N. Brooks, Pennsylvania; Harry W. Kenney, Maryland, and Alexander Martin, Jr., Oregon. The following temporary chief pharmacists have qualified for permanent appointment in that grade: Walter Say-Linden, Dallas M. Hervey, Thomas C. Hart, Robert Martin and Lester B. Bote.

In contemplation of the possible authorization by Congress of two airplane carriers for the Navy, designs for those vessels already are in course of preparation, and in those designs consideration is being given to all the information available concerning the characteristics and performances of the several

Naval Airplane Carriers.

types of craft used as carriers in the British navy. Our carriers will be vessels of about 20,000 tons displacement and a speed of 30 knots or better, and so far as known they will be larger and swifter than any carriers that so far have been in service in the British navy, among which are the Argus, Pegasus, Ark Royal, Furious and Eagle, with the Hermes building. The carriers for our Navy will have a practically unobstructed flying-off and landing-deck for the airplanes, elevators for carrying planes to and from the deck, means for launching and recovering, repair, engine testing and overhauling of planes, cranes for picking up planes from the water, storage for fuel and other airplane supplies, ammunition storage and handling facilities, etc.

As a result of the recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury relative to the status of permanent and temporary officers in the Navy the Senate committee on naval affairs has added a paragraph in the naval appropriation bill providing that officers of the Navy who have been or hereafter may

Permanent and Temporary Rear Admirals.

be promoted or appointed in the grades or ranks of permanent commander, captain, or rear admiral shall take rank and precedence in their respective grades or ranks ahead of officers holding temporary appointments likewise and that from May 12, 1917, until the date of the appointment of the act officers of the Navy shall take rank and precedence from the date of their original commission in the rank or grade, whether permanent or temporary. Rear Admiral Washington told the committee the decision had created "a good deal of an upset condition in the grade of rear admiral particularly." Fearing that there may possibly be some decision of the comptroller later which might jeopardize the rank in each grade based on the present law, the Navy Department asked that the provisions of section 1485 and 1488 be continued in force and the cases of officers who entered the service on or after May 12, 1917, be added to that. The temporary officers were authorized in the Navy by the act of Congress of May 12, 1917, authorizing an increase in the number of officers during the war. Those appointments are still in force under the existing law until December 31 next. To prevent checkages of pay of officers who have been heretofore paid in the upper half of the rear admirals grade primarily due to this comptroller's decision, it was urged that the law be enacted so as to carry the method on in the same way that the Navy Department has done it since May 12, 1917, the date from which temporary officers were eligible for appointment.

Information continues to be received from abroad as to the unsatisfactory results, particularly as to naval aviation, from the consolidated aviation scheme in force in Great Britain to administer both military and naval aviation, and propositions for changes in the status and administration of the

Dissatisfaction With Royal Air Force.

royal air force are pending. Under the existing arrangement, by which the air force is run by the military authorities, it is reported that the naval flying service has been grossly neglected during the past year and a half, and airplane-carriers have been laid up. So far as development of aerial mounting fire control work is concerned, there has been no perceptible advance beyond the stage reached in 1919, and it is predicted in England that, under the system now in force, naval aviation is drastically modified, naval aviation will become a farce. In the meantime the British navy is seriously concerned over their lack of air power under the present arrangement.

The authorities at the naval hospital at Fort Lyon, Colo., report to the surgeon general of the Navy that patients continue to arrive at that institution unexpectedly from naval hospitals and that naval hospitals quite generally fail to give early, exact and sufficient notice in advance of the arrival of transferred pa-

Care of Naval Patients.

tients. So far as may be practicable, it will be arranged that patients arrive at Fort Lyon during early daylight hours. The naval hospital, Fort Lyon, is located eight miles distant from the railroad passenger station at Las Animas; the highways are not good; service would be greatly facilitated if transportation for these patients between the town and hospital must be arranged by the commanding officer well in advance of their arrival. It is directed when patients are to be transferred to the naval hospital, Fort Lyon, that the commanding officer thereof be informed by timely dispatch, giving the number of patients, their names and ratings, whether or not any are stretcher cases, the date and hour of departure, route, and the probable date and hour of arrival at the town of Las Animas. It should be borne in mind that the mail and telegraph addresses of this hospital are different; the mail address is the same as the official title of the institution; the address for telegrams is "U. S. Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo."; all telegrams are of necessity delivered by long-distance telephone from the town to the hospital and are subject to delay and error. The same general care will be exercised in transfers of patients to other naval hospitals.

Announcement was made from St. Augustine, Fla., this week that Lieutenant-Commander Ernest Brantly decided to appoint Mr. Edwin Denby, of Detroit, as his Secretary of the Navy. This announcement has been received with general approval in naval and Marine Corps circles, particularly the

Mr. Denby as Secretary of the Navy.

latter, in view of his recent service in that corps. Mr. Denby enlisted as a private in the regular service of the Marine Corps on May 5, 1917, at Detroit, and was assigned to the recruit depot at Parris Island, S. C., where he underwent the usual recruit drill. He was appointed corporal on June 18 of the same year and sergeant on August 14. During most of this period he delivered indoctrination lectures to the recruits who were arriving at the camp by the thousands, and it is said by those who heard him make these talks that they accomplished great good in helping the young men find themselves in the military service. These lectures were given during the period of four or five days which elapsed between the recruits' arrival at Parris Island and their final examination and enlistment and were intended to imbue the newcomers with the proper marine spirit, explaining what they might expect as a soldier. Later, when he won his commission as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps reserve, he was discharged from the regulars and was made morale officer. In this capacity he was sent to France, although he did not serve with troops, but acted as observer. He attained the rank of major after the armistice and was retained on active duty, but retained his commission in the reserve until the summer of 1919, when he asked for his discharge. During his enlistment he qualified as sharpshooter. Mr. Denby has had the unique experience of having served in two wars as an enlisted man. During the Spanish-American war he was enlisted, together with many other young millionaires, of Detroit, in the naval militia of Michigan and was assigned with his detachment to the converted cruiser Yosemite, in which vessel he saw active duty in Cuban waters. During that period of service he attained the rating of gunner's mate. His naval service extended from April 29 until August 22, 1898. He has always evinced a keen interest in the Navy and Marine Corps and has made a wide acquaintance in both services. In his early years he lived in China while his father, Colonel Charles Denby, was U. S. minister to that country under President McKinley. He served in the House of Representatives from Detroit during the 59th and 60th sessions of Congress. Mr. Denby is 51 years of age and when he applied for service in the Marine Corps in 1917 he got that it was necessary for headquarters to grant a waiver for both overage and weight. He is an attorney by profession and is interested in the automobile industry.

Of the nearly 20,000 Army nominations that have been sent to the Senate since the beginning of December and that are more or less precariously awaiting favorable action on the part of that branch of Congress, there is one—and only one—that is attended by such circumstances that entitle the senate

Exceptional Army Nomination.

to be indifferent to senatorial proceeding. This is Major Charles F. Daly, military storekeeper in the quartermaster corps, formerly a captain with that title, who has been under the terms of the act of June 4, 1920, nominated to be a major. Ordinarily his new appointment or promotion would require nomination to the senate of the Senate, but his continuance in the new office and his right to draw the pay attaching to it are not dependent on anything more than the automatic execution of the terms of the law, which provide in section 4, relating to "officers," after prescribing the number of officers: "and the present military storekeeper, who shall be entitled to the rank, pay and allowances of a major." The "present military storekeeper" was Captain Daly, and on June 4, when the act was approved, became a major without more ado. His name was included in the voluminous list of nominations sent in early in December, but if need not have been so far as it bore upon the destiny of that officer or in any way affected his status or his official income. His right to be promoted, as will every other officer, should the Senate refuse to confirm the entire batch of Army nominations. His office and his right to hold it began on June 4 and prevails regardless of presidential nominations and senatorial confirmations.

It was urgently requested by Major General Ireland that the appropriation for the Army Medical Museum be increased by the Senate to $20,000 in order that the institution may operate efficiently and that the preparation of specimens for exhibition be not delayed longer than is necessary. The bill as

Army Medical Museum.

reported made an increase of $5,000 over the amount as allowed by the House, $10,000. Delay in completing their preparation tends to permit the deterioration of those specimens and to render them less valuable when finally placed on display. Attention of the Senate committee was invited to the fact that the purpose of the museum is to maintain an adequately preserved and displayed collection on the diseases and wounds of war, sanitation, hygiene, etc., as a means of instruction for the lay people. The adequate preparation and display of collections of pathological material for research and study as to the cause, treatment, and prevention of diseases found to affect large troops in time of war and incidentally as the same diseases affect the general public, with the exception of gunshot wounds, such studies are extremely valuable in the treatment and prevention of disease in general. These collections are principally used in the instruction of medical officers of the Army, but will also be available for study and research to all physicians of the country who are qualified to undertake the work.

Financial Advances

on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.

WM. J. KENNEDY, 107 Nassau Street, New York.

Digitized by Google

An item inserted in the naval appropriation bill by the Senate committee allows the bureau of navigation $100,000 to continue the work of furnishing the adjutants general of the various states with transcripts of the records of men serving in the late war. This work has been under way during the current fiscal year, for which $200,000 was appropriated, with an additional $100,000 assigned to that purpose from the bureau's lump sum for clerical hire. This year the bureau estimated for but $50,000 under this head, in the belief and hope that its appropriations in the legislative bill would be untouched. That appropriation, however, has been cut by $150,000, which, with the reduction of the special fund for supplying the state records, makes a total reduction of $250,000 for the ensuing year. The unfortunate feature of this heavy reduction is, as we pointed out in these columns last week, that it will delay the filing in connection with the war risk and compensation claims of ex-service men, for the bureau finds it necessary to keep the current work of the Navy personnel up to date. Those who have inquiries run back towards the civil war can recall vividly that the records of the men who served in that conflict were not kept in any shape as to permit of their being of to an inquiry, with the result that applications for pensions dragged through fifteen or twenty years before they were acted upon. If that state of affairs is now desired by the powers that be apparently they have gone about it in a most effective manner by lopping off the clerical appropriations in the personnel bureau to do that required for the "live" personnel of the present post-war time of peace. The salary of $400,000 for the transcript of records to complete the files of the adjutants general of the several states and territories is no doubt very helpful to the state governments, but it avails nothing in affording any substantial relief to the disabled ex-service men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Captain T. T. Craven, U. S. Navy, director of naval aviation, on February 16 informed the Senate naval committee that the Japanese recently have become very active in aviation.

Japanese Aviation Activities.

It is reported that she is procuring a great deal of material from Germany; that she is obtaining instructors from both France and England; that she is taking active steps to organize squadrons for naval purposes, establishing aviation schools, and is building a base on the coast, and has laid down one carrier and is proposing to lay down another. He hears that planes are carried on her battleships and have been tested recently in manoeuvres. When asked as to the relative merits of the Japanese and British heavier-than-air naval planes as compared with ours as to speed and efficiency, he said:

It is rather a difficult question to answer, Mr. Chairman. The Japanese are young in aviation, and they follow the lead of the country they think is supreme. At the present time, I think, they are under the British idea so far as naval aviation is concerned. We hear that they have English naval people there experienced in air matters—I understand there are 30 such over there.

In regard to planes, I think Japan has not, so far, built planes in her country in any great numbers. We understand, however, that she is rapidly establishing the industry in Japan.

The plane for naval purposes all over the world is behind in its development by comparison with the plane which is in use over land today. I think I am correct in saying that the proper plane or ideal plane to be carried on ships has not yet been developed anywhere. England is trying to do it, and everyone is striving for it, but it is going to take money and two or three years to get it, but it has not yet been developed. We require money to permit the further development of the aeroplane to demonstrate the usefulness of the air, and organization which will enable us to attack the problem directly.

Personnel Bureau Seriously Reduced.

The general board believes that for the present, and as far as it can see, the battleships and battle cruisers should be built. It believes in submarines, as it has shown, and it believes

General Board's Building Program.

in building submarines to the full development possible. It believes in aircraft carriers, but at the present time two aircraft carriers. The final report is to the effect that they should be of the very highest and best type, that they will range from 32 to 35 knots and be between 700 and 800 feet long. The exact characteristics have not yet been determined upon. It believes that the 800 displacement that now has been almost completed will be sufficient for some time. It believes in developing the mine layers. It believes that a fleet to be properly rounded out should be properly outfitted with aircraft as is possible, not only with them, but with the planes that must go along. Of course, there will be fights between aircraft as there will be between submarines, as there will be between destroyers, and after all that is passed by that the country that has the battleships and battle cruisers still left floating will control. It believes in an offensive warfare, if necessary, and that we have a navy forward with training and all that goes therewith from date to date. It does not ask for greater air appropriations now only because the development is as yet uncertain, but is always going forward. The general board approves of the plan to make experiments with bombing and torpedo planes at sea, between now and the 1st of June, on battleships that are under radio control, that are out at sea, where there would be first a search, then a shoot, and then to see the effect. It does not believe that anything remarkably definite has come forth yet, but that the Navy must study and try to develop everything in that line, but does not believe that there should be a let-up for an instant on the battleships and battle cruisers in use.

The amount of money for pay of the commissioned personnel of the Army carried in the Army appropriation bill as reported to the House is $[illegible]

Officers for the Army.

000,000, or $4,000,000 more than provided by the House. The Senate did not provide for increase in the number of officers, however, as the chief of finance, General Lord, told the committee the actual requirements are 14,000 officers in all. There are only 21 per cent of the authorized number of officers with combat troops at the present time. There are 13,654 officers in the Army now, and it is expected 1,000 will be added to the number the coming examinations. Major General Haan urged the Senate military committee to provide for 15,000 officers instead of 14,000 and allow an increase of 1,000 each year until the maximum number provided by law, 17,668, was reached.

The Secretary of the Interior has requested of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury that examinations of civilian employes under the retirement act of May 22, 1920, shall be made, whenever practicable, by medical officers of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service, who come under the jurisdiction of the War Department, Navy Department, and Treasury Department, respectively. In his communication on the subject the Secretary of the Interior says: "To provide additional facilities for examinations of required medical examination and to conserve the appropriation for administering the retirement act, it is the desire of the commissioner of pensions to utilize, so far as practicable, the services of the medical officers of the United States, such as medical officers stationed at military posts and general hospitals under the jurisdiction of the War Department, as well as those coming under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, and the surgeons in the United States Public Health Service of the Treasury Department. It is suggested that the chief of you will make arrangements so that, whenever it may be practicable, examinations under the retirement act shall be made upon request of the commissioner of pensions, by medical officers coming under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department. It will be understood that in no event will such medical officer be required to leave his station for the purpose of making examination, as only in cases where the applicant is able to appear will the medical officer of the United States be requested to make an examination."

New Duty for Medical Officers.

The unusual spectacle has been afforded this week of the chief signal officer of the Army wearing the insignia of a lieutenant colonel and the senior

Army Officers Temporarily Demoted.

inspector general of the Army appearing with the insignia of Temporarily Demoted. a colonel's shoulder straps. Both officers have been nominated for continuance in their respective positions as heads of Army staff branches, General Squier from February 14 and General Chamberlain from February 21. Under ordinary circumstances, of course, there would have been no delay in getting such confirmations, and probably if the War Department had submitted them early in the session an exception might have been made in these cases by the Senate to confirm without delay. But the Senate committee is threatened with being charged with those of other general officers on which the leaders in the Senate have determined that no action shall be taken during the present session, which is to say, that when the four-year tour of duty of General Squier as head of the signal corps and that of General Chamberlain as head of the inspector general's department have expired, the officers automatically return to the grades in which they hold permanent commissions. It so happens that General Squier was appointed chief signal officer from the grade of lieutenant colonel on February 14, 1917, and through some oversight he was never promoted to or commissioned as a colonel in the signal corps. An effort has been made to rectify this by now nominating him as a colonel from April 12, 1917, the date when he would have attained that grade. Until this nomination as colonel is confirmed by the senate he remains on the permanent commission of lieutenant colonel, to which he is returned until his reappointment as head of the signal corps receives senatorial confirmation. General Chamberlain, of course, remains as a colonel in the inspector general's department until the Senate similarly acts on his reappointment as inspector general of the Army.

Under the provisions of the joint resolution (440) placing a restriction upon the enlisted strength of the Army instructions have been given to the chief of chaplains of the Army. Colonel John T. Axton, to reduce the number of chaplains to 165. As there are now 180 chaplains authorized and in service this

Surplus Army Chaplains.

means that there are 32 surplus officers in the corps. The reduction will be effected by occurrence of natural causalities and no action will be taken to relieve any officer of the commission he now holds on account of this new legislation. It will take some time, obviously, to absorb these surplus officers. There will be few retirements and the situation will be added to only a small degree, it is expected, by resignations. One retirement for age occurred this week when Chaplain Walter Marvin was transferred from the active list on February 24. It is possible to reappoint, under the act of June 4, 1920, former Regular Army and retired officers when there are no vacancies—such appointment being extra numbers until absorbed—there may be a few appointments made to the corps in this way, but they will necessarily for the time being increase the surplus personnel. One application from an eligible has been received, that of Rev. Stanley Robert, of the Presbyterian faith, who served as a commissioned officer during the world war and who afterward resigned.

The act of June 4, 1920, does not prescribe a distribution of officers in the various grades to branches of the service or to duties. The following table has been adopted by the War Department this week as a guide in that direction, but not as a fixed distribution:

Field Officers of the Army.

	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels and Majors.
Infantry	76	440
Cavalry	42	155
Field artillery	42	155
Coast artillery	38	110
Corps of engineers	36	110

The distribution outlined in the foregoing tabulated statement is based on a consideration of the nature of the duties in these branches to be performed by officers of these grades of the Regular Army and from every consideration of the principle of promotion by seniority from a single list and an assignment of officers to duty in accordance with the changing exigencies of the service must be made to bring about the distribution in accordance with this table. Transfers from one branch to another should and must be encouraged. Changes in assignment will not be made merely for the purpose of bringing about this distribution, however, for a change or assignment is necessary it will be made to accord with this table. These allotments do not include officers detailed as students at the general service school or at the general staff college, but do include students at the special service schools of the arms concerned.

Under the provisions of section 24a, act of June 4, 1920, and regulations governing appointments of second lieutenants in the Army a final examination, for appointment will be held beginning on March 15, 1921, through out the United States in the Philippine Department, Hawaiian Department, Panama Canal Department, and with the American forces in Germany. The examination will be competitive and will be for the following number of vacancies: Infantry, 317; cavalry, 81; field artillery, 69; coast artillery, 258; engineers, 118; air service, 490; signal corps, 134; quartermaster corps, 85; ordnance department, 68; chemical warfare service, 32; Philippine Scouts (par. 9, P. L.), 45. This will not fill all vacancies now existing in the Army, but will fill as many as it is deemed expedient to fill at this time. Information relative to the scope and details of the examinations are contained in regulations now being distributed to the service and may be obtained by candidates at any military post or station. Applications should be submitted without delay to any military post or station or at the headquarters of the corps area or department in which the candidate resides. Applicants will merely cause delay and possible loss of their applications by forwarding them direct to the adjutant general of the Army. Acting upon applications for appointment and the conduct of the preliminary examinations required in the case of each applicant prior to the final examination is delegated to corps area and department commanders and will proceed at once. Corps area and department commanders will not be limited dates up to which applications for this examination can be received and considered by them.

Appointment of Officers in the Army.

Digitized by Google

Quartermaster Corps Activities.

The salvage branch of the quartermaster corps of the Army is developing a plan to keep in repair Government-issued clothing of members of R. O. T. C. units. The plan contemplates the shipment of such clothing to the nearest salvage plant for renovation and repair and subsequent return to the original wearer without cost to him. It is anticipated that a considerable saving will result to the Government in comparison with the present method, where clothing when worn is discarded and new clothing issued in lieu of it. A plant for washing horse and mess equipment has been installed at Fort Myer, Va., to be operated along with other salvage activities at that station. A considerable amount of work at the present time is being done for the 3d and 4th and 19th field artillery, preparing their equipment for parade purposes. Laundry service for officers and men in the Army has become an extensive activity of the quartermaster corps of late, and several new plants for laundering clothes have recently been installed by the salvage branch. The new laundry at the U. S. disciplinary barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., has been completed and is now in operation. This plant will render service to the garrisons there and to all officers and men on duty in the vicinity. New quartermaster laundries have also been installed at Camp Knox, Ky., and Camp Lewis, Wash. They will be in operation about May 1 next. The new laundering building at Fort Monroe, Va., has been completed, and the installation of the machinery and equipment is under way. This is similar in type to the one recently opened at Fort Myer, Va., which is equipped with all the modern devices and appliances required by an up-to-date plant. The latter will take care of all Government laundry work in the city of Washington and its vicinity, including Walter Reed General Hospital and officers of their families residing in and near the city. Service to the enlisted man will be rendered gratis and to officers and their families at cost. Motor trucks will be used as the means of transportation between Fort Myer and other points, including the collection and delivery to residences of the military personnel. At the recent sale at Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md., of unserviceable motor vehicles and bicycles, conducted by order of the motor transport division of the quartermaster corps, the Government realized $373,105.50 from the sale of 3,356 vehicles of all kinds, of which 259 were bicycles. All this rolling stock had been in service more than three years and was unserviceable, beyond repair, and stored in a building, and many cars were merely junk, some without motors. In the list were passenger automobiles, light delivery wagons, motor trucks ranging in capacity from one and a half to five tons, as well as ambulances, omnibuses, fire engines, and motor cycles with and without side cars. The highest average figure was $1,242.50 for five-ton trucks, ranging down to $10 apiece for the bicycles, and the largest single figure was $2,200 for a five-ton truck.

Very little has been done during the expiring session of Congress in the line of the recommendations of the surgeon general of the Army respecting legislation considered as essential by General Ireland for the improvement of the various branches and the personnel of the medical department of the Army. The Secretary of War failed to approve of most of the projects submitted at the beginning of the session in December. One of the most important had to do with the peace and war strength of the medical department enlisted personnel. The act of June 4, 1920, provides for an enlisted strength for the medical department of not to exceed 5 per cent of the authorized enlisted strength of the Regular Army until June 30, 1921, and then 4½ per cent of the actual strength, commissioned and enlisted. The surgeon general recommended that the enlisted strength for the medical department shall be approximately equal to, but not exceed, 3 per cent of the authorized commissioned and enlisted strength of the Regular Army, with the provision that in time of threatened or actual hostilities the enlisted strength for the medical department shall be concurrently increased to approximately 10 per cent of the commissioned and enlisted strength of the total military forces being mobilized. This legislation was not considered sufficiently urgent to warrant its presentation to this Congress. There was disapproval also of the proposed legislation that for the purposes of computing longevity pay and retirement officers of the medical corps be credited with their service as contract surgeons. It was pointed out that the legislation proposed failed to provide that service as contract surgeon shall count toward promotion. Mileage for nurses was disapproved. The retirement of members of the Army nurse corps after 20 years' service and the extension to nurses of the six months' pay in the event of death were not considered sufficiently urgent for presentation to the present Congress. The same conclusion was reached on the recommendation that section 24 of the act of June 4, 1920, be so amended as to permit on appointee to compute, in addition to his commissioned service, for retirement all enlisted service he may have previously had. This was recommended particularly to cover the cases of those officers of the medical administrative corps who were 45 years of age or over when commissioned and who had had previous enlisted service. The question of retirement and allowances of specialists was submitted to Congress for action. It is proposed in this regard that an enlisted man of the 6th and 7th grades who is rated as specialist under the provision of section 46, reorganization act of June 4, 1920, may be retired with such specialist rating and that computation of retired pay and allowances be made on the basis of his pay and allowances in those grades plus his pay and allowances as a specialist, provided he shall have served as specialist must have held specialist rating in a specified class for at least one year immediately preceding retirement; that enlisted men of the 6th and 7th grades rated as specialists of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th grades be given the same traveling, extra-ration, and other allowances authorized for enlisted men of the 3d grade. Nothing was done with the recommendation to make the law governing specialists of the Army increase their allowances, and to count for retirement double time that has already accrued to them during their service as specialists. The retirement of warrant officers or enlisted men who served as commissioned officers during the World War was not regarded as of sufficient importance to present to this Congress. The War Department is in favor of the emphatic and positive prohibition set forth in the act of June 26, 1912, and the necessity for economy in the use of public funds," of the recommendation for a provision for the payment from public funds of membership fees in certain societies relating to an officer's professional work, including subscriptions to the publications of one society and a provision for the payment of the expenses of officers (of the medical, dental, veterinary, and nurse corps) as delegates in attendance on meetings of scientific societies.

Army Reorganization Plans.

As director of the war-plans division, Major General Haan was instructed by the chief of staff to prepare the reorganization plans of the Army under the provisions of the national defense act as amended. These instructions were in general terms, but they contained specifically the proviso that care must be taken that the reorganization be made in accordance with the policy contained in the act. In carrying out these instructions General Haan kept constantly in mind the great responsibility placed upon him for carrying out the terms of the law, and where there appeared to be a possible doubt as to the meaning of the law he asked the legal department for an interpretation; and believes that a careful study of the proposed plans, which have been approved by the chief of staff and the Secretary of War, will lead to the conclusion that the law has been fully and completely complied with, and that in no ease has there been an evasion or an attempt at evasion. The reorganization as proposed, including the reorganization of the National Guard, as accepted by all the officers who have had charge of the activity by all those who have carefully studied this problem and whose duty it became under the law to work out the details, and General Haan believes that there should be but little deviation from this organization under the law. He is also satisfied that the provisions of existing law affecting the organization of the National Guard are sound in principle and in view of the extent of prospective expenditures for the maintenance of the National Guard, the economies of the United States which must be duly considered, and the proper development of a balanced and effective force, which would not be possible if provision were made for the organization of forces in excess of the National Guard, as suggested by Representative Anthony, who said on the floor of the House:

The committee believes that if the War Department will follow a policy of permitting the growth of the National Guard along the most economic and useful lines, which are combatant organizations, and will minimize the organization of the noncombatant type of unit which require the same and maintenance of animal and special transportation equipment, that material economies can be effected which will not only increase the efficiency of the National Guard, but will aid in its growth and expansion.

Action is still pending at the War Department upon the list which was prepared some time ago in the adjutant general's office of qualified band leaders for selection as appointment as warrant officers. While no announcement is made concerning the delay in approving this list, it is surmised that the appointments are held up to permit a revision of the list so as to include every band leader who is eligible and qualified. In allotting the quotas of appointments of warrant officers to the several branches of the service it was decided to reserve 156 places for qualified band leaders. In the recent examinations about 130 were found qualified for appointment, which excluded a considerable number of band leaders now in the Army, either because they were not found qualified in the examination or because they were not examined. Under the wording of the reorganization act of June 4, band leaders must be warrant officers, which raises the question as to the status of those band leaders who are not appointed warrant officers.

Library of the Surgeon General's Office.

The Senate military committee increased the appropriation for the library of the surgeon general's office of the Army to $15,000 in order that the work of that institution may be carried on with a reasonable degree of efficiency and that the department may avail itself of the purchase of valuable books, now being thrown on the market as a result of the World War, which can now be purchased, but which, if the opportunity be allowed to pass, it will be impossible to duplicate, or anything like a reasonable sum for which they can now be obtained. The amount actually desired was $25,000, but the Senate committee decided to increase the appropriation by $7,500. This library in the United States and requires practically all of the current medical literature of the world. The library of the New York Academy of Medicine had 119,000 volumes in 1920, and its annual funds are $12,320.54, an amount slightly greater than that granted by the House for the library, with slightly less than 450,000 books. Another medical periodical has a list of 600,000 indexed and catalogued subjects. The Boston Medical Library, with 110,000 volumes for 1921, has $9,500. Neither of these libraries attempts to acquire the extent of material that is acquired by the library of the surgeon general's office. Their activities are also local in scope.

Army Metal Airplanes.

The Army airplane construction program calls for metal airplanes for this year, the wooden machines having been discarded. This is in line with the German program of 1918. Congress was informed by officers of the Army over 18 months ago. Duralumin, an aluminum alloy, is being used; two forms of steel; the ordinary turned cold rolled steel and an alloy steel which can be gotten up to 175,000 lbs. per square inch. The wings are made out of steel tubing. Airplanes learn that way can be put into storage, and in case of war they will be all right. If wooden airplanes were into storage and then were taken out it would be necessary to build them over again. There is a fungus that attacks the glue, and the airplanes fall apart when shipped.

The Secretary of War has communicated with the Senate military committee expressing his view that Congress should not be too precipitate in enacting the legislation proposed by Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York and reported favorably by the House military committee, authorizing the War Department to select the body of an unknown soldier buried in France for return to this country by May 30 next with appropriate ceremonial, such as that attending a similar interment of a British soldier in London and a French soldier in Paris. There has been considerable opposition to this project, and Mr. Baker now believes that it is wise to do it and that the event should be postponed for at least some months and should not be attempted before armistice day, for example. By that time it is expected to have reduced the number of unidentified dead from the present record of 2,300 to, probably, 500, those remaining in this class being difficult to identify, it is believed. In the meantime, the work of identification is progressing, and there are instances where this has been accomplished after an effort of two years. It is felt that nothing in the direction proposed should be undertaken until such time as there is a chance of reaching a conclusion concerning individual remains. One proposition is to bring back all of the really unknown dead from Europe when it shall appear that the work of identification has been completed and bury the bodies in a special lot at Arlington. Colonel C. C. Pierce, the head of the cemeterial division of the quartermaster general's office, who was chief of the graves registration service in Europe during the war, will sail for France with other countries about March 5, accompanied by three members of the fine arts commission—Messrs. Moore, Greenleaf, and Kendall—to complete the lay-out in the four cemeteries in France and the one cemetery in England and to perfect the plan for concentration of graves of those who must remain permanently there. There will also be an inspection of the field work. It being contemplated to enlarge the number of field sections so that within a few months there will be 17 sections working in different areas of France simultaneously.

Unknown Dead Ceremonial Opposed.

Band Leaders Not Yet Selected.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payments Without Privacy
W. H. HOFFMEIER COMPANY, Incorporated
208-212 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

J. Bayd Boyd Co.
Washington, D.C.
OPEN MAY 9 TO OCT. 1.

Millinery of Irresistible Charm

CHOICE, $10

—New York's latest ideas in high-luster colors. Hats in all silk, silk combinations and cellophane, in such a wide color assortment as pheasant, henna, pearl, gray, black, navy, cherry red, capucine, blue, etc.

—Shapes are side droops, turbans, off-the-face, Hindoo turbans, short-brim sailors and others. Second Floor

To those who have given thoughtful consideration to the naval personnel situation the future holds some serious problems. A student of the Navy Register in the near future will discern, in the next few years, a condition which is destined to have a most profound effect upon the naval service unless relief is forthcoming from some source not now apparent. This is not a new subject for discussion in these columns; two years ago the Army and Navy Register sounded a note of warning that the Navy faced a jam in promotions which would be almost hopeless for the officers in the junior grades. Reference was made tentatively in these articles to the problems facing the present large midshipman classes. But the problem is by no means so remote as that; it vitally affects the officers who are now cruising. For example, there are now some twenty rear admirals who will still be in that grade in 1930. By that time about 110 captains will have attained the statutory age of 62 and will either be retired as rear admiral or must have been retired under the age-in-grade law. It will thus be seen that in the regular course of advancement by seniority a large proportion of these captains will not attain the higher grade; and if the selective boards exercise their privilege under the law of going further down the list to make their selections, as now seems to be made still more hopeless for any officer who has been passed over even by one board. The requirements of the law in restricting promotions to rear admiral to officers who are not over 56 years of age, has the effect of retaining those officers in that grade for eight years, unless removed by death or physical disability. For those officers who are in their late forties, and who are over a hundred from the top of their grade, the prospect is decidedly gloomy, and nothing short of a heavy casualty list among their seniors will save them from compulsory retirement unless the law is revised.

Prospective Stagnation in the Navy.

ANOTHER ROOSEVELT IN ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

According to fairly authentic rumors in Washington this week, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, son of former President Roosevelt, has been, at least tentatively, selected for the post of assistant secretary of the Navy. According to reports which are credited, Senator Lodge has recommended Colonel Roosevelt's name to President-elect Harding, and Mr. Harding has approved the selection. It is a fair inference that any appointment that is urged by Senator Lodge has an excellent prospect of fulfillment. Mr. Lodge was a lifelong friend of Theodore Roosevelt, sr., and it would be the most natural thing for the senator to recommend the name of his old friend's son and namesake for a position of honor and dignity and with no little responsibility. Colonel Roosevelt had an excellent military record during the world war and is highly esteemed by all his father's friends. There would be nothing startling in the appointment of another Roosevelt as assistant secretary of the navy; indeed, it has become an accepted fact in ten years that a member of the Roosevelt family either publican or democrat, should be selected for the place.

ADMIRAL MAYO DETACHED.

On February 28 Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, retired, U. S. Navy, will be released from active duty with the general board at his own request. Admiral Mayo was transferred to the retired list on January 1, 1920, after 48 years' and six months' service, 28 years and nine months of which was spent on active duty as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet for three years, covering the war period.

In according to Admiral Mayo's request for release from active duty, Secretary Daniels wrote him as follows:

"It is with genuine regret that I comply with your request to be released from further active duty on February 28, 1921. I am sure you are fully aware of my high opinion of the work which is done by the general board, or which you are now a member and in whose deliberations and reports you have taken part since October 13, 1915, after you were detached as commander-in-chief of the United States fleet and were assigned to duty as a member of the general board. It is due to the fact that this board is composed of officers, who, like yourself, have had long and varied experience in important duties of the Navy, and all its recommendations have been so valuable to the service and to the country. Your long service in peace and in war of 10 years, culminating in your designation as commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, commanding all the ships afloat in American and European waters during the World War, eminently qualified you to close your active career as a member of the highest board in the Navy."

SUBMARINE S-48 LAUNCHED.

Submarine S-48 will be launched on February 24 at the works of the Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport. This is the first launching of any of the S-42 to S-51 group to be launched, and, at the time of launching, will be the most recent completed.

This submarine is one of four boats building by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company from designs prepared by the Lake engineering staff, and was authorized by the acts of August 29, 1916, and July, 1918.

An order for these vessels was placed with the Lake company on August 1, 1918, and contemplated the construction of eight boats, some of which were authorized under the emergency appropriation. Later, on account of the cessation of hostilities, the number of boats was reduced to four and a formal contract for the construction of these vessels was entered into on July 22, 1919, under the authority of the acts of Congress mentioned above.

The contract provides for the delivery of the first vessel of the group on July 1, 1921. The design for this class of vessels is a logical development of the S-3 design, and embodies the latest features and improvements known to submarine construction as a result of submarine operations during the recent war. In order to accommodate those new features, it was necessary to increase the length of the submarine hull over that of the S-3 design, thereby increasing the displacement from about 875 tons to about 993 tons. The vessels are 231 feet 10 inches in length, the maximum breadth of hull of 21 feet 6 inches and a draft of about 13 feet 6 inches in normal surface condition.

WOMEN'S ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE MILITARY BALL.

The annual military ball of the Women's Army and Navy League is looked forward to each year as the great military event of the Washington season and is patronized not only by the branches of the service who wish to assist the league in its good work, but by society generally. This year the ball will be for the benefit of the welfare work among the enlisted men of the Army and Navy, and the league is co-operating with the chaplains and also for the maintenance of the clubhouse, which is always a haven to enlisted men when off duty in Washington. The ball having outgrown the ballroom at the marine barracks, which has been the usual place of meeting, the ball of the league by General Barnett, the ballrooms at the Willard have been secured, and the date fixed for March 30.

The committee having charge of the event consists of Mrs. Alexander Sharp, chairman of the arrangements and promoting; Mrs. Albert Mills, chairman of patronesses; Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, honorary president of the league, chairman of the supper committee; Mrs. Wilson Brown, chairman of the invitations, and Mrs. A. Howard Clark, chairman of publicity. Mrs. Richard H. Jackson, wife of Admiral Jackson, will be in Washington at the ball.

TECHNICAL ADVISER TO SECRETARY.

Rear Admiral William Strother Smith, U. S. Navy, has been assigned additional duties under the Secretary of the Navy, in which he will render professional duties which do not properly fall within the province of any bureau, Navy Department general order dated February 10 Admiral Smith is designated as "technical adviser to the Secretary of the Navy." The new duties are those formerly performed by the late Colonel J. R. Thuell, U. S. Marine Corps, especially the department's relations with Congress. Admiral Smith did not desire to assume. He will continue his former duties as member of the naval consulting board and as naval representative on the Council of National Defense.

THE PROPAGANDA MR. DAVIES.

[Editorial in the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.]

With his statements punctuated and emphasized by a stirring salute, Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, retired, former chief of supply procurement of the American Army in France, told the senate committee how the war was conducted. Mr Dawes was "mentioned" for a position in the A. E. F. because he was "available," but from consideration because of some rather peculiar financial methods he had followed during recent years. He now declares that he is not in politics and only seeks fame.

It is of course true that much of the criticism of those who have been in charge of the war effort is just and exaggerated. No one denies that haste was a grim necessity, and waste inevitable. But the cause for the fighting men who were facing the enemy, no matter what the cost, was the cause of right. Mr. Dawes asserts, "to detract from the glory of the achievements of the American Army and Navy would fatally 2,000 miles away." Is open to severe condemnation.

But it was not the fruits due to haste, nor the price of what was necessary that Admiral Strauss, who was generally criticized. The main reason why the officials and the general staff of our army and navy insisted was that hundreds of millions were spent and millions upon millions wasted. The people were not willing to pay any price for efficiency, but, when she did the price and all that it implied, criticism certainly appeared to be justified. In other words, it was what resulted from the policy of penny wise and pound foolish. Haste excuses because of necessity, but waste, never.

At Camp Sherman, for instance, it has been testified that hundreds of men were put to work and skilled plumbers' wages gambled and lidled away the time with the result that the management of contractors, while the soldiers shivered, caught cold, developed pneumonia and died. In one camp there were 1,000 bodies at Camp Sherman for which there was no coffins. Had the general government supervision would have prevailed such conditions could not. At Camp Grant, it was testified, each workman got, on an average, one new set of tools every week, because, when quitting-time came, all the men simply threw their tools down in the nearest convenient place to be. At Camp Lee, in one camp, laborers were discharged and then rehired in order that the contractor might be able to put the payrolls of the contractors, who were getting paid on the cost plus basis, higher. In another camp, too, it was a common order for men to "get in the shade" when, in fact, there could be no shade on the payrolls. Teams were ordered to be driven around so as to appear to be at work. At Camp Benning, Ga., $439,000 was paid for land worth $12,000. At Muscle Shoals the government spent $14,000,000 testing a new theory of obtaining nitrates from the air, although the process was already known. The attempt failed, and the $12,000,000 was wasted. The Old Hickory powder plant was to have cost $90,000,000, and is estimated to be worth about $10,000,000. The Nitrate plant at Port Dell, Dela., was to cost $1,250,000. When the war ended it had cost $14,000,000, and was not yet completed. These are only a few hundreds of scandals connected with the arrow cannot be avoided.

We spent, all told, $8,000,000,000 for artillery and ammunition. This production and the loading on the job of thousands of men, was that our soldiers in France, and the French and British, might, with foreign weapons and foreign ammunition. They were equipped by our allies. The shells they fired were foreign shells, except a mere handful that finally arrived over here. Even the gun that fired them was foreign gun. The artillery they used was foreign artillery. Their machine guns were foreign guns. Even the liquid fire they used was foreign liquid fire. All the high explosives used were foreign high explosives.

In short, our soldiers, supplied with war essentials by our allies, won the war in spite of the inefficiency of the Lincoln and Roosevelt regimes. It is the duty on the part of anyone to discredit the achievements of those who did the fighting. But it is the duty of Mr. Dawes can do will not convince the nation that the war was won by the efficiency of the regimes on this side of the water. What Mr. Dawes is pleased to call "vital faults" in the A. E. F. are those that had we been forced to depend upon our own resources.

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

MILES do not matter when you Bank by Mail. This institution has been safeguarding the savings of the Army and Navy men for more than 50 years.

Send for Booklet "A" and learn of our system.

The Union Trust Co. Cleveland, Ohio

Resources over $110,000,000.

NAVY NOT GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

Secretary Daniels in reporting messages his resignation to cabinet members at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Sunday night, said that the naval policy board had decided the fact that an "admiral of the Army" had abolished the Navy, and that the Navy was going out of business, a civilian life tomorrow morning."

The Secretary's remark, M. C. A., in Memorial Hall, drew the following reply from Brigadier General William Mitchell, director of training and operations of the Army air service: "The fact that the airplane had made the Navy virtually useless was a mistake."

"You are entirely mistaken," he said, "although it probably marked his last remarks before his resignation as Secretary of the Navy, March 4. He is reported by the Baltimore Sun to have said:

"You are entirely mistaken. We are keenly interested about the future of the Navy, and are thinking what you know about the matter. What of the future, in view of the great deal of discussion during the last year, as regards the battleship in the Army and the Navy?

"The battleship always has had the highest ideals to do its part in preserving the peace of the world, until it should prove that it is not the most trust in God and keep our powder dry."

Today Mr. Daniels has more suggestions of disarmament. This is a proper and wise thing to do, if it is feasible. But it would be folly, if dangerous and unwise if we should expect this nation to be as simple as Mark Twain's character, who, when a bully threatened, threw away his pistol to prove that he would fight all armed. He had to have a pistol to get his pistol and shoot him.

"We cannot afford to lay our pistol so long as there is a possibility of an enemy, armed, reaching out to snatch from us our liberty.

"Only last week a member of the Army aviation section went to Washington and demonstrated battleships and abolished the Navy. How?" He said that battleships are of no use because they can be sunk by bombs of aid when Streams were made to pierce them. Thus, the battleship and Navy has done away with in the Navy.

"Navy men object to this testimony. They object to the suggestion that we have been too slow to appreciate the value of bombing of what the opinions of the Navy are found under, on and over the sea. I think they are mistaken. Bombing from aeroplanes in aviation has made the Navy virtually useless. No, gentlemen, the future of the Navy is the subject recurring to civilian life tomorrow morning."

Secretary Daniels in his statement for the midshipmen of last year, in which he emphasized the importance of preparedness and of learning the branches of the naval officer's profession. He brought out the necessity of preparedness by referring to the shortsighted policy of general education, an error which this would prove beyond a doubt, he said, if it existed in the Navy.

The danger of breaking the chains that bind the naval officer to his profession, and of general education also were emphasized. Mr. Daniels said the breaking of these chains "would be like cutting off without an anchor to hold in times of stress." He recounted incidents from naval records to lend strength to his argument.

My last word to you in an official capacity," he said, "will be a repetition of my first words in 1913. Your duty—your victory is in the future and lies straight. The victory of all victories is mastery over passion and selfishness."

In his farewell to the regiment, Secretary Daniels said:

"It has been my privilege for some years to be your commander. All my life I will be with you as friend and comrade."

Digitized by Google

FINANCIAL

LET US TELL YOU

"How other people get ahead"

Garrison, Harris & Co.

161 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Send for booklet
"The Dollar Compounded"

Personal Matters.

—The third general muster of the Flagship Purchase, composed of naval and former naval officers who served in the bureau of supplies and accounts during the World War under Admiral Samuel McGowan, paymaster general of the Navy, was held Tuesday night at the Hotel Raleigh at 6 o'clock. Among those present were former naval and reserve officers from all parts of the United States. At 6 o'clock Skipper John M. Dodson and Skipper's Writer William G. Avirett sound the mess call, followed by an invocation by Commander Charles E. Parsons, U. S. Navy, and an address of welcome by the skipper. Rear Admiral Christian J. Peoples, U. S. Navy, acting paymaster general of the Navy, delivered an address, alluding to the work of the officers during the trying times of the war. The committee on arrangements included S. L. Marks, chairman, Washington; Commander Charles E. Parsons, U. S. Navy, Washington; Julien C. Hammack, Washington; Howard S. Page, Washington; J. A. Hennegar, Washington; W. F. R. Johnson, Philadelphia; E. H. Williamson, Philadelphia; W. J. Lowson, New York; C. K. Withers, Trenton; C. G. Peterson, Paterson; William G. Avirett, Chicago; Phil W. Frieder, Youngstown; J. H. Hollingsworth, Washington, and R. W. Barwood, Washington. At a business session held later a constitution and by-laws were adopted, a permanent organization perfected and officers elected for the ensuing year. The result of the election was: Captain, John M. Hancock; executive officer, Commander Charles E. Parsons, U. S. Navy; ship's writer, William G. Avirett, and supply officer, S. L. Marks.

—Coast Guard colors were carried very well to the front at the recent Madison Square Garden dog show. Hilmer Swenson, an enlisted man of Seaside supply, owned by Surgeon W. C. Billings, P. H. S., won fourth American-bred. In making this win the puppy beat the novice class champion and the puppy class winner, in neither of which classes he was entered, although he was shown by the latter. Twenty-two of the best dogs of the country were entered in American-bred and the seven months' puppy to win fourth prize was rather unusual. Bill-boar Tra-ver's owner was Commander Richard A. Saunders, headquarters, therefore we insist in sharing in the honor of the win.

—Mrs. Julia Booth McCoy announces the engagement of her daughter, Sarah Sonarsall, to Lieutenant Morris Williams Gilland, engineer corps, U. S. Army, Lieutenant Gilland is a graduate of the class of 1926, West Point, and is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. James W. Gilland, of Shamokin, Pa. Miss McCoy is a niece of the late Colonel Frank B. McCoy. The wedding will take place this summer.

—Mrs. Pollock, wife of Captain Edwin T. Pollock, U. S. Navy, entertained at luncheon last week in honor of Mrs. Poindexter, wife of Senator Miles Poindexter, who is visiting Mrs. Pollock's parents at Newport. Mrs. Edmund S. R. Brandt was hostess at dinner on Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Senn and Mrs. Poindexter.

—The Secretary of War was the guest of honor at a luncheon Wednesday at the Army and Navy Club, the officers of the War Department general staff entertaining for him as a farewell courtesy. General March, chief of staff, presided, and some of the 50 or more officers present were Generals W. M. Wright, W. G. Haan, Preston Brown, McIntyre, Dennis, Nolan and Bury. M. Williams, Assistant Secretary of War, was also present.

—A daughter, Helene Elaina, was born at Columbus Ga., February 17 to Lieutenant R. F. Sherfy, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Sherfy.

Mail or Allotment

You may prefer to arrange for having your funds deposited with the UNION TRUST by allotment instead of forwarding them to Washington yourself by mail.

Either plan is satisfactory to us. However you account for salary, it is small enough. If you carry a Checking Account here we mail you an itemized statement monthly, semi-annual or quarterly statements, or even exactly the balance to the penny on deposit at the time the statement is desired.

On Checking Accounts we pay 2% interest; on Savings Accounts 3%, compounded. Write us for details.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY
of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and F Streets N. W.
Washington, D. C.

—Commandor Charles F. Russell, U. S. Navy, inspecter of ordnance at the Crampe Ship Yard in Philadelphia, with Mrs. Russell, was in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days end for over Sunday this week. Commander Byron McCandless, U. S. Navy, of the naval ordnance plant at South Charleston, W. Va., who came to New York as the guest of honor to Admiral Bayly of the British Navy on the 19th, is at the Hotel Astor for a few days prior to returning to his post. Also at the Hotel Astor this week were Major Mason M. Patrick, U. S. Army; Major H. W. Stuckey, U. S. Army, and Major Thomas M. Spalding. Captain and Mrs. Roy W. Veige and Majors T. C. Cook and B. M. Bailey.

—Lieutenant Colonel Nelson Gapen, M. C., U. S. Army, retired, came from Cooperstown, N. Y., where he is in charge of the Lindgren Bassett Hospital, which was used during the war for the disabled men of the air service, to New York and to the Hotel Astor for a few days. From there Colonel Gapen will come to Philadelphia and Washington to complete the staff of the hospital. Colonel Gapen served during the war in the air service.

—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Randerson announce the marriage of their daughter, Sandra Amelia, to Lieutenant John Augustus Barksdale, U. S. Army, on Saturday, February 14, at Rockford, Ill. They will be at home after April 1 at 838 North Church street, Rockford, Ill.

—Reminiscences of stirring events of three years ago and a renewal of war-time associations marked the celebration by the Rainbow (42) Division veterans of the third anniversary of the organization of that command on the battle line in France, held Monday night at the Astor in New York. Brigadier Major General Mencher, who commanded the division during the last year of the war, was the guest of high honor at the work of the hospital units and the sanitary train, which included the men from the District of Columbia and the late Col. Henry Jackson Q. Mahan, president of the local chapter of the Rainbow Division Veterans, was chairman. He introduced the program, and, after the general had finished speaking, the dancing began.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bowie Chipman entertained at dinner Wednesday evening for Lieutenant Commander Ernest W. Schultz, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Schultz and the latter's sister, Mrs. George B. Fife, of New York, who is visiting her.

—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker were the guests of honor at dinner Tuesday evening of Colonel and Mrs. Frank R. McCoy, the latter's residence, the Army dance at Rauscher's. The other guests were General and Mrs. William J. Snow, General and Mrs. George W. Burr, Colonel and Mrs. Robert Howze, and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser and Mrs. William Campbell. Secretary and Mrs. Baker later joined the guests at the Army dance, and were assisted by Mrs. David M. Shoup and Colonel William E. Horton made the introductions.

—Cards have been received from Mr. and Mrs. Grover Alden announcing the marriage of each of their daughter, Sylvia Hope, to Lieutenant Robert Franklin Nelson, U. S. Navy, on February 19 at Monticello, N. J.

—The last dance of the Army and Navy Juniors was held at the Army and Navy Club on Wednesday when a holiday spirit prevailed in addition to the always exciting thrill attached to the dances. Invitations to Secretary and Mrs. Baker, the receiving party included Colonel and Mrs. Frank McCoy, General and Mrs. Clarence Ridley and Mrs. William J. Snow. The committee in charge of the dance was Mrs. Douglas Pringles, Miss Anne Bryan, Misses Anna Louise Kittelle, Katherine Mills, Frances Morrow, Miss Laura Lejeune and Miss Mary Lejeune and Messrs. John B. Moore, U. S. Army, made the introductions.

—Colonel and Mrs. F. J. Morrow entertained at dinner Tuesday evening at their home in honor and reception in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Henry M. Morrow. The invited guests were Major General and Mrs. M. Hoan, Brigadier General and Mrs. Lillard, Brigadier General and Mrs. Wm. Weigel, Colonel and Mrs. Hull, Governor Wells, Colonel and Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Boniface, Colonel and Mrs. Cruikshank, Major Cook and Major and Mrs. Bailey.

—Mrs. Emmet C. Gadger, wife of Commander Gadger, U. S. Navy, entertained at dinner Monday at the Shoreham, having among her guests Mrs. Barnaby Conrad, of San Francisco, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hall Hamilton, and Mrs. Blackwell, of Los Angeles and Mrs. Goodwin of Chicago.

—Colonel and Mrs. Frank Parker entertained at dinner Tuesday evening before the Army dance given in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker at Rauscher's. Their guests were Brigadier General Francis T. A. Jankin, Colonel and Mrs. Clarence Ridley, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Hunt, Mrs. Lillard, Colonel Briggs, Miss Ravenel, Miss Vina Patrick and Lieutenant Colonel W. Merritt.

—The weekly ride at the Riding and Hunt Club was made a gala occasion Tuesday night with cherries and luncheon introduced in addition to the supper table. There was a musical drill from 9 to 10 o'clock, the participants being led by Lieutenant W. N. Cootes, U. S. Army, who had as his partner Mrs. Sinclair Bowen, and Major Harold Rayner, U. S. Army, with Mrs. Frank Hunt. The drill was followed by supper and the supper by a dance.

—Major and Mrs. Irving A. Hodgson entertained at dinner preceding the Army dance at Rauscher's on Tuesday evening. Their guests were Colonel and Mrs. Campbell King, Colonel Douglas Potts, Major and Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott, Major James A. Ulio, Captain and Mrs. George W. Hinman, Jr., Mrs. Lemon Warren and Miss Enumer.

—Among the guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, last week was Rear Admiral George W. Kline, U. S. Navy, president of the board of inspection and survey, with headquarters in Washington. Colonel and Mrs. Charles Lynch came from Washington and are at the Hotel Astor for a visit of 10 days. Also in New York at the same hostelry was Captain Chas. S. Coulter, 13th infantry, U. S. Army, Camp Dix, who came for the court of inquiry at Governors Island.

—Colonel and Mrs. S. D. Beak have moved from 2161 California street, northwest, to Walter Reed General Hospital, 6924 16th street.

Fine Diamonds
Artistic Jewelry
Rich Cut Glass
Sterling Silverware

Illustrations and Prices Furnished on Request

Galt & Bro.

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers
WASHINGTON, D. C.

—Members of the Society of the Fifth Corps, A. E. F., stationed in Washington, held their first dinner on February 23 at the Metropolitan Club. It was a most enjoyable evening, rendered more so by several alleged telegrams from the Crown Prince, Lodendorff and the President of France, as well as a genuine one from Lieutenant Colonel Wilson B. Burtt, president of the society, who was unavoidably detained in Boston. Telegrams were exchanged with the New York members of the society, who entertained the honorary president and former commanding general, Major General C. P. Summerall, at a dinner at the Union Club, New York city, in the absence of Colonel Burtt. Major R. L. Foster, vice president of the society, presided. Major General W. M. Wright, honorary president, Colonel Henry Breckenridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, the guests of honor, sat on either side of the toastmaster. Both made spirited addresses, recalling the thrilling days when all those gathered at the board were fighting in the 42d (Rainbow) Division. The most enjoyable affair should be the forerunner of many other such gatherings in the future, as the society increases in membership and scope. Among those present were Major General Adelbert Cronkhite, Brigadier General L. M. Brett, Colonels J. C. Castner, F. E. Bamford, J. Harvey, A. S. Fleming, G. G. Gatley, D. T. Merrill, J. H. Reeves and Pennyp Rose, Lieutenant Colonels A. W. Foreman and George Spalding, and Majors A. Bowie Chipman, Donovan, F. M. Maddox, E. G. Murphy, O'Bere, Rossiere and M. J. Tierney. Plans are being formulated for the publication of a history of the Fifth Corps, which will be authoritative and highly interesting not only to those who served with the organization, but others interested in military affairs.

—Charles Freeman, the base soloist well known both in Washington and Baltimore musical circles of the country, having participated in the Bach festival and several of the choral symphony clubs of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and Baltimore, was the soloist at the Thursday night of the Munitions Building on Wednesday afternoon, February 25. Mr. Freeman, now attached to the State Department, was formerly a major in the office of the judge advocate general of the Army.

—Major General George O. Squier, U. S. Army, chief of the signal corps, left Washington in the early part of the week and was at the Hotel Astor in New York for the dinner and dance given on Thursday evening in the grand ball room of the Hotel Astor by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. His also was present on Friday night at the engineering building, when a medal was presented to Dr. Pupin of Columbia University for his contributions to electrical engineering.

—General and Mrs. Dennis Nolan entertained a company at dinner Tuesday evening in honor of General Pershing, their guest coming later to the Army dance at Rauscher's, and was given in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker. General and Mrs. Nolan's other guests were General and Mrs. W. Wadsworth, jr., General and Mrs. Fox Connor, Colonel and Mrs. Ludlow Delafield, Colonel Edwin Marshall, Major and Mrs. James Collins, Mr. James Kersey and Mr. Kersey of Trenton, N. J., and Mrs. Alexander Sharpe, jr.

—John Martin, editor of John Martin's Book, the child's magazine, met the children of Maryland at the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, on Monday afternoon. Mr. Martin said that he was visiting the children of Baltimore, because they had subscribed for the purpose of meeting the small readers of his book. Mr. Martin told the children the story of the origin of the book, as well as other stories. He was assisted by Miss Hallock, his associate editor. Both wore costumes appropriate for the occasion. The other day the party Mr. Martin attended a tea given by Mrs. Frederick Palmer at the residence of the Washington chapter of the League of American Pen Women, at her home, 191 R street, northwest. On Monday she was one of the earliest contributors to John Martin's Book, in her verse. Colonel George Washington Stuart, stationed at Fort Howard, Md., William Atherton DuPuy, president of the national organization of the League of American Pen Women, came from Washington to attend the tea and Mr. Martin's meeting.

—Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Gillmore, U. S. Army, chief of supply of the air service, with headquarters in Washington, is in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days, going there to inspect the Long Island air service repair plant, and also to inspect Miller Field, New Dorp, S. I.

—One of the loveliest affairs of the past week was the bridge-tea given by Mrs. A. T. Smith, wife of Lieutenant A. T. Smith, general staff college, in their home in Massachusetts avenue, which was fragrant with a great profusion of the spring flowers. Mrs. Smith was assisted in the dining room by her mother, Mrs. Pike, of Leesburg, Va., Mrs. Ramsey D. Potts, Mrs. Judson and Mrs. J. Sterrett Gettings, jr.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1865

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, and Police and Fire Departments

MAKERS OF THE
LILLEY CAPS
Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Coin Silver

Correspondence Requested

THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

—Headed by the Secretaries of the War and Navy a distinguished gathering of officials and friends gave by the Army and Navy Club in compliment to General Pershing at the club on February 12, arriving at the clubhouse, the commander-in-chief was greeted on the sidewalk with four ruffles and four flourishes by the Navy band, while the general's four-starred flag was run up over the building. He was met at the door by Brigadier General George Richards, U. S. M. C., the president of the club; the board of governors and a little group of former presidents and vice presidents of the organization, and, as General Pershing entered the hall, the band played "Hail to the Chief." The guests were received by General Richards, who presented them to General Pershing, the introductions being made by Major General Geo. T. Marshall and Major John G. Quekemeyer, aids to General Pershing. After the guests had been received a sealed luncheon was served for General Pershing and the little guard of honor which had met him on the threshold. At the general's table were Brigadier General George Richards, U. S. M. C., president of the club; the vice presidents, Major General Arthur Murray, U. S. A., retired; Lieutenant Commander Willis R. Rogers, U. S. Navy, retired, treasurer; Colonel C. C. Collins, U. S. Army, secretary; Commander J. H. Moore, U. S. Navy, retired; Major General Charles P. Summerall, U. S. Army; Major General George F. Elliott, U. S. M. C., retired; Brigadier General James Allen, U. S. Army, retired; Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U. S. Navy, retired; Brigadier General Richard C. Bullard, U. S. Army, retired; Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U. S. Navy, retired; Brigadier General Montgomery A. Meconih, U. S. Army, retired; Brigadier General Edward McCaw, U. S. Army, all past presidents of the club, and Brigadier General James A. Johnston, U. S. Army, a former vice president. The members of the board of governors also at the table were Rear Admiral Admiral Charles McVay, jr., U. S. Navy; Brigadier General A. E. Williams, U. S. Navy; Captain D. C. Bellaire, U. S. Navy; Captain C. E. Riggs, medical corps, U. S. Navy; Captain F. H. Chambers, civil engineer, U. S. Navy; Captain William Kelly, jr., U. S. Army; Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Curtis, U. S. Army; Major Julian M. Cabell, U. S. Army, and Major Leo W. T. Walker, jr., U. S. M. C.; General Pershing's aids, Major Marshall and Major Quekemeyer, completed the company.

—Captain Harry L. Kimmell, U. S. Army, 16th infantry, 1st Division, has just been awarded posthumously the distinguished service cross, with oak leaf cluster. The two citations are as follows: "For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanzee, France, July 19, 1918. When his company was held by machine gun fire from the front, Captain Kemmell led a platoon through the woods and over the hill and captured the enemy posts, forcing the defenders to surrender. His gallant conduct inspired his men to push on to continue the advance." Captain Kimmell was awarded an oak leaf cluster for the following act of extraordinary heroism north of Flaville, France, October 3, 1918: "He personally led two platoons of his company against a strongly held enemy position. He fell mortally wounded while leading these advances, but other members of the company continued the infantry successfully assaulted the enemy position." Captain Kimmell is the son of Brigadier Henry Kimmell, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Kimmell of 1331 Biltmore street.

—The Chemical Warfare Service Army Relief will give a theatre party Saturday, April 16, from 4 to 7 at the roof garden of the Washington Hotel. Among the patronesses are Lady Geddes, Mme. Cellarets, Mme. Crenieich, Mrs. Victor Kaufmann, Mrs. Burton French, Mrs. Frank Mondell, Mrs. Julius Kahn, Mrs. Lansing Beach, Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Willard Holbrook, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Johnson of Kentucky, Mrs. A. L. Butler, Mrs. Atlee Pomerene, Mrs. Alice Page, Mrs. William Phillips Dupuy, Mrs. Gorge Maynard Minor, and Mrs. William Haan. Mrs. Amos A. Fries, wife of General Fries, is president of the Chemical Warfare Service Army Relief and has charge of all the arrangements, which insures its success.

—Captain and Mrs. T. F. Powell, of 3206 Warder street, northwest, entertained at a dinner on Sunday in honor of Mrs. Murray, Dr. Jones, Mrs. Hall and John H. Dawson, who is visiting here from Enid, Okla. Covers were laid for six.

—Colonel J. T. Axton, chief of chaplains of the Army, on Wednesday addressed a meeting of students at the Howard University on certain international aspects of brotherhood. On Thursday he addressed a public gathering at Keith's, taking as his text the slogan of the old 14th infantry, with which he was connected for eleven years—"You can't make wood with a hammer."

—Rear Admiral Charles Wellman Parks, chief of civil engineers and the bureau of yards and docks, U. S. Navy, was one of the 14 persons upon whom was conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws by George Washington University at the centennial convocation on February 22. All degrees were conferred by President William Miller Collier, L. H. D., D. C. L., L. L. D. Rear Admiral Parks, while in the Navy at that time, was graduated from the law school of George Washington University in 1899, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Transfer of Baggage.

The Navy Department is not authorized to advance funds to pay the necessary charges for transfer of baggage when the transfer of baggage is not covered by a ticket furnished on transportation request. In the interest of economy and the simplification of records, the advance of funds to cover such expenses has been thought desirable. The advance of funds not being authorized, the comptroller was requested to decide whether reimbursement could be made for such expenses when incurred by the wife or dependent children of officers or men who have been ordered to make a permanent change of station. He holds that such an advance is unauthorized, and says:

"The act of May 14, 1920, makes no provision for the payment of expenses incident to the transfer of personal baggage where the transfer is not covered by a ticket furnished on transportation request. The limit of cost of the transportation to be furnished is the cost of the ticket, and the transportation of baggage is authorized except that which may be covered by the ticket furnished. Any additional charge for transfer of baggage through or across New York must be borne by the person to whom the transportation is given."

Medical Treatment for N. B. F.

There is no authority of law to furnish members of the naval reserve force, while in attendance at drills with medical attendance or hospital care at government expense by employing civilian physicians or hospitals for such purpose, nor is there authority of law to reimburse members for medical and hospital expenses then incurred.

Pay of Acting Assistant Surgeons.

The Supreme Court has held that the pay of acting assistant surgeons is established to the pay of assistant surgeons by the act of May 4, 1898, was effected by subsequent legislation, and that the present law seems in the Navy, and that the pay of an acting assistant surgeon is the same as that of an assistant surgeon is entitled when the service of the acting assistant surgeon was rendered.

Following this decision in the Plummer case the comptroller held, in decision dated June 10, 1912, that acting assistant surgeons of the Navy are entitled to the same pay and allowances to which assistant surgeons of the Navy are entitled, and assistant surgeons of the Navy are not entitled to such allowance while on sea duty.

Not Responsible for Private Medical Treatment.

Captain Cobb, M. A., on February 21, 1919, while boarding Shore Patrol Launch Number 1 in the Bay that on the following day he was admitted to camp hospital No. 27 at Tours, where his illness was diagnosed as tubercle pneumonia, bilateral, with cavernous formation developed in the left chest; that up to May 1, 1919, there was some improvement in his condition, but that early in May recrudescence occurred, in which case patient's condition steadily declined, and the patient's wife and sister, who were in France, were summoned and insisted upon consultation. A Dr. Dellacher of Paris and Nice and consultation made a diagnosis of tuberculosis of the thoracic vertebrae (Pott's disease) and of tuberculous spondylitis, and advised his immediate removal to Leysin par Aigle, Switzerland, at the Sanatorium Des Cr. A. Lunier for treatment, stating to the family at this time that only in this way would a favorable progress of he patient be assured. Accompanied by a medical officer and nuse, in a special car, the patient was transferred to Paris and subsequently to Leysin, where in a very dangerous and precarious condition in the month of June, 1919.

Leave of absence on account of sickness was granted to Captain Cobb, and from time to time has been extended. During the period of his illness Captain Cobb has been under treatment in Switzerland, and the expenses for care and treatment to January 1, 1920, amounts to $6,873.51.

The physicians in the surgeon general of the Army, of the chief surgeon, A. E. F., at the time of Captain Cobb's illness and removal to Switzerland, and of the medical officer in charge of the hospital at Base Hospital No. 21, the medical facilities of the Army were adequate for Captain Cobb's treatment, and the services were cared for by the medical department of the Army. The comptroller is therefore of the opinion that the treatment of Captain Cobb seems to be fully answered by the attention of the medical officers of the Army and by known facts.

The Army medical service during the war included many of the most prominent practitioners, and large numbers of these were on duty in France, Answers to hypothetical inquiries as to whether or not Captain Cobb would have made equal progress had he remained in the care of the medical department of the Army, or, in other words, whether that service was adequate for the treatment of his case, although edequate for the treatment of similar or identical cases of other members of the Army, are not of evidentiary value. He left the service of the United States and the Army of his own volition, with a view to securing medical treatment of his own choosing, and the comptroller holds that the government is not responsible for any expense resulting from his election.

ARMY RETIREMENTS.

The following first lieutenants have been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of captain by reason of disability incident to the service, and their retirement by the President from active service as captains, under the provisions of section 3 of an act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, is announced to date from July 1, 1920, the date upon which they would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified: First Lieutenants George W. Booth, infantry; Vincent P. Ryan, cavalry; Wm. L. Truitt, infantry; Hugo F. Wise, cavalry; Wm. P. Medlar, cavalry; Wm. B. Smith, infantry, and John J. Vanderslice, C. A. C.

First Lieutenant John S. M. Cromelin, field artillery; Hackensack, N. J., for disability by gun-shot wound received in action.

First Lieutenant Harold M. Jebes, coast artillery corps, Atlantic, Iuwa.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE ARMY.

The following resignations from the Army have been accepted by the President: Major Edward Bruce B. Bowley, medical corps, of Vermilion, S. D.; First Lieutenant Charles W. Jones, infantry, of Sparrow Bush, N. Y.; Second Lieutenant Joseph R. Stauffer, cavalry, of Scottdale, Pa., and Second Lieutenant Harold A. Pelton, chemical warfare service, of Washington, D. C.

"John," said Mrs. Timmid, tossing her husband, "I'm sure there's a man in the house."

"Very likely," said John, in his usual complacent, my dear," he yawned, "but I wish you had waited until morning." And he snuggled down again into the blankets.—Boston Transcript.

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
1, W. Cor. Conn. Ave. and Eye St., Washington, D. C.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 16 years.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices
160-161 West 20th Street NEW YORK CITY

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Recently a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Alaken Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

Digitized by Google

Lerch's

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

Telephone Main 2022 and 2023

DYERS AND CLEANERS

Established forty years

Quick service to Army and Navy patrons

826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph

Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.

BLACKISTONE

FLORISTS 16th & H Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

IN CONGRESS

THE SIZE OF THE ARMY.

Major General W. G. Haan, chief of the war-plans division of the general staff, made the following interesting comment, before the Senate military committee on February 17, on the proposed reduction in the enlisted strength of the Army:

I would like to say a word about further reducing the enlisted men.

The action of the House indicated their desire to reduce it further, by not making appropriations for the 175,000 authorized by the latest action of the House and the Senate. It becomes my duty as director of the war-plans division to keep in touch with the current situation in the world and with the internal situation in the United States. In that connection I can not too earnestly refer to certain things that are taking place in the world, only in a general way, and also certain things that are going within our own borders and to the means that we have at hand to meet any conditions that may suddenly arise.

I will speak of the means first.

Our National Guard, which is at the present time the only force available outside of a small number of Regular Army troops that will be left after present time, it has been testified here is approximately 80,000 at the present.

They are pretty much scattered; they are not yet trained; they are not at service here. As Colonel Hayne has told you and others will tell you, very few of the ex-service men have been taken on again in the National Guard, and the National Guard officers themselves will tell you that it requires a good deal of work to get the necessary training and proper condition for immediate service as they were before the war, as the National Guard did before the war.

Where it had been developed over some period, and at which time it was nearly double the strength that the Regulars are at today.

The number of 175,000 in the Regular Army, when we have distributed them in our artillery components in accordance with the plans we have agreed upon with the Navy, after very careful study, will be needed to carry out those missions, and assignment in small drblets throughout the nation in corps areas for assisting in the development of reserve officers in our educational institutions, in small detachments for assisting the development of the components of the citizen army, will leave us available in the United States sufficient troops for the organization of possibly four divisions.

The Chairman—Instead of nine?

Gen. Haan—Instead of nine, as the 280,000 would give us; the reduction from 287,000 to 175,000 will necessitate the elimination, I think, of five divisions in the United States. If we maintain them at the same strength that our plans call for the organization of the whole United States army.

Senator Sutherland—Have you that figured out on the basis of 150,000, General?

Gen. Haan—No, sir; I have not, and I hope we shall not have to do that. I have not figured it out on the basis of 175,000 accurately; I am merely giving you my estimate now as to what it will come to. We are not tell ing you what it will come to, because as the men are distributed now it will take some time before we can get a definite answer so we will have the proper percentages in the various branches of the Army; and as the branches have been filled up to full authorized strength, whereas others are somewhat behind. The field artillery is considerably behind. The infantry, I think, is approximately up to 62 per cent, which is what the reduction amounts to.

The Chairman—Sixty-two and one-half per cent.

Gen. Haan—So the infantry is nearly at the correct strength, and the infantry will give us probably sufficient for the organization of four divisions.

I feel that in so small a force as that we can best organization will be to so organize that force as to be of the greatest value, if immediately called upon, rather than to put it into such a skeletonized form that we might develop into a larger force, but it would not be available for an emergency that might come upon us suddenly.

Last year and the year before I followed the situation in the United States rather carefully, and there were a number of disturbances that would start beginning with the steel strike and ending finally in the fourth way, as I put it, in the Charleston riot. In all of those things there was organization. The attempt in the switchmen's strike was clearly to get control of the food supply transportation of this country. I went over that very carefully. I received reports from all over the United States, and on a map it was shown that it had been planned by some one who knew something about the transportation of this country and who had a certain object in view. It was, without any question whatever, a revolutionary attempt in this country. It was not a strike.

I think at that time they reached their highest point. My own information is that since that time the radical element has not been quite as strong, but it is by no means suppressed in this country, and I think it would be a mistake to believe that we could depend upon our present citizen soldiers alone to meet such a situation as might arise within our own borders.

Senator Lenroot—How many Federal troops have been utilized this past year in those lines?

Gen. Haan—I do not know.

Senator Lenroot—Is that so, Senator Wadsworth?

Gen. Haan—Yes; we had some at Gary, Ind.; I inspected those myself; we had some in various other places, but I could not tell the numbers. We had some in Omaha.

The Chairman—And some in Montana?

Gen. Haan—At quite a number of places. Now, the situation, as I have said, is by no means settled yet. While I should not like to say specifically what serious difficulty might possibly confront us, yet by reason of the fact that we receive through the press and through other sources would indicate that the world is not yet at peace and that there is a considerable disturbance left in the world.

I see at the present time serious outstanding in western Russia, here and there, and there and here, a good deal the same as we saw them accumulating on the western front during the war, not quite so many, but you can not take the map and study the location of the Russian army today and feel it is impossible to feel otherwise than that whoever is concentrating those divisions in those places has in mind some plan of war, and some war is liable to go on over there, and we do not know how much that may extend to us; we do not know how it may affect us.

Senator Sutherland—You have quite accurate information as to those movements over there, have you not?

Gen. Haan—We have some accurate information; yes.

Senator Lenroot—Is it conceivable, within the next two or three years, that any nation, or group of nations, in Europe could make war upon us?

Gen. Haan—I think not, Senator.

Senator Lenroot—Then what would you have in mind that we would need these soldiers for because of conditions in Europe?

Gen. Haan—I am merely wondering what might develop if conditions in Europe should get into such state as to create a general state of anarchy over there. Have you ever studied that situation with that idea in mind? Not only developments in Russia, but it is threatening developments in Central Europe, if I read correctly the signs of the situation.

Senator Lenroot—Have you in mind then, General, that in case of such a condition that we might be called upon to suppress that?

Gen. Haan—I would not call it that. I would think of a general discontented situation in the world.

Senator Lenroot—As affecting our internal affairs. Is that what you have in mind?

Gen. Haan—Yes; it is impossible at this time to tell how it may affect us. I think that the statesmen, perhaps from the business end of it, can see perhaps better than I. Conditions in Europe and Asia would affect conditions in the United States, whether it be by force of arms from the outside or some other means than that which I have in mind.

It is a condition of discontent which is preset throughout the world. It is a thing that has to be taken care of. Just how it would have to be taken care of I do not know. I think that there is necessary to take care of it I am unable to tell, but I would think it an unwise thing to thoughtlessly reduce our Army to a point where we would not be a possible situation might arise that we were unable to handle.

Senator Lenroot—On the other hand, General, is it not true that the most effective way of reducing these tremendous burdens of taxation, that is in itself will create that discontent?

Gen. Haan—I appreciate that, too; I appreciate that also that in itself might cause more discontent and anarchy and disturbance in this country, and I feel the tannion a little myself, and I know that all these things have to be considered, but I am merely calling attention as I see them, as I see them. As I have told you, I am responsible for keeping in touch with the situation, and there are certain matters that are of current interest in this connection, and I feel it incumbent upon me that you give this matter very careful consideration.

ADMIRAL FULLAM ADDRESSES COMMITTEE.

Last Saturday Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, U. S. Navy, retired, appeared before the Senate naval committee and gave his opinion regarding the size of the submarine and aircraft. He brought forth many reasons why the building program should not be further superseded, and urged the diversion of the funds needed for the completion of the battleship program to a greater development in infantry and aviation.

He dwelt upon the policy of the Germans in making war upon merchant ships; he said the German U-boats did not attempt to seek combatant ships, but the German policy was to destroy, by sinking, the destruction of merchant vessels, the purpose being to bring England to starvation. He sought to show that the submarine is overestimated in the realm of war.

Senator Swanson said the starvation policy was directed towards England, and asked how that would affect the United States in case of war. To this the admiral replied that he would feel much safer with our coast protected by airplanes and submarines than with a fleet of battleships.

He presented an imposing array of facts and figures to back up his contentions. He said that he was led by the committee if his figures had been verified or if they were merely "guesses." Senator Sheppard developed that the admiral was not in possession of all the data necessary to make the assertions.

Senator Lodge, who took a lively interest in the discussion, remarked that "you are proceeding upon the assumption that we are doing nothing for either airplanes or submarines," and reminded the admiral that the 1918 program contained a large number of submarines, to which 19 were added in 1917, and that he assumed we were doing something in this country in aircraft. Admiral Fullam disclaimed the assumption, but he thought altogether too great attention is being paid to dreadnaughts. He quoted Admiris Sir John Fisher and Sir Percy Scott, of the British Navy, the former the father of the dreadnaught, and who said before his death that it had been doomed by the airplane and submarine; and the latter as contending that the battleship had been rendered obsolete.

He declared our fleet is disorganized, even as a "one-plane fleet," and unfit for peace maneuvers, much less for war. He severely criticized the division of the fleet, and said that Mahan lived and wrote in vain, so far as the American Navy strategy now in effect is concerned. He insisted that the fleet should be in the Pacific, and said the base at Alameda "will not be finished in time for war." This statement was questioned by several of the committee, and the admiral explained that he meant it would not be finished for years.

"Are you qualified as an expert in aerial torpedo and bombing?" he was asked. He replied that he was not an expert, but he got his information from officers whom he knows to be reliable. Mr. Hale remarked that several officers of the active list had testified before the committee that these development were experimental, and are being conducted in a satisfactory manner, and he wanted to know if Admiral Fullam had any evidence to the contrary. The admiral parried the question, but insisted that the U. S. Navy is totally inadequate in both the air and underwater craft.

Senator Lodge said the committee was in agreement that the Navy should be developed in these respects, and was the need for the two aircraft carriers, at a cost of $55,000,000; there is no difference of opinion, he said, on that score, but the question is what to do with the 1918 program regarding battleships and battlecruisers. He quoted Admiral Sims' recommendation to complete the 6 battlecruisers and to build the carriers; but, meanwhile, he asked the admiral, is the Navy safe if left undefended with the present fleet? The admiral replied by again criticising the distribution of the fleet and the plans for sending half of it to Australia and the other to South America. Senator Lodge said that, while there is a matter of administration with which the committee fortunately has nothing to do.

Admiral Fullam said he would not suspend all work on battleships and cruisers, but thought by loaing purchase 150,000 tons of material that the ships the country would save $200,000,000, for, by the time the vessels are completed, the new program in aircraft and submarines will be so great that the former will be useless.

General Board's Policy.

Admiral Coontz was asked regarding the policy of the general board and he replied that the general board believed that the battleships and battle cruisers should be completed; that it desires two aircraft carriers and the development of the submarine and airship program. It believes 300 destroyers, completed or approaching completion, are sufficient for some time. The board is convinced that battleships will control to the next war, but approves every plan that provides for experimentation in bombing and

LEWANDOS

AMERICAS GREATEST

CLEANSERS AND LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops

294 Stuyvesant Street — 17 Temple Place

20 State Street — Huntington Avenue — 79 Summer Street

Brooklina — Albany — Worcester
Cambridge — Salem — New Haven
Watertown — Fall River — Waltham
Malden — New Bedford — Lowell
Fitchburg — Newport — Springfield
Providence — Lynn — Waterbury
Bridgeport — Mashpee — Philadelphia

and 10 West 46th Street New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1876

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SUPERIOR QUALITY

has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. It is richer in nourishment than the actual food value or in any of the qualities which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for



you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind obtainable.

Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated Milk in the world, with the experience of 19 years of success and the approval of millions of users.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.

HIGHLAND, ILL.

Digitized by Google

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
908 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones Main 2404, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

torpedo attack from the air or under water. The board is not recommending more money for aviation now, but urges the continuance of the experiments

Captain T. T. Craven, director of operations, has told the committee, in response to questions from Chairman Poindexter, that he did not approve eliminating the battle cruisers, stating that a fleet could not be maintained without maintaining the ships necessary to supply the fleet and the line of communications; cruisers were therefore needed. He agreed, however, with Admiral Fullam in the need for development both of submarines and of aviation and pointed out that in the Navy Department the important feature in so far as these two activities are concerned the effort has been to make them both fit into the existing organization of the department rather than to obtain performance through them; two new types of vessels, the seaplane tender, he said, had been an important part of the Navy for twenty years and aviation for ten years, yet neither had gotten very far until the recent war, and neither has been considered for its accomplishments, but as a part of the existing organization. The first essential, he thinks, at the department is to put aviation in its proper place and insist upon results. He deplored the tendency to utilize the present organization of the department and apply both the submarine and aviation to that organization, which has the effect of attaching greater importance to the organization than to the results obtained.

COAST GUARD APPROPRIATIONS.

The conferees on the sundry civil bill have approved of an increase of $800,000 in the item for pay and allowances of the Coast Guard, which is now at $6,360,609. The number of clerks to district superintendents was fixed by the conferees at 15, the Senate put this number to 10 and the conferees compromised on 11.

The conferees have not reached an agreement on the Senate amendment providing $281,346 for improvements at the Coast Guard Academy.

COUNTING LONGEVITY PAY.

Representative Johnson, of South Dakota, has introduced a bill (H. R.16133) providing that from and including August 5, 1917, all of any enlisted men of the forces of the Army, other than the Regular Army, who have had service in the National Guard or Organized Militia of any state, territory, or District of Columbia, but who have entered the service otherwise than by draft prior to the said date, 5, 1917, are entitled to count such service in computing longevity and continuous-service pay from and including August 5, 1917.

FORTIFICATIONS BILL UNCHANGED.

No change in the appropriations voted by the House for seacoast fortifications was made by the Senate appropriations committee in reporting the bill on February 19. An amendment was adopted increasing from $238,000 to $250,000 of the amount returnable to the Treasury from unexpended balances of fortifications.

SERVICE WITH PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Representative Dyer has introduced the bill (H. R. 16117) providing that officers and former officers of Philippine Scouts who were in the service at the end of the Army prior to June 4, 1920, shall, upon the passage of this act, be entitled to receive the same pay and benefits for service and length of line grade and length of service in the Regular Army, and said Philippine Scouts shall hereafter be eligible for advancement in accordance with section 127a of the act of June 4, 1920, and the method of determining the dates on which these officers are eligible for advancement on the retired list for active duty performed after retirement by which they shall be considered to have been eligible for promotion by seniority instead of by selection had they remained on the active list.

SENATE AMENDMENTS TO ARMY BILL.

Among the Senate amendments committee amendments to the Army appropriation bill (H. R. 15432) the word "Honorable" is eliminated from the discharge to be given to those who desert while enlist.

The Secretary of War is authorized in his discretion to grant applications for discharge of enlisted men who have served one year with the colors and are satisfactory to their commanding officers, without regard to the provisions of existing law respecting discharges.

Nothing contained in public resolution numbered 55 of the 64th Congress is to be held to prevent sufficient enlistments in any branch of the Army to bring such branch to not more than the maximum of the number prescribed therefor in the national defense act of June 4, 1920.

The appropriation for pay of the Army for the fiscal year 1922 is to be held available for the authorized pay of members of the R. O. T. C. or other persons authorized by the Secretary of War to attend the advanced course camps during the fiscal year 1921.

Provision is made for the adjustment and settlement of claims of officers, members of the nurse corps and enlisted men for pay and allowances growing out of service in the World War, from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, inclusive, shall remain upon the books of the Treasury to the credit of that appropriation until June 30, 1921.

Hereafter the settlement of clothing accounts of enlisted men, including charges for clothing drawn in excess of clothing allowance and payments of amounts due them when they draw less than their allowance, are to be made as heretofore and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

The provisions of the act of February 28, 1919, relating to the issuance of uniforms to discharged enlisted men are hereby repealed. It is provided that such uniforms shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of that act to those enlisted men who served in the Army of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and June 30, 1920, whose applications therefor shall have been received at the War Department prior to July 1, 1921.

All the money designated under the titles "subsistence of the Army," "regular supplies, quartermaster corps," "incidental expenses, quartermaster corps," "transportation of the Army and its supplies," "water and sewers at military posts," "clothing and camp and garrison equipage," are to be disbursed and accounted for as "general appropriations, quartermaster corps," and, for that purpose, shall constitute one fund.

The House provision against the renting of offices by military attaches is stricken from the bill.

The sum of $115,000 is appropriated for the maintenance of the activities of the so-called "hostess houses."

Instead of the House provision relative to civilian vocational instructors, the Senate provision is as follows:

That of the instructors in vocational education, not to exceed one-third shall be civilians and that the civilians shall be duly qualified by experience; and of the civilian educational and development specialists, not exceeding in the aggregate twenty-five of whom shall receive not exceeding $5,000 per annum, 6 not exceeding $4,000 per annum and 13 not exceeding $3,000 per annum.

Hereafter members of civilian rifle teams may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be paid, as commutation of traveling expenses, at a rate not to exceed 5 cents per mile for the distance reasonably traveled route from their homes to national matches, where such teams are in attendance upon the Secretary of War and for the return travel thereto: Provided further, That the payment of travel pay for the return journey shall be made only upon the actual performance of travel.

The mileage allowance for civilians at training camps was increased to 6 cents per mile. The compulsory sale of salvaged uniforms to such civilians is eliminated.

The Senate added an appropriation of $10,000 for national trophy and medals for rifle contests.

The Secretary is directed to issue to mounted units of the National Guard, in accordance with the provisions of existing law, not less than 3,500 animals from those now being held in remount stations and posts.

The Senate has restored the provision for extra pay at officers of the Army on duty with the Bureau of Military Academy, and provides quarters and allowances for enlisted instructors assigned to the department of modern languages and the department of tactics.

AUTHORITY TO FIRE SALUTES.

The Senate on February 21 passed a joint resolution authorizing the chief of engineers to grant the Memorial Association of the District of United States Army, permission to erect, on public grounds of the District of Columbia, in the vicinity of Fort Lincoln, south of the State, War and Navy Building and east of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a memorial to the dead of the 1st division, American Expeditionary Forces, in the World War: Provided, That the plans, design, and the monument and pedestal will be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

H. J. Res. 428, repealing section 8 of the naval appropriation act of July 11, 1919, relative to weighing of the uniform on discharge from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, was reached on the House calendar on February 21 and the resolution of Representative Walsh of Massachusetts no action was taken.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish to the National Museum certain articles of the arms, material, equipment, or clothing heretofore issued or prescribed for the Army, and specimens of colors, standards, and guidons of demobilized organizations now in the possession of the Army.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 231) to authorize payment to members of the Army and Navy who were employed as enumerators during the fourteenth decennial census passed the Senate Thursday.

Senators Smith and Dial, of South Carolina, vigorously opposed the proposed abandonment of a naval base and harbor improvement projects at charleston, S. C., that state, before the House can [illegible] 23.

The Senate on February 18 passed S. 4912 authorizing the appointment of Nathan Hazen, chief clerk, office of the chief of ordnance, United States Army, as assistant ordnance storekeeper of the ordnance department, United States Army, and allowing him, while on detail, mounted, and that he be immediately promoted to the rank of major. The duties of assistant storekeeper is hereby revived for that purpose only.

The Senate has adopted a resolution by Senator Wadsworth authorizing the use of public ground south of the State, War and Navy Building and east of the Corcoran Art Gallery for erection thereon of a temporary frame auditorium building by the 1st Division of the American Army to the memory of those of that division who fell in France.

The House committe on claims has favorably reported the bill (H. 2929) for the relief of Captain Edward T. Hartman, Captain Frederick G. Lawton, Captain Frank B. Watson and Captain James Hoagland for losses on personal property incurred by officers by reason of the sinking of the U. S. transport Headley in the Gulf of Mexico, on May 16, 1899, while en route to the United States.

The Senate has passed resolution to issue legal heirs of four officers of the Coast Guard who lost their lives when the Coast Guard cutter Tampa was destroyed in Bristol Channel, September 26, 1918, to receive pay and allowances that would have accrued to them passed the Senate on Thursday.

I view of the action of the House of Representatives last week in declining to pass a bill to permit Major General Enoch H. Crowder to go upon the retired list as a lieutenant general the military affairs committee has voted another reporting a similar bill for Major General Hunter Liggett, commander of the American First Army in France. The committee considered that the House had clearly indicated that it did not desire to show any special marks of consideration to the distinguished soldiers who rendered conspicuous service in winning the war.

ESTABLISHED 1872
W.R.Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 040 F ST.N.W.)
WASHINGTON, D.C.
PHONE MAIN 1061
ARSPEARE CJNICHOLS W.B.SPEARE

SENATE BILLS

5822. Mr. Trammell—Providing for and establishing scholarships in each of the states as a memorial to the American soldiers, sailors and marines who gave their lives in their country's defense; expression of appreciation to the brave and loyal men who served in the military or naval forces of the United States.

5829. Mr. Wadsworth—To amend the act to give Indemnity for damages caused by American forces abroad.

5834. Mr. Townsend—To transfer officers of the Coast Guard to the regular line of the Navy.

HOUSE BILLS

16079. Mr. Butler—To establish in the Department of the Navy a bureau to be known as the chaplains' bureau.

16088. Mr. Britten—To construe a portion of the naval appropriation act approved July 11, 1919.

16092. Mr. Kahn—To amend an act entitled "An act to give indemnity for damages caused by American forces abroad," approved April 11, 1918.

16110. Mr. Johnson of South Dakota—Granting longevity pay from and including August 5, 1917, to certain officers enlisted men of the Army.

16139. Mr. Hull, of Iowa—To establish a corps of rodeos.

H. J. Res. 472. Mr. Siegel—Authorizing the retirement as to active duty of certain Army field clerks and field clerks, quartermaster corps.

For other Congressional News see page 206.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

SHERRY—At Columbus, O., February 17, 1921, to Lieutenant R. F. Sherry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Sherry a daughter—Helene Elaine.

MARRIED.

BARKSDALE—SANDERSON—At Rockford, Ill., February 19, 1921, Lieutenant Ralph Augustus Barksdale, U. S. Army, and Miss Gladys Annette Sanderson.

NELSON—ANTHONY—At Montclair, N. J., February 19, 1921, Lieutenant Ralph Franklin Nelson, U. S. Navy, and Miss Sylvia Hope Anthony.

POTTLE—BERRY—At New York, N. Y., February 17, 1921, Lieutenant Colonel James Berry, U. S. Army, to Miss Bonnye M.

DIED.

BAMPTON—At Brooklyn, N. Y., February 21, 1921, Lieutenant Benjamin C. Bampton, U. S. Navy, retired.

BRADFORD—At Los Angeles, Calif., February 16, 1921, William Bradford, Brigadier General, first Lieutenant, 17th Infantry, son of the late Colonel James H. Bradford, U. S. Army, and brother of Colonel James H. Bradford, 46th infantry, and of Mrs. Ord.

DYER—At Winter Park, Fla., February 20, 1921, Mrs. Hiram E. Dyer, wife of Commander Hiram E. Dyer, U. S. Navy, mother of Mr. George P. Dyer, of Kittery, Me., Mrs. Susan Dyer Gleason, of Winter Park, Fla., and Mrs. Strait, wife of Lieutenant Commander Charles Strait, U. S. Navy.

HUMPHREYS—At Philadelphia, Pa., February 19, 1921, Kelly Neill Humphreys, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Humphreys, U. S. Army, and mother of Major Harry G. Humphreys, U. S. Army, retired.

MACKENZIE—At Washington, D. C., February 23, 1921, Major General Alexander Mackenzie, U. S. Army, retired.

MAGILL—At Philadelphia, Pa., February 20, 1921, Colonel Louis Magill, assistant adjutant and inspector, U. S. Marine Corps.

SHILEY—At the naval hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., February 20, 1921, Ensign Ralph Stewart Shiley, U. S. N.

SYMONDS—At New York, N. Y., February 21, 1921, George U. Symonds, son of Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds, U. S. Navy, retired, and Mrs. Symonds.

EXCELLENT MUSICAL ORGANIZATION.

A band of unusual merit has been organized at the navy yard, Washington, under the leadership of Bandmaster Charles Benter, U. S. N. During the demobilization following the armistice Benter assembled a group of expert musicians who have been discharged from the military services and gradually formed them into an efficient band. This band combination is known as the Mayflower band and is organization of 56 pieces, which under Benter's leadership has won the praise of official Washington on numerous occasions. When the Mayflower makes a cruise the vessel takes its band on board, but except for such occasional absences the combined band is available as a musical unit for official functions in Washington. Benter has organized his orchestra into an orchestra also and plays frequently for naval functions. The orchestra will play next Monday night at the charity concert given at the D. A. R. memorial hall and the program has been arranged which will be a treat to music lovers.

Digitized by Google

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations sent to the Senate on February 18:

Appointments in the Regular Army of the United States.

Quartermaster Corps.

To be Second Lieutenant With Rank From July 1, 1930.

Corwin L. Rogers, late second lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. Army.

Infantry.

William M. Inzila, late colonel, infantry, to be major.
Maj. John H. Barron, Infantry, to be colonel.
Reappointments in the Regular Army of the United States.

Signal Corps.

Maj. Consuelo A. Seaman to be lieutenant colonel.

Field Artillery.

Robert B. Hood, late first lieutenant (temporary captain), to be first lieutenant.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Jacob A. Mack, late major, to be major.

Infantry.

Herbert B. Wilcox, late second lieutenant (temporary first lieutenant), to be first lieutenant.
Prince E. Tripp, late first lieutenant, to be first lieutenant.

Quartermaster Corps.

Q. M. Sergt. Charles A. Bolar to be captain.
Earl R. Adlington, late first lieutenant, to be first lieutenant.

To be captains, with rank from July 1, in order of precedence on the promotion list:

T. W. Conrad, C. A. C.
F. L. Sadler, Inf.
O. L. Morrow, Inf.
C. E. Shaldenke, F. A.
F. W. Boone, C. A. C.
J. C. Rogers, Cav.
E. M. Sherrill, Inf.
J. W. Arnold, Inf.
F. W. Allen, Cav.
J. C. Stephens, C. A. C.
B. P. Burlison, Inf.
O. O. Kurtz, F. A.
L. C. Compton, F. A.
J. H. Hilldring, Inf.
W. D. McMillin, Inf.
A. B. Wade, F. A.
J. G. Kyle, Inf.
W. H. Rodman, Inf.
Frank Worrell, Inf.
Hoad Wingfield, Cav.
C. J. Crawford, Cav.
W. C. Scudder, Inf.
T. W. Herren, Cav.
J. H. Seabury, Cav.
J. E. Whitt, Inf.
W. W. See, Inf.
Ira B. Hilton, C. A. C.
C. A. Shannon, Cav.
A. B. McNabb, Cav.
W. H. Hiller, Inf.
R. W. Patterson, Inf.
B. F. Hine, C. A. C.
F. L. Christian, C. A. C.
C. H. Sears, Inf.
W. W. Cox, Cav.
D. E. Wheeler, Inf.
C. R. Lugion, Inf.
Archibald Hettema, C. A. C.
M. J. Perrel, Inf.
R. E. Larson, Cav.
W. R. Epes, C. A. C.
R. M. Grimsley, Inf.
K. J. Fiedler, Inf.
W. C. Dewaru, Inf.
H. D. Adair, Inf.
R. W. Bowman, C. A. C.
J. T. Nash, Inf.
H. R. Brooks, Inf.
R. C. Searcy, F. A.
David B. Van Pelt, Inf.
J. H. Tousley, Inf.
R. E. Holland, Jr., C. A. C.
W. H. Emerson, Cav.
G. E. Cook, Inf.
J. W. Watson, Cav.
E. H. Mitchell, Inf.
J. W. Ramey, F. A.
D. S. Grimm, Inf.
J. R. McGuire, C. A. C.
W. M. E. Sullivan, Inf.
A. J. Kennedy, Inf.
R. L. Milburn, C. A. C.
M. S. Howard, Cav.
W. L. Adams, C. A. C.
T. N. Cordero, Inf.
L. J. Parrell, Inf.
W. B. Wood, Inf.
F. O. Stephenson, Inf.
W. H. Quartermain, F. A.
R. B. Hain, Inf.
L. C. Scherr, Air Service.
R. L. Sasser, Inf.
R. B. Hotchkiss, Air Service.
P. F. Clark, F. A.
C. L. Berthoff, Inf.
Wilsworth Young, C. A. C.
I. Lee, Jr., Cav.
W. H. Roberts, F. A.
W. F. Lauer, Inf.
H. F. Pritchard, C. A. C.
H. Dumas, Inf.
P. S. Jones, Inf.
T. Baker, Inf.
R. H. Bell, Inf.
H. W. Keller, Inf.
W. W. Pilsurs, Inf.
K. S. Whitemore, Inf.
J. J. Lynch, Inf.
Y. Matejka, C. A. C.
P. H. Partridge, Inf.
F. K. Kennedy, Jr., Inf.
David Pirtle, C. A. C.
Jr. de S. Tranholm, Inf.
R. H. Hardaway, Inf.
H. Edwards, Air Service.
J. Pace, Inf.
Paul Dockler, Cav.
Hilton Simon, C. A. C.
C. O. Sneed, Cav.
J. B. Smith, Inf.
Frank Keefe, Inf.
N. Johnson, Inf.
R. A. Anderson, Inf.
R. R. Cummings, Inf.
J. F. Schoonover, Inf.
J. J. Bennett, C. A. C.
S. S. Hickney, Inf.
William Hesketh, C. A. C.
J. J. Ulsh, Inf.
R. C. McComas, Inf.
R. S. Gunn, Inf.
M. G. Stubbs, Inf.
A. A. Fall, Inf.
F. R. Schneker, Inf.
S. S. Warren, Cav.
L. W. Jenkinson, Inf.
N. M. Goodyear, Inf.
W. J. O'Graham, Inf.
J. R. Lippincott, Inf.
L. S. Dillon, C. of S.
Ralph Mills, C. of S.
P. E. Bermel, C. of S.
F. D. Beaver, C. of S.
F. D. Weaver, C. of S.
J. E. Wood, C. of S.
J. E. Wood, C. of S.
W. R. Maynard, Air Service.
Thomas Van Epps, Cav.
R. D. Smith, Qm. C.
W. M. Pearce, Qm. C.
A. B. Procter, Qm. C.
L. Cox, Cav.
W. Y. Kilborn, Jr., Qm. C.
H. Bickham, Qm. C.
C. O. Cooley, Inf.
J. M. Harshbarger, Cav.
L. E. Worthley, Inf.
J. J. Needham, Inf.
F. W. Arnold, Cav.
W. Wrecher, Cav.
W. W. Price, Qm. C.
J. J. Hafley, F. A.
M. C. Addoms, Jr., Qm. C.
C. C. Loughlin, Inf.
Gill McCook, Cav.
Gilbert Rieman, Cav.
Percy Adams, C. A. C.
J. M. Stewart, Inf.
T. K. Dilts, Inf.
J. B. Taylor, C. A. C.
W. F. Brown, Qm. C.
W. F. Sherwood, Qm. C.
C. C. Hollingsworth, Inf.
J. F. Williams, Inf.
J. C. Hutcheson, Qm. C.
C. W. Older, Qm. C.

Medical Corps.

To be Captains.

Alexander Milsan, Jr.
L. P. Bell.
W. O. Dorsey.
F. W. Young.
H. P. Brown.
J. G. Kneuer.
C. A. Wilson.
E. R. Strong.
H. J. Hayes.
F. L. Brockney.
H. L. Holt.
E. J. Steves.
W. J. Mullen.
M. C. Berry.
Anthony Wirts.
W. J. Freilsheim.
C. J. Gee.
W. H. Houston.
F. L. Pettman.
H. H. Stewart, Jr.
E. E. Brown.
W. G. Hines.
R. T. Arseal.
M. G. Keller.

Dental Corps.

To be Captains.

J. N. White.
W. F. Schoumann.
C. H. Gilbert.

February 19—Appointments by transfer in the Regular Army to various branches, as of July 1, wars submitted. Their names from the Army and Navy Register as the transfers were made by War Department orders.

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 21:

Reappointments in the Regular Army.

Cavalry—R. T. Connell, first lieutenant.
Infantry—R. T. Dumont, first lieutenant.
Medical Corps—Maj. J. W. Arnold.

Promotions in the Regular Army.

To be Majors.

P. J. Mueller, Inf.
L. E. Hobbs, Inf.
L. F. Kable, C. A. C.
B. L. Jones, Cav.
Reinold Melberg, C. A. C.
C. H. Andrews, Inf.
J. H. Cochran, C. A. C.
L. W. Cook, Cav.
C. C. Bank, F. A.
C. S. Woodruff, Air S.
Vernon Evans, Inf.
R. B. Wheeler, Inf.
J. J. Teter, C. A. C.
L. C. Davidson, Inf.
D. D. Eisenhower, Inf.
H. W. Allen, Inf.
G. H. Fealedy, Air S.
M. J. Uffelman, Cav.
C. Haw, C. A. C.
R. Hall, Inf.
E. L. Snider, Air S.
W. H. Peabody, Cav.

To be Captains with Rank from July 1, 1920.

William Mayer, F. A.
A. R. J. Smith, Inf.
W. H. Evans, Inf.
T. O. Thompson, Cav.
F. M. Moore, Inf.
R. K. Gruber, Cav.
E. A. Hyde, F. A.
H. Gilbreath, Inf.
H. G. Thibaudeau, Inf.
J. J. Ellis, Inf.
W. Stone, Inf.
W. C. Clausen, Inf.
J. S. Vincent, Cav.
G. N. Randolph, Inf.
T. W. Hulse, Inf.
W. Schmid, Inf.
J. H. Stewart, Cav.
E. M. Pettotte, Inf.
W. L. McMorrow, Inf.
W. Penrose, Inf.
Frederick Irwin, Inf.
J. F. Herold, Air Service.
Joseph Chabot, Inf.
C. E. Fenters, Inf.
T. V. Hills, Inf.
H. Block, F. A.
H. G. Sadelin, Qm. C.
S. E. Van Benschoten, Inf.
Ralph Pollock, Jr., Qm. C.
J. G. Ardon, Inf.
Otto Harwood, Qm. C.
H. H. Barbour, Inf.
W. W. Butt, C. A. C.
G. W. Budd, Jr., Inf.
C. C. Pace, Inf.
C. C. Anderson, Inf.
C. C. Ray, Qm. C.
W. D. Wheeler, Air Service.
H. W. Worcester, Cav.
R. B. Wolverton, Qm. C.
W. Ford, Qm. C.
Frank Gosnell, Jr., F. A.
J. H. Van Horn, Cav.
W. H. Sears, Inf.
W. H. Gilbreath, Qm. C.
J. A. Russell, Qm. C.
T. B. Sherrill, Inf.
W. A. Ray, F. A.
H. L. Springer, Inf.
M. Shoemaker, Cav.
T. W. Herring, Cav.
E. E. Morrow, Inf.
W. Ford, Qm. C.
T. Nevills, Qm. C.
R. Gill, Qm. C.
W. Van Cortlandt, Qm. C.
J. P. Kelly, Inf.
T. Kelly, Qm. C.
H. Kelly, Qm. C.
E. K. White, Qm. C.
E. Hall, Qm. C.
A. S. Harrison, Qm. C.
J. B. Hall, Qm. C.
F. B. Loos, Qm. C.
Air Service.
O. Rhea, Cav.
J. L. Russell, Qm. C.
A. K. Phinney, Inf.
M. Perry, Inf.
J. N. Johnson, Jr., Inf.
F. Bender, C. A. C.
R. R. Reger, Qm. C.
F. W. Sherwood, Qm. C.
T. W. Foreman, Inf.
J. O'Connell, Qm. C.
G. L. Eteg, Inf.
W. Perres, Inf.

Medical Corps.

To be Captains.

C. C. McKean.
Daniel Franklin.
O. J. Peery.
A. J. Greco.
S. B. Kimball.
C. V. Davis.
W. Bedinger.
J. N. Williams.
H. H. Cole.
C. E. Pilkins.
L. Stein.
M. Jaffe.
F. V. Kilgore.
Wm. Carnrader.
W. S. Bennett.
B. L. Pyeatt.
A. G. Heilman.
R. B. Hoffman.
R. C. Wolfe.
H. A. Bergman.
A. T. King.
Thomas Brown.
O. P. Schmit.
J. F. Hall.
J. F. Gallagher.

To be Captains.

W. F. Wieck.
T. H. Veale.

Reappointments in the Regular Army.

Cavalry—R. T. Connell, first lieutenant.
Infantry—R. T. Dumont, first lieutenant.
Medical Corps—Maj. J. W. Arnold.

Promotions in the Regular Army.

To be Majors.

I. B. Summers, Jr., C. A. C.
R. de P. Rees, Inf.
R. W. Strong, Cav.
H. L. Jones, Jr., Inf.
J. B. Wogan, F. A.
J. H. Cochran, C. A. C.
C. B. King, F. A.
E. C. Wallington, C. A. C.
C. E. Thomas, Inf.
W. Leonard, Inf.
T. Thompson, F. A.
J. A. McDermott, Inf.
C. Hutchinson, Cav.
R. C. Eisenschmidt, Inf.
W. H. Wilbur, Inf.
J. McD. Thompson, Cav.
A. C. Fleet, Inf.
A. Mertlint, Jr., Qm. C.
J. Hannibal, Inf.
W. W. Hess, Jr., F. A.
C. A. Chase, Inf.

To be Captains with Rank from July 1, 1920.

C. D. Vollers, Cav.
R. H. Tyndall, Inf.
C. Taylor, Inf.
W. E. Smith, Inf.
G. F. Davis, Inf.
H. E. Gerlach, Inf.
R. B. Gerden, Cav.
J. F. Kelly, Inf.
J. K. Cooper, Jr., C. of E.
G. H. Simonds, Inf.
C. Cox, Inf.
C. Mabbott, Qm. C.
Walter Johnson, Cav.
E. A. Guillemet, Qm. C.
J. Cole, Inf.
I. A. Ryan, C. A. C.
H. E. Jones, Inf.
Clyde Kelly, Inf.
G. H. Hallock, Qm. C.
L. N. Conner, Inf.
L. N. Cooper, Inf.
T. N. Williams, Inf.
J. Hunt, Qm. C.
W. J. Niederpruem, Inf.
N. N. Irwin, Inf.
J. R. Young, Inf.
Joseph Chabot, Inf.
M. E. Combie, C. A. C.
C. S. Hoffman, Inf.
C. F. Sullivan, Inf.
P. C. Berlin, Cav.
E. A. Austin, Inf.
Karl Mingledorff, Inf.
H. N. Williams, Qm. C.
H. H. Wall, Inf.
R. W. McBride, C. A. C.
A. Crawley, Air S.
R. B. Wampler, Inf.
R. H. Dunlap, Inf.
H. F. Allen, Jr., Cav.
H. E. Norton, Qm. C.
George Rankin, Inf.
C. F. Johnson, Inf.
H. M. Odom, Qm. C.
J. E. Snider, Cav.
Adam Richmond, Inf.
C. J. Sullivan, Inf.
W. G. Sayers, Inf.
R. F. Guthrie, Qm. C.
F. P. Baker, Cav.
L. E. Ryder, Inf.
R. R. Stevens, Inf.
J. R. Kennedy, Inf.
H. J. Gallagher, C. A. C.
C. F. P. Cooper, Inf.
Frank Hall, Inf.
H. E. Potter, Inf.
Nafus Brickhouse, Inf.
W. C. Hurst, Qm. C.
W. E. Bush, Inf.
W. L. Smith, Inf.
J. E. Talley, Jr., Inf.
G. H. Cushman, Jr., F. A.
L. A. Hall, Inf.
W. L. Mays, Inf.
J. R. Williams, C. A. C.
T. A. Bryant, Cav.
J. M. Hinkamp, Inf.
L. de W. Bhard, Inf.
D. W. Bradley, C. A. C.
L. L. Reagan, Inf.
J. Hall, Cav.
Thomas Dunlap, Inf.
T. T. Kemp, Inf.
Peyton Irvine, Inf.
C. Linsberger, Qm. C.
M. S. Wallace, Inf.
W. J. Black, Inf.
H. H. Hallock, Qm. C.
A. M. Lawrence, Inf.
W. H. Wilbur, Inf.
P. E. Leiber, Inf.
W. B. Cavin, Inf.
J. F. Strain, Inf.
A. H. Blanchfield, Inf.
F. N. Nevills, Qm. C.
C. Sullivan, Inf.
H. L. Henkle, Inf.
H. L. Hollingsworth, C. of S.
P. S. Beatty, Inf.
A. W. Lee, Qm. C.
L. A. Peck, C. of S.
J. H. Smith, Inf.
J. H. Davidson, Air S.
John Eisenhower, Inf.
W. C. Rathbone, Inf.
H. W. Noble, Inf.
A. Cosgrove, Air S.
G. R. Goodwin, Inf.
H. M. Andrews, Qm. C.
J. Mc. Hamilton, Inf.
R. B. Waddes, Inf.
William Yates, Cav.
P. M. Ellman, C. of S.
J. F. Doyle, Inf.
H. Zeliff, F. A.
John Eisenhower, Inf.
F. N. Andrews, Cav.
F. E. Bronaw, Cav.
W. Hall, Inf.
W. K. Wheeler, Jr., Inf.
C. S. Hoffman, Inf.
R. O. Shoe, Inf.
W. Gilfry, Inf.
E. E. Haring, C. of S.
M. E. Peyton, Inf.
R. T. Fenton, Qm. C.
M. O. Brumbaugh, Inf.
P. E. Taylor, Cav.
W. Hall, Inf.
W. D. McCord, Inf.
H. Matthews, Inf.
W. J. Robertson, Inf.
W. Hall, Jr., Inf.
J. L. Slade, Qm. C.
T. Slonaker, Inf.
C. S. Hammond, C. A. C.
J. W. Gilfry, Inf.
H. W. Cochran, C. A. C.
A. H. Fox Hollington, Inf.
L. J. Dillon, Qm. C.
J. E. Merrill, Cav.
T. J. Heald, Inf.
W. W. Bessell, Inf.
R. C. Crutch, Qm. C.
H. W. Blakely, Inf.
M. A. Stuart, F. A.
J. H. Hilldring, Inf.
H. M. Morris, Inf.
Hilbrich Lawrence, Inf.
H. H. Rackwell, C. A. C.
J. H. Hilldring, Inf.
C. O. Temple, Qm. C.
D. D. Eisenhower, Inf.
R. V. Hubbard, Inf.
W. H. Wilbur, Inf.
J. W. Rhea, Inf.
G. A. Pierce, F. A.
R. McC. Nihoof, Inf.
W. H. Wilbur, Inf.
W. B. Frost, F. A.
R. E. Beck, Qm. C.
F. W. T. Sierchi, Inf.
M. Le V. Hoffman, Inf.
K. S. Wallace, F. A.
H. H. Cochran, Inf.
T. J. Jackman, Inf.
C. L. Adcock, Air S.
F. M. Distelhorst, Inf.
H. Steele, Inf.
H. K. Adams, Inf.
R. C. Hood, Inf.
C. A. Valverde, Inf.
Ormsie Kane, Inf.
N. B. Simms, Qm. C.
J. H. Hilldring, Inf.
C. Hall, Inf.
J. F. Farley, Inf.
J. Hall, Inf.
C. J. Patterson, F. A.
J. Mc. Hamilton, Inf.
W. V. Paten, F. A.
J. Mc. Hamilton, Inf.
A. H. Cummings, Qm. C.
R. C. Hall, Inf.
E. Cartwright, Inf.
F. Geiger, Inf.
W. Geiger, Inf.
J. H. Stewart, Inf.
J. H. Stewart, Jr., Inf.
L. L. Thompson, Inf.
M. H. Matthews, Inf.
H. E. Eastwood, Cav.
H. H. Cole, Inf.
C. C. Westfall, Inf.
J. Hall, Inf.
H. H. Cameron, Cav.
J. M. Hall, Inf.
A. F. Lagarde, Inf.
A. P. Hodges, Jr., Inf.
B. F. Giles, Air S.
C. C. Atkins, Inf.
M. F. Cowley, Inf.
Jesse Haver, Inf.
A. H. Lee, F. A.
W. H. Rackwell, Inf.
K. Jones, F. A.
W. G. Bartlett, Jr., C. A. C.
C. R. Cross, Inf.
H. Bigelow, F. A.
C. R. Pruit, Finance Dept.
T. D. Davis, Inf.
J. L. Tunstall, Fin. Dept.
F. G. Rogers, F. A.
O. L. Brandt, Inf.
T. P. Quinn, F. A.
Paul Brown, Inf.
T. C. Rule, Inf.
Fraser Hale, Air S.
B. Mayers, Inf.
Hall Ali, F. A.
B. Harrop, Inf.
H. M. Hubbard, F. A.
R. Wilkinson, C. of E.
N. D. Cochran, Dent. Dept.
W. A. Hale, Inf.
R. H. Stevens, Inf.
E. A. Johnson, Inf.
H. Kaltens, Inf.
J. A. Rogers, Jr., Inf.
W. Chamberlain, Inf.
C. McCall, Cav.
W. R. Hamilton, Inf.
R. B. Lowry, F. A.
D. Lynch, Inf.
C. Black, Air S.
R. B. Yancey, Inf.
H. Quigley, Inf.
W. A. Robertson, Inf.
W. McIlwain, Qm. C.
J. Cochran, Inf.
A. G. Gilbert, F. A.
J. B. Holmberg, Air S.
H. Wilkinson, Inf.
W. Robinson, Jr., F. A.
D. N. Holmes, Inf.
J. Hall, Inf.
J. G. Orton, Qm. C.
W. M. Hoffman, Air S.
A. J. MacNab, Inf.
Walter Hutchinson, Inf.
H. L. Ware, Inf.
A. Beasley, F. A.
H. H. Brown, Inf.
A. Hollingsworth, Inf.
J. B. Underwood, Qm. C.
J. Hall, Inf.
G. D. Campbell, Cav.
J. Hall, Inf.
J. Buckley, Inf.
Jack Wilson, F. A.
H. Furey, Inf.
J. Hall, Inf.
G. Pickard, Inf.
Wilfred Thornton, Cav.
M. Hamilton, Inf.
F. Bonnell, Inf.
W. Hall, Inf.
J. W. Hensen, Inf.
A. Ala, Cav.
W. G. Murphy, Inf.
W. Gilfry, Inf.
J. L. Coman, C. A. C.
W. Gilfry, Inf.
A. Wood, Jr., C. of E.
Mc. Hamilton, Inf.
H. A. W. Kales, Inf.
H. Hall, Jr., Inf.
A. Summelzer, Inf.
H. Hamilton, Inf.
A. Wimberley, Inf.
Thomas Hamilton, Inf.
J. A. St. Louis, Inf.
J. Mc. Hamilton, Inf.
J. R. Kirkpatrick, Air S.
Thomas Cox, Jr., Inf.
C. H. Peck, Inf.
J. M. Nowak, Inf.
Pierre Mallett, F. A.
(vertex Mallett, F. A.
C. T. Bragg, Inf.
W. C. Bruce, Jr., Inf.
C. C. Newton, Inf.
J. T. Hall, Inf.
M. Channon, Cav.
W. S. Overton, Jr., Inf.
G. D. Parks, Inf.
H. A. Hamilton, Inf.
J. L. McCoy, Inf.
J. Hamilton, Inf.
C. Hamilton, Inf.
F. H. Norris, Inf.
H. Hamilton, Inf.
J. C. Flynn, C. of E.
W. J. Hall, Inf.
J. E. Mendenhall, Inf.
A. A. Hall, Jr., Inf.
K. C. Mead, Inf.
Wilfred Thornton, Cav.
A. Willet, Inf.
C. Hall, Inf.
E. P. Hinton, Inf.
W. Hamilton, Air S.
C. E. Lovejoy, Inf.
H. Hamilton, Inf.
M. Crenshaw, Inf.
H. Hamilton, Inf.
A. Olsen, Cav.
Robert Hall, S. S.
A. B. Wilson, F. A.
W. Hamilton, Jr., Inf.
W. Noble, Inf.
E. Mc. Sawtelle, Cav.
B. Dierking, Inf.
J. B. Hamilton, Inf.
J. B. Wooley, Air S.
B. Cesare, Inf.
W. R. Watson, Inf.
W. Hamilton, C. A. C.
S. Myers, Inf.
J. Hall, Inf.
W. H. McAdewart, Qm. C.
H. Hall, Inf.
S. Mansfield, Inf.
H. Hall, Jr., Inf.
H. H. Reynolds, Inf.
H. Hamilton, Inf.
C. C. Boylan, F. A.
H. Hall, Inf.
W. J. Sherwood, Inf.
W. Wilson Hall, Inf.
A. C. Beaucond, Inf.
A. Hall, Jr., Inf.
H. B. McCurdy, Inf.
S. Miller, F. A.
H. C. Parker, Inf.
Floyd Marshall, Inf.
W. C. Lee, Inf.
H. Hall, Inf.
J. E. Ray, Inf.
H. Hamilton, Inf.
J. J. Bachman, F. A.
J. Hamilton, Jr., Inf.
Vare Painter, Qm. C.
J. Bradshaw, Inf.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
WEST 84 TAXICABS WEST 84

Digitized by Google

The President on February 23 nominated to be brigadier generals Colonels William H. Johnston, Inf., and Albert J. Bowley, F. A., with rank from February 18.

To be chaplain, with rank of captain, A. J. Schliesser.

J. L. De Witt, Inf., to be colonel; L. A. Dewey, Inf., to be lieutenant colonel; C. Challice, Jr., Qm. C.; L. M. Haynes, F. A.; C. J. Gridley, Inf., and C. L. Hyssong, Inf., to be captains.

Dental Corps—To be captains: T. L. Spoon, Earle Robbins, R. A. Stout, O. W. Thompson, H. A. Hall and W. S. Shuttleworth.

Veterinary Corps—To be first lieutenants: E. F. Long, P. H. Hudgins, G. W. Fitzgerald, R. S. Shannon, J. H. Dorobiaser, P. T. Carpenter and S. G. Killamaier.

February 24—Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants.

S. W. Stephens, Inf.
R. C. Lowry, C. A. C.
A. E. Billing, Inf.
G. R. Thompson, Qm. C.
J. G. Boykin, Cav.
C. M. Hurt, Cav.
J. G. Bender, Inf.
Hillis Bates, Inf.
G. P. Johnson, Air S.
C. V. Finter, Air S.
M. C. Shea, F. A.
C. J. Wynne, Qm. C.
H. S. Chamness, Inf.
J. H. George, Inf.
W. C. Wagoer, Inf.
A. H. Norton, Cav.
H. N. Lockwood, jr., F. A.
J. M. Ferguson, Inf.
J. C. Sandilo, Inf.
L. E. Bowman, Qm. C.
H. B. Smith, Inf.
J. A. Dubois, Inf.
Barlow Winston, Inf.
Maurice Rose, Inf.
C. M. Willingham, Inf.
G. R. Hanger, Cav.
F. L. Burns, Inf.
W. B. Johnson, Qm. C.
W. R. McKay, Inf.
J. B. Lowrey, Inf.
J. H. Donahue, Inf.
T. P. Walsh, C. A. C.
W. B. Scanlon, Inf.
W. R. Hanby, Cav.
B. M. Creel, Cav.
R. A. Eller, F. A.
T. B. Voigt, Cav.
Douglas Johnston, Air S.
L. P. Hickey, Air S.
S. T. Wallis, jr., F. A.
C. M. Rees, Inf.
Wm. May, Inf.
C. W. Gates, Qm. C.
H. H. Fisher, Inf.
S. W. Robertson, Cav.
D. Van N. Bennett, Inf.
W. H. Johnson, Inf.
W. H. O'Mohundro, Inf.
E. G. West, Qm. C.
H. T. Adams, Inf.
R. S. McCullough, Air S.
R. O. White, Qm. C.
C. W. Dietz, Qm. C.
S. H. Baker, Qm. C.
J. P. Temple, Air S.
T. S. Bosch, Inf.
J. L. Oliver, Inf.
Edward Andino, Inf.
W. J. Flood, Air S.
L. P. Vane, C. A. C.
L. R. P. Reese, Air S.
P. G. Bruton, C. of E.
H. L. Porter, C. of E.
C. G. Holmes, F. A.
E. F. Carey, Air S.
R. W. Miller, C. A. C.
G. H. Kinman, Inf.
L. Y. Hartman, C. A. C.
Peter LeToney, Inf.
R. L. Renth, Inf.
J. G. Dolan, F. A.
A. L. Bullard, C. A. C.
W. L. Hamilton, Cav.
O. N. Barney, Air S.
T. F. McCarthy, Inf.
R. H. Speck, Cav.
C. A. Reif, Inf.
A. K. Ladd, Air S.
C. S. Denny, C. A. C.
O. M. Low, Qm. C.
B. A. Thomas, Cav.
J. K. Gresser, Inf.
L. E. Lilley, Inf.
G. E. Caruthers, Inf.
F. T. Madigan, Inf.
J. H. Healy, Cav.
D. F. Finnerty, Inf.
E. C. Atkinson, Inf.
L. N. Winters, Inf.
W. W. Dixon, Air S.
C. S. Anderson, C. A. C.
C. B. Lober, Air S.
B. D. Yerby, Cav.
R. J. Mitchell, C. A. C.
R. R. Louden, Inf.
G. F. Stutzman, jr., Cav.
F. P. Albrook, Air S.
A. J. Melanson, Air S.
T. J. Koenig, Air S.
L. L. Reese, Inf.
W. L. Claxton, C. A. C.
Grandison Gardner, Air S.
B. S. Vail, Cav.
W. B. Cochran, Inf.
O. O. Niergarth, Air S.
R. A. Carter, Inf.
P. C. Wilders, Inf.
C. W. Fake, Cav.
C. D. Overfelt, Inf.
R. N. Ott, Air S.
George Van Studdiford, Inf.
W. B. Walters, C. A. C.
John Blaney, Air S.
L. F. Strader, Cav.
P. W. Seymour, Inf.
G. T. Rowland, Inf.
L. C. Bizzell, Inf.
M. M. Pharr, F. A.
W. L. Sherfey, Inf.
J. V. Gagne, Cav.
J. C. Browne, Cav.
J. B. Lord, F. A.
P. J. Atkinson, F. A.
F. N. Mallory, Inf.
E. R. Shugart, Inf.
U. W. Holly, Inf.
R. H. Burger, Inf.
C. T. Davis, Inf.
F. R. Williams, Inf.
H. J. Thornton, F. A.
H. J. LaCroix, Inf.
J. P. Donnovin, F. A.
A. L. Violante, Qm. C.
L. M. Smith, Cav.
L. U. Labine, Inf.
W. B. Sharp, Inf.
M. E. Jones, Cav.
H. P. Hennessy, Air S.
V. E. Biehn, Inf.
Robert Robinson, Inf.
Aubrey Hornsby, Air S.
L. L. Cobb, Inf.
W. H. McKee, Inf.
G. H. Wilson, Cav.
F. K. Oberet, Inf.
E. M. Burnett, Inf.
R. H. Slider, F. A.
A. E. Forsyth, Cav.
J. S. Davidson, Inf.
M. H. Doty, Inf.
C. P. Prime, Air S.
O. R. Stillinger, Cav.
C. W. Sampsell, Cav.
H. G. Culton, Cav.
P. A. Reichle, F. A.
H. T. Sutton, Cav.
G. S. Devore, Inf.
W. A. Frederick, Air S.
J. E. Bush, F. A.
E. R. Golden, Inf.
H. J. McChryetal, Inf.
A. C. Strickland, Inf.
W. C. Sinclair, Inf.
J. H. Newberry, Inf.
J. M. Lentz, F. A.
W. Y. McBurney, Inf.
V. D. Mee, Inf.
C. W. Hanna, Inf.
W. L. Kay, jr., Inf.
J. W. Harris, Inf.
A. E. Cannon, Inf.
H. M. Schwarze, Cav.
P. W. Ricamore, Inf.
B. K. Erdman, Inf.
G. C. Bunting, C. A. C.
O. L. Davidson, Inf.
J. P. Boland, F. A.
T. F. Hickey, Inf.
E. M. Connor, Inf.
J. J. Dunn, Inf.
C. H. Phillips, Inf.
E. A. Kimball, Inf.
T. J. Chrisman, Inf.
B. H. Graban, Cav.
L. N. Eller, Air S.
G. S. Deaderick, Inf.
A. S. McKinley, Air S.
F. C. Dierstein, Inf.
J. W. Irwin, Inf.
R. L. Nesbit, Inf.
L. H. Caruthers, F. A.
M. D. Pangburn, Inf.
T. J. Carroll, Air S.
John Beveridge, jr., Air S.
M. E. McHugo, Air S.
E. L. Searl, jr., Air S.
L. H. Duffin, F. A.
V. J. Kelcy, Air S.
C. E. Branshaw, Air S.
Leigh Wade, Air S.
E. H. Tonkin, Air S.
I. L. Foster, Inf.
J. R. Hall, Air S.
J. I. Sullivan, Air S.
E. W. Raley, Air S.
D. McC. Reeves, Air S.
O. P. Gothlin, jr., Air S.
M. H. Redman, Air S.
W. M. Allison, Qm. C.
O. G. Fegan, Qm. C.
T. J. Davis, Inf.
H. W. Prosser, Air S.
E. R. Cowles, Inf.
J. F. Alcure, Qm. C.
R. V. Ignico, Air S.
R. M. Lawson, Inf.
J. M. Woodard, Air S.
H. G. Rennagel, Inf.
D. H. Woodin, Inf.
L. R. Hewitt, Air S.
F. W. Evans, Air S.
O. E. Conard, Qm. C.
Frank LaRue, Inf.
A. B. Baker, Air S.
F. C. Nelson, Air S.
D. E. Jones, Air S.
Charles Douglas, Air S.
H. A. Bivins, Air S.
C. A. Kuntz, Air S.
E. J. Bowling, Air S.
O. J. Bushey, Air S.
R. S. Clayton, Cav.
J. W. Beck, F. A.
R. S. Worthington, Air S.
L. P. Moriarty, Air S.
G. W. Polk, Air S.
C. N. Monteith, Air S.
G. H. Burgess, Air S.
C. W. McDermott, Air S.
T. V. Hynes, Air S.
F. W. Niedermeyer, jr. A. S.
J. G. Taylor, Air S.
L. W. Miller, Air S.
W. D. Coney, Air S.
E. W. Franklin, Air S.
Raphael Baez, jr., Air S.
R. H. Finley, Air S.
C. H. Welch, Air S.
A. J. Lyon, Air S.
H. L. Clark, Air S.
J. M. G. T. Neely, Air S.
S. L. Ellis, Air S.
G. G. Lundberg, Air S.
E. L. Eubank, Air S.
H. D. Norris, Air S.
F. M. Paul, Air S.
S. M. Connell, Air S.
J. E. Upston, Air S.
R. C. Moffat, Air S.
P. L. Williams, Air S.
T. A. Hey, Inf.
T. J. Lindorff, C. A. C.
W. A. Marsh, Inf.
G. T. Barnes, Qm. C.
S. C. Eaton, jr., Air S.
J. J. Gulowski, Inf.
C. A. Weicker, Inf.
J. F. Binford, Inf.
H. W. Bauer, F. A.
J. H. Landrum, F. A.
G. R. McElroy, Cav.
G. B. Shomber, Cav.
J. R. Thornton, Cav.
Bayard Johnson, Air S.
M. F. Sullivan, Cav.
E. W. Peach, Inf.
G. L. Potter, Inf.
L. D. Carter, Cav.
Don Riley, Inf.
P. A. Brawner, jr., Inf.
I. L. Kitts, F. A.
F. C. Thomas, Cav.
H. L. Turner, Inf.
M. D. Mann, Air S.
E. R. Frost, jr., Air S.
M. S. Hill, Air S.
E. A. Liebhauser, Air S.
C. L. Morse, Air S.
A. C. Foulk, Air S.
E. V. Harbeck, Air S.
F. W. Seifert, Air S.
A. M. Coates, Inf.
E. E. Hildreth, Air S.
Courtney Whitney, Air S.
Phillips Melville, Air S.
J. G. Williams, Air S.
K. G. Fraser, Air S.
W. C. Morris, Air S.
G. W. Pardy, Air S.
B. S. Thompson, Air S.
W. R. Taylor, Air S.
R. D. Knapp, Air S.
L. B. Knight, Inf.
Howard Bratton, jr., Cav.
J. H. Doolittle, Air S.
J. T. Curry, jr., Air S.
B. M. Fitch, F. A.
W. B. Souza, Air S.
M. J. Plumb, Air S.
Alfred Lindeburg, Air S.
J. A. Wilson, Air S.
Clemente McMullen, Air S.
A. S. Albro, Air S.
Milo McCune, Air S.
C. McK. Robinson, Air S.
J. S. Crawford, Air S.
C. Y. Banfill, Air S.
M. R. Wood, Air S.
I. J. Williams, Air S.
C. E. Shankle, Air S.
D. L. Bruner, Air S.
W. J. Gainey, Qm. C.
L. C. Blackburn, Air S.
L. P. Arnold, Air S.
Edward Jenkins, Air S.
A. B. Ballard, Air S.
G. E. Grimes, Air S.
J. H. Gardner, Air S.
W. C. Goldsborough, Air S.
L. O. Davis, C. A. C.
J. H. Smith, C. A. C.
C. O. Bell, C. A. C.
A. G. Hamilton, Air S.
C. M. Myers, C. A. C.
C. Q. Shelton, C. A. C.
E. H. Wood, Air S.
E. G. Kiel, Air S.
S. C. Hyndshaw, Air S.
H. L. George, Air S.
L. A. Dayton, Air S.
Y. A. Pitts, Air S.
H. Z. Bogert, Air S.
B. R. Dallas, Air S.
B. F. Griffin, Air S.
W. F. Robinson, Air S.
H. A. Fudge, Cav.
L. M. Shields, Inf.
H. J. Golightly, Inf.
C. H. Dowman, Air S.
T. H. Davies, Inf.
L. A. Day, Inf.
S. B. Ebert, Air S.
C. W. Feagin, Qm. C.
H. A. Johnson, Air S.
C. W. Walton, Air S.
B. McK. Giles, Air S.
R. T. McLamore, Inf.
B. J. Tooher, Air S.
A. F. Hegenberger, Air S.
N. R. Wood, Air S.
W. H. Brookley, Air S.
W. S. Fitzpatrick, Air S.
M. F. Schneider, Air S.
D. G. Stitt, Air S.
E. W. Lewis, Qm. C.
J. B. Edmunds, Cav.
O. W. Koch, Cav.
R. J. Ryland, S. C.
H. F. Hubbell, S. C.
G. C. Salisbury, Air S.
H. R. Wells, Air S.
M. S. Lawton, Air S.
F. A. Lundell, Air S.
J. K. McDuffie, Air S.
R. C. Kirkpatrick, Air S.
M. R. Woodward, Air S.
H. K. Ramey, Air S.
T. S. Van Voghten, Air S.
L. H. Dunlop, Air S.
R. R. Fox, Air S.
Stanley Smith, Air S.
H. D. Smith, Air S.
Albert Brill, F. A.
C. W. Heneey, F. A.
H. E. Woolridge, Air S.
M. L. Elliott, Air S.
I. S. Amberg, Air S.
E. J. Carpenter, Air S.
J. P. Hodges, Air S.
C. G. Kelly, Air S.
W. B. Elston, Air S.
J. A. Mollison, Air S.
H. W. Beaton, A. S.
T. P. Smith, Air S.
G. S. Graves, jr., Air S.
S. W. Torney, Air S.
W. G. Moore, Air S.
L. B. Savage, Qm. C.
L. S. Andrews, Air S.
E. T. May, Inf.
E. E. Glenn, Air S.
J. J. Yeats, Inf.
H. A. Daly, Inf.
J. M. Pennewill, Air S.
W. H. Buechner, Inf.
J. W. Monahan, Air S.
E. E. Harmon, Air S.
C. S. Johnson, Air S.
H. R. Rivers, Air S.
H. W. Ulmo, C. A. C.
C. C. Chauncey, Air S.
W. E. Richards, Air S.
J. E. Adams, Air S.
R. E. Self, Air S.
R. B. Mosher, Air S.
F. E. Coyne, jr., F. A.
J. M. McCulloch, A. S.
R. K. LeBrou, Air S.
C. W. Sullivan, Air S.
L. E. Keithly, Qm. C.
P. H. Leech, Qm. C.
G. W. Haskins, Air S.
E. A. DeWitt, Inf.
A. H. Johnson, Inf.
N. D. Franklin, Inf.
L. J. Harant, Inf.
W. S. Sullivan, Air S.
E. C. Batten, Air S.
H. J. Boettcher, Inf.
L. O. Field, F. A.
S. M. Ames, Air S.
M. B. Asp, Air S.
R. B. Lee, Air S.
M. S. Kerr, Inf.
G. C. McDonald, Air S.
P. E. Skanse, Air S.
A. E. Waller, Air S.
C. R. MacIver, Air S.
H. A. Moore, Air S.
M. H. Stewart, Air S.
J. W. Benton, Air S.
J. G. Shannonhouse, C.W.S.
Odas Moon, Air S.
D. W. Belt, Air S.
A. G. Liggett, Air S.
W. T. Larson, Air S.
A. D. Hopping, Inf.
Newton Longfellow, Air S.
F. E. Woodward, Air S.
Lloyd Barnett, Air S.
J. A. Laird, jr., Air S.
Bushrod Hoppin, Air S.
C. W. Steinmetz, Air S.
O. E. Sprunnce, Air S.
J. M. Davies, Air S.
W. N. White, F. A.
R. D. Biggs, Air S.
W. B. McCoy, Air S.
F. W. Nunenmacher, Air S.
Laurence Claude, Air S.
J. A. Barksdale, Qm. C.
Laurence Delmore, Qm. C.
H. F. Rouse, Air S.
T. L. Gilbert, Air S.
H. A. Bartron, Air S.
J. D. Givens, Air S.
B. S. Catlin, jr., Air S.
H. D. Stetson, Qm. C.
W. C. Farnum, Air S.
C. M. Cummings, Air S.
R. G. Thorp, Qm. C.
H. K. Hine, Air S.
J. W. Benson, Air S.
F. D. Lynch, Air S.
J. A. Woodruff, Air S.
R. W. Burke, Inf.
L. J. Maitland, Air S.
J. L. Shea, F. A.
S. K. Harrod, Inf.
E. H. Manzelman, Air S.
W. W. Welsh, Air S.
A. I. Ennis, Air S.
P. D. Casey, Inf.
LeRoy W. Yarborough, Inf.
O. E. Davis, Qm. C.
John T. McKay, Qm. C.
P. A. Wakeman, Inf.
H. J. Crigger, F. A.
F. T. Gillespie, Inf.
H. C. Bush, Inf.
W. H. Speidel, Inf.
H. L. Berry, F. A.
R. O. Montgomery, F. A.
H. N. Gibson, Inf.
S. F. Wharton, Inf.
D. M. Todd, Inf.
D. L. Robinson, Inf.
A. E. M. Fogelberg, Inf.
J. Y. LeGette, F. A.
H. S. Paddock, S. C.
W. T. O'Reilly, Inf.
J. B. McDavid, Inf.
H. E. Sewell, F. A.
J. W. Newberry, Inf.
J. F. Whiteley, Air S.
E. C. Johnson, Inf.
G. E. Haynes, Air S.
G. L. McNeil, Air S.
J. L. Carman, Inf.
L. J. Lockett, Inf.
C. H. Calais, Inf.
O. L. Ansley, Inf.
W. T. Johnson, Inf.
C. P. Talbot, Air S.
G. P. Brotherson, Inf.
C. D. Calley, F. A.
A. L. Jewett, Air S.
R. C. Hilyard, Air S.
L. C. Mallory, Air S.
Bob Childs, Inf.
L. S. Webster, Air S.
W. A. Smith, Inf.
R. W. Gamblin, Air S.
R. E. Cavenee, Inf.
W. D. Killen, Inf.
A. J. Schriver, Inf.
F. J. Lawrence, Inf.
Day Jewell, Qm. C.
D. S. Roysdon, Inf.
W. F. Joyce, Inf.
M. E. Knowles, Inf.
H. F. Newell, Inf.
W. H. Mosby, Qm. C.
J. E. McGammon, Inf.
M. E. Finn, Air S.

B. P. Disque to be brigadier general, O. R. C.

February 25—To be captains: 1st Lieuts. C. B. Byrd, Cav., and W. H. Killian, Cav.

To be First Lieutenants.

H. L. Coates, Inf.
W. E. Connolly, Air S.
B. B. Cassiday, Air S.
F. L. Cook, Air S.
B. T. Castor, Air S.
H. W. Chandler, Air S.
C. W. Pyle, Air S.
E. H. Pendleton, Inf.
W. T. Meyer, Air S.
V. S. Miner, Air S.
H. E. O'Henley, Air S.
H. F. Colliver, Air S.
C. H. Martin, Cav.
W. S. Clark, Air S.
H. B. Pettit, C. of E.
J. S. Miller, Inf.
W. S. Conrow, Cav.
C. J. Kenney, Air S.
W. S. Hamlin, Air S.
T. J. McDonald, Inf.
L. C. Clarke, Inf.
J. T. Zake, Inf.
A. G. Anderson, Inf.
H. C. Darrien, Inf.
J. C. Horne, Inf.
W. W. Moore, Qm. C.
F. B. Hodson, Inf.
R. T. Zane, Air S.
R. W. Broedlow, Inf.
M. C. Bradley, Inf.
A. E. Rothermich, Inf.
S. T. Sutton, Inf.
J. A. Brown, Inf.
E. R. Thorpe, Inf.
J. C. Grable, F. A.
A. D. Sugg, Inf.
L. A. Walthall, Air S.
L. V. Bean, jr., Air S.
A. L. Shereve, F. A.
D. E. Morgan, Inf.
R. R. Laughinghouse, Air S.
A. V. Clinton, Air S.
W. J. Hanlon, Air S.
J. H. McFall, F. D.


Good Looks—Good Fit and Good Wear in Every Pair.
IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)
Make good with all the fellows because of these qualifications.

Size	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Calf	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.	17 in.

Pat. May 26, '08, Dec. 27, '10, Mar. 28, '11
If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. R. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.
ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK



(Established 1889)
H. L. RUST
Realtor
Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
All Classes of Property For Sale
Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.
Desirable apartments and houses for rent.
Insurance in all its branches.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

THE BRIGHTON
APARTMENT—HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.
By day, week or month.
J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

Digitized by Google

"Say it with Flowers"

WE GROW
OUR OWN
FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 1078, 4377, and 4378

H. W. Sheridan, Air S.
H. A. Craig, Air S.
H. H. Stinson, Air S.
J. T. Morris, Air S.
C. H. Myers, Air S.
A. S. Heffley, Air S.
W. H. Sweeley, Air S.
H. C. Zettel, Inf.
C. G. Atkinson, Air S.
G. A. McHenry, Jr., Air S.
H. H. Harris, Qm.
E. S. Norby, Air S.
C. H. Ridenour, Air S.
C. A. Oyer, Air S.
R. C. Eschenauer, Air S.
E. S. Meyers, Air S.
L. E. Sipes, Air S.
S. B. Heald, Air S.
W. A. Maxwell, Air S.
W. B. Carlisle, C. A. C.
W. H. Fagenfleck, C. A. C.
H. L. Repack, Air S.
M. E. Hopkins, Jr., Air S.
H. E. Starr, C. A. C.
J. D. Summers, C. A. C.
O. E. Rice, Air S.
F. S. White, Air S.
L. W. Bussett, Air S.
J. E. Rowland, Air S.
E. M. Powers, Air S.
M. E. Jennings, C. W. S.
B. E. Berendinus, Air S.
F. E. Alexander, Air S.
E. L. Kirkpatrick, Air S.
W. H. Gilbert, Air S.
Dowell Harrell, Qm. C.
E. E. Barrows, Air S.
G. H. Brown, Air S.
F. D. Pierce, Air S.
W. R. Fleicher, Air S.
J. V. Caffrey, Air S.
T. K. Matthews, Air S.
S. H. Shaw, Air S.
Stanley Powlesland, Inf.
H. L. Tuthill, Qm.
W. T. Agee, Air S.
Thurber Brandon, Cav.
C. I. Munn, Cav.
C. H. Miner, Inf.
J. V. Hart, Air S.
H. H. Hoffman, Air S.
C. S. Carroll, Qm. C.
H. H. Reilly, Air S.
S. D. Tallmadge, Qm. C.
D. D. Johnson, C. A. C.
A. D. Bandeen, Inf.
W. J. Mazeckiwski, Jr., Inf.
C. E. Stone, F. U.
W. F. Orr, Qm. C.
E. M. Taylor, F. A.
D. O. Watson, Air S.
H. D. Baker, F. A.
H. E. Baker, F. A.
D. D. Fitzgerald, Air S.
T. O. Cummings, F. A.
T. R. Gandy, F. A.
A. P. Sullivan, C. A. C.
A. W. Martenstein, Air S.
H. B. Bohanon, Air S.
W. C. Gabriel, Air S.
J. D. Cowden, Air S.
H. F. Sessions, Air S.
H. G. Watkins, Qm. C.
Ira Beery, Air S.
F. F. Wood, Air S.
H. L. Spencer, Air S.
W. C. Spencer, Inf.
Mell Jones, Cav.
M. Shaw, Inf.
J. D. Barker, Air S.
J. A. Rutford, Qm. C.
F. O. Marchman, Qm. C.
P. H. McKeon, Inf.
Edwin Johnson, Air S.
C. A. Smith, Inf.
W. R. Carter, Air S.
F. F. Brown, Cav.
T. V. Foster, Air S.
J. H. Finley, Qm. C.
E. E. Schwartz, Qm. C.
W. G. Hartenstine, Ord.
C. J. Bland, Qm. C.
J. C. Gatz, Qm. C.
James Flannery, Air S.
H. A. Hamilton, Air S.
H. A. Halverson, Air S.
C. W. Shaw, Air S.
M. H. McKinnon, Air S.
W. W. Thomas, Qm. C.
W. H. Hough, Air S.
J. H. Barker, Air S.
G. G. Benson, F. A.
W. N. Ingram, Air S.
P. P. Tourtellet, Air S.
H. H. Hawley, Air S.
H. G. Hartman, Air S.
W. K. Mitchell, Air S.
P. C. Wilkins, Air S.
J. F. Chapman, Air S.
A. L. Thornton, Air S.
D. D. Brophy, Air S.
Raymond Morrison, Air S.
Alex. Pearson, Air S.
Robert Jullen, Air S.
O. M. St. John, Air S.
W. G. Smith, Air S.
A. L. Hurt, Air S.
Robert Ayr, Air S.
C. P. Willey, Air S.
E. E. Davis, Air S.
E. K. Pettibone, Qm. C.
H. H. Goodrich, Air S.
W. L. Boyd, Air S.
L. E. Staton, Air S.
J. H. McWilliams, F. A.
J. F. Morrison, F. A.
Oscar Monthan, Air S.

J. L. Proctor, Air S.
M. E. Webber, C. W. S.
W. M. Clare, Air S.
D. H. Dnoton, Air S.
R. F. Carlson, Air S.
D. A. Anderson, Air S.
E. E. Kennedy, Air S.
J. E. Virgin, Air S.
W. H. Hall, Air S.
H. C. Downey, Air S.
J. Flowers, Air S.
G. W. Goddard, Air S.
Jack Greer, Air S.
Guy Kirksey, Air S.
T. H. Hinson, Qm. C.
R. F. Jones, Qm. C.
H. H. Hall, Air S.
W. H. Mitchell, Air S.
A. H. Foster, Air S.
J. H. Hollifield, Air S.
C. E. Hutchin, Qm. C.
W. S. Hall, Air S.
G. K. Robbins, Air S.
W. J. White, Air S.
J. F. Connell, Qm. C.
F. S. Gullet, Air S.
R. Glascock, Air S.
V. McPike, Air S.
R. L. Owens, Air S.
L. E. Kesler, Air S.
L. B. Garrison, F. A.
G. H. Brennan, Air S.
Reuben Castor, Cav.
C. R. Sutherland, F. A.
C. H. Mallum, F. A.
Gallup Hall, Cav.
Wm. A. Enos, F. A.
R. R. Bowen, Air S.
N. J. Eckert, F. A.
Ralph Hall, Cav.
H. E. Morton, Air S.
O. Cowden, Air S.
J. R. Brody, Jr., Inf.
J. B. Hamilton, Air S.
C. E. Crumrine, Air S.
J. A. Wallace, Air S.
G. W. Snow, Air S.
L. J. Wagner, Air S.
W. K. Moran, Air S.
McIntyre Adams, Inf.
J. R. Morgan, Air S.
W. Miller, Air S.
D. Moor, Air S.
Kelly Wilson, Air S.
C. E. Thomas, Jr., Air S.
A. Johnson, Air S.
W. Brandhorst, Inf.
R. Bennett, Air S.
S. M. Partridge, Inf.
B. Cunningham, Qm. C.
J. B. Jordon, Air S.
C. C. Hopper, Qm. C.
J. Hoagland, Inf.
H. H. Hall, Inf.
C. P. Smith, Inf.
Ralph Bowen, Air S.
R. E. Shum, Inf.
V. Dunlap, Cav.
S. P. Cosbey, Inf.
E. Kirkham, Cav.
F. W. Wennerberg, Inf.
W. H. Wright, Air S.
W. J. Hardy, Inf.
E. Bryant, Inf.
H. D. Porter, Inf.
H. J. Mahoney, Inf.
M. C. Neff, Inf.
H. Powell, Inf.
L. E. Nixson, Inf.
G. H. Smith, Air S.
L. Lindsey, Inf.
J. Sullivan, Inf.
T. E. Winsiead, Inf.
Harry Chilton, Air S.
A. E. McKenney, Inf.
H. B. Wright, Inf.
H. B. McKnight, Inf.
A. Hall, Air S.
A. Hargrove, Inf.
E. M. Mintz, Inf.
R. Hall, Air S.
H. F. Jenkins, Inf.
F. Jones, Air S.
H. E. Pullian, Inf.
F. W. Hamm, Inf.
A. L. Johnson, Air S.
H. E. Hughes, Inf.
J. R. Manson, Inf.
S. Lockwood, Inf.
J. C. White, Inf.
J. W. Hall, Inf.
C. Hodgson, Inf.
K. Mitchell, Inf.
V. W. Smith, Inf.
J. H. Gallagher, Inf.
C. Dusenbury, Inf.
J. Hall, Air S.
G. A. Glover, Inf.
J. F. Hart, Air S.
T. Tague, Sig. C.
C. Wetherington, Qm. C.
Clifford Elleman, Air S.
E. Elder, Sig. C.
W. Clarke, Sig. C.
H. Richards, Qm. C.
O. Neal, Sig. C.
H. G. Harris, Air S.
J. Cummings, Air S.
Clifford Smith, Qm. C.
E. D. Gardner, Air S.
Wm. Winchenbaker, F. A.
J. C. Gluck, Air S.

S. C. Hinkle, Air S.
H. G. Hegarty, Inf.
J. F. Routhier, F. D.
H. T. Brode, F. A.
T. H. Ward, Air S.
H. B. Jr. Boddy, F. A.
C. W. Satterfield, Air S.
T. E. Berry, F. A.
R. D. Powell, F. A.
C. H. Carlson, F. A.
W. C. McCarthy, F. A.
C. H. Day, F. A.
Tonnes Donelson, F. A.
Harold Engerud, Cav.
R. T. J. Higgins, F. A.
S. C. Page, Cav.
D. D. Caldwell, F. A.
W. T. Wilsey, Q. M.
A. J. Hastings, F. A.
R. E. Lee, Air S.
B. L. Mains, Jr., F. A.
H. G. Messer, S. C.
F. C. Eveleth, F. A.
C. K. Fobian, Inf.
C. K. McAlister, F. A.
H. F. Steele, F. A.
E. H. Weisser, F. A.
C. S. Berrien, F. A.
R. A. Knapp, C. A. C.
C. M. Brown, Air S.
N. H. Cherry, Qm. C.
H. H. Miller, Cav.
J. W. F. Resing, Inf.
H. W. Kimball, Inf.
K. K. Tatom, Inf.
H. W. Lamb, Inf.
P. R. Taylor, Inf.
W. Anna, Air S.
J. T. Fulin, Qm. C.
J. G. Grimmell, Air S.
A. E. McConnell, Qm. C.
Ben McClellan, Air S.
H. H. Carr, Air S.
Alphonso Fleck, Cav.
T. A. McClellan, Phil. S.
J. R. Newell, Phil. S.
L. L. Marshall, Inf.
F. G. Thornhill, Phil. S.
F. B. Huarte, Phil. S.
H. T. Hardee, Inf.
Otho Berdette, Phil. S.
H. B. Jones, Phil. S.
C. E. Burchett, Phil. S.
S. M. Masterson, Phil. S.
C. J. Brown, Phil S.
H. W. Hall, Phil. S.
A. E. McDonnell, Qm. C.
Ben McClellan, Air S.
H. H. Carr, Air S.
Alphonso Fleck, Cav.
T. A. McClellan, Phil. S.
J. R. Newell, Phil. S.
L. L. Marshall, Inf.
F. G. Thornhill, Phil. S.
F. B. Huarte, Phil. S.
H. T. Hardee, Inf.
Otho Berdette, Phil. S.
H. B. Jones, Phil. S.
C. E. Burchett, Phil. S.
S. M. Masterson, Phil. S.
C. J. Brown, Phil S.
H. W. Hall, Phil. S.
A. B. Clark, Cav.
H. Jr. Berger, Phil. S.
J. W. Hill, Phil. S.
P. R. Bryant, Inf.
W. A. Weinberger, Inf.
O. H. Ellis, Inf.
A. B. Mangum, Phil. S.
E. E. Jones, Inf.
H. S. Nettleton, Cav.
Thomas Brooks, Jr., S.
Cyrus Bettis, Air S.
H. B. Ivey, Air S.
S. M. Umstead, Air S.
H. S. Bennett, Air S.
Roland Birun, Air S.
Stanley Hall, Air S.
S. E. Simcicko, F. A.
R. V. Prentiss, Air S.
Kenneth Starrett, Air S.
J. J. Lang, Inf.
N. C. Caun, Inf.
J. J. Gallagher, Phil S.
G. S. Holcomb, Inf.
E. T. Wentworth, Inf.
A. S. Reynolds, F. A.
Gerald Weatherbee, Qm. C.
A. F. Sullivan, Inf.
W. G. Hamilton, Inf.
F. W. Rouse, Inf.
W. H. Carter, F. A.
J. A. Murphy, Inf.
H. B. Hamilton, Inf.
W. R. Schoefer, F. A.
Moses Alexander, Inf.
J. M. Robinson, C. A. C.
N. E. Hall, Inf.
D. D. McAuley, Inf.
A. A. Brown, Inf.
R. E. Alexander, Inf.
P. H. Little, Inf.
H. H. Wylie, Inf.
F. W. Smith, Inf.
F. E. Charlton, Inf.
D. Simmons, Engineers.
Albert Pierson, Inf.
R. G. Kinsell, Inf.
J. H. Holder, Qm. C.
J. H. Hall, Qm. C.
J. Mah. Early, Air S.
J. L. Schmidt, Air S.
P. P. Booker, Air S.
T. L. Jones, Air S.
K. C. Mcingrat, Air S.
L. L. Schmann, Air S.
H. F. Ennis, Inf.
H. F. Bartholf, Inf.
F. P. Connelly, F. D.
A. J. Gallagher, Air S.
H. J. Martin, Air S.
J. Hall, Air S.
W. H. Richmond, C. A. C.
T. T. Draper, Qm. C.
J. H. Bedford, C. A. C.
H. E. Hinkle, Air S.
M. F. Moyer, Air S.
A. E. Bell, C. A. C.
C. C. Wynne, Qm. C.
J. Gray, Air S.
Spencer Hall, Air S.
H. F. Kirkham, Inf.
D. A. Nelson, C. A. C.
R. L. Brown, Qm. C.
H. I. Rosen, Qm. C.
W. C. Hall, Qm. C.
A. N. Ziegler, Inf.
J. Hall, Air S.
Purdue Martin, Air S.
J. A. Hall, Air S.
R. H. Brown, Air S.
R. H. Hall, Air S.
W. E. Griffin, C. A. C.
J. M. Gallagher, Air S.
E. C. Lickman, Inf.
Patrick Hall, Inf.
H. O. Schmidt, Qm. C.
H. H. Hall, Qm. C.
H. W. French, Qm. C.
J. L. Hagen, Qm. C.
J. E. Monhollan, Inf.
W. J. Fitting, Inf.
C. T. Hart, C. of E.
R. E. Moore, Inf.
A. J. Taglibbe, Inf.
J. O. Overcash, Inf.
R. B. Nimocks, Inf.
H. H. Whitlow, Inf.
W. T. Fitts, Jr., Inf.
W. K. McKittrick, Inf.
F. L. Knudsen, Jr., Inf.

J. T. Harris, Inf.
R. H. Hutto, Jr., S.
C. E. Pease, F. A.
D. B. Avery, Qm. C.
W. J. McKiernan, Jr., Air S.
H. D. Reed, F. A.
F. B. Rosenbaum, Inf.
T. E. Berry, F. A.
R. T. Cronan, Air S.
H. C. Jesperson, Inf.
R. E. Hill, Air S.
F. Hansen, Inf.
L. V. Harris, Inf.
C. Dodge, Air S.
J. K. Duke, Jr., Air S.
V. Kincaid, Air S.
W. L. Weible, C. A. C.
W. Trefz, Inf.
H. T. Morgan, Inf.
L. Williams, Inf.
N. Jones, F. A.
J. Herrigan, Qm. C.
K. B. Sanford, Qm. C.
O. McCormick, Inf.
E. Q. Faust, Qm. C.
C. L. Dewey, Qm. C.
E. H. McReynolds, Air S.
H. H. Hall, Air S.
W. Glasscock, Air S.
A. Niblack, F. A.
Van H. Elliot, Qm. C.
R. M. Webster, Air S.
H. H. Tate, Air S.
E. Fatzey, Qm. C.
E. Curtis, Air S.
W. S. Keller, Inf.
T. H. Williams, Inf.
P. Smith, C. W. S.
W. Kew, Inf.
F. R. Lindley, Inf.
M. Kolb, Jr.
B. A. Gardyne, Inf.
A. Brennan, Inf.
Sam Purswell, Inf.
J. C. Hamilton, Inf.
Charles Backes, Inf.
J. E. Jaynes, Inf.
W. T. Haley, Inf.
E. Crawford, Inf.
E. G. Gogin, Inf.
Sam Hall, Air S.
John Worthington, Inf.
H. Privett, Inf.
H. Bruce, Inf.
C. Singer, F. A.
E. Hall, Air S.
Phil. Cass, F. A.
P. Landon, Air S.
W. L. Wheeler, Inf.
E. Kyle, F. A.
M. H. Clark, Air S.
H. E. Gaines, Inf.
E. A. Elwood, F. A.
E. Fratzel, Inf.
L. F. Jordan, Inf.
H. Mallory, Inf.
H. B. Nelson, Qm. C.
H. Cadwell, F. A.
J. H. Winston, F. A.
J. Reed, Inf.
R. Winslow, Inf.
D. Fuller, Inf.
L. M. Wolfe, Air S.
W. Wright, Air S.
W. R. Mears, Cav.
A. A. Hall, Air S.
A. G. Hall, Air S.
C. Shangraw, Air S.
H. Pierpont, Air S.
P. B. Johnson, Air S.
Ben McCall, Inf.
V. L. Robinson, Qm. C.
K. K. Wilson, Air S.
J. A. Madaras, Air S.
J. Hall, Air S.
E. M. Robbins, Air S.
Wm. Hollingsworth, Jr.
R. E. Coughlin, C. E.
F. Fuqua, Air S.
G. H. Kidwell, Qm. C.
E. K. Hall, Air S.
E. J. McAllister, Inf.
J. P. Daniels, Inf.
Wesley Rainer, F. A.
Eric Kihl, Inf.
A. J. Lodge, Qm. C.
C. H. Hart, Inf.
A. R. McConnell, Air S.
J. Jan, Air S.
L. B. Saxe, Qm. C.
D. Ide, Qm. Sig. C.
F. B. Miller, F. A.
H. E. Hall, Air S.
L. Lackey, Inf.
F. C. Dorsey, Inf.
G. O. Robertson, Air S.
K. N. Hall, Air S.
H. Hunnicker, Qm. C.
N. H. Jackson, Air S.
O. L. Rogers, Air S.
P. Taylor, Air S.
J. A. Thyalor, Jr., Air S.
H. Hall, Air S.
E. T. Selzer, Air S.
W. E. Hilton, Air S.
A. J. Lubbe, Sig. C.
B. Lowenstein, Qm. C.
C. H. Howard, Air S.
R. H. Hall, Air S.
H. S. Harpole, Qm. C.
H. Hall, Air S.
S. Davis, Air S.
E. Hall, Qm. C.
L. Patrick, Air S.
J. Hall, Air S.
J. F. Carraway, Qm. C.
F. Hall, Air S.
H. Kuhn, Qm. C.
F. Zimmerman, Air S.
W. Graybeal, Air S.
J. H. Hall, Air S.
J. D. Connell, Qm. C.
Harold Hall, Air S.
G. Lamb, Inf.
F. R. Cowan, Qm. C.
F. W. Cowan, Inf.
H. Elder, Qm. C.
W. F. Hall, Qm. C.
Park Holland, Air S.
J. Hall, Air S.
F. T. Caulkins, Qm. C.
J. Hall, Air S.
T. R. Howard, Inf.
J. Adams, Inf.
W. H. Webb, C. A. C.
A. G. Kelly, Inf.
W. McV. Pickens, Qm. C.
B. Marriott, F. A.
P. J. Viola, Inf.
H. F. Henry, Inf.
W. F. French, Inf.
J. Canfield, Air S.
E. M. Dold, Phil. S.
Edward Freeman, Phil. S.
J. W. Smith, Phil. S.
P. P. Vanhuss, Inf.
C. L. Webber, Air S.

For a Limited Time We Are Able to Offer
Safe and Secure
First Mortgages
Paying 8% Interest
Per Annum
IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$100 $500 $1000
Secured on Substantial Washington, D.C., Real Estate
The F. H. Smith Company
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
815 15th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
47 years without loss to any Investor!

H. A. Shoviin, Air S.
P. A. LaFrancis, Inf.
A. G. Waters, Air S.
H. T. Burtis, Air S.
Burns Beall, Inf.

J. B. Hess, Inf.
A. F. Haynes, Inf.
D. Richardson, Jr.
H. C. Minter, Air S.
W. Read, Jr., Cav.

Additional Promotions in the Army.

To be colonel: Lieut. Col. J. L. Dewey, Inf.
To be lieutenant colonel: Maj. L. A. Dewey, Inf.

In the foregoing list the order in which names of officers appear on the promotion list is observed. These are, however, conditional promotions of those officers who have not yet qualified for promotion and who will be nominated later, provided they pass the examination.

The list of nominations for first lieutenant was completed yesterday with the names of the graduates of the Military Academy class of 1920, to date from July 2, the date of graduation. They follow in the order of graduation, the first lieutenant nominations and promotions are published above and which date from July 1.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS MESS OF MINNEAPOLIS.

561 New York Life Building.
Minneapolis, Minn., February 16, 1921.
[To the Editor:]

Sir: Lieutenant Colonel Frink, formerly of the Regular Army, is the elected president of the officers' Reserve Corps Mess at their luncheon held Thursday, February 10, in the Radisson Hotel. Among the other officers elected were Major George O. Hoey, vice president; Lieutenant J. P. Lincoln, secretary; Lieutenant L. F. Ainsworth, treasurer, Lieutenant Colonel John Ingle, Major Ben Lindeke, Major Kellet Bowen, Major C. A. Lyman, and Lieutenant L. T. Conrad, executive committee.

Plans were adopted for a country club, a subscription dinner dance, a Rotary and Kiwanis club providing for a social and social culture of reserve officers of all arms. A complete account of the proceedings of the Officers' Reserve Corps Mess to appear in an early edition of the Infantry Journal is expected to be received from the Twin City New York Life building, Minneapolis, full details will be given to reserve officers of other cities who are interested.

Very truly, yours,

THE O. R. C. MESS,
J. P. LINCOLN, Secretary.

INJUSTICE TO FORMER EMERGENCY OFFICERS.

[To the Editor.]

Washington, D. C., February 24, 1921.

Sir: The list of lieutenants nominated for the grade of captain, published in last week's Army and Navy Register, brings the 1,200 former emergency officers appointed captains face to face with the fact that they are to be passed over by 1,000 first lieutenants, both second and first.

The average age of the first to be a second lieutenant who, if now made a captain, will be promoted to the grade of major within about two years, whereas some of the latter will be retired after serving two years old and entered the service in the summer or fall of 1918. These eighteen months of service were commissioned later than June, 1918—and there are many of them—will probably never be majors.

Those emergency officers appointed captains ranged from about 32 years to 42 years of age. These captains can only see the younger commissioned second lieutenants, first lieutenants, and captains on one list increase their rank in group in its respective grade.

What is to become of the former emergency officers who were appointed captains, between the ages of twenty-five to 27 years old are now in the process of becoming majors? They, like the younger officers of the captains of 36 to 42 years, some of whom are now 12 to 16 years in the grade of captain, will go without doubt will not be promoted to the grade of major for twenty-five years, which brings them a little beyond the retirement age of 64.

One of the Captains.

NEW MEMBERS OF NAVY MUTUAL AID.

The following additional applications for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid and tehir applications will be considered and acted upon at the next meeting:

Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Blankenship, Lieut. R. M. Ihrig, Lieut. A. P. Fleischmann, Lieut. (jg.) C. Clark Jones, Henry M. Mullinix, Lieut. Schuyler Adams, Comdr. H. V. Butler, Lieut. (jg.) W. C. Colbert, Lieut. Max Silverman, Ens. A. E. Koch, Capt. T. E. Watson, U. S. M. C., Lieut. (jg.) C. H. Cassidy, Lieut. (jg.) C. C. Thyson, Lieut. J. W. Gregory, Chief Pharm. W. G. Gilliam, Lieut. (jg.) Frederick Hoffman, Lieut. (jg.) Conyers, Pharm. R. H. Stanley, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coenger, Lieut. R. W. Boswell, Lieut. M. W. Anderson, Lieut. V. R. Moore, Lieut. R. W. McReynolds, Lieut. E. A. Thiele and Ens. Robert K. Morgan, Jr.

Officers desiring information regarding this association should address communications to Secretary and Treasurer, Navy Mutual Aid Association, Room 1013, Navy Department.

A Dublin magistrate asked a prisoner to explain why he was found lying in the gutter.

"Shure, yer honor," answered the inebriate, "I just happened to walk behind a hero who'd been gassin' an' laned against the wrong one."—Boston Transcript.

Digitized by Google

Catalogs mailed on request
Campaign ribbons supplied

Uniforms AND Equipments
FOR
Naval Officers

Ed. H. Hutchins Co.
TAILORS
103 Atlantic St. Norfolk, Va.

GENERAL HAAN ON "THE ARMY."

General W. G. Haan, U. S. Army, in Philadelphia at the annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, delivered the following address:

It is a singular honor to be selected to address you on any subject, but particularly upon the subject which I have as the one for my remarks this evening.

I think we have all learned from experience in the last two or three years; something that ought to make us better qualified to prepare for the defense of our country in the future. We have learned that cooperation is necessary; that the most successful cooperation works the less internal work is required and the more external effort can be made against the enemy. There has always been a friendly rivalry between the Army and Navy, which is a big asset of the Navy! I always include therein the Marine Corps.

Since the war it has been my good fortune to come in contact with the Navy more than before. As additional duties have called me to Washington I find the Joint Army and Navy Board which considers large questions as to which the Army and Navy must cooperate in time of war, and in which they must cooperate in time of peace to make ready for the day of defense, must be necessary for reasonable security in the future. With more like Admiral Keeler, and those who assist him on the Joint Board, I find there is little difficulty in carrying on perfect cooperation and perfect understanding. During the past year we have handled many questions that had remained unsettled heretofore. There is no single question on which we have disagreed—not one. It is a fine spirit of cooperation we can ask. The Army has learned something from the Navy in this respect, and the Navy has profited as well.

Everyone recognizes that the Navy must be ready for battle in all its elements on the day that war became. That is also true of the Army, and members of the Army. Certain Army elements, such as our harbor defenses, our coast defense guns, our forts, based and various other elements open to attack by the enemy as soon as war is declared, or in fact before war is declared. The other elements of the Army, which have as their objective the meeting of the enemy's armies or the protection of our country from invasion, come into action after the mobilization of the Army. Navy has had to maintain a state of readiness for battle which has been getting ready for the large citizen army must be created in a moment's time. The Navy readiness has become a habit; it permeates not only the officials personnel of the Navy, but the enlisted men with it—relatives, wives, daughters, everyone. This is well understood by a great many people and yet this habit had become more or less contagious with those who come in contact intimately with the Navy, and he told a story of the wife of a captain of a navy ship who had an illness. She made up her determined that he should go to the Navy. She began early to prepare him for the change. She taught him walk she secured a nurse with one leg shorter than the other so that when she left the ship at Newport he would become accustomed to the rolling motion of the ship.

While the Army is not quite so closely connected with the Navy as we should be in time of war, the cooperation with the Navy is quite as complete and the habit, I think, is more thoroughly fixed. I ascribed to the Army by taking a leaf or two from the Navy's books.

In anticipation of the next national defense act, organization in our (Army) defense act, approved by the act of June 4, 1920, the General Staff has been engaged for the past year in the study of reorganizing the Army. The War Department has also been engaged in the same work. In that act we have the first real military law that we have had since the Revolutionary War. Before one studies it the more one must come to the conclusion that it is the best law we have ever had and very few that might better have been omitted.

Of the excellent provisions of the act, section 3 is the one around which our military system must revolve. It provides that the permanent personnel of the Regular Army, the organized reserves, which are to be assigned to the Regular Army, and the National Guard while in the service of the United States shall be composed of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the organized reserves, and that they are declared to be the basis for an immediate and complete mobilization for the national defense declared by Congress. It provides further that in time of peace the Army of the United States shall be constituted, shall be organized into brigades, divisions, army corps, and shall be equipped, trained and maintained in field armies. It is no longer composed of the Regular Army, as we have had in the past. It is providing, a separate National Guard and other disorganized elements, but it is providing a complete organization while—into that kind of an army which we found it necessary to assemble during the war before our forces became effective. The War Department and all those who have had to do with mobilization, piecing upon them the duty of making a proper reorganization of our Army, have appreciated the necessity of so reconstructing our military forces that it shall be unnecessary in the future, when we have to reconstruct them again in order to make them effective against a powerful enemy, that it became necessary to establish between the various components that are to make up our great citizen army that same cooperation we have accomplished between the Regular Army and the Navy. The national defense act provides that officers of the National Guard and except-ed officers of the organized reserves shall receive the President and detailed to duty with the War Department general staff in order to carry out proper policies and regulations for the development into one harmonious army of the components thereof as are prescribed in the act to make up the military forces for the defense of the country. For the past six months twelve officers of the National Guard and reserves have been working with a like number of regular officers on the War Department general staff as they have come to conclusions, have made recommendations for the development of these components. After careful consideration these recommendations have been combined and coordinated and we now have in process of preparation and distribution to the various corps areas, who are to take up the study of the work as developing as far as possible, with the means placed at their disposal, these new elements that we must make up the great bulk of our army in time of war.

It is not only the personnel that must be developed in time of peace, but the organization must be expansion for war, but the industries of the country must be organized, must be developed in time of peace when mobilized must be established to keep them going in the full measure of the capacities of the country can produce the munitions as rapidly as they are expended in the war.

I would call your attention to the fact that the congressional act provides that the first step in the establishment of the Army be so organized that when an emergency is declared by Congress it shall not be immediate and complete mobilization. That does not mean merely that we have on hand at that moment the unofficered and untrained personnel; it means that the first elements—the Regular Army and the Guard—be ready for immediate action; that the next components—the National Guard—shall be rapidly organized, equipped and ready for concentration and early operations, that the remaining parts of the citizen army in the organized reserves must be completely organized, trained, equipped, officered and in the duties upon a call for general mobilization. It means that the mobilization shall begin on the day that war is declared and proceed rapidly instead as we did in the war, in the first year after war was declared on the 6th of April and our mobilization order was not issued until the 5th of August because it did not actually begin to become effective until about the 1st of September. That is necessary to have five months must be eliminated, thereby we shall gain five months in the time that we have to wait for battle after on the day war is declared with its full force.

The Navy has always had to do that. Its ships must be ready for battle on the day that they have to go there, as elsewhere, reserve officers who are now eligible for duty with the Navy in time of peace may become forward in an emergency. Let us, however, look back to the time of the Spanish-American War. The veterans of that war, unless they have continuously been in the service, have practically passed out of the willing they may be, they are not qualified today in the Army or Navy. It is necessary to keep over our reserve officers in touch with the developments that are going on in the military establishment from year to year the numbers that are wasted from our reserve officers' corps. It is estimated, I think, that the 100,000 reserve officers to be maintained continuously commissioned personnel of the Army will require about 10,000 per year. The principal source from which we shall obtain these officers is the educational institutions, where today we have something like 125,000 students in the 300 and more land grant colleges and schools. We have been getting this source of supply to the extent of about 6,000 replacements each year. We have also been getting from the non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army, the best material for commissions, about 1,000 per year, or more thousand. You gentlemen must help to keep up the reserve corps that we may be ready again get into the position that we found ourselves. We have got to get into it in time to meet the reserves between us and the enemy, and I have a feeling that we shall be able to get into it in time if we have a year we shall succeed. It does not occur to me now that we shall have a year, but we must do our utmost to do it when I was preparing orders for battle that we might have a year. We must not think of the possibility of failure and you must get behind this work.

I have given you something of the immediate future there seems to be no great prospect for the immediate future there seems to be no great prospect for the reduction of the Army and Navy below the peace forces of the world today, the only one that could be considered as a friend of the United States before our Navy we regard as first cousins. For 15 years I have been studying the question of war and I am profoundly it an impossibility for us to get into any trouble with that great friend.

I never shall forget the stories that I heard when I was stationed in the Philippines. Stories that were given in exact words or not, but I know that they were substantially correct. I believe I believe that story we heard so often that "Blood is thicker than water." That is the reason why I feel that there is no possibility that may seriously menace our very existence, if we are prepared to meet it, and we must look at all the days that I may have anything to do with the service, I am going to do my best to prepare for that emergency. Reasonable preparation for our national defense need not be a burden. It will be cheerfully and well borne by our own people. The American nation will never tamely submit to the seizure of its rights, nor the aggrandizement in other peopled lands, and any force that we build up for national defense and not to be used for any purpose of conquest or aggression. We would be the first to disband it when the danger to the world we live, or those even to whom we dedicate, no longer exists. That is the international theory and international decency.

I am glad to see young men and the youth of our country here this evening. There is no nation in the world we did not like before the war, because it was the best nation in the world. Each is right and honorable as between nations, but it taught them to understand each other better, to appreciate each objectives, not certain ideals based upon just principles, and that understanding will be the means of their increase the power of their nation, but more particularly of their ability to help the other nations. Every such nations left in the world; let us hope that they shall be many, and that they shall be the best men and women correct principles of justice and international decency.

The day for disarmament is not yet at hand. When peace comes again the citizen soldier shall take up the locks off our back doors, when we cease to build battleships, when we cease to build forts, we can think also of doing away with the international police, the great military forces.

Man is naturally a selfish combative animal. By instinct he is selfish, by instinct he is combative. By himself; I have seen that proven to my complete conviction. Watch the children, when they commence to walk, one a little stronger than the other, were placed several toys, bright little things that attracted their attention. It was but a moment before both of them made for those toys. The fighting instinct is in youngsters of that age, and in a fifty the stronger one had all the toys. There is an instinct borne in man-kind—selfishness. Whether it is good or bad I will not be a good thing to take away that instinct; it would be a bad thing to take away that instinct; it would be a good thing or not, it is there and it has got to be dealt with. Combativeness is the other one—selfishness and so my endeavor shall be to continue, so long as I shall be able, to advocating to the good people of America the teaching of honesty and honor and the instinct of unselfishness individually, collectively and internationally so far as that can be accomplished but in the meantime take suitable provision that foreign selfishness may not take away from us those things which by right belong to us.

THE NAVY.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

February 16

Lieut. Harry Atwood '98, (C.), Osborne; to torpedo station, Newport.

Lieut. (J. G.) P. Buckley (R. C.), destroyer division 12, Pacific Fleet; to Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (J. G.) Corning (R. C.), Cleveland; to fuel oil tank farms at Yorktown, Va.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. Denney, command La Vallette; in Naval Academy.

A 1st Class (J. G.) Keane, R. S., Puget Sound; to Wyoming.

Lieut. J. H. Martin, naval inspector of machinery, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, San Francisco, to navy yard, Puget Sound.

Lieut. K. F. McCartin, Charlotte; to Arkansas

Lieut. (J. G.) W. C. Nevil (R. C.), naval training station, Newport; to division force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. L. Smith, (R. C.), San Francisco; to Utah; to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. C. H. Sheldon, Florida; to R. S., Boston.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. M. Sherrill (S. C.), Wyoming; to supply office, destroyer division 12, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. D. B. Vassie, navy yard, New York; to destroyer flotilla 2, Atlantic Fleet.

February 17.

Lieut. W. R. Casey, H-27, to S-4

Lieut. A. C. Hall, naval air station, Hampton Roads, to executive officer, naval air station, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lieut. G. R. Hewell, navy yard, New York; to construction and repair, and to command when commissioned.

Lieut. C. Hull, Hancock; to navy yard, Norfolk

Lieut. (J. G.) Lee, Dixie; to Dunsmuir; to Hancock

Lieut. P. C. Leonhauser, Dixie; to command, Gyro

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Plant, navy yard, Norfolk

A P Clk. (J. G.) Parish, 1st naval district; to Shawmut.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. E. Phillips, Alert; to S-3

Lieut. (J. G.) Rich, 1st naval district; to Charleston.

Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Stevens, Henderson; to R. S. Philadelphia.

Lieut. H. Troeger, command Sea Hover; to Kanawha.

Lieut. H. J. Trout (M. C.), marine recruiting station, Syracuse; to navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. (J. G.) Thompson (S. C.), naval training camp, Gulfport, Miss.; to naval prison, Portsmouth

Lieut. H. L. Terhune, R. S., New York; to Mars.

February 18.

Ch. Pay Clk. J. T. Alexander, Fulton; to submarine division 1.

Ens. John Armstrong, Hunt; to Columbia.

Lieut. (J. G.) Bowman (S. C.), marine recruiting station, Pittsburgh; to naval hospital, League Island

Lieut. Comdr. Edward Cartwright; to navy yard, with fitting out Chase and on board as engineer officer when commissioned.

Lieut. C. W. Coloman (M. C.), Brooklyn; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. (J. G.) B. H. Corning, recruiting barracks, Hoboken; to R. S., Boston; to command when R. S. Rockaway waters.

Lieut. Comdr. Adam G. C., marine recruiting station, Richmond; to naval hospital, Great Lakes.

Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Hall, Charleston; to command.

Lieut. (J. G.) Hall, Charleston; to command.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. A. Hewitt, Charles Ausburne; to Hull.

Lieut. Comdr. P. J. Murphy (M. C.), 1st provisional brigade, Marine Corps, San Diego, Calif.; to United States.

Lieut. (J. G.) Boyar (S. C.), New Orleans, to accounting officer, naval station, Cavite.

Lieut. (J. G.) Rogers (S. C.), Frederick; to naval air station, San Diego, Calif.

Lieut. (J. G.) Sloan, Connecticut; to R. S., Philadelphia.

Comdr. W. F. Iden (M. C.), navy recruiting station, Minneapolis; to marine recruiting station, Milwaukee.

February 19.

Pharm M. A. Banker, hospital corps training school, San Francisco; to 2d advanced base force, U. S. marines, San Diego.

Boon J. H., Cole, Charleston; to R. S. Puget Sound.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. L. Bray, command S-26; to Charleston as navigator.

Comdr. R. C. Cole (M. C.), to navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. E. A. Mitchell, Belknap; to McCalla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward Leonhauser, destroyer squadron 7, Atlantic Fleet; to squadron commander, destroyer squadron 12, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. Robert S. G. Welch (M. C.), naval hospital, Annapolis; to naval hospital, League Island.

MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

February 18—Capts. W. M. Marshall and M. G. Holmes, Lieuts. C. F. Cox and J. C. Murray.

February 19—Capt. G. P. Adams, on March 1, 1921 detached from Marine Corps Headquarters, to 2d marine barracks, Boston, Mass.

1st Lieut. C. C. Cross, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to marine barracks, New Orleans, La.

February 21—No orders issued.

February 23—1st Lieut. O. A. Inmus, headquarters, Department of Pacific, San Francisco, Calif., to marine barracks, San Diego, Calif.

February 24—No orders issued.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

February 11—Lieut. Comdr. (E) H. F. Schoenborn, Seneca; to Navy Yard, Boston.

Lieut. Comdr. (E) M. N. Telma, Gresham to Seneca.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. Hamilton, Acting, New York Division to Gresham.

February 17—Lieut. (J. G.) L. Spencer, Algonquin to Snohomish.

"My dear, we've simply got to change our family doctor. He's an absent-minded. Why, this afternoon he was examining me with the stethoscope and while he was listening to my heart he called out, "Hello! Who is this speaking?"—Boston Transcript.

Tom—I tried to open my heart to her, but she stepped on the pedal.

Ned—No wonder; she's an anti-vivisectionist.—Boston Transcript.

Digitized by Google

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
—MASONIC TEMPLE

Philippine Government Sole Official Depository
Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted
MANILA, P. I. **P. O. Box 1469**

PAID UP CAPITAL - - - P12,216,210.00
RESERVE FUND - - - " 4,154,478.48

We feel highly honored by the invitation extended by the Army and Navy Register to advertise the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK in its columns.

Allow us to respond to this courtesy by offering our banking service in New York, Shanghai and the Philippines to the United States Army and Navy.

When you take a trip to the Philippines, make this Institution your depository and you will find our banking facilities profitable.

OBITUARY.

Standing at the cashier's window in the Northwest Savings Bank, 18th street and Columbia Road, northwest, Wednesday, Major General Alexander Mackenzie, U. S. Army, retired, 76 years old, was stricken with an attack of apoplexy. He crumpled up and fell to the floor, dying almost instantly. Coroner J. Ramsay Nichols was notified and a certificate of death from apoplexy was issued. Major General Mackenzie made his home with his son-in-law, Eugene H. Hendley, 1858 Kalorama Road, northwest. Mr. Hendley took charge of the body and is making arrangements for the funeral. Born May 25, 1844, in Forest, Wis., General Mackenzie at the age of 17 entered West Point. He was graduated with the rank of a first lieutenant in the engineer corps. He rose rapidly and in 1874 was the assistant engineer of the Louisville and Portland canal. For a long period he was in charge of river and harbor improvements on the Mississippi River. During the Civil War he served with distinction and was commended for his "gallant and meritorious services during the war." He was retired on May 25, 1908, after 44 years of service. General Mackenzie was an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was also a member of the Army and Navy Club.

Mrs. Cornelia Tyler Longstreet Poor, widow of Charles Henry Poor, died at her residence, 1302 18th street northwest, at 4 o'clock on February 5. Mrs. Poor, who was in her 72d year, was born in New York City and was the daughter of Cornelius Tyler and Caroline Adriance Redfield Longstreet. Her father was one of the foremost early merchants of New York, and upon retiring from the business removed to Syracuse, where he built Redfield, (later known as Yates) Castle, for years one of the show places of Central New York and which now forms part of Syracuse University, he having previously donated the land upon which the university now stands. In 1871 she married Charles Henry Poor, of Washington, brother of Mrs. Charles Carroll Glover. Mr. Poor died in 1910. She is survived by three children, Captain Charles Longstreet Poor, of New Orleans; Mrs. Mattie Lindsay Poor Mans and Mrs. Anita Tyler Poor Bulmer, and three grandchildren, Anita Poor Bulmer, Richard Lowndes Poor and Martha Poor. She has always maintained a residence in this city and in Skaneateles, N. Y.

Major General Alexander Mackenzie, U. S. Army, retired, former chief of engineers of the Army, died suddenly on February 23 from an attack of apoplexy while in the Northwest Savings Bank, 18th street and Columbia road northwest, in this city. He was in his 77th year. General Mackenzie was born in Forest, Wis., May 25, 1844, and attended the Battle Creek, Mich., Academy, graduating from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1864 as second lieutenant of engineers. He served creditably in the civil war, receiving a brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious service. Afterward he served in various parts of the country in charge of important public works, including the improvement of the harbors of Lake Michigan, the construction of the Louisville and the Portland canals and the improvement of sections of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. In January, 1904, he was appointed chief of engineers, with the rank of brigadier general. As chief of engineers he was in direct control of all public works in the Army, including the water supply system, the defenses of the capital, the improvement of the Panama canal. He has been personally identified with many local enterprises, as a member of the Rock Creek Park Commission, a commission on suburban highways of the District and of the board of commissioners of the Soldiers' Home. General Mackenzie was placed on the retired list with the rank of major general on May 25, 1908, after 44 years of Army service. During the recent war he asked for return to active duty and was assigned to take charge of operations on the Mississippi River and along the Chicago lake front. He was retired again about a year ago. Since his retirement he had made his home here with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Raymond Hendley, 1858 Kalorama road northwest. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club and an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Funeral services was held on February 25 at 1 o'clock at the Church of the Incarnation. The body was taken to Milwaukee, Wis.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Special Correspondence to Army and Navy Register.

Headquarters 16th Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., February 15.—The field meets held on January 19, February 2 and February 15 were a great success. Both men entered in the various events and those who were spectators showed great enthusiasm and worked hard to win during the period of practice and the field meets. The winners of each event were given blue, red and white ribbons respectively for flat, second and third places. The following events were held on the following dates:

January 31—Tent pegging contest, tug of war, trained horse, high jump and mounted wrestling.

February 2—Officer's jumping, saddling contest, guidon race, trained horse, enlisted men's jumping and mounted wrestling.

February 15—Mounted gymnastics, potato race, rescue race, enlisted men's jumping contest and officer's jumping contest.

The standing of troops in the three field days is as follows:

1. Troop C	32
2. Machine gun troop	12
3. Troop A	10
4. Troop G	8
5. Troop E	7
6. Troop D	7
7. Troop F	6
8. Troop H	6
9. Troop K	4
10. Troop B	4
11. Troop M	3
12. Troop L	2
13. Troop I	2
14. Headquarters troop	2

The 16th Cavalry has kept up its polo reputation during the last two months by defeating Kelly Field in a league game 13-2, San Antonio at their Alamotonio 12-3, and again on the Camp Travis field 8-6. On February 11 we defeated the first 8th corps area headquarters team in a hard fought game, 7-6. Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Sibley, commanding, is holding down No. 1, while Major H. J. Smith plays No. 3, Major E. Tupper No. 2 and Major J. M. Dalton No. 4.

HISTORICAL PICTURES OF SHIPS IN WAR.

Secretary Daniels wrote the following letter to the House naval committee:

My Dear Mr. Chairman: This will present to you Mr. Darrell Poole, of New Jersey, who has devoted much of his life to a study of naval subjects and to painting naval ships. Mr. Poole spent eight months with the Sutlija in European waters and was the only American artist over there during the war. He has made many drawings and some paintings.

I look at it as a duty of the Government that there should be preserved an historical record in oil of the ships of the navy in the service, and Mr. Poole was there and can give us these oil paintings with absolute accuracy. I should have asked him to make some paintings if funds had been available. I hope you will talk with him about the matter and that before the deficiency appropriation bill passes we can secure an appropriation. I hope not less than $25,000, to be expended for this purpose. Mr. Poole will acquaint you with his plan and show you some of his pictures, and I should be glad if you will give him time to explain what he can do and tell of his trip abroad. If you will visit the New National Museum you will see that the Army has many paintings and has preserved what they did in oil. They had abundant money, and the Navy had no appropriation. We ought to have these paintings made during the next year.

SUBSISTENCE, NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

Secretary Daniels sent the following letter to the speaker of the House:

It is recommended that the following provision be inserted in the naval appropriation bill of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, now under consideration:

"That members of the naval reserve force, including officers who perform duty on board vessels assigned for the purpose of training the naval reserve force for periods of less than 15 days, shall be entitled to subsistence which may be commuted at the value of the ration."

Under the present law members of the naval reserve force are not entitled to any pay, subsistence, or other allowances for periods of active duty of less than 15 days. Unquestionably it is very advantageous to have members of the naval reserves force make short cruises on vessels assigned for their training, and they should be given every encouragement to make such cruises. If subsistence is furnished on short cruises, the members of the naval reserve force will not be under any personal expense which, even though it may not be an inducement to make short cruises, will at least offer no discouragement. It is not considered that pay or other allowances, other than subsistence, should be allowed for periods of active duty under 15 days. Subsistence was formerly allowed members of the naval militia on short cruises with very satisfactory results.

CONCERT FOR BENEFIT OF SCHOOL.

An excellent program has been arranged for the concert which will be given at U. S. Marshall Hall next Monday evening, the 28th, for the benefit of Dolphin School. The Washington Navy Yard band, under the leadership of Charles Benter, will play several selections, among them being the overtures from Tannhauser; a march written by Condescini, entitled "Call the Henry," suite in four parts from Coppelia, and the march "Stars and Stripes Forever." Miss Ann Leary, wife of Brigadier General Feland, of the Marine Corps, a noted soprano, selections from "Aida," following the appearances of the concert:

Indiana Biano, Lady Geddes, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, Mrs. Gordon Woodbury, Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, Mrs. Durwood Grinstead, Mrs. C. B. McVay, Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, Mrs. John D. Ryan, Mrs. Miss Roland Lansing, Baroness Koff, Mrs. Charles Marlatt, Mrs. John Hervey Young, Mrs. Frederick Simpson, Mrs. Thomas Fletcher, Mrs. Stoulks, Mrs. Gerry Morgan, Mrs. Newbold Noyes, Mrs. Arthur Woods, Mrs. Thomas Benys, Mrs. Frederick C. Stevens, Mrs. Charles Wood, Mrs. Henry Russell Talbot, Mrs. J. Cuthur Moorhead, Miss Jessie Tredwell, Mrs. Frederick E. Chapin, Mrs. Edward Chamberlin and Miss Marion Stevens.



THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Bunting Flags
287 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., February 17.—Captain and Mrs. C. M. Gale had a valentine dinner and bridge on Monday night. The table was beautifully decorated with promises and favors for the guests. Those present were Major and Mrs. T. McNeil, Captain and Mrs. P. P. Logan, Lieutenant and Mrs. A. O. Welch, Lieutenant and Mrs. White and Lieutenant and Mrs. J. R. Wessels. Mrs. W. New had dinner parties given at the visitors' house on Saturday night and the other nights have been filled entirely by the officers and ladies of the camp. Captain and Mrs. S. Elliot entertained for Mrs. E. M. Lewis, General and Mrs. Davis, Colonel and Mrs. O. Rosenbaum, Colonel and Mrs. T. N. Horn and Major Gates. Major and Mrs. McNeil had a dinner party dinner and Captain and Mrs. Coffey had a dinner party for ten of their friends. Mrs. Anchal Paschal has recently arrived at camp are Major and Mrs. H. C. Jewell, V. C., who are staying at the visitors' house. Lieutenant and Mrs. J. B. Hopkins and their daughter, living in quarters in camp; Mrs. Gage, who is visiting her son, Captain Gage, A. T. C., and Mrs. Erhardt, supervising librarian of the 7th Army Corps. Major and Mrs. Casey are visiting Captain and Mrs. Dixon entertained the 3d Artillery bridge club Friday night at the Mess in C. A. dins. It was the fourth meeting of the club and in accordance with its rules the highest scores for the month were awarded prizes. Mrs. W. D. Horn, 14th F. A., and Lieutenant A. Hicklin, 76th F. A., were the winners. * Lieutenant and Mrs. A. O. Welch, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. H. Sweesy and Chaplain and Mrs. C. C. Merrell were the guests at dinner of Captain and Mrs. F. T. Rice. * * General and Mrs. C. C. Davis were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hamlin of Little Rock. * * Mrs. Lewis M. Hartin and Mrs. R. S. McKenzie held the third of their series of entertainments Tuesday evening with a bridge. The guests were Major and Mrs. S. G. Brown, Mrs. C. H. Norton, Mrs. Gratton, Captain and Mrs. S. H. Griffin, Captain and Mrs. W. Lovell, Captain and Mrs. H. D. Ayres, Captain and Mrs. M. K. Lindsay, Captain and Mrs. J. Hall, Lieutenant and Mrs. M. Chamberlain, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. C. Hutzler, jr., Major Bishop, Lieutenant and Mrs. R. P. Bishop and Captain and Mrs. J. Keegan. Delicious refreshments were served at midnight and prizes were won by Mrs. Keegan and Captain Lovell. * * Major and Mrs. L. D. Tarleton entertained 20 guests at bridge on the Friday night with a bridge party. * * Enthusiasm as to the outcome of the basketball championship is again holding away. At present the issue of the 13th C. A. the 6th Engineers and the 38th Infantry are in the lead. * * For basketball championship in the 3d and 7th F. A. regiments under command of Colonel T. N. Horn have been organized. Lieutenant Colonel from Fort Logan H. Roots with its 75 m. m. guns. * * Each Sunday morning one many enthusiastic horsemen and women starting out on a cross country ride.

FIRST DIVISION NOTES.

Special Correspondence to Army and Navy Register.

Headquarters First Division, Camp Dix, N. J., February 21.—Gen. and Mrs. Summerall have returned from a week's stay in Washington, where the general has been on duty in connection with the War Department boards. While in Washington Gen. Summerall delivered a lecture at the Army War College on the subject, "Leadership."

Mrs. La Due has recently returned to the camp after a delightful visit to the Military Academy, where her son, Cadet La Due, is a member of the class of 1921.

The hop at the Camp Dix Club Friday night was largely attended by the members of the camp and was greatly enjoyed by all.

Mrs. McKie and Miss McKie, wife and daughter of Maj. McKie, 28th Infantry, are visiting with the Major. Maj. and Mrs. McKie entertained delightfully at dinner on Friday night, the guests being Col. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Maj. and Mrs. Compton, Capt. and Mrs. Dodd, Capt. Bowen, Miss McKie, Capta. Stribling and Frazier, who after a most delightful dinner party remained and participated in the dance.

Mrs. B. H. Chastain is entertaining at tea the middle week to a large number of her friends, whom she entertained at bridge.

Maj. and Mrs. Macklin have left the camp for their new station at the Walter Reed General Hospital.

Col. and Mrs. Austin have with them as house guest Mrs. Robert M. Campbell, a sister of Mrs. Austin, and wife of Maj. Campbell, who is overseas. Maj. and Mrs. Campbell have recently returned from Mexico City, where Maj. Campbell was on military attaché.

The following-named officer and enlisted man of the 5th field artillery have been recently cited in General Orders for gallantry in action while serving with the division in France: 1st Lieut. Charles Lee Hall, October 5, 1918, near Berieux Farm, France); Sergt. Maj. Otto F. Cleaf (October 5, 1918, near Berieux Farm, France); Sergt. Walter Kuhline, battery C (October 8 and 9, 1918, near Landres-et-St. Georges, headquarters company (October 1, 1918, near Sarcmont); Corp. John Pilot, battery A (also for distinguished gallantry (May 17-18, near Broyes (Oise), France.

This past week saw the inauguration of the Second Corps Area Service Club No. 2 at Atlantic City is so far as this camp was concerned. A large enjoy of motor busses left camp Saturday and returned Sunday afternoon. Notwithstanding very inclement weather, reports indicate a pleasant trip and the experience seems to well for the continuation of the plan. The accessories of oil and gasoline were charged to the taking advantage of this experimental trip and amounted to about $10 cents per bus. The Atlantic City the members of the division were entertained by the auditorium.

On February 18 the Senate passed the joint resolution authorizing the last division to erect a memorial to the dead of the division in the city of Washington, D. C., the actual site and design of the monument and pedestal to be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts. The Memorial Association's endeavors toward obtaining a fund of $150,000 for the erection of the monument is being crowned with success and over $123,000 have actually been collected.

Among the recent entertainments held in camp the vaudeville Jane Keith's has proven most attractive and the proceeds from a packed house on Monday and Tuesday nights have assisted in augmenting the children's school fund.

NOTES FROM GUAM.

[From Guam News Letter, December, 1920.]

Since their arrival in Guam the Governor and Mrs. Leutze have been the host by social affairs that there are times when even their meals are interrupted. Such a time occurred on November 30 last when they were members of a group who in a peripatetic perambulating way partook of a progressive dinner. The afternoon preceding the party were Capt. A. W. Stone (Ch. C.), U. S. Navy, and Billy Stone, Comdr. (M. C.) A. H. Robbett and Mrs. Robbett, Lieut. (M. C.) and Mrs. Ziegler, Lieut. (C. E.) R. E. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. (M. C.) and Mrs. Wm. D. Scott, Comdr. and Mrs. Robnett were the first hosts and here the party partook of delicious hors d'oeuvres and all the other good preliminaries to a good dinner. The party then proceeded to the quarters of Lieut. Thomas, where the first course was given. Gov. and Mrs. Leutze tempted were the hosts next in order and upon its arrival in the house the party partook of the third place de resistance, a huge turkey roasted to turn, together with cranberry sauce and everything else that is best of which was some fresh corn cooked in the husk, a compensation for having to eat it. Thanksgiving date was in full tropic. The table was beautifully decorated with a centerpiece representing a Japanese garden in miniature and complete in all details. Then came the salad course at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, and finally the dessert course at the home of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ziegler, where after enjoying the dessert the party left the table and all sat down at the end each couple turned toward home through streets brilliant with light from a full moon they all declared that the method of partaking of dinner was good for the digestion.

On Monday evening, December 22, Lieut. (M. C.) and Mrs. V. D. Scott entertained at bridge, having as guests Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robnett, Mrs. Maria Bennett, Miss Cleaver and Miss Hume, of the Navy nurse corps, and Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Robbett, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ziegler, Lieut. D. H. Vance, Lieut. R. V. Adams, Lieut. R. H. Phinney, jr., and Ensign Thomas. Mrs. Scott was assisted by Mrs. G. Ziegler and Lieut. D. H. Vance for the highest scores at bridge.

On the night of December 8 Lieut. Comdr. (M. C.) and Mrs. Ziegler gave a bridge party, dinner and dance in honor of Mrs. Maria Schroder, aunt and guest of Mrs. A. H. Robbett, of the last mentioned, at the home of Mr. Pensocle at the earlier date than anticipated and on which ship Mrs. Baird and Miss Robinson left for the States. Owing to illness, these two were not able to be present. The bridge party took place at 8 p. m. and was followed by dancing to music furnished by the Pellecani orchestra. Present were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ziegler, Lieut. (S. C.) R. V. Adams, Mrs. Gilleonie, Mrs. R. E. Knapp, Mrs. R. M. Johnson, Mrs. A. H. Robbett, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. C. Wells, U. S. Navy.

At a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Marcus E. Ward, the guests were Gov. and Mrs. Wenzel and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. G. Ziegler. Later in the evening bridge was played and the winners were Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Ziegler, Mrs. Robnett, Mrs. Barile, Mrs. Baldwin, Comdr. Robnett and Lieut. Wade.

NEW HOSPITAL SHIP TO JOIN FLEET.

When the Atlantic fleet returns to Guantanamo Bay on April 1 it will join maneuvers with the Pacific fleet there will probably be waiting the new hospital ship Relief, which she may be built from the keel up for military hospital purposes.

Equipped and manned with every device for safety, comfort, and care of sick and wounded, with a bed capacity for approximately 600 patients, the Relief incorporates in her design all the fundamental disappointments of a modern hospital. This assures the navy possession in the fleet, however far from home ports it may be, that in case of sickness or injury they can receive the same facilities for diagnosis and treatment that are accorded residents of any of the large American cities in municipal hospitals. As a result the Relief is prepared to care for the sick and injured of the thousands of officers and men of the fleet. The Relief is also fitted as a fleet medical supply depot so that she may fill ships' requisitions for emergency medical supplies. She will have provision to carry in her hold a field hospital with tentage, drugs, instruments, ranges, cots, ambulances, etc., and in case of trouble ashore the Vera Cruz incident she could place with a landing force an entire field hospital ready for operation. Or at some catastrophe at a coast city like the Baltimore fire, the Galveston tidal wave or the San Francisco earthquake she might contribute her mite of aid.

PROMPT INVESTIGATION OF RAID.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, commanding the special-service squadron which was recently ordered to Managua, Nicaragua, made the following report following the raiding of a newspaper office by U. S. marines in that city:

"Excellent impression has been made by prompt action of Navy Department in ordering investigation. Accused men transferred to U. S. S. Dolphin. Have investigated. Those guilty will immediately be tried by general court-martial."

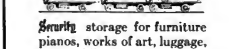
RECEPTION TO GENERAL PERSHING.

The reception given by the Army and Navy Club, Washington, to General John J. Pershing on Washington's Birthday was a great success. There was an unusually large attendance of club members and their lady guests, all of whom were introduced to General Pershing by the club president, Brigadier General Richards, U. S. M. C. The club was profusely decorated with flags and music and music was provided by several bands and orchestras on several floors. A buffet luncheon was served during the reception.

HOPPE'S
Nitro Powder Solvent
No. 9
For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun men throughout the world.
Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.
FRANK A. HOPPE
2114 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. R. GAUNT & SON, Inc. (N. Y.)
503 Fifth Avenue New York City
Art Metal Workers in Gold, Silver and Bronze
Manufacturers Of
Military and Naval Metal Uniform Buttons
Ornaments, Insignia, Devices and Gold Laces
SWORDS, FOX PUTTEES, BELTS and SMALL METALS.
SPORTING MEDALS AND TROPHIES, PRESENTATION SWORDS.
FOREIGN HONORS AND DECORATIONS IN MINIATURE MADE TO ORDER.
SPECIALISTS IN FIRE BRONZING AND FIRE GILDING
Designers of Military and Heraldic Crests. Quotations for Military Schools, Cadet Corps' and Society Organizations' Crests on Requests.
THROUGH YOUR MILITARY TAILOR OR DIRECT

ANTONINI & CO.
Pure Olive Oil
GUARANTEED
Pure Olive Oil High Quality
JAMES P. SMITH & CO.
90-94 Hudson St. 92 and 94 N. South Water St.
NEW YORK CHICAGO
This Oil, imported steadily for 75 Years, has been repeatedly tested by prominent chemists, and pronounced PURE OLIVE OIL.
Query—What other brand of Oil has stood the test? The sales of "Antonini" have more than doubled in the last three Years.


Security storage for furniture pianos, works of art, luggage, automobiles.
Security dry cold storage for furs, garments, uniforms, trunks, rugs, etc.
Security safe deposit vaults for silverware, jewelry, linen and other valuables.
Security Storage Company
1140 Fifteenth St., Washington, D. C.
Capital, $500,000

RECREATION AT BAY RIDGE.

A busy winter program of amusements and athletics is in effect at the U. S. Navy receiving station at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y. Almost every evening there is produced an athletic or vaudeville entertainment for the benefit of the personnel and their friends. The feature this week was the celebration of Washington's Birthday by a basketball game, a stag dance of holiday cheer for the Navy club in the evening. The dinner menu was up to the high standard of holiday cheer the Navy and an elaborate menu card in embossed colors was issued for the occasion. The exercises were under the command of Captain G. L. P. Stone, U. S. Navy.

HISTORY OF 16TH INFANTRY.

A history of the 16th U. S. Infantry has been prepared by Lieutenant W. J. Clear of that regiment. The narrative begins with the organization of the regiment in 1861 and carries it through the world war. One of the most important chapters is the chronological history of the regiment from January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1920. Another chapter describes the experiences of the regiment in the world war. Complete rosters of the regiment are published. The text is interestingly illustrated with reproductions of photographs.

Digitized by Google

Eagle

Mikado Pencil

MADE BY THE LARGEST PENCIL MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD

No. 1—Soft No. 2—Medium
No. 3—Medium No. 4—Very Hard

ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND—EAGLE MIKADO

EAGLE PENCIL CO.
New York

BOOK AND MAGAZINE NEWS.

Must We Fight Japan? by Walter P. Pitkin. New York, The Century Co. Price $1.50.

The author of this book is assistant professor of journalism at Columbia University, and he has produced a startling book, not of propaganda or sensationalism, but is the result of wide and careful investigation and of study of men, close relations of the country, equipped to sift evidence and discover the truth. He has here collected, by personal investigation and by consultation with the best authorities on diplomacy, economics and race problems, the facts of the Japanese-American crisis, and he brings out the deeper forces underlying these facts. The volume sets down the things that point toward a stupendous war with Japan as the result of American and Japanese conflicting interests, and it sets down the things that may prevent war and force the two countries to find a basis of settlement.

The Complete Airman, by G. C. Balley. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co. Price $4.

This interesting and informing volume from an authoritative source deals with every aspect of aviation in the $1 standard size in which it is set in widely, embellished with numerous illustrations. The book deals with all the technical and mechanical details of design and construction, with important comment on flying instruction, aerial maneuvers, practical flying, aerial navigation and the effects of altitude and the weather.

Jane's Fighting Ships for 1920. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. $8.

This well-known publication, founded in 1896 by Fred T. Jane, has just appeared, containing 770 illustrations, delayed on account of the effects of the war, practically shown in a "late addenda page." One of the improvements in the compilation is the attachment of dates to photographic illustrations. In the present edition the matter of torpedo craft plans has been thoroughly investigated and details have been added of all modern types of destroyers and torpedo boats whereever it has been possible to add such drawings. The text in other respects has been revised and improved to the present standard.

The preface contains the following comment in regard to the information concerning the United States Navy:

"The establishment of a powerful fleet on the Pacific coast has brought into prominence the question of base accommodation on that sea frontier of the United States. To this subject we have paid due attention. European naval periodicals have ignored entirely the subject of naval bases required for the new U. S. Pacific fleet. The naval commissions have examined the subject most carefully and consider that no less a sum than £50,000,000 will be required to provide adequate base, fuel and repair accommodations for the U. S. fleet when operating in Pacific waters. The schemes outlined by the Helm and McKean commissions have not been sanctioned officially, but their magnificent scheme (the cost of which cannot be overlooked by 'fighting ships.'

"The silhouettes of U. S. warship types include this year a considerable number of new and official drawings, whilst in the page scenes appear those of all the new modern types now under construction. Many new photographs have been added, including aircraft of the latest views. Thanks are due to the U. S. Navy photographs have been selected from a most lavish contribution of the latest and best supplied by the U. S. Navy recruiting bureau through our esteemed and talented correspondent, Lieutenant Commander H. Rosendahl, U. S. N. R. F. To Lieutenant Commander Rosendahl we owe our sincere thanks for his diligence in securing the publication of these views for us. The various bureaus of the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., have also been assiduous in supplying us with data and further illustrations."

In all respects the international reputation already attained by "Jane's" has been sustained in this new volume, the value of which under the new conditions of the navies of the world cannot be overestimated. As in the previous volumes, the editors are Dr. Oscar Parker and Mr. Maurice Prendergast.

Our Air Force, by Brigadier General William Mitchell, Army Air Service. New York: E. P. Dutton Co.

No officer is more competent to write authoritatively as well as interestingly of the air service than General Mitchell, who in this book has given a graphic and detailed account of the organization of our aviation resources and what efficient control and adequate facilities mean to the country.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, 1802-1902, by Mrs. B. G. du Pont. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company. $3.

This is an admirable history from authentic records, appreciatively and competently rendered of one of the most important and useful of American business enterprises. The founder of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company was a friend of Lafayette, Talleyrand, Franklin and Jefferson, who escaped from the French revolution to this country in 1799. For many decades the company has been intimately connected with critical periods in our history, and the story has interest, not only as a striking narrative of unusual business development, but as an illuminating side-light on American history.

The War of the Future, in the Light of the Lessons of the World War. By General von Bernhardi; translated by F. A. Holl. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The author of "Germany and the Next War" has in the present volume given his theories and surmises of the method by which the next war will be conducted. The publisher announces in his preface, was "the earnest desire of the Kaiser, that after it ended, while the conclusions he reaches are entirely the product of the writer, the real purpose of the work was to give all officers of the German service a proper appreciation of modern war; to present them with a frame into which they could fit their special knowledge" and to "adapt the principles on which the future development of the Army should be based." The author thereupon somewhat ingenuously remarks "that purpose has now become utterly vain. There will be no opportunity for its satisfaction, too, with the author's annoncement that "there is no change in Germany," although in the final chapter General Bernhardi retains a confidence which enables him to exclaim, "Germany will rise again. She has a great future before her." The surest method of defense is shown in offensive tactics, the counter-attack. The relative merits of cavalry and infantry are discussed, and one of the most interesting sections deals with "Fortifications, Engineers and Railways," the latter being the workers that accompanies the fighting unit. "Principles of Modern Warfare" and "Special Duties of Troops" are other chapters of great value. The battle itself is described in the first step of laying down the barrage to the final attack.

PRAISE FOR ADMIRAL BADGER.

When Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U. S. N., retired, addressed the Rotary Club of which he is chairman of the Navy general board, as announced in this paper last week, he received a hearty vote of confidence to write the admiral the following letter:

"Your detachment from duty with the general board, before proceeding to the command of a battleship on that board, you have held the position of chairman of the general board of the Navy during a period of six years' service in one of the most important and responsible positions in the Navy. This unusual length of service was made possible for the good of the Navy as the result of special legislation in recognition of your fitness for that position.

"During the whole of that period, as Secretary of the board, I have had occasion to note your marked ability and most mature judgment in dealing with the important matters that came before the board without precedent in the annals of the U. S. Navy.

"The Navy and your country owe much to the wise counsel and the far-seeing policy that you initiated before and during the world war, and not only the Secretary of the Navy but the whole Navy appreciates the preeminent part you have taken in that work.

"After six years of constant association, during which, as you know, I have leaned heavily upon your wise counsel, I regret exceedingly that I am giving up active duty with my deepest gratitude and appreciation for your friendship and great work you have performed in a great way. May you have many years yet of health and happiness to wear out a life of signal devotion and patriotic service to your country."

Rear Admiral Badger was placed on the retired list on August 6, 1918, but was retained on active duty with the general board, which duty was considered to be of such value that a special clause was inserted in the bill for retention, on August 29, 1916, authorizing Admiral Badger to be retained on duty with full pay of his rank.

SEVENTH DIVISION NEWS NOTES.

Camp Funston, Kans., February 17.—The 64th Infantry defeated the Camp Funston basketball team on February 16. The committee for this function was: Mrs. Edwin A. Root, Mrs. Wm. Weigel, Mrs. Ida C. Nichols, Mr. Thomas Mahoney, and Mrs. Robert Kirk. Mr. Heineke, dancing with Mrs. Nichols, were awarded the prizes for the elimination dance. * * Major W. F. Allen, 64th infantry, has been relieved as camp recruiting officer and has reported for duty with his regiment. Capt. Wm. Weigel, 64th Inf., has been detailed as camp recruiting officer. * * First Lieutenant H. E. Heineke, 64th Inf., has been relieved from duty with the 64th. * * First Lieutenant W. A. Hollyer, who has been undergoing treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, was released from the Walter Reed Hospital and together with Mrs. Hollyer left for Camp Funston. * * Lieutenant Hollyer is assigned to the 64th Inf. * * * A job which is unique in its character has been undertaken at the camp. The work is the mending of flags that have been and are being sent here and a corps of warrant officers are being detailed to do the classify these papers. It is a colossal task, but it will be done. * * * The life saving medal of honor was awarded and presented to horseshoer Loyal Tillman, 7th division, for having saved from drowning a comrade in the Big Blue river on August 5, 1919. * * Twelve scheduled boxing bouts and six tournament entered contests for the camp championship in about ten bouts of amateur boxing each night, plus six preliminary matches in one week, is a pretty good record for our camp gymnasium. Attendance at the entertainment is increasing steadily. There were more than 700 soldiers who witnessed a game of indoor baseball on February 15 between the headquarters train and the 64th Inf. teams, in which the former won by a score of 14 to 2. * * The division basketball team lost a hard played game on Tuesday afternoon to the second team from Georgetown University—31-16. The team has suffered losses lately due to the sickness of some of its members. The Georgetown team defeated it on previous visit to Manhattan. * * General E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., delivered a lecture on "Organization of the 7th Division at the camp theater last week on platoon leadership.

A most regrettable accident occurred at Franklin cantonment February 15, when Mrs. Haynes, wife of Second Lieutenant Allen F. Haynes, tank center, was struck and killed by a heavy truck. Mrs. Haynes was buried Wednesday at Washington, D. C.

* * Colonel Abraham G. Lott, G. S., chief of staff, 7th Division, and Mrs. Lott entertained at tea Sunday last at the hostess house for Major and Mrs. C. H. Bridges, and Mr. and Mrs. Lott. Major Bridges is new duties in Brooklyn. A hoping class of thirty-four men has been organized and directed to report to First Lieutenant James J. Coghlan, 55th Inf., for training. * * On February 15 the tank corps had four lively four-round bouts. The 7th Division scrappers are watching the fistic development of the tank corps with a lot of friendly rivalry which is evident. * * Mrs. John H. Gibson, wife of Lieutenant John H. Gibson, 34th Inf., has joined her husband at the station.

PROHIBITS WEARING UNIFORM BY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS.

In order to prevent wearing by unauthorized persons of used uniforms no longer required for soldiers and sold by the quartermaster corps, the salvage branch has made public the following policy of the War Department concerning what will be considered changes of the uniform for the purpose:

"The War Department considers that the color of the olive drab cloth itself not a distinctive part of the Army uniform within the meaning of section 128 of the act of June 3, 1916, but that when a garment is cut according to the special Army pattern and, in addition, is of the Army color, the combination makes it a distinctive part of the uniform, which condition can be removed by dyeing in a different color.

"The War Department does not consider that dyeing is the only way to make a coat or overcoat lose its distinctive character. Any radical alteration would have the same effect; for example, a distinct change in the cut of the collar, the addition of different colored cuffs or collar, or of a cloth belt. Any of these changes, particularly the last, in addition thereto all insignia and buttons have been removed, would stamp the garment at sight as nonmilitary to anyone necessarily in close contact with it, and therefore the War Department believes that it could legally be worn.

Civilians who may wish to wear Army clothing by reason of the climate and convenience can also do so safely within the law by changing the cut or dyeing the cloth and always by removing the military buttons and insignia.

RETIRED RESERVISTS NOT REENROLLED.

In response to a request for an opinion as to whether members of the U. S. naval reserve force transferred to the retired list should be enrolled when the period of enrollment expires the judge advocate general of the Navy has rendered the following opinion:

The above act of June 4, 1920, provides: "That all officers of the naval reserve force and temporary officers of the Navy who have heretofore incurred or may hereafter incur physical disability in the line of duty shall be eligible for retirement under the same conditions as are provided by law for officers of the Regular Navy who have incurred like physical disability in the line of duty."

Under the above provision of law no separate retired list seems to be contemplated for members of the U. S. naval reserve force. They are made eligible for retirement "under the same conditions as now provided by law for officers of the Regular Navy." This provision evidently contemplates that when placed on the retired list members of the U. S. naval reserve force shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as officers of the Regular Navy.

I am therefore of the opinion that there is no authority of law for the reenrollment of members of the U. S. naval reserve force after being placed on the retired list.

"Maud's husband is the make-up man on a newspaper."

"I suppose his work is to make up those sensational stories they print. What a fascinating job!"—Boston Transcript.

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

For the Army—
Gabardine, Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Serges, Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Raincoats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, Seattle City, Annapolis

Digitized by Google

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.
Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.
PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. H. H. Lyon. En route to Gravesend, England.
KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. F. H. Brumby. At Key West, Fla.
MINNESOTA. Capt. R. De Haabrouck. At Havana, Cuba.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Stearns. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traut. En route to Guantanamo.
FLORIDA. Capt. P. N. Olmstead. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Treuch. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship), Capt. Day. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry P. Bryan, Commander.
DOLPHIN. Comdr. John Downes. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. At Galveston, Tex.
DES MOINES, Capt. A. H. Smith. New York, N. Y.
GALVESTON. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NIAGARA. Comdr. C. B. Adee. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. At San Francisco, Calif.
DENVER, Capt. A. Kautz. At Balboa.
TACOMA, Capt. M. M. Klint. At Balboa.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral H. B. Robertson, Commander.
ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At Charleston, S. C.

Operative Squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding
BLACK HAWK (flagship), Capt. H. A. Long. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
GRAHAM, Comdr. R. M. Hall. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
KEMMEL, Comdr. H. H. Norton. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
MASON, Comdr. R. Wilson. En route to Gauntanamo, Cuba.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Saxer. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickam. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
PERRIE, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
BARNEY, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
SOMERS, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
HERBERT, Comdr. R. G. Calhoun. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Sattie. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
SCARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. En route to Guautanamo, Cuba.

Squadron One.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commaudor

Division Forty-two.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. E. Van Hook. At Charleston, S. C.
TOUCEY, ISHERWOOD, LARDNER, CASE, SHARKEY. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-three

PUTNAM, CONVERSE. At Charleston, S. C.
REID, Comdr. V. D. Chapline. At Charleston, S. C.
WORDEN, DALE, ELLIS, SAMPSON. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
BILLINGSLEY, HALE, At Charleston, S. C.
HOPKINS, LAWRENCE, PAUL JONES. Fitting out.

Division Forty-one.

BAINBRIDGE. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BARRY, GOFF, JAMES K. FAULDING, KING. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles R. Train, Commander.
BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Downes. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. At Charleston, S. C.
GEORGE E. BADGER, HUNT, W. C. WOOD. At Charleston, S. C.
HERNDON. At Charleston, S. C.
ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART, POPE. At Charleston, S. C.
TRUXTON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PILLSBURY, FORD. At Charleston, S. C.



PEARY, Lieut. Comdr. F. Slingluff. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HULBERT, PRUITT, BRECKINRIDGE. At Charleston, S. C.
NOA. At Norfolk, Va.
DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. P. Nelson, Commander.
LEONIDAS (tender), Capt. C. P. Nelson. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN, BINGOLD. At Portsmouth, N. H.
ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MEREDITH. At Boston navy yard.
KALK, FOOTE, BUSH, COWELL. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, RODGERS, OSMOND, INGRAM, BANCROFT. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadrou Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. E. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, HARADEN, THOMAS, ABBOTT, CLEMSON, BAGLEY. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty.

COLE, ELLIS, HALE, WILLIAMS, AUBURNE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla Four.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.
DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN, DOWNES. **In reserve** at Norfolk navy yard.
HALSEY. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL, O'BRIEN. At Charleston, S. C.
ERICSSON, WINSLOW, NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, CUMMINGS, TUCKER, WAINWRIGHT. **In reserve** at Philadelphia, Pa.
PORTER. At Charleston, S. C.
CONYNGHAM. At Boston, Mass.

Squadrou Fifteen.

Capt. C. F. Preston, Commander.

Division One.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.
SAMPSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
ROWAN. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
CALDWELL, GWIN, CHEW. At Charleston, S. C.
STOCKTON. At Boston, Mass. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
CONNOR. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Boston, Mass.
BIDDURNEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL. At Portsmouth, N. H.
LUCE. At Boston, Mass.
MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
STRIBLING, LANSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
SANDPIPER. En route to Guautauamo, Cuba.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO At Portsmouth, N. H.
ORIOLE. At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. At Washington, D. C.
LARK. In Canal Zone.
SWAN. At Plymouth, Mass.
CHEWINK. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
QUAIL. In Canal Zone.
MALLARD. In Canal Zone.

Submarine Detachment.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). At Norfolk, Va.
T-1. At Norfolk, Va.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. C. Andrews. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.). At Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. Colon to New York February 20.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Densmore. At Charleston, S. C.
CUYAMA. En-route to Gauntanamo, Cuba.
Fuel ships: Neruda, Proteus, and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels to Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Battleship Force.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. M. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Bisner. At Balboa.
ARKANSAS, Capt. C. E. Rose. At Balboa.
NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett. At Balboa.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. At Balboa.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. At Balboa.
IDAHO, Capt. C. J. Hussey. At Balboa.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. H. Symington. At Balboa.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Diego, Calif.
BROOKLYN, Capt. H. H. Landenberger. At Balboa.

Squadron Five.

Captain L. M. Nulton, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship of force and squadron commander), Capt. H. H. Landenberger. At Balboa.
MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At Balboa.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley. En route to San Diego, Calif.
MACLEISH, Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Heim. At Sau Diego, Calif.
EDSALL, Comdr. A. H. Rice. At San Diego, Calif.
BULMER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. En route to Sau Diego, Calif.
McCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Scheibla. At Sau Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. En route to San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Lieut. Comdr. E. R. Laugworthy. At San Diego, Calif.
BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clarks. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
BABBITT. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Johnston. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At Sau Francisco, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At Mare Island, Calif.
FULLAM. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. LUCAS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. Hayne Ellis, Commander.

SALEM (flagship), At Mare Island, Calif.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jeneou. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLER. At Bremerton, Wash.
ALLEN. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McDERMUT. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. ——, Olding. At San Diego, Calif.
ROBINSON. At San Diego, Calif.
MORRIS. At San Diego, Calif.
TRIPPE. At San Diego, Calif.
SWASEY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEADE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly. En route to San Diego, Calif.
DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Frellsen. En route to San Diego, Calif.
RATHBURNE, ROPER. At San Diego, Calif.
WATERS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. En route to San Diego, Calif.
TALBOT. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Comdr. J. V. Babcock, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Gillam. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON. At San Diego, Calif.

Digitized by Google

Indispensable to Every Officer and Student in the Service

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE

Reports and Orders

By Col. LUCIUS H. HOLT

Professor of English and History, West Point

Assisted by Major J. O'Hara Cavalry; Major J. C. Taylor, Infantry; and Major C. H. Tenney, Coast Artillery

Every type of military correspondence, reports and orders thoroughly covered by the head of West Point's English Department. The book, by command of Brigadier General MacArthur, has been adopted for use as a text-book at West Point. No army man can afford to be without it. *Price* **$1.75** *per copy*

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
443 4th AVE. NEW YORK

HAMILTON. At San Diego, Calif.
BOGUE, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WARD. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLANTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At Bremerton, Wash.
BENHAW. At Bremerton, Wash.
OBANNON. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOGAN. At Bremerton, Wash.
STANBURY. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOWARD. At Bremerton, Wash.

Twenty-three.

BOTEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
McCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Division Ten.

MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. At Balboa.
WILLIAMS, CHAMPLIN, HAZLEWOOD, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
SCHLEY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY. At Ellis Landing. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BRIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. At Balboa.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. At Balboa.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. L. Bursaw. At Balboa.
WORSLEY, Comdr. H. C. Gearing. At Balboa.
EVANS, Comdr. C. Greene. At Balboa.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Conner. At Balboa.

Division Sixteen.

PALMER, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CHUNN. At San Diego, Calif.
CRANE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SHUBRICK. At San Diego, Calif.
BALLARD, GREENE, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
EDWARDS. At San Diego, Calif.
McLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At Balboa.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. At Balboa.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Coman. At Balboa.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. At Balboa.
KENNEDY, Comdr. J. T. Smith. At Balboa.
PAUL, HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. At Balboa.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer. Balboa to San Diego, Calif.

WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
R. P. LEE. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS, Lieut. Comdr. K. G. Hintze. At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

YARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
LA VALLETTE, Comdr. A. D. Danny. En route to Keyport, Wash.
RIDDER, Comdr. H. J. Abbett. At Mare Island. Calif.
WOOD. En route to San Diego, Calif.
SHIRK, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. At Mare Island, Calif.
SLOAT. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At Mare Island, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. P. Seymour. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-nine.

BRUCE. At San Pedro, Calif.
SELFRIDGE. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.

AROSTOOOK. Capt. H. C. Mustin. En route to San Diego, Calif.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. E. McCauley, Jr., Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE. Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor Hawaii.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SPROSTON. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHITEHURST. En route to Honolulu.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAPWING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Seven.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
OSPREY. At Mare Island, Calif.
HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
FINCH. At Mare Island, Calif.
AVOCET. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral J. L. Jayne, Commander.
FREDERICK DENT (Flag of Rear Admiral Jayne), Capt. W. R. Sexton. En route to San Diego, Calif.
VESTAL, Capt. J. J. Horne. At San Diego, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.) En route to San Diego, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M. C.) At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. En route to San Diego, Calif.
CELTIC. At Mare Island, Calif.
Fuel ships: Orion, Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha and Cyrano. At sea en route to Cherbourg, France. The Jason is at Honolulu.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS,

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack). Capt. Paul W. Pope.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. At Gravesend, England.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. J. Wyman. At Scalato.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. T. J. Hagen. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. S. Robertson. At Venice.
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Copenhagen.
FOX, Comdr. C. S. Alden. At Scandria.
BROOKS, Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Spalato.
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. J. K. Taylor. At Messina.
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Constantinople.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Deesen. At Constantinople.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Batum.
BOYLE, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Ramsun.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. At Constantinople.
JOHN F. HUGER, Comdr. W. A. Moffett, Jr. At Constantinople.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. At Trebisond.

Division Forty.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. H. Haas. At Spalato.
McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Haines. At Gibraltar.
CHILDS, Comdr. I. H. Mayfield. Newport to Gibraltar.

REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. At Pola.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. At Gravesend, England.
SANDS, Comdr. C. La Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Division One.

HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Olongapo.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. En route to Shanghai, China.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shonp. At Vladivostok.
PALMER, Comdr. H. Clinton, China.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Hongkong, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. At Nanking, China.
QUINCY, Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Hankow
FALON, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Changsha, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Chunking, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Kinkiang, China.
SUTTLEE, Comdr. A. H. Miles.
R. L. BARNES. At Guam.
Auxiliaries—Ajax, Prometheus, Abarenda, Pompey, Genesee, Sara Thompson, Mohican and Wompatuck.
Miss Dunshemet.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. At Cavite, P. I.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. C. E. Wood. At Cavite P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. At Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. At Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. K. M. Bendr. At Olongapo, P. I.
TRIPPE, Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Hoyt. At Cavite, P. I
LEA, Comdr. George W. Kenyon. At Cavite, P. I.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Overstreet. At Lingayen Gulf, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. I. P. Dortch. At Cavite, P. I.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. P. Spencer. At Cavite P. I.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. At Manila, P. I.
LOND, Comdr. A. B. Cook. At Manila, P. I.
BROOKS, Comdr. M. Acosta. At Cavite, P. I.
ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Ancrum. At Manila. P. I.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. At Guantanamo.
ARIADNE. At Boston, Mass.
ALAMEDA. Gibraltar to United States February 7.
ANTIN. En route to Norfolk, Va.
BRAISFOHT. In West Indian waters.
CARGO. At Norfolk, Va.
LONG BEACH. At Boston, Mass.
CHESTER. En route to Brooklyn, N. Y.
MARCH. At Norfolk, Va.
NANSEMOND. At Mare Island.
NEWPORT NEWS. En route to San Francisco via Canal.
PENSACOLA. At Mare Island, Calif.
GULFPORT. At Norfolk, Va.
HANCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HENDERSON. At Port au Prince. In West Indian waters.
HOUSTON. At Mare Island, Calif.
NECHES. At Callao, Peru.
PANAY. En route to Guam.
RAMAPO. En route to Brest, France.
SACRAMENTO. At Guantanamo, P. R.
QUINCY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
SAMPLE. At Key West, Fla.
SATURN. At Mare Island, Calif.
TRENTON. At Constantinople.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Annapolis, Md.
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George W. Heyward. En route to New Orleans, La.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying Isle of Pines, Cuba.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
VIXEN, Comdr. ——. En route to Havana, Cuba.
YACONA, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. At New York, N. Y.

Bausch Lomb

Optical Products

are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service requiring the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Gun sights for Army and Navy, Stereo-Prism Binoculars, Periscopes, Battery Commander Telescopes, Microscopes, Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Projection Apparatus (Baloptikons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic Lenses and Instruments, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and other high-grade

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N. Y. LONDON

SALE OF CAMP TAYLOR, KY.

Camp Taylor, on the outskirts of Louisville, Ky., will be sold by the quartermaster general of the army for June 30 under a new method of procedure. The land, comprising about 2,047 acres, will be subdivided and sold in parcels with the improvements on each. This new plan treats the improvements as a portion of the real estate and not as salvage.

The land at Camp Taylor cost about $1,100,000, and the improvements, roads, sewers, water system, trackage, and buildings—represented an outlay of $7,940,000.

DISARMAMENT GOES WEST.

[From the Charleston News and Courier.]

Governor McCray, of Indiana, has decided to dispense with the services of a personal military staff. The disarmament movement is spreading to the middle west.

Betty—"I think Jack is simply wonderful."

Maud—"Yes; the trouble is, so does he."

"I don't like these photos at all," he said, "I look like an ape."

The photographer favored him with a glance before replying.

"You should have thought of that before you had them taken," was his reply as he turned back to work."—American News Trade Journal.

The Elder—"You should begin to save up for a rainy day."

The Youngster—"I will as soon as I get through saving up for a dry day."—Detroit Gateway.

WAR SPENDING AND WAR WASTING.

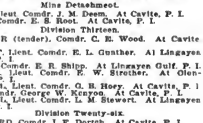
[From the New York Herald.]

If Charles G. Dawes, deprecating unfavorable criticism of our military expenditures, thinks that in the days of American spirit and performance we should be afraid to have no money and send no dollar unspent that would win the war, and win it fast, we agree with him. If he means that to make sure of that result the American people was to go well beyond the border of unexampled prodigality and even wild extravagance, we still can agree with him. But what we were never justified in throwing more billions into the war than it would have sufficed to win it, we yet need not disagree with him.

If Mr. Dawes means, when full allowance is made for justifiable or explainable lavishness and extravagant war spending, that those who squandered billions on billions more just because it was there to squander should not be called to account, we disagree with him. He denies "deliberately squandering" billions. He says the American people stood by side with their efforts and their sacrifices. Whether in peace or war it could not stand for the wanton waste and the boundless loss against which the voters of the United States revolted last November at the national polls.

Teacher—"Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?"

Thomas (after reflection)—"A conjunction is a word connecting anything, by itself. Mother's husband is the father of my children. Mother's a conjunction, because it connects the horse and the fence."—Harper's Bazar.



from the deafening shock of shell explosion and gun fire.

Elliott Perfect Ear Protectors

are patented and officially approved. 15 years service in U. S. Army and Navy. More than 50,000 now in use without a single case of ruptured ear drum. . . . .

PRICE $1.00 PER PAIR post paid in neat aluminum box. . . . . .

Write for free illustrated booklet on "Preservation of Hearing from Gun Fire or Shell Explosion." . . . .

Address . . . . . .

J. A. R. ELLIOTT,
P. O. BOX 201, NEW YORK, N. Y.

"The two keys to success are luck and pluck—luck in finding some one to pluck.—Life.

Digitized by Google

OBITUARY.

General Earl D. Thomas, U. S. Army, retired, died at his country residence near Laurel, Md., on February 17, 1921, in the 75th year of his age. The career of General Thomas was a distinguished one. Born at Woodstock, Ill., on January 4, 1847, he enlisted at the early age of 15 in the 8th Illinois cavalry on April 9, 1862. Serving with that regiment during the Civil War, he took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, in addition to many engagements of minor magnitude between the Federals and Confederates. At the conclusion of the Civil War he had attained the grade of sergeant major of his regiment. Offered his choice between an immediate commission in the Regular Army and an appointment to the Military Academy, he chose the latter, and graduated from West Point with the class of 1869, being appointed upon graduation a second lieutenant in the 5th cavalry. With that regiment he served during the Indian troubles in the West—in Nebraska, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas—taking part in many expeditions against hostile Indians. For his services during these expeditions and for gallantry in action, displayed on numerous occasions, he was brevetted first lieutenant, captain and major. He also served as a staff officer on the staffs of Generals Crook and Kautz. Upon the outbreak of the War with Spain he was appointed a major and inspector-general of volunteers, the war also bringing with it his promotion to the permanent grade of major in the Regular Army. His promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel followed in due course, and, in 1904, he became a colonel and was assigned to the 11th cavalry. He commanded that regiment in the Philippines and Cuba, and, in April, 1907, was appointed a brigadier general in the Regular Army, being assigned to the command of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb., and, later, to the Department of Colorado, with station at Denver. After an active service to the Army of nearly 40 years, he was retired by operation of law on January 4, 1911, having reached the age of 64 years, being at that time still in command of the Department of Colorado. Upon his retirement, he bought the estate near Laurel, Md., where he passed his remaining years. General Thomas leaves to mourn his loss a wide circle of friends in both civil life and the Army, his qualities of both mind and heart being calculated to attract to him the strongest friendships. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Clara Church, of Woodstock, Ill., his brother and three daughters, Mrs. Benjamin F. Wade, Mrs. Robert Alexander and Mrs. Charles J. Symonds, the two latter the wives of officers of the Army.

Mrs. Katie Park Humphreys died of bronchial pneumonia Saturday at her residence, 4324 Hazel avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. She was 73 years old. Before her marriage she was Miss Katie Park Gass, of Concord, N. H. Her husband was the late Lieutenant Colonel Charles Humphreys, U. S. Army, who died in 1905. The funeral took place in Washington on Wednesday. Surviving her are four children—Charles P. Humphreys, Miss Maud Humphreys and Major Harry G. Humphreys, U. S. Army, retired, all of Philadelphia, and Cecil H. Humphreys, of New York city.

BUSINESS SIDE OF THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, S. C., U. S. Navy, retired, was the guest of honor of the Creve Coeur Club, Peoria, Ill., on Washington's birthday. He said, in part:

"The Navy Department is organized along functional lines. It accordingly maintains a consolidated supply system, centralized in Washington. Purchases are made after public competition among manufacturers and regular dealers—all intermediaries being excluded. The maximum supplies thus obtained before the World War were three million dollars in a year; during the war thirty-two million in one day. From April, 1917, to March, 1920, the Navy spent over a billion dollars more than the total previously paid out since the foundation of the Republic—including four wars."

Describing the functions of the Secretary of the Navy, he said:

"This official, upon his arrival in Washington, finds a number of patriots but misguided zealots all ready and waiting to show him exactly what to do and how to do it; and (without regard to his political faith or the trend of his own ideas) if he occasionally presumes to do his own thinking, this coterie of self-constituted chaperons are sure to class him with the horses at the horse show—in the way. So it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be. Right recently there has been a hue and cry as to airplanes versus surface craft, aerial agitators insisting that the battleship's days are numbered —again. They suggest to stop all shipbuilding while the experts find out whether the fighter of the future is to float or to fly. Nobody knows what radical change tomorrow's developments may bring, but today the battleship is the fleet's backbone, and, if we have more of these and of each other type of effective craft than anybody else, we are more than apt to be let alone. Otherwise, not. Washington said:

"To be well prepared for war is one of the surest means of promoting peace.'

"If this Republic is to endure, we must hold fast to the faith of the fathers, translating into action the principles to which they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor and remember always that battles cost more than battleships, taxes are cheaper than tribute, and a little navy is a dangerous thing."

COMMANDER WALTER J. TERHUNE MENTALLY UNBALANCED.

In the opinion of the naval officers who were sent to Samoa to investigate the disturbed conditions prevailing in that remote colonial, the action of Commander Walter J. Terhune, U. S. Navy, in committing suicide upon the eve of the arrival of the investigating party was due to the fact that he was mentally unbalanced. The inefficiency of the last months of his administration, as disclosed by the courts of inquiry which were held at Samoa last fall, was also attributed to his unbalanced mental condition.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

In regard to the amenability of a reserve officer not on active duty to court-martial trial for an offense committed in a government airplane while making practice flight on his own request and without being ordered to duty, it is held that such officer is not included in "persons subject in military law" under A. W. 2, and that the officer is not subject to court-martial trial.

Flying Cadets.

The War Department has decided that it would be the intention of the intent of Congress, as expressed in H. J. Res. 440, that the flying cadets, Air Service of the Army, to enlist in the air service as flying cadets any person who was not an enlisted man of the Army on the date the resolution became effective, up to and until such time as the total number of enlisted men in the Army does not exceed 175,000.

Line-of-Duty Case.

It is held by the War Department that Private J. E. Cottrell, troop H, 13th cavalry, who was drowned while to swimming in the Rio Grande, that the death was not in line of duty, since orders had been issued that no one would be allowed to swim in the river, and that the soldier's attention had been called to this order not more than three hours previously.

Colonel Turner's Rank.

In regard to the eligibility of Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Turner, U. S. Army, retired, for promotion on the retired list, it seems that he was retired on August 23, 1926, under the act of October 1, 1890, from July 1, 1920, but he would not have attained the grade of colonel if he had remained on active duty until July 16, 1926. Since he was not retired August 23 and was entitled to promotion on July 16, 1926, it is held that he should have been retired in the grade of colonel.

NO CHANGE IN COAST GUARD UNIFORM.

Some time ago headquarters sent a letter to each officer on the active list who now holds the permanent rank of lieutenant commander and lieutenant commander (engineering), requesting his opinion as to the advisability of amending the uniform regulations so as to provide that visor ornaments sh ll not be worn on the case of officers holding permanent commissions as lieutenant commander or lieutenant commander (engineering). Replies have been received from all the officers to whom the letters were sent except one. Of the 36 officers who have responded 18 favor the proposed change and 18 are opposed.

In view of the large proportion of the officers affected who have expressed disapproval of the suggested amendment to the uniform regulations, no change will be made in the provisions of the regulations with respect to visor ornaments.

She—So you've gone back to smoking.
He—Yes. It takes an iron will to quit, and I'm no Ironsville. Are you still keeping up your diary?
She—No, dropped it some time ago. I'm no Margot Asquith.—Boston Transcript.

WEAPONS have grown in power and efficiency only in pace with improvements in the propelling charge. Du Pont has always been a leader in this development.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Sales Dept., Military Sales Division
Wilmington, Delaware

DUPONT

The Mattress That is Built—Not Stuffed

Ostermoor

OSTERMOOR TRADE MARK REGISTERED U.S. PAT. OFF.

OSTERMOOR MATTRESSES

Built, Not Stuffed, Grand Externally, Clean Internally
Wear Eternally, Cheap Infernally

Our Book the "Test of Time" Describing and illustrating the Various Styles, Free for the Asking

Ostermoor-Church Cushions

We have furnished over 25,000 Churches with Cushions. We also renovate and recover them cheaper and quicker than you can imagine. Our Book "Church Cushions" free for the asking.

Ostermoor Upholstered Spiral Springs

With an Ostermoor Mattress on top makes best sleeping outfit Brains and Skill can produce. Catalog free for the asking.

Ostermoor-Wrought Steel Bedsteads

With Woven Wire Springs attached, for Hospitals, Homes, Asylums, etc. Attractive, Durable, cheap. Catalog free for the asking.

State on postal which catalog you want or, better still, call and inspect.

Ostermoor & Company
114 ELIZABETH ST. NEW YORK

Telephone No. 5 Spring

Showrooms extend through the block to 132 Bowery adjoining Bowery Savings Bank

Canadian Agency, "Alaska Bedding of Montreal," Ltd., Montreal

Digitized by Google

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented Made in U. S. A.
"Known throughout the Service"
Regulation for Officers in the Field
Smart—Comfortable—Efficient
Olive-Drab, Marine, Cadet-Grey
Made to the Govt. Specifications
Post Exchanges, Your Dealers or Write
120 Broadway Dept. 3 Brooklyn, N. Y.
Send for the Govt. Specifications
American Manufacturers of Military Equipment

TOBIN BRONZE
"TRADE MARK"
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
Locomotive Propeller Brass Pumps Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Boat Shafting finished true, smooth and straight. For metals, tubing, and rod-making tests see interesting free pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condenser Heads, Rudders, Caster Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches. Propeller Brass Pumps Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Boat Shafting finished true, smooth and straight. For metals, tubing, and rod-making tests see interesting free pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL.
HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Modern Rate in Best Location

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Navy officers. Powers transmitted by mail or telegram.
Correspondence Invited.
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $2,000,000

PATENTS C. L. PARKER
Former Member Examining Corps, U. S. Pat. Off.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits contested. Patent litigation and infringement a specialty.
McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cordon & Dilworth
REAL
ORANGE MARMALADE

FOX'S
P-P-P PUTTEES
Millions of fighting men marched to war in Fox's Puttees. They are made of the best quality English wool, have Fox's Improved Spiral Pattern cannot ravel at the edges. They are cut on a curve to fit smoothly.
Look for the small brass tag on each puttee stamped with the name FOX and R for right and L for left. Write for the name of the nearest dealer who sells them.
Regulation Heavy Weight.. $4.00
Extra Fine Light Weight.... 4.50
Extra Fine Light Cavalry.... 5.00
The Manby-Johnson Corporation
Sole Agents
Dept. BB, 198 W. Broadway
New York City

THE CANE AS A WEAPON

By A. C. CUNNINGHAM
Chief Engineer, U. S. N.

FOR SALE BY
Army & Navy Register
50c per copy

Henry Schick & Co.
Formerly with John G. Hane
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS
Civilian Dress a Specialty
1421 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Chairman of public banquet—"Gentlemen, before I introduce the next speaker there will be a short recess, during which all a chance to go out and stretch your legs."
Guest—"Who is the next speaker?"
Chairman—"Before telling you who he is I would rather wait until you come back."—Life.

THE ARMY.

C. G. 2, January 14, W. D.

I. The service companies of the signal corps to be organized at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., are designated the 12th Service Company and the 14th Service Company.

II. In compliance with the provisions of section II, C. G. 61, W. D., 1920, the storage and issue of submarine mining material is made the responsibility of the chief of coast artillery.

III. Relates to military funerals to officers and enlisted men on the retired list.

IV. The depots of the sons of the interior are designated and classified.

Bulletin 2, January 20, W. D.

I. Section II, Bulletin 25, W. D., 1918, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

In computing an officer's total foreign service he shall be credited with all foreign service rendered as a commissioned officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States.

II. Relates to discontinuance of reserve officers' training corps unit in Leland Stanford Junior University.

III. Relates to establishment of reserve officers' training corps unit in the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania.

IV. Relates to establishment of reserve officers' training corps units in certain educational institutions.

V. Relates to establishment of reserve officers' training corps units in certain educational institutions.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Jesse McI. Carter relieved from detail as member of remount board.

Inspector General's Department—Maj. Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Inspector General.

The following of the infantry arm from detail on general recruiting service and detailed in inspector general's department: Lieut. Cols. James T. Watson, Edward H. Andrus. Lieut. Col. Watson to Washington and report to inspector general for duty in office; Lieut. Col. Andrus to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty as assistant to 5th corps area inspector.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. James P. Barney report to commandant general staff college, Washington, February 28, and at such time thereafter as may be convenient to him as representative of quartermaster corps during remainder of course 1920-1921, vice Brig. Gen. Alexander L. Williams, relieved.

Maj. Stanley Koch detailed as member of the remount board, vice Maj. Alvord A. Cederwall, relieved.

Maj. John H. Mellom, Capt. Orville Jackson, upon arrival in United States, report to commanding general 9th corps area for assignment to duty.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Reed from present assignment and duties attached to 83d Field Artillery, Camp Knox, Ky., and will join the regiment.

1st Lieut. John O'Connell from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Washington and report to quartermaster general for duty.

Resignations of Capts. Thomas W. Woodyard, George Young. 2d Lieut. John T. Hicks are accepted.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Lieut. Col. Tilman Campbell from duties as finance officer, Seattle, Wash., to Presidio of San Francisco for duty as finance officer, relieving Maj. Hastie A. Stuart, who will report to commanding general, 9th corps area for assignment to duty.

Maj. Harold E. Salmon from duties at Governors Island, N. Y., to Philadelphia, take station and report for duty to chief of finance.

Capt. John S. Harper from duties at San Francisco to Seattle, Wash., for duty as finance officer, relieving Lieut. Col. Tilman Campbell.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. Ernest L. Ruffner from duties at Camp Meade, Md., to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty.

Maj. Edward D. Kromers from Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Maj. Joseph G. Fernbach from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Maj. Lorenzo Brown from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to 1st corps area for duty.

Maj. James R. Crawford from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Maj. Charles O. Sinclair from duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Maj. Lee R. Denber from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Maj. Frank L. Colo from duties at station hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga., to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Maj. John R. McKnight from duties at Camp Pike, Ark., to 8th corps area for duty.

Capt. Ernest L. Wilson from duties in Panama Canal Department and assigned to station at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.

Capts. Ralph E. Henry, Cyrenius A. Newcomb, 1st Lieuts. Lester E. Berkeley, Samuel W. Reeves report by letter to commanding general 9th corps area for duty in Alaska.

1st Lieut. Carl B. DeForest from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to Camp Meade Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. Alvin C. McCall from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

1st Lieut. David L. Robeson from duties at station hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga., to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Resignation by Maj. Benjamin B. Rowley accepted.

Dental Corps.

Maj. George R. Tressel from duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty.

Capt. Henry L. Hogan from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty and course.

1st Lieut. Campbell H. Glascock from duties at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Everett H. Ruggles accepted.

Capt. George J. Krakow report to relieving board at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for examination.

1st Lieut. Joseph H. Jones from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to 9th corps area for duty.

1st Lieut. James B. Mockbee from duty at Fort McDowell, Calif., to 9th corps area for duty.

1st Lieut. Henry J. Nolan from duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., to 2d corps area for duty.

Veterinary Corps.

1st Lieut. John W. Miner from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Travis, Tex., 2d Division for duty.

Chemical Warfare Service.

2d Lieut. Everett R. Stevens from duties at Camp Pike, Ark., to San Antonio, Tex., general intermediate depot, for duty.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Francis A. Pope to Manila, P. I., on transport to sail about April 8 instead of March 5.

Maj. William J. Snowden from duty as assistant to the department engineer, Hawaiian Department, and will relieve Maj. Alexander D. Surles in connection with duties pertaining to district engineer office.

Maj. James W. Bagley from duties in Washington to Methods Field, Md., for duty as assistant executive of corps of engineers in experimental work connected with the use of aerial photography to mapping.

Capt. Edward E. Hall from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to field service school, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty.

Capt. Jacob L. Hall honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Burlin from duties at Norfolk, Va., to Washington, take station and report to chief of engineers for duty.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Maj. Sidney S. Underwood from duties at Montreal, Canada, to Tuilytown, Pa., take station and assume command of ordnance reserve depot.

Capt. Gregory S. Lavin from duties at Sevan Pines, Va., to Toledo, Ohio, and assume command of ordnance reserve depot.

Capt. Harold W. Churchill from duty at Detroit, Mich., to Chicago district ordnance office for duty.

Capt. Clarence Harnard from duty at district ordnance office, Cincinnati, Ohio, to Chicago district ordnance office for duty.

1st Lieut. Rudolph P. Whiteleg from duty at Washington to Syracuse, N. Y., for duty at engineering office, ordnance department.

1st Lieut. Grafton S. Kennedy from duty at Washington to Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground for duty.

1st Lieut. Leslie E. Whitney from duties at Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago and assume duty as commanding officer of district ordnance office and chairman Chicago district salvage board.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. Harold A. Pelton, effective February 28, is accepted.

Officers' Reserve Corps.

Lieut. Col. Chalmers R. Wilson from detail as additional member of general staff corps and from further duty with War Department general staff, to his home and stand relieved from active duty.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. Michael P. Davis, 1st Lieuts. Edmund W. Hill, Earth B. Hinds, Jr., Howard M. Hunter, William R. Lockheed, now at Rose Field, Arcadia, Calif., will report at Army balloon school, Fort Omaha, Nebr., May 15, 1921, student officers, to take lighter-than-air training.

Maj. Roy M. Jones, 1st Lieuts. Herbert C. Gray, Lawrence F. Stone, 1st Lieut. Clarence P. Kane, now at Rose Field, Arcadia, Calif., will report upon completion of present course of instruction at air service school to commandant that school for duty as instructors.

1st Lieut. Harlan W. Stolden from duty in Panama Canal Department at Langley Field, Hampton, Va., to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

1st Lieut. John M. Clark from duty at San Antonio, Tex., to New York City and about May 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

2d Lieuts. William S. Fitzpatrick, George C. McDonald, Philip F. Rouse, William B. Swaim from Mitchel Field, N. Y., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for temporary duty for purpose of taking course of instruction in bombing for not to exceed one month in anticipation of test against battleships; thence to Langley Field, Va., for duty.

The following from duty in Hawaiian Department and assigned as indicated, to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service: 1st Lieut. Donald G. Duke to first surveillance group, Fort Bliss, Tex.; 1st Lieut. John T. Lanfair to Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. Lester J. Maitland to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D. C.; 2d Lieut. Ivan G. Moorman to air intermediate depot, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Joseph A. Dinneen from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty as director, chaplain' service school, vice Chaplain Cephas C. Carnahan.

Chaplain Alva J. Brasted from Camp Lee, Va., to Camp Stanley, Tex., for duty with 7th Field Artillery.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Maj. Victor V. Taylor, at Fort Riley, Kans., report to cavalry school for course of instruction, 1921-1922.

Maj. Albert H. Mueller from duties at Harrisburg, Pa., to detailed as inspector-instructor, cavalry, Colorado National Guard, at Denver.

Capt. Stanley Hacon attached to 15th Field Artillery and from Fort Clark, Tex., to Camp Travis, Tex., and join the regiment.

1st Lieut. Alvin C. McCall, 3d Cavalry, is transferred to 6th Cavalry and from Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Marcellus L. Stockton, jr., from duties with 4th Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Fort Davis, Tex., and report to Brig. Gen. Hanson E. Ely for duty as de-camp.

1st Lieuts. Hugo P. Wise, William P. Mediar, Vincent P. Ryan, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duty of higher grade in cavalry by reason of disability incident to the service, their retirement from active service as captains is announced, to date from July 1, 1920, the date upon which they would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found satisfied, respectively.

1st Lieuts. Frank A. Allen, jr., Fred W. Makinney,

HOTEL ASTOR
Times Square
F. A. MUSCHENHEIM
New York

jr., now an duty as assistant instructors at Infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., are relieved from assignment to 11th Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Harry M. Schwerm, from duties at Fort Clark, Tex., attached to 14th Field Artillery and to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty with the regiment.

Resignation to be Accepted. Joseph R. Stauffer accepted.

The following assigned to and will join regiments: Lieut. Col. John J. Ryan, 5th Cavalry, Marfa, Tex.; Capt. Roderick R. Allen, 16th Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

The following from assignment to 17th Cavalry and from duty in Hawaiian Department and assigned to regiments indicated, to take effect upon the completion of present foreign service tour: Capt. Mortimer H. Christian to 8th Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Tex.; Capts. Milton R. Fisher, Gordon J. F. Heiser, to 11th Cavalry, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; 1st Lieut. Raymond C. Gibbe to 7th Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 1st Lieut. Arthur E. Groff to 1st Cavalry, Douglas, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. Dean Ae to 3d Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 1st Lieut. William D. Tabor to 10th Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; 2d Lieut. Orrin C. Suttaman, jr., to 11th Cavalry, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

1st Lieut. Howell R. Ranson to Honolulu, Hawaii, on transport sailing about April 5 instead of March 15.

1st Lieut. Charles A. Eisenbrown assigned to 1st Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., upon his arrival in United States for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Edgar A. O'Gilvie from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to his station, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieuts. Earle S. Nelond, Grant Heninger assigned to 8th Field Artillery and upon his arrival in United States to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty with the regiment.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Capt. James Hunter is attached to 67th Infantry and report to the regiment for duty.

1st Lieut. John J. Vandenburgh, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of captain, and active service, for reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as captain is announced, to date from July 1, 1920, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified; proceed home.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Maj. John C. Walker, jr., from duties in New York City and detailed as inspector-instructor, infantry, Illinois National Guard, at Chicago.

Maj. George H. Gardiner from duties at Fort Thomas, Ky., and detailed as inspector-instructor, infantry, Ohio National Guard, at Cleveland.

Maj. Harold W. Jamar assigned to 15th infantry and from Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty with the regiment.

Maj. John D. Carmody from duties with the recruiting division, the adjutant general's office, and report for duty in office of director of air service, operations division, general staff.

Maj. Edgar N. Caldwell, 1st Lieut. Bernard J. McNeile, honorably discharged.

Majs. Robert W. Boughton, James A. O'Brien, Tolbert F. Rankin, now attached to 4th Infantry, are assigned to that regiment.

Capt. Arthur McGirr, now on duty with 18th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

Capt. John W. Lubbers, from assignment to that regiment and from duties at Camp Pike, Ark., to San Francisco, Calif., and report to commanding general 9th Corps area for assignment to duties pertaining to quartermaster corps.

Capt. Robert P. Newton from duty in New York City, assigned to 16th Infantry and to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. William H. Brady from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., and detailed as inspector-instructor field artillery, New Jersey National Guard, at Camden.

1st Lieut. Herbert B. Wheeler, 67th Infantry, from assignment with that regiment, effective June 1, 1921, then assigned to 31st Infantry, and to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Don P. Pratt, 31st Infantry, from assignment to that regiment and assigned to 49th Infantry; to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tour.

1st Lieut. Paul R. Goode, 49th Infantry, from assignment with that regiment, effective May 1, then assigned to 31st infantry and to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Franklyn T. Lord from duty in Panama Canal Department and assigned to tanks, Camp Meade, Md., to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tour.

1st Lieut. Reginald W. Hubbell from duties as aide-de-camp on staff of Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Babbitt and assigned to tanks, Camp Meade, Md., to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tour.

1st Lieuts. C. Griffith, 49th Infantry, is relieved from assignment to that regiment; remain on present duties.

1st Lieut. John H. Wise assigned to 16th Infantry and upon arrival in United States to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Joseph F. Stoeckel, jr., 4th Infantry, is transferred to Infantry at his own request and from duties at Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Donald F. Carroll is assigned to 27th Infantry.

1st Lieut. John H. Wise, attached to 19th Field Artillery and upon arrival in United States to Camp Jackson, S. C., and to the regiment.

1st Lieut. Clarence A. Rogers, from duty at Camp Devens, Mass., to Watertown, Mass., Arsenal for duty.

1st Lieut. Robert V. Laughlin from recruiting duty at Seattle, Wash., assigned to 25th Infantry and to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieuts. Frank A. Pattille, Ralph W. Hickey, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of captain of infantry, by reason of disability incident to the service, on account of gunshot wounds received in action, their retirement from active service as captain is announced, to date from July 1, 1920, the date upon which they would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified; proceed home.

1st Lieut. William E. Whittington, Royal H. Piser assigned to 33d infantry and to New York City and about May 15 to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Joseph M. Caulkins, John C. Howard from assignment and duty to Hawaiian Department and assigned to 4th infantry, Douglas, Ariz., to take effect upon the completion of present foreign service tour.

2d Lieut. Joe A. Minton, now on duty with 57th Infantry, to report to the regiment.

Reaignation by 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hagen accepted.

The following, now attached to regimental indicated, are assigned to those regiments: 1st Lieut. George J. Forster, 18th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Lewis A. Winfield, 49th Infantry; 1st Lieut. James A. Lewis, 28th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Edward W. Brown, 30th Infantry.

The following from duty in Philippine Department and assigned to regiments indicated, to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tour: Capt. Robert B. Ransom to 4th Infantry, Eagle Pass, Tex.; 1st Lieut. Ernest J. Dawley, 24th Infantry, Columbus, N. Mex.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Chance to 4th Infantry, Douglas, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. Wayne C. Lenz to 24th Infantry, Columbus, N. Mex.; 1st Lieut. Leon D. Ohlheco to 4th Infantry, Douglas, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. Clark H. Mitchell to 24th Infantry, Columbus, N. Mex.; 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Odor to 4th Infantry, Eagle Pass, Tex.; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Boye to 24th Infantry, Nogales, Ariz.

The following assigned to regiments indicated and to San Francisco and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiments: Capt. Roger Williams, jr., to 11th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Andrew P. Agnew, to 31st Infantry; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Wilson, to 16th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Sherman, to 31st Infantry; 1st Lieuts. Harold L. Milan, Arthur J. McCloskey, Florence O. Cushman, Vinton L. James, jr., to 15th Infantry.

Retired Officers.

Col. Cornelius C. Smith, Maj. Robert D. Carter are relieved from active duty and proceed home.

Maj. Halstead P. Cornelman detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Bingham Military School, Asheville, N. C.

When you "know"

you have a stomach it's time to suspect your liver. You need Beecham's Pills. A lazy liver and overworked kidneys allow food poisons circulating in the blood and irritate them tirebody.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World

Capt. Frank A. Pattille detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Miss.

NAVAL RESERVE CHANGES.

Information by the organizations, disenrollments, transfers, new enrollments, retirements, promotions, etc., in the naval reserve force for the week ending February 12, 1921:

Resignations: Lieut. Comdr. George M. Tisdale, class 4; Lieuts. Simon C. Fraser, class 3; Lieut. Comdr. Alphonse C. Avery, class 4; Ens. Oscar Keller, class 4; Ens. Charles N. Major, class 4.

Staff: Lieut. John C. Littell (M. C.), class 3.

Discernments: Lieut. Comdr. Charles W. Long, class 3. Staff: Ens. John C. Roberts (S. C.), class 4.

New enrollments: Lieut. Gilbert C. Bunnell, class 1, U. S. N. (T); Lieut. Malcolm C. Dale, class 2, U. S. N. (T); Lieut. (J. G.) Francis D. Harrower, class 2, U. S. N. (T); Lieut. (J. G.) Harold M. Kennedy, class 2, U. S. N. (T); Lieut. (J. G.) Oliver P. Shattuck, class 2, U. S. N. (T); Lieut. (J. G.) Bernord A. Sullivan, class 2, U. S. N. (T); Ens. Ethan J. G. Allen, class 3, U. S. N. (T); Ens. Harold E. Gray, class 3, U. S. N. (T); Ens. Merian J. Wakefield, class 2, U. S. N. (T), and Lieut. (J. G.) Matthew J. Flood, U. S. N. (T), civilian.

Retirement: Ens. Charles W. Mackenzie, class 4.

Promotions, lieutenant (j. g.) to lieutenant: Paul W. Carter, class 5, active, and Bowden Washington, class 6.

Keratitis expired, but not renewed: Lieut. Rudolph J. Joers, class 1; Lieut. Charles E. Littlefield, class 2; Lieut. Fred G. Coleman, class 2; Ens. William S. Herson, class 3; Ens. Otmer Phillips, class 3; Ens. Joseph W. Valentine, class 3; Ens. Lewis Kelly, class 4; Ens. John E. Long, class 4; Ens. Frank C. Monks, class 4, and Ens. Stanley J. Sadger, class 4. Staff: Lieut. Comdr. Lewis P. Clephane (M. C.), class 1, and Ens. Roland L. Eaton (S. C.), class 4.

Transfers: Lieut. Comdr. Lewis P. Clephane, class 4 to class 1; Lieut. Edward W. Brown, class 4 to class 3; Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Mitchell (S. C.), class 4 to class 6; Lieut. (J. G.) Harold M. Kennedy, class 2 to class 1; Merian J. Wakefield, class 2 to class 2; Lieut. William F. Hoffman, class 3 to class 2; Ens. Ethan J. Allen, class 3 to class 2; Ens. Elliott D. Sherwin, class 3 to class 2; Ens. Harold E. Gray, class 3 to class 2; Ens. Prentiss A. Whiting, class 4 to class 2, and Lieut. Carl A. Scott (active), class 5 to class 6.

OPENING EXERCISES OF AMERICA'S FIRST AIRWAY.

The inaugurative exercises in connection with the preparation of the model American airway which is to extend from Washington, D. C., to Chicago, Ohio, via Moundsville, W. Va., and Columbus, Ohio, took place at Bolling Field, Anacostia, D. C., on February 12.

RELIEVED FROM RECRUITING SERVICE.

The Secretary of War has directed that all officers on the active list at present detailed with the recruiting service be relieved therefrom.

Wifey—Marriage soon ceases to be a matter of billing and cooing.

Hubby—Oh, the billing part sticks all right.—The Bulletin (Sydney).

SCHOOLS.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 8 of 36 qualified; in June, 71 of our 84 pupils. All told, we put in 8,244 pupils—many of them from regular preparatory schools combined. We have had exceptional success preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your success for another year.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"
Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address
F. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S
NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the Naval Academy and Military Academy. Young men are prepared also for West Point, Air Corps or Annapolis. Address WILMER. P. A. Eng., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy. J. C. CHEW, A.B., A.M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalog

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence
Theo. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1895, Prin.
Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.
280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School
A country boarding school for boys over 12. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Thorough preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work: only earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 75.
ROLLAND M. TITEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT
Most helpful text-books and review pamphlets ever published for entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis, $6.00; West Point, $6.00. Postpaid on receipt of price.
Feldmeyer's Bookstore Annapolis, Md.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS
TEXT-BOOK COMPANY
280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and subsequent studies at these branches of Government service.

The Berlitz School of Languages
216 14th St. N. W., Washington.

Branches in over 800 leading cities in America, Europe and Africa. Pupils travelling may transfer the value of their lessons from one city to another without additional cost.
PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS DAY OR EVENING. REST OF NAVY'S NUMBERS.
Terms reasonable. Catalogue on application.
Grand Prizes at All Expositions
New Classes Constantly Forming
TRIAL LESSON FREE.

"How old are you, Marjorie?"

"I'm five, and mother says if I'm good on' eat lots of oatmeal, I'll be six next birthday."—Boston Transcript.

If all of Ireland is to indulge in the game of reprisals, there should be an official scorekeeper.—Baltimore Sun.

Boy Scout (to old lady)—"May I accompany you across the street, mum?"

Old Lady—"Certainly, sonny. How long you been waitin' for somebody to take you across?"—Judge.

"Agnes always finds something to harp on."

"Yes; I only hope she'll be as forbearing in the next world."—Boston Transcript.

Sha (pettishly)—"I don't see why it is you find anyone interesting."

Husband—"It's the quizzes in the deck, my dear. They remind me so much of you."—Boston Transcript.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle in the form of a pistol, weighing seven pounds and having only thirty parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges.

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
202 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Cable address:—Autordco

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds, Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 600

BOSTON NEWPORT

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL
Army and Navy Tailors

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

800 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office: Woodward Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

CORRECTNESS



PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 522 6th Ave., Cor. 18th. ANNAPOLIS 74 Maryland Ave.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests.

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allen
Established 1815

227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments

THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815



SLOW AND RAPID FIRE
IN ALL POSITIONS MADE EASY

By daily practice with the Hollifield Dotter attachment in the service rifle, as issued, Skill is acquired. Dotter outfits are procurable on requisition. Expert opinion, etc., sent on request.

Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co. Middletown, N. Y.

A Journal of the Business of the Government

Essential to Those Having or Seeking Government Contracts

U. S. Government Advertiser

511 Eleventh St. N.W. Washington, D. C.

SAMPLE COPIES ON REQUEST

THE McKEEVER AND GOSS SIGN READS "MAXIMUM SERVICE"
State your need to us and we'll find the proposition that you are looking for—if it pertains to Real Estate.
Special attention to officers of the Services

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS
SALES — RENTS — LOANS
1405 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

Digitized by Google



15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2120.

IN CONGRESS

Army Nominations

The Senate on February 25, by a vote of 36 republicans to 34 democrats, refused to hold an executive session, proposed by Senator Robinson, democrat, for the purpose of receiving certain nominations from the custody of the executive clerk of the Senate not yet referred to the Senate military committee. The action of the republicans was in line with that on the session of refusing to hold an executive session, which would mean that many thousands of nominations sent to the Senate by the President, including postmasters and other civil officials, as well as military and naval nominations, would at once be referred to the several committees for report and that thus embarrass the majority in dealing with objectionable political nominations. Later in the day the Senate, in open session, confirmed nominations of the following three officers in the grade of brigadier general in the officers' reserve corps: Richard Coke Marshall, jr., late brigadier general, U. S. Army, from February 4; John Henry Sherburne, late brigadier general, U. S. Army, from February 11, and Brice Purnell Disque, late brigadier general, U. S. Army, from February 17.

On February 28 Mr. Wadsworth asked that there be referred to the committee on military affairs all nominations for original appointments in the Army, all nominations for transfer from one branch of the service to another, and all nominations for confirmation below the grade of brigadier general.

Mr. McKellar raised no objection to this request, although he said that "so far as the regular army of lieutenants, and second lieutenants who are to be promoted are concerned I have objection, and I think this is just as good a time as any to state to the Senate my objection.

"But I will stop long enough to let the nominations indicated by the Senator from New York go to the committee, and then I want to make a statement."

Mr. McKellar, who is a member of the Senate military committee, made the following remarks:

"Mr. President, in reference to the nominations for promotion from the grades of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain, I want to call the attention of the Senate to the present law in reference to promotions.

"Under the construction of the Army reorganization act by the War Department men appointed from the emergency forces in the ranks of colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major are appointed with regard to their respective grades, but under another provision of the act captains and lieutenants are thrown in hodgepodge and are appointed indiscriminately, without respect to their grades. I read from page 18 of the act as to captains and lieutenants:

"Third. Captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts, originally appointed since April 6, 1917, shall be arranged among themselves according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918, and shall be placed at the foot of the list as prepared to this point.

"The effect of the heiding of the department as to this provision is that all captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants are placed in one body, when it comes to promotions on the single list, and the captain, first lieutenant, or second lieutenant who has the longest commissioned service is held to be entitled to promotion ahead of the lieutenant who has not had so long a service. Results of test examinations held with applicants last summer are without force or effect. If a second lieutenant had one day's longer service than a captain, he is promoted over the captain.

"To illustrate what I mean, suppose two men in the emergency service have equal rank as lieutenants in the Regular Army. One was appointed a captain on the 2d of July, 1917, while the other a second lieutenant on the 1st of July, 1917. The one who was appointed a captain, let us assume, was promoted to major, then to lieutenant colonel, then to colonel, if you please, in the emergency forces, all because of distinguished service. The man who was appointed on the 1st of July as a second lieutenant remained a second lieutenant all the way through the emergency. He did not go up; he was not promoted. He did nothing to deserve promotion. After the war was over the colonel in the emergency forces and the second lieutenant in the emergency forces both appeared before one of the boards constituted under this act in order to receive appointments in the Regular Army. The four boards who examined the colonel and the lieutenant, after a careful examination, determined that the colonel was entitled to a captaincy and that the lieutenant was entitled to a second lieutenancy. In that state of affairs those appointments were made and have been heretofore confirmed by the Senate. Now it is proposed to appoint the second lieutenant to a captaincy.

"Under the holding of the department this second lieutenant, who has already received his commission, is promoted over the captain on the single list and will receive his majority before the previously appointed captain. I do not think that is fair. It is not fair to the men who have stood the examinations. They were asked to stand examination for these appointments. Four boards passed upon their qualifications—education, fitness, ability, and moral character—and after the ruling of the department the man who was appointed a captain will find himself below the man who was appointed a second lieutenant. There is nothing fair about that. It means a demoralization of the force.

"I find this peculiar condition of affairs in regard to these appointments. I do not know whether this last batch of nominations will complete the list or not, but the Army will have a general and, I hope, two lieutenant-generals, a great many major generals, a great many brigadier generals, a great many colonels, a great many lieutenant colonels, a great many majors, and a great many captains, but it will not have any lieutenants. We will have a lieutenancies Army, but practically no lieutenants in the Army. Second lieutenants under this ruling will be promoted to captaincies without any examination, except the physical examination. They are promoted right over the first lieutenants, provided they have been longer in the service. That is unbusinesslike. Such action is intolerable. It is not fair to just those men who have passed the examination, and it is not, in my judgment, in accordance with what was intended by Congress.

"Mr. President, in order to correct the injustice, I introduced some time ago an amendment which would require the examination for promotions to be made within the respective grades of captain, of first lieutenant, and of second lieutenant. I tried to get the amendment agreed to in committee when the Army bill was up for consideration, and I was unable to do it. In that situation there is only one thing I can do, and that is when the nominations come in promoting second and first lieutenants over captains in the way I have stated, to object to their promotion. As I understand, it now requires unanimous consent for officers to be promoted, and I propose to withhold my consent to their promotion, believing that it is right. Ordinarily I would not do this, but I can not bring myself to agree to the great injustice that proposes to be done so many officers and the Army itself.

"I make this statement about it for the purpose of calling the attention of the Senate in the rule of promotion as announced by the department and to the injustice of the situation and the injustice of the interpretation of the Army reorganization bill.

"Before I close I wish to call attention in the method by which it can be corrected. I have offered an amendment which proposes to strike out the third clause of paragraph (d) of section 24a and insert in lieu thereof the following, and I suggest that I read a little while ago:

"Third. Captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts originally appointed since April 6, 1917, shall be arranged among themselves in the grades respectively according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918, and shall be placed at the foot of the list as prepared to this point.'

"Mr. President, the emergency officers who stood these examinations were not told by the department that if or when they were appointed captains they would be subject to be placed on first and second lieutenants promoted over them who had a longer commissioned service. That is a ruling made by the department, it ought to have been made known to the applicants before the examinations, capitalcie did so, of course, on the theory that when promotions came they would be entitled to them and that those who had won only first or second lieutenancies would not be promoted over them. I have no doubt that many of these men accepted captaincies who would not have accepted them if they had known that first and second lieutenants having longer service would be promoted over them. Senator Capper the other day had in a captain that would have 1,100 other captains, first and second lieutenants promoted over him under this holding of the department. Further, Mr. President, there should not be one rule of promotions applied to **colonels, lieutenant colonels**, and majors and another and different rule applied to the promotions of captain, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants.

"If promotions were thus to be made, due notice ought to have been given to that effect when the examinations were held. There should have been no separate examinations for captains or first and second lieutenants. I have no doubt many men were selected as second lieutenants who would not have been appointed to captaincies at all. Indeed, I know of such cases. And yet under this ruling of the department all first and second lieutenants are in substance made captains, and their commissions are proposed to be dated back to July 1, 1920. The result is that we have, as I stated before, practically **no lieutenants in the Army. We had better save a** few of these first and second lieutenants for emergencies. My distinguished and esteemed friend from Minnesota, Mr. Nelson, stated when the Army reorganization bill was up last spring that it provided for a top-heavy Army. I do not know what he would have said about it if he had known that under it, in less than a year, we were to have no lieutenants in the Army at all. In the late war with Germany the lieutenants of the Army did wonderful fighting, and yet our present Army will have no lieutenants if these promotions are permitted. The result is, Mr. President, I shall object to the promotions of these first and second lieutenants to captaincies and let the matter go over to another session, when we can remedy this defect. It should be remedied before it is done by confirmation of these promotions. * * *

"Some of the second lieutenants are going to be promoted to first lieutenants instead of having had a better showing and stood a better examination than the lieutenants and who have become captains through examinations. * * *

"I have thought it my duty to make this statement to the Senate about these promotions in the Army for a number of days, hoping to have an opportune time; but it seems that it did not come, and I thought the matter ought to be submitted to the Senate. It is a live, active question, and ought to have consideration, while the senator's bill is dead before it is passed.

"Mr. President, I do not believe that the Senate will agree to the confirmation of second lieutenants who have been promoted over first lieutenants in the first place and captains in the second place. It is wrong in principle and policy. I am sure the Senate will not do it."

All pending nominations in the grades of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel were confirmed en bloc on March 2, as was also the nomination of Brigadier General McIntyre to be chief of the bureau of insular affairs.

The following discussion took place:

Mr. Wadsworth—Mr. President, the committee on military affairs has instructed me to report to the Senate a number of nominations for promotion and transfer and for original appointment in the Army. I ask unanimous consent, therefore, as in open executive session, to make this report, and I move for immediate consideration. It affects no one above the grade of colonel, with the exception of Brigadier General Frank McIntyre, who is renominated to be chief of the bureau of insular affairs, and who, if not confirmed, reverts to his rank as colonel in the Army of the United States entirely.

Mr. McKellar—I have no objection at all to the consideration of the list of Army officers sent in above the rank of captain. In the grade of captain, however, there have been a number of promotions sent in—not original appointments, but promotions—to which I have objected. I object to the renominations of first lieutenants and captains are made in consideration of the passage of the Army reorganization act, which construction I do not believe is legal, fair, or just, and I do not believe that such a construction was ever in the contemplation of the House or the Senate when they passed the act. Under and by virtue of this construction second lieutenants, without any further examination, are promoted to captaincies right over other captains having a shorter service on the single list. In other words, there are included in these three branches captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants, on the theory of length of service alone, and all put in a hodgepodge, and the man who stood an examination and obtained a captaincy would, by virtue of this construction of the act, be put below a man who had stood examination and became a second lieutenant.

Such a system is entirely unfair. I do not believe such a construction of the act is legal. It ought not to be permitted, and so far as I can prevent it I am not going to let it go into effect. For these reasons, briefly stated, I object to the confirmation

Digitized by Google

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

Murad Smokers Know "What's What"

You can offer any man a MURAD with pride—

You can take the famous old MURAD box from your pocket in any company with pride—

You can smoke a MURAD anywhere, any time, with pride and enjoyment.

MURAD is 100% Pure Turkish Tobaccos, personally selected from the finest and most famous varieties grown.

There is no other cigarette like MURAD for Quality. MURAD costs more than ordinary cigarettes.

Try MURAD Today and "Judge for Yourself—!"



or the consideration of the confirmation of nominations of captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants. I have no objection whatsoever, indeed, I desire the confirmation of general officers and other officers above the grade of captain whose nominations are presented. I desire to have the colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors confirmed.

Mr. Robinson—Mr. President, I think that a great deal of confusion and inconvenience will result if the senator from Tennessee persists in the objection he has just made. I doubt seriously whether the confirmation of the officers above the grade of captain can be had if he persists in the objection. The senator from New York (Mr. Wadsworth), chairman of the committee on military affairs, will understand whether the objection will have any effect on the nominations above the classes objected to.

The Senate has had great difficulty in acting upon these nominations. There are still other nominations for promotions to higher grades which, in my opinion, ought to be disposed of, and a little later I may take occasion again to express my views on that subject. The purpose I have in mind now is to suggest to my friend the senator from Tennessee that if the objection is persisted in it may have the effect of disarranging the agreement that has been reached respecting several thousand nominations to military appointments. Of course, I know the senator from Tennessee is familiar with the subject, and I know that he appreciates the importance to the Army and to the country of getting upon the nominations. I wish to ask him if he will not withhold his objection?

Mr. McKellar—Mr. President, my objection can not possibly affect the officers above the grade of captain, because I do not object to the confirmation of any officers above that grade. I favor confirmation of officers nominated in these higher grades. My objection can not possibly have any effect upon the nomination of officers whom the senator has mentioned; not at all.

As I have tried to explain on one or two occasions, my objection to these nominations is this: Under the construction of the Army reorganization act we will have practically no lieutenants in the Army. We will have no second lieutenants at all, and we will have very few first lieutenants. I think that with an Army such as we have we ought to have a proper number of lieutenants. These nominations deprive the Army of lieutenants. This ought not be done. In the late war lieutenants played a very conspicuous part in the fighting. There is no necessity for being in a hurry about these nominations. So far as I am aware, they will not be confirmed at this session. I believe the Congress, whenever the matter is brought to the attention of the two houses, will correct this erroneous construction of the act that the War Department has placed upon it, by which majors, lieutenant colonels, and colonels are placed on the single list of promotions with reference to the vacancies, but by which those below—captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants—are put in a hopeless position with promoted according to length of service and in accordance with the result of open and fair examination had. If a second lieutenant is to be promoted step by one day than a captain, under this remarkable construction of the act, he is promoted over the captain on the single list, and I understand sometimes it has been figured out that the second lieutenant plan there will be second lieutenants promoted more than 2,000 numbers over a captain who was appointed a captain and who has to wait substantially a competitive examination.

I wish to call the attention of the senator from New York to what the effect is going to be. In the air service, for instance, after the present emergence as well, especially in the technical service, a man who accepted a captaincy would not have accepted the lower grades, would not have accepted a second lieutenancy or even a first lieutenancy if he had known his competitors were to be as the department was going to be made. In many instances first and second lieutenants will be promoted over captains. When I say promoted over them, I do not mean exactly promoted, but I mean they will be placed ahead of captains on the promotion or so-called single list, which is really a promotion list, because the single list is composed of vacancies, who want in and stood the examinations. Your different boards passed upon the qualifications of these captains, their educational, physical and mental qualifications, and their records of actual service in the Army, and I understand it is true that certain of those men shall be captains and certain of them shall be first lieutenants and certain others shall be second lieutenants. They have determined that after the most careful and searching examinations and investigations. And here comes the department, by a ruling and by an erroneous construction of the act, and upsets the results of all these examinations and makes the set of Congressmagutory.

Under the construction which has been placed upon the law by the Army authorities, they have said that these examining boards have nothing to do with determining who should be captains and who should be lieutenants; that the second lieutenant who has had a longer service than a captain was entitled to be promoted over the captain on the single list, regardless of what the examining boards determined. That is an intolerable construction of the act—unfair to the men and unfair to the Army. These four boards having made the selections, itself—because, after having made those selections, the Congress ought to stand by them; and I do not think we ought to take any part in the injustice to those who have earned their commissions from getting them and getting their proper place on the single list. For that reason I shall object to the confirmation of these nominations of captains and lieutenants.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Jones of Washington in the chair)—Objection is made.

Mr. Robinson—Mr. President, I desire to make just a brief statement. The objection which the senator from Tennessee makes shows that it is in anticipation of difficulties and inequalities and injustices that may arise in promotions hereafter to be made. I suggest that we can meet that objection when the promotions are made.

Mr. McKellar—Oh, no. I have not objected to the

[Continued on page 232.]

New Secretary of the Navy

Edwin Denby, the new Secretary of the Navy, is 51 years of age, slightly rotund, with a dome that is quite free of hirsute covering head, and with a hearty, friendly manner that wins him friends among all classes. Although he comes of a wealthy and influential family, his career is made notable by the two periods of military service as an enlisted man during war-time. In 1898 he enlisted, with many other young millionaires, in a naval militia organization at Detroit, which service was mustered into the regular service and assigned to the converted cruiser Yosemite, in which vessel young Denby won his crew as a gunner's mate, third-class. Under the convoy of the Yosemite, the U. S. S. Panther landed 400 marines—the first troops to be landed on Cuban soil during the Spanish-American War.

Early in April, 1917, Mr. Denby applied at the marine recruiting station at Detroit for enlistment in the regular establishment. He was accepted as a private, after marine headquarters had waived his over-age, over-weight and eyesight, which, we might say, parenthetically, that within two months he had lost 20 pounds of avoirdupois as a result of the plain but wholesome fare of the camp and the grind at the recruit depot. It was also necessary to waive his marriage relation when he enlisted.

He was assigned to the recruit camp at Parris Island, S. C., where he was promoted to corporal at the end of two months and to sergeant a few months later. He was retained on duty at the camp, where he soon made a reputation as an indoctrination officer. He was assigned the duty of receiving and addressing the applicants as they arrived at the camp, and before they were finally examined and sworn into the service. His daily lecture soon became one of the features of the camp, and we gradually lengthened until it required two hours to deliver it. He explained, from the standpoint of an enlisted man, the nature of the service upon which the young men were about to enter, the obligation they assumed, and their rights under the enlistment contract. He pointed out the pitfalls of a military career, impressed upon his hearers the necessity for strict obedience to superior authority and the reason for discipline. He took the articles of war to pieces and explained the workings of part of that abstruse but awesome instrument. He had the faculty of straightforward, lucid lecture to say about the twin evils of liquor and wild women; the importance of saving and of taking insurance was impressed upon his hearers, and the traditions of the Marine Corps, with its proud record as a fighting force, were graphically described. Above all, his lecture was delivered with an impressiveness which had a deep and lasting influence upon the young men who were about to enter the military service, and much of the credit for preparing those fighting marines who later won fame for their wonderful gameness and endurance at Chateau-Thierry is no doubt due to the indoctrination they received at the outset of their careers.

After the lecture, Sergeant Denby received the newcomers one at a time in his little bunkhouse, where he explained in detail the numerous questions which the recruits asked. He showed them how to make out their vocation cards, how to execute their family allotment and allowance applications, and exercised similar kindly offices.

In the summer of 1918 he was sent to France as a morale officer and observer, but returned to Parris Island, where he remained until he was released from active duty, late in 1918. He had meanwhile been promoted to the rank of major in the Marine Corps reserve, which commission he retained until the following summer, when he was considered for the gubernatorial nomination in Michigan, and he deemed it advisable to relinquish his commission before entering into a political campaign.

Served in Congress.

Mr. Denby served in Congress from Michigan in the 59th to 61st Congresses, in the years 1905-1911. He was a member of the committee on foreign affairs, but did not serve on the naval committee, as it has been frequently stated in the press. Nor did he serve on either a naval or military committee with John W. Weeks. After retiring from Congress, he served as president of the Detroit charter commission, in 1913. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan law school, and is an attorney by profession. He is interested financially in the automobile industry of Detroit, and stands well in business circles of Detroit.

As a young man he spent several years in China while his father, Colonel Charles Denby, was minister to that country. He is familiar with the problems pertaining to the Orient, and speaks one of the Chinese languages, which knowledge will doubtless enable him in good stead in administering government affairs for the next four years.

Mr. Denby's appointment came as a surprise to the country, and even to the Secretary himself. His activities in the Detroit Filibuster Fleet is attributed to the friendly influence of Secretary Weeks, and to exGovernor Charles Warren, of Michigan, who is an intimate terme both with the new Secretary and with President Harding.

Mr. Denby already possesses wide acquaintance in the Navy and Marine Corps, through the associations formed during the years of 1918 and 1917-18. He is democratic in his manner and easily approachable. He speaks in a low, deliberate tone, but with force and emphasis. His experience as an enlisted man in both branches of the service will probably be of value to him in acquiring a grasp of the intricacies of personnel questions.

ARMY RESIGNATIONS ABROAD, ETC.

The War Department has issued a circular announcing generals of the Philippine Department, Canal Zone, Hawaiian Department, and the forces in Germany that it is assumed in acting upon requests of resignations, discharges of officers of the Army, voluntary assignments to department, and the retirement of officers upon the approval of examining boards and retiring boards that the officer concerned desired his separation from the service or the change of status in passing to the retired list to be effective upon his arrival in the United States unless a contrary desire is clearly shown. In forwarding tenders of resignations and voluntary applications for retirement there will be included in each case a statement as to the desire of the officer affected. In forwarding the proceedings of examining boards and retiring boards in cases where the findings show that the officer will probably pass from the active to the retired list or will be discharged, there is required a statement of the desire of the officer and the place of effectiveness of the change of status.

Digitized by Google

ACADEMIC ATHLETICS.

Annapolis, Md., February 26.—The midshipmen distinctly outplayed the cadets from West Point in a fast and desperately played game of basketball here this afternoon, winning by 45 to 29. The Army, however, was dangerous until the closing few minutes of the game when Byerly clinched the game with a series of splendid field goals. In the first half Aud and McKee had been the heavy scorers. The Navy won through superior ability to handle the ball and by better team play through attempting, and with some success, longer shots than the cadets have tried during the season. They relied largely upon working the ball near the cage. The Army threw in several long shots much more regularly than the Navy. Vichuetsen was quite successful with these and was the biggest scorer for the visitors, though the longest shot of the game, early in the first half, was made through by Sublesky. West Point's tall center. The Army scored first, French shooting, and the score was tied at five points and again at nine to the first half, though the period ended 22 to 14 in favor of the Navy. The Army made a rally early in the second half and reduced the Navy's lead to 24 to 20, but Byerly's foul in the last in the half made the Navy's margin of victory a decisive one. The whole Navy squad was on hand and also a good representation of Army supporters, and the cheering and singing were fearless. The line-up:

Naval Academy.	Position.	Military Academy.
McKee	R. F.	Vichuetsen
Byerly	L. F.	French
Aud	C.	Sublesky
Watters (Capt.)	R. G.	Smythe
Parr	L. G.	Koester

Score of the first half:

Naval Academy	22
Military Academy	14

Field goals—Naval Academy: Byerly, 4; Aud, 3; McKee, 5; Parr, 1. Military Academy: Vichuetsen, 5; French, 2; Smythe, 2; Koester, 1. Substitutions—Naval Academy: McKee, 10 in 15; McGlory, 1 in 1. Military Academy: French, 1 in 1; Vichuetsen, 1 in 1. Substitutes—Naval Academy: Leubart for McKee, McGlory for Byerly, Hickens for Aud, Wood for Watters, Greber for Parr. Military Academy: Bansett for French, Smythe for Vichuetsen, Lowell for Sublesky, Pfeiffer for Smythe, Smythe for Pfeiffer, Pfeiffer for Koester. Referee—Lloyd, Georgetown. Umpire—Urter, Cornell. Time of halves—20 minutes.

The University of West Virginia wrestlers gave the midshipmen stiff opposition here this afternoon, but through smaller knowledge of the game and less strength in some of the weights, the Navy had their goals on decisions and two on falls. The visitors' only victory was in the 115-pound class, when Hough gained the decision over Sinclair. The summaries:

115-Pound Class—Won by Hough, Navy, defeated Sinclair, West Virginia, after nine minutes.

125-Pound Class—Chesbrough, Navy, won on decision over Sinclair, Navy, after nine minutes.

135-Pound Class—Won by Hall, Navy, on decision over Sterrick, West Virginia, after nine minutes.

145-Pound Class—Morris, Navy, won on decision over Orgain, West Virginia, after nine minutes.

158-Pound Class—Smith, Navy, threw McDonald, West Virginia, with a body lock and then changing in a half-nelson in 2 minutes and 21 seconds.

175-Pound Class—Lee, West Virginia, defeated Fleischer, West Virginia, with a body lock and her hold in 50 seconds.

Unlimited Weight Class—Wilkie, Navy, won decision over J. Richards, West Va., after nine minutes.

The Naval Academy boxers made a good lap on their journey to the intercollegiate boxing title when they defeated Pennsylvania State, 4 bouts to 3, winning the four bouts to three. The match was the best contested ever seen here and a large crowd of Navy officials bonta had been fought. The decision was obtained through the defeat of Schaffer, the Penn State star, by Midshipman Misson in the unlimited weight class. The latter was unable to stand the pace set by his opponent and in the second round, after a mix-up, Misson succeeded in dodging, blocking and upper-cutting with effect. He is very noticeably tired at the close of the bout and match amid great excitement. In the 125-pound class, Vasilios, Penn State, gained the decision after a hard-fought battle, after which Chaplin, Navy, put over the same distance against Miller, Navy, with a body lock and her hold in 50 seconds.

115-Pound Class—Waggoner, Navy, defeated Kahley, Pennsylvania State, in 2 minutes.

125-Pound Class—Chaplin, Pennsylvania State, defeated Schmid, Navy, by decision after 9 minutes.

125-Pound Class—Vasilios, Pennsylvania State, defeated Miller, Navy, by decision after 9 minutes.

145-Pound Class—Miller, Navy, defeated Atnorish, Pennsylvania State, by decision after 9 minutes.

158-Pound Class—Clark, Pennsylvania State, defeated Hoffman, Navy, in 1 minute, 45 seconds.

175-Pound Class—Orgain, Navy, defeated Beck, Pennsylvania State, by decision after 9 minutes.

Unlimited Weight Class—Misson, Navy, defeated Sadera, Pennsylvania State, in three rounds.

Referee—William H. Hoeap, Philadelphia.

West Point, N. Y., February 26.—The first competition in intercollegiate boxing for the Army this year put on a good show here this afternoon, when the seven three-round bouts fought in the gymnasium here this afternoon by the boxers of the University of Pennsylvania. The cadets won in the 125-pound, the 135-pound, the 145-pound and the heavyweight classes, while Pennsylvania was victorious in the 115-pound, the 158-pound and the 175-pound classes. Burkett, of Pennsylvania, scored a knockout over Bretzius, of the Army, in the 125-pound class in 2 minutes and 4 seconds of fighting. The other bouts were all won on decisions. The summaries:

115-Pound Class—Burkett, Pennsylvania, defeated Bretzius, Army, scoring a K.O. in 2:04, first round.

125-Pound Class—Gimbiel, Army, defeated Oesterichter, Pennsylvania, decision.

135-Pound Class—Harmony, Army, defeated Zorsky, Pennsylvania, decision.

145-Pound Class—Johnson, Army, defeated Davis, Pennsylvania, decision.

160-Pound Class—Bersell, Pennsylvania, defeated Barnard, Army, decision.

175-Pound Class—Lucas, Pennsylvania, defeated Swenson, Army, decision.

Over 175-Pound Class—Maxlin, Army, defeated Krats, Pennsylvania, decision.

Referee—Ed Forbes.

The Army wound up its swimming schedule today, defeating Syracuse University by a score of 40 to 15. The cadets captured every event except the plunge, which went to Hitch of the visitors. This meet leaves the Army with a clean slate for the season. They had previously defeated Lehigh, Columbia and Harvard.

The fast Hamilton College hockey team, which has been playing up to championship form all season, took Army to its list of victims today. The final score was Hamilton 5, Army 1. Three periods of 15 minutes each were played. The cadets showed lack of practice throughout. The line-up:

Hamilton (5).	Position	Army (1).
Clark	C.	Morrison
Thompson	C.	Marinelli
Kaiser	R.	Wood
H. G. Reader	R. P.	Stour
Marlow	L.	Hamilton
L. Reedar	G.	Kastner

Goals—Marinelli, Clark, Marlow, Thompson 3 (2).

Substitutions—Army: Grant for O'Shea, Vandenberg for Grant, Mitchell for Wood, Garwood for Mitchell, McNary for Kastner. Hamilton: Price for R. H. Reader. Referee: Clark. Penalties—O'Shea, 1 minute, O'Connell 1 minute, Clark 1 minute. Referee—Major Purdon, Army. Time of periods—15 minutes.

CRUISE IN THE WEST INDIES.

The active mate of the mine force, Atlantic fleet, consisting of the U. S. S. San Francisco, Captain H. E. Lackey commanding and commander mine force; the U. S. S. Shawmut, Lieutenant Commander L. J. Gulliver, U. S. Navy, commanding; the U. S. S. Mahan (T) C. Loeb, U. S. Navy, Commander J. K. Lowell, U. S. Navy, commanding; the U. S. S. Lark (21), Lieutenant (T) R. J. Duncan, U. S. Navy, commanding, and the U. S. S. Mallard (444), Lieutenant (T) C. C. Lewis, U. S. Navy, commanding, have just completed the Atlantic fleet Caribbean after a most interesting and unique cruise through the leeward and windward islands of the West Indies, making the following ports en route:

Isaac Torre, St. Kitts.

St. John's, Antigua.

Point A'Pitre, Guadeloupe.

Port Castries, St. Lucia.

Kingstown, St. Vincent.

Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Willemstad, Curacao.

Canal Zone.

The force was most delightfully entertained at every port, and the hope was expressed everywhere that a visit may be repeated next year, which wish was not alone for the benefit of the officers, but was voiced also by the enlisted men, who left a record made by the enlisted men, who left a record to be envied by others.

The above cruise was made during the time that the Atlantic and Pacific fleets spent on the west coast of South America on their way to and from Callao and Valparaiso.

OBITUARY.

Word has been received of the death at Winter Park, Fla., on February 24, 1921, of Mrs. Helen L. Dyer, wife of the late Commodore George L. Dyer, U. S. Navy. Funeral services were held for her at her residence in Winter Park, Interment in Winter Park, on Tuesday, the 22d, and the burial took place on the 24th in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, beside her husband. She is survived by all of her three children: Mr. and Mrs. Harold, of Kittery Point, Maine; Miss Susan H. Dyer, of Winter Park, Fla., and Mrs. Burton A. Streit, wife of Lieutenant Commander A. Streit, U. S. Navy, of Philadelphia, Pa.

On December 6, 1920, there passed from this earthly life Narcissa Watkins, the only and dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Watkins. Mr. Watkins, at the age of 9 years 11 months and 14 days. She was a pupil of Miss Hamlin's School for Girls, San Francisco, at the time of her death. She was laid in the grave with her father in the National Cemetery at San Francisco. Besides parents, Mr. Watkins will make her home permanent at the Hotel Manx, Powell and O'Farrell streets, San Francisco, Calif.

Colonel Louis J. Magill, assistant adjutant and inspector, U. S. Marine Corps, died on February 20 in his quarters at the marine barracks navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. He was born January 14, 1871, at Erie, Pa., and was appointed naval cadet June 17, 1891; he graduated from the Naval Academy June 11, 1895; transferred to Marine Corps July 11, 1895, and commissioned second lieutenant of marines from that date. He was commissioned first lieutenant by brevet "for good judgment and gallantry in battle at Cascanan, Island of Samar, November 4, 1901." The data being during the defense of Camp McCalla. Lieutenant Magill was also cited for good judgment and gallantry in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, in June, 1898. He was promoted captain, colonel, assistant adjutant and inspector, to rank from August 29, 1916. His service as lieutenant colonel, assistant adjutant and inspector, included general duty as central communication officer, advanced base force, Philadelphia, Pa., and duty as chief of staff of the eastern recruiting division, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa., from April 6, 1917, to June, 1919. He was on duty during the Philadelphia navy yard at the time of his death.

Colonel Oliver Edwards, distinguished Army officer, stationed here in the military intelligence division, died on Friday afternoon, February 4, at Walter Reed Hospital following an illness of 10 days. Death was caused by pneumonia. He resided at 2921 Q street, Washington, and was a native of the State of Massachusetts, December 2, 1871. He was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point, June 12, 1894, and was commissioned a second lieutenant, Engineer Corps, second regiment, on that date. February 1, 1895, and was commissioned major of infantry July 1, 1916. He was placed on the general staff August 5, 1917, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of infantry February 10, 1918. He was commissioned colonel, U. S. Army, Canal Zone, to rank from August 25, 1920, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. He was colonel Army Colonel Edwards was commissioned colonel of infantry August 5, 1917. He was commissioned temporary general, U. S. Army, and was honorably discharged July 31, 1919. Colonel Edwards served as chief of staff, U. S. Canal Zone, to August, 1917; with 80th Division to December, 1917, and was on duty in the office of the chief of staff to July 12, 1919, where he was awarded the D. S. M. on April 7, 1919. The funeral services were held at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The body was placed in a vault in Arlington Cemetery. Colonel Edwards is survived by Chesterfield, Mass., the former home of Colonel Edwards. Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Oliver Edwards; a son, Oliver Edwards, jr., and a daughter, Miss Peggy Edwards, all of this city.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMY EQUIPMENT.

The chief of staff of the Army has approved of the policy regarding the distribution of equipment to the Army in order that the supply division of the general staff may have a clear idea of the remaining total storage space necessary for the different classes of storage.



PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DROWNING AT R. O. T. C. CAMPS.

In view of the occurrence of unfortunate drowning accidents at last year's reserve officers' training corps camps, it has been directed that camp commanders of this year's reserve officers' training corps camps and of similar camps conducted by the War Department for the military training of civilians be required to take adequate precautions to prevent drowning accidents. The following suggested precautions have proven effective in leading to prevent such accidents:

(a) Furnish swimming instruction to non-swimmers.

(b) Provide adequate observation and life-saving means during swimming hours.

(c) Check swimmers in and out of the bathing area by call-roll or by other means.

(d) Provide safe restricted swimming areas for non-swimmers.

(e) Cause swimmers to bathe in pairs for better observation and quick reporting of accident.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. B.—Apply for appointment as warrant officer to the adjutant general of the Army.

R. C. P., Newport.—A temporary warrant officer may be retired for physical disability incurred in line of duty while serving as a temporary officer. Whether he will be retired with 75 per cent pay is a discretion of the retiring board, but we conid not anticipate what action a retiring board might be disposed to take in such a degree as to "confirm" would consider to mrfit an officer for active duty.

W. Z. L., Haiti.—You were recommended by the examining board for permanent commission in the Regular Navy, and the department has approved the recommendation, and your names is included with many other nominations sent to the Senate. No action has been taken by the Senate on any nominations here and as explained in our news columns from week to week.

Dominican Service.—There is no decoration for service in Santo Domingo; consequently no medal or ribbon is authorized for that duty for either the Navy or Marine Corps. This subject has been under consideration for some time, but thus far no action has been taken.

R. G. D., Navy.—An enlisted man holding a temporary commission in the Navy may be given credit for sea service on the commission in applying for permanent appointment. He should secure official application to the bureau of navigation for examination for permanent appointment as ensign, petty officer, under Bunay circular letter No. 11-20.

New Chevrons.—The order providing for the new Army chevrons, dark blue on dark blue cloth, has not been rescinded. The order remains that when the new chevrons to be issued when the old stock has been exhausted. There is some misunderstanding as to the intent of the order, and, at some commands, the new chevrons are being issued while old stocks were still on hand, and it was necessary to instruct the issuing officers to get rid of all old stocks before issuing the new style of ebevrons. The order itself, however, has not been rescinded.

Constant Reader.—The matter determining eligibility for retirement is that authority in the statute that rests entirely with the adjutant general's office in the War Department. Your inquiry should therefore be referred to that authority.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AWARDED.

The distinguished service cross has been posthumously awarded to Lieutenant Clifford O. Harris, Co. G, 124th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action at Juvigny, France, September 1, 1918. When the advance of his company was halted by the intensive fire of an enemy machine gun nest, Lieutenant Harris with two others rushed out before the front line to attack the enemy position. Within the accomplishment of this heroic act and when within the enemy's line he was killed.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. R. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 815. 'Phone, Franklin 5242.
New York Office: 258 Broadway, Telephone, Barclay 1451 and 1452. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 858.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, 14; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose favor trade is pushed through-out the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

There was no reason to anticipate that the new administration, that formally began its career yesterday at noon, would be radical in its policies, in the executive and legislative branches, would do violent things to the military-naval establishment; but it is gratifying to have the assurances that have been expressed by President Harding, by the new secretary of war, Mr. Weeks, and by the new secretary of the navy, Mr. Denby, that the policy, so far as they regulate or recommend it will compel no sacrifice of efficiency of personnel in its relation to the maintenance of the defense of the nation.

The new heads of the War and Navy Departments are evidently men of sagacity and good sense and both of them have this advantage over the gentlemen, Mr. Garrison and Mr. Baker, who occupied in succession the office of secretary of war under Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Daniels, who was the secretary of the navy during the past eight years. None of them possessed, when he came into office, any special knowledge of Congress, except as spectators, without being necessarily students, of the legislative situation. They suffered that much of a serious handicap in knowing so little of the congressional end of the governmental activities and, unfortunately for the country, none of them was able to acquire an appreciation of the relations that should prevail between the head of an executive department and those with whom he came in contact in the House and Senate committees. Mr. Garrison, at the start of office in a sort of huff that revealed nothing in the way of being able to see the congressional point of view and as little was attained by the experience and observation during the longer period of service of Mr. Baker. Mr. Daniels came to have a better realization of the circumstances and it must be said of him that there was obtained from Congress during his term of office much more than attached to many of his predecessors as a secretary of the navy. The varied criticism that has applied to Mr. Daniels, pretty evenly distributed over his incumbency, has failed, unfairly enough, to give him credit for doing as much as he did or, at least, for getting as much as was obtained for the Navy, while he was at the head of the Navy Department. But, as already stated, Messrs. Garrison, Baker and Daniels lost that much in efficiency by knowing so little of Congress and its personnel and its methods when they came to Washington. For it must be realized that a cabinet member—and the same is true of the President of the United States—is that much more useful to his department and, of course, to the country, in proportion to the actual experience he has previously had at the Capitol. In that respect, certainly, the new heads of the War and Navy Departments should be regarded as better qualified, to start with, than the gentlemen they succeed in office today.

The new heads of the War and Navy Departments, too, will not have to be "educated," at considerable expense to the nation, into a just appreciation of the needs of the military-naval establishment. Looking back over the late administration, it must occur to the most casual observer that in this respect it has required a heavy draft on the public funds to gradually convert Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels from out and out pacifists into advocates of adequate protection of the country. They have come reluctantly to the view they finally expressed in the last year or two and they visibly restrained and puzzled the foreigners who fail to understand why and how this eleventh-hour arrival was occurred. The situation that invoked it has not changed appreciably, so far as concerns the necessity of being ready for war when it should come and it is recalled, with some bitterness, we imagine, that, when the greatest conflict in all history confronted us, this country was pacific to the degree that wrought an epigram out of too great pride to fight.

We have lived through this period of cost and sacrifice and have now emerged to new problems that relate not solely to rehabilitation and reconstruction. There are new and active and dangerous—because secretly insidious—conditions to be met. We are called upon not only to protect ourselves but to help a large part of the rest of the world to perfect the scheme of peace and effect a return to orderly government and a restoration of the prosperity of civilized labor. No one can view the situation with more than concern with all candor before the House and Senate military and naval committees during the closing days of the late Congress without fully appreciating the lurking menace which confronts this country within our own borders and beyond. It has been clearly and conclusively shown that the duty of this government has not expired with the professions of peace and the pretense of tranquillity among the nations of the world. We shall be called upon to settle many vexatious questions of international import, if not of world peace, and the difficulties of other peoples. We shall be the better able to combat the insidiously warring elements of the bolshevik organizations and frustrate the ingenious propaganda of those who would demolish governments and create anarchy, if we are duly prepared for whatever may come. We can do this by attempting no false economies in military-naval maintenance, which does not mean that legitimate expenditures must be surpassed by unbridled extravagance, but that demands that the new heads of the War and Navy Departments will find their prime opportunity for useful service. They are evidently capable of seeing the situation from the point of view of men who are responsible for the necessary development of the national defense and, also, of the program of preparedness.

• They are, as an initial asset, entitled to be regarded as not of the militaristic class. To that extent whatever they may say for the guidance of Congress should command public confidence and receive congressional sanction. They may be depended upon confidently to be conservative, without being offensively or disastrously reactionary, from which state of mind there is almost as much to be feared as from the program of wanton waste. Of course, the assumption that they favor, not much to apprehend, since the new Congress is committed, as was the late Congress, to a scheme of reducing the cost of governmental operation. There would be, under existing circumstances, no chance for a militaristic program, if there ever has been a chance for it in this country. The problem is one of ascertaining what is needed in the way of an armed force, on land and sea, to cope with the new conditions, if they may be called such. It is the occasion, therefore, for a careful survey of the world situation and of this the new administration is in possession of very accurate statistics and facts. It should be no difficult matter to place these before Congress and the people without effort at concealment or attempt at exaggeration and, with the advantage of an executive branch in political sympathy with the legislative branch, there should be no serious opposition to the adoption of a program of national defense that shall defend.

THE PENALTY OF NAVAL SERVICE.

One of the most flagrant examples of failure to coordinate, of which function so much is heard in many quarters as to make the term itself wel nigh trite, was furnished by the policy of the Post Office Department during the administration that came to the end of its career at noon yesterday. There does not appear to have been possible such a thing as a complete understanding of important things between the postmaster general and his associate, the secretary of the navy, in the matter of dealing with those employes of the postal service who happen to be, also, members of the naval reserve force. In that organization there is a requirement of the performance of two months' sea duty in order to receive retainer pay. In civil life, it is not always possible for employers to grant that much time to men in their establishments for so long a time, but in many instances this is done, even sometimes with pay or part pay for the period of separation from work. It is conceivable that in the civil occupations it would be difficult to spare employes for eight weeks between dates that are prescribed by the Navy Department without regard to the convenience of the employer or the interests of his business; to that extent the development of the personnel of the naval reserve force may suffer something of a handicap which cannot be such as best it may by the individual conditions and the state of industry.

There really does not appear to be any good and legitimate reason, however, why the people in government employ, who are connected with the naval reserve force, should not be granted a leave of absence to fulfil an obligation for the two months' sea duty every year. That is recognized as a vastly important and essential phase of personnel training, if the reserve force is to be anything more than an organization in possession of a fancy and meaningless title. It is assuredly entitled to all the help that may be given to it as a vital contribution to the scheme of national defense. Failure to do all that is humanly, and most of all officially, possible constitutes a grave defect in the system of preparedness, which, logically, is threatened with another stupid policy of indifference and criminal neglect.

Those are the terms which might, it would seem, be appropriately applied to the practice of the postmaster general, assuming that individual of the now defunct cabinet had any knowledge of the matter. It is assumed, for the situation. If he knew nothing of it or cared nothing about it and so may claim exemption from the blame attaching to it, the fault is no less his and the serious consequences, to the detriment of the efficiency of the naval reserve force, are not lessened. The Post Office Department, at least up to noon yesterday, refused to permit its employes who are members of the reserve force under the Navy Department to avail themselves of leave of absence for the period necessary to attend the two months' tour of instruction or sea duty. At least, this could not be done with any assurance that the reservist in the postal service could return from his practice cruise and step back into his other government position without loss of pay, which he might well forfeit if he were reinstated, and be stood a good chance of finding no place for him in the postal service.

It is most gratifying to observe that this unaccountable policy, which operates to obstruct the functions of the Navy Department in the development of a naval reserve force, has encountered the almighty displeasure of one member of Congress, Representative Clarence McGregor, of Buffalo, N. Y., who had the courage to denounce the late postmaster general in fitting terms for the department's refusal to permit postal employes to attend the reserve practice cruises save by losing their positions under the Post Office Department or without a sacrifice of their reduction in the rate of pay in the event of restoration. Mr. McGregor said in his communication to Mr. Burleson:

> During the war no man was looked upon with more abhorrence than the slacker, and I am frank to state that the present policy of the Post Office Department practically puts a premium upon slacking and does not fail to dampen the patriotic devotion to the country's service which it ought to encourage and conserve. Under the rules of the Post Office Department an employe who belonged to the naval reserve could not obtain leave of absence, but was compelled to resign from the service, with the understanding, however, that he could be reinstated at any time within a year.
>
> Unfortunately, however, the department disregarded its obligation under this ruling and in some cases disallowed the reinstatement of the employe and in other cases refused to pay the employe at a salary lower than he had been receiving.
>
> A condition has thus been created which means that a post office employe must either resign from the naval reserve or he must be compelled to be in bad standing at the Post Office Department, and the Post Office Department must not receive credit for holding patriotic devotion to the country's service is not held in good repute in the postal service. The inference the people will draw from this attitude is obvious.

This is entirely to the point and is exactly what the late postmaster general should have received to carry into the private life he is destined to lead in Texas. He merited much more in the way of criticism in numerous directions as a result of his incompetent conduct of the postal service, which he brought to the verge of collapse and reduced to the lowest possible standard of service imaginable. The effort to make a showing in "economy," on the false assumption that this was of advantage to the country that depenrs for the maintenance of its industrial prosperity upon an efficient de-

Digitized by Google

livery of the mails, demonstrated the hopelessly narrow view of a big situation, with its tremendous opportunities and its equally important results, which was habitually and inerradicably entertained by Mr. Burleson. Perhaps he could not, all things considered, be regarded as capable of comprehending the advantage of assisting in the building up of the naval reserve force, but that does not absolve him from the blame attaching to his administration. His successor has the valuable asset of perceiving many things that should not hereafter be done. In that aspect, the performance of Mr. Burleson is one of the priceless heritages he has bequeathed to Mr. Hays, who succeeds him.

BOOK AND MAGAZINE NEWS.

Jim Lofton, American, by George B. Rodney. New York: The James A. McCann Co.

This is described as "a story of an epoch." It is of admirable tone with an appeal to nationalism and the middle ground of conservatism. It is a well-told story with an interesting plot.

Modern Marine Engineering, by Harry G. Clain. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. 12.

This is the first volume to appear on an important subject and is devoted to the fireroom, being essentially a detailed discussion of the mechanical construction with information on boiler-room auxiliaries, boiler corrosion, feed water purification. The final chapter is devoted to definitions, calculations, steam tables, etc. The framework of this book is derived from the marine engineering course given during the World War by the U. S. Navy steam engineering school at the Stevens Institute. The new type of marine-boiler construction were obtained at first hand through studies and information made at various boiler factories. Most of the results and deductions with which the text is embellished were made by the author while at Stevens Institute. The description of those on boiler-room auxiliaries, which be made while an shipboard, are of great practical value to the man preparing to qualify for an engineer's license as well as to the licensed engineer officer. The volume, while primarily intended as a text for schools and college, is adapted to the needs of the practical man who desires to broaden his knowledge and to advance in his profession.

A Treatise on Airscrews, by W. E. Park. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 16.

This is a volume in the "directly useful technical series," the aim of which is to combine the technical with the practical in the treatment of professional subjects. The present work considers the problems of airscrew propeller design and construction from the point of view of the designers, draftsmen, and others engaged in the practical design of aircraft and in general follows the methods used by the firm of Lang Propeller (Ltd.) as a result of its experience in the manufacture of propellers for aircraft from 1909.

GROWL FROM NAVY WARRANT OFFICER.

[To the Editor.]

I have read a number of articles in the Army and Navy Register regarding the opportunity offered to the warrant and reserve officers and found quite interesting and in some instances amusing. They give the impression that it is a great opportunity, especially so since the department were doing all in their power to assist the officers, assisted by considering commanding officers of naval vessels and commandants of stations to lecture and give instructing in the different subjects. They also seem to think that every candidate is on an equal footing and that with the instructions received it would tend to bring out the best men.

However, they do not stop to consider whether or not such is the case. Theoretically it should be practically it is not, for the following reasons: The ordinar instruction received by the officers of the Navy and the department directing the above officers to form classes are in some instances ignored and in others it is done in a half-hearted sort of way. On the other hand, there are commanding officers who have gone into the matter thoroughly and have obtained most excellent results.

To strengthen my convention I shall give some facts. The most important navy papers for the past year or so has formed no classes and after being requested continually to do so have not complied with same. I will say the most important yard would be in the largest city.

In the second instance the commanding officer of the largest battleship fleet and the chief of staff commission on the Atlantic coast has formed classes on his ship, and needless to say, the results are very much making excellent progress.

Now, I ask you, is the place where they are able to form classes to a fair rule more entitled to their branch than the others who do not form classes, so it is apparent that they do not give the same attention to the instructions received but have more time to study.

I could provide class instructors with competitive there will be a number of excellent and desirable officers who will be kept down to a rank who are inferior and not as desirable, for the reason that they have not had the opportunity to compete, the penalty for being at a place of continual work and uninterested superiors.

A Reader.

CAPTAIN CARPENTER FAVORED.

[To the Editor.]

Since the publication of your issue of February 12 and your suggestion of the appointment of Capt. H. E. Carpenter, supply corps, U. S. Navy, for appointment as paymaster general, the writer has received many remarkable. I say this on the authority of an officer close to Captain Carpenter, who has mentioned to me the number of letters received offering active support and commending the writer's action in his willingness (reticent as he was at first) to further serve the Navy and the country.

It is certainly logical that the Secretary of the Navy in the selection of a paymaster general should consult and consider the list of active officers from the top. There is very distinct advantage in having that man should be taken who first meets them all. The qualifications for a paymaster general are integrity, broad experience, keen mind, executive ability and the confidence of his associates and juniors. He needs those qualities of a gentleman-in-business that guarantee to the Congress honesty of intent and of action, and that guarantee to his juniors in the supply corps and to his associates in the line of the unselfish devotion to the welfare of the Navy and of the United States. Rank, seniority, length and a definite forward honesty of purpose must weigh in the decision. Fortunately the naval academy and the supply corps of the Navy meets every qualification and Captain Carpenter's appointment would serve as notice to the Navy that best results had begun.

Captain Carpenter has kept in close touch with department activities and has a very keen appreciation of the needs of the Navy. I think we may all count upon him always to approach the problem of Navy administration with an analytical mind and a singleness of purpose that has always had the interests of the United States and our proper Navy predecessor for duty in view. He is the logical man and I hope that we may say of him "well chosen."

Supply Officer.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ARMY.

Washington, D. C., March 2, 1921.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: I see from a newspaper article of recent date that the War Department intends to hold examinations in April of 1921 from civil life appointments of 2,500 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant.

It would seem that, as there are many emergency officers who have taken and successfully passed the examinations held in July and October last for commissions in the Regular Army and for various reasons were not favored with the appointments, these should now be given the first chance to get into the service through their examinations, provided their records justify their being considered.

It stands to reason that men who served as officers during the emergency must have had a fairly wide experience, and that many young men taken fresh from civil life, it takes quite a time and tact to successfully handle men, as no doubt the War Department fully realizes from a sorry time since April, 1917, to the past year, and the qualifications mentioned are not acquired from books altogether.

It might be that many ex-officers would not care to enter the Regular Army as second lieutenant and first lieutenant and that others who would care to would be too old, but why not raise the age limit and give them all a good square deal, with a chance to refuse if they didn't care to, at the bottom of the ladder, and if they did the opportunity that many of them deserve.

I am offering this merely as a suggestion, with the hope that there may be some consideration to help lots of officers who were deserving, but apparently overlooked, and who will be scarred in the service given out. Many qualified while in service, passed the examinations, and it is to be hoped will receive favorable consideration from the War Department, but through various causes did not get the appointments, and I am very confident that could these cases be brought in the proper way to the attention of the authorities, the mistakes, or whatever they were, would be rectified.

A. T. S.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Civilian Medical and Hospital Treatment.

An officer is not entitled under the law and regulations to reimbursement for the cost of medical and hospital treatment when Army medical and hospital treatment could not be secured in the Philippine Islands, but could have been secured at the place where he obtained the services, and was entitled to such treatment.

Officers of the Army are entitled by law to necessary medical care and treatment at the hospital department of the Army, and, when on duty, by regulation where military hospital and Army medical officers are not available they are entitled to treatment in private hospitals and by civilian physicians at the expense of the United States. It has been held that as conditions precedent to reimbursement for examination made by an officer of the Army for treatment in private hospitals and by civilian physicians, it must be shown that the officer was in a duty status and that military hospitals and Army medical officers were not available.

The same reasons which operate as an inhibition to the reimbursement of expenditures made for civilian medical and hospital treatment when secured at a post of duty at which Army medical and hospital facilities are available. The comptroller (February 25) says:

If the case be considered by a patient in a private hospital, it can be endured to an Army hospital in the same city, or at a point requiring no more arduous travel. Having reached a city containing Army and the medical department of the Army and then securing medical treatment there, but given no notice of the conditions precedent, and the resulting expense is not properly chargeable to the United States. It would make no different that the arrangements are perfected by a fellow officer, or by a friend, or by a brother officer in the case must be considered as the agent of the person who is to be reimbursed, the accused and for whose acts such person is responsible."

Longevity for Others Than Regulars.

The comptroller general has affirmed and the decision of the auditor for the War Department in considering the act approved July 9, 1918, (40 Stat. 845), relative to longevity pay for men other than the Regular Army, said:

It is believed that it was the purpose of the act to operate as a benefit to those who have entered the branches of the military service not excepted, other than by way of draft, before the passage of the act of July 9, 1918, in order that they might be able, under certain conditions, to enter the Officers' Reserve Corps, Guard and organized militia, the same as allowed the enlisted officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, 24 Comp. Dec., 189.

The words "those who have entered" are regarded as words of limitation and restriction, and as not applying to the possible class entering the service subsequent to the date of the act.

Service in Militia.

"The auditor's decision as to claimant's rights under the act of July 9, 1918, is approved, but, inasmuch as claimant did not enter upon active duty as a captain until July 7, 1920, he is not under the act, 1918, section 11 of the act of May 18, 1920, and under the sixth of the enumerated elements in section 178 of the act of June 4, 1920, should be considered.

"The period from May 18, 1917, to November 30, 1918, inclusive, was service in the Army to be counted for longevity is service on the active list of the Army, 27 Comp. Dec., 1. Service in the National Guard while not in the service of the United States does not come within the terms or the meaning of the proviso of said section 11.

"The fact that service of section 11 precludes the counting of State service in the National Guard in computing longevity increase pay."

OPINIONS AFFECTING MIDSHIPMEN.

A midshipman appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy July 2, 1918, and who served as such until September 9, 1920, when his resignation was accepted, is considered by the Navy Department as having been a member of the naval forces of the United States during the war against Germany and Austria and entitled to the $60 war bonus allowed by the act of February 9, 1920.

The Secretary of the Navy was asked if it would be legal, under section 1 of the act of April 9, 1906, for the superintendent of the Naval Academy to submit his report in first instance on which a midshipman against whom charges are preferred under said section for his comment and then to the Secretary of the Navy, together with said comments, his final action instead of submitting it to the Secretary of the Navy in the first instance, and the said midshipman, and again to the Secretary of the Navy, as required by the letter of the law. He held that the procedure suggested would not be legal and that the letter of the law must be followed.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE
NEW SPRING STYLES
Are a Joy to See
Especially beautiful are the selections in
Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Fabrics,
White Fabrics
Among which are many exclusive and unusual creations.
Write for samples and prices if you cannot see them in person

George A. King William B. King William B. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
726 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Glasco
Patent and Trade Mark Law
GURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Jesse M. Naval Academy, 1904-1908, Resigned 1908)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. NORRIS
Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 Adjudicating Claims, Atty's since Discharge.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
414 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.



BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 421 pages, 2,411 illustrated, mailed for 25 cents. FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

PATENTS
BOOKLET FREE HIGHEST REFERENCES
PROMPTNESS ASSURED BEST SERVICE
Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
624 F Street Washington, D. C.

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND REGALIA
Silk and Bunting Flags
207 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

The Senate on Thursday confirmed the appointments and promotions in the commissioned personnel of the Army up to July 16, which was the date of filling the first vacancy in the list of general officers. The decision of the Senate, at the instance of Senator Lodge, not to act on the nominations of the major generals and brigadier generals necessitated withholding confirmatory action on all the promotions dating from that time, involving some 4,500 officers. Those will be at once renominated and sent to the Senate at its special session, which occurs today. The confirmation of all the nominations made to fill original vacancies in the Army commissioned personnel, created by the act of June 4, 1920, protects the members of the emergency personnel, who qualified for permanent commissions in the Regular Army and resumes them in their places; otherwise, if the Senate had not acted on these particular nominations the officers would have been completely separated from the service and would not be eligible for appointment under the act of June 4, 1920, as they would thereupon be civilians and could only be appointed to commissions in the manner now prescribed for filling vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant. The embroglio of almost unprecedented saved much confusion that would have resulted from the failure to act. In the case of the 4,500 officers of all grades, comprising the close and permanent officers of the regular establishment whose nominations were not confirmed and who will be renominated today, they reverted yesterday at noon, upon the adjournment of Congress, to the grades they formerly held when they received recess commissions. They will occupy these places, to which they are now demoted, until the Senate acts on the firm them. It being possible to issue recess commissions when the Senate is in session and prepared to confirm. This will mean no loss of pay except temporarily, since the officers have been ordered to take rank from the date the vacancy in each case was created. The dates, respectively, will be those given in the recess commissions represented by the nominations which the Senate failed to confirm before its adjournment yesterday. An interesting sidelight on the whole situation is furnished by the cases of Captains L. M. Nicholson and Dwight Davis of the finance department, who, alone of the former second lieutenants of the quartermaster corps, were confirmed in the batch upon which the Senate acted on Thursday. That was brought about by the fact that the former officer was on duty in China and the latter was stationed in Siberia at the time other officers received recess appointments and resigned from the quartermaster corps to the finance department. They were later commissioned as captains in the quartermaster corps and then transferred to the finance department with the result that they have been included in the confirmations which did not embrace their associates who were second lieutenants in the quartermaster corps.

Army Commissioned Personnel.

Late Thursday afternoon the Senate confirmed all the regular nominations of naval officers occasioned by routine promotions or original appointments as the result of examination, 1,021 in all, and later in the evening all the routine Marine Corps nominations were also confirmed. The belated action of

Naval Nominations Confirmed.

the Senate cleared away all the nominations pending from the Navy Department with the exception of that of Assistant Secretary Woodbridge and the three bureau chiefs—Rear Admirals Stitt and McVay and Major General Commandant Lejeune. This action of the Senate is highly gratifying to the naval authorities, for it obviates the necessity for the issuance of "gunboat commissions" and the resubmission of nearly 1,700 nominations to the Senate at the extra session, all of which would entail a vast amount of clerical work. There was no opposition to any of these nominations and the long delay in acting upon them was in nowise a reflection upon any of the officers involved. It was merely the result of the policy adopted by the republican majority of the Senate to hold up all nominations until the advent of the new administration.

With the failure of the Senate to confirm the nominations of Rear Admiral McVay as chief of the bureau of ordnance, Rear Admiral Stitt as surgeon general and Major General Lejeune as commandant of the Marine Corps, together with the existing vacancies of paymaster general and judge advocate general, five appointments of prime importance are awaiting the incoming secretary, the piece of paymaster general having been vacant since the retirement from active duty of Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan on December 31. While the office of judge advocate general is not vacant, the voluntary retirement of Rear Admiral George R. Clark a few weeks ago implies that an appointment of an officer to fill that position will soon be at the disposal of Secretary Denby, especially in view of the existing statute which limits the pay of a retired officer on active duty in time of peace to the full pay of lieutenant commander. It would not surprise the service if Mr. Denby promptly renominated Major General Lejeune as commandant of the Marine Corps and Rear Admiral McVay as chief of ordnance, since both officers are recognized to be well fitted for their respective positions. A lively campaign is being waged for appointment as paymaster general and an imposing array of talent is presented to the new secretary. Of all the vacancies thus re-created under the Navy Department, for the incoming administration to fill, the one in relation to which there promises to be the greatest amount of competition will attach to the office of surgeon general of the Navy, for which there has appeared some six or more candidates, in addition to the nominee of the late administration, Rear Admiral Stitt. The situation that has been presented in this respect is a somewhat unusual one and has attracted much attention and aroused considerable comment in and out of the service, especially among members of the medical profession, regarding the fact that friends of Rear Admiral Stitt are settling the question for four years at least, besides receiving the hearty endorsement of service people. The impression prevails that the Senate committee on naval affairs favors Rear Admiral Stitt, largely for the reason that there does not seem to be any good reason for making a change in the head of the bureau of medicine and surgery, despite the fact that most of the officers who have declared themselves as candidates for the office are admirably qualified for the position. It is known by secretary Denby, for example, that Rear Admiral Stitt has many plans for the advancement of the efficiency of the bureau and the naval medical corps and that he has not been able to inaugurate any of them, hoping that he would have a possible successor by anticipating the latter's administration. For this reason and because he regarded himself, until confirmed by the senate as interim, Rear Admiral Stitt has delayed the adoption of some important things. Unless political considerations are to govern, it is believed in the Navy Department that Rear Admiral Stitt will be renominated.

Several vessels have been ordered placed out of commission in the near future. Those for which orders have been issued this week include the scout cruiser Memphis, the light cruiser Galveston and the cargo ship Long Beach and Astoria. These vessels are being laid up so as to release officers and men for

Vessels Placed Out of Commission.

the new vessels approaching completion, especially the Maryland and California. If the new Navy bill providing for 160,000 men is indeed passed by the House, it will, of course, be necessary to lay up still more vessels. The naval authorities are hopeful that the fuel appropriation will substantially exceed that allowed in the House bill, else it will be necessary to tie up a large portion of the Navy for most of the new fiscal year, and the abandonment of the forward cruises of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets is inevitable, despite the promises held out to recruits last summer and fall.

As we stated in our editorial columns on January 15, the Council of National Defense has not fared well at the present session of Congress. It is quite probable that recommendations will be made by the administration to continue the council as a live, useful organization and not merely a theoretical office.

Council of National Defense.

It is asserted by officials who are fully cognizant of the conditions in the war-making departments prior to our entry into the world war that if there had been a Council of National Defense in existence, virile existence during those years as conversant with the government's war needs as such a council should have been, the money saved in government expenditures would have been no enormous that 1 per cent interest on the sum would have been sufficient to operate the Navy Department for four years. The Council of National Defense, although created but a short time before the beginning of hostilities, nevertheless accomplished a great deal and enlisted the services of some of the ablest men in the country. With the cessation of hostilities practically all the numerous committees either disbanded or became inoperative. A plan is now advanced by officials who see the tremendous need for co-ordinating the business and commercial activities of the nation in time of war, which plan provides for a council, the executive power of which will be vested in the President of the United States; the council, the advisory board and the interdepartmental board acting as a unit; the activities of the council being delegated to twelve subdivisions or committees, under an executive possessing unusual knowledge of the particular subject over which he presides. These subdivisions will comprise fuel and power, construction, raw materials, welfare, medical sciences, food, sciences and research, labor, transportation, education, communications and the industries. The twelve administrators would meet in Washington at intervals and form their subcommittees by assignments from the staffs of the various executive departments represented in the council membership. The advisory commission or board, which is provided by law and composed of men of national reputation, would be closely connected with the council, as also the interdepartmental board. The late war demonstrated that in every field of endeavor needing business men of large interests who were eager to devote their whole energies to the winning of the war. Their services were invaluable when they could be coordinated with the urgent activities of the government departments. It was clearly shown in 1917-'18 that the Army and Navy could not function without the assistance of this great body of patriotic private citizens, and what was most keenly needed was an intelligent guidance and distribution of duties and responsibilities so as to avoid the frightful waste of expenditure which prevailed in many places. It is to be hoped that with the advent of the Harding administration, presumably friendly to and willing to recognize the business men of the country, a practicable plan will be evolved for the permanent establishment of a Connell of National Defense, which will keep the country in a constant state of intelligent preparedne for war by the coordination of the best minds of the nation with the country's resources.

An unusual incident in the military administration occurred this week, when announcement was made in orders promulgated by the War Department that First Lieutenant Alvin C. McCall of the Army medical corps was

President Orders Discharge of Army Officer.

discharged as a commissioned officer of the Army by direction of the President. It is made known at the War Department that charges had been preferred against this officer and that the President decided to exercise his authority to separate Lieutenant McCall from the military establishment by executive order and without the formality of calling for his resignation or subjecting him to trial by court-martial. This is possible to be done in time of war only. The precedent as thus made exists in a technical way at the present time, this action was taken, being the second of that kind during the present period of peace history. The first instance was that of a high ranking officer of the finance department, who had been for some years a commissioned officer in the former pay department. Lieutenant McCall was on duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital.

With the failure of the naval appropriation bill in the Senate, the Navy is confronted with a serious problem respecting its enlisted strength. As a result of the several orders issued at the time authority was granted to discontinued, which permitted the discharge of any men who were deemed unfitted for the service by their superior officers, thousands of men have left the Navy. The exodus amounted to several thousand a week towards the end, until the force had been reduced this week to about 124,000 men. The world-wide effect of those orders was not fully felt at first, and discharges were granted most liberally, but as the returns from foreign stations began coming in it was seen that some check must needs be put upon the outgo or the Navy would soon be reduced below the operating force of subsequently orders were dispatched to the Navy this week canceling all instructions concerning the discharge of men and the reduction of the enlisted strength which were issued since December 15, corresponding officers were directed to adhere strictly to the Navy regulations and instructions without exception in the discharge or release of men for inaptitude and undesirability, and announced that further discharges by special order would be granted only in urgent cases supported by affidavits. These rather sweeping orders were modified the next day in their application to the ships making the southern cruise in which men had already been selected for undesirable or inaptitude discharges, which men may be discharged upon arrival in the United States ports. If the House bill had prevailed and the complement fixed in the ensuing year at 120,000 men, the bureau of navigation would have been in a satisfactory shape to make its plans for the next fifteen months, as the number now in the service could easily be reduced by normal means to 120,000 within a few weeks. As the matter now stands, the bureau authorities are in a quandary, for they find it necessary to retain the skilled men now in the service, and, indeed, to obtain more; whereas, if the complement is fixed at 100,000 it will be necessary to reopen the gates to men who have not completed their enlistment, so as to bring the strength within the legal complement by July 1 or as soon thereafter as practicable. Enlistments were in fact resumed this week of especially desirable men with previous service, whether or not it is continuous, in the ratings of gunner's mates (ord-

Digitized by Google

sance), gunner's mates (torpedo), turret captains, 1st class; quartermasters, general; quartermasters, signal; electricians, radio; machinist's mates, enginemen, coppersmiths and pharmacist's mates.

In his inaugural address at the capitol yesterday, Mr. Harding expressed his opposition to a league of nations, while favoring some agreement for the observation of international law.

President Harding's Inaugural Address.

An outstanding recommendation is that in line with recent comment in these columns relative to general compulsory service in any future war. Mr. Harding welcomes any program that presents the prospect of reducing the chance of war, but added:

"If, despite this attitude, war is again forced upon us, I earnestly hope a way may be found whim will unify our individual and collective strength and consecrate all America, materially and spiritually, body and soul, to national defense. I can envision the republic, where every man and woman is called under the flag, for assignment to duty, for whatever service, military or civic, the individual is best fitted; where we may call to universal service every plant, agency or facility, all in the sublime sacrifice for the country, and not one penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual, corporation or combination, but all shall be marshalled in full flow into the defense shoot of the nation. There is something inherently wrong, something out of kilter with the ideals of representative democracy, when one portion of our citizenship turns its activities to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preservation."

All hope was abandoned for the Navy appropriation bill Thursday afternoon when Senator Poindexter, acting chairman of the Senate subcommittee in charge of the bill, saw that further efforts in its behalf were futile and to continue to consider the bill after four of the Senate merely meant the failure of other legislation. This bill was the storm center in the Senate for several days due to the filibuster conducted principally by the Senators Borah, of Idaho, King of Utah, Williams of Mississippi and a few others. Mr. Borah was insistent upon the adoption of his resolution providing for a naval holiday, but the filibuster seemed to be aimed at the defeat of the entire naval bill. Opposition developed to the program for Pacific coast defenses as well as to the building program and to almost every length. Some progress had been made upon the hill and several pages had been considered, when Mr. Poindexter finally gave up the fight, after realizing that the bill had no chance of passing in the few remaining hours of the session. It is extremely doubtful if the bill would have gotten through Congress, even if it had passed the Senate, for with the passage of approximately one hundred million dollars in expenditures and the numerous items of new legislation which had been added in the Senate committee the prospect of an agreement with the House without a prolonged fight was very slight. Indeed, the Army and Navy Register was assured by Chairman Kelley of the subcommittee of the House on conference appropriations which framed the original bill, that the bill as it was framed by the Senate committee had not the slightest chance of passage in the House. The bill must now be again taken up in the House and voted upon in the same manner as its predecessor. Whether the same bill will be reintroduced or whether the committee on appropriations will again hold hearings and frame a new one has not been determined. No doubt the incoming Secretary of the Navy will be given an opportunity to be heard and will be invited to make such recommendations as he may desire to submit. Another element of doubt is introduced by the possibility of the adoption of a budget system by Congress before any supply measures are again considered. It is generally recognized that the present situation in the House is unsatisfactory and will not endure. Either the House will eventually go back to the former custom of assigning the supply measures to their respective service committees to frame both the legislative features and the appropriations or a budget system will be adopted which will substantially change the entire procedure of supply bills.

Failure of Naval Bill.

No bonus for reenlistment will be paid to those of the Army who reenlisted in order to become eligible for appointment as warrant officers under the act of June 4, 1920. This has constituted a question of some importance in view of the numerous instances where reenlistments for this purpose have been authorized. The case was brought to the subject of inquiry in a communication of the War Department to the comptroller is that of H. L. Barne, who, after completing 14 years of service, was reenlisted on January 5 last as a technical sergeant of the quartermaster corps and honorably discharged on the following day to accept an appointment as warrant officer. The question involved the payment of reenlistment allowance under the provisions of section 27 of the act of June 4 in view of the fact that the period of service as an enlisted man does not indicate that the enlistment of three years was with the expectation on the part of the soldier that he would serve for that length of time. The letter of the adjutant general of the Army on the subject revealed the fact that this soldier was enlisted only for the purpose of enabling his discharge as an enlisted man so that he could be appointed a warrant officer. The claimant contended, however, that while he was personally satisfied that he would not be required to serve as an enlisted man for three years, his enlistment, nevertheless, was a valid contract for service for the government for three years, as required by the statutes providing a bonus for reenlistment. He further contended that, though he had not expected to remain in the Army for three years, he could legally be held to serve for the full three years' enlistment if the government saw fit to require it. As this was only an unusually striking case among others of a similar nature, the comptroller was requested to render a decision as soon as possible. That official holds that the enlistment of the enlisted on January 5 was not an original enlistment, but was a reenlistment. Without questioning the legality of such reenlistment, as he says, there can be no reasonable conclusion as to its validity, force and effect, other than that it was made in bona fide reenlistment for a period of three years, each as is required to bring it under the scope of section 27 of the act authorizing the payment of reenlistment allowance thereon prescribed, but it was merely a reenlistment to enable the soldier to attain eligibility for appointment as a warran officer under section 4-a. It is decided that the terms of the enlistment allowance under these circumstances is not authorized, in another direction the War Department has directed that no foreign service bars be issued by War Department orders, will be applicable to warrant officers and department and corps area commanders are authorized to approve applications of warrant officers for waiver of foreign service tions "as provided for enlisted men."

Reduction of Motor Transport Cost.

The authorities of the War Department are not wholly satisfied with the results of the departmental instructions recently given on the subject of reduction of expenditures in connection with motor mal-drawn transportation. The attention of corps area and department commanders has this week been called to the situation especially in regard to transportation furnished by the depot quartermaster in Washington. It is explained that information has reached the War Department that instructions are not being observed in all respects in this city, and it has been directed that in this neighborhood and elsewhere suitable officers be assigned to duty as inspectors, in order to determine whether the departmental instructions are really being ignored and to what extent this prevails, and to report the circumstances in connection with the violation of such instructions, with recommendations as to the action to be taken.

Navy Opposes Central Fuel Bureau.

Strenuous opposition is offered by the Navy Department to the bill now before the committee on mines and mining to provide "for the uniform selection and purchase of coal and other fuels for the federal government." This bill will place in the bureau of mines, Department, the authority in select and contract for all fuel used by any branch of the federal service, at Washington or elsewhere in the United States, but with the provision that the bureau of mines shall not be bound to be made direct by any branch of the government upon approval by the bureau of mines. Secretary Daniels a few days ago sent a letter to Congress in which he repeated the objections of the Navy Department to similar bills in previous congresses, and adds that "the Navy is now essentially an oil-burning Navy, and it can be safely said without fear of contradiction that the Navy Department has had much more experience in handling, storing and burning fuel oil than the bureau of mines has had; and it is generally recognized that the Navy Department is one of the leaders in the development of the art of burning fuel oil." The letter protests against the requirement of referring to the bureau of mines matters relating to the design of boilers and of fuel-burning equipment," which procedure would be "humiliating in the extreme" according to the viewpoint of the naval officials. Stress is laid upon the maintenance of a fuel-oil testing plant at Philadelphia navy yard, which plant is utilized almost exclusively in instructing the personnel of the Navy in the operation of oil-fired boilers. The results obtained are of immense value, it is stated, which would be hampered by the provisions of the proposed bill. The Navy claims that it has its own experimental plants for testing coal, and that every ship in itself a power plant where practical fuel problems are worked out. Attention is also called in the letter to the prices obtained by the Navy Department last year for coal under the commandeering orders, which prices were lower than those obtained for the civil branches of the government. The letter, which sets forth in great detail the reasons why the bill should not apply to the Navy, also suggests that the exemption should apply to the Coast Guard Service. It is expected that hearings will be held on this bill by those bureau of mines and mining during the forthcoming special session.

Activities of the Quartermaster Corps.

The quartermaster general of the Army has announced that the troops are about to go back to uniforms of out and material such as enlisted men wore before the war. In a bulletin it points out that the supply service, General C. H. Krauthoff, has been giving special attention to the matter of workmanship and finish of articles of uniform and clothing. The officers and inspectors concerned with the production and inspection of this clothing have instructions to see that the product conforms to pre-war standard requirements. During the war, as a result of forced production, it was impossible to obtain a high class of workmanship and finish on the garments, and many of the contractors fell into slip-shod and careless habits, which resulted in a uniform that was not pleasing to the soldier nor satisfactory in fit and appearance. A comparison with the product now being delivered by contractors with the output some months ago indicates a very marked improvement." Instead of throwing the thousands of pairs of non-standard field shoes on the market for what they will bring the salvage branch of the quartermaster corps is developing a plan for the redyeing of all these shoes bought during the war and now in stock. The iron heel plate or rim will be removed, a leather heel substituted and the shoes made fit for issue to the troops. It is estimated that this work can be done a nominal cost, and when completed the shoes will be ready for immediate use instead of being sold for what they might bring. This is in furtherance of the War Department's policy of utilizing such standard articles until the supply on hand is exhausted. The new government laundry at the United States disciplinary barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., has been completed and placed in operation. This laundry is equipped with all modern machinery and appliances and has sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of the service to all enlisted men, officers and their families stationed in and near Fort Leavenworth. Laundry service to the enlisted men will be performed in accordance with existing regulations, and to officers and the families of officers and enlisted men at actual cost. Both prison and civilian labor will be used.

The New Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

As anticipated in a paragraph on these pages in the last issue, President Harding has announced his intention to appoint Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a position that appears to be generally approved, largely for sentimental reasons, of none other, for, it must be appreciated, that the appointee has had little or no practical experience in official or business life. From all accounts, however, he is a young man of sterling qualities, of splendid principles and high ideals, as was to be expected of the son of his eminent father, who occupied the place now to be taken by the younger man in the Navy Department. That was back in the days when the war with Spain was on and of the senior Roosevelt's career in that capacity there remain many interesting and lively recollections. He was then at the height of his magnificent nature which later distinguished him, and he was a striking contrast to the sedate John D. Long, of Massachusetts, who was Mr. McKinley's Secretary of the Navy at the time. Of the junior Roosevelt much must he left to expectation, since he has his reputation to make as an executive and it is no disparagement of the ability claimed for him when the hope is expressed that he will be as satisfactory an Assistant Secretary of the Navy as Mr. Woodbury, whom he succeeds, and who in the short time he has been in the office has proven himself a most admirable official in every respect. One may be sure the new assistant secretary will have an difficulty in surpassing the record made by that other Roosevelt, who preceded Mr. Woodbury, and who in many directions made about as profit an official as has ever held the office.

Marines at Rifle Practice.

Over 13,000 marines out of nearly 14,500 that fired the prescribed course of rifle practice qualified as marksmen or better during 1920, according to tables that have been compiled at the headquarters of the Marine Corps. During December 2,277 officers and enlisted men of the corps fired the course, of whom 1,847 qualified as marksmen or better. The 114th company of marines in 1920 repeated its brilliant performance of 1918, and again was awarded the Franklin Wharton cup for excellence in small-arms firing, with a figure of merit of .7214. The 145th company, with a final figure of merit of .7203, was a strong competitor for the cup.

No Bonus for Warrant Officers.

Digitized by Google

The failure of the Senate to confirm the nominations of major and brigadier generals before adjournment yesterday had been anticipated, although there was abundant hope in many quarters up to the last that Mr. Lodge, the majority leader, would relent and withdraw the opposition that he had early manifested to acting on any of the high-ranking promotees. His antagonism has been attributed to his indignation, shared by most of the members of the New England delegation in Congress, because the administration had repeatedly ignored the claims of General Clarence Edwards for appointment to a major generalcy. There was even a suggestion and an attempt made to readjust the list and substitute General Edwards' name for that of one of the brigadiers named for the next higher grade, but of course the President would consent to no such proposal. Indeed, nothing of that sort could have been done in the light of what was the pronouncement of the War Department in the matter of General Edwards. Mr. Baker on more than one occasion refused to consider that officer for promotion, and to all entreaties made in behalf of General Edwards the late Secretary of War replied that, without prejudice to General Edwards, the administration would not propose his name for appointment as a major general. This situation, more than anything else, is responsible for the senatorial attitude toward the nominations of the general officers of the Army. It was necessary to readjust the list of colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors promoted since July 16, when the first of the vacancies in the general officers' list was filled. It meant removing from consideration of nearly 5,000 officers, whose promotions depended, in one or another way, on the filling of the places in the grades of major and brigadier general. With the failure to confirm the general officers, of course, a corresponding number of vacancies in the lower grades had to be left unfilled until the Senate finally confirms the names sent in by the President, which will probably be done early in the coming week if the Senate remains in session, or later, when the extra session is convened. Who will be on that list is the subject that interests the service greatest. It is expected that most of those who have been nominated by the late administration will be renominated and, for that matter, it is not likely to be unfair to care of, since the retirement of General Hunter Liggett affords opportunity to appoint General Edwards without sacrifice to any other officer. The expectation is that no senatorial change will be made in the list. Beyond the decided and vigorously expressed dissatisfaction in regard to the overslaughting of General Edwards, there has been practically no objection to the officers named for the grades of general officers of the Army. They have been regarded as most suitable selections in all respects.

Appointments of General Officers.

Eagle No. 29, officered and manned entirely by naval reservists of the first naval district and in command of an officer of the naval reserve, will shortly embark on a practice cruise from Boston to Key West, stopping en route at Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and elsewhere at the discretion of the captain. This cruise is one of a number that have been held during the winter months to southern waters to enable reservists to acquire the sea duty required to confirmation in sea-going grades. A large number of enrollments of officers are expiring which are not being renewed. The retirements are reported this week—Lieutenant Commander Charles Turnier, class 3, and Lieutenant James L. Rizk, class 4—on the active list.

Naval Reserve News.

Much attention is being given in the Army to improving track-laying vehicles in order to increase the speed of even the heaviest types. Experiments have been had with a light type of automobile equipped with four additional wheels and two caterpillar tracks composed of fabric bands connected by steel cross links, the links being so shaped as to form a channel in which the wheels travel. A machine so equipped was driven from Syracuse, N. Y., to Washington in three days. It operated successfully over wet ground and deep mud and in speed tests it developed 18 miles an hour. Five and 10-ton artillery tractors equipped with self-laying or caterpillar tracks ordered in 1917 had a speed of from five to eight miles an hour, and machines of that type were tested satisfactorily in the field. Now the military experts believe that artillery tractors of the future should have a speed of from 12 to 15 miles an hour. This means resilient or rubber-cored track rollers and springing the vehicle similar to commercial truck practice or developing convertible vehicles that can be changed from track-laying to conventional wheeled vehicles in a short time. Experimental vehicles of the latter type have been built and test runs made with a certain degree of satisfaction. Now greater speed is being sought and it is thought that tractors can be built to develop a speed of from 15 to 18 miles an hour. Track development is progressing rapidly, and it is hoped that in the near future tracks will be produced that will have a life of approximately 2,000 miles or better. Already light vehicles weighing up to 2,000 pounds have been constructed and carried on an improved type of track. Designs now are under way for a similar track for vehicles weighing up to 15 tons, and there is reason to expect that they will be satisfactory. Considerable difficulty was encountered with the first tractor due to the fact that hey could not cross streams that a horse could ford. This difficulty has been overcome by waterproofing of engines by means that have proven so satisfactory that small streams can be forded without putting the engine out of operation.

Improving Caterpillar Vehicles.

The board of officers convened originally under the terms of the act of June 4, 1920, to create a promotion or single list for the Army commissioned personnel and composed of representatives of the various branches of the service whose members are on this list will hold its final session on Tuesday of the coming week. It met originally on June 14 and after protracted sessions compiled the promotion list, which is to hereafter govern advancements in all parts of the military establishment save the medical department and the corps of chaplains. The list has been put in shape that will permit of its being printed, and steps have been taken to publish the list in pamphlet form. It will not be an accurate one, however, since there have been numerous changes during the past few months, including several hundred officers who no longer have the rank they had when they have been promoted to the grade of colonel or because they are separated from the service. In other respects, less important in a general way, but of individual significance and concern, there are errors, mostly clerical, that will have to be corrected. It is in this direction that the promotion list board will find its principal occupation in its final session of next week. Then, there are the comparatively few cases where mistakes were made in the record of service of officers, either through some oversight or the error of the compilers or defect in the official records. It is not intended to make any changes in the relative position of officers otherwise; least of all to satisfy the complaints that have come to this organization of the list, which religiously follows the provisions of the law. The dissatisfaction that some officers have expressed because they have been left off the promotion list can not be removed by any action that is contemplated by the board, and nothing in that direction will be attempted. Officers have been placed where they are advised, and the military authorities are prepared to defend the composition of the list and the arrangement of the names to the bitter end. Nothing will there be the slightest evidence of new legislation, such as has been proposed in some quarters. Members of the House and Senate military committees, who are responsible for the existing law and who would naturally be consulted on the subject of any amendment, are emphatic in their refusal to commit themselves to any change in the situation. They take the position that the entire question was carefully and exhaustively discussed at the Capitol in the hearings prior to the enactment of the Army legislation of June 4; that the promotion list is what it is because of that; that whatever alteration in the list were made by "corrective" legislation would do as much harm in certain directions as it would good in others, if not more so. Moreover, it is observed, in all of the comment invoked by the adoption of the promotion list no one has argued that the single list should be abandoned or that that system of promotion is not the right one. Those who are familiar with the relative positions occupied on the list by certain critics point out that grave injustice would be done to these officers if any change in the arrangement were now made. An example is furnished by an officer of the judge advocate general's department, who is represented as regarding himself as entitled to be given a higher place among the captains than he now occupies and who objects to the fact that he will be "jumped" by more than 1,000 first lieutenants, who have numerical designations that will give them seniority later on when they attain the grade of captain. In this particular case it happens that the officer would have probably been appointed a second lieutenant, following the rule that applied to officers of the line of his age and service. He is less than 30 years old and served but seven months, three days of which was before the armistice and 11 months as a second lieutenent. Many men in the grade of lieutenant had to their credit two years of war service, with some time in the grade of major of the emergency personnel. Naturally they were regarded as entitled to go ahead of the judge advocate when they should reach the grade of captain that he will occupy some time in advance of those now junior to him, although of much longer service. It is perceived that the demand for a readjustment of positions is a case for the House to handle in a proper appreciation of the circumstances that relate to other officers. This is the position taken by the promotion-list board, and it is the policy that governs the War Department in refusing to pay attention to any protests that may be made. During the past week Captain T. A. Lyon, U. S. Army, filed a petition in local courts for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of War to cancel promotions under the act of June 4 on the ground that the promotions were not made in accordance with that statute. The judge advocate general's office is preparing the departmental reply to this petition, and it will be shown that the law has been strictly observed in all respects.

Army Promotion List.

The statisticians of the War Department have been applying themselves to calculations which are intended to show to what extent it is possible to reduce the Army to the enlisted strength of 175,000 enacted by the act of February 1. The estimate is based upon losses by expiration of term of service and other normal causes. By this means it will be possible to reach the strength of 175,000 in December next. The monthly reduction will be as follows, the figures given representing the strength on the last day of each month: March, 234,119; April, 224,647; May, 219,350; June, 212,956; July, 205,673; August, 198,401; September, 192,604; October, 186,814; November, 179,673, and December, 171,835.

Reduction of Army Enlisted Strength.

The first of several conferences planned for the benefit of the chaplains of the Army occurred this week at Governors Island, N. Y. It is intended to hold such meetings in the various corps area in order that chaplains may acquire greater knowledge of their duties and be aided in a solution of the problems connected with their work. An idea of the scope of the session which occupied Wednesday and Thursday may be obtained from the list of subjects of the various addresses delivered: "The chaplain as a Pastor," by Chaplain W. R. Hill; "Attendance at Religious Service," by Chaplain J. G. Murphy; "The Chaplain in Relation to the Recruit and the Man in the Hospital," by Chaplain T. E. Swan; "The Chaplain in Relation to Juvenile Work," by Chaplain E. O. Weed; "The Chaplain and the Customs of the Service," by Chaplain P. D. Rupp; "The Funeral Service," by Chaplain F. J. Miller; "The Chaplain and Athletics," by Chaplain W. R. Arnold; "The Chaplain and Civilian Cooperation," by Chaplain H. D. Southerd; "The Chaplain in Relation to R. and R. Activities," by Chaplain H. R. Bell; "Discipline of the Army Chaplain," by Chaplain Wallace Watts. The chief of chaplains, Colonel J. T. Axton, was present and conducted the "round table" at which were discussed the problems of the corps, etc. Addresses were also made by Chaplain J. M. Hare and General R. L. Bullard, commanding the 3d corps area.

Army Chaplains' Conference.

One of the momentous questions to be settled before the 67th Congress convenes in the extraordinary session that President Harding will call during next month is the organization of House committees, especially with reference to the continuance of the method of making appropriations through one agency instead of the several appropriation committees that have hitherto been employed in that direction. At the beginning of the session that ended yesterday st noon it was determined to change the practice of many years and have an enlarged committee prepare all the annual appropriation bills, including those relating to the military and naval establishments, most of the provisions for which have come to the House from the military and naval committees. In the single committee which was used under

Obliteration of House Committees.

UNIFORMS FOR
Real Army Service
THEY STAND THE TEST
THEY ARE MADE RIGHT
OF RIGHT MATERIALS
Officers' Catalog No. 1921
Enlisted Men's Catalog No. 19
MILITARY DEPARTMENT
THE HENDERSON-AMES COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Digitized by Google

the new order of things there were subcommittees to take care of each big measure, the subcommittee on military affairs having as its head Mr. Anthony, who has been senior republican member of the old military committee, and the subcommittee on naval affairs having as its chairman Mr. Kelley, one of the best informed of the majority membership of the old naval committee. This was contemplated in the budget, which failed of adoption on account of the presidential veto and which failed to reach the general method of preparing estimates in the executive branch and handling them in Congress. Of the entire plan the one thing retained and put into use was the consolidation of appropriations at the Capitol so that one House committee did everything. The result has been that the old committees on military and naval affairs found their occupation gone, save for such sessions as they chose to hold and did actually hold on various and sundry topics that finally came to have no bearing, current or prospective, upon the appropriations proposed for the next fiscal year. Naturally this subordination of the old committees is viewed with alarm and disfavor by the membership which was thus deprived of important functions. The situation has accordingly precipitated a rumpus, which will lead to a spirited controversy and bitter conflict, in all probability, before the majority leaders of the next House complete their plans for organization. A desperate effort will be made to restore to the old committees their former power and authority, and to those who have expected the new members of the 67th Congress will be appealed to for aid in defeating the plan of retaining the present appropriations committee idea. They will be told, for example, that there is no opportunity for distinction in the years to come of their legislative careers is to preserve the separate committee organization instead of to consent that all appropriations in one body, which will come to be an autocratic and overbearing institution, with tremendous power over individuals, as well as over the whole system of disbursements, and to those who question years ago, during the speakership of Mr. Randall, when there was a revolt from the very situation to which reference has been made at the last session. It was then considered that the power reposing in a single committee was dangerous, and there was a division of the work, imperfectly done, however, because the subcommittees had no example, had to do with only a part of the items for the Army, while the general appropriations committee looked after the individual items of the military civil bill, all the items in the fortifications bill, which is distinctly a military matter, and the items relating to the Army that went into the deficiency bills. So that, in the end, the subcommittees operated upon only a part of the provisions for the military establishment, and the same was true of the naval committee. A much better arrangement, it is now considered, is to have the separate committees operate and look after all the estimates pertaining to the branch that concerns each, including the deficiencies. Certainly if some such arrangement is not made, the central committee will be a power in Congress that may be expected to dictate and terrorize. It may be confidently anticipated, then, that such a situation will lead to an uprising, eventually, as all similar conditions in the past have evoked.

The Senate amendment providing for the revival of the grade of lieutenant general and the appointment thereto of two general officers who, prior to the close of hostilities, especially distinguished themselves in command of field armies in the American Expeditionary Forces was defeated by members of the House, especially Messrs. McKenzie and Kahn, who were interested in the advancement of Major Generals Wood and Crowder. Mr. Mondell and Mr. Anthony took the position that the amendment had no place on an appropriation bill, and it is expressed the hope the matter would come up as a separate measure. Mr. McKenzie, however, said:

House Blocks Liggett-Bullard Promotion.

It proposes to take General Liggett, who retires now in a very few days, a most excellent officer, a man who is entitled to every honor we can give him, but it is not necessary to go into a full length at this time without consideration and put him on the active list of our Army as a lieutenant general in time of peace. But it does more than that. It proposes to go down the line of major generals and pass over such men as General Dickman, who retires in October next—it passes him over—we pass over General John F. Morrison, General Enoch Crowder; it passes over General Leonard Wood—four great generals in our Army who will all retire prior to the date of the retirement of General Bullard. General Bullard is one of the great officers of our Army. I have not a word to say against him, but he does not retire until 1925, and I simply ask the question, Why is it that it is proposed to pass over the heads of men like Generals Dickman, Leonard Wood, Morrison, and Crowder, all great generals, and put General Bullard along with General Liggett to be acted upon at this time when he does not retire until 1925?

Mr. Fish of New York considered it "most unfortunate that there should be any distinction made between generals who were in command of fighting units and generals of the S. O. S. or supply, whether in the supply department in France or in this country," and indulged in the following curious comment: "General Bullard's name and General Liggett's name are not mentioned in this amendment. My point is simply this, that it is unfortunate that there should be any distinction. If you want to make a distinction and a proper one, make it between the doughboys who fought in the front line and the doughboys who were not fortunate enough to be ordered to the front line, but not generals who did not incur the same risk as the enlisted personnel and company officers. I believe in promoting and rewarding and distinguishing merit, but this is neither the proper time nor method of doing so."

In the intimation that President Harding contemplates a merging of the War and Navy Departments with a newly created branch for aviation, each controlled by a so-called minister of national defense, it is not as yet made known to what extent this amalgamation will be permitted to go. It is considered certain that it will be of comparatively little importance unless there were consolidations of various common activities, such, for instance, as purchasing, which will be combined under one regulating head for the purpose of acquiring the material "common to two or more branches" of the three main branches of Army, Navy, and Air. Besides, there would be at least three purchasing agencies and as many separate and independent offices as there were special or technical articles to be obtained. This is a long term result-ed by people who are familiar with the system of purchase under the War Department that it is as cumbersome, complicated, and costly as such an institution could be. The situation has been improved since the armistice either, despite the legislation that was intended to simplify the system by the provision in the act of June 4, 1920. There is no central head of purchase, although there is a main office to which all information concerning contracts is supposed to go, that of the assistant secretary of war. There is also the board of contract supervision, with the result that bidders must wait a long time to learn the result of bidding for Army contracts, proposals being opened at various places all over the country. The result is that the bidding prices, and the entire method is archaic to a lamentable degree. In the Navy Department, on the other hand, the bureau system has been found to have served with eminent success during the war and since, just as it had been before, with the result that there is legitimate competition, bidders know what to expect, and they get the maximum of value to them and of advantage to the Government. It is in all respects a most satisfactory and efficient organization. Under the amendments, Congress ever gets into a situation where it can derive accurate statistics by way of comparison, it is likely to insist that the War Department adopt the naval method of purchase. It is likely, also, that such merging of the military-naval branches, with the addition of an air service, it is very likely that the system of placing contracts will be revised under one controlling head, through a central agency maintained and operated in Washington for the whole establishment. If the new administration gets that far in the project, which is described as much favored by Mr. Harding as one of the vital reforms he hopes to effect, it would be of importance and advantage to apply the same system to everything supplies to the entire institution. Nothing else will be of much use, so far as consolidation is concerned. It is imaginable that there will be a great deal of obstruction to amalgamation in any direction, and all the familiar jealousies of place and power will be aroused in their full measure of resistance. It is apprehended that the plan will be opposed in many directions, and the advocates of it, assuming they include the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, who are destined to find themselves subordinated, will be the ones to suffer most time achieving the desired results. But, if anything is to come out of the project, the most effective reform would be in the method of purchase by extending the naval system as it has been developed in the bureau of supplies and accounts of the Navy Department and applying it generally and rigorously throughout the combined branches. If that is not possible and if the War and Navy Departments are to remain separate executive branches of the Government, the next best thing to be done, in the public interest, would be to convert the Army scheme into the naval system.

Army-Navy Purchase Amalgamation.

Lists of candidates found qualified and recommended for permanent appointment to the grades of captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant in the Marine Corps have been submitted by the board, with Major General Wendell C. Neville at its head, which has been investigating for several months the qualifications of temporary officers, reserve officers and former officers that applied for entrance to the permanent commissioned personnel of the corps. The report of the board was forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy by the commandant of the corps. Mr. Daniels decided to leave the matter for action by his successor, Mr. Denby, and it is expected that it will be among the first questions that receive consideration by the new secretary. The board proceeded under the assumption that it was expected to make recommendations for the filling of only such vacancies in the permanent personnel as existed on June 4, 1920, in the grades of captain and below. The list of recommendations is made up of 218 captains, 276 first lieutenants and 253 second lieutenants and 18 also are recommended for warrant grades. After permanent commissions are issued in accordance with the recommendations, about 25 vacancies will remain in the grade of captain, which will result in promotions in due course of about that number from the grade of first lieutenant to captain, and about the same number from the grade of second lieutenant to first lieutenant.

Marine Corps Entrance Examinations.

Following development of a Browning type of machine gun firing .50-caliber projectiles adapted for use against tanks and in other operations, consideration has been given to the adaptation of that caliber of machine gun in use in aircraft. This in view of the fact that the Army has a much more powerful means of offense and defense than heretofore has been available for use in the air. Pilot guns of this type are now being built at the rear factory of the Colt Fire Arms Manufacturing Company at Hartford, Conn., where the gun was developed, and at Springfield Armory, Mass. The gun to a considerable extent is a development of the caliber .30 Browning piece, and so far it has proven to be a very dependable weapon. The tests now being held are for the purpose of observing the functioning of the gun, and it is expected that they will afford sufficient data for determining the practicability of using the gun as part of the fixed armament of an airplane to work with a synchronizing gear and trigger motor.

Aircraft Machine Guns.

Today, that following the inauguration of a new President, Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, U. S. N., as chief of staff automatically expires under the law. It will be necessary for Mr. Harding to designate a successor or to request General March to the office. Speculation has been rife during the past few weeks as to the intention of Mr. Harding in this respect, and the opinion has been freely expressed that General March will not be retained on the duty in Washington. It has been felt that the opposition to him at the Capitol, which must have been communicated to Mr. Harding in his senatorial experience, will count for much in obtaining a new chief of staff. Undoubtedly the personal preference of Mr. Weeks will have much weight, too, and it is understood that he is desirous of a change. That would be only natural in view of the change in administration, including, as it does, the decoding, a change of party control. No slur is given as to the identity of General March's successor, although several officers have been "prominently mentioned," such as General W. G. Haan, the assistant chief of staff and director of the war-plans division of the general staff; General Clarence Edwards, who has been regarded as the leading non-West Point line administration and who is influentially backed by New England and Ohio supporters of that claim for redress; General C. P. Summerall, who has made very favorable impressions on the members of the military committees in hearings during the past year or so; and, of course, General Leonard Wood, who is more apt to be appointed governor general of the Philippines, if he wants it. It is not likely that General Pershing would consent to be decided as chief of staff, for he could get it if he wanted it. Indeed, there are indications that greater things are in prospect for that officer, who is regarded by his friends in Congress as not having been fairly treated by the last administration. They think he might be detailed to command the armies of the United States, at least to such an extent as would give him an opportunity to advise in important matters of the service and attach to his office and title a usefulness that it has not hitherto possessed for some mysterious reason.

The New Chief of Staff.

BANK BY MAIL
4% INTEREST
MILLS do not matter, when you bank by Mail. This institution has been safeguarding the savings of the Army and Navy men for more than 40 years.
Send for Booklet "A" and learn of our system.
The Union Trust Co. Cleveland, Ohio
Resources over $110,000,000.

Orders have been issued relieving Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Matthews, assistant quartermaster, from duty at depot of supplies, San Francisco, and assigning him to duty at the headquarters of the Marine Corps. He will relieve Colonel Matters.

William B. Lemley, assistant quartermaster, as principal assistant to the quartermaster of the corps, and he also will act as inspector of the quartermaster department. Colonel Lemly will be assigned to duty at depot of supplies, Philadelphia, relieving Lieutenant Colonel Norman G. Burton, who will be assigned to duty in charge of the depot at San Francisco, taking the place vacated by Lieutenant Colonel Matthews. During the period between the department of the latter officer and arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Burton, Major H. B. Pratt will be in temporary charge of the San Francisco depot. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Brown has been relieved of duties from marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., and to proceed to Philadelphia and assume charge of the eastern recruiting division, succeeding the late Colonel Louis J. Magill.

In view of the fact that it has been considered that a medical officer must be qualified as a pilot properly to perform his exacting and highly psychological duties as a flight surgeon, officers on such duty have been placed on flying status and they have been given the increased pay that goes with it. This practice has been considered by the air service authorities as essential to the maintenance of the medical personnel on duty with flying organizations on an efficient basis. Now, and quite unexpectedly, the question as to the necessity of keeping the flight surgeons on a flying status has been raised in the general staff, and there is a disposition there to discontinue that system in so far as it relates to extra pay and to cut off the additional compensation from the flight surgeons. That matter now is the subject of controversy between the air service authorities and the general staff, and there is much severe criticism in the aviation field because the general staff is seeking to meddle in affairs it is charged it knows nothing about.

Controversy Over Flight Surgeons.

Unless President Wilson fails to approve the Army appropriation bill, the enlisted personnel will be 150,000, as provided in the bill as it passed the House. This will be increased to 175,000 on the ground that the House proposition would reduce the Army by the end of the fiscal year 1922 to 122,000 men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts. Under the bill, as reported to the Senate, the Army would have a strength at the end of the year to about 162,000 men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts. However, the House conference maintained that this would not be necessary and that it should be the policy of the War Department, between now and July 1 next, before the beginning of the next fiscal year, to reduce the Army to such a strength at the beginning of the fiscal year as to make it possible to have an average of 150,000 men during the next fiscal year. This argument prevailed and it will mean that between 62,000 and 90,000 men will have to be separated from the service from the Regular Army between now and July 1 next if the House program is carried out.

Size of the Army.

Traffic through Panama Canal for the calendar year 1920 broke all records, both in the passage of cargo and in tolls collected. During the year 3,814 commercial ships passed through the canal, with an aggregate net tonnage of 10,278,265 tons, carrying 11,236,119 tons of cargo, earning over ten million dollars of tolls. In addition, 221 U. S. Government vessels, mostly of the Navy, passed through the canal free of tolls. Compared with 1919 the net tonnage, cargo, and tolls were, respectively, 4.6, 4.7, and 58.8 per cent greater in 1920 than in the preceding year. By far the greatest movement of vessels is between the east coast of the United States to the west coast of South America. That the business of the canal is destined to be still further increased is indicated by the traffic thus far this year. January figures broke all records for any month in the history of the canal for tolls and tonnage, besides the large movement of non-commercial vessels, due principally to the passenger of the Atlantic fleet. Panamian waters in that month. The collection of tolls amounts now to over a million dollars a month, which means that the canal is more than self-supporting and is a fair way of yielding a return to Uncle Sam on his investment. The operating charges are now paid from the receipts, besides applying a substantial sum toward the interest charges on the bonded indebtedness. These receipts may, however, be greatly reduced in the new administration, if President Harding fulfills the promises held out during the pre-election time as to bring about a change in the law which will grant free passage to commercial vessels flying the American flag. The recent visit of the grand fleet to the canal afforded an opportunity for thousands of officers and men to inspect the great project and proved to be one of the leading points of interest on the southern cruise.

Panama Canal Breaks Records.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY

Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress.

206 Sands Street, New York City.

Army officers who received brevet commissions for service during the war with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition for extraordinary heroism or gallantry in action or especially meritorious service, such as to justify the award of the distinguished-service cross or the distinguished-service medal provided for in the act of July 9, 1918, would have been considered under the provisions of that act, notwithstanding that such recommendations may have been made more than three years before said cases would have been considered as authorized by the act, had Senator Chamberlain's amendment to the Army appropriation bill been agreed to. Provision was made in the act of July 9, 1918, for the recognition of officers previously recommended for the medal of honor, for enlisted men to whom a certificate of merit had been issued, and for officers and enlisted men now in the Army "who have been mentioned in orders." The War Department here held that a resolution to the Senate by the President for brevet rank is not a mention in orders as contemplated. Such mention in orders was previous to the passage of the act approved July 9, 1918, very unusual and with a few exceptions was limited to announcements to the service of medals of honor or certificates of merit previously awarded. The Chamberlain amendment to the War Department can be found which make such mention of officers or enlisted men. In discussing the amendment, Senator Chamberlain said:

Injustice to Brevet Army Officers.

> The award of honors has never been given more careful and thorough investigation and attention in this country than was given in the selection of the men mentioned by the President for brevet rank in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine rebellion, and the China relief expedition. In those several several boards of officers, the members of which were among the most prominent in the Army, carefully weighed the questions of merit, and of justice involved before making recommendations upon which the President based his nominations. For example, in the case of brevets for operation in the Philippine Islands, the boards were headed by General Bates, General Wheaton, and General Funston, and the recommendations of this board were carefully reviewed by General McArthur.
>
> With the exception of those officers recommended for the medal of honor, the law, as I am advised, while permitting the recognition of other officers merely because in the opinion of the letter of the law happened to have been complied with some 20 years ago. If can be confidently asserted that no officer who has received, under the provisions of the above law, a distinguished-service cross or distinguished-service medal by virtue of having been mentioned in orders has a greater moral claim to such recognition than the majority of the officers nominated for brevet rank. On the contrary, an examination into their respective claims as set forth by the orders metioned in the former and the nomination sent to the Senate in the case of the latter will show that in effect the latter recommendation has worked grave injustice to the officers nominated for brevet rank.
>
> These nominations will be found in the Congressional Record of March 4, 1903, and will be shown therein comprises the names of more than 500 officers, but it is estimated that considerably less than half of them are now in the Army.

Action on the long-deferred list of warrant band leaders in the Army was taken by the War Department this week, and the names of the men selected for appointment are published in that issue. In all, 138 band leaders have been appointed warrant officers, all but three to rank from February 28. The three exceptions are Francis Hall Gray, Jr., of Virginia, and William C. White, who were appointed some time ago to serve as technical members of the examining board which determined the professional qualifications of band leaders for the Army. One more name may be added to our published list, a musician who was discharged while serving in the Philippines, but who had previously been found professionally qualified. Inquiries are being made to ascertain whether or not he has reenlisted or intends to reenlist, for he is not eligible for appointment from civil life. Nearly all the appointees were at time of appointment serving as master sergeants, but a few exceptions are musicians of lower grades in the band leaders' school. The future status of these band leaders who are not appointed warrant officers has been fixed by instructions issued by the general staff this week; it is directed that those men who did not qualify in the examination, or who failed or neglected to apply for appointment as warrant officers, may have the option of discharge from the Army or reduction to the grade of staff sergeant, assistant band leader. The Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920, prescribes that band leaders "shall hereafter be warrant officers," so that there is no place in the Army now for a band leader who is not a warrant officer. Previous to the approval of this list of band leaders the limit of 1,050 fixed by the new Army bill for the complement of warrant officers had already been exceeded with the prior appointments; and in order to provide places for the newly appointed band leader warrant officers Chairman Wadsworth on the floor of the Senate offered an amendment which struck out the limitation placed as to the number of warrant officers allowed, but left the appropriation as it was, $1,418,000, as it was explained to the chairman by officers from the department that some time will be consumed in making these appointments effective, and the fund allowed for pay of the warrant officers will be sufficient. His amendment was accepted without discussion.

Band Leaders Appointed.

As predicted in these columns last week, Captain Thomas T. Craven has been ordered detached from duty as director of naval aviation, effective March 7, and will assume command of the U. S. S. South Carolina at Philadelphia. Captain W. A. Moffett relieves Captain Craven of his present duties. Captain D. P. Mannix, who has been assistant to the commandant of the sixth naval district, has been ordered to the third district at New York. Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, medical corps, who has acted as personal aid to President Wilson for the past eight years, has received orders placing him in command of the naval dispensary at Washington. This command has not heretofore been held by a rear admiral. Rear Admiral Harry A. Fields has been detached from the command of the 13th naval district, effective March 31, and will assume command of the train, Pacific fleet. Commander James C. Hilton, supply corps, who has hen on duty in the bureau of supplies and accounts, is relieved of those duties on April 1 and becomes supply officer at the naval torpedo station, Newport.

Assignment of Naval Officers.

Small Arms Cleaning Solution.

There is being developed at Springfield Armory, Mass., and Frankford Arsenal, Pa., a standard solution for use in the cleaning of the bore of rifles and other small arms after firing, which will not be open to the objections to the solutions now used for that purpose. The present method of cleaning the bores is to remove powder fouling by scrubbing with a hot soda preparation and then to remove metallic fouling by an ammonia solution. Both of them are open to the objection that, unless extreme care is exercised, small amounts of the solution may come into contact with working parts of the weapon and subject them to rapnd rusting unless carefully removed. The cleaning preparation now being developed is intended to be capable of use by anyone without danger of injury to the weapon, and it will take the place of all other methods of cleaning now being followed, except that in some cases it may be necessary, after extensive firing, to use the ammonia solution for removel of metallic fouling.

THE ANNEX

NEW YORK

WORLD-WIDE reputations have been made upon a single, delicious dish. In acquiring The Annex, formerly The Martinique, Hotel McAlpin prefers to establish its reputation upon the cuisine as a whole.

The Annex, with its six hundred rooms and convenient location, will greatly aid in caring for the ever-increasing volume of McAlpin patronage.

Direction of L. M. Boomer
F. E. Jago, Resident Manager

32nd to 33d Street and Broadway

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Monthly Payment Without Privilege

W. H. HOFFHEIMER COMPANY, Incorporated

200-201 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Digitized by Google

NEW ARMY BAND LEADERS.

Announcement is made of the appointment of the following band leaders as warrant officers in the Army, all to become effective as of February 28, with the three exceptions noted:

Anderson, F. G., Mas. Sgt. Hq. Co., 16th F. A., from Schofield Bks., H. T., to Honolulu, with 11th F. A. Band.
Anderson, John, Sgt., 15th Band, C. A. C., from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to Ft. Monroe, Va., with 17th C. A. Band.
Baker, F., Pvt. 1. Cl., 5th Band, from Band Leaders' Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., with 16th Cav. (remain B. L. Sch. until completion of course).
Bandel, E. H., Mas. Sgt., Hq. 2d F. A., from Camp Knox, Ky., with 2d F. A.
Belardi, John, Mas. Sgt., Hq. 1st F. A., from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Ft. Sill, Okla., with 1st F. A.
Benisch, F. A., Mas. Sgt., Quartermaster, from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to Mt. Myer, Va., with 3d Cav.
Bergman, Victor, Mas. Sgt., Hq. 3d Engr. Inf., from Ft. Porter, N. Y., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, with 3d Engrs.
Boehm, Joseph, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 61st Inf., from Camp Grant, Ill., to Camp Grant, Ill., with 13th Band.
Bowen, F. A., Mas. Sgt., Hq. 7th Cav., from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., with 6th Cav.
Bradley, H. R., Mas. Sgt., B. L. Sch., from Band Leaders' Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Pike, Ark., with 11th Engrs. (remain B. L. Sch. until completion of course).
Buchholz, H. H., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 41st Inf., from Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Meade, Md., with 41st Inf.
Bunbury, William, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Engr. Bn., from Schofield Bks., H. T., to Honolulu with 11th F. A.
Burger, Charles, Sgt. 1. Cl., 15th Band, C. A. C., from Camp Lewis, Wash., to Camp Lewis, Wash., with 53rd Band.
Butler, F. G., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 61st Inf., from Ft. George Wright, Wash., to Ft. George Wright, Wash., with 21st Inf.
Canty, C. W., Mas. Sgt. 4d Engrs., from Schofield Bks., H. T., to Honolulu with 11th Engrs.
Cole, W. C., Mas. Sgt., Hq. 19th Cav., from Marfa, Tex., to Camp Marfa, Tex., with 19th Cav.
Cook, H. E., Mas. Sgt., 18th Rct. Co., from Columbus Bks., Ohio, to B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., as instructor.
Cohen, B. M., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 16th F. A., from Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Pike, Ark., with 16th F. A.
Cornelius, Samuel, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 11th Engrs., from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., as instructor.
Dapp, J. A., Mas. Sgt., T. C., Bend 302, Tank Center, from Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Meade, Md., with 5th Engrs.
Dapp, M. A., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Trp., 3d Cav., from Ft. Riley, Kan., to Ft. Riley, Kan., with 3d Cav.
Darby, J. A., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Engr. Bn., from Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Dix, N. J., with 16th Inf.
Decker, Lloyd, Pvt. 1. Cl., 5th Band, from Band Leaders' Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Dix, N. J., with 46th Inf.
Del Busto, Angel, Mas. Sgt., 4th Engrs. Band, from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Lewis, Wash., with 4th Engrs. (remain B. L. Sch. until completion of course).
Denicoly, Louis, Mas. Sgt., 1st Rct. Co. Band, from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., to Ft. Hancock, N. J., with Depot Band.
Dickson, D. L., Mas. Sgt., Band School, from Columbus Bks., Ohio, to Camp Benning, Ga., with 29th Inf.
Dolan, Michael, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 3d Engr. Bn., from Camp Bragg, N. C., to Camp Bragg, N. C., with 17th F. A.
Dillion, Edward, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Engr. Bn., from Camp Lewis, Wash., to Camp Lewis, Wash., with 16th Inf.
Dunn, H. H., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Engr. Bn., from Jackson, S. C., to Camp Jackson, S. C., with 11th Inf.
Eisele, J. J., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Engr. Bn., from Chattenbury, F. I., to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., with 10th Cav.
Eldridge, J. C., Mas. Sgt., 24th Rct. Co. Band, from Ft. Logan, Colo., to Ft. Logan, Colo., with Depot Band.
Everdel, C. E., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 27th Inf., from Ft. Wayne, Mich., to B. L. Sch., Governors Island, as instructor.
Fiedeke, J. G., Mas. Sgt., 8th Band, C. A. C., from Ft. Barrancas, Fla., to Ft. Monroe, Va., with 17th C. A. Band.
Fisher, C. H., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 46th Inf., from camp at Eagle Pass, Tex., to camp at Eagle Pass, Tex., with 45th Inf.
Fisher, John, Mas. Sgt., B. L. School, from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Knox, Ky., with (Remain B. L. Sch. until completion of courses.)
Fisher, E. G., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Engr. Bn., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, with 16th Inf.
Fergueson, C. W., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 32d Inf., from Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Presidio of San Francisco, with 32d Inf.
Frank, Fred, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 7th F. A., from Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Dix, N. J., with 7th F. A.
Freier, Adolph, Hq. Co., 8th Engrs., from Monterey, to Camp Jackson, S. C., with 61st Inf.
Gaines, John, Mas. Sgt., B. L. School, from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Knox, Ky., with 61st Inf. (Remain B. L. Sch. until completion of course.)
Garcia, Jose G., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 16th F. A., from Camp Travis, Tex., to Camp Travis, Tex., with 12th F. A.
Gilmartin, A. E., 1st Sgt. Co. A, 1st Engr. Bn., from Ft. Barrancas, Fla., to Ft. Moultrie, S. C., with 1st C. A. Band.
Goetz, Anton, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 6th Inf., from Camp Travis, Tex., to Camp Travis, Tex., with 6th Inf.
Goldsbury, Claude, Mas. Sgt., 2d Dist. Band, Alcatraz, from Alcatraz, Calif., to Ft. McDowell, Calif., with Rct. Depot Band.
Glinkemeyer, Elmer, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Trp., 4th Cav., from Brownsville, Tex., to Ft. Brown, Tex., with 4th Cav.
Hallowell, A. J., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Engr. Bn., from Camp Sherman, Ohio, to Camp Sherman, Ohio, with 19th Inf.
Hammond, W. H., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Trp., 5th Cav., from Camp Stoneleroy, F. T., to Camp Stoneleroy, F. T.
Haynes, A. S., Mas. Sgt., B. L. Sch., from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Knox, Ky., with 7th Inf. (Remain B. L. Sch. until completion of course.)
Hebert, Kenneth, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 76th F. A., from Camp Grant, Ill., to Camp Grant, Ill., with 76th F. A.
Hershberger, H. H., Staff Sgt., Hq. Co., 82d F. A., from Ft. Hayes, O., to Ft. Hayes, O., with 82d F. A.
Hershenow, W. J., Staff Sgt., Hq. Co., 30th F. A., from Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Meade, Md., with 30th F. A.
Herring, William, Mast. Sgt., Hq. Co., 3th F. A., from Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Dix, N. J., with 8th F. A.
Horel, J. E., 32nd Sgt., 8 B. L. Sch., from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Panama, with 63d Inf.
Hollick, H. J., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 62d Inf., from Camp Grant, Ill., to Camp Grant, Ill., with 62d Inf.
Horton, G. A., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 11th F. A., from Camp Inscency, Eic, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 84th Inf., from Bragg, N. C., to Camp Bragg, N. C., with 84th Inf.
Camp Grant, Ill., to Camp Grant, Ill., with 64th Inf.
Jason, A. A., Mas. Sgt., unassigned, from Ft. Douglas, Utah, to Ft. Sill, Okla., with 9th F. A.
Jones, C. W., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 31st Inf., from Camp Grant, Ill., to Camp Grant, Ill., with 31st Inf.
Jones, Jesse, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Engr. Bn., from Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Meade, Md., with 5th Inf.
Jones, C. W., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 31st Inf., from Camp Grant, Ill., to Camp Grant, Ill., with 31st Inf.
Jaska, Stephan, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 24th Inf., from Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Meade, Md., with 24th Inf.
Jaszmek, George, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Trp. Trng. Det., from Germany to Germany, with 2d Cav.
King, Leslie, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 65th Inf., from Nogales, Ariz., to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., with 25th Inf.
Kinlaw, E. E., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 17th F. A., from Camp Lewis, Wash., to Camp Lewis, Wash., with 17th F. A.
Klenk, R. L., Sgt. 1. C., B. L. Sch., from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Meade, Md., with 5th Engrs.
Lacock, E. J., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 82d F. A., from Ft. Hayes, O., to Ft. Hayes, O., with 82d F. A.
Leigh, Francis (previously appointed), from Camp Sherman, Ohio, to Camp Sherman, Ohio, with 19th Band.
Lewis, T. J., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 49th Inf., from Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Meade, Md., with 49th Inf.
Lindstrom, George, Staff Sgt., 11th Band, C. A. C., from Ft. Ft. C. W. Ft. Monroe, Va., with 17th C. A. Band.
Lucas, Ralph, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Trp., 17th Cav., from Schofield Bks., H. T., to Honolulu, with 11th Cav.
Ludlam, H. S., Mas. Sgt., Band School, from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Meade, Md., with 11th Inf.
Luedtke, O. F., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 11th Cav., from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Ft. Bliss, Tex., with 11th Cav.
MacNew, J. R., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Engr. Bn., from Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Dix, N. J., with 16th Inf.
Mandel, Otto, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Inf., from Camp Travis, Tex., to Camp Travis, Tex., with 1st Inf.
Martin, J. L., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Engr. Bn., from Governors Island, N. Y., to remain at present station with 1st Engrs.
Melrose, F. E., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 12th F. A., from Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Pike, Ark., with 12th F. A.
Miller, Henry, Mas. Sgt., 5th Band, C. A. C., from Ft. Amador, C. Z., to Ft. Amador, C. Z., with 5th C. A. Band.
Miranda, L. R., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 66th Inf., from post of San Juan, P. R., to post of San Juan, P. R., with 21st Inf.
Mueller, Carl, Mas. Sgt., 15th F. A., from Camp Travis, Tex., to Camp Travis, Tex., with 15th F. A.
Miller, R. W., Mas. Sgt., Det. of Field Musicians, from Ft. Ft. Ft. Monroe, Va., to Ft. Monroe, Va., with 46d Inf.
Mohr, Max, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 3th Inf., from Camp Jackson, S. C., to Camp Jackson, S. C., with 4th Inf.
Nuttall, Percy, Mas. Sgt., B. L. Sch., from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Jefferson Bks., Mo., with 3d Engrs.
Osburn, J. E., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 87th Inf., from Honolulu, H. T., to Honolulu, with 87th Inf.
Park, R. C. S., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Trp., 1st Cav., from Douglas, Ariz., to Ft. Douglas, Utah, with 1st Cav.
Pretlaw, A. C., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 6d F. A., from Camp Grant, Ill., to Camp Grant, Ill., with 3d F. A.
Pedroza, Juan, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Engr. Bn., B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Pike, Ark., with 11th Engrs. (remain B. L. Sch. until completion of course.)
Prewitt, J. B., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 4th Inf., from Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Pike, Ark., with 4th Inf.
Pratt, Arthur, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Engr. Bn., from Camp Lewis, Wash., to Camp Lewis, Wash., with 19th Inf.
Pena, Antonio, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Engr. Bn., from W. Scott, Calif., to Ft. W. Scott, Calif., with 6d C. A. Band.
Quinto, M. A., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 46d Art., C. A. C., from Camp Eustis, Va., to Camp Eustis, Va., with 16th C. A. Band.
Rob, Henry, Mas. Sgt., B. L. Sch., from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Chloa, with 5th Inf. (Remain B. L. Sch. until completion of course.)
Reno, Francis, Pvt. 1. Cl., 5th, from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Dix, N. J., with 46th Inf.
Reata, Rocco, Mas. Sgt., 16th Band, C. A. C., from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., with 16th C. A. Band.
Rice, C. A., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 16th Inf., from Germany to Germany, with 50th Inf.
Rhodes, H. J., Mas. Sgt., 14th Band, from Honolulu, H. T., to Honolulu, with 44th Inf.
Rose, Ralph, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 16th Inf., from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to Ft. Des Moines, with 14th Cav.
Saunz, A. R., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Engr. Bn., from Tottsn, N. Y., to Ft. Totten, N. Y., with 12th C. A. Band.
Schier, Alvin, Mas. Sgt., 6th Band, C. A. C., from Ft. Worden, Wash., to Ft. Worden, Wash., with 6th C. A. Band.
Schotten, Hendrick, Mas. Sgt., 13th Band, C. A. C., from Ft. Dupont, Del., to Ft. Dupont, Del., with 16th Band.
Seils, Ludwick, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 3d Inf., from Camp Travis, Tex., to Camp Travis, Tex., with 3d Inf.
Short, H. H., Mas. Sgt., 5th Band, C. A. C., from Ft. Adams, R. I., to Ft. Adams, R. I., with 5th C. A. Band.
Studt, W. W., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 8th Inf., from Germany to Germany, with 8th Inf.
Sterrett, Frederick, Mas. Sgt., Sch., from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Ft. Bliss, Tex., with 7th Cav. (Remain B. L. Sch. until completion of course.)
Simmons, J. E., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 13th Inf., from Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Meade, Md., with 12th Inf.
Sleeper, LeRoy C., Staff Sgt., Hq. Co., 46th Inf., from Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Meade, Md., with 46th Inf.
Smith, W. S., Mas. Sgt., B. L. Sch., from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Devens, Mass., with 11th Inf.
Sowden, J. E., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 12th F. A., from Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Pike, Ark., with 6th Inf.
Thrasher, W. E., Mas. Sgt., B. L. Sch., from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Presidio of Monterey, Calif., with 6d Inf.
Stannard, W. J., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 12th Inf., from Camp Meade, Md., to B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., as instructor.
Sidney, James, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 4th F. A., from Ft. Warren, Mass., to Ft. Warren, Mass., with 10th C. A. Band.
Swihart, D. T., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 32d Inf., from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Ft. Sill, Okla., with 32d Inf. (Remain at B. L. Sch. until completion of course.)
Trapolino, Gregorio, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 14th Band, C. A. C., from Ft. Screven, Ga., to Ft. Screven, Ga., with 14th C. A. Band.
Treiber, Robert, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 16th F. A., from Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Pike, Ark., with 16th F. A.
Treichel, R. W., Mas. Sgt., B. L. Sch., from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Travis, Tex., with 16th Engrs. (Remain at B. L. until completion of course.)
Tresing, Simon, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 14th Inf., from Camp Travis, Tex., to Camp Travis, Tex., with 14th Inf.
Truesdell, F. W., Mas. Sgt., 29th Rct. Co., from Ft. Thomas, Ky., to Ft. Thomas, Ky., with Rct. Depot Band.
Tyler, C. B., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 28th Inf., from Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Dix, N. J., with 28th Inf.
Weber, Herman, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 17th Inf., from Ft. McIntosh, Tex., to Ft. McIntosh, Tex., with 17th Inf.
Weber, F. J., Mas. Sgt., 7th Rct. Co., from Columbus Bks., Ohio, to Columbus Bks., Ohio, with Rct. Depot Band.
Wells, H. E., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Det. 2d Engrs., from Camp Travis, Tex., to Camp Travis, Tex., with 2d Engrs.

Twenty Acres and Plenty

Good times are coming and business will soon be humming. The pendulum swings back in the productive cycle. We are at the dawn of another era of prosperity. Normal conditions will come back when more of us get back to the land. Our future welfare will depend upon how we begin to turn more furrows in the soil.

The remedy for the evils existing in our overcrowded cities today is the movement BACK TO THE SOIL. The City Toiler—the workingman—the clerk and professional man—should get to the SOIL for the opportunity to break clear from the eight o'clock bell, the tyranny of the boss, and the diminishing chance. The man who looks ahead will prepare himself for that time by getting a home. My advice to you, therefore, is get a home while you are able to do so, and begin now.

In this day of unrest, the safe investor puts his money in LAND. It can not burn up or blow away—it is panic-proof. Good agricultural land is the foundation of all lasting prosperity.

Get an income-producing home and you will have a steady income for life. You can do it on the strength of our liberal terms. We will clear and cultivate your land and fence it for you, if you desire, on a reasonable-per-acre-clear-cut plan.

A number of our customers have made big money in our part of Florida. Until recently the mistaken idea that Florida is all sand and swamps has kept many desirable settlers away. But they are coming now—thousands of them—and they are coming to stay. Fruit growers, truck gardeners, home-seekers from every State in the Union are finding out the truth about Florida land while it can yet be had at reasonable prices. Land values in Florida will not be lower than quoted at $300 to $500 per acre in the next few years.

California passed through just such a stage. Today, wild lands available for cultivation are sold at $600 to $700 per acre, and little left at that figure.

Last year gardeners in Florida and some counties in Florida cleared over $1,000 per acre on truck crops. Grain or cotton crops will yield from $50 to $75 an acre; as high as $1,600 to $2,000 per acre. Individual grove owners cleared as high as $1,000 to $1,500 an acre on the sale of fruit last year.

All you need is a moderate amount of money and a fair knowledge of farming. A dollar an acre a month will pay for your land. Send for our Big Free Book—tells all about Florida. Write today. We will send our easy monthly payments, acre and out-of-work clauses, and free map of Florida. Address

WILSON, Dept. 831, Orlando, Florida.

[NOTE: Mr. Wilson is Treasurer and principal owner of the Florida Home Builders Association, publishers of the "Blue Book" which is to the fruit and Produce Trade what Dun's and Bradstreet are in other commercial fields.]

Wiedemeier, P. O., Pvt. 1. Cl., 5th, from B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Dix, N. J., with 46th Inf.
White, C. (previously appointed), to B. L. Sch., Governors Island, N. Y., as instructor.
Wedekind, Otto, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 16th F. A., from Honolulu, H. T., to Honolulu, with 11th F. A.
Tarrant, Robert, Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Inf., from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Ft. Monroe, Va., with 1st Inf.
Yeager, J. Max, Sgt. Hq. Co., 29th Inf., from Camp Lewis, Wash., to Camp Lewis, Wash., with 29th Inf.
Zepf, G. F., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 4th Art., C. A. C., from Camp Eustis, Va., to Camp Eustis, Va., with 46th Inf.
Zotz, J. E., Mas. Sgt., Hq. Co., 1st Inf., from Camp Travis, Tex., to Camp Travis, Tex., with 1st Inf.

DISASTROUS COLLISION AT SEA.

Last Saturday a collision occurred between the Woolsey, a modern destroyer of Admiral Pradman's command, and the American merchantman Steel Inventor, 16 miles southwest of Coiba island, just off the coast of Panama. The Woolsey was cut in two and the ship was immediately flooded. Survivors were taken aboard the Steel Inventor, a 9,300-ton cargo carrier. The vessel sank at 6 a. m., Sunday, while bound for the Panama Canal, in a fruitless attempt to bring her into port.

Damage to the Steel Inventor was not serious, and she suffered no casualties. She was piloted by Sailboat by the destroyer Buchanan. Of the Woolsey's crew of 100 men, 14 are known to have been dead and two injured, who were taken on board the cruiser Memphis.

A court of inquiry was at once ordered, and Admiral Redman promptly requested the commandant of the Fifteenth Naval District at Panama to hear the proceedings against the Steel Inventor, pending the outcome of an investigation.

Commander H. C. Gearing, jr., was in command of the Woolsey, a vessel of 1,090 tons displacement of the 11-foted destroyer. The following are the names of the men killed, wounded and missing: Dead or missing—Ensign Ralph Ingersoll Livingston, Boatman Frechele, Joseph J. Gulcher, Joseph G. Gibulo, George H. Gilbert, Lawrence Gilbert, Lloyd H. Long, Leo F. Nowadsky, Harold M. Reed, Owen L. Stewart, Webb Stubblefield, Elmer G. Woehrman, Stanley T. Wondcock, Dale E. Wright and Charles N. Yost.

Injured—D. M. McCraigo, and Alforal O. Burnside.

ARMY PATIENTS AND TRUST FUNDS.

As to the use of accrued interest on trust funds of patients in Army hospitals, it is held by the War Department there is no authority for using patient's trust funds for accumulating interest without consent of the owners. If, however, interest has accrued on such funds without consent of owner, it belongs to the fund itself, and, if it is impracticable to distribute the interest to the owners, it may be used without their consent for the common benefit of the patient, but should not be transferred to the hospital fund. In the event that no application to withdraw accrued interest should be paid, it may be administratively determined how it shall be expended.

FINANCIAL

LET US TELL YOU

"How other people get ahead"

Garrison, Harris & Co.

161 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Send for booklet
"The Dollar Compounded"

Personal Matters.

—The American Remount Association announces its fourth impromptu horse show at the Riding and Hunt Club, in this city, on March 5 at 8 o'clock p. m. Competitions will be open to officers of the Army, their families and guests, and to members of the Riding and Hunt Club. Ribbons will be awarded for the first, second, and third places in each class. Post entry; no entry fee. Judges will be appointed by the chairman of the sports and competitions committee of the American Remount Association.

—Of much interest Monday, and a lovely affair, was the wedding of Miss Camille O'Conner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dreaux O'Conner and Lieutenant Harman Paul Agnew, U. S. A., now with the 25th Infantry, and stationed at Nogales, Ariz. The wedding was celebrated at 5 o'clock in the afternoon at St. Stephen's Church, which was elaborately decorated with palms, ferns and calla lilies. Rev. Father Hanley, rector of St. Stephen's, officiated. The bride had as her attendants Misses Grace Kahoa and Mildren O'Conner as maids of honor, Mrs. Andrew Witherspoon as matron of honor and Misses Dorothy Orr, Anne Bassich and Celeste Owens as bridesmaids. Little Gordon Hyde was ring bearer. Mr. Peter Soutas of Nogales was best man to the bridegroom and the groomsmen were: Messrs. Albert Marion, Harry Macheca, Harry Hamilton, Dr. Walter Gardiner and Dr. Francis Lejeune. The bride wore a rich gown of silver cloth and lace with orange blossoms and other flowers as trimming. Her veil was of real lace and she carried a cluster of lilies of the valley. Her attendants wore pretty gowns of taffeta in different pastel shades and carried sunburst roses and lilies of the valley or orchids. There was lovely music during the ceremony and the signing of the register. An informal though lovely home reception followed the ceremony. The reception rooms were exquisite with ferns and white roses. Mrs. H. C. Agnew of Philadelphia, mother of the bridegroom, and his aunt, Mrs. W. Platte of Springfield, Mo., were receiving with the hosts and members of the bridal party. The young couple left for California, where they will spend their honeymoon. Lieutenant Agnew is under orders to the Philippines, where he is to join the 31st Infantry.—New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 8.

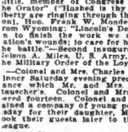
—The Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of the District of Columbia, held its annual dinner on Lincoln's birthday at the New Willard Hotel. Among the toasts were: "Our Deceased Companions" ("Let us highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."—Gettysburg speech); "Lincoln's Vision" ("The struggle of today is not altogether for today; it is for a vast future also."—Message to Congress, December, 1861), Hon. Edward C. Little, member of Congress from Kansas; "Lincoln the Orator" ("Hushed is thy voice, but its echoes of liberty are ringing through the world."—Bishop Simpson), Hon. Frank W. Mondell, member of Congress from Wyoming; "Lincoln's Dedication" ("Let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle."—Second inaugural), Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, commander in chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

—Colonel and Mrs. Charles B. Drake entertained at dinner Saturday evening preceding the musicale and dance which Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Govin gave at Sauecher's. Colonel and Mrs. Drake's guests numbered fourteen. Colonel and Mrs. Drake also entertained a company of young people at dinner on Wednesday for their daughter, Miss Barrine Drake, and took their guests later to the dance of the Junior League.

—Mrs. Harry A. Smith, wife of Colonel Smith, U. S. Army, acting commandant of the general staff college, has been called to Atchison, Kans., by the death of her mother.

Mail or Allotment

You may prefer to arrange for having your funds deposited with the UNION TRUST by allotment plan instead of forwarding your deposits yourself by mail.



Either plan is satisfactory to us. We welcome your account whether it is small or large. If you carry a Checking Account here we mail you on request monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or yearly statements advising you exactly the balance that you have on deposit at the time the statement is rendered.

On Checking Accounts we pay 2% interest; on Savings Accounts 3% compound. Write us for details.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets N. W.
Washington, D. C.

—The submarine S-48 was launched at Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday. Princess Tocoowae, a descendant of Uncas I, chief of the Mohican tribe of Indians, was sponsor and the picturesque figure in a group of naval officers and guests. The princess, who was in tribal costume, is Mrs. James O. Germaine, of Norwich, Conn. The S-48 marks the latest development in submarine construction for the American Navy. The vessel was authorised in the 1916 program, but the contract was not let until 1919, and as a result the craft contains many improvements over the original "S" type boats. The S-48 is 240 feet long and displaces about 1,000 tons. The hull is constructed to withstand the pressure incident to a submergence of 200 feet and is especially designed for protection against depth-charge shock. The submersible radio apparatus is designed to work either submerged or running on the surface. The battery will consist of five 21-inch torpedo tubes—four forward and one aft—and one 4-inch gun.

—Chaplain Walter Marvine, U. S. Army, retired from active service on February 24, 1921, under the requirements of the act of June 30, 1882.

—John W. Weeks, who will be Secretary of War today, has been getting pointers on the office from the incumbent, Newton D. Baker. Mr. Baker was the guest of Mr. Weeks at luncheon on Saturday, and for more than an hour the routine of the office and existing questions were discussed by the two men. They met again on Sunday at a luncheon given by General John J. Pershing and found time to go over a little more ground. The present program, Mr. Baker said, would be for Mr. Weeks to take over the duties of his new job at 10 o'clock Saturday morning at the office of the Secretary of War in the State, War and Navy Building.

—Mrs. W. Pitt Scott, wife of Captain Scott, U. S. Navy, has arrived in Washington from Newport, R. I., and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, at the Willard. Yesterday Mrs. Talmage entertained informally at luncheon and bridge in compliment to Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Frederick Campbell of St. Louis, who is the house-guest of Mrs. Stephen B.

—Mrs. Robert Coontz, wife of Rear Admiral Coontz, gave a luncheon on Monday at Wardman Park in compliment to Mrs. Gordon Woodbury. Her guests were Mme. Grouitch, Mme. Peter, Mrs. David W. Taylor, Mrs. Key Pittman, Mrs. Charles McVay, Mrs. W. C. Cole, Mrs. Arthur Hepburn, Mrs. H. W. Hill, Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Thomas T. Craven, Mrs. Stitt, Mrs. George Clark, Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Julian James, Mrs. Ruby, Mrs. Alice Page, Mrs. Capps, Mrs. Helm, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. J. A. Murphy, and Mrs. C. C. Preston.

—Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. John A. Davis, of New York city, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Lincoln, of Morrison street, Chevy Chase.

—Miss F. Mae Benham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Burton Benham, of this city, has returned from Norfolk, where she was the house guest for ten days of Lieutenant and Mrs. D. E. Cummins, U. S. Navy, formerly of this city.

—Commander and Mrs. P. W. Foot entertained at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club Saturday, February 26, in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, among the guests being Senator and Mrs. Overman of North Carolina, Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. B. McVay, jr., and Commander and Mrs. C. M. Oman.

—The annual meeting of the Virginia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution occurred on February 22 at Richmond in conjunction with the Sons of the Revolution in Virginia. There was an address by Mr. G. Watson James on "Washington as a Surveyor" and an address by Mr. Edward H. Ford on other phases of Washington's career. Forty-five candidates were admitted to membership.

—Mrs. Coles, wife of Major Roy H. Coles, signal corps, on duty at headquarters of 2d corps area, Governors Island, N. Y., is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Cothrell, 125 E. Fall Creek boulevard, Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. Coles was recently the victim of a rather severe fall, and her friends will be glad to know that the process of recovery is practically completed.

—General John J. Pershing was godfather at the christening on Sunday of Agnes Beattie Collins, infant daughter of Major and Mrs. James Collins, of the Florence Court apartments. Mrs. J. R. McAndrews was godmother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas A. Walsh, pastor of the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, at 27th street and Woodley road.

—Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, who have purchased a home at 32d and Oliver streets, Chevy Chase, D. C., went to Baltimore February 24, when the former received the degree of fellow of the American College of Physicians.

—Commander and Mrs. Frank Jack Fletcher were hosts at a tea on Sunday afternoon for the Washington Dobbs Alumnae, from 4 to 6 o'clock, in honor of Miss Dorothy Wilmot, of New York, who is visiting Miss Jessie Treadwell over the week end.

—Lieutenant William Valery Andrews, U. S. air service, has returned to his apartment at the Farragut after an illness of several weeks.

—The Army and Navy Club of Chicago had its annual election and placed in control of the club's affairs the following officers: President, Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. Army; first vice president, Major Alfred J. Benson, quartermaster corps; second vice president, Captain Frank L. Beals, U. S. Army; secretary, Captain Frederic Kensel, U. S. Marine Corps; treasurer, Major Clifford Arrick, U. S. Vols. Directors for three years: Lieutenant Colonel Julius R. Kline, judge advocate; Lieutenant Colonel Earl L. Thornton, quartermaster corps, and Major Will H. Clark, quartermaster corps. Directors for two years: Colonel Charles E. Jacques, quartermaster corps; Captain Edward A. Evers, U. S. naval reserve force, and Major Perry M. Shepard, quartermaster corps. Directors for one year: Major Wm. Cuthbertson, medical corps; Major General Geo. H. Harries, U. S. Army, and Captain Geo. F. Unmacht, quartermaster corps, U. S. Army. In honor of the new president the club gave its formal dinner and reception February 21 at The Drake. After the dinner a formal reception was held for General Wood, followed by dancing.

—Mrs. Frederick Dent Sharp, of Denver, Colo., announces the engagement of her daughter, Eileen Beverly, to Lieutenant John Stevenson Mallory, 17th infantry, U. S. Army, son of General J. S. Mallory, retired, and Mrs. Mallory. No date has been set for the wedding.

—Mrs. W. Strother Smith, wife of Rear Admiral Smith, U. S. Navy, on special duty at the Navy Department in Washington, is in New York at the Hotel Astor, where she will be for several days.

—Colonel and Mrs. Gowen entertained a party at young people at dinner Wednesday evening in compliment to Mrs. Gowen's nieces, Miss Cunningham and Miss McTigue. The guests included Miss Rosa-Mays Kendrick, Miss Margaret Crosson, Miss Dorothy Mondell, Miss Esther McVann and Miss Dorothy Gowen, daughter of the hostess; Major Cramer, Major Richardson, Lieutenant Venable, Lieutenant White, Lieutenant Emerson, Lieutenant Jones and Mr. Gwynn Stevens.

—Commander and Mrs. Lamar R. Leahy, of the Connecticut Apartments, have as their house-guests for over inauguration Mrs. Charles Clinton and Charles Kenneth Clinton, of New York, mother and brother of Mrs. Leahy.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
37th and 38th Sts. New York

A Store of Individual Shops
Exclusive Apparel for
Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants
At Moderate Prices

Men's Shops
2 to 8 West 38th St.
Street Level
Clothing
Furnishings
Shoes Hats

MEMBER OF

If you are a Member of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., send your receipted bills, cash slips or statements for your membership saving to their home office at 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MARION INSTITUTE

THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE

Designated by War Department "Honor School 1920." Special branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering first year's work in the Academies, such as recommended by Adjutant General for candidates who are admitted on certificate. Unsurpassed record of successes. *Unlimited private tutoring for every cadet without extra charge.* Facilities for caring for sons of Army and Navy officers the year round. Limited number of scholarships, as announced through Morale Branch. For catalogue and information address Col. W. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

—Mrs. Gudger, wife of Commander Emmet C. Gudger, U. S. Navy, was hostess at luncheon on Monday to a company of sixteen at the Shoreham.

—Major James G. Steese, president, Alaska Road Commission, left for Seattle on March 2 en route to Alaska after two months in Washington and vicinity on duty connected with road and trail work in Alaska. On February 24 he delivered an address on "Travels in Alaska" before the faculty and students of the National Park Seminary. On April 1 he will also assume charge of the newly-created Alaska river and harbor district.

—Mrs. Austin Kautz, wife of Captain Kautz, U. S. Navy, is visiting Mrs. John Stapler, 2020 Hillyer place, before sailing to Europe March 8 to spend several months in Italy and France.

—The will of Major General Alexander Mackenzie, dated January 6, 1914, has been filed for probate. He leaves his entire estate to his daughter, Lucia M. Hendley, and names the American Security and Trust Company as executor.

—Commander and Mrs. S. C. Hooper entertained at dinner Saturday evening at the Chevy Chase Club, when their guests included Commander and Mrs. Paul Bastedo, Commander and Mrs. R. L. Kauffman, Mrs. Mayfield, Commander and Mrs. C. C. Soule, Miss G. Brand, Commander and Mrs. E. N. M. King, Commander and Mrs. J. R. Barry, Miss Marion Trumbull, Miss Velma Hitchcock, Signor G. B. Ceccarto, Mr. Tracy Lay, Mrs. Blaine Mallan, Commander E. Allen, Commander J. M. Quinn and Lieutenant G. L. Townsend.

—Major and Mrs. W. R. Bell came from Fort Terry, N. Y., on Sunday for a few days in the city at the Hotel Astor and have now returned to their station.

—Mrs. Edouard Victor Isaacs and her little daughter, Cabell, have gone for a visit to Mrs. Isaacs' brother and sister-in-law, Captain and Mrs. De R. Cabell, at Raritan arsenal, Metuchen, N. J. They will be absent for several weeks.

—Lieutenant Colonel Frank Griffin, U. S. Army, was in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days this week. Also at the Astor for a short visit were Major and Mrs. E. F. Harding of West Point.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lee Andrews, of Flushing, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Carolina Walden, to Lieutenant (J. G.) H. R. Thurber, U. S. Navy. Lieutenant Thurber is from Washington State, and graduated from Annapolis in 1918, where he was a classmate of Charles Lee Andrews, jr. He served during the latter part of the war on board a destroyer in European waters. No date for the wedding has been set.

—Mr. Hugh H. McGee, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1909, who resigned from the service to accept a position with the Bankers Trust Company of New York city, has recently been elected a vice president o fthat corporation. He will be in charge of the new 57th street offices of the Bankers Trust Company at 57th street and Madison avenue, New York city. Mr. McGee, whose service piror to the war was in the cavalry, served overseas as a lieutenant colonel, general staff, and as chief of staff of the 77th division.

NAVY SUMMARY COURTS-MARTIAL.

A commanding officer of a ship may convene summary court-martial as such, but if he is also commanding officer of a flotilla he may not convene summary courts-martial in the latter capacity to try members of his command.

An enlisted man serving on one of the vessels of group five, destroyers, was brought to trial before a summary court-martial convened by the commander of that group as such on charges preferred by the commanding officer of the man's ship. Article 26 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy provides that "summary courts-martial may be ordered upon petty officers and persons of inferior ratings by the commander of any vessel or by the commandant of any navy yard, naval station, or marine barracks to which they belong."

CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT, by COLONEL HUGH T. REED
311 pages, 71 cuts, $1.50. IRVIN REED & SON, Publishers, Richmond, Ind.

Digitized by Google

BOMBING OBSOLETE WARSHIPS.

Bombing experiments with the radio-controlled battleship Iowa and with the ex-German warships allocated to the United States as targets, will be conducted by Army and Navy forces jointly, according to an announcement made by Secretary Daniels.

He further announced that one of the later type of the obsolete battleships, probably the Kentucky, will be turned over to the Army fliers for experiments to develop tactics of off-shore aerial attacks on vessels by land planes.

Several months ago the Navy Department under instructions from the secretary began working out plans for extensive experiments to determine the effectiveness of aircraft against surface craft. The first of these experiments were carried out off Hampton Indians as a target.

On February 7 Secretary Daniels wrote the Joint Army and Navy Board, suggesting that the other experiments that were to be carried out should be made jointly by the Army and Navy and asking the board to investigate and make recommendations.

The following recommendations were submitted by the Joint Army and Navy Board and approved by him:

"After careful consideration and study of the bombing experiments aircraft carried out by the Navy Department and consultation with the acting chief of the Army air service and the director of naval aviation, the Joint Board has reached the following conclusions:

(a) That the bombing experiments contained in the exercises to be conducted by the Navy are designed to determine—

1. The ability of aircraft to locate vessels operating in the Coastal Zone and to concentrate on such vessels sufficient bombing airplanes to make an effective attack.

2. The probability of hitting with bombs from airplanes a vessel underway and capable of maneuvering, but incapable of anti-aircraft defense.

3. The damage to vessels of comparatively recent design, which will result from hits with bombs of various types and weights. The vessels to be attacked by bombing are of the battleship, light cruiser, destroyer and submarine types.

(b) That these experiments carried out at sea in deep water will demonstrate the effect of an airplane bombardment of naval craft, and that the actual experiments conducted with the vessels at anchor in shallow water.

(c) That the experiments outlined by the Navy Department do not contemplate experimentation in the use of machine guns against personnel in exposed positions nor the effect of gases, incendiary and smoke bombs.

(d). That the tactics to be used in attacking naval vessels by aircraft are too well developed.

The Joint Board therefore recommended:

(a) That the Navy Department request the War Department to authorize the Army air service to participate in the search, location and bombing experiments to be carried out by units of the naval air service under direction of the commander in chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, as directed by the Secretary of the Navy, with the understanding that the results obtained in these instructions shall be construed to prove that the Army air units from attacking at least with the largest type of bombs that may be available.

(b) That referring to letter of Secretary of Navy to commander in chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, on subject, Destruction of Enemy Shipping in Custody of U. S. Navy, the Navy Department invite the War Department an obsolete battleship fitted with at least one cage mast to be used for the purpose of developing the tactics of aircraft to attacking naval vessels, experimenting with gas, incendiary and smoke bombs, and for the development of any type of bombs to be used against naval vessels. The rules and conditions for these experiments to be prescribed by the War Department, but no experiments contrary to the probably damage to personnel or equipment or vessel shall be made except as may be agreed to by the joint board. The target vessels to be selected and designated by the War Department, the Navy Department to have the right to designate one officer to act as its representative on the board. The War Department to invite the Navy Department to participate in the naval air service to participate in these experiments.

(c) That the results of these experiments and the conclusions reached be submitted to the Secretary of War and Navy Departments until passed upon by the Joint Board, and that all forces concerned in making these experiments be instructed accordingly

(Signed) H. C. Grayson, Member.

THANKS RESOLUTION UNNECESSARY.

Secretary Daniels on Tuesday sent letters to the chairmen of the Senate and House committees with reference to Senate Joint resolution No. 215, directing the Secretary of the Navy to turn over certain obsolete seacraft for experimental purposes and also directing the chief of the air service of the Army to conduct extensive tests on same to further study and development of aerial attack on naval craft.

"The Navy Department," he said, "is as much, if not more, interested than the Army in the matter of the study of aerial attack upon seacraft and the future policy and development of the Navy in this regard.

"As early as January 17, 1921, the commander-in-chief, U. S. Atlantic fleet, was directed to carry out bombing and gunfire experiments with the German naval vessels during the coming summer. This order has been recently modified to include an intensive research and bombing, with dummy bombs, the U. S. S. Iowa operating under radio control. Experiments with fully loaded bombs dropped from aircraft will be carried on against the ex-German battleship Ostfriesland, the ex-German battleship Frankfurt and one each of the ex-German destroyers and submarines.

"These vessels are of comparatively recent construction, and will, for this reason, furnish more valuable and conclusive results than can be obtained from experiments on obsolete vessels of the U. S. Navy now available. * *

"On February 7, 1921, I suggested to the Secretary of War that the contemplated experiments should be carried on jointly by the Army and Navy or that representatives of the Army witness the experiments. In my suggestion to Secretary Baker I left the whole matter to the joint board, from which board a recommendation is expected in the near future.

"A request of the War Department for the assignment to the Army for such purposes of one obsolete battleship, two obsolete destroyers and two obsolete supply ships has likewise been referred to the joint board.

"It is considered that the turning over of obsolete naval vessels to the War Department is authorized by the provision of the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year of 1920, approved July 11 1919, which allows the interchange without compensation of military and naval 'equipment of every character.'

"In view of the above facts, I consider the passage of Senate joint resolution No. 259 unnecessary, as there is every prospect of settling this question by the co-ordination of the wishes of the War and Navy Departments through the joint board. At least, it is considered desirable to delay action on this resolution until the recommendation of the joint board at its next meeting is made known.

"If the committee considers it advisable to take action before the report of the joint board is received, I do not consider it necessary that the resolution be modified to provide for the participation of the Navy Department in the tests, and in the determination of conclusions deduced therefrom. The determination of aerial armament and methods of attack against seacraft are not the only objects that should be sought, but, in addition, methods of defense and counterattack should be developed."

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LARGE GROUP OF OFFICERS.

Discrimination is charged in the method of promotion as required by the Army reorganization act. This discrimination operates especially against all officers who entered the Army since April 6, 1917, which date embraces all the graduates of officers' training camps. Section 24-a of the Army reorganization law contains the following provision:

"Third. Captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts, originally appointed since April 6, 1917, shall be arranged among themselves in their respective grades according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918, and shall be placed at the foot of the list as prepared in the case may be."

To most persons who have studied the provision as it now stands, the workings of it are so vicious and absurd as to make it incomprehensible that they could have been explained to the military affairs committees. It is understood that before final action is taken those emergency officers adversely affected may be given an opportunity to be heard on the subject.

ARMY OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY.

The War Department has directed that officers of the Army assigned as river and harbor duties, Alaskan road commission, Alaskan engineering commission, Panama Canal and officers detailed as students at technical, professional or other educational institutions or as students, observers or investigators at industrial plants, hospitals and other places are exempt from the command of department and corps areas commanders under the provisions of "officers on duty of a special nature under the orders of the Secretary of War."



Imported Dress Cottons

IN keeping with our policy of presenting to our patrons the newest ideas in fine Cotton Fabrics from the fashion centers of this country and Europe, we have prepared a large collection of "IMPORTED PRINTS." These fabrics are peculiarly adapted to the requirements of the moment, which demand that a material be its own adornment—a gown's prime reason for being.

English Prints

Upwards of one hundred small, quaint designs in delightful colorings.

Tropical Prints

Restfully cool under warm skies. A lighter texture printed in clear tones on tinted grounds.

English and French Dress Sateens

Tub fabrics in exclusive designs such as one would expect to find only in the less practical materials. There is the sheen of Silk in the dull cast so smart this season.

Samples of any of these fabrics sent on request

James McCutcheon & Company

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets, New York

3%

This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department. Accounts opened with ONE DOLLAR or more. Interest at 3% compounded semi-annually.

Allotments can be arranged through your paymaster. Write Today for Booklet, "Banking by Mail."

U.S. SAVINGS BANK Dept. D. Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

Lerch's

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

Telephone Main 2022 and 2023

DYERS AND CLEANERS

Established forty years

Quick service to Army and Navy persons

836 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph

Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.

BLACKISTONE

FLORISTS 16th & E Sts. N.W., Washington, D. C.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

[Continued from page 220.]

confirmation of those above the grade of captain. I have not objected to any general officer, and I have not objected to any major, lieutenant colonel, or colonel. I join in the hope that they may be confirmed. They ought to be confirmed. I am only objecting to those three classes of officers where this injustice will be done.

Mr. Wadsworth—Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The Chair understands the senator from Tennessee objects to the confirmation of captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants.

Mr. Poindexter—Mr. President, unless these nominations can be disposed of with a little further debate, I shall have to insist on the regular order.

Mr. Wadsworth—If I may make a statement, I can settle the matter, I believe.

Mr. Robinson—I insist that the senator from New York be permitted to make his statement. He can make it during the consideration of the naval appropriation bill if the senator from Washington declines to permit him to make it at the present time.

Mr. Poindexter—I call the attention of the senator from Arkansas to the fact that I have not been interrupting in the matter. I have been trying to get an opportunity for the senator from New York to make a brief statement.

Mr. Robinson—That is true.

Mr. Wadsworth—Mr. President, it will be quite impossible at this time to debate the question about the single list for promotion. Let me simply say that the law as it stands upon the statute book as the English language can make it, and that these promotions have been made in accordance therewith by the law. The committee on military affairs, with the single exception of the senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] reached that conclusion at the last regular meeting.

The only way by which the situation can be changed in order to meet the views of the senator from Tennessee is to amend the law. That is right, and works out the greatest measure of justice. His objections, however, to captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants as affected in this list for promotion is nonexisting for the time being. It is true that they may not be promoted, and that captains may be promoted to majors, majors to lieutenant colonels, lieutenant colonels to colonels, and no harm done to those particular grades.

Therefore, in view of the situation which I intend to bring up later if I get an opportunity during this session and endeavor to settle the matter, I now ask unanimous consent that all the nominations for transfers in the Army, the nomination of Brigadier General Frank McIntyre to be chief of the bureau of insular affairs, and nominations for promotions to the grades of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel be considered at this time and that they be confirmed en bloc.

Mr. McKellar—I have no objection to that at all.

Mr. Underwood—And that the President be notified.

Mr. Wadsworth—Yes.

Mr. Wadsworth subsequently said: "Mr. President, I have just had a consultation with the senator from Tennessee, and I ask that the order entered this morning with respect to confirmations in the Army be made to include the promotions in the medical corps, the dental corps, the veterinary corps, and the appointments in the chaplains' corps. None of them conflicts with the ideas of the senator from Tennessee.

The order was agreed to.

AGAINST PRIVATE LEGISLATION.

The bill (S. 4419) to place retired lists of rank on the retired list of the United States Navy was taken up in the Senate on February 26.

Senator Fletcher explained that it only concerned one retired officer of the Army and gave credit for the time he was detailed by the War Department to the Philippine government in his promotion.

Senator Smoot protested against bills of such a character and said: "I do not know whether it applies to only one officer or not, but I do know that there ought to be a halt called to the matter of putting officers on the retired list and paying commutation and allowances for longevity, and if we do not stop somewhere I do not know where we are going to land."

LIGGETT AND BULLARD LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

The Army appropriation bill was amended in the Senate so as to provide for revival of the grade of lieutenant general and to authorize the President to appoint to that grade "two general officers who, prior to the close of hostilities, especially distinguished themselves in command of field armies in the American expeditionary forces." Those two are General Liggett and General Bullard. No one else can qualify under final language. Senator Borah, who proposed the amendment, submitted a letter from General Pershing in special reference to General Liggett, who goes on the retired list on March 21. Among other things, General Pershing said:

General Liggett's record from his entry into the Army as a cadet in 1876 has been characterized by unusual efficiency and devotion to duty. During the world war he commanded with special distinction an army corps in the second battle of the Marne, in St. Mihiel, and in the Meuse-Argonne, while in the later phases of it the last great battle he commanded the First Army.

As you will recall, our First Army was composed of four army corps, in which during the period of his command there were 27 divisions. Working together with the staff and supply services under him, constituted as an Army of over half a million men. In no previous war in which the United States has been engaged has there been an example of so great an Army, nor engaged that Army in a battle fraught with such grave consequences.

General Liggett's exceptional ability as a soldier, his loyalty, and his devoted and his services to the country stand out in a striking manner. It is of course true that there are several officers who hold positions of almost equal importance in the American expeditionary forces, who have also rendered distinguished services, without whose aid and leaders our success in battle at a critical period of the war, and all importance to the world and civilization, would have been impossible.

From time to time I have recommended well-deserved reward for these officers, which I hope at no distant date may be unstintingly granted, but the purpose of this letter is to invite particular attention to the urgency of action by the present Congress in General Liggett's case. He is required by law to relinquish his command on March 21, 1921, and I earnestly request that steps be taken by Congress to fix the grade of lieutenant general in order that he may hold this high rank for at least a short period before his retirement.

This fitting tribute to one of America's greatest soldiers will meet the unqualified approval of the Army in general, and especially of the men, most of whom are now in civil life, who had the honor of serving with and under his command. Moreover, it would also be in a larger sense a recognition by Congress of the important achievement of the American armies in bringing the world war to a successful conclusion.

The military record of General Bullard was made a part of the official record.

Army Appropriation Bill

The Army appropriation bill passed the Senate on February 26. The Vice President appointed Messrs. Wadsworth, Sutherland, New, Fletcher and McKellar conferees on the part of the Senate and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Anthony, Curtis, Dickinson, Slemp and Dent. The conferees presented a final report on March 3.

The House refused to agree to the Senate amendment providing for an Army of 175,000, and in order to reach a basis that the Senate agreed to 150,000.

Provision was made for 14,000 officers.

The Senate amendment providing for the grade of lieutenant general for Major Generals Liggett and Bullard was eliminated at the insistence of the House conferees.

The conferees struck out the Senate provision for detailed officers for 20 per cent of the strength of various branches as prescribed in the national defense act.

The conferees reached agreements on Senate amendments, as follows:

Reduces from $25,000 to $22,000 the appropriation for the general staff college, and modifies the language in the item providing for fuel for heating.

Appropriates $100,000, instead of $10,000 as proposed by the House, for contingencies, military intelligence division, and inserts authority for the hire of interpreters outside of the United States guides.

Provision for signal service experimentation and research and development work and inserts a substitute for the itemization of the amount, as follows:

Provides that not to exceed $400,000 from this appropriation may be expended for salaries and wages of civilian employees; not to exceed $410,000 may be expended for maintenance of existing government-owned telephone and telegraph service; not to exceed $100,000 may be expended for signal equipment for organization; not to exceed $7,500 may be expended for books and periodicals; not exceed $100,000 may be expended for photographic and cinematographic service; and not to exceed $100,000 may be expended for the operation and maintenance of Camp Alfred Vail.

Increases from $140,000 to $185,000 the appropriation for the Washington-Alaska military cable.

Increases from $42,000,000 to $46,000,000 the amount for pay of officers of the line and staff.

Provision for $750,000 for pay of officers of the officers' reserve corps, and modifies the language so that certain officers may be on active duty for a longer period than 15 days.

Increases from $1,346,000 to $1,413,000 the appropriation for pay of warrant officers, and strikes out the restrictions limiting the fund to the pay of 1,000 such officers.

Provides for discharge of enlisted men under 18 years of age with pay and transportation and with the form of discharge certificate stating the service of each man, after enlistment, shall entitle him.

Increases from $1,646,000 to $1,646,000 the appropriation for pay of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts.

Appropriates $3,500,000 for additional pay for length of service to enlisted men.

Increases to $5,000,000 the appropriation for pay of officers on the retired list.

Provides for commutation for clerical services at headquarters, etc., available for corps areas.

Reduces to $150,000 the appropriation for commutation to quartermasters on the retired list.

Providing that contracts relating to the authorization for fuel shall be authorized by the Secretary of War and strikes out the language, proposed by the Senate, extending the authority to forage, subsistence and clothing.

Providing for the payment of commutation of clothing to warrant officers of the nine-pointer service, as proposed by the Senate.

$15,000 for the purchase instead of $100,000, as proposed by the House, for the encouragement of breeding of riding horses for the Army.

LEWANDOS

AMERICAS GREATEST

CLEANERS DYERS LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops

284 Boylston Street — 37 Temple Place

20 State Street — 70 Summer Street

Brookline, Albany, Worcester, Cambridge, Salem, New Haven, Watertown, Fall River, Waltham, Malden, New Bedford, Lowell, Fitchburg, Newport, Springfield, Providence, Lynn, Waterbury, Bridgeport, Manchester, Philadelphia

and 10 West 46th Street New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1829

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SUPERIOR QUALITY

has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches the actual food value or in any of the qualities which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks When you ask for



you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.

Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated Milk and with a record of over 30 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask for Pet Brand Evaporated Milk.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.

HIGHLAND, ILL.

S. Bayn Hoys Co.—

WASHINGTON, D.C.

OPEN 8:15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Millinery of Irresistible Charm

CHOICE, $10

—New York's latest ideas in high-luster colors. Hats in all silk, silk combinations and cellophane, in such a wide color assortment as pheasant, henna, pearl, gray, black, navy, cherry red, capucine, blue, etc.

—Shapes are side drapes, turbans, off-the-face, Hindoo turbans, short-brim sailors and others. Second Floor

Appropriates $1,500,000 for vocational training; restores the limitation proposed by the House; modified so that $100,000 instead of $50,000 may be expended for salaries and strikes out the limitation relative to salaries and instructors inserted by the Senate.

Reduction to $2,000,000 in the appropriation for the medical and hospital department.

Increases to $115,000 the appropriation for the library of the surgeon general's office.

Reduces to $25,000 the appropriation for incidental expenses of engineer depots.

Appropriates $15,000 for the engineer school.

Appropriates $25,000 for military surveys and maps.

Appropriates $425,000 for military roads, bridges, etc., and restores the authority for the expenditure of $10,000 of this amount for a specific investigation and report on roads and trails.

Appropriates $700,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores and ammunition; $300,000 for small-arms target practice; $300,000 for manufacture of arms and strikes out the language of reappropriation of the 1921 balance; and appropriates $400,000 for automatic machine rifles.

Provision in the appropriation for the chemical warfare service for libraries and subscriptions for periodicals.

Providing for the sale of ordnance equipment in connection with rifle ranges for civilian instruction.

The conferees have reduced the limit for ad-

Digitized by Google

A COB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

For the Army—

Cheviots, Whip Cord and Serge, Melton Cord, Elastique, Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—

Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Blue Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—

Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—

Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.



Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service —Everything Regulation

BRANCHES:
Washington, Annapolis, Atlantic City, Annapolis

mission to civilian training camps from 45 to 25 years and struck out the House provision for use of salvaged uniforms.

Appropriating $10,000 for national trophy and medals for rifle contests.

The conference restored authority for the payment of $1,179.02 to Frank D. Kohn; the reservations, stricken out by the Senate, on the appropriation for aviation increase to officers of the air service; the language, stricken out by the Senate, prohibiting the use of the appropriation for barracks and quarters for rent of offices of military attaches; and the decrease of $250,000, proposed by the Senate, in the appropriation for current expenses of the ordnance service.

The conference agreed to appropriate $225,000 for military post exchanges, but strikes out the language, inserted by the Senate, directing the use of $175,000 of the amount for maintenance of "hostess houses," and strikes the language making the appropriation available for such purposes as the Secretary of War may deem advisable.

The conference struck out all increases from 5 cents to 6 cents per mile in the commutation of travel expenses for members of civilian military training camps and members of R. O. T. camps and medical attendance and supplies for members at such camps.

They struck out the increase of $5,000, proposed by the Senate, for the annual medical supply table, and the Senate provision for 3,500 animals for the National Guard.

The Senate provisions for retirement privileges for the master of the sword and for extra pay of officers of the Army on detached service at the Military Academy were eliminated.

The conference appropriated $21,100,000 for aviation, including not to exceed $4,300,000 for experimental and research work with airplanes or lighter-than-air craft and their equipment; not exceeding $540,000 for the production of lighter-than-air equipment; and not exceeding $350,000 may be expended for improvement of stations, hangars, and gas plants; and not less than $1,500,000 is to be expended for purchase of new planes. They struck out the increase of $150,000, proposed by the Senate, on the appropriation for aviation increase to enlisted men of the air service; and provided, as proposed by the House, that the sum shall not be used for the pay of more than 500 men on flying status.

The Senate amendment providing for the issuance of the award of the distinguished-service cross or the distinguished-service medal to officers honorably for service three years before the act of July 9, 1918, was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

The President on February 21 approved of the joint resolution authorizing the legal heirs of certain officers of the United States Coast Guard who lost their lives when the steamship Tantor Tampa was destroyed in British Channel September 26, 1918, to receive pay and allowance that would have accrued to them.

Senator King of Utah, democrat, on February 26 made the following statement in the Senate: "Those in charge of the air service ought to be reassured for their lavish and prodigal use of the public funds. I think there will be no reform—and there will be no regret with one democratic senator—if there shall be a new important change in the administration of the War Department of the United States. * * * Any recommendation of the War Department does not go very far with me. Its estimates and their recommendations have been so unfair and so unjust and so preposterous that I do not think any senator pays very much attention to them. We will have somebody in the War Department soon upon whose recommendation we may place some little reliance."

ARMY FOREIGN SERVICE TOURS.

Army foreign service tours, as fixed by War Department orders, will be applicable to field clerks and members of the Army nurse corps. In the former cases, department and corps area commanders are authorized to approve applications for extension of foreign service tours "as provided for enlisted men." Members of the Army nurse corps may be ordered and assigned to foreign service duty upon recommendation of the surgeon general under the same rules and regulations as apply to officers of the Army.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

AUSTIN—At Fort Des Moines, Iowa, February 1, 1921, to Captain John D. Austin, Infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Austin a daughter, Eleanor; granddaughter of Colonel Thomas J. Moody, U. S. Army.

BARLIZON—At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., February 21, 1921, to Midshipman Charles C. Barlizon, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Barlizon, a son, Richard Lockwood.

BARRETT—At San Francisco, Calif., February 21, 1921, to Lieutenant H. L. Barrett, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Barrett a daughter, Morton Frances.

BILES—At Paris, France, January 21, 1921, to Captain Alfred P. Biles, Medical Corps, Army, and Mrs. Biles a daughter, Yotilda.

BLACK—At Camp Travis, Texas, February 18, 1921, to Lieutenant G. C. Black, signal corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Black a son, Gerald C. Black, Jr., grandson of Lieutenant Colonel George W. Bisbee, Jr., U. S. Army.

BRENT—At Fort Moultrie, S. C., February 10, 1921, to Lieutenant George W. Brent, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Brent a daughter, Barbara.

BUNN—At Washington, D. C., February 15, 1921, to Captain James B. Bunn, D. C., U. S. Army, and Mrs. Bunn a daughter, Dorothy Louise.

BUCHON—At New London, Conn., February 5, 1921, to Lieutenant Harry H. Buchon, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Buchon a son, Harry H. Buchon, Jr.

OVERHOLSER—At Fort Slocum, N. Y., February 4, 1921, to Major Raymond Overholser, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Overholser a daughter, Alice Louise.

PAYNE—At Cobleigh, Germany, February 1, 1921, to Lieutenant Joseph H. Payne, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Payne a son, Joseph Benson.

PHELPS—At Fort San Houston, Texas, February 16, 1921, to Lieutenant Wilbur Phelps, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Phelps a daughter, Elizabeth Hoffman.

PUTNAM—At Fort Bliss, Texas, February 3, 1921, to Lieutenant Lincoln A. Putnam, medical corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Putnam a daughter, Ann Russell.

SCOTT—At Corvallis, Oreg., February 3, 1921, to Lieutenant Comdr. Robert F. Scott, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Scott a son, Mayton Truxton.

SCOTT—At Douglas, Ariz., February 2, 1921, to Lieutenant Clarence Scott, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Scott a daughter, Virginia.

STOCK—At New York, N. Y., February 14, 1921, to Lieutenant John Gilbert Marshall Stone, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Stone a daughter, Elizabeth Wendell.

WALKER—At Portland, Me., February 11, 1921, to Mabor Eugene B. Walker, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Walker a son, Eugene Elsworth Glenn.

WARD—At Gainesville, Fla., February 14, 1921, to Major Bloxham Ward, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Ward a daughter.

WARREN—At Philadelphia, Pa., February 13, 1921, to Lieutenant Phillip Wilson Warren, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Warren a son.

WOODSON—At Newport R. I., February 11, 1921, to commander Walter B. Woodson, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Woodson a son.

MARRIED.

AGNEW—O'CONNELL—At New Orleans, La., February 7, 1921, Captain Herman P. Agnew, U. S. Army, and Miss Mary O'Connell.

BREWSTER—TURNER—At Tallahomo, Tenn., February 12, 1921, Lieutenant Edwin S. Brewster, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Miss Margaret Jennette Turner.

BROWN—HANCOCK—At Chicago, Ill., February 9, 1921, Lieutenant James D. Brown, U. S. Army, and Miss Mary Hancock.

CAMPBELL—MILLER—At Baltimore, Md., February 19, 1921, Major Arthur A. Campbell, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Virginia Roberts Miller, daughter of Mrs. Virginia Roberts Miller, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Roberts.

GREEN—DAVIS—At Daytona, Fla., January 2, 1921, Mr. Raymond C. Green and Miss Margaret Hall Davis, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Milton F. Davis, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Davis.

HECHTEL—BIRMINGHAM—At San Francisco, Calif., February 7, 1921, Lieutenant Louis Hechtel, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Miss Marion Hills Clark.

WHARTON—BURKE—At Fort Sill, Okla., February 3, 1921, Lieutenant James E. Wharton, infantry, U. S. Army, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Burke.

WILSON—FULTON—At Portland, Oreg., February 9, 1921, Lieutenant Commander Ralph Wilson, medical department, U. S. Army, and Miss Theoda Fulton, sister of Lieutenant Carrel Fulton, cavalry, U. S. Army.

DIED.

EDWARDS—At Washington, D. C., February 25, 1921, Colonel Oliver Edwards, U. S. Army.

FREEMAN—At Lyon, Miss., January 31, 1921, Chief Boatswain Henry Freeman, U. S. Navy, retired.

KRESS—At Lancaster, Pa., February 17, 1921, Mrs. Maria M. Kress, wife of Brigadier General John A. Kress, U. S. Army, retired.

MONTGOMERY—At Augusta, Ga., February 4, 1921, in the 84th year of his age, General Thomas Mc-Gregor, U. S. Army, retired, beloved husband of the late Jennie M. S. McGregor; loving father of Mrs. D. A. Dreux, Mrs. Thomas B. Dugan, Mrs. Jason of Los Angeles, Calif.; R. McGregor, of Tucson, Ariz., Mrs. Charles Phillips, Mrs. Jean McG. Kullman, of San Francisco, Calif.; Frank D. McGregor, Mrs. Ralph Talbot and the late Gregor McGregor; loving grandfather of Lieutenant Dreux, field artillery, U. S. Army; George W. Shilbeck, Helen McG. Kullman, and Jean McG. Talbot. Interment in the cemetery of the Presidio National Cemetery, with full military honors. Kindly omit flowers and cards.

MARTIN—At Jacksonville, Fla., February 7, 1921, Mrs. Mary Martin, wife of Major Wm. Martin.

MATTHEWS—At Washington, D. C., February 12, 1921, Mrs. Mary Parker Matthews, wife of Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, U. S. Navy, retired, and of Brigadier General Wm. P. Matthews, U. S. Army, and mother of Mrs. Parker, wife of Major E. P. Parker, Jr., field artillery, U. S. Army.

METTS—At Charlotte, N. C., January 7, 1921, Mrs. Maria Wesley Metts, mother of Mrs. Bratton, wife of Colonel T. B. Bratton, U. S. Army, and of Mrs. Kilbourne, wife of Colonel J. F. Kilbourne, U. S. Army.

MOORE—At Portland, Oreg., January 21, 1921, Mrs. E. E. Moore, mother of Major Harvey C. Moore, medical corps, U. S. Army.

MURPHY—At Fort Slocum, N. Y., January 10, 1921, Mr. Henry Clark Murfin, father of Captain Orin G. Murfin, U. S. Army.

ESTABLISHED 1872

W.R.Speare Co.

Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 940 F ST.N.W)
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE MAIN 106
ARSPEARE CJNICHOLS W&SPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer

Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS

For Men of Judgment and Good Taste

THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

NICKERSON. Information wanted concerning the whereabouts of Sergeant Frederick Nickerson, formerly from any old friend of the late Major James D. Nickerson, who died in the Philippines in 1864 as private in Company H, 14th Illinois Infantry; was later in Company H, 8th Illinois Cavalry Volunteers and served in the following companies: Company B, 10th Infantry; joined General Service Detachment, Adjutant General's Department Headquarters, in 1875 with Company D, First Infantry; in 1882 Second and First Lieutenant, 17th Infantry; in 1894 Captain of 17th Infantry. In 1875 again in General Service Detachment Headquarters, Department Dakota. Later while serving as Captain in 17th Infantry was detailed as Major, 1st U. S. Volunteers, April 26, 1898.

J. S. PERKINS, 256 Broadway, New York City.

STAVET.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., February 28, 1921, Lieutenant Augustin de Brillat Savarin Stavet, Graves-end, Kruland, February 24, 1921, Lieutenant Commander Augustin de Brillat Savarin Stavet, U. S. N.

WATKINS—At San Francisco, Calif., February 6, 1921, Matilda Hall, beloved daughter of the late Captain B. H. Watkins and Mrs. Watkins.

WOODSON—At Fort Sill, Okla., February 13, 1921, Dr. Andrew Maury Woodson, brother of Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Woodson, U. S. Army, retired.

NAVY CLERK WINS CASH PRIZE.

One of Secretary Daniels's final acts which met with general commendation in the Navy Department was the approval of an award of $600 to John W. Keon, a civilian in charge of the mails and messenger service section of the bureau of navigation.

The award was made on the ground that suggestion authorized under the law of July 1, 1918. In 1912 Mr. Keon inaugurated a system to tie up mail bags and substitute large drafts of men from its own stores while traveling by rail. The Pennsylvania Railroad has a limited number of what are known as kitchen tourist cars for the use of bonding parties conveying drafts of men to parties, and which had been used by the Army. It had always been considered, however, that the Navy was not able to subsist its men away from their base, except by the purchase of meals from railroad dining cars or eating houses along the road, as the bluejacket did not carry any mess gear and was not accustomed to look after himself in this respect.

Mr. Keon figured that the Navy could subsist its men, however, independent of the transportation companies, on traveling boards, if the department finally agreed to give the system a trial. Mr. Keon then ordered a kitchen car fitted up for a draft of sailors on the new plan from Great Lakes to Bremerton, Wash. The plan was a success in every way, and secured the judge advocate general of the Navy, was commanded at first to take charge of the car. Secretary Daniels, when the matter came before him for consideration, said that the new car was one of the finest boons to the bluejackets while traveling that had ever been worked out.

A end incident that was recalled as a result of the submission of the plan was to the effect that on the tragic death of Lieutenant J. A. L. Zenor Lieutenant Zenor was in charge of a draft of men, and at his high recommendation of the system was ordered instructions to its installation on the car. The award Lieutenant Zenor was en route to the China station at the time he was assassinated afterwards killed in China while leading ship by being crushed between the dock and a bag of rice.

The first draft so subsisted cost but 44 cents per man each day, as against the usual traveling price of 81 cents per meal. In all 225 drafts of men have been transported by the Navy in this manner since the plan was evolved in 1918.

TRANSFER OF NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Daniels will turn over the affairs of the Navy Department to Secretary-elect Denby at 3 p. m. today (Saturday). Present at the ceremony, in addition to the assistant secretaries themselves, will be Assistant Secretary Woodbury, Admiral Taussig, chief of naval operations, heads of all the bureaus, the flag officers on duty at the department and the chief clerks of the various offices of the institution. At the invitation of Secretary Denby there will be present also a number of the congressional delegations from Michigan, Senators Page and Swanson, members of the minority leader of the Senate naval committee, Chairman Butler and Representative Padgett, minority leader of the House naval committee, Gertrude Vanderbilt and McCawley and Colonel Porter of the Marine Corps, besides several of Mr. Denby's personal friends.

RECEPTION TO SECRETARY WEEKS.

Army officers on duty in Washington have been notified to appear at the War Department building this morning at 11 o'clock, when Secretary Weeks will be received by the in-coming Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1865

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and
National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Department

Makers of the LILLEY SHIRT
Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Color Effects

Correspondence Requested

THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

THE NAVY.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

February 23.

Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Almy, add to Admiral Albert Gleaves and fleet engineer officer, Asiatic Fleet; to engineer officer, naval station, Guantanamo.

Lieut. Comdr. D. B. Beary, bureau of navigation, Navy Department; to finance as supply officer, San Diego, Calif., thence to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. (J. G.) George Berton, Hancock; to Tubal.

Ens. B. B. Carter, naval training camp, Gulfport, Miss.; to Eagle 42.

Lieut. A. F. Franco, R-21; to O-14.

Lieut. G. L. Herring, to command H-6.

Lieut. (J. G.) T. J. Malarkey, Tenl; to Hancock.

Lieut. J. H. Seifert (S. C.), navy yard, Mare Island; to supply officer, Houston.

Lieut. Tully Shelley, to command H-4.

Lieut. P. R. Weaver, command O-1; to command T-1.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Will, command Allen; to command Craven.

February 24.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Battle, Charleston; to connection with fitting out Maryland and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Battle, Charleston; to connection with fitting out Maryland and on board when commissioned.

March 1.

Lieut. V. S. Armstrong (M. C.), det. Rainbow; to naval hospital, Pearl Lyon, Cuba.

A. P. Cik. C. E. Coleman, det. Rainbow; to Comfort.

Pharm. H. W. Elliot, naval station, Guam; to naval hospital, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Rear Admiral H. A. Fiebiger, commandant 12th naval dist.; to command, train, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut Comdr. G. M. Forster, det. in charge Navy recruiting sta., Jackson, Miss.; to Kansas as first lieut.

Comdr. J. C. Hilton (S. C.), det. bureau supplies and accounts, Navy Dept.; to supply officer naval torpedo station, Newport.

A. P. Cik. F. C. Huber, det. Minneapolis; to naval base, San Diego, Calif.

Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Junkin, det. command 4-stack; to navy yard, Phila. in connection with submarines.

Lieut. A. H. Mellien, det. navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Asiatic station.

Ens. F. J. Riley, det. Cleveland; to R. S. Bodley.

Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Smith, det. Hancock; to command King.

Lieut. (J. G.) T. F. Woodward (S. C.), det destroyer based on Norfolk, to supply officer U. S. Charleston, S. C.

Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Young, det. in charge Navy recruiting sta., Louisville; to Navy recruiting sta., Milwaukee.

Surg. W. Armstrong (S. C.), staff representative, Puget Sd. to United States.

Lieut. (J. G.) S. S. Barton, Jr., U. S. N. R. F., staff representative, Puget Sd. to United States.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Barber (D. C.), American Leg., Pekin, China; to naval station, Olongapo.

A. P. Clk. B. A. Fairchild, naval purchasing, Shanghai; to Mobile.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. V. Flavell (S. C.), U. S. S. Southard; to supply officer destroyer No. 24 (U. S. S. Aldin).

A. P. Clk. A. H. Gerbig, U. S. S. Mohican; to naval station, Cavite, with supply officer.

Lieut. T. E. Hipp (S. C.), U. S. S. Alden; to supply officer, U. S. S. Huron.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. B. Karelle (S. C.), Asiatic station; to U. S. S. Ajax.

Lieut. J. A. Kelly (D. C.), naval station, Olongapo; to American Leg., Pekin, China.

Lieut. T. S. Wylly (S. C.), U. S. S. Huron, to naval station, Cavite.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. W. Coghlin (Cl. 1), det. U. S. S. Celtic; to duty on Asiatic station.

Lieut. Victor Helgas (Cl. 3), det. R. R., San Francisco, Calif.; to duty U. S. S. Celtic.

MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

February 25.—Capt. G. R. Hayes, marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., to U. S. S. Wyoming.

Capt. R. Pope (U. S. S. Wyoming), to U. S.

Capt. E. H. Tebbs, jr., headquarters, Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, Calif., to east coast.

1st Lieut. T. E. Kendrick, naval hospital, Port Lyon, Cuba; to marine barracks, San Diego, Calif.

2d Lieut. H. Cobb, 2d brigade, D. R., to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

February 26.—No orders issued.

February 28.—Maj. W. Thing, orders to Santo Domingo, dated February 7, 1921, revoked.

Capt. S. H. Hall, 1st brigade, D. R., to U. S.

Capt. N. C. Bates, 1st Lieut. W. C. Hall, to marine barracks, Parris Island, upon arrival from east coast U. S.

2d Lieut. W. F. Thalheimer, marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., to Quantico, for temporary treatment naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

2d Lieut. J. W. Cook, U. S. S. Gauch, discharged from Marine Corps reserve (inactive).

2d Lieut. J. H. Wren, U. S. S. Gauch, March 10, marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty in charge of recruiting publicity recruiting division.

Maj. N. P. Vulte, recruiting district, San Francisco, Calif., to command naval prison, Mare Island, Calif.

1st Lieut. G. L. Glocckner, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va., upon arrival U. S. S. Gauch.

March 3—Maj. H. G. Smith, March 27, marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Lieut. Col. H. Matthews, A. Q. M., upon reporting relief, detached depot of supplies, San Francisco, Calif., to Quartermaster's office, Washington, D. C.

Capt. N. Old, jr., marine detachment, American legation, Managua, Nicaragua, to U. S.

March 4—No orders issued.

NEW TECHNICAL SERGEANTS, Q. M. CORPS.

The appointment of the following named technical sergeants, quartermaster corps, to the grade of master sergeant, quartermaster corps, to rank from February 28, 1921, is announced:

Orean Dunnington, 9th corps area, supply service.

Jay C. Shegerd, Philippine Dept., supply service.

Jack Rockwell, 8th corps area, supply service.

Vaughn Irwin, Panama Canal Dept., supply service.

Durkeff P. Kelley, 8th corps area, supply service.

Maurice McMahon, 7th corps area, supply service.

Herbert T. Gladden, 1st corps area, supply service.

John M. Heniker, U. S. R. D., Alcatraz, supply service.

Willard A. Van Wyen, 9th corps area, supply service.

Louis F. Rice, 9th corps area, supply service.

Arthur Bourgeois, 1st corps area, supply service.

Michael J. Mahoney, Philippine Dept., construction service.

Jackson Middleton, Panama Canal Dept., construction service.

James F. Creeson, 5th corps area, construction service.

MOTOR TRANSPORT LECTURES.

The motor transport division of the transportation service has arranged a series of lectures on automotive vehicles for those officers on duty in the Munitions and neighboring buildings who are interested in this subject.

The lectures, which will be from 45 minutes to an hour in duration, will be held at 4:30 on Thursday of each week in room 2027 Munitions Building, room 2027 Munitions Building. Dean A. Fales, director of education, motor transport corps, will preside at the lectures. Major Kendall, Md., will be the principal lecturer, and the subjects taken up will be as follows:

March 3—Care, Operation and Upkeep of Automotive Vehicles.

March 10—Engine, Cycle of Operation and Construction.

March 17—Batteries, Starting and Lighting Systems.

March 24—Magneto and Battery Ignition.

March 31—Cooling and Oiling Systems.

April 7—Carburation and Fuels.

April 14—Clutches, Transmission, Universals and Drives.

April 21—Rear Axles, Front Axles and Steering and Chassis.

The subjects will be discussed in a manner both interesting and informative. Technical phraseology and considerations will be avoided. A cut-away engine and other graphic methods will be used to illustrate the lectures.

In addition to the lectures, a portion of the 12-reel motion picture "Elements of the Automobile" will be shown at 4:30 on each Tuesday afternoon, beginning Tuesday, March 1. The pictures will be shown in room 2027, Munitions Building.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
Columbia 9600 TAXICABS Columbia 9600

First Mortgages
in Washington, D. C.
Earning 8% Interest
Per Annum
FOR INVESTORS
DENOMINATIONS
$100 $500 $1000
We suggest that you take advantage of this unusual investment opportunity
Send for List of Attractive Offerings
The F. H. Smith Company
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
815 15th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
48 years without loss to any Investor

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
ARMY and NAVY
1, 9 Ter. Cons. ave. and 6th St., Washington, D. C.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 25 years.

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the comfort of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Alakea Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1321 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
149-151 West 36th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

KLEIN UNIFORMS
We make Uniforms for Every Branch of the U. S. Service and can Please You.
All Fabrics—Reasonable Prices
Just Drop Postal Today
D. Klein & Bro.
715 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google

IN CONGRESS

BONUS FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

The Senate committee on finance has reported the bill (H. R. 14157) to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War.

Senator McCumber, for the committee, made the following statement:

The one important thing to the veteran is that its enactment be certain. The important thing to the country is that the payments to be made under it shall begin at such a period as will enable the country to tide over present deficits, and that its obligation, whatever it may be, shall be established to the end that the revenue bill to be taken up in April may be framed with that obligation in view. I hope we can pass it in a month. But I appreciate that with the supply bills knocking loudly at our doors, my Senator or number of Senators, however small, could delay final action until the April session.

The committee decided a few days ago to report the bill favorably with such amendments as would postpone the beginning of the payments under it until a period of 18 months later than that fixed by the House bill, and would leave the method of meeting the obligation to be determined by the Congress at the April session. I was instructed to present to the committee as accurate a statement as possible as to what this legislation would cost the country, and how that cost would be distributed throughout the ensuing years.

The Treasury reports show that for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922 there will be an actual deficit of nearly $2,000,000. If this bill is to go into effect July 1, 1921, as I passed the House, we must issue bonds to meet its requirements. The Secretary of the Treasury deems it most unwise to force a loan at this time, under the depressed conditions of the country and with a sure falling off of revenues. I think we may assume that the Secretary of the Treasury is in accord with the executive, and, therefore, the enactment of the bill without such extension of the time of payments thereunder as will pass its obligations over these deficit years might meet with executive disapproval. The committee, considering all these matters, fixed January 1, 1922, as the date for the initiation of payments thereunder. I think the bill should be passed in that form, leaving the conference committee of the two houses to say whether or not the exact date which would not be earlier than July 1, 1921, nor later than January 1, 1922. Or, if the Senate believes that a date earlier than January 1, 1922, should be fixed, it can voice its judgment by an appropriate amendment. I believe that proper processes and better results could be obtained by passing the bill as presented by the House committee.

In order to arrive at anything definite, we must determine, as nearly as may be, the number who will avail themselves of provisions of the bill. And, as we may differ in the matter of our estimates of this number, it will necessarily result in values, taking several different estimates as their basis. And with all of them before us, making the absolute minimum and the possible maximum, we can arrive at a conclusion that will be approximately correct as to the cost and how much must be appropriated each year to cover it.

In making these computations it was necessary to ascertain the number having overseas service, the number having home service, the man days at home and the man days abroad, the actual de days of service at home and the average days' service abroad. The 10 days must first be deducted from the home service, and, if less than 60 days of such service, then the balance must be deducted from the overseas service. We must estimate for the number who will in all probability apply for each plan, and we must submit several tables based upon different percentages of these proportionate numbers. In each case we must make use of mortuary tables to ascertain the number of deaths, and must make allowance therefor.

In the certificate plan we must, in addition, estimate the number of borrowers and the percentage of borrowings. We must again make allowance for deaths each year, and the amounts that will become immediately due by reason of such deaths. We must make allowances in case of the subsequent repayments of borrowings.

A brief statement of the general plan of the bill, the merits of the bill, the precedents for like legislation, what other countries are doing for their soldiers, the reasons guiding us in making our estimates for the proportionate number applying under each plan, and the basis upon which our estimates are all set forth in full in the report.

Table I shows the cost to the country if every veteran should accept the cash plan, together with the amount to be paid each year. This cash plan involves the minimum expenditure.

Table II shows the total cost if every veteran should accept the certificate plan, together with the amount together with the estimated amount to be paid each year due to deaths.

The only purpose of this table, No. II, is to show the greatest possible cost to the country. The two together present the two extremes. The cash plan would require nearly all of the entire debt to be paid in the first two or, a small balance running into the third year. The certificate plan, though involving a much larger sum, would distribute the payments over 20 years.

Table III shows the total cost if 50 per cent of the veterans should accept the certificate plan and 20 per cent the cash plan, together with the cost each year, making allowance for an estimate of 3 per cent of borrowings and payment of full amounts accruing on account of deaths. It is my opinion that this table will be the most likely to approximate cost.

Under the 20-year endowment plan employed by the principal insurance companies, about 15 per cent of the total insurance is represented in borrowings. We have a little more than doubled that amount in our estimate.

Table IV shows the cost if 40 1-2 per cent should apply for the certificate plan and 32 1-2 per cent for the cash plan, making allowance for deaths and estimating the borrowings at 33 1-3 per cent.

The experience tables of the large insurance companies carrying 20-year endowment insurance policies show about 15 per cent of the total insurance loaned out to the policyholders. To be conservative, we have more than doubled this amount.

Table V shows the total if 15 per cent should apply for the certificate plan and 50 per cent for the cash plan, making the same allowance for deaths and borrowings.

All three of these last-mentioned tables must, of course, allow for the mortuary requirements.

Following the concluding paragraphs of the report we have—

Total number in service in Army	4,362,105
Total man days' service from April 1, 1917, to July 1, 1919	1,427,325,000
Average days' service per man	324.89
Total number in service overseas	2,022,433
Total man days service overseas from April 1, 1917, to July 1, 1919	709,740,000
Average days' service per man overseas	350.90
Total number exclusively in home service	2,339,470
Total man days' home service from April 1, 1917, to July 1, 1919	717,585,000
Average days' service per man home service, less 60 days to be deducted first from home service	340.42
Number of deaths in service overseas	50,625
Number of deaths in home service	24,810
Total deaths in service	115,372
Number of officers above rank of captain in overseas force (estimated)	7,000
Number of officers above rank of captain in home service (estimated)	7,500
Total number of officers above rank of captain	14,500
Average days' service per officer from July 1, 1919, to January 1, 1923 (estimated)	137,566
Number of officers entitled to benefits January 1, 1923	4,014,767
Total number in service in Navy	551,736
Deaths in service	2,341
Officers above rank of lieutenant (estimated)	1,895
	4,236
Number entitled to benefits of this bill	547,500
Deaths between July 1, 1919, and January 1, 1923	10,579
Number entitled to benefits January 1, 1923	531,921
Overseas force (estimated)	190,000
Average length of service (estimated)	42,500
Average days' service	324.25
Add 60 days deducted, do	265
Total number who may have entitled to benefits January 1, 1923	4,548,688

The cost tables show as follows:

3. On the basis that every veteran should accept the cash plan—

Total cost	$1,547,904,398
To be appropriated for in 1922	1,256,434
To be appropriated for in 1924	800,914,152
To be appropriated for in 1925	339,625,252

2. On the basis that every veteran should accept the certificate plan, and, assuming that one-third of those entitled borrow on this plan, the full amount they are entitled to borrow, and, making allowance for repayments and also for deaths, the total amount to be appropriated is $4,256,149,815.

The yearly payments, however, would be—

1921	$217,952,544
1924	355,456,774
1925	94,108,805
1926	37,000,000
1927	39,841,807

After 1927 the annual payments would decrease on account of repayment of borrowings until 1936, when the payments on account of loans would be more than sufficient to meet the payments on account of deaths and loans. This would continue until 1946, when there would be a surplus in the sinking fund which would amount to $2,543,321. These payments would increase until in 1971 they would amount to $15,325,719. The final payment on account of maturity in 1941 would amount to $3,343,692,498.

4. On the basis that one-third of the veterans should accept the cash-payment plan and two-thirds the certificate plan, making the same allowance as in previous tables, the entire cost up to and including 1942 would be $3,848,252,142.

The yearly payments would be as follows:

1923	332,641,720
1924	272,856,184
1925	84,248,649

From 1925 the amounts would decrease until 1935, when there would be a rise until 1939, four years, during which period the repayments would exceed the amounts necessary to meet the obligation. There would be a balance due at the maturity of the certificates in 1941 of $2,819,743,747.

5. On the basis that 50 per cent of the veterans take the cash-payment plan and 50 per cent the certificate plan, making the same allowance as in the previous tables, the entire cost up to and including 1942 would be $2,552,078,780.

The yearly payments would be as follows:

1923	$476,798,800
1924	1,182,185,772
1925	72,148,184

These yearly amounts then decrease each year to 1936. Then there would be an excess of repayments of loans over payments on account of loans and deaths for the four years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939, of over $10,000,000. A final payment upon the matured certificates would be due in 1943 of $3,114,897,-110.

It will thus be seen that while this bill provides for a very large sum, when distributed over the 20



IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)
Make good with all the fullness because of these qualifications

Size	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Calf	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.	17 in.

Pat. May 26, '08, Dec. 27, '10, Mar. 26, '12

Guaranteed not to shrink
Guaranteed not to rot
Guaranteed not to mildew

If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. E. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.

ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

Westinghouse
Marine Equipment
Geared Turbine Propulsion Machinery, and a complete line of auxiliary equipment for shipboard and shipyard use.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special Pacific Representatives
Hunt, Mirk & Co., Inc.
San Francisco

(Established 1889)
H. L. RUST
Realtor
Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
All Classes of Property For Sale
Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.
Desirable apartments and houses for rent.
Insurance in all its branches.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

THE BRIGHTON
APARTMENT HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.
By day, week or month.
J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

Financial Advances

on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars and inquiry personally or by mail.

WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

"Say it with Flowers."

WE GROW
OUR OWN
FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4376, 4377, 4378, and P. 645

years, under any reasonable estimate of the proportionate number that will apply for each plan, the yearly cost will not be burdensome. And, if, as suggested in the report, the debts due this country from our war associates should be funded into bonds bearing interest-bearing bonds, the interest thereon will far more than take care of the annual charge made by the bill without any increase whatever in our taxes.

Senator McCumber on March 2 announced there would be no effort to pass the measure at this session.

The bill was attacked by Senator Thomas, democrat (Colorado), in a minority report as "sordid, mercenary, humiliating, confusing and illegal." He said the operation of the bill would entail a cost of $3,500,000,000 and result in depreciation of liberty bonds and other securities and a great burden to the taxpayers.

"The country is in no condition to submit to the stupendous burden which this bill imposes," he declared. "Its outrageous character should of itself defeat the bill. There may be such a thing in this country as a taxpayers' strike. The sooner it comes the better."

Senator Thomas praised "the splendid segment of the line Army and Navy which continue to ask for bonuses or compensation."

"If the American nation has been preserved," he said, "from German aggression only to loose the flood gates of its Treasury upon its returning soldiery, it is a serious question whether it was worth while to safeguard the country from its enemies, only to be plundered by its citizens."

The plan for soldier homesteads, he said, would result in numerous land promotions.

Naval Appropriation Bill

The Senate committee on naval affairs made the following report on the naval appropriation bill when presented to the Senate on February 25:

The bill as it passed the House made appropriation on the basis of an enlisted strength of 150,000 men in the Navy. Your committee recommends, and has so proposed amendments in the bill, making appropriations upon the basis of 176,000 men as the strength of the Navy. This change constitutes the principal increase in the various items and the total of appropriations carried in the bill as reported by your committee. The increase in the bill thereby amounts to $37,976,116.80.

The committee is authoritatively advised by the office of operations of the Navy that a reduction in the enlisted strength of the Navy to 160,000 men will necessitate the taking out of the first-line battleships from the active fleet; placing 2 out of commission (Delaware and North Dakota) and thereby reducing complements for flagship duty other than with the battleship force (Utah and Florida); the placing out of commission 2 light cruisers and the placing out of commission of 4 destroyer tenders and also of 218 destroyers. This would leave in the active line just 13 first-line battleships, no light cruisers, and only 10 destroyers.

The Navy, for some time past, has suffered and is now suffering from a lack of trained men. During the ensuing fiscal year, approximately 16,000 additional enlistments will expire. In order to meet the force, even with every effort which can be spared in reserve, it will be necessary to provide for a large number, approximately 20,000, of enlisted men in training camps and trade schools to fit them for service in the fleet.

Improved system of fire control, interior communication, and various increased activities on board the several ships of the Navy necessitate a larger number of men than was contemplated at the time the ships were authorized. Unless active and full and proper training of the men in actual service can not be carried on unless the present complement on board the various types of ships be maintained.

Under the head of pay of the Navy the House bill allows $1,000,000 for reserve pay and mileage-reserve pay of members of the naval reserve force. The committee is informed that that amount was fixed on the assumption that the law which allows the members of the enrolled naval reserves a retainer of two months' pay per year will be repealed by the one month's pay. This change in the law has not been made, and for the present at least the appropriation for retainer pay as required by law your committee has increased this item to $12,810,222, an increase of $5,810,222.

For fuel for the Navy the original estimate of the department, which was based upon the rate of actual consumption for the current year for an enlisted strength of 120,000 men, was $18,450,019.76. In the estimates sent to Congress this was reduced to $27,-000,000. The amount allowed in the House bill, which was estimated upon a basis of an enlisted strength of 100,000 men, is $17,500,000. The calculations of the department, based upon the increase in actual consumption for the current year on a basis of an enlisted of 120,000 men, is $27,000,000 for fuel. On a basis of an enlisted strength of the Navy of 120,000 men your committee, after making allowances for a probable reduction of prices of fuel, has allowed $25,000,000, which is $12,000,000 less than the estimates sent to Congress.

Another principal item in the changes made by your committee is in the provision for aviation. The House bill made no appropriation for the procurement of new aircraft. The overwhelming testimony from the best authorities, which was presented to the committee, emphasizes the necessity of the development of naval aviation if the Navy is to keep progress with improvements in this service and developments in other navies. This is not a matter of prime importance that some provision should be made for the construction, procurement of new aircraft and equipment and consequently recommended $6,125,750 for this purpose.

We are advised that the amount fixed in the House bill was estimated upon the assumption that additional legislation would be favorably reported by the naval affairs committee of the House, authorizing wartime increased expenditure basis for the procurement of new aircraft and for maintenance of aircraft and aviation stations would be enacted. However, this has not been done, and the only means of obtaining the necessary legislation is by following the usual course of the estimate and providing for the increase and maintenance of the various activities in the naval appropriation bill. On this account your committee has added $1,339,-000 for improvement at stations and increased the amount for maintenance and operation of aircraft by $1,965,819, making the total for maintenance and operation $3,500,000, which is a total for aviation of $18,729,000, which is less than the amount carried in the act for the present fiscal year, which is $20,000,000.

In this connection one of the principal additions to the House bill recommended by your committee is the authorization of the construction of two airplane carriers of the most improved type and speed and advantageous size, at a limit of cost, including hull, machinery, and armament, not exceeding $2,600,000 each. This is the only item of new construction of ships provided for in the bill. Your committee's bill carries an appropriation of $15,000,000 for this purpose. At the same time your committee recommends that the authorization carried in the naval appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the construction of 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, for which contracts have not yet been awarded, be repealed, so that the Navy now has authority under that act to let contracts for the construction of 12 destroyers and the cost of same, if completed, would be $2,100,000 each, making $25,200,000 in all, which is in addition to that extent the authorized expenditure for the Navy.

Your committee has recognized the policy which has already been adopted of maintaining a large portion, if not all, of the Navy yards in view of the rapidly developing interests commercially and otherwise in the Pacific. This bill necessitate provision of stations for the supply, repair, and construction of vessels upon that coast and the various auxiliaries, the location of which is left to the operation of the fleet and to the protection of the coast. Generally speaking, the Pacific Coast is the coast for these purposes at the present time are in the ratio of 1 to 4 as compared with similar facilities on the Atlantic coast. In view of the recommendation of the Navy General Board and recommends appropriations of $10,000,000, $4,000,000, $4,000,000 toward harbor construction. Your committee also recommends $1,499,000 for the establishment of a naval base on the island of Guam, which is are advised by the technical officers of the Navy is of the greatest strategic importance. Provision has also been recommended for the further development of the naval station at Puget Sound, Wash., in accordance with the pressing needs of these two stations.

The appropriations in the House bill, as shown by the report, for the various new construction were based on an estimated cost of 50 cents for an enlisted man per day. The present cost of the Navy for this item were upon an estimated cost of 68 cents. In comparison, the House naval affairs committee, in its legislative bill reported, fixes the cost of commutation for a ration at 8$ cents, the same as provided in the naval appropriation for last year. Your committee, after a careful consideration of the matter, has decided that the actual cost of a ration during the next fiscal year, the lapresidence of which are fixed by law, has fixed the cost at 60 cents and recommends appropriation on that basis.

The action of previous Congresses has provided for a Marine Corps strength equal in number to approximately one-fifth of the enlisted strength of the Navy. The House, having made its calculations on the basis of a strength of 100,000 enlisted men for the Navy, has reduced the number for the Marine Corps to a basis of 20,000 men. The present authorized strength of the Marine Corps is 27,400 men. In view of its provisions for the Navy, your committee has reduced the authorized enlisted supply of the Marine Corps from the basis of its present authorized strength of 27,400 men to 24,000 men, which is the same number as provided for in the House bill.

The House bill carries a total appropriation of $290,961,249.23. Without giving credit for the retention of $1,000,000 provided for destroyers from the foregoing and some minor items recommended by your committee, the increased appropriations recommended over the amount carried in the House bill are $100,518,688.74, making a total of $496,519,-938.97. The amount carried in the act of last year for the present fiscal year is $433,279,574, together with a deficiency for the current year of approximately $62,982,900, making a total of $496,262,474, which is the cost of the Navy for the current year as compared with the bill as reported by the House bill. Last years act carried no appropriation for new construction.

A protracted debate arose in the Senate on Monday over the motion of Senator Poindexter to proceed with the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, during which Senator Boris spoke at length in support of an amendment intended to strike out the increase allowed by the Senate committee over what was carried in the bill as it passed the House. He asserted that "almost every important item in the bill has been increased, and we shall have to know the reasons for it, and those reasons ought to be, it seems to me, very controlling at this time.

"If we are wholly unable to reach an agreement with regard to the Navy and naval building, I am perfectly willing to go along with any reasonable program with reference to this matter; but there are two things which we ought to have in view which seem to me possible. The first is reaching an agreement, and the second is determining what is an adequate Navy and what is a modern Navy before we proceed to expend money as we are now doing. Let us, if we very possible, try to come to an agreement to disarm. We can afford to lead in an effort to get this agreement. If it can not be secured, let us be sure that we are not wasting money in building an obsolete Navy and then wake up to the fact that we have to expend billions in order to get a modern Navy."

The Senate voted, 43 to 7, to take up the bill, and Senators Borah and King insisted it should be read in its entirety before the various amendments were considered. This was done, and then the latter launched a long speech against the bill and proposed he would have more to say before it was finally disposed of.

Senator Poindexter, in charge of the bill, vainly attempted to get consideration of the measure on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday and declared he intended to fix responsibility for failure of the measure and charged that Senator Borah in fighting the bill had made misstatements of facts.

Messrs. Borah, King, Williams, and Reed made long speeches which interfered with consideration of the bill.

An amendment was adopted on Tuesday authorizing the President to invite the governments of Great Britain and Japan to send representatives to a conference, which shall be charged with the duty of promptly entering into an understanding or agreement by which the naval building program of each of said governments, to wit, the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, shall be substantially reduced annually during the next five years to such an extent and upon such terms as may be agreed upon, which conclusion is to be reported to their respective governments for their action.

Although the naval bill was kept before the Senate, Senator Poindexter gave way to Senator Lodge on Thursday and, finally, consideration of other measures completely displaced it.

It goes over until the next Congress, scheduled to convene next month.

NOMINATIONS.

Nominations.

February 24—Martin W. Rasmussen and Ralph T. Crowley to be midshipmen in the Navy.

Cadets Noble O. Ricketts, Paul K. Perry, Arthur G. Hall, Irving W. Buckalew, Jr., Ralph G. Selfridge, Ephraim Zoele, Merlle O'Neil, Carleton T. Smith and Norman H. Gaidusek to be ensigns.

Promotions in the Regular Army.

To be colonel from February 11: Lieut. Col. John D. DeWitt, Jr.

To be lieutenant colonel from February 3: Maj. Leo Lewis, Jr., infantry.

To be captains: 1st Lieuts. Charles Challice, Jr., Inf.; Orson C. H. Bayne, Jr., Inf.; Ralph C. Smoke, Inf.; Clyde L. Hyseong, Inf.; Ernest F. Apeldorn, Jr., Inf.; Thomas F. Seaman, Inf.; Wm. D. Tabor, Cav.; Cornelius E. Ryan, Inf.; Wm. H. Crampton, Inf.; Irvin R. Zeller, Inf., and Wm. H. Wilbur, Inf.

March 3—John L. DeWitt, to be colonel of infantry.

2d. Lt. Suffren Bowditch.

Promotions in the Philippine Scouts.

To be first lieutenants: Herbert A. Dargue, P. S.; Farmon A. Shults, P. S.; Harry W. Howard, P. S.; Eustaquio B. Sable, P. S.; Thomas L. Speed, D. C.; Earle Robbins, D. C.; Roy A. Stout, D. C.; Cesar W. Thompson, D. C.; H. A. Hayes, D. C.; Wm. J. Shriderworth, D. C.; Milton J. Damios, D. C., and Thomas L. Davis, D. C.

Veterinary Corps.

To be first lieutenants: Karl F. Loeg, Petrlok H. Hadging, Joseph W. Pilgrim, Wm. D. Taylor, Jr., Joseph H. Dornbluser, Peter T. Carpenter and Samuel G. Kistmeier.

MINIATURE RINGS
OF
U. S. NAVAL
AND
MILITARY ACADEMY
JEWELED AND SOLITAIRE
Appropriate for Engagement Rings and with semi-precious stones for the lady member of the family.
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.
Jewelers Stationers
PHILADELPHIA

Digitized by Google

UNIFORMS

FOR

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS
UNITED STATES ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD
BOYS BRIGADE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

SIGMUND ESNER CO., Red Bank, N. J.

Official National Outfitter,
Boy Scouts of America,
NEW YORK OFFICE: 125 FIFTH AVE.

Chaplain.

To be chaplain with the rank of captain: Adolf J. Schlesser.

CONFIRMATIONS.

March 1.—The nominations of the Coast Guard officers, listed above, were confirmed in open session.

March 2—Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre to be chief of bureau of insular affairs.

Promotions in medical, dental, veterinary corps and chaplains corps.

The nominations of field officers, sent to the Senate prior to July 16 or to fill vacancies existing before that date, were confirmed, as were all nominations to fill original vacancies in the Army created by the act of June 4, 1920. The nominations to which no senate action is described fully in a paragraph on the pages devoted to "News and Gossip" in this issue.

The nominations of all naval officers, excepting those of Rear Admiral Hilt to be commander in chief and Rear Admiral McVay to be chief of ordnance, were confirmed.

The nominations of all Marine Corps officers, with the exception of General Lejeune to be commandant, were confirmed.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

There are more than 4,000 vacancies in the commissioned personnel of the Army. When promotions under the reorganization law are completed about 1,200 of these vacancies will be filled by selection of first lieutenant, the remainder being in the grade of second lieutenant. While it is not proposed to fill all vacancies at present, the necessity for more officers for the Army requires the filling of a portion of the vacancies be filled without delay. An examination for appointments to fill therefore has been ordered. This examination will be competitive for 1,555 vacancies, the appointments to be distributed among the branches of the Army as follows:

Infantry	812
Cavalry	35
Field Artillery	250
Coast Artillery	262
Engineers	118
Air Service	400
Signal Corps	30
Quartermaster Corps	35
Ordnance Department	15
Chemical Warfare Service	22
Philippine Scouts	25

As a result of this examination no appointments are to be made to the branches of the service other than those named above.

The date announced as that for the examination. Prior to that date applications must be submitted and applicants must secure a physical examination. All applications are to be received and acted upon by the corps area commanders, to whom will be delegated all work connecting the preliminary and final examinations. Details of the plan governing the examinations and appointment are contained in regulations now being distributed, and applications may be secured by addressing at any military post or station. Applications should be submitted by the applicant at the military post, camp or station nearest his place of residence. Writing to the adjutant general for application blanks or for books will only cause delay.

It is contemplated that successful candidates will be announced and appointed or nominated for appointment about two months after the date of examination. Candidates attending schools or colleges will therefore have an opportunity to complete the present school year before being appointed.

All successful candidates will be arranged in their order of merit, as determined by the final examination, and will be appointed in that order to each grade. They will also be placed on the promotion list in such order without regard to the branch of the Army in which appointed. Those candidates who attain the highest marks on the examination will therefore have priority in advancement to the vacancies existing at final termination. To be eligible to take the details concerning examinations and appointment, it is necessary that the applicant shall be those persons who are being sent with all military posts and stations. The following extracts from the regulations is directed to the following important points:

1. Eligibility for appointment is fixed by law and requires *for appointment in the regular Army* consideration by the War Department. The age at the time of appointment must be between 21 and 30 years. At the time of the final examination each candidate must be in one of the following classes:

(a) A warrant officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army, having had not less than one year of service as such.

(b) A member of the Officers' Reserve Corps or the enlisted Reserve Corps.

(c) A member of the National Guard.

(d) A graduate of a technical institution approved by the Secretary of War.

Any civilian of the required age who passes the preliminary examination will be eligible for eligibility to take the final examination and to be appointed by entering either of the last two classes.

2. The preliminary examination consists merely of an inquiry into the physical, moral and mental qualifications of an applicant to determine whether or not he has the requisite qualifications to justify the proceeding with the final examination. Such a preliminary examination will be conducted without any necessary expenses to both the applicant and the government, by the Army boards.

3. The final examination will be held on specified dates, and to insure strict justice to all few additions will be permitted. The examinations will be conducted by boards convened in the War Department. The scope of the mental examination will be such as to test the fact getting men of the required educational foundation for satisfactorily following a course of military study. The elementary part of this examination embraces the subjects of history, grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry and physics. The advanced part of the examination consists of a large number of subjects, including mathematics, languages, literature, electricity, chemistry, law and military science. Examination is required in but three of the subjects of the advanced group as selected by the candidate.

4. Candidates for appointment in the Air Service, Engineers, Signal Corps and Ordnance Department are required to satisfy certain technical requirements, either by examination or by having graduated from technical schools.

5. The regulations provide liberal exemptions from examination in various subjects according to the education, training and experience that the candidate has had. The granting of exemptions has been placed entirely in the hands of the examining boards and requests for exemption cannot, therefore, be considered by the War Department.

6. Each candidate is permitted to express one or two choices as to the branch of the service in which he desires to be appointed. In making appointments, however, while the preferences of candidates will be given due consideration, the War Department reserves the right to assign them to such branches of the service as may be necessary.

In consideration of all of the facts it is apparent that the present offers an exceptional opportunity for appointment in the Army and it is expected that there no difficulty will be experienced in securing the number of qualified candidates that are required to be held. Should a number of candidates in excess of those to be appointed from any locality qualify, the selection will be mechanically determined by lot. No one will not be selected for appointment nor will they be placed on the list of those eligible for appointment, as the experience of the War Department has been that such eligible lists are unsatisfactory both to the government and to the individual.

CANDIDATES DESIGNATED FOR APPOINTMENT TO WEST POINT.

The following named candidates have been designated for the Military Academy entrance examination:

Hugh McCullough, 1st alt., Mellwood, Ariz.
Lawrence B. Gilmore, 1st alt., Baltimore, Camp Pike, Ark.
Royce L. Crum, 305 East Rose avenue, Tampa, Fla.
John R. Mooney, Gainesville, Ga.
Richard E. Mayo, 1st alt., 1105 East 62d place, Chicago.
Lewis B. Fisher, 1713 29½ street, Rock Island, Ill.
John D. Rork, Bloomington, Ill.
Harry M. Kirkman, Hays, Kans.
Samuel J. Wagner, 1st alt., Wall street, Marysville, Kans.
Michael J. Geraghty, 1st alt., 218 Harwood avenue, Baltimore, Md.
William L. Lindsay, 2d alt., 820 East North avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Geo. C. Reinhardt, 49 St. Mary street, Brookline, Mass.
Hubert M. Cole, 1st alt. (temp. add.); Columbian Preparatory School, Washington, D. C.
Russell E. Randall, 2d alt., 60 Ocean View Road, Swampscott, Mass.
Charles C. Faulkner, Belden, Miss.
Harry L. Hamilton, Corinth, Miss.
Geo. S. Kent, 1st alt., Kilmichael, Miss.
John D. Rork, Bloomington, Ill.
Harry M. Kirkman, Hays, Kans.
Eugene B. Ferris, 1st alt., No. 5, Kosciusko, Miss.
Geo. S. Kent, 1st alt., Kilmichael, Miss.
John S. Fisher, Beatrice, Nebr.
Wm. J. Mercer, Jr., Box 1, Madison, Nebr.
Earl W. Barnes, 2d alt., Crawford, Nebr.
Newell Jenkins, 1st alt., Quincy street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rodney M. Riker, 3d alt., 876 Quincy street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gordon W. Gardner, 3d alt., 187 10th street, Midland Beach, N. Y.
James Hall, 2d alt., 82 West 51st street, New York.
Michael M. Chemidlin, 200 Claremont avenue, New York City.
John C. Welsh, 1st alt., 230 Riverside Drive, New York.
Armond Leighton, 1st alt., 1 West 89th street, New York City.
Solomon Poller, 289 Stone avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Power, 1st alt., Grumman Hotel, Brunsville, N. Y.
Wilbur H. Hare, Jr., 1st alt., 1 Hamilton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
Wilbur H. Lord, jr., 1st alt., 2506 Oxford street, Philadelphia.
Samuel H. Parry, Scranton, Pa.
Michael J. Harnett, jr., 1st alt., 1117 Edson avenue, Johnstown, Pa.
Donald H. Bratton, 2d alt., 700 1st avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Samuel S. Spruce, 1st alt., Bangor, Pa.
Albert J. Mathews, 2d alt., Philippine, Pa.
Chesley Gunderson, Price, Utah.
Carl W. Canning, 1213 South 8th St., West Salt Lake City, Utah.
Reginald Lund, 1st alt., 82 3d avenue, Salt Lake City.
John I. Broman, 106 North Linden street, Richmond, Va.
Edward C. Franklin, 1st alt., 710 West Grace street, Richmond, Va.
Hawley H. Law, 2d alt., 1 North 3d street, Richmond, Va.
Pvt. James L. Tatton, N. Y. Nat. Guard, 335 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph F. Ford, Pvt., Co. I, 40th Inf., U. S. Army.

RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Major General Goethals, engineers, retirement, announced on account of disability incident to the service in line of duty, after 40 years of service.

The resignations by Captain LaRoy Foster Smith, infantry, and Second Lieutenant Harold Julius Chapman, infantry, have been accepted.

Second Lieutenant Albert A. Matthews, Philippine Scouts, to be first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, for the duties of a first lieutenant, by reason of disability incident to the service, and to retire from active service as a first lieutenant, under provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, to take effect from the 15th day of July, 1920, is announced to date from July 1, 1920, the date on which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified.

COMMUNICATIONS BY ARMY OFFICERS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Whenever it becomes necessary for an officer of the U. S. Army in a foreign country to conduct official business with a foreign military authority officer of a foreign government, the Secretary of War directs that it be done through the official Army attaché consul or other accredited representative of the State Department.

NATIONAL SOUTHERN AIR TOURNAMENT.

Participation by the Army air service, the Aero Club of America and the aircraft industry in the national southern air tournament, which is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., from May 26, 27 and 28, has been announced. Major Ralph Royce, commanding officer of Carlstrom Field, has entered six seven planes in the tournament. Several dozen seaplanes will participate in a race over the water.

ARMY UNIFORM REISSUE.

In the case of Sergeant A. S. Swanson, U. S. Army, who was discharged from enlisted man to accept appointment as Army field clerk and afterward discharged from that grade to enlist as enlisted man discharged to accept a commission does not return to civil life, and, hence, he was not, upon his discharge from his enlistment, entitled to be furnished under the act of February 28, 1919, and, consequently, is not now entitled to a reissue.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

Rear Admiral C. P. Hughes, Commander.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. F. Lyon. At Gravesend, England.

KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. A. L. Bristol. At Key West, Fla.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De Hasbrouck. At Havana, Cuba.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. Craven. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MICHIGAN, Capt. J. D. Sierns. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traut. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

FLORIDA, Capt. P. N. Olmstead. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral J. R. Eberle, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. G. C. Day. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry P. Bryan, Commander.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. Arthur Conrad. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

Division One.

ARKEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Coe. At Galveston, Tex.

DES MOINES, Capt. Chas. F. Chief Smith, New York, N. Y.

GALVESTON. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NIAGARA, Comdr. H. H. Hough. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. En route to Canal Zone.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. E. T. Constein. At San Francisco.

DENVER, Capt. A. W. Johnson. At Valparaiso.

TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Hunt. At Balboa.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At Charleston, S. C.

Operative Squadron.

Captain W. D. Puleston, Commanding.

BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

GRAHAM, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

SUMNER, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

WILKES, Comdr. H. H. Wilson. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Saxer. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

HOWARD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickam. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

PRICHETT, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

BARNET, Comdr. M. A. Finnigan. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

HERNDON, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. S. Wood. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

HERNDERT, Comdr. R. S. Galloway. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

LEA, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

SICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

TOUCEY, SHERWOOD, LARDNER, CASE, SHARKEY. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-three

PUTNAM, CONVERSE. At Charleston, S. C.

REID, Comdr. V. D. Chapline. At Charleston, S. C.

WORDEN, Lieut. Comdr. H. Bode. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

BILLINGSLEY, DALLAS. At Charleston, S. C.

HOPKINS, LAWRENCE, PAUL JONES. Fitting out.

Division Forty-one.

BAINBRIDGE, Comdr. Newton Perry, R. I.

BARRY, GOFF, JAMES K PAULDING, KING. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles S. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. Wm. Chandler. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. At Charleston, S. C.

GEORGE E. BADGER, HUNT, W. C. WOOD. At Charleston, S. C.

HERNDON. At Charleston, S. C.

TATTNALL, Comdr. A. Norfolk, Va.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART, POPE. At Charleston, S. C.

TRUXTON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

WILKINSON, Lieut. Comdr. At Charleston, S. C.

PEART, Lieut. Comdr. F. Slingluff. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Digitized by Google

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
MASONIC TEMPLE

Philippine Government Sole Official Depository
Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted
MANILA, P. I. P. O. Box 1469

PAID UP CAPITAL - - P12,216,210.00
RESERVE FUND - - - " 4,154,478.48

We feel highly honored by the invitation extended by the Army and Navy Register to advertise the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK in its columns.

Allow us to respond to this courtesy by offering our banking service in New York, Shanghai and the Philippines to the United States Army and Navy.

When you take a trip to the Philippines, make this Institution your depository and you will find our banking facilities profitable.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HULBERT, PRUITT, BRECKINRIDGE. At Charleston, S. C.
NOA. At Norfolk, Va.
DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. P. Nelson, Commander.
LEONIDAS (tender). Comdr. Jos F. Daniele. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN, RINGGOLD. At Portsmouth, N. H.
ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MEREDITH. At Boston navy yard.
KALK, FOOTE, BUSH, COWELL. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, RODGERS, OSMOND, INGRAM, BANCROFT. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. E. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, HARADEN, THOMAS, ABBOTT, CLEMSON, BAGLEY. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty.

COLE, ELLIS, HALE, CHARLES AUSBURNE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.
DIXIE (tender). Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN, DOWNES. In reserve at Norfolk navy yard.
BALCH, CASSIN. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL, WINSLOW, O'BRIEN. At Charleston, S. C.
ERICSSON, NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Three.

WAINWRIGHT. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
WAINSWORTH, CUMMINGS, TUCKER.
PORTER. At Charleston, S. C.
CONYNGHAM. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Fifteen.

Capt. C. L. Arnold, Commander.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.
SAMPSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
ROWAN. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
CALDWELL, GWIN, CRAVEN. At Charleston, S. C.
STOCKTON. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
CONNOR. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Boston, Mass.
HIGGURNEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL. At Portsmouth, N. H.
LUCE. At Boston, Mass.
MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
STRIBLING, LANDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
SANDPIPER. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
MARIAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, PLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.
GREBE. At Newport, R. I.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. At Yorktown, Va.
LARK. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
SWAN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
CHEWINK. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
QUAIL. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MALLARD. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Submarine Detachment.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). At Norfolk, Va.
T-1. At Norfolk, Va.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship). Capt. J. F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
PROMETHEUS. Capt. A. Andrews. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
RELIEF. Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.) En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
SOLACE. Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) At Guantanamo, Cuba.
BRIDGE. Comdr. D. Lyons. At New York, N. Y.
MAUMEE. Comdr. C. W. Desmore. At Charleston, S. C.
CUYAMA. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus, and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels to Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship). Capt. D. W. Bisner. En route to San Pedro, Calif.
ARKANSAS. Capt. C. E. Moses. En route to San Pedro, Calif.
NEW YORK. Capt. E. L. Bennett. En route to San Pedro, Calif.
TEXAS. Capt. F. H. Schofield. En route to San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship). Capt. A. L. Willard. En route to San Pedro, Calif.

NEW YORK THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. LONDON
Forged Steel Marine Water Tube Boilers and Superheaters
3¼ Million Horse Power in Use.
New edition of our catalogue, "MARINE STEAM," on application

THE ALLEN DENSE AIR ICEMACHINE
USED IN THE U. S. NAVY CONTAINS NO CHEMICALS, ONLY AIR
The size, 2 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerate the most closets on large steam yachts.
H. B. ROELKER. 41 Maiden Lane, New York

PETTIBONE'S UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and RESERVE FORCE
Officers' or Enlisted Men's Catalogs on request.



Manufacturers of High Grade Uniforms, sold direct to the individual, for over 50 years.
PETTIBONE'S CINCINNATI
and
Washington—Wash. L. & T. Bldg.
San Francisco—Pacific Building.

PRINTING NATIONAL CAPITOL PRESS (Incorporated) WASHINGTON, D. C.

Digitized by Google

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Made in U.S.A.
Patented
"Known Throughout the Service"
Regulation for Officers in the Field
Smart—Comfortable—Efficient
Olive Drab, Khaki, Cadet Gray
Men's & Boys' Sizes, Light & Heavy Weight
Post Exchanges, Tent Dealers or Write
Dept. 18 Broadway
Mfrs. to the Govt., Military Schools and Organizations

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Pins, etc. Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condenser Plates, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches. Propeller Blades and Condenser Tubes. Plates Rods and Wire of Boat Shafting finished true, smooth and straight. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia, Conn. Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Modern Rates for Hotel Accommodations

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence invited.
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $2,000,000

PATENTS C. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Examining Corps, U. S. Pat. Off.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
Practice Confined to Patents exclusively. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Prompt, efficient service. Booklet of instructions sent upon request.
McGill Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CANE AS A WEAPON
By A. C. CUNNINGHAM
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.
FOR SALE BY
Army & Navy Register
50c per copy

FOX'S "PUTTEES"
Wherever the bugle blows, Fox's Improved Spiral Puttees are the recognized standard of quality. Their smart, finely tapered spirals give the right military dash to the wearer. Fox's Puttees will not travel at the edge. They fit any leg and are always full length and width, of the best English wool. They are made for men of action.
Genuine Fox's have a small brass tag with the name FOX and R for right and L for left. Write today for the name of the dealer in your town.
Regulation Heavy Weight $4.50
Fox's Fine Light Weight 4.50
Fox's Light Fat 4.50
The Wanley-Johnson Corporation
Sole Agents
Dept. R.A. 200 W. Broadway, New York City

"No workers are called servants today," says Mr. Justice Darling. "I am informed by those who have secured shorthand that very few secretaries would do any stretch of the imagination be called workers."—Lady's Pictorial.

"A warm friend, Roger, is one who will let you borrow his cold clothes."—Boston Transcript.

Change approve of complexion beautifiers.
Style to lend countenance to them.—Boston Transcript.

Prof.—"Why were you tardy?"
Tom—"Class kept before I got there."—Orange Peel.

She—A woman has to give up a great deal after she gets married.
He—A man does nothing else but give up after he gets married.—Boston Transcript.

Demobilised Tommy Atkins (gazing at Venus de Medici): "They told me I was fighting for dear life, but I never dreamed I was going to be as dear as this"—Punch (London).

IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. En route to San Pedro, Calif.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. P. Symington. En route to San Pedro, Calif.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At Lynnhaven Roads Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Diego, Calif.
BROOKLYN. At Mare Island, Calif.
Squadron Five.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship of Force and squadron commanders), Capt. G. R. Landenberger. At Balboa.
MELVILLE (tender). Comdr. W. L. Pryor. En route to San Diego, Calif.
Division Thirty-eight.
PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manny. En route to San Diego, Calif.
MACDEBIL, Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Helm. At San Diego, Calif.
EDWALS, Comdr. A. H. Rice. At San Diego, Calif.
BULMER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. En route to San Diego, Calif.
McCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Schelbla. At San Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. En route to San Diego, Calif.
Division Sixteen.
TATTNALL, Lieut. Comdr. S. D. Langworthy. At San Diego, Calif.
BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
BARRETT. At Mare Island.
DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Johnston. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.
Division Twenty-seven.
CHAUNCEY. At San Diego, Calif.
FULLER. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.
Squadron Ten.
Capt. Hayne Ellis, Commander.
SALEM (flagship). En route to San Diego, Calif.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jansen. At San Diego, Calif.
Division Twenty-nine.
TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLES. At Bremerton, Wash.
AYLWIN. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McCALLEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.
Division Thirty-one.
BAILEY, Comdr. J. R. Defrees. At San Diego, Calif.
THORNTON. At San Diego, Calif.
MORRIS. At San Diego, Calif.
TINSLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SWASEY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEADE. At San Diego, Calif.
Division Fourteen.
DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly. En route to San Diego, Calif.
DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Frellsen. En route to San Diego, Calif.
KATHERINE ROPER. At San Diego, Calif.
WATERS, Comdr. J. C. Wilcox. En route to San Diego, Calif.
TALBOT. At San Diego, Calif.
Squadron Eleven.
Comdr. J. F. Babcock, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Gillam. At California City, Calif.
Division Seventeen.
ELTSY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON. At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON. At San Diego, Calif.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Comdr. T. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WARD. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At San Diego, Calif.
Division Twenty-two.
MACKENZIE. At Bremerton, Wash.
KENSHAW. At Bremerton, Wash.
GRANNIAN. At Bremerton, Wash.
LOGAN. At Bremerton, Wash.
STANSBURY. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOWARD. At Bremerton, Wash.
Division Twenty-three.
DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
McCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. Sears. At San Diego, Calif.
Flotilla Two.
Division Ten.
MIFFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. En route to San Francisco, Calif.
WHEET, HAZELWOOD CREW. At San Diego, Calif.
WILLIAMS, CHAMPLIN. At Mare Island, Calif.
Division Twelve.
LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
CAMP. At Mare Island.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
HIRSHFIELD. At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.
Division Fifteen.
WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At Balboa.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. At Balboa.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. H. Lawrence. At Balboa.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. At Balboa.
THATCHER, Comdr. E. H. Conrad. At Balboa.
Division Eighteen.
CRANE, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY. At Mare Island, Calif.
PALMER. At Mare Island, Calif.
Division Twenty.
SHUBRICK. At San Diego, Calif.
EDWARDS, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
GREENE. At Mare Island, Calif.
McLANAHAN. At San Diego, Calif.
Division Thirty-three.
STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. En route to San Diego, Calif.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. En route to San Diego, Calif.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Coman. En route to San Diego, Calif.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. En route to San Diego, Calif.
KENNEDY, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. En route to San Diego, Calif.
PAUL HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. En route to San Diego, Calif.
Division Thirty-four.
WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer. Balboa to San Diego, Calif.
WOOLSEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS, Lieut. Comdr. K. G. Hinkle. At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Diego, Calif.
Division Forty-four.
YARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
LA VALLETTE. Bremerton to San Francisco.
MIDDLETON, Lieut. Comdr. J. Abbott. At Mare Island, Calif.
WORDEN. At San Diego, Calif.
RHODE ISLAND, Capt. Chas. Van da Carr. At Mare Island, Calif.
SLOAT. At San Diego, Calif.
Division Forty-seven.
LITCHFIELD, At San Diego, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. P. Seymour. At Mare Island, Calif.
Division Forty-five.
BRUCE. At San Pedro, Calif.
SELFRIDGE. At Mare Island, Calif.
BOGGS. At Mare Island, Calif.
Division Eleven.
ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.
Air Detachment.
Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.
SAPPHO, Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Mansfield. En route to San Diego, Calif.
Mine Detachment.
Capt. E. McCauley, Jr., Commander.
Squadron Two.
BALTIMORE. Capt. Hew McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAFAYETTE, H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
STROTON. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
Squadron Four.
Flotilla Three.
SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL. En route to Honolulu.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAPWING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
Division Four.
SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ORIOLE. At San Diego, Calif.
HELION. At Mare Island, Calif.
FINCH. At Mare Island, Calif.
LAPWING. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At San Diego, Calif.
Train.
Rear Admiral J. L. Jayne, Commander.
FREDERICK (flagship of Rear Admiral Jayne), Capt. W. R. Sexton. En route to San Diego, Calif.
VESTAL, Capt. F. J. Horne. At San Diego, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.) En route to San Diego, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. H. Hermesch (M. C.) At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. En route to San Diego, Calif.
CELTIC. At Mare Island, Calif.
NEPTUNE, Neptune, Bristol, Kanawha and Cuyama. The Vulcan is at Philadelphia. The Jason is at Honolulu. The Orion is at New York, N. Y.
NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.
Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail In care of Postmaster, New York City.
Cruiser Detachment.
PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack), Capt. David W. Todd.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. At Cherbourg, France.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. At Brioni.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. Thomas Washington. The Jason is a tender.
Destroyer Detachment.
Division Twenty-seven.
GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Robertson. At Venice.
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Gravesend, England.
FOX, Comdr. H. A. Ellis. At Gravesend.
BROOKE, Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Spalato.
GREGORY, Comdr. M. L. Haggart. At Alexandria.
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Constantinople.
Division Twenty-five.
SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dessez. At Smyrna.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Varna.
BOWERS, Lieut. Comdr. E. Clement. At Batum.
TRACY, Comdr. H. P. Treadwell. At Constantinople.
JOHN F. ENNIS, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Sharp, Jr. At Varna.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. At Batum.
Division Forty.
STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. At Brioni.
McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Haines. At Gibraltar.
CHILDS, Comdr. I. H. Mayfield. En route to Cherbourg, France.
REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. At Pola.
WILKINSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Cunningham. At Portsmouth, England.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Thormlay. At Cherbourg, France.
ASIATIC FLEET.
Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.
Division One.
HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. W. I. Cone. At Olongapo, P. I.
NANSHAN, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Shanghai, China.
Division Two.
HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. At Vladivostok.
PAMPANGA. At Canton, China.
Division Three.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertsen. At Hangkow, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Foster Bellinis. At Hankow
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Gilleon. At Cunningham, P. I.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Chunkiang, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Kinkiang, China.
HUTTERAS, Comdr. C. Cavitt, P. I.
R. L. BARNES. At Guam.
Auxiliaries: Nereiaqua, Abaranda, Pompey, Genesee, Sara Thompson, Mohican and Wompatuck.
Mine Detachment.
HART, Lieut. Comdr. M. M. Deem. At Cavite, P. I.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. At Cavite, P. I.
Submarines.
PANTHER (tender), Comdr. C. E. Wood. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
GREER, Comdr. K. B. Shipp. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
HUNTER, Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Strother. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
TARBELL, Comdr. G. B. Hoey. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
LEA, Comdr. George W. Kenyon. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
Division Twenty-six.
SOUTHARD, Comdr. I. F. Dortch. At Cavite, P. I.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. C. Campbell. At Cavite, P. I.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. At Manila, P. I.
LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. At Manila, P. I.
BRONSTAD, Comdr. A. Smith. At Manila, P. I.
ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Ancrum. At Manila, P. I.
Naval Transportation Service.
ARETHUSA. At Boston, Mass.
ASTORIA. At Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

ALAMEDA. At Norfolk, Va.
BATH. En route to Norfolk.
BEAUFORT. In West Indian waters.
CAESAR. At Norfolk, Va.
LONG BEACH. At Boston, Mass.
KITTERY. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MARS. At Norfolk, Va.
NIAGARA. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
NEWPORT NEWS. En route to San Francisco from Guam.
PENSACOLA. At Mare Island, Calif.
QUAPPAHOT. At Norfolk, Va.
RANCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. At Philadelphia, Pa.
RICHMOND, Capt. W. S. Crosley. In West Indian waters.
ROCHESTER. At California City, Calif.
SCHLEY. En route to Canal Zone.
TATNUK. En route to Guam.
TRUXTON. En route to Brest, France.
TYLER, Comdr. Alfred E. Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUINCY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
SALEM. At Hampton Roads, Va.
SATURN. En route to Bremerton, Wash.
TENNESSEE. En route to Guantanamo.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Annapolis, Md.
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George W. Hayward. At New Orleans, La.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
FADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in Gulf of Mexico.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. En route to Gibraltar.

SEAPLANE CRASH KILLS TWO MEN.

Lieutenant Harold T. Stevens, U. S. Navy, and Chief Machinist's Mate Eugene Lindsay, both attached to the naval air station at Rockaway Point, L. I., were instantly killed late Saturday afternoon when their flying boat crashed to the earth near the hangar at the station.

The accident occurred when the ship was banking for a final turn over the hangar. The plane went into a sudden tail spin from which Lieutenant Stevens, the pilot, owing to the low altitude, was unable to right in time to avoid crashing.

The flying boat was taken from its hangar at the Point shortly after 3 o'clock Saturday, flying and mechanician.

For more than three-quarters of an hour the big MF boat circled the bay. Lieutenant Stevens kept it close to the ground throughout the flight, as no stunting was attempted.

Stevens had planned to have the boat back at the station by 4 o'clock. At that time, before that hour the big boat thundered out of the fog which hung over the bay and headed for the hangar. Stevens was just making the final turn over the hangar preparatory to landing when the machine suddenly went into a tail spin.

Owing to the low altitude at which the men were flying, officers on the station say that the pilot could not have been intentional. Those officers express the belief that just as Stevens was making the final turn the machine struck an air pocket. The boat was less than 500 feet from the ground, and all of Stevens' efforts to whip the nose of the machine down and bring the ship level again before landing were unavailing.

Lieutenant Stevens entered the Navy as a reserve officer in 1917, graduating from the aviation school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology after his course at one of the flying fields near Boston, he was sent to Rockaway.

A. W. O. L. DEDUCTIONS.

In the matter of refund of A. W. O. L. deductions and special court-martial fines of an enlisted man of the Army who thinks that he is due Liberty while at home on a pass and requested extension of furlough, which was not granted, it appears that he pleaded guilty at his trial. The sentence being legal, there can be no refund, it is held by the War Department.

COMPANY FUNDS.

In making disbursements from the company funds it is pointed out by the War Department that company commanders will incur no obligations which can not be met in the company funds on hand or to be received for the current month. An exception to this rule may be made by authority of the battalion, regimental or post commander to cover a special transaction if it is deemed necessary.

ARMY BURIAL EXPENSES.

In the matter of payment of burial expenses of a rejected applicant for Army enlistment, it is held by the War Department that the law authorizes the payment of burial expenses of rejected applicants, and that there is no authority for payment of such expenses to rejected applicants.

THE ARMY.

Bulletin 43. December 22, W. D.
Relates to itemized classification of appropriations.

G. O. 4, February 2, W. D.

1. Designates Fort DuPont as saluting station.

II. Storage and issue of general supplies are made the responsibility of the quartermaster general of the Army.

III. Storage and issue of air service supplies are made the responsibility of the chief of air service.

IV. 1. It has been brought to the attention of the War Department that considerable confusion has arisen in the past from incorrect instructions requiring the use of the term "target" in direct fire, as the only term which the gunner aligns his sights in order to hit the "objective."

2. The use of the terms "target" and "objective," as set forth in these instructions, will be abandoned and the following terminology substituted therefor:

Target.—That which the gunner aims at in direct fire.

Aiming point.—That object upon which the sights are pointed.

3. All regulations, orders and instructions in conflict with the foregoing provisions are rescinded.

V. Where the exigencies of the service make it necessary to place a general officer in charge of command of stations, they are authorized to perform the following duties pertaining to the quartermaster's department: a. To disburse funds after they have been appointed disbursing or finance agents by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of the interested service and the chief of bureau concerned, after they have furnished the required bond and certify vouchers and pay rolls preliminary to payment. b. To issue travel orders, bills of lading and transportation requests when the transportation has been authorized by proper authority. c. To inspect, receive and administer property and damage claims. d. To take such action as is necessary to effect sale of articles thereon as selling surveyor officer where such duty is imposed.

VI. Upon the relief of general officers in command of stations, they are authorized to perform the following duties pertaining to the quartermaster's department: a. To disburse funds after they have been appointed disbursing officers or agents by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of the interested service and the chief of bureau concerned, after they have furnished the required bond and certify vouchers and pay rolls preliminary to payment. b. To issue travel orders, bills of lading and transportation requests when the transportation has been authorized by proper authority. c. To inspect, receive and administer property and damage claims. d. To take such action as is necessary to effect sale of articles thereon as selling surveyor officer where such duty is imposed.

VII. Officers relieved from the duties mentioned in paragraphs V and VI will be accountable for all property under their control at the time of relief.

VIII. The following are the duties assigned to the quartermaster general of the Army: To purchase, store and issue all supplies except air service supplies, and to perform all duties relating to the construction, repair and operation of barracks, quarters, and other buildings and structures for the shelter of troops and animals, and of hospitals, and to the transportation of troops and their supplies, and to the acquisition, operation, and disposition of transportation, and to the construction, repair, and operation of such means of transportation as may be under the control of the War Department, and to the duties relating to the national cemeteries.

IX. The following are the duties assigned to the chief of air service: To purchase, store and issue all air service supplies, and to perform all duties relating to the construction, repair and operation of barracks, quarters, and other buildings and structures for the shelter of troops and animals, and of hospitals, and to the transportation of troops and their supplies, and to the acquisition, operation, and disposition of transportation, and to the construction, repair, and operation of such means of transportation as may be under the control of the War Department, and to the duties relating to the national cemeteries.

X. The following are the duties assigned to the chief of ordnance department and the air service previously published in Regulations:

General Staff—Maj. Gen. F. C. Marsh, Chief of Staff.

Maj. John P. Smith from duties in Philippine Department, effective within completion of present tour of foreign service and report to Secretary of War for duty with corps area headquarters, Sixth Corps Area.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. Sidney B. Hayden from duties at Honolulu, N. J., to San Francisco and about March 31 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Maj. Carence H. Tingle from duties at Hoboken, N. J., to San Francisco, sailing about April 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Maj. George S. Gillis from the Presidio of San Francisco to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for observation and treatment.

Maj. Irwa M. Diller from duty in office of quartermaster general to Philadelphia, Pa., and about May 1 for duty as assistant to 3d corps area quartermaster.

Capt. Edward Lyman from duty at Fort Worden, Wash., to Fort McDowell, Calif., for duty as quartermaster, and about April 15 to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty as transport to San Francisco and report to commanding general 9th Corps Area for duty.

Capt. Lawrence T. Sleeper from duties with recruiting service, New York, to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty as assistant to district quartermaster.

Capt. Samuel J. P. Marshall from duties with recruiting service, Philadelphia, Pa., to quartermaster intermediate depot, Philadelphia, for duty.

Capt. Joseph E. Reidy from command of remount depot, Camp Pike, Ark., to remount depot, Front Royal, as assistant to district purchasing officer.

1st Lieut. Arthur D. Hughes from duty at Camp Lewis, Wash., to 9th corps area for duty.

1st Lieut. Earl F. Shriver, student at Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., to be established as assistant professor of military science and tactics at that institution, in addition to his duties as student officer.

1st Lieut. Taimagas Phillips, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty as assistant to division quartermaster, 7th Division.

1st Lieut. Harry B. Zeller from duty at Raritan Arsenal, N. J., to Camp Boyd, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph E. Hoffman from duties with recruiting service, Los Angeles, Calif., and will report to quartermaster intermediate depot, 9th corps area for assignment to duty and station.

1st Lieut. Ralph W. Blanning from duty with intermediate depot, Washington to first district office, transportation service, 1st corps area, Boston, Mass.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Maj. Herbert E. Pace from duty in office of finance officer, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty as finance officer, relieving Capt. Wilhelm P. A. Von Hartung, who will report to Fort Slocum, N. Y., finance office for duty.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. Jay R. Shook from duties at Fort Logan, Colo., and is detailed as inspector-instructor sanitary troops, National Guard of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota at Kansas City.

Lieut. Col. Perry L. Boyer from duties as inspector-instructor, sanitary troops, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska National Guard, and detailed as inspector-instructor, sanitary troops, Missouri National Guard, at Chicago.

Maj. William Denton from duty at Army medical school to New York City laboratory 2d corps area for duty.

Maj. Thomas L. Long from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and will report to commanding general 8th corps area for assignment to duty and station.

Maj. William T. Wessinger, now under observation and treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., is transferred to station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for observation and treatment.

Maj. Chase W. Cummings, 1st Lieut. John A. Logan from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital to corps completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty at Camp Lewis, Wash.

Maj. Francis B. Ewire, Capts. Henry Brooks, Henry S. Cole, Thomas L. Mills to Fort Shafter to sail about March 31 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Capt. Harry L. Hoffman from duties at Camp Sherman, Ohio, to Fairfield, Ohio, air intermediate depot for duty.

Capt. Thomas H. Miller from duty at March Field, Calif., to Rockwell Field, Calif., for duty.

Capt. William M. Caffee, 1st Lieut. Ebner H. James from duty in Philippine Department to home and upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to 9th corps area for assignment.

Dental Corps.

Maj. Joseph H. Tyler from duties in Philippine Department to home and upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to 8th corps area for assignment.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Maj. Ernest Graves, having been found by an Army retiring board in the Philippine Department unfit for service, on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service has been directed by the board.

Maj. Daniel D. Pullen, in addition to other duties, report to Col. Edgar Jadwin, Philadelphia, for duty with Engineers.

Capt. Frank R. Cruse, upon arrival in United States, to Chicago, take station for duty.

1st Lieut. Jerry V. Matejka honorably discharged.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Maj. Frank Ingle from duties at district ordnance office, Philadelphia, Pa., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty and stand relieved from active duty.

Signal Corps—Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. Robert G. Forsythe from duties with 9th field signal battalion, Camp Jackson, S. C., to San Francisco and about May 1 to Philippine Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Jerry V. Matejka from duty in United States, to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with 7th field signal battalion.

Signal Reserve Corps.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Lowe to active duty in connection with clothing and military training camps.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. Byron Q. Jones, 1st Lieut. Neal Creighton to San Francisco and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Capt. Harrison W. Flickinger 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Sutton from duty at Fort Sill, Okla., and about April 15 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Capt. Lawrence Sherman, 2d Lieut. Harold P. Hetrick upon having been found by a board of officers professionally unqualified for flying duty, to be relieved from duty as student at air service pilot school, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., and report to that school for duty.

1st Lieut. Fred Austin from duty at Fort Sill, Okla., to San Francisco and about May 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Bosquet, 2d Lieuts. William S. Agee, William N. Amis to San Francisco and about March 31 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

2d Lieut. Wendell K. Phillips from duties with general recruiting service, Baltimore, Md., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty with air service troops.

2d Lieut. Leonard S. Jennings from Washington to air reserve depot, Long Island City, N. Y., for duty.

Resignation by Capt. Charles G. Sidney accepted.

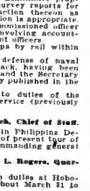
The following from duty in Philippine Department and assigned as indicated, to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tour: Maj. Earl L. Canada, to Langley Field, Va.; 1st Lieut. William B. Mayer to balloon school, Ross Field, Calif.

The following from duty in Hawaiian Department and assigned as indicated, to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tour: 1st Lieut. Thomas Boland, air intermediate depot, Little Rock, Ark.; 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Blanning, 1st air service troops, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

The following to Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., May 1 and report to Army balloon school for duty and instruction in balloon observation: Capt. Reginald C. Henry, C. White, 1st Lieuts. Asa J. Etheridge, Hubert V. Hansell, Jr., Ralph E. Hoyt, Jr., Carl F. Purpus, Earl S. Schofield, Edgar P. Sorensen, Walter D. Wilson, 2d Lieuts. John S. Crawford, William J. Flood, James C. Shirley, 1st Lieuts. James A. Healy, Richard S. Thompson, 2d Lieuts. Ralph Wetmore, James P. Neely, Joseph A. Physioc, Jr.

The following to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., and report first later than March 28 to air service pilot school for instruction: Capts. Clarence Odell, Schuh, Albert W. Stevens, 1st Lieuts. Ralph B. Bagby, Edward C. Black, Oliver G. Brush, Benedict A. Cain,

ANDREW ALEXANDER
Correct boots and shoes for active service. New types stocked as soon as approved. Accounts opened and goods shipped to officers in any part of the world.
Correspondence invited
Sixth Avenue Cor. 19th St. New York 548 Fifth Ave. Above 45th St.



The Antiseptic of Many Uses
Protection against infection of cuts and wounds, care of teeth, mouth wash, gargle, cleansing the scalp, lotion after shaving—personal hygiene.
To protect bottle from breakage remove top only of corrugated wrapper.
Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

The Fleet Review
THE JOURNAL OF THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY
Contains all Congressional news of interest to the enlisted forces, and the doings—social and athletic—of the ships at home and abroad.

Asa N. Duncan, Charles R. Forrest, William S. Gravely, James Gridley, Albert Gilmore, Joseph E. Hall, William A. Hayward, Wirant P. Johnston, Alvan C. Kincaid, Samuel M. Lant, William E. Lynd, John M. McDonnell, Frank M. McKee, Harold A. Packard, Fred Place, Rudolph W. Propst, Charles A. Purviance, Edwin R. Page, George C. Tinsley, Otto G. Trunk, George L. Usher, Raymond E. Vaughan, Lefjor M. Wightman, Donald Wilson, 2d Lieuts. Carl H. Barrett, John Beveridge, jr., Oliver W. Bimberg, Dwight J. Canfield, Hjalmer F. Carlson, William B. Clarke, Joseph H. Cunningham, James A. Dake, jr., Joseph R. Evans, Benjamin F. Giles, John B. Holmberg, George F. Johnson, Arthur J. Lynch, Ralph A. Mapes, Edward M. Robbins, Robert M. Webster, John M. Wilson.

Chaplains—Captain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Retirement of Chaplain Robert Lee Wright, active service February 24, 1921, is announced; proceed home.

Chaplain John T. Quirk, jr., 15th Field Artillery, Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., and upon completion of temporary duty at Camp Grant, Ill., will join that regiment.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Col. George A. Gross, from duties with recruiting service, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo., and assume command of cavalry recruiting district.

Lieut. Col. George F. Hailey from duties at Lowell, Mass., to Norfolk, Va., and report to Lieut. Col. Gross for duty as executive officer.

Maj. Joseph McMahon from duties in office of judge advocate general to duty with central patent section, supply division, general staff.

Capt. Harry A. Patterson, 12th Cavalry, is transferred to 16th cavalry and will proceed to United States to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and join the regiment.

1st Lieut. Irr P. Swift, 11th Cavalry, from assignment and duty in the 76th district, with headquarters in Iowa, assigned to 3th Cavalry, and to San Francisco and about April 5 to Hawaiian Department and duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Josiah M. Lile, Jefferson Kinney assigned to 5th Cavalry and upon arrival in United States to Marfa, Tex., to join the regiment.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Capt. Ray C. Montgomery from duties in recruiting division, Chicago, assistant general office, and report to chief of field artillery for temporary duty in his office for not exceeding one month; assigned to duty in the Field Artillery and to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. James L. Guion from assignment and duties with 79th Field Artillery, Camp Knox, Ky., to Fort Sill, Okla., field artillery school for duty as instructor.

1st Lieut. John B. Hall, Coast Artillery Corps, examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of captain of field artillery, by reason of disability incident to the service, on account of gunshot wound received in action; he is retained in active service as captain is announced to date from July 1, 1919, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified; proceed home.

1st Lieut. Oscar N. Schirven from assignment and duties with 15th Field Artillery, Camp Harry J. Jones, assigned to 76th Field Artillery, Camp Pike, Ark., and will join the regiment.

1st Lieut. Howell R. Hanson assigned to 13th Field Artillery, Schofield Barracks, and about April 5 to Fort Wa., to San Francisco and about March 31 to Hawaiian Department and duty.

The following are assigned to and will join regiments: Capt. John G. Young, 2d Field Artillery, Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. John D. Ker, 19th Field Artillery, Camp Jackson, S. C.; 1st Lieut. Ralph Hospital, 11th Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. Arthur K. King, 11th Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., and 1st Lieut. Raymond T. J. Higgins, 3d Field Artillery, Camp Knox, Ky.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Col. Louis R. Burgess from first coast artillery district, Boston, to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and assume command of coast defenses of New York harbor.

1st Lieut. Harold M. Jobes, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of captain, coast artillery corps, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as captain is announced, to date from July 1, 1920, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified; proceed home.

Floating Specks

before the eyes, dizzy spells, palpitation of the heart, less appetite or craving for sweet or sour kinds of food—are signs of self-poisoning by products of poorly digested or imperfectly eliminated food which have entered the blood.

Beecham's Pills assist to restore normal action of liver, stomach and kidneys.

Beecham's Pills

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

1st Lieut. John W. Coffey from duties at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

1st Lieut. Frank Moore from duties at Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as assistant to commanding officer, corps area.

2d Lieut. George J. B. Fisher from duty with inland coast defense waterways service, Washington; proceed to Fort Adams for duty.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Co. Samson L. Faison from duties at Camp Lee, Va., and detailed for duty with organized reserves with view to his assignment to a unit thereof; to Fort Howard, Md., and report to commanding general 3d corps area for duty, pending assignment.

1st Lieut. Alva A. Cavenaugh report to retiring board at Washington for examination.

1st Lieut. Percy A. Hanigan is transferred from station hospital, Camp Meade, Md., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Cole C. Nichols, 64th Infantry, from duty as publicity officer 5th Division, Camp Meade, Md., and report to 64th Infantry, for duty.

1st Lieut. Alden C. Knowles from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and from duty as professor of military science and tactics at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Fort Lewis, Wash., to 24th Infantry and to Nogales, Ariz., for duty.

1st Lieut. Percy A. Hanigan is transferred as inspector-instructor, Massachusetts National Guard, Springfield, Mass., and detailed as inspector-instructor with National Guard of Arizona at Phoenix.

1st Lieut. Harry Pendleton, 30th Infantry, from assignment to that regiment to duty as machine gun and howitzer officer, 2d Division.

Maj. Robert G. Caldwell, now attached to 20th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

Maj. Charles T. Smart assigned to 19th Infantry and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Maj. George R. Hicks from duty in Hawaiian Department and assigned to 23d Infantry, Fort Travis, Tex., to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

Maj. Fred L. Lemmon is assigned to 30th Infantry.

Maj. Robert B. Lord, 8th Infantry, is transferred to 5th Infantry and report to the regiment for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph E. Bowers, Selwyn Ralph E. Bower, now on duty with 31st Infantry, are assigned to that regiment.

Capts. John C. Day, Harold L. Finley, now on duty at headquarters 9th Division, Camp Lewis, Wash., to quartermaster special troops, 6th Division" and placed on detached service, Seattle.

1st Lieut. Cornelius E. Ryan from duty with Army recruiting service, Hoboken, N. J., March 16, assigned to 34th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. Florian D. Giles, at Camp Dix, N. J., report to Maj. General Charles F. Summerall for duty as aide-de-camp.

1st Lieut. Charles S. Pettes, 4th Infantry, is transferred to 4th Infantry and Camp Devens, Mass., and to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Robert W. Patterson, at Camp Dix, N. J., assigned to 24th Infantry.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis, Md.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md

is February, 1920, we put into the Academy 81 out of 98 taking the exam. in April, 17 of our 24 pupils. All told, we put in 1,000 pupils since 1909. Small, but regular preparatory schools combined. We have had students in all 50 States preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chances 9 to 5 to succeed.

ROBERT L. WEBSTE,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

F. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.
Washington, D. C.

"Heaven knows how Sharp made his money."

"That's probably why he wears that worried look."—New Haven Register.

Want white man to milk and run Ford car; one mile south of Fifteenth on Lewis Devlin.—Ad in Tulsa World.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S

NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the Naval Academy and Military Academy. Young men are prepared also for West Point, Annapolis and all Colleges. WILMER, P. A. Eng., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy. J. L. CHEW, A.B., A.M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalog.

He was a wise man that said that he hadn't time to worry. In the daytime he was too busy, and in the night, and so to sleep.—The Black and Magenta (New Concord, Ohio)

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School
of Correspondence

Theo. Nelson, U.S.N., class of 1903, Prin.

Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and for Branches of Government service.

290 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, 5 miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for NAVAL ACADEMY. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand thorough work. Only high grade boys set boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 60.

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT

Most helpful text-books and review pamphlets ever published for entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis, 1919; West Point, 1918. Postpaid and insured.

Midshipmanstore Annapolis, Md.

"I was reading an article which says that jazz is popular in China."

"Well, if you've ever heard a Chinese orchestra you'll know why."—Baltimore American.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

TEXT-BOOK COMPANY

200 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are especially adapted for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

The Berlitz School of Languages

Mail Address: 816 14th St. N. W. Washington.

Branches in over 600 leading cities in America, Europe and Africa. Families traveling may transfer the value of their lessons from one city to another without extra charge.

PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
NATIVE TEACHERS

Terms reasonable. Catalogue on application.

Grand Prizes at All Expositions
New Classes Constantly Forming
TRIAL LESSON FREE.

"No, city," says an exchange wisely, "has solved the problem of the reckless automobile speeder."

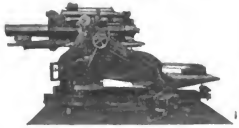
How about Venice?—Detroit Motor News.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments

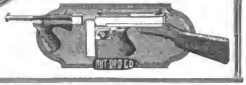


The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle in the form of a pistol, weighing eleven pounds and having only thirty parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges.

Writes for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.



Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
302 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Cable address:—Autordeo

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds, Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 600

BOSTON NEWPORT

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL
Army and Navy Tailors

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

509 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office: Woodward Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

ESTABLISHED 1879

THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.

16 and 18 WEST 46th STREET

24 Floor, Schneider-Anderson Bldg., Near Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS

HIGHEST AWARD PANIS EXPOSITION 1900

A Real Estate Sign Over a Door Doesn't Mean So Much Nowadays—

It's the "Real Estate Organization" founded on Maximum Service.
Special attention to officers of the Services

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER & GOSS Service
Rents - Sales - Loans
1405 - 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests.

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA. Fifth & Cherry Sts

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 222 6th Ave., Cor. 18th.
ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

GORDON & DILWORTH



REAL ORANGE MARMALADE

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., March 12, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2121

Naval Precedence Decided

Following is the opinion, in full, of the Attorney General of the United States on the question of precedence of naval staff officers with officers of the line and with other staff corps:

"Department of Justice,
"Washington, March 3, 1921.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 16, 1921, requesting an expression of my opinion upon the following questions of law:

"1. What rule under existing law governs the precedence of staff officers who entered the Navy prior to March 4, 1913 (a), with officers of the line, and (b) with officers of other staff corps who also entered the Navy prior to said date?

"Revised Statutes, section 1486, provides that:

"Officers of the staff corps of the Navy shall take precedence in their several corps, and in their several grades, and with officers of the line with whom they hold relative rank, according to length of service in the Navy."

"The act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 556, 576), provides that:

"Officers shall take rank in each staff corps according to the date of commission in the several grades, excepting in cases where they have gained or lost numbers."

"Even prior to August 29, 1916, the general rule throughout the military service has been that officers of the same grade take rank with each other according to the dates of their commissions. As applied in line officers of the Navy, this rule is embodied in Revised Statutes, section 1467. In the Army it is the unwritten law (25 Op., 517). But an exception to this general rule was made by Revised Statutes, section 1486. The language of this section that 'officers of the staff corps of the Navy shall take precedence in their several corps, and in their several grades * * * according to length of service in the Navy' shows clearly that it was intended to apply only as between officers of the same staff corps. But, in the absence of a statute on the subject, the same rule was applied as between officers of different staff corps as being the most convenient. But as staff officers now take precedence in their own corps by date of commission, those reasons of convenience no longer exist. I think, therefore, that the unwritten law applies according to which officers of the same grade take precedence by date of commission.

"The question remains whether the act of August 29, 1916, repeals that provision of Revised Statutes, section 1486, according to which staff officers take precedence with line officers by length of service. The Judge Advocate General has held that it does on the ground that the two statutes are wholly repugnant. He says that it is a physical impossibility to give staff officers precedence in their own corps by date of their commission (as required by the act of August 29, 1916), and at the same time to give them precedence with officers of the line by length of service (as required by Revised Statutes, section 1486).

"This situation may be illustrated as follows: Suppose Captain A of the construction outranks Captain B of the same corps by date of commission, Captain B outranks Captain C of the line both by date of commission and by length of service, and Captain C outranks Captain A by length of service. Obviously the order of precedence of these officers cannot be determined by applying either or both of the above statutes. Under the act of August 29, 1916, Captain A outranks B, but that act does not define the relative rank of these officers to Captain C; that is done by Revised Statutes, section 1486, according to which Captain B outranks Captain C, who in turn outranks Captain A. But Captain B does not outrank Captain A, because that is contrary to the express command of the act of August 29, 1916. Thus it is demonstrated, says the Judge Advocate General, that the two statutes are in irreconcilable conflict and that the earlier one is repealed in toto. It is more logical to say that Revised Statutes, section 1486, is repealed only as applied to that situation, and that, in the absence of any statute defining the precedence of the staff and line officers, the unwritten law applies, according in which officers of the same grade take precedence by date of commission.

"But it does not follow that Revised Statutes, section 1486, is repealed as to those situations to which it can be applied without coming in conflict with the act of August 29, 1916, as, for instance, between Captains A and C or Captains B and C. It is true that if Revised Statutes, section 1486, is applied the result will be that Captain A will outrank Captain C in some circumstances, while in others the order of precedence will be reversed, and it is contended that this proves that the two statutes are in irreconcilable conflict. It is said that the rank of every officer in the Navy must be fixed relatively to every other officer, regardless of whether or not they are associated together in any way; that it cannot vary according to circumstance; that if there is one rule of precedence for staff officers among themselves and a different one between staff and line officers it may happen that an officer will find that his inferior of yesterday is his superior today, and that because of this fact great difficulty will be experienced in administering the laws applicable to the Navy.

"That it would be very desirable to have the same rule of precedence for all officers of the Navy may be admitted, but Congress undoubtedly has power to prescribe one rule of precedence for certain classes of officers and a different rule for other classes. I think it is clear that it has done so in the present instance, because the conditions under which the two statutes under consideration apply are entirely distinct.

Act of 1916 Did Not Change Situation.

"The situation now presented is no different in principle from that which existed prior to the passage of the act of August 29, 1916. Revised Statutes, section 1467, which provides that line officers shall take rank in each grade according to the dates of their commissions, was originally enacted July 16, 1862. Revised Statutes, section 1486, was originally enacted March 3, 1871. If they cannot be harmonized, then Revised Statutes, section 1467, was repealed by implication in 1871 and has never been in force since then. In that case its inclusion in the Revised Statutes would not revive it, for it is well settled that where two statutes originally enacted at different periods of time are subsequently incorporated in a revision, the times when they first took effect will be ascertained by the courts and effect will be given in that one which was the latest declaration of the legislative will, if they are inconsistent. (Sutherland on Statutory Construction, Sec. 281; Bartemeyer v. Petty, 16 Fed., 781; The Louis Olsen, 52 Fed., 652; Winn v. Jones, 6 Lee, 74; Commonwealth v. Railroad Commanies, 95 Ky., 60; Lamar v. Allen, 106 Ga., 158; Mattis v. Fetgen, 146 Ill., 356; Ex parte Ray, 45 Ala., 15; Lyon v. Ogden, 85 Maine, 374; Poole v. Brown, 98 Mo., 675.)

"But it was never considered that Revised Statutes, section 1467, had been repealed by section 1496. They have been in force contemporaneously for fifty years, although situations might have arisen similar to those illustrated above. During all that time both of them have been applied, in so far as it was possible to do so, without bringing them in direct conflict. Nor was it ever suggested that the earlier statute was repealed because there could of necessity be only one rule of precedence for all classes of officers in the Navy. That there could be more than one such rule was recognized in an opinion of July 29, 1906, of Acting Attorney General Hoyt, who, while holding that the general rule of precedence in the military service is that officers take rank in every grade according to the dates of their commissions, said:

"This is all entirely consistent with the special rule in the Navy, and within any particular grade that as between line and staff officers in that grade length of service shall determine the precedence." (25 Op., 16, 19.)

"I think, therefore, that that part of section 1486 which provides that staff officers shall take precedence with officers of the line by length of service is still in force, except in the case of the conflict with the act of August 29, 1916, as illustrated above. In this opinion I am strengthened by the consideration that if Congress had intended by the act of August 29, 1916, to establish the same rule of precedence for the entire Navy it would have done so, as it in fact did in the act of March 4, 1912 (37 Stat., 891, 892), which provides that:

"Section 1486, Revised Statutes, shall not apply in the case of officers who entered the Navy after the passage of this act, and all such officers shall take precedence, when of the same grade, according to their respective dates of commission in that grade."

"I think, furthermore, that staff officers who entered the Navy prior to March 4, 1913, take precedence with officers of other staff corps who also entered the Navy prior to said date by date of commission.

"2. Should officers of the line and staff of the Navy who entered the Navy prior to March 4, 1913, and who have been advanced on the Navy Register, be credited, for purposes of precedence, with 'constructive service' sufficient to place them ahead of all others, line and staff, over whom they have been so advanced?

"Revised Statutes, section 1486, as amended by the act of March 2, 1901, provides that:

"In estimating length of service for such purposes (precedence) the several officers of the staff corps shall respectively take precedence in their several grades and with those officers of the line of the Navy with whom they hold relative rank who have been in the naval service six years longer than such officers of said staff corps have been in said service, and officers who have been advanced or lost numbers of the Navy register shall be considered as having gained or lost length of service accordingly; Provided, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to give to any officers of the staff corps precedence of or higher relative rank than that of another staff officer in the same grade and corps and whose commission in such grade and corps antedates that of such officer."

"In an opinion of February 25, 1881 (17 Op., 561), Attorney General Devens held that under this statute an officer who had been promoted by selection without regard to seniority and thereby advanced on the Navy register should be considered as having gained length of service according to his promotion. From what was said in answer to the first question it follows that Revised Statutes, section 1486, is still in force. It applies as much where officers have been advanced by selection over officers in their own corps as in any other case. I am of the opinion, therefore, that your second question must be answered in the affirmative.

"The papers submitted are returned herewith.

"Respectfully,

"A. Mitchell Palmer,
"Attorney General.

"The Honorable the Secretary of the Navy."

Digitized by Google

ATHLETICS AT WEST POINT.

The following memorandum has been issued by the Army Athletic Association:

The following schedule of athletic events have been arranged for the spring of 1920:

Baseball.

April 2—College of City of New York.
April 6—Stevens Institute of Technology.
April 9—New York University.
April 12—Union College.
April 16—Williams College.
April 20—Lafayette College.
April 23—Lehigh University.
April 27—Syracuse University.
April 30—Swarthmore College.
May 4—West Virginia University.
May 7—Lafayette College.
May 11—Columbia University.
May 14—Colgate University.
May 18—Brown University.
May 21—Fordham University.
May 25—University of Pennsylvania.
May 28—U. S. Naval Academy.

Tennis.

April 28—Swarthmore College.
May 14—Stevens Institute of Technology.
May 21—Syracuse University.
June 4—Wesleyan University.

Track.

May 21—Tufts College.

Lacrosse.

April 16—Johns Hopkins University.
April 27—Syracuse University.
May 14—Swarthmore College.
May 21—New York Lacrosse Club.

All games will be played at West Point. The games played on Wednesdays and Saturdays will be at 3 p. m. The games played on Saturdays will commence at 2 p. m. The Army-Navy game will be played at 2 p. m.

Requests for tickets for the Army-Navy baseball game must be received in the office of the executive of athletics before May 1.

The only source of funds for the support of athletics at the Military Academy is from voluntary subscriptions from officers of the Army, cadets and civilians who are interested in athletics at the Military Academy. The object of the Army Athletic Association are: First. A Regular Army officer or a member of the officers' reserve corps may become a member of the Army Athletic Association by subscribing $7. Persons other than Regular Army officers and members of an officers' reserve corps have to be endorsed by two Regular Army officers and be elected at a fee, and, in addition, pay a subscription of $7, making a total of $12. Such as subscribe to the Army Athletic Association entitles a member to tickets for the Army-Navy football game, the Army-Navy basketball game and the Army-Navy baseball game and admission to all other athletic games at West Point.

On account of the demand for tickets and the limited supply, preference for a season ticket of $14 in the maximum number of tickets that can be allotted on old subscriber. Such tickets in the maximum number of tickets that can be allotted on old subscriber.

In order to carry out the above schedule of events, it is necessary that the funds to defray the expenses involved be obtained. It is therefore earnestly requested that each officer of the Army become a member of the Army Athletic Association.

Checks should be made payable to Philip Hayes, major, field artillery, executive officer.

ATHLETICS AT ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, Md., March 6.—Though the Naval Academy fourth-class swimmers overcame a large proportion of the records who composed the varsity this year, won from Central High School of Washington, the plebe aggregation by 46 to 34. The visitors made a fair showing and pressed the midshipmen hard, but not all the laps events. Both in the relay for 4 laps, won by the swam by Sinclair and Kanakanui, was hopeless. regular Naval Academy team, Central's defeat was in the Richards, of the visitors, heat winners were taken by Fisher 60-yard breaststroke. Seconds were taken by Fisher in the plunge and Scally in the 40-yard back stroke. Sinclair, the and third places made up Central's score. Sinclair, the 100 Washington boy now at the Academy, won the 100-yards in 54 1-5 seconds, which is a fast night, when it was lowered by Jones, of Brown, with a time of 53 4-5 collegiate record.

Naval Academy, fourth-class, 46; Central High School, 34.

160-yard Relay—Won by Naval Academy (Dyer, McIntosh, Fiedler and Kanakanui). Time, 1 minute and 20 1-5 seconds. Central swimmers, Yates, Wainall, Scally and Noyes.

40-yard Dash—Won by Kanakanui, Naval Academy; second, Mulvey, Naval Academy; third, Wainall, Central. Time, 13 seconds.

Distance Plunge—Won by Arison, Naval Academy; second, Fisher, Central; third, Rosenfeld, Central. Time, 40 feet, 2-3 seconds.

60-yard Breast Stroke—Won by Fiedler, Central; second, Simonton, Naval Academy; third, Bearce, Naval Academy. Time, 42 2-5 seconds.

220-yard Swim—Won by Simonton, Naval Academy; second, Schenck, Naval Academy; third, Yang Kwai, Central. Time, 3 minutes 4 2-5 seconds.

40-yard Back Stroke—Won by Kanakanui, Naval Academy; second, Scally, Central; third, Howenstein, Central. Time, 41 seconds.

160-yard run, Won by Sinclair, Naval Academy; second, Dyer, Naval Academy; third, Noyes, Central. Time, 2.3 2-5 seconds.

University of Pennsylvania Boxers Beaten.

Boxing, in which the midshipmen have been undefeated for two years and last, again for the season when the Naval Academy won six of seven bouts from the University of Pennsylvania. Brilliant for the latter was how they can be denied highest honors in the sport among the collegians this year, but they were not in the Navy eringe opposition.

Pennsylvania brought several good fighters in its team, but there were also cases where its representative was forced to the mat by four blows to three, and this is the best line which can be gotten, to the honors of the service could not meet.

Centaine Miller, Navy, and Breslin, Pennsylvania, were each awarded in extra rounds, and referee gave a good exhibition for three rounds, but the conditions of the law had made it necessary for him to call the extra period. It was the only match in which the extra round was necessary. Captain Lyle Penn its only victory by defeating O'Regan in the 175-pound class both were strong and good boxers, but Lucas had more experience and made particularly good use of his left.

Though Waggoner fought a particularly clever bout in the 115-pound class, Benton, the Penn man, was acclaimed loudly for his gameness. He stuck out the full time, though badly beaten.

115-pound Class—Waggoner, Naval Academy, defeated Benson, Pennsylvania, in three rounds.

125-pound Class—Schultz, Naval Academy, defeated Chesterlcer, Pennsylvania, in three rounds.

135-pound Class—Lucas, Naval Academy, defeated Langan, Pennsylvania, in three rounds.

145-pound Class—Miller (captain), Naval Academy, defeated Breslin (captain), Pennsylvania, in four rounds.

160-pound Class—Zotti, Naval Academy, defeated Lovendale, Pennsylvania, in two rounds.

175-pound Class—Lucas, Naval Academy, defeated Oregon, Naval Academy, in three rounds.

Unlimited—Clark, Naval Academy, defeated Graf, Pennsylvania, in three rounds.

Referee—William H. Keeg, Philadelphia.

Judges—E. Daniel and Dr. Milton W. Whitehurst, Baltimore.

Columbia Reverse Lose.

The Naval Academy fencers won from Columbia here this afternoon by the decisive five to a match in which foils, sabers and dueling swords were used, Columbia fenced irregularly in the foils event, and lost by one point only. Bencoe, Columbia, after defeating Chandler badly in the first bout, lost his two bouts in the final round to Shears and Becker.

Reaves of the visitors, fenced well with sabers and dueling sword, defeating Mehlstrom in the former event and defeating Shears in the other. The good bout of the day.

The summary:

Foils—Bencoe, Columbia, defeated Chandler, Navy, 5—1; Shears, Navy, defeated Nahon, Columbia, 5—4; Becker, Navy, defeated Chandler, Navy, 5—4; Nahon, Columbia, defeated Chandler, Navy, 5—4 (extra period); Forbes, Navy, defeated Lee, Navy, 5—1; Becker, Navy, defeated Nahon, Columbia, 5—4; Shears, Navy, defeated Bencoe, Columbia, 5—4; Becker, Navy, defeated Chandler, Navy, 5—3; Becker, Navy, defeated Bencoe, Columbia, 5—4.

Dueling Swords—Hunter, Navy, defeated Reaves, Columbia, 5—4.

Sabers—Gulder, Navy, defeated Ferreira, Columbia, 5—3; Reaves, Columbia, defeated Mahlstrom, Navy, 5—4; Gulder, Navy, defeated Reaves, Columbia, 5—4; Mahlstrom, Navy, defeated Ferreira, Columbia, 5—3.

Navy Beat in Gymnastics.

In a gymnastic match the Naval Academy won from Yale by 33 to 21. The visitors gave a good account of themselves, but Williams disabling his opponents in the tumbling, with smooth series of flying springs and flips, while Clevelland was selected for first with the clubs.

Pearson, Navy intercollegiate champion on the parallel bars last year, stayed out of that event and gained first place in the rope climb. He will try for the all-around championship. Cory, on the parallel bars, Hahn, on the rings, and Hunt, on the horse, were especially fine performers for the Navy. Summary:

Horizontal Bar—Won by Cory, Navy; second, Pearson, Navy; third, Kellogg, Yale.

Side Horse—Won by Strang, Navy; second, McDonald, Yale; third, Shaw, Navy.

Flying Rings—Won by Hahn, Navy; second, Cleveland, Yale; third, Hunt, Navy.

Parallel Bars—Won by Dunle, Navy; second, Silverman, Yale; third, Bednar, Navy.

Rings—Won by Hales, Navy; second, Kellogg, Yale; third, Noll, Navy.

Tumbling—Won by Williams, Yale; second, Pearson, Navy; third, Hunt, Navy.

Final Score—Navy, 33; Yale, 21.

Track and Field Events.

March 19—Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association finals at Princeton, Intercollegiate Swimming Association finals at Columbia, New York city; March 20—Track, 12 or a week later, Intercollegiate Fencing Association finals at New York city.

April 24-27—University of Pennsylvania relay games at Philadelphia.

April 19—Baseball against Johns Hopkins and University of Maryland (Johns Hopkins beaten) at Baltimore.

April 26—Rose, Johns Hopkins, at Baltimore; 28, rowing, Naval Academy, Severn River, Annapolis, United States Military Academy at West Point.

May 1—Track, Pennsylvania-National rifle matches, at Philadelphia.

November 25—Football, Pennsylvania State at Philadelphia; football, United States Military Academy at New York.

The football games at Annapolis will be:

March 26—University of Pennsylvania.
April 3—Swarthmore College.
April 6—Dartmouth College.
April 10—Williams College.
April 15—Mount St. Mary's College.
April 17—Lafayette College.
April 20—Delaware.
April 22—Rutgers.
April 27—Georgia Tech.
April 29—Georgetown.
May 1—University of Virginia.
May 11—University of Maryland.
May 15—Open.
May 18—Open.
May 22—Catholic University.
May 25—St. John's, of Annapolis.

Army and Navy Officers

The selection of this Institution located at the National Capital is an obvious advantage to everyone receiving pay from the Government.

The salary check allotment can be placed to one's credit here upon the first day of each month and is immediately available by check. In addition, a month's interest is gained by avoiding the delay of transmission to some other city.

Checks account receive 2% *Savings Accounts receive 3%*

ASK FOR "BANKING-BY-MAIL" BOOKLET

THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

Washington, D. C.
Main Office, F and Ninth Street
Uptown Branch, G and Seventeenth St.

Resources $15,000,000.00
John B. Larner,
President

INTER-FLEET ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

In the inter-fleet athletic contests, held at Balboa just before the fleets again divided and returned to their respective stations, the Atlantic contestants won 12 events and the Pacific 6. The trophies and prizes were awarded by admiral. Wilson on Washington's Birthday. Several championships changed hands among the boxers and wrestlers. The Atlantic fleet men carried away all the aquotic honors, while the Pacific fleet captured the basketball pennant. Both the officers' men and men's games. The fleet challenge cup, offered by Admiral Rodman for rowing cutters, was won for the first time by the Nevada.

In certain cases the admirals, officers and crews of his command for the excellent showing made by the inter-fleet contests. Admiral Wilson stated that he took "still greater pride in the abundant evidence shown of clean sportsmanship that never permitted the keenness of the competition to affect the splendid seal and spirit of the Atlantic fleet, whether the result was a win or a lose. You have fulfilled the commander-in-chief's expectations that you would be modest winners, good losers, and, above all, clean sportsmen." Following are the results of each event.

Won by Atlantic Fleet.

Flyweight—Javier, North Dakota, defeated Diamond, Idaho, by decision in three rounds.

Bantamweight—Gordon, North Dakota, defeated Carpenter, Arizona, by decision in the second round.

Featherweight—Sutton, Pennsylvania, defeated Bischoff, Arkansas, by decision in six rounds.

Lightweight—Conoy, Nevada, defeated Bles, Idaho, by decision in six rounds.

Welterweight—True, Nevada, defeated Portney, New Mexico, by decision in six rounds.

Middleweight—Maxted, Shawmut, defeated Grant, New Mexico, by decision in six rounds.

Won by Atlantic Fleet.

Wrestling.

Lightweight—Kinney, Delaware, defeated Berber.

Light Heavyweight—Sweet, Arizona, defeated Finn, New Mexico.

Heavyweight—Finney, Bridge, defeated Hancock, Texas.

Boat Racing Events.

Fleet Challenge Cup (Racing Cutters)—Won by the Nevada.

Whalehoat Race—Won by Oklahoma.

Free-for-All Sailing Race—Won by Arizona.

Won by Pacific Fleet.

Boxing.

Lightweight—Fisher, New Mexico, defeated Castellucci, Nevada, decision in seven rounds.

Light Heavyweight—Dunn, New Mexico, defeated Meisnar, Arizona, decision in six rounds.

Won by Pacific Fleet.

Wrestling.

Welterweight—Bloomfield, Idaho, defeated Simon, Nevada.

Middleweight—Bednar, New Mexico, defeated Bibbult, Arizona.

Men's Team—Won by Pacific Fleet.

Officers' Team—Won by Pacific Fleet.

MR. DANIELS HAS LONGEST SERVICE.

When Secretary Daniels entered his office over to his successor last Saturday afternoon he completed two full terms as secretary of the Navy. But one service in American history has a Secretary of the Navy served a longer time than Mr. Daniels. Gideon Welles, Lincoln's war secretary, who served from 1861 to 1869 inclusive, has the distinction of exceeding by a few days that of his illustrious predecessor, for Mr. Daniels served a total of eight years 7 months and 26 days, while Mr. Daniels has served his full eight years.

Another interesting fact in this connection is the number of men similar periods during the eight powers have changed hands. Since 1913, when Mr. Daniels came in the Navy Department, Great Britain has had six first lords of the admiralty, France has had 11 ministers of marine, Italy has had seven ministers of the Navy and Japan has had three ministers of the Navy.

LONG FLIGHT NEARLY COMPLETED.

The Atlantic Fleet air force continues northward on the coast of Cuba, making its long southern cruise, making exceptional progress.

On the 6th of March the U. S. S. Harding and seven planes arrived at Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba. On the same date the U. S. S. Shawmut and U. S. S. Jupiter left Cienfugos for Guantanamo.

The report of these movements marks the beginning of the last leg of the great cruise of this force in Caribbean waters along the Central American coast. When the air boats and tenders have received Guantanamo they will have explored the Atlantic Fleet at its base and their Caribbean cruise will have been completed.

Digitized by Google

ARMY NOMINATIONS THAT FAILED.

Officers of the Army are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The promotion of an officer is accomplished by appointing him to the grade to which he is entitled by promotion. The procedure is as follows: The President nominates, the Senate confirms; officer is appointed. When the Senate is in adjournment the President is authorized by law to make recess appointments, both in the case of new appointments and in the case of promotions. However, each recess appointment so made must be reported and must be nominated and confirmed during the next session of the Senate. Should the Senate adjourn without having confirmed the nomination of any officer holding a recess appointment, such officer automatically reverts to his former grade, or if an original appointment, ceases to be an officer of the Army.

By reason of the adjournment of the 66th Congress without having confirmed the several officers named below, these officers revert to their former grades, which are shown after their respective names:

Officers who held the rank of major general by recess appointment—Peyton C. March (brigadier general); J. L. Hines, brigadier general; H. T. Allen, brigadier general; C. P. Summerall, brigadier general; Adelbert Cronkhite, brigadier general; G. W. Read, brigadier general; Omar Bundy, brigadier general; W. M. Wright, brigadier general; C. H. Muir, brigadier general; C. T. Menoher, brigadier general; W. G. Haan, brigadier general.

Officers who held the rank of brigadier general by recess appointment—J. McI. Carter, colonel; G. H. Dancan, colonel; William Lassiter, colonel; C. R. Smith, colonel; Grote Hutcheson, colonel; W. H. Gordon, colonel; Ernest Hinds, colonel; H. G. McAlexander, colonel; M. L. Hersey, colonel; R. L. Howze, colonel; F. W. Sladen, colonel; Malin Craig, colonel; H. E. Ely, colonel; D. E. Aultman, colonel; Johnson Hagood, colonel; H. D. Todd, jr., colonel; M. J. Connor, colonel; Fox Conner, colonel; Malin Craig, colonel; L. C. Davis, colonel; H. J. Brees, colonel, and H. A. Drum, lieutenant colonel.

The failure to confirm the general officers named above caused those officers to revert to their former grades and to lose vacancies in these grades. Consequently the Senate could confirm no nominations to the grades vacated. Therefore a number of officers who had been nominated colonels and lieutenant colonels, many of whom held recess appointments, could not be confirmed in those and must revert to their former grades. All nominations of officers of the same grade as officers who reverted were confirmed, as the promotion of such officers is determined by "years in service." Under the policy of the Army below the grade of colonel are promoted in the order in which their names appear on the promotion list. All officers on the promotion list were confirmed down to and including the officers named below:

The last colonel confirmed, Carl A. Martin, No. 216 on the promotion list.

The last lieutenant colonel confirmed, Lewis Brown, jr., No. 1021 on the promotion list.

The last major confirmed, Michael P. Davis, No. 3322 on the promotion list.

All colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors were confirmed down to and including officers whose dates of appointment were on or before July 15, 1920, and also the three officers named in the preceding paragraph, whose appointments were of July 1, 1920.

The following lieutenant colonels nominated as colonels were not confirmed:

Mark Wheeler	H. M. Brambilla	
G. D. Arrowsmith	E. S. Martindale, jr.	
Edward Carpenter	J. L. Hayes	
J. W. Leonard	W. Tanner	
F. M. Shafer	H. W. Hubbell	
L. W. Rundell	E. L. Zalesheshaw	
Gordon Johnson	J. J. Bowers	
Charles Richmond	A. G. Greene	
E. K. Steffins	W. R. Scott	
K. C. Masteller	H. H. Pike	
C. H. Miller	M. L. Crimmins	
Charles Bathelt	F. P. Garrard	
C. E. Brigham	J. M. Love, jr.	
W. H. Bell	P. D. Merrill	
William Tidball	W. Coleman	
G. H. Baird	R. L. Tyler	
W. M. Cooley	H. Pond	
W. N. Haskell	D. T. Merrill	
James Prentice	T. A. Baldwin, jr.	
H. A. Meyer, jr.	L. L. Conger	
Frank Keller	J. B. Kemper	
Guy Scott	H. Hall	
Copley Enos	G. E. Thorne	
N. E. Wood	C. S. Haight	
S. L. Pike	W. D. Forsyth	
G. A. Prescorek	Fitzhugh Lee	
M. S. Bettio	R. B. Parrott	
H. G. Stahl	H. P. Wilbur	
R. C. Kirkland	S. H. Ford	
E. S. Wheeler		
A. S. Feger		
S. S. Rose		
Wallace McNamara		
Frederick Mears		
A. M. Graham		
R. L. Collins		
I. L. Hunsaker		
C. N. Offley		
E. J. Ely		
C. H. Mayo		
A. J. Lynch		
Ed. E. Hacker		

All nominations to the grade of major were confirmed. Nominations to the grade of major, to fill vacancies subsequent to July 15, had not been made; therefore no officers appointed as majors revert to lower grades. Also nominations of captains for promotion to grades below that of major; therefore officers on nominated list remain in present grades.

All nominations for original appointment in the Regular Army were confirmed, so that the failure to confirm the nominations for promotions, cited above, did not operate to deprive an officer of a commission in the Regular Army.

The advancement in grade of officers on the retired list at the time of their retirement, or subsequent thereto, is covered by law and does not require confirmation. Therefore, the rank of all officers on the retired list remains unchanged.

FAREWELL MESSAGE TO THE NAVY.

Secretary Daniels on Friday, March 4, sent the following message to officers and citizens of the Navy:

"Closely identified officially and personally for eight years with the splendid record of the fighting men of the Navy, I wish to send greetings to officers and men afloat and those ashore and to those who fashioned ships and munitions, and to those who manned the merchant marine on the high seas abroad. It has been an honor and a privilege to be associated with the personnel of our Navy in the critical days of transition and its large contribution in the World War. The glory that came to the Navy in the material part it bore can never be dimmed. In private station my deep interest in all that will add to naval efficiency will be less than during the period I have directed its policies and its operations in the public service.

"My warm appreciation for the cooperation and team-work which have made possible the high achievements of the Navy. For eight years I have been your commander. All my life I shall be your shipmate.

"Josephus Daniels."

FAREWELL LUNCHEON TO MR. DANIELS.

Secretary Daniels was given a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club on March 3 by members of the Secretary's advisory council. At the luncheon by the general staff, Admiral Wilson was rendered during the luncheon by the navy general staff, Admiral Wilson was rendered by Admiral Coontz, chief of naval operations, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, while Assistant Secretary and Secretary Daniels. The luncheon was in the nature of a reception, the "guests of honor" being the latter, in addition to their retiring chief. The following officers of the Navy were attended by the following officers: Admiral Coontz, Rear Admiral Rodman, Griffin, Benson, Long, McCully, McVay, Mayo, Parks, Peoples, Anderson, Taylor and Washington, U. S. Navy, and Major General Lejeune, U. S. Marine Corps.

The luncheon was served in the dining room of the Army and Navy Club, which room was decorated with flags, and the table that of the flagship of the Navy.

Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock the officers and civilian employes of the Navy Department called on the Secretary in his office in the Navy Building to bid him good-bye. This reception was attended by thousands of his fellow-workers of the years during which he served with Mr. Daniels during his eight years' tenure of office.

ELIGIBILITY OF REGULAR NAVY FOR THE AMERICAN LEGION.

The following excerpt from a letter from the national commander of the American Legion has been issued to the Navy in the form of a circular letter for the information of the service. The eligibility clause of the American Legion reads as follows:

"Any person shall be eligible for membership in the American Legion who regularly enlisted, reenlisted, inducted or commissioned, and who served on active duty in the military forces of the United States at some time during the period between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, inclusive, and who, being a citizen of the United States at the time of his entry into such service, was honorably in the naval, military or air forces of any of the governments associated with the United States during the great war; provided, that no person shall be entitled to membership (a) who, being in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during said period, refused without justification, political or otherwise, to subject himself to military discipline or unqualified service, or (b) who, while in such service, was separated therefrom under circumstances amounting to dishonorable conditions and who subsequent has been officially restored to an honorable status.

"Every man who meets the qualifications him under this clause is eligible. Not only is he eligible, but he is welcome and urged to join. Membership in the Navy or in any other capacity subsequent to the signing of the armistice will not affect eligibility.

Officers and men of the Regular Navy are eligible to the American Legion and are urged to join. All departments and posts of the American Legion have been advised by bulletin of this fact, and have been urged to extend an invitation and a welcome to all members of the Navy who may be in the vicinity of established posts of the American Legion.

12TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

The President has directed that there be organized the 12th field artillery brigade, with headquarters in the Hawaiian division, and to be composed of the 11th ammunition train and the 4th, 11th and 13th field artillery.

EGYPTIAN

DEITIES

"The Utmost in Cigarettes"

Plain End or Cork Tip

People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER "Deities to any other cigarette

30$



"COPY, COPY!"

[From the Los Angeles Times.]

It is announced that Secretary Daniels will return to his editorial duties at the old home town of Raleigh, N. C., after March 4. And the lack of spelling a good editor trying to make a fair Secretary of the Navy is sorted.

ORGANIZATION STATIONS CHANGED.

The following changes in stations of organizations are announced:

1st squadron, 2d cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kan., to Camp Funston, Kan.

1st infantry band, Camp Lee, Va., to San Francisco, Calif., en route to Manila, P. I.

Machine gun troop, 4th infantry, 33d infantry, 34th infantry, 38th infantry, 47th infantry, 51st infantry and 52d infantry, discontinued.

Howitzer Co.—9th infantry, 24th infantry, 25th infantry, 30th infantry, 31st infantry and 32d infantry, organized.

1st Co. C. D. of San Francisco, Calif., organized.

Supply Co., 9th infantry, redesignated Service Co., 9th infantry.

Supply Co., 29th infantry, redesignated Service Co., 29th infantry.

Supply Co., 25th infantry, redesignated Service Co., 25th infantry.

Supply Co., 34th infantry, redesignated Service Co., 34th infantry.

Supply Co., 22d infantry, redesignated Service Co., 22d infantry.

Supply Co., 38th infantry, redesignated Service Co., 38th infantry.

Supply Co., 47th infantry, redesignated Service Co., 47th infantry.

Supply Co., 51st infantry, redesignated Service Co., 51st infantry.

Supply Co., 52d infantry, redesignated Service Co., 52d infantry.

Supply Co., 56th infantry, redesignated Service Co., 56th infantry.

12th ordnance depot company, redesignated 16th ordnance company.

Headquarters troop, 5th division, demobilized.

Band, train No. 6, demobilized.

Band, train No. 11, demobilized.

11th L. M. G. R. S., demobilized.

17th engineers, 5th division, organized at Camp Henning, Ga.

Med. Vet. Sec. No. 3, demobilized.

Vet. Co. No. 2, 2d division, medical regiment, organized at Camp Lewis, Wash.

1st sanitary train (1st division) less ambulance company No. 1, organized.

1st medical regiment (1st division), organized at Camp Dix, N. J., from 1st sanitary train less ambulance sanitary company No. 1, ambulance companies 1 and 4, hospital company No. 1, medical supply section No. 1, medical laboratory section No. 2 and veterinary company No. 1.

2d sanitary train (2d division) less ambulance company No. 2 and hospital company No. 1, demobilized.

2d medical regiment (2d division), organized at Camp Pike, Ark. Consists of regimental headquarters, sanitary company No. 1, ambulance companies 2 and 4, hospital company No. 2, medical supply section No. 2, medical laboratory section No. 2 and veterinary company No. 2.

11th field signal battalion, redesignated 4th signal company.

NAVY GETS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President-elect Harding's inaugural address was flashed to practically every part of the world by navy wireless stations on Thursday, yesterday, Harding immediately after 12 o'clock the high-powered station at Arlington began sending the message on 4,000 meters and at the same time Arlington began to broadcast it on 2,600 meters. The message was then picked up by the San Diego station and relayed to the Pacific coast and Hawaiian stations and to the world. Wherever in fact the navy vessels are stationed the inaugural address was read within a few moments of its delivery.

The Arlington-Radio amateur operators in various parts of the country to copy the address, as all navy wireless stations have to rebroadcast it.

Secretary Daniels sent the following message to all officers and stations of the Navy, so that all operators could "stand by" to receive the address: "To-morrow Arlington will broadcast inaugural address to receive President-elect Harding's inaugural address, probably about 12. Washington time. Arlington, on wave lengths 25 zero zero Arlington and 26 zero zero Darylin. Stations observing radio address will immediately broadcast this address. It is the desire of President-elect Harding that every ship and station that are ordinarily reached by Navy's radio."

MILITARY ORDER OF THE CARABAO.

The Washington Corral, Military Order of the Carabao, after a period of quiescence during the world war, has resumed its activities under the leadership of Brig. Gen. George Richard, U. S. M. C., as Caribou, succeeding Col. Robert H. Noble, U. S. M. C. Brig. Gen. George Richard, U. S. M. C.; Brig. Gen. Eugene D. Dorey, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N.; Col. Reynolds J. Bort, U. S. A.; Col. John H. M. Poyer, U. S. A.; Col. Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Harry N. Cootes, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Heiler, U. S. C.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER
The U. S. Military Gazette.
Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.
Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. F. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 915. 'Phone, Franklin 5242.
New York Office: 2-8 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1451 and 1452. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 946.
Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and characters, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

ARMY AND NAVY CONSOLIDATION.

It would be well to await for something more definite than newspaper gossip before discussing as to fact the determination of President Harding to abolish the two existing executive departments known as the War Department and the Navy Department, the creation of a new branch having to do exclusively with the air service and the consolidation of the three under one head, to possess the title of "Secretary for National Defense." The suggestion is not entirely familiar, having been advanced during the past two or three years, principally by Senator New of Indiana, a republican member of the Senate military committee, the author of the measure to create a separate department of aeronautics, to which should be assigned all functions and all personnel having to do with aviation, civilian or official, including the military-naval equipment and administration of that activity. The proposal to merge the War and Navy Departments and to add a new department and combine all of them under a concentrated management and control appeals to many people, apparently, although the details of such amalgamation are, for the present, meager. It appears that the scheme possesses a simplicity that commends itself to the *Boston Transcript*, from whose editorial endorsement of the plan we quote the following passage:

> The average American is not interested in the Army as the Army; he is not interested in the Navy as the Navy; he is not interested in the air service as the air service. The average American is interested in the Army and the Navy and the air service as the three sides of the triangle of national defense. He can see that the general dimensions of the triangle should depend primarily upon the foreign policy which the American people, through their representatives at Washington, adopt as the chart of the Republic in foreign affairs. The relative proportions of the three sides of the triangle should be determined by the best experts of the Army, the Navy and the air service, serving as a board of directors, with the Secretary for National Defense, ex-officio, chairman of the board.

Senator New of Indiana, a member of the committee on military affairs and a supporter of the president-elect, has suggested to Mr. Harding that a Department of National Defense be set up in the place of the War and Navy Departments in the proposed reorganization of the executive departments, and that the new department submit its budget in three divisions: Army, Navy and air service. Congress would then be called upon to appropriate annually for national defense a lump sum, in accordance with the budget system. The expenditure of this sum would be under the immediate supervision of the Secretary for National Defense, who would be guided in his decision by the chiefs of the Army, Navy and air service divisions.

Such a consolidation would coordinate the work of the defense forces of the nation afield and afloat. It would simplify the task of the legislative branch of the Government in authorising appropriations for national defense. It would enable the average American to understand why and for what he was taxed, and how and for what this national insurance tax was spent. Such a consolidation would speed the day of a dollar's worth of national defense for every dollar appropriated for national defense—the day of larger security for the nation at smaller cost to the nation.

Reactionaries in the Army, Navy and air service would probably oppose such a consolidation, because it would mean the elimination of many official sinecures among the "higher-ups" in each arm of the service. But the average American, we hope and believe, could be counted upon to be broad-minded, less selfish and more patriotic view of Senator New's proposal. It appears to us as sane, enlightened and almighty pertinent in the period of certain taxes and rumored wars.

The certainty of taxation and the rumor of war might very well be counted as factors inducing in favor of this consolidation if we were sure that the reduction of the former and improved preparedness for the latter would really result from the new situation. The proposal must be examined, at all events, as possessing the characteristic of coordination alone ample lines, but the "reactionaries"—those who get themselves into the habit of regarding the value of the arrangement—may be inclined to wonder if coordination can not be achieved by some less volcanic upheaval of interdepartmental relationship. There has never existed any great reason why there should not be complete and effective cooperation between the War and Navy Departments in all those matters that pertain to the two of them that are mutual interest involved, while, at the same time, leaving each department to perform its own functions. There will have to be division of labor, as of responsibilities, and about as broad a separation is that which assigns one executive department to the work of the naval establishment and another department to that of the military establishment. The functions of both of them still makes it necessary to have respective heads, apparently, whether each has the rank of a cabinet officer or is merely, as the Boston advocate of the proposal believes there is room for, a board of directors under a chairman who is "secretary for national defense."

There are enough coordinating bodies in existence now. There are enough boards and bureaus to work sorts of interchange, exchange, cooperation and coordination, added to which we have, since the World War, an institution with the imported title of "liaison." There can be at most, by order of the President, any further means and measures of communication and regulation. It would be no difficult matter for the War Department and the Naval Department to come together at stated times, with such experts from each department as are required for advice and enlightenment, and accomplish anything that could be done by way of combined resort to economy and acquisition of efficiency. The great trouble has been that the exchange of knowledge and consultation in this way never extended to the extent that is possible, and so it is evidently considered that something more pretentious and formidable is required in the form of this new big department that is to have its way, regardless of Congress with new legislation invoked for its permanence.

There is no doubt that much good could be accomplished by a combination of activities, as in the direction of the purchase of supplies for the military and naval establishments. This would appear to be something that could be done without further rebuilding the departments to any great extent. Certainly the new administration should investigate thoroughly the methods that have been employed under the War Department for the acquisition of supplies "common to two or more branches" of the Army. There has developed in that direction one of the crudest and most corrupting institutions in the interests of the Government and the concerns of bidders and contractors are similarly ignored. The theory of "decentralization" has been a great factor in the conduct of the tremendous business activities of the Army. As little as possible has been done in Washington, as many transactions as possible are transferred to depots and offices all over the country. The result is that no one in the War Department is in a position to tell, without much delay and great concentration of attention to the matter of information, exactly what has been or is being done in any particular affair involving the award of contract.

It is possible that this grave error in organization and administration is being revealed in the attempt to furnish a remedy in the orders which now require that all abstracts of bids, notices of awards of contract, as well as all calls for proposals, shall be sent to the office of the Assistant Secretary of War. By this belated program it is now possible to a greater extent than hitherto to get definite information, although with considerable delay. But the control of the situation is as remote as ever from the War Department authorities, and the important work of seeking bids and awarding contracts is as widely distributed as possible—all to the end that there may be maintained "decentralization," another form of "passing the buck," with the added defect that those in authority in Washington supposedly in charge of supplies, know as little as is possible of what is going on. It would be an asset to any administration to keep the matter of inviting and opening bids for Army supplies and the placing of contracts for that material right here in the War Department, for all the details it imposes on any given bureau. It would represent less clerical work by untold hours and in the number of employees; it would save time in many directions; it would establish uniformity of prices, it would enable bidders and contractors to know where they stand; it would place the purchasing officers of the service in close contact with the business world. Failure to adopt such a system has been one of the greatest causes of the chaos that disfigured the late administration in the War Department.

This is something that could be done, as we say, without great difficulty, and it should be done without much delay. A fine example, if the War Department needs it, is close at hand in the system that began long ago in the bureau of supplies and accounts of the Navy Department, and was worthy the test of a big war in a manner that fully justifies the processing and warrants a transfer of the same methods to the War Department. If a combination of the purchasing agencies is accorded as a result, it is certainly possible for the War Department to adopt the highly-efficient processes of the naval purchasing branch. And it would be a very simple affair, and would prove effective without resort to an extensive reconstruction and amalgamation of executive departments.

SOLDIERS AND CRIME.

Those people who not only deplore war but fail to appreciate that it is inevitable under existing conditions of human nature and the international situation, appear to be in search of reasons for a series of weird expedients to bolster up their conviction of the depravity of military training and military service. It would seem to be quite sufficient for the purposes of the chronic pacifists if they confined their declaration to the usefulness of combat anywhere at any time; that would be a difficult task enough, it would appear, but when they go into the matter with the system of national defense was bound to convert respectable citizens into barbarians or thinkers into automata, they demonstrate their insanity in general. A striking example of the ferocity with which the proposal of military service is assailed is furnished by the reckless assertion that the World War is responsible for the alleged increase in crime, and that that event produced two or three criminals where only one grew before. It is pointed out that all wars have been criminative, and that the war with Germany surpassed all history in this respect. The theory has been propounded, for instance, that trench raids made good training for raids on banks, and that, in accordance with the war generals, was a detrimental to the ideals of personal honesty and individual honor that the "crime wave" was caused entirely by returning men.

Fortunately for these smug theorists, there has been no statistics readily available to disprove in a conclusive way this careless allegation. For themselves they have been prepared by well-informed details as quotation from the records and the realization that they are comparatively secure against accusing data makes them the more arrogant in their pacifism. Nevertheless, they overlooked the fact that it might be possible to acquire information not generally accessible which had a direct bearing on the situation, and this has been done by Colonel Edward Munson, of the general staff of the Army, whose compilation of figures,[1] derived from various sources, shows that, while men in the military-naval service of this country constituted about one-twentieth of the population, ex-service men, who may be fairly identified as such, are responsible for only one-fortieth of the crime, and that civilian men are more out in the last six months. This percentage, moreover, includes those criminals who claim to have rendered service, and who, it is known in some cases, were not in the service at all. Crime in Paris, in that respect, as here, are criminals in another, without that circumstance exciting much wonder.

People who are too rendy to claim that the alleged increase in crime is unquestionably laid to the "crime wave," is due to the fact that so many men have been separated from the restraints of service discipline, and, apparently, in that reason, seems to be a reasonably acceptable, have given themselves over to an orgy of revolt against society, the laws of the land and the security of the community.

If there were occasion for making any deductions on account of the war or service in time of war or where military training is involved, it would seem to be a simple matter to argue, plausibly, that the training of a soldier or the training for the task of a soldier would have a beneficial effect upon the individual in a mental, moral and physical way. There is, certainly, nothing in the instruction the recruit receives and nothing which he hears during the rest of his career in the military-naval establishment which should or could induce him to be less of an upright, straightforward, law-abiding citizen than he was before he went into the service. It is easier to think that criminals are such in spite of the fact they have been taught otherwise, and in defiance of what they see and hear while performing the duties of a soldier, sailor or marine. To assert to the contrary is the height of folly. It is something much more

Digitized by Google

than that when such a claim is made the basis of attack upon the means and justification of national defense.

One of the most striking passages in the inaugural address of President Harding was that which he chose to entitle "Our Supreme Task." In this Mr. Harding touched on one of the vital needs of the situation if we shall ever become involved in another war. He said:

> We hold no national prejudices; we entertain no spirit of revenge, we do not hate; we do not covet; we desire no conquest, no victory save that of peace.

If, despite this attitude, war is again forced upon us, earnestly hoped we may not be found which will unify our individual and collective strength and consecrate all America, materially and spiritually, body and soul, to national defense. I can vision the ideal republic, where ever man and woman is called under the flag for assistance according to whatever service, military or civic, the individual is best fitted, where we may call to universal service every plant, agency, or facility, all in the sublime sacrifice for country, and not one penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of the individual, corporation, or combination, but all above the normal shall flow into the defense chest of the nation.

There is something inherently wrong, astonishing out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy, when one portion of our citizenship turns its activity to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing, dying for national preservation.

Out of such universal service will come a new unity of spirit and purpose, a new confidence and consecration, which would make our defense impregnable, our triumph assured. There should have little or no disorganization of our economic, industrial, and commercial structure. Instead of staggering war debts, no swollen fortunes to flout the sacrifices of our comrades, no riots of profiteers, no pitiable slackerism, no outrages of treason. Envy and jealousy would have no suit for their menacing developments, and revelation would be without the passion which engenders it.

This is so much in the line of comment on these pages that we are, without further effort to preserve the disinfection of anticipation, led to reproduce a paragraph which appeared in an editorial on the soldiers' bonus in the Army and Navy Register of December 25, 1920:

> The particular situation that reveals the stay-at-homes as reaping the unmerited benefits of opulence provides a lesson that should not be lost on those who will be called upon to conduct the next war in which this country may become involved. Provision should be made to "take over" all activities in the country, by in some manner pinning all industries under governmental control. The profits to be derived to the production directly of war material or are only remotely connected with the maintenance of the war-making power of the Government. It should be possible by means of official regulation to the drastic extent of preventing all profits in private business, to the end that in time of grave emergency and danger, such as that through which we passed in waging war in Europe, all the resources of the country would be available for the defense and all the general welfare, with material gain to no individual anywhere. Then the country would be spared the humiliating and disgraceful spectacle of exorbitant wage-paying and wage-exacting and of outrageous profiteering. It would then be impossible to take such a contrast as the advocates of the bonus are now exploiting—employing as a reason and a justification for burdening the country with a new gigantic debt.

Some sensible views, that are entitled to the thoughtful consideration of members of the wholesale bonus, have been expressed by Mr. Henry P. Stimson, former Secretary of War and chairman of the Joint committee for aid to disabled veterans. He says:

> More than 24,000 veterans are in hospitals today. Three months ago approximately 28,000 were in hospitals, which means that the number of veterans requiring hospital treatment is diminishing at the rate of more than 1,000 a month. On this basis we may soon expect to see more than 12,000 receiving treatment for tuberculosis, mental diseases and for amputations, resulting from battle wounds. Preparatory to go into the background, however, to realize the full possible development of the Government's duty to disabled. There is some difference in official reports as to the number of men discharged from service with disabilities. It is variously placed at 615,000 and 641,300, but in either case the figure is a huge one. Of course, each one of these men is a possible future patient of the Government. Among the 24,000 veterans now in hospitals there are 6,239 so-called shell-shock victims, but the number of men who have left the service with disabilities of a nervous or mental character was 76,500. There are in hospitals today 3,000 tuberculosis victims, victims of gas and exposure, but the number of men who have left the service with tuberculosis was 16,136. Available figures show that approximately 50,000 disabled men are not receiving vocational training, but it is hardly conservative estimate more than 150,000 are eligible for training, and if certain measures now pending vocational training are liberalized, as the joint committee recommended, we may expect an increase in the number of applicants.

With such figures for consideration it is evident that we have done little more than scratch the surface of the problem. And it is now, at the time, and such tragic incidents as the suicide of a soldier, who have suffered from the war, that we do stand uncompromisingly for the principle of professional treatment of the disabled. Many of the disabilities are such that disabled men are not properly treated and which the increasing years will be requiring hospital care calls for increasing expenditures, we can undertake no projects which will endanger their welfare.

As representatives of the largest group of former service men, it is to be expected that a similar stand will be taken by the American Legion. At the last annual convention the American Legion delegates reiterated their demand for a bonus, but they also recommended that their "national executive committee be urged to consider every other measure for the benefit of sick and disabled ex-service men as of first importance and be given precedence over any legislation affecting the welfare of ex-service men."

If that declaration meant anything, it meant exactly what the last committee had to disabled veterans has maintained—that able-bodied service men would not press for their own advantage if such action would imperil the welfare of their disabled comrades. For some months the American Legion has performed splendid service in rekindling interest in the problem of the disabled. Since it has been the boast of the Legion that it is not "against the disabled. If it has devoted its energies and its influence to the bonus, and it must be regretted clearly understand that the bonus issue is dead while the claim of the disabled remains unpaid.

ARMY PROMOTION LIST.

[To the Editor.]

May one of your readers submit his personal contribution to the views of criticism that has attested the unpopularity of the interpretation of the promotion list. It is true that officers of the service could see junior lieutenants of very youthful and immature appearance leap from the ranks of their associates expectation of being field officers within a short time as they would upon the completion of five years of service in the junior grades which fitted them for command.

If by interpretation the recent enactment whereby many officers were gained to the service the apparent injustice of promoting junior officers ahead of older, more experienced and better qualified seniors becomes a certainty, and the measure will be resigning from the service. To those men who served overseas as lieutenants and captains and who were content to accept commissions as captains, so placed on the promotion list from the date of their entering the service, the recent promotions mean simply their separation from the service. Why are examinations required in accordance with the interpretation of the meaning of the law, and lieutenants shall be ranked among captains, there existed no need for examinating into and inquiring as to the fitness of captains for command, since the claim would have been less expensive to have examined the junior lieutenants and made the ranking without the inquisitorial examination. It does appear without reason or necessity for the examination of captains for promotion, did their work faithfully should be stricken from the list immediately upon the declaration of their unfitness in the decision a man should receive a commission as he is not by examination. If a lieutenant is not competent to serve as a captain and in short time succeed to the field officer grade, what man who thus have this rapid promotion thrust upon them are done as the result of examination of their fitness for command, they have the class "B" board waiting for their first mistake. Any officer who is known to back thousands of files can not view the procedure with pleasure, but it is the only course is decided to resign from the service, which promises nothing for their future.

If the duration of service was of such length as to qualify one it would be different, but it has run a few days longer service means thousands of files.

Lieut. [illegible], Fort Leon Lease, 1000 Files.

RECRUITING OFFICER'S PAY.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: "Experienced" states that a married officer cannot get through the month on his pay. I have figured to receive $250 as inland city. "Benefited" says that "Experienced" is living in a city, and like a city he has pulling to the country.

I am a recruiter in an inland city and would like to send a letter to your editorial office. I also married and have two young children. We have established a flat and are living in a large city. We have two servants as I do not wish to risk my wife's health by cooking over a hot stove. In every way we use practice economy and watch the pennies going to market and paying cash.

My pay is as follows:

Base pay	$200.00
20 per cent longevity	40.00
Temporary duty	40.00
Commutation quarters	60.00
Heat and light (average)	19.03
Total	$362.03
Less insurance and hospital	2.30
Available pay	$359.73

With extreme care I have computed my average monthly expenditures. Please find as account book:

Rent of furnished flat (6 rooms and bath)	$115.00
Food	90.00
Cook ($12 per week and car fare)	63.80
Nurse ($12 per week)	48.00
Fuel	9.80
Electricity	2.90
Telephone	2.50
Laundry	18.00
Milk	22.80
Total expense	$362.80
Available pay	359.73
Deficit	$3.27

Occasionally we return the hospitality enjoyed us by the worthy inhabitants of this village and on Sunday I take my wife and child riding in a flivver. From time to time we buy new clothing too. I belong to a country club and golf club and I am there representative people of the community. When my friends ask me to dinner I invite them to put them up at these clubs. I also know many expert sword swordsmen, in fact, I practically know everybody in the city, but they are plumbers, taxi drivers, bootleggers, etc. Not a single lawyer, doctor or fifteen thousand for a worthy cause. They have no social responsibilities. Either myself or my wife should be invited to tea. And if they should have them their companies supply them with an expense account.

Occasionally I take an inspection trip to outlying districts, and as the law now stands I receive no more my actual expense and the five-dollar allowance by inspection does not pay for my meals while I am away.

Now, we could cut down our rent by moving into a less unfurnished tenement house, going without a phone, cook our own meals, and so on. But I see no reason why a man of education, occupying an important position should be compelled to live in such a manner. I think that "Benefited" must be a financial wizard or he doth protest too much. But I say no—I think he should let us in on the secret. And by the way, I think he should be given to "Experienced" the cut-glass ice-pick shouted by Richman.

Experienced.

BOOK AND MAGAZINE NEWS.

The Infantry Journal for March contains original articles as follows: Pro Patria Vigilo—Why Universal Military Training—A Patriotic Obligation, Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, Department of Experiment—Infantry School, Capt. J. S. Switzer; Desolation and Suffering Among Siberian Prisoners; Mariviere's Rock Associated University Military Training—Moral, Mental and Physical Discipline, Irvin S. Cobb; A Talk to Non-Commissioned Officers, Maj. Emile V. Cutrer, Inf. "Taskbook" Organization, Lieut. Col. Edward L. Munson, Gen. Staff; Value of Tasks in Action, Maj. Jesse Gill, Inf.; Tactical Principles Involved in Various Military Service, S. T. Hubbard, Jr., late Maj. Gen. State Militia; The Process of Evolution, Prof.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NEW SPRING STYLES Are a Joy to See

Especially beautiful are the selections in New Silks, Linen Crash, Cottan Dress Fabrics, White Fabrics

Among which are many exclusive and unusual creations.

Write for samples and prices if you can't come see them in person

George A. King William B. King William E. Harper

KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
725 Twenty-fourth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Ghaita Patent and Trade Mark Law
OURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '90, U. S. Naval Academy, Resigned 1892)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION 729 11 W. HOBBS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in chief examining division, and since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
414 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.

Baker's
Castor Oil
Specially Refined
for the Lubrication of
AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
Sales Agency
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

RANDEMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 112 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed FREE. RANDEMAN-RAPPENECKER AND BOND, 94 Broadway, New York.

CUFF FIREARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test"
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
Makers of Army and Navy
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPME. F
Military Tailoring Dept.
267 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—NAVY OFFICER'S DRESS AND EVENing dress uniforms. Size about 38. Splendid condition. Address A. L. Myrland, 177 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. W. Stiles: Military Education and Indoctrination, Capt. J. M. Scammell, O. R. C.; Facilitating Army Paper Work, Maj. W. H. Langdon, Corps of Engineers; Leadership, Brig. Gen. H. E. Ely, U. S. A.

"REAL" MEN.

[From the Worcester Telegram.]

What a relief it will be to have a Secretary of War who was graduated from Annapolis, instead of one who had pronounced views on pacifism and "rejoiced" that we were unprepared for war. What a relief it will be to have a Secretary of the Navy who has been both "gob" and "leatherneck," gunner's mate in the Navy and private in the Marine Corps, instead of a gentleman who confused the functions of a Navy with those of a university.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

One of the last official acts of Attorney General Palmer was to render an opinion on the momentous question of precedence of naval staff officers in their relation with officers of the line and with officers of other staff corps. This subject has engaged the attention of the naval authorities for some months, and it was thought that it had been settled by an opinion prepared by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and approved by Secretary Daniels, and which was published exclusively in this paper. But a protest had been received from the chief of the bureau of navigation and from the chief constructor. Mr. Daniels withdrew the opinion of his legal advisers and referred the question to the Department of Justice. The opinion just rendered, and which appears in full in this issue, supports in the main the contentions of the Judge Advocate General, in the opinion which Secretary Daniels signed, the only divergence being with reference to officers commissioned before March 4, 1913, it being held that these staff officers take precedence by length of service with officers of the line, where it can be done without disturbing their precedence among themselves. A summary of the Attorney General's opinion, obtained from official sources, together with a statement of its effect upon the commissioned personnel of the Navy, is as follows:

Precedence in the Navy Decided.

(a) That staff officers commissioned prior to March 4, 1913, have precedence by date of commission in all cases with officers of other staff corps. This is in accordance with the Judge Advocate General's opinion on this subject.

(b) That, in the case of officers commissioned prior to March 4, 1913, staff officers have precedence with officers of the line by date of commission, when they are associated and if a change is impossible to give them precedence with line officers by length of service and at the same time to give them precedence among themselves by date of commission; that in all cases such staff officers must take precedence among themselves by date of commission, and that where this conflicts with the length of service rule as applied to their precedence with officers of the line, all the officers so associated, line and staff, must take precedence by date of commission, except as applied to this situation, section 1485, R. S., is repealed. This is in accordance with the Judge Advocate General's opinion, but does not go so far as that opinion, as will appear from the next paragraph below.

(c) That, in the cases of officers commissioned prior to March 4, 1913, staff officers have precedence by length of service with officers of the line, where this can be done without disturbing their precedence among themselves as fixed by date of commission, that, as applied to this situation, section 1485, R. S., is still in force. This is not in accordance with the Judge Advocate General's opinion, which was that section 1485, R. S., is repealed.

(d) That in cases where precedence is determined by length of service, that is, in the cases covered by paragraph (c) above, that in the case of officers who have been advanced on the Navy Register must be credited, under section 1485, R. S., with constructive service sufficient to place them ahead of all others, line and staff, over whom they have been so advanced; and that this applies as much where officers have been advanced by selection over officers in their own corps as in any other case. This is in accordance with the Judge Advocate General's opinion upon this point.

The effect of the Attorney General's opinion as stated in paragraph (d) above is as follows: Line and staff officers who have been advanced on the Navy Register, by selection or otherwise, to a rank higher than that held by other officers having an earlier date of precedence, or who obtained such higher rank prior to the date on which the same rank was attained by other officers having an earlier date of precedence, must, in all cases, be assigned a new date of precedence which will be the same as that of the highest ranking officer of the staff above whom they were so advanced. In other words, under section 1486, R. S., officers so advanced on the Navy Register must be regarded as having gained length of service sufficient to place them and must be credited with constructive service sufficient to make their combined service, actual and constructive, equal that of those with the longest service who becomes junior to the officers so advanced. This will result in a complete rearrangement of the official precedence list, in so far as concerns officers, line or staff, who have been advanced on the Navy Register, but who have not been assigned new dates of precedence in conformity with such advancement and who have been retained in the precedence table in their original relative position instead of being shown above oil officers, line and staff, who became their juniors as the result of such advancement. The effect of the Attorney General's opinion, as set forth in the second and third paragraphs above, is as follows: So much of section 1485, R. S., as provides that staff officers shall take precedence with officers of the line with whom they hold rank according to length of service in the Navy, is existing law, or is not the law, according to the shifting circumstances of parties; it is the law in one case and for some parties, and not the law in other cases and for other parties. To illustrate: When two officers are associated, A of the line and B of a staff corps, their precedence must be fixed by length of service, and if A has more service, actual and constructive, than B, then A precedes B, notwithstanding that B may have an earlier date of commission in the same rank. However, should a third officer, C, of the same staff corps as B, or of a different staff corps, be associated with A and B, it would follow that B and C must take precedence by date of commission; that is, for example, B, having the earlier date of commission, must precede C, notwithstanding that C may have more service than B. In this situation section 1485, R. S., obviously cannot be applied, as that would result in putting C ahead of B, whereas under the Attorney General's opinion B must precede C at all times by date of commission. Accordingly, in this situation, under the Attorney General's opinion, all three officers must take precedence by date of commission. This resulting from the Attorney General's opinion as whereas, in C's absence, A takes precedence ahead of B, likewise, the rules and other considerations resulting from the Attorney General's opinion as stated in paragraphs (b) and (c), will not affect the preparation of a precedence table in so far as concerns the arrangement of officers' names or their dates of precedence in accordance with paragraph (d) above. All that will be required in connection with a precedence table so arranged will be a note explaining the exact basis of the precedence between officers of the line and staff must be fixed by date of commission instead of by date of precedence as given in said table.

The President on March 3 approved of the joint resolution fixing upon that date as the termination of the war or of the powers exercised by the agency.

War Acts Terminated March 3.

Any act of Congress, or any provision of any such act, that by its terms is in force only during the existence of a state of war, or during such state of war and a limited period of time thereafter, shall be construed and administered as if such war had ceased to exist and the people mentioned terminated on the date when the resolution was approved, any provision of such law to the contrary notwithstanding. Exceptions are made in connection with the food control and District of Columbia rents act, the trading with the enemy act, the liberty bond acts, and the war finance corporation act. It is specifically provided that nothing in the resolution shall be construed as effective to terminate the military status of any person now in desertion from the military or naval service of the United States, or to terminate the liability to prosecution and punishment under the selective service law, approved May 18, 1917. The purpose of the resolution is to provide a judicial determination that the war has ended and that "the end of the war" and numerous other similar phrases occurring in the war emergency statutes. The war legislation of the war was examined by the Senate committee on the judiciary with respect to the duration of each particular provision, and classified lists of such service legislation were given as published elsewhere in this issue. Some of the temporary legislation referred to has been covered in permanent legislation, particularly in the reorganization act of June 4, 1920, and the naval act of the same date.

Joint Resolution No. 64, described in the preceding paragraph, is of far-reaching effect to the military and naval services. Since it is sufficient opportunity for the legal branches of the departments to make a study of the legislation affected, such survey of the statutes has disclosed that at least 28 laws pertaining to the Navy alone are affected by the resolution. The principal effects are most apparent are the following: Naval retired officers on active duty after March 3 above the grade of lieutenant commander will draw only the pay of that grade; those who, after March 3, were retired, both commissioned and enlisted, on active duty other than training are entitled to no retainer pay; the uniform gratuity of enlisted members of the reserve hereafter is $25; mileage for the dock fraternity are not allowed; family allowances of enlisted men under the War Risk Act cease not more then four months after the termination of the present war emergency," which means that those payments will cease within the next four months, the exact date to be determined after conference between the War and Navy Departments officials and the War Risk Bureau, but it is assumed that the payment will not be paid through the month of July; the military exemption of $1,500 will be reduced to $1,000; the law ceases, but whether it will affect taxes for part of the present calendar year is yet to be determined. Of special interest to the officer personnel of the Navy is the effect of the resolution in revoking all temporary appointments which have been made since June 4, 1920, within six months after March 3, whether these temporary appointments were original or were as the result of promotions; all temporary appointments now existing which were in force on June 4, 1920, will continue in effect until December 31, 1921. It was thought in some naval quarters that vice admirals were affected by the resolution, but apparently such is not the case. Under the act of May 17, 1917, officers may be selected in time of war for appointment to the grades of admiral or vice admiral, but in time of peace these officers, three in each grade, must be selected from rear admirals. This resolution is liable to breed numerous complications in pay accounts, for it became effective immediately upon approval by the then President Wilson, and all payments since that date, such as retainer of reservists on active duty, extra rations for dock forces, active duty pay of officers above the grade of lieutenant commander and other payments which were authorized by wartime legislation are now illegal. The resolution is sweeping in its scope, for it is noted that it applies not only to acts, resolutions and proclamations pertaining to the war with Germany, but it goes much further and terminates many acts which are in force "during the existence of a state of war." Thus it becomes necessary to make a thorough search of all statutes which bear upon the military and naval services to order to discover others which apply only in war time. It is probable that within the next few days an Almar message will be dispatched to the naval service, pointing out such acts as are found from a cursory examination to have been affected, and warning the service to be on guard against applying any wartime legislation which the resolution intended to revoke.

A rather unusual document was issued by Secretary Daniels on February 21, only a couple of weeks before he left the Navy Department. It is headed "General Order No. 456," but he in his first sentence invites particular attention of all officers to the fact that this is not General Order No. 456 relating to Sunday services and cessation from all except the absolutely necessary work on Sunday. The reason given "By some inadvertence it was not incorporated in the first copies of the Revised Naval Regulations off the press, but will be incorporated as part of the regulations when the new book is printed." From which it might be inferred that the presses were stopped and the Sabbath order inserted in the Regulations. This, however, was not done, but the first issue of the book of Regulations the text of General Order 456 was repeated. Mr. Daniels's statement again requests all commanding officers to bring the order to the attention of their command, adding: "It is desired that all commanding officers bring this order at this time again to the attention of the entire naval personnel. For every reason, physical as well as spiritual, should officers and men have a day of rest and worship. In the rigorous naval service, with men away from home influences, rest from the ordinary tasks of life, for enlisted men at least, while religious services give moral direction and moral stamina." He then quotes a similar order issued by President Lincoln on November 16, 1861, which he says is as much in point now as when it was then, and urges the Navy to follow the example which **Washington set and Lincoln enjoined.** This portion of the order bears the full facsimile of Mr. Daniels's well-known signature, after which follows the text of the original General Order 456, which bore date of March 15, 1919, entitled "Observance of the Sabbath Day." Mr. Daniels felt strongly upon this subject and was chagrined to learn that he had not embodied the text of the original order in the revised Regulations; consequently the most double care in making the order the organic law of the naval service by renewing his general order with the preliminary injunction we have noted, and by incorporating it in the first changes that were made in the New Regulations.

Religious Observance in the Navy.

James Reed, jr., who was on assistant naval constructor, secured one year's leave of absence in January, 1912, in order to serve as assistant director of public works of the city of Philadelphia in connection with the reorganization of that department by the city government. He agreed to refund to the Treasury of the United States all pay received from the Government during such leave. A recovery a claim was filed for the salary thus turned into the Treasury. The court of claims has rendered judgment against him, and he was assessed the cost of printing the record in the case. The court says: "The facts disclose that for more than six years the plaintiff acquiesced in the arrangement he voluntarily made. He made no protest during all the time to the payments made to him, and he voluntarily covered into the Treasury his monthly pay. After a portion of his alleged accumulated salary is admittedly barred by limitation he for the first time asserts a claim for the same. In accord with the rule announced in the Nicholas case (58 C. Cls. 181) the claim is without merit. If the plaintiff participated in an illegal transaction in which he voluntarily covered his salary into the Treasury he can not now recover it."

Salary Refunded to Treasury.

Digitized by Google

Issue of Army Commissions.

The adjutant general's office of the War Department has been busy during the past week, since the adjournment of Congress on March 4, in filling in the dates of Army commissions and mailing them to the officers entitled to receive them, some 10,000 in number. In those cases the Senate confirmed the nominations, representing recess appointments in the way of appointments to original vacancies created by the act of June 4, 1920, and of promotions among the members of the permanent personnel of the Army promoted to fill casual vacancies. It was in anticipation of the senatorial confirmation of these nominations that the commissions were signed in advance some days before the adjournment of Congress and it remained only to insert the date in each instance from which the appointment or the promotion took effect. Each commission was signed by the late Secretary of War, who merely applied the name "Baker" to the document, instead of his full name. It remains to be decided whether hereafter, with the advent of a new administration and a lessening of the number of commissions, the President shall sign the commissions, as formerly. Up to 1897 the Secretary of War signed all recess appointments by the issue of letters of appointmnet or promotion. President McKinley, however, changed this practice, insisting that the President should sign. When the work of this character increased at the outbreak of the world war, with the thousands of commissions to be signed, the task was divided among the officials, the President signing only those relating to general officers and the others being signed by the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of War. Thus it was that the most recent commissions to be issued, those the result of senatorial action up to March 4, bear the signature of "Baker." All of the commissions must be accepted in order to complete the officer's right to draw the pay of his grade, those appointed to original vacancies being paid from the date of acceptance and those who are promoted being paid from the date of the creation of the vacancy. It has been decided that it is necessary for the officer to accept in any event. As for the nominations that were not acted upon by the Senate up to noon on March 4, they have been renewed and a statement of the situation in this respect appears elsewhere in this issue.

—o—

Army Officers in Washington.

Members of Congress have on numerous occasions remarked on the number of Army officers remaining on duty in Washington and some of the congressional critics apparently are inclined to take issue with the War Department as to the necessity of so many engaged on this duty, as revealed by the presence of the uniform. It has been expected that there would be some comment made on this situation and it is likely to engage the attention of Secretary Weeks sooner or later, according to what is described as his views on the subject. He has inherited from his predecessor, Mr. Baker, a schedule which allots Army officers for the offices of the chiefs of branches, the order having been signed as long ago as February 15, but only this week made public. The official memorandum on the subject is as follows:

The Secretary of War directs that the chiefs of branches of the Army be informed that the following table of allotments of officers for duty in their offices is approved and that officers in excess of these allotments shall be relieved from duty at the earliest practicable date and in any case on or before June 30, 1921:

Infantry	25	Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.	37
Cavalry	15	Insp. Gen.'s Dept.	16
Field artillery	19	J. A. Gen.'s Dept.	53
Coast artillery corps.	13	Quartermaster corps.	101
Corps of engineers	22	Ordnance Dept.	45
Signal corps	30	Finance Dept.	16
Air service	50	Medical Dept.	27
Chaplains	3	Bureau insular affairs	3
Chem. warfare service	15	Militia bureau	17

The Secretary of War further directs that the chiefs of all branches, except the chiefs of infantry, cavalry and field artillery, be directed to submit tables of organization, in form same as 722-P, for the organization of their office, to the director, war plans division, general staff, as early as practicable.

It is remarked by members of the military committees, who are becoming more and more critical, now that they have so little to do with the Army estimates and the determination of appropriations for the military establishment, that this list seems to contemplate the retention on duty in various branches of the War Department of a disproportionate number of officers, as compared with the total commissioned strength of certain corps. Thus in the inspector general's office there will be 16 officers of the 63 comprising that branch; in the adjutant general's office 37 of the 117 of that corps; in the office of the judge advocate general, 53 of the 115 in the J. A. G. department, that being the largest percentage in any of the staff branches; in the office of the chief of finance 16 of 143 officers in the finance department; in the office of the head of the chemical warfare service there will be 15 of the strength of 101; in the insular bureau, necessarily, all of the officers credited to that office are on duty there. Less striking in this respect are the allotments to the chief of ordnance, 45 out of a total of 353 in the ordnance department or 22 engineers out of 602 in the corps of engineers, or 50 out of the total of 1,516 in the air service, or 30 out of 301 in the signal corps. There will be 101 officers on duty in the office of the quartermaster general out of the 1,053 members of the commissioned personnel of the quartermaster corps. It is possible that members of the military committees will evince some curiosity as to why so many officers are required in the adjutant general's office, a large part of the duties of which branch have been absorbed by the general staff, notably in the matter of personnel, despite the fact that a personnel bureau of the A. G. O. has been created by law without much visible evidences of functioning. This allotment of officers to duty in Washington will provide a total strength of more than 500 officers for this purpose alone, and will bring the aggregate, including the officers on duty in the general staff and at the general staff college, to above 1,200. This situation may very easily incur the displeasure of military committee members who have been frankly expressing themselves as impatient because the War Department did not reduce the number of officers on duty in its various bureaus. It is expected that when Congress meets again there will be a demand for an explanation as to why this is necessary, with insistence that there shall be a separation of a part of this personnel from departmental assignments. The order which was signed by Secretary Baker before he retired from office on March 5 is calculated to be attacked, therefore, by members of Congress, who will be willing to put the blame for this alleged excess of bureau personnel on the late administration. Unless it can be shown that there is real need of so many officers in various offices, it is likely that the suggestion will be made to Secretary Weeks—if he does not reach that conclusion himself unaided by any congressional prompting—that the force be reduced.

—o—

Marine Corps Appointment.

One of the first official acts of President Harding was to renominate General John A. Lejeune to be major general commandant of the Marine Corps, followed by the confirmation on the part of the Senate on March 7. This was something to be expected. There has never been at any time any doubt that General Lejeune would be permanently installed as head of the Marine Corps, despite the fact that the appointment under the Wilson administration was not approved by the Senate that expired on March 4. The nomination simply got shelved with the other appointments of high ranking officers of the Army, to which Senator Lodge had a prejudice because the list of new major generals did not include General Clarence Edwards. A determined effort has been made for months by the friends of Brigadier General George Barnett to have him reappointed head of the Marine Corps and much was counted upon to favor that officer's cause when the new administration should come into pow r, especially as the new Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks, had been the room-mate of General Barnett at the Naval Academy, when they were both naval cadets, and was considered as responsible for the selection of General Barnett originally as commandant.. But if Mr. Weeks did anything at all in the matter it was evidently represented in the appointment of that officer to be the permanent major general in the Marine Corps and not as its commandant to succeed General Lejeune. The expectation of the friends in Washington of General Barnett was doomed to disappointment, it has been known all along, and it has been keenly regretted by the admirers of General Barnett that he has been placed in the somewhat awkward position of seeking restoration to a position from which it should have been appreciated that he was permanently separated when General Lejeune was designated as commandant. The two appointments, with the senatorial confirmation of Monday, terminates what had become a most injudicious campaign, conducted not without visible evidences of bitterness.

—o—

Prospective Stagnation in the Navy.

Widespread interest has been evinced in naval circles in the comment published in these columns two wekes ago regarding the prospective stagnation which faces the Navy line in the next few years. As we pointed out in those articles, the vacancies which will occur in the regular course in the grade of rear admiral will not be sufficient to provide for the promotions necessary to prevent forcible retirement under the age in grade which is fixed for captains at 56 years, and the selection of all flag officers who are not over 56 years old and in good health has the effect of retaining all such officers in the grade of rear admiral for a full eight years, unless removed by death or retired for disabilities subsequently incurred. A table was published last week which purported to be an unofficial estimate of the bureau of navigation showing that the officers who are juniors in the higher grades now stand a good chance of promotion, due to the inflow from the Naval Academy and the expected addition of 1,200 permanent officers from the reserve and those holding temporary appointments. That estimate was admittedly a guess and was not the result of a carefully worked out actuarial table. It is clear, of course, that the increment of 1,200 new line officers will add 12 rear admirals to the list, and the class of 225 midshipmen this year and a much larger class of 600 expected to graduate in 1922 will bring up the total of rear admirals to 55, which is the maximum allowance under the law. The present number permanently in the grade is 32. These accretions will accelerate promotions for the ensuing two years, after which nothing is to be expected in the way of gains in the higher grades unless the law is changed or the Navy is increased. There is little of hope offered in taking the past experience as a guide. The junior rear admiral (permanent) has served seven years as a captain, the junior captain served 4½ years as a commander and the junior commander served 4¼ years as lieutenant commander and covering a period when the Navy was growing rapidly. A measure of relief is suggested in building the naval reserve, which is admittedly the best in the world in its organic form and functioned satisfactorily during the war, but which is threatened with disintegration due to lack of interest and a steady inflow of trained material. If a modification of the unlamented plucking system were revived with a view of feeding the naval reserve, with perhaps some of the features which the British admiralty has used effectively to gracefully and painlessly transfer to the inactive list those officers of and above the commander grade who are not selected for advancement, it would go a long way towards solving the promotion problem, besides furnish an abundance of material for trained personnel in the reserve. It is true that as officers advance in years the percentage of mortality becomes greater, but the present arrangement is of too recent origin to have established anything like an accurate table of mortality statistics. The probability is rather remote that the enlisted complement will be greatly increased over its present legally authorized strength in the next few years, so that very little hope is entertained of relief for the commissioned personnel perplexities in that quarter.

—o—

Confusion Among Army General Officers.

The failure of the Senate to confirm the nominations of general officers of the Army resulted in more or less confusion and required special departmental action. One of the possible perils of the situation that existed at the end of the last Congress is afforded by the case of Brigadier General H. M. Lord, quartermaster corps, who had been nominated with that rank as chief of finance, while another nomination was that of Colonel E. A. Williams, also of the quartermaster corps, to be brigadier general in that branch, vice Lord. This was the first intimation to be given that the latter officer did not possess a permanent commission in the quartermaster corps. When there was failure to confirm these, along with the other similar Army nominations, General Lord returned to his position as brigadier general in the quartermaster corps, and General Williams reverted to his coloneley. Had, by some chance, the latter been confirmed as a brigadier general of the quartermaster corps and no action been taken on the nomination of General Lord, that officer would have been completely separated from the service, for the office to which he held a right would have thus been filled by another. However, the situation did not prevail and General Lord in the meantime has been assigned to duty as acting head of the finance department. In other directions there were some interesting complications. In the third corps area at Fort Howard, Md., General Cronkhite, the commanding general, reverted to the grade of brigadier general on March 4 and became junior to Brigadier General Harry F. Hodges, who is commanding third coast artillery district at Baltimore. In the fifth corps area General Read, the commanding general, reverted to the grade of brigadier general and thereby became junior to Brigadier General Samuel D. Sturgis, commanding Camp Sherman, Ohio. In the fourth division General Muir, the division commander, reverted to the grade of brigadier general and thereby became junior to Brigadier General R. M. Blatchford, who is commanding a brigade of that division. Under the authority of the 119th Article of War the President may assign the command of corps areas and divisions without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade. Under this authority the War Department has issued orders directing that General Cronkhite remain in command of the third corps area; that General Read remain in command of the fifth corps area, and that General Muir remain in command of the fourth division. The chiefs of infantry, cavalry and field artillery reverted to the rank of colonel on account of the failure to confirm them as major generals and the War Department has issued the necessary orders assigning Colonel Farnsworth, acting chief of infantry; Colonel Holbrook, acting chief of cavalry, and

Digitized by Google

Colonel Snow, acting chief of field artillery. All the other officers who failed of confirmation and who reverted to their former ranks were in positions where they could continue on their present duties without special orders being issued in their cases.

A new candidate for the office of Judge advocate general of the Navy has appeared on the scene, with formidable support from immediate superior officers.

Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

This is Colonel Constantine Perkins, of the Marine Corps, in whose behalf an active campaign has been started. Colonel Perkins is a graduate of law and

who for the past fifteen months has been on duty as provost marshal general and law officer of the zones of occupation of Santo Domingo as well as legal adviser to Rear Admiral Harry Shipman Snowden, military governor of Santo Domingo. Colonel Perkins has been strongly endorsed for the position by Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Major General Logan Feland and Charles G. Lung, brigade commanders in Santo Domingo. The new appointee will succeed Rear Admiral George R. Clark, who was retired on February 6 on his own application. The impression prevails that had he lived Colonel E. S. Theall, of the Marine Corps, would have been designated for this place, for which he was specially qualified by experience in, and knowledge of, the legislative situation. He was highly recommended by all the members of the House and Senate naval committees, too, and undoubtedly would have been favored by Secretary Denby, to whom the officer was most favorably known. There was certain service opposition to Colonel Theall, however, when Secretary Daniels had made the move in his favor to appoint Colonel Theall to the office at the time Rear Admiral Clark was eventually detailed, but this was hardly likely to again prevail against the congressional endorsement which had been expressed in behalf of Col. Theall. Another officer who has been mentioned in connection with the office is Capt. William C. Watts, formerly judge advocate general, but who has only recently been assigned to duty as director of gunnery and engineering exercises. Still another is Captain Ridley McLean, also occupying the office at the same time, who is now on the Army war college, and who may be regarded as still eligible. A third officer is General George Richards, paymaster of the Marine Corps, who is a strong candidate and who stands an excellent chance of selection if the choice is not as a matter of policy confined to a line officer of the Navy.

Much comment has been aroused during the week by the announcement from the White House of the nomination of Dr. Charles E. Sawyer, of Canton, Ohio, to be brigadier general in the medical reserve corps. Upon confirmation upon March 10 Sawyer was assigned to active duty, mainly as the physician to the President and his household, the office filled by Rear Admiral Cary Grayson, U. S. Navy, during the late administration. Much resentment was aroused in regard to the prospect of senatorial opposition thereto. There might have been some, but nothing effective, if for no other reason than that the President should be entitled to choose his own doctor and surround him with the means of living in comfort and with the dignity demanded by his responsibilities and his profession. Neither the fact that General Sawyer is to become one of the three medical reservists with the rank of brigadier general—the others being Doctors J. T. Finney and W. S. Thayer, of Baltimore—nor the circumstance that General Sawyer is of the homeopathic school counted for anything in senatorial resistance to the President's desires. Mr. Harding himself knows nothing about senatorial obstruction of the presidential recommendations, having been one of the senators some years ago who assisted in overcoming the fight against President Wilson in his nomination of Brigadier General R. E. Noble, of the Army medical corps, to be a permanent brigadier general in that branch. It is quite evident that General Sawyer will be one of the most important and influential members of the Harding administration, as is revealed by the following statement from the White House:

President Harding has long since been convinced that the affairs relating to public health, such as public health, education, and social justice, are so intimately related and so vital to the nation as a people that he has decided to begin at once a careful survey of all matters pertaining to these subjects. That there may be no delay in the nomination by Dr. Sawyer, of Marion, Ohio, a man of long and practical experience in such matters, to a higher governmental agency in the medical corps of the United States Army, thereby not only securing the services of Dr. Sawyer as physician at the White House when professional attention is necessary, but also giving him direct authority to make a thorough investigation of the needs of these subjects and to present the accumulated facts, with such suggestions as his observation may warrant in bringing about a concrete plan of coordination and most efficient and economic operation of these affairs. Dr. Sawyer's duties are to begin immediately.

If the Army appropriation bill, which met with a "pocket veto" on March 4, had been enacted, it would not have been possible to assign General Sawyer, an a medical reservist, to active duty on the kind now proposed for him. That particular clause in the measure, placing undue restriction on the use of reservists of all kinds and branches, will be removed from the bill when it comes before the next session of Congress. It is highly objectionable on general principles and was inserted in the bill despite the protests of the War Department authorities. In the medical corps the interference with the functions would be serious if it were not possible to detail reservists for duty. There are at present in active service in the medical corps 10 majors, 35 captains, and 80 first lieutenants; in the dental corps 1 major, 7 captains, and 17 first lieutenants; in the veterinary corps 2 captains, 4 first lieutenants, and 3 second lieutenants, making a total of 94—or 95, counting General Sawyer. There are now some 2,000 officers on the active list available for duty in time of need, and it is hoped to bring this to 20,000 when the new requirements get into operation.

Secretary Denby has led a strenuous career during the past week and has been brought to a full realization of the size of his new job. Many problems are facing him for the first time, and

Mr. Denby a Busy Secretary.

for incoming secretaries. For example, he found it necessary to immediately consider the appointments of bureau

chiefships, three of which were vacant by reason of the failure of the Senate to confirm his predecessor's appointments. He could not, however, make the retirement of the incumbents. He finds it necessary to take up the important question of legislation and the appropriations for the next fiscal year owing to the failure of the new bills to pass. Several foreign problems are pressing upon his attention and his time is well occupied with the streams of visitors on every possible pretext, mostly personal, from a change of administration. He has tackled his manifold tasks in vigorous fashion and on Thursday of this week held his first council meeting of bureau chiefs. He told the assembled group that he intends to gain a sea-going knowledge of the Navy, and announced his intention of going to Guantanamo to witness the fleet maneuvers and return with the Atlantic fleet if his plans work out. He expects, he said, to go to sea whenever possible and thoroughly familiarize himself with the internal administration of the Navy. Some comments concerning naval officers were expressed Thursday in an interview, when he was asked if he has not found that naval officers generally are in favor of a large Navy, to which he replied: "I do not know. I found it especially among naval officers." Naturally what we want is a strong Navy, and my experience with naval officers is that they are, as a rule, patriotic and naval officers second, and they would not, I think, try to overburden the country with large naval armament simply because they were in the service. However, I suppose the same difference of opinion exists among naval officers that exists among civilians in regard to armaments. Naturally I have not had opportunity to sound them all out. But I would take that for granted from my knowledge of officers."

Bids were opened this week at the bureau of supplies and accounts for purchasing the navy's fuel oil for the Navy. Five bids were received for the supply of oil for the Pacific coast and 57 bids for coal. It is planned by the department oil for three months' consumption, to accept the bids for coal for

Purchase of Fuel for the Navy.

three and six months' needs, and gasoline for three months. With the failure of the naval appropriation bill in the Senate the close of the session, there are no funds available for the purchase of fuel for the ensuing fiscal year. The bureau of supplies and accounts possess any inkling as to what Congress will appropriate for that purpose, since that item constituted one of the principal points of difference between the House and Senate. The bids for fuel contracts at this time therefore only the needs of the Navy for the remainder of the present fiscal year and the first half of the next one. They will be provided for and at the rate of consumption which has obtained during the past months of this fiscal year. There is every prospect and expectation that prices will be reduced, but there is also every reason for remaining no looser by the Navy's inability to make annual contracts at this time for its fuel needs. The somewhat drastic methods adopted last year and resorting to commandeering had a wholesome effect, which was reflected in the bids received this week, for it developed that many of the prices bid were the same as those of present contracts, and the bids are identical with those at which coal was commandeered by the department last year. While this weapon has been removed from the hands of the department, nevertheless its lessons remain in the minds of the contractors, for the bids received run as low as $3.38 per ton at the mines. The bids for fuel oil cover west coast needs, while the coal bids are for the entire Navy for the next three or six months, as the case may be. The competition developed that there is plenty of coal available and that operators are eager to obtain the Government's business apparently holding no ill will because of the

commandeering policy invoked last year, despite the blustery threats made in some quarters that the operators would carry their grievances to the court of claims for settlement as to prices of their coal.

The assignment of officer personnel to the office of chiefs in the War Department results in furnishing Colonel John T. Axton, chief of Army chaplains,

Affairs of the Army Chaplains.

with two assistants, who are on duty in that bureau. They are Chaplain J. J. Campbell, the executive officer who is also the personnel officer, and Chaplain F. M. McCoy, who will be in charge of training and information. The limitation on the number of chaplains who may be commissioned, on account of the restriction of the Army enlisted force to 175,000, leaves the number of surplus officers, as already explained in these columns; if there is to be further reduction of the strength to 150,000, as is in prospect, it will be necessary to declare twenty additional chaplains as surplus, further removing the chance of appointment of any of the fifty and more waiting candidates who had signified their intention to present themselves for examination when it was thought there would be vacancies to fill. The allowance of 155 chaplains does not begin to meet the needs of the service. There remain many units without chaplains, and Colonel Axton is coming to the conviction that the present provision of one chaplain for every 1,200 men does not furnish the number of officers of the corps for which there is practical use. A report of an unusual occurrence has been received at the War Department from Chaplain M. W. Reynolds, on duty at Charlestown Field, Pla. There a militia aviator shot and killed Infant Daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. Arthur C. Watson, the troops on that occasion forming a square. Recently the chief of chaplains sent out a circular containing suggestions for the benefit of chaplains in relation to those of the Jewish faith in the Army. This has been followed by one relating to those of the Roman Catholic Church. It is as follows:

Under the provisions of paragraph 3, Circular No. 42, War Department, February 17, 1921, every chaplain will observe the needs of the various religious needs of the entire personnel of the command to which he may belong, either through his personal service or through the cooperative efforts of others. A special opportunity for electing the cooperation of the Roman Catholic chaplain for the faithful in volunteer workers is presented at this season of the year. Many soldiers, it is hoped, are expected to confess and receive the Eucharist. The period of the obligation extends from the first Sunday of Lent to Trinity Sunday, May 22. The aid of local clergymen should be secured, where necessary, to the end that it may be said of your men of Roman Catholic faith to follow the desires of their church in performing their special Easter obligation.

Public-spirited citizens of San Diego, Calif., have offered to the Marine Corps a trophy to be awarded yearly in target competitions of marines serving on the Pacific coast. The offer is a timely one, as the marines did not have a trophy for pistol team competitions on the west coast, such as have been held on the east coast for the Hilton Trophy. The latter was offered recently at a luncheon given by Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Lyman, on duty at marine barracks, San Diego, to the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, Athletic Club and San Diego-California Club, of that city. The Marine Corps division rifle and pistol target competitions will be held this year at the following times and places: Parris Island, Paris Island, S. C., May 1; marines on the east coast south of and including Charleston, S. C. The Marine Corps rifle and pistol competitions will be held at Quantico, commencing May 25. The competitions being limited to medal winners in the division competitions. The winners of the Marine Corps rifle and pistol competitions will be the contestants from whom will be selected the rifle and pistol teams to represent the corps in the national matches this year. The officer or enlisted man making the highest aggregate score in both the Marine Corps rifle competition and pistol competition will be declared the individual shooting champion of the corps for 1921, and he will be awarded the Lauebheimer trophy. The time and places yet are to be announced for the east coast inter-post match for the Elliott trophy and the west coast inter-post match for the San Diego trophy. The east coast inter-post matches will be open to teams of five men each from practically all posts on the east coast and from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and the west coast match to similar teams from Puget Sound, Wash.; Mare Island, Calif.; San Diego, Guam and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Heretofore the inter-post teams have consisted of eight men, but this year, in order to save expense of transportation, etc., they will be of five men.

Digitized by Google

Secretary Daniels, just prior to leaving his office, approved a recommendation of the Judge Advocate General to restore to eleven naval officers the numbers they had lost by sentence of general courts-martial. In a letter of instructions to the bureau of navigation the Secretary refers to the "inherent difficulties attendant upon the performance of naval duties under war conditions and those incident to demobilization, when increasing and arduous service has been required, frequently with but inadequately trained temporary personnel." He takes the ground that these officers have already been sufficiently punished "for such error of judgment as may have brought their respective trials," and in view of their excellent records pertaining he decided to exercise the power given him to remit the losses of numbers where it could be done lawfully. He points out that those officers who have been permanently advanced to higher rank while under the passed beyond the ameliorating power of the Department, as their sentences have been fully executed. This exercise of clemency is in keeping with the policy which has been followed towards sentences inflicted for acts committed during the war by both officers and enlisted man, when it was recognized that the punishments were more severe than ordinarily severe, and which have been remitted in whole or in part when the authorities felt that the accused had been sufficiently punished. The officers so affected, together with the losses in numbers in both temporary and permanent grades, are as follows, the Navy Register being modified accordingly:

Lost Numbers Restored to Naval Officers.

William W. Phelps, captain, approved September 9, 1917, sentenced to lose 10 numbers in grade.

Louis J. Connelly, captain, approved February 7, 1919, sentenced to lose 10 numbers permanent, 10 numbers temporary.

Alfred L. Howe, captain, approved January 18, 1918, sentenced to lose 2 numbers in grade.

James H. Gilmer, commander, approved March 15, 1918, sentenced to lost 10 numbers permanent, 10 numbers temporary.

Archibald G. Snelling, commander, approved October 15, 1920, sentenced to lose 5 numbers temporary grade, commander, 5 numbers permanent grade, lieutenant commander.

Robert L. Berry, commander, approved April 22, 1918, sentenced to lose 10 numbers in grade.

William F. Amsden, commander, approved October 29, 1919, sentenced to lose 1 number in temporary grade, commander, 1 number permanent grade, lieutenant commander.

Leo L. Lindley, lieutenant commander, approved November 21, 1918, sentenced to lose 50 numbers permanent grade of lieutenant commander, 50 numbers temporary grade of lieutenant commander.

H. A. Sunderland, lieutenant commander, approved September 9, 1917, sentenced to lose 20 numbers in grade.

Howard H. J. Benson, lieutenant, approved February 16, 1918, sentenced to lose 15 numbers in grade.

Alfred E. Montgomery, lieutenant, approved July 22, 1918, sentenced to lose 15 numbers in grade.

One of the last things done by President Wilson on the 4th of March was his approval of the measure authorizing and directing the Secretary of War, under regulations to be framed by that official, to cause to be returned to this country and buried at Arlington with fitting ceremonies the body of an

Return of the Unknown Dead.

American soldier, killed in France, who has not been identified. It is possible that Secretary Weeks may adopt the view expressed by his predecessor, Mr. Baker, and delay the selection of the unknown dead. In the meantime the general staff of the War Department is proceeding with the details of a program which contemplates solemn honors with a view to the transfer and burial on May 30 next. Much time is much doubt cnadidly expressed in the War Department as to the wisdom of selecting so early a date for this event. Much has been accomplished in the way of identification of bodies, even after the period of two years. Colonel George H. Penrose, of the quartermaster corps, who has succeeded Colonel C. C. Pierce as chief of the identification division of the quartermaster general's office, states that the so-called unknown dead have been reduced to 16 per cent, or a total of 1,217 "unidentified cases," of whom there is a chance of identification of more than half. the 75,000 bodies abroad the Government has brought back 13,616, and some of these will be unknown. The return of this unknown dead will be attended with all possible ceremony, and General Pershing is in favor of sending over a battleship for the purpose, while assigning to the duty a selected detachment under a chosen officer from the Army. It is possible, however, that Mr. Weeks will come to the conclusion that there is danger of being too precipitate in the matter and incur the grave risk of bringing home and burying at Arlington a body that will later on be identified. It has been suggested, therefore, that it would be well to postpone the event until there is much less chance of identification, and to that end it has been urged that "Armistice Day," or November 11, would be appropriate and would serve to reduce the risk of making a blunder. In the meantime the War Department on receipt of protests against executing the new legislation, but such communications are not destined to have much influence now that the law has been enacted, what is more likely to occur is that Mr. Weeks will conclude that it is wise and more fitting, in view of the possibilities of the situation, to defer the transfer of the body for some months. If it is decided to carry out the law and have the ceremonial take place on May 30, it will be necessary to arrange for the body to leave the French port not later than May 10.

A question presented this week for the opinion of the judge advocate general of the Army is as to the proper meaning to be given to that part of section 24 of the act of June 4, 1920, referring to the retirement of a person originally appointed under the provisions of that law at an age greater than 45 years. The case cited was that of a man who enlisted in the U. S. Army in July, 1898, at the age of 45, and who served continuously therein until commissioned as a first lieutenant of the sanitary corps on September 13, 1917, at the age of 64 years. He was discharged on November 30, 1920, for the purpose of accepting a commission as captain in the medical administrative corps, which he accepted December 1, when he was 48 years of age, and was not allowed travel pay and bonus on discharge. The claim was made that the officer is entitled to retirement with 75 per cent of his pay and allowances under R. S. 1243, 1245, and 1247, he having been less than 64 years of age at the date of original entry with the service, the fact of disallowance of travel pay and bonus clearly indicating that the service was considered continuous. The section in question provides that any person "originally appointed under the provisions of this act at an age greater than 45 years shall, when retired, receive pay at the rate of 2½ per cent of active pay for each complete year of commissioned service in the U. S. Army, the total pay to be not more than 75 per cent." It is assumed by the War Department that the question presented arises from the proper construction to be given to the words "originally appointed under the provisions of this act," and the opinion is requested as to the words "originally appointed" referred to original entry into the military service, either as an enlisted man or commissioned officer. It is clear to the department, however, that the case does not admit of such a construction. It is pointed out that it refers to a person "originally appointed" under the provisions of that act. The person in the case at issue was enlisted at the age of 25 years. Apparently he never attained a commissioned status until he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the sanitary corps on September 13, 1917, at the age of 44 years. It is very evident, the War Department holds on the advice of the judge advocate general, that his enlistment was not an appointment and that his appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army in September of 1917 was not and could not have been "under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920." The department, therefore, under the facts submitted, the officer in question was over the age of 45 years when "originally appointed" under the provisions of the act of June 4.

Certain Army Retirements.

In order to avoid the ill effects of a sudden and unexpected loss of warrant officers and noncommissioned officers of organization of the Regular Army and the National Guard in emergency, it is deemed advisable by the War Department that, so far as practicable, those qualified therefor be appointed in the officers' reserve corps in time of peace. Furthermore, it is anticipated that such appointments will have a beneficial effect upon the efficiency and morale of the enlisted personnel. One method by which warrant officers and enlisted men of the Army may qualify for appointment as reserve officers is by attendance at training camps conducted under section 47-D of the act of June 4, 1920. In order to afford ample opportunity to all warrant officers and noncommissioned officers to qualify for commissions, the alternative method is provided whereby candidates for appointment shall receive practical training and instruction in the duties of officers while serving with their organizations in the field, and while they will be examined to determine their fitness for appointment as reserve officers. The regulations governing the scope of training and the examination will be included in regulations for the officers' reserve corps, soon to be published by the War Department. Supervision of instruction and conduct of examinations will be by the corps area and department commanders, the scope of examinations to be prescribed by the War Department. These examinations will be largely practical and in those subjects essential to qualification for appointment as junior officers in the various branches of the service and will be of such character as to insure appointment of only qualified candidates. In view of the necessity for increasing the number of reserve officers and in order that such appointments may be made promptly upon publication of the regulation, it is desired that warrant officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army and National Guard have this opportunity made known to them by permission to at once file their applications with their immediate organization commanders and the latter will proceed, so far as opportunity permits, with the instruction of such applicants in the duties of junior officers of the branch in which appointment is desired. In the National Guard such instructions will be supervised by inspector-instructors.



Announcement is made in the War Department that there has grown up in the Army the practice on the part of commanding officers to furnish subordinates so-called letters of commendation when, for some reason, either the commanding officer or his subordinate ceases to serve in that capacity. In practically all cases these letters give brief summaries of the officer's service, including a statement to the effect that he has performed his duties to the satisfaction of the commanding officer. These letters are then forwarded by the writer or the officer concerned, or sometimes by both, to the War Department for file with the officer's record. When the number of officers now in the service is taken into consideration, the indexing and filing required in the case of these letters involves a great amount of clerical labor in the office of the adjutant general, which results, it is asserted, in nothing of value to the War Department. In practically every case these letters convey no more information to the War Department in regard to the officer's efficiency or his performance of duty than can be made of record on the regular efficiency report which is required to be rendered under the conditions already described. As a matter of fact, the information contained in these letters is pronounced less accurate and complete than that contained in the efficiency report. In a statement on this matter the War Department continues: "All officers must be made to realize that no letter of the character should be written unless there is something so exceptional in regard to the officer's service that it cannot be made of record on the regular efficiency report. Corps areas and department commanders are directed to call the attention of all officers serving within the territorial limits of their command, by such method as they deem proper, to the policy stated above, with the end in view of eliminating all the unnecessary and valueless correspondence."

No More Army Letters of Commendation.

One of the changes which many members of the military-naval personnel are anticipating with the liveliest interest and greatest hope is the executive order that shall permit the resort to civilian garb on the part of officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, now that the period of emergency has been declared terminated, for certain purposes, by a concurrent resolution signed by President Harding on the third of March. The late administration would make no change in this respect, and the physical condition of Mr. Wilson was such that it impossible for so unimportant a matter to his personal attention, while neither the Secretary of War nor the Secretary of the Navy would undertake on his own responsibility to issue orders permitting officers to wear the civilian garb even when off duty or not at their appointed tasks in and about Washington. There is, indeed, a strong service sentiment in doing away with the "uniform altogether" when officers are engaged on duty at the national capital. Some observers believe it would be of great advantage to the service if this could be accomplished, if for no other reason than that officers would be less conspicuously in evidence and that much reduced as a target for the attack of congressional critics, who, sooner or later, are certain to find fault with what they regard as an excessive number of officers on duty here. Then, of course, there is the other and more prevalent and popular opinion for favoring the change—that of individual comfort and freedom that come from the ability to wear citizen's clothes of an evening or on Sunday, for example. With the "end of the war" officially declared and a new administration, with possibilities of functioning at the White House, there is naturally the anticipation that the existing exactions in regard to the wearing of the uniform at all times may be modified if not entirely revoked.

Digitized by Google

A determined effort will undoubtedly be made by the military authorities, with the approval of Secretary Weeks, to resist any further reduction of the enlisted strength of the Army beyond the 175,000 contemplated in the new basis of revised Army estimates. It is expected that General W. G. Haan, director of the war plans division, general staff, will again appear before the House and Senate committees with some new and important information to justify the provision for at least that numerical strength; indeed, there is much to be said in favor of authorizing the strength of 200,000, but with the present Congress so pronounced in respect to reduction of expense, there is little expectation of obtaining more than a strength of 175,000. It will be pointed out that the condition in Europe will be such as to justify the gravest anxiety as to the maintenance of peace and the avoidance of disturbance in many directions. Certainly the situation in Germany constitutes a visibly increasing menace. France is admittedly in a bad way financially and must have help to pay her indebtedness. For this reason that country may be counted upon to press Germany to the extent of assuming administrative control of the fiscal affairs of that country. One of the serious situations is that created by the policy adopted by the late administration at its instance to let Mr. Wilson, that no help should be rendered to the small nations between Germany and Russia on the theory that they must stand alone in order to keep Russia from attacking Russia. Congress will unquestionably be informed that if this policy continues it may furnish a coveted opportunity for Russia to attack with effect these same small nations unless financial assistance given to them at this critical juncture it cannot be known whether they may not join Germany, in which event there will be, in such case, without exaggeration, an explosion in central Europe. This would upset the business of the world. It would lead to discontent and manifestations of disapproval in this country. It is easy to imagine that it will reduce to the starvation point the supplies of such a center as New York City, which was reduced to within six or seven days of that extremity by the switchmen's strike last year. Without an adequate military force, properly trained, it is apprehended that it would be possible to lose control of portions of this country where the disturbance would be sufficiently strong and ugly. In that event the government cannot regain possession of the situation without the use of organized force and it is essential that this force also be provided. This is the line of argument which will be presented to the committees of the House and Senate who will have to do with providing for the Regular Army at this time. It is emphasized in the bearings that occur that it is unwise and unsafe to reduce the Regular Army at this time, of all others, on the complacent theory that we are now in a position to depend upon the National Guard which has hardly been enlisted and the members of which, under existing conditions, will not have had sufficient training to make them effective fighting personnel for a long time, since the guardsmen receive only some sixty hours' training a year, or not more than ten days, counting six hours a day. Moreover, the 80,000 men constituting the federal strength of the National Guard cannot be counted as an effective force against anything which might be suddenly brought against our government. There is no disposition in the War Department to exaggerate the situation, but it is felt that Congress should know the facts and should understand all that exists in the way of a military policy that it is necessary for this country to have an adequate military force instead of one which is so much less than that of the European governments.

Opposition to Army Reduction.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, commander of the destroyer force of the Atlantic, has been ordered to proceed from Charleston, S. C., with his flagship, the Richedek, and join the operative destroyer squadron, which, under command of Captain K. M. Bennett, has been accompanying the fleet. The operative squadron includes divisions 25, 19 and 26. Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, who has been in command at Philadelphia of the reserve flotilla, with the Dixie as flagship, has been directed to proceed with his staff to Charleston and assume command of destroyers remaining there. The Dixie will go to Charleston about April 1, not being ready for sea at this time. Captain William H. Reynolds will be detached as chief of staff to Rear Admiral Bassett and remain at Philadelphia in command of destroyers remaining there. Commender John S. McCain will be relieved from duty at the Navy Department as appointment officer in the bureau of navigation about April 1 and assigned to sea duty, and he will be succeeded in the bureau by Commander John T. G. Stapler, lately on duty at the naval recruiting station at Washington. Lieutenant Commander Van Leer Kirkman and James A. Saunders, on duty in the bureau of navigation, who are due for sea duty, will be assigned to ships as soon as officers to relieve them become available. The resignations of Lieutenant Emereen W. Amos and Clande M. Rice, of the temporary personnel, have been accepted.

Navy Personnel Notes.

It is expected that the President will receive early in the coming week the revised list of nominees for the grades of major general and brigadier general in the Army, in which latter grade there are 22 vacancies to be filled, with an additional vacancy in prospect on account of the retirement for age on March 21 of General Hunter Liggett. The list submitted early in December as the result of recess appointments by the President after the enactment of the reorganization law of June 4, was not acted upon by the Senate before the adjournment of Congress on the 4th of March. There has been the impression that the new administration might send in to the next Senate the same list, with an important change which placed at the head of the list of new major generals the name of Brigadier General Clarence Edwards and which would take care of all the officers on the rejected list, taking into account the vacancy created by the Liggett retirement. There would be a change in the order of rank in other respects the members of the former list would survive. Now, it appears that this is doubtful and that there will be a new list with new names. This is because of the pressure that has been applied at the White House in favor of older officers in the grade of colonel who were overslaughed by their juniors in the promotion to the new grades. The choice of officers for that grade may be made, under the law, from a list of eligible furnished by a general board operating under the terms of the act of June 4. That board did not for this purpose name many more officers than there were vacancies to be filled and in this particular a restriction was placed on the President by the terms of the statute from which to select. It is possible, therefore, that the so-called eligible list will be enlarged, or if not increased in the name of those deemed qualified to be brigadiers, at least in the sense that the President is to amend the list favored by the late administration. It is possible, therefore, that there may be some surprises when the list is sent to the Senate beyond the the insertion of the nomination of General Edwards. If this occurs it will be due to the claim set up in behalf of the senior colonels who were on the original list and who feel that they have been unfairly treated by the Wilson administration, which showed a preference for the younger officers, and, in two instances, for lieutenant colonels.

New List of Army Generals.

One of the subjects to engage the attention of the new Secretary of War is that of a revision of the estimates for the support of the Army during the next fiscal year, it having become necessary to construct a new Army appropriation bill to take the place of the measure upon which there was an eleventh-hour agreement in the last Congress and which met the fate of a "pocket veto" by President Wilson, who withheld his signature from the bill at the end of his administration at noon on March 4. Apparently the whole ground will have to be gone over again before the subcommittees of the House appropriations committee, of which Mr. Anthony is chairman, and the Senate military committee, assuming there is no change in the method of considering Army estimates in the Senate, will begin to the preparation of an Army appropriation bill. This will be done, of course, as soon as Congress meets in the short session in December, or, probably, for early in April. By that time, however, there may be a change in the method of doing business in the House, since there is much opposition among members of that branch to the plan of authorization measures concentrated in one committee. A return to the familiar practice of allowing, for example, the House military committee to report the annual Army estimates may be effected, with an important change which enlarges the functions of that committee so as to assign to it all estimates relating to the Army, including those for fortifications, and the items that compose the fortifications bill. There are no indications as to the policy of the new administration in regard to the revised estimates, but it is assumed the policy of rigid economy, enunciated by the leaders of Congress at the last session and entertained by them as a program for the 67th Congress, will be adhered to by the President-elect served by the War Department. An effort will be made, of course, to induce the House to increase its allotment, but, in general, it may be safely guessed that the new Army appropriation bill will be pretty much that which was agreed upon by the House and Senate conferees at the last session. In the meantime Secretary Weeks has issued instructions that the revised estimates shall proceed on the basis of reducing the authorized enlisted strength to 175,000 and keeping it there for the remainder of the next fiscal year. At the present rate of reducing the enlisted force this strength will not be reached until next December, leaving the 175,000 as the strength for the remaining six months of the fiscal year. It has not yet been estimated what the average will be, but it is very evident that it will be much more than Congress anticipates or than that for which it made provision in the Army bill that failed of enactment. The force for which provision was made to that measure contemplated an average of 165,075, which involves a shortage of funds by at least 10,000 men. Of course, the estimate for the enlisted force does not bear much relation in a direct way to the rest of the estimates for Army maintenance, with the exception of the items of pay and subsistence. It has only an indirect relation to transportation and regular supplies, for example, and the remotest possible relation, if any at all, to such things as research work in the chemical warfare branch or the construction of ordnance.

Policy of Army Legislation.

The necessity for again approaching Congress on the subject of Army legislation, which was blocked by the "pocket veto" of the Army bill, as agreed upon by the House and Senate conferees at the late session, has brought up to Secretary Weeks the program of the renewed address. It is proposed that the hearings before the House and Senate committees which will have charge of the Army appropriation bill, as revised, shall be introduced by general statements of service needs in order to furnish information for what shall follow in more detailed and statistical form from the representatives of the various branches, for which the estimates are prepared. The suggestion has been made, it is suggested to Secretary Weeks, shall be in the nature of a recital of the world situation, with special reference to the conditions prevailing and likely to prevail in this country, and extraordinary caution is urged in the way of military protection. It is proposed that there shall be two such statements presented, one by General Henry Jervey, director of the operations division of the general staff, and General W. G. Haan, director of the war plans division of the general staff. The latter alone made the statement that proved so enlightening to the House appropriations committees at the late session and it was found very helpful to the committee members in reaching an understanding of the needs of the services. Expectations that were to be expected of the military establishment and the conditioes everywhere that justified special consideration in a military way during the coming year. It is also meant to be understood that the committees were able to acquire a general view of the state of affairs at home and abroad and to more readily appreciate for what certain estimates were being urged as indispensable necessities. These main statements, it is further pointed out, would be supplemented by the other members of the general staff who have to do with the items that it became necessary to go into details along certain lines and would be followed, as already stated, by the defense of the estimates in detail by the chiefs of the various branches most directly concerned.

Secretary Denby celebrated his induction into office by attending a banquet given by the Navy League the evening of the day he took over the fact that both he and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., made addresses at this dinner may be taken as an indication that the ban which has rested on the Navy League ever since the row occurred between Secretary Daniels and Colonel Thompson, president of the League, was lifted. While the friction between the heads of the league and of the Navy Department had its inception with the outset of the Daniels regime, the open rupture did not come until the summer of 1917, when charges made by the league concerning an explosion at Mare Island so enraged Mr. Daniels that he issued stringent orders forbidding all representatives of the Navy League from having anything to do with naval activities, even going to the extent of refusing the knitted sweaters of the league's auxiliary of the league, compelling these women to submit their sweaters and similar articles of good cheer through other agencies. Colonel Thompson is no longer president of the league, and it is believed that relations between that organization and the naval authorities will be restored to their old-time status. Several members of the present administration, notably Secretaries Weeks and Hughes, are prominent in the Navy League. The league rendered valuable assistance to recruiting and to naval demonstrations throughout the war, despite the hostility of Secretary Daniels, who may not have been aware that many a rally with the accompanying brass bands and speakers had the financial backing of the Navy League.

Denby Lifts Ban from Navy League.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress.
204 Sands Street, New York City.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICES
Monthly Payment Without Interest
HOFFMEISTER COMPANY, Incorporated
350-352 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Digitized by Google

The new administration will probably devote some attention to proposed changes in the system of procurement of supply for the Army, notably in the direction of ascertaining to what extent there has been failure to put into force the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, relating to the acquisition through one agency of all material common to two or more branches of the service. To bring this into execution, it has been ascertained by Secretary Weeks, has been accomplished, although the legislation that required it, as a measure of economy, was enacted more than nine months ago. To be sure, there have been some "stabs" with a pretense of achievement, but they have been largely in the way of prospects and promises; nothing worth the name of consolidation has been accomplished. The concentration under the assistant Secretary of War has been confined to requiring that reports of bids received and contracts made by purchasing officers at many depots all over the country shall be sent to his office in the War Department. In other respects, the old system of decentralized purchase of supplies is maintained at great cost in time and labor. There continue to be delays in delivery, wide differences in the cost of the same articles bought, and, it is now learned, purchase of vast quantities of material of which there is already huge stocks carried in the storage depots ready for issue, if any one in Washington knew where they were. Quite recently instance owe where the depot containing the supplies in sufficient amount to meet all the local needs has overlooked this fact and gone on buying. A striking example of this is furnished at one depot where certain articles were recently purchased only to have it discovered by an inspector that there was on hand in stock enough of the same articles to last, at the present rate of consumption, for more than one hundred years! The same condition prevailed in regard to other material at varying periods of stock on hand down to 52 years. This has caused unnecessary expense, to which the new administration will apply itself as a certain means of effecting a saving in a direct manner. It is believed that it will be possible to save, thereby, many millions of dollars yearly in this and other directions, if there can be a return to centralized purchase, with a control by one agency located in the War Department, of all purchases of all contracts made. Then, too, it is proposed that all the estimates for supplies common to two or more branches shall be sent to the quartermaster general's office, as is contemplated by the act of June 4, and there brought under the respective classifications so that, in the end, all fuel for all branches can be bought out of one appropriation disbursed by the single department. In this way it will be possible to keep better account of costs and to better regulate the expenditure of funds for any given item. Congress also will be in a position to know more exactly what is wanted and where they may retrench. It is not proposed to make the new schedule too binding or too much in detail, and in all seeming considerations authority will be granted to expend the allotment as a common fund, so far as it relates to the particular class of supply or service. This is a form of the budget system long urged and acclaimed, prevent manipulation and insure the observance of the intent of Congress in any give direction where reduction of expense was planned. The present situation is one that rests in the lap of President of the chairmen of the Senate military committee during the recent hearings on the Army bill and it has not been fully met. It is to be hoped that, guided by the recommendations that have been made by the War Department for changes in the arrangement of the appropriation measure. It is possible, there-fore, that there will be some radical departure from the methods by which the estimates are prepared, as well as in the system which has to do with the purchase of Army material.

Investigation of Army Procurement.

Many questions continue to arise regarding the new grods of Army warrant officer. Among the queries received by us this week are the following:

More About Army Warrant Officers.

As to rank with Army field clerks, Q. M. C.; retirement privileges; death benefit, etc.

While many of these questions may require legal decisions, the rulings of the War Department are thus far the made and are given for the information of all inquirers. Since the law prescribes that they take rank below that of second lieutenant, their rank with each other and with field clerks is governed by date of their appointment. Warrant officers may retire after 30 years' service on their own application and with the approval of the department, which will not be granted unless considerations change; they may retire after 40 years on their own application, which must be granted by the department; and they are required to retire at 64; they may also retire with three-quarters pay for physical disability incurred in line of duty. A warrant officer may resign and reenlist in the Army under normal conditions, but during the period covered by the joint resolution limiting enlistments in the Army they can not reenlist. It is believed that warrant officers' families are entitled to the six months' death gratuity, and they are required to register their beneficiaries. If the comptroller should hold that the statutes exclude warrant officers from this benefit, the matter would doubtless be straightened out at the next session of Congress. An eligible list is being kept of warrant officers, except in the case of band leaders, in which grade all eligible candidates were appointed, and there still remain a number of vacancies. There are now about 180 on the eligible list of warrant officers.

President Harding yesterday sent to the Senate the nominations of Rear Admiral E. R. Stitt, M. C., to be surgeon general and chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery and of Captain Charles L. McVay to be chief of the bureau of ordnance. The keenest interest has been manifested in these appointments during the past week and speculation as rife as to the probable action of the present administration upon the selections made by its predecessor. So far as known, no opposition has developed to the appointment of Captain McVay as chief of ordnance, but Admiral Stitt has encountered a lively campaign conducted by at least a dozen of his brother medical officers, who are understood to be those which has occurred in urging their own claims. The nominations were made ont by Secretary Denby several days ago and were promptly sent to the White House, where they have been held for some non when they went to the Senate. The reappointment of both these officers will be received with hearty approval in the Navy at large, with the sole exception among the friends of the aspirants for surgeon general. Both officers are deemed fully qualified for the paces, and their failure to be confirmed at the recent session of the Senate was attributed to a reflection upon their fitness or their brief careers as bureau chiefs. The nominations relieve both officers of an unpleasant uncertainty. Captain McVay has been on duty in the bureau of ordnance, but with the broad stripe of rear admiral removed from his sleeve, while Admiral Stitt has been without orders since taking down his flag as chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery and, in fact, attended the first council of bureau chiefs on Thursday at the navy department in order to be fully quainted for the place, and their failure to be confirmed at the re-secretary's request. Later in the day the Senate confirmed the nomination of Captain McVay.

Navy Bureau Chiefs Renominated.

The adjutant general of the Army has submitted to the Secretary of War the list of nominations of Army officers in those cases where there was failure on the part of the Senate to confirm before the adjournment of the late Congress on March 4. Elsewhere in this issue is an official statement showing the nominations of members of the Army commissioned personnel which were confirmed. The remaining nominations, which it is necessary to renew, have been printed in the issue of the Army and Navy Register of the last three weeks. They are those to the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major where it was necessary to apply new dates from which the promotions took effect, being those sent in on and after July 16 and involved in the appointments to the grades of general officers. The additional list now submitted to the captain and the senate. It was expected that these nominations would be sent in on Saurday, special efforts having been made in the adjutant general's office to have everything in readiness with that end in view. But there has been an unexpected delay, due, it is said, to the fact that Secretary Weeks desired to ascertain for himself the effect of the claim raised by some officers of junior rank that they have not been fairly treated by the War Department execution of the law creating the promotion list. This controversy has found expression in a bill introduced by Senator McKellar, a minority member of the Senate military committee, who proposed a change in the legislation relating to the composition of the Army's single list. The bill failed of action at the recent session of Congress, but Mr. McKellar was instrumental in holding up a large number of Army nominations on the understanding that they would be reconsidered made so far as concerned the position assigned to certain officers on the promotion list. The matter is otherwise involved in a case before the District courts (Justice McCoy) in the claim of Captain Lyon, the Department of Justice and War Department officials being this week engaged on a defense of the contentions of their client. Those who are familiar with the situation at the Capitol insist that there is no prospect of any change occurring in this legislation during the present arrangement of names on the single list will be preserved. Senator Wadsworth has this week gone on official record as fully sustaining what has been done, and as being prepared to protect the law against any amendment. If Secretary Weeks does not send in the Army nominations before the Senate adjourns, they will have to be held until the extra session, the date of which has not yet been announced by President Harding. It is not known by what means Mr. Weeks will effect any change in the list as it has been submitted to him, and it is imagined that he will not find it possible to more than delay without effect on the list. It was quite evident that the Army officers who are not satisfied with their positions on the single list were able to affect this delay in having the nominations sent to the Capitol. In addition to the nominations that have now been renewed, there remain casual vacancies to be filled—some 361 in the grade of captain and 467 in the grade of first lieutenant, with many more in the junior grade coming along. It is not known when these vacancies will be filled. During the past week the special board of Army officers which prepared the single list has been in session for a brief number of that list, in order to make some minor individual changes necessitated by the discovery of new records. It is expected that the board will finally adjourn today. Nothing has been yet known in the War Department as to when the pamphlet devoted to the single list will be ready for distribution.

Although the naval appropriation bill failed in the Senate last week, several naval Items appeared in the deficiency bill which was approved March 1.

Among these are an item of $18,000,000 for pay of the Navy. Naval Appropriations That Were Passed.

$750,000 for maintenance, supplies and accounts, $4,000,000 under freight, S. and A., and $20,000,000 for fuel and transportation. Pay, miscellaneous, is increased by a deficiency of $650,000, transportation and supplies by $1,000,000 and the naval training stations, San Francisco, Newport and Great Lakes, an addition of $25,000 for the first two and $15,000 for the last. Several other deficiencies are appropriated for the Marine Corps, medicine and surgery and yards and docks. A paragraph under the head of supplies and accounts, which carries seven significant provisions, is as follows:

That deficiencies under appropriations for the naval establishment for the fiscal year 1920 and prior years shall be charged to the navy supply account fund, which is hereby established and to which shall be transferred the unexpended balance of annual appropriations for the naval establishment for the fiscal years 1919 and 1920, after two years from the expiration of the fiscal year for which made, and that of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in order to bring to the credit of the Navy in the naval supply account on March 31, 1921, preliminary adjustments on account of stores to be made upon the books of the Secretary of the Navy that stores to the value certified are on hand; and from time to time the credit to the navy supply account fund shall be charged with the cost of all stores purchased and credited with the value of all issues or sales made from the naval supply account, necessary adjustments being made on account of subsisting stores on board ship.

The prices at which material is to be expended from the naval supply account fund shall be fixed by the paymaster general of the Navy, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, and stores purchased during the war shall be issued at reduced prices in all cases appropriate, such differences in values and losses to be charged to the respective funds; and hereafter no charges on the account shall be made for depreciation.

While no sum is mentioned in the item, it is stated that the amount involved is estimated at about $285,000,000. Under the wording of the last sentence of the paragraph it would appear that the law has the effect of increasing the current appropriations for naval material by approximately $285,000,000, a fact which may not have attracted the scrutiny of the economical members of the House.

Communications received by the War Department from time to time are said to indicate that the functions of the general staff of the Army with troops and its relations to the various branches of the service are not fully understood. In particular the following memorandum has been approved by the Secretary of War and will be promulgated shortly to the service through official channels: "Section 111, G. O. 48, War Department, 1920, prescribes in detail the functions of the various sections of the general staff. Paragraph 6, G. O. 75, War Department, 1920, provides that the duties of the general staff with troops shall conform to the distribution among the several divisions of the War Department general staff. In brief, it is the intention of the War Department that each assistant chief of staff in a corps area or division shall exercise the necessary supervision over all branches of the Army and not assume exclusive control over any one.

Misunderstood General Staff Functions.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who this week assumed the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is planning to visit the Atlantic fleet, now based on Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and Assistant Secretary perhaps to remain with Roosevelt with mand and come north with it when the program of target practice, maneuvers and other exercises are over. An interesting report is to the effect that It is his desire to go to Guantanamo by airplane, to arrive about March 21, and that arrangements for the trip are being made by Captain William A. Moffett, director of naval aviation.

Fleet.

Digitized by Google

FINANCIAL

LET US TELL YOU

"How other people get ahead"

Garrison, Harris & Co.

161 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Send for booklet
"The Dollar Compounded"

Personal Matters.

—All service people are so much interested in the coming military and naval ball to be given by the Women's Auxiliary to the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. in Washington next month that welfare work among enlisted men in all branches of the service, and the wives and the officers of the fighting corps are doing all in their power to further this interesting and receptive committee. A special promoting committee, composed of a number of prominent women, has been formed by Mrs. Alexander Sharp, chairman of the ball committee, as follows: Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, wife of Major General Bliss, U. S. Army; Mrs. John A. Lejeune, wife of Major General Lejeune, U. S. Marine Corps; Mrs. Bliss Mortimer, wife of the commandant of the Washington Barracks; Mrs. William Rivers, wife of the commanding officer at Fort Myer; Mrs. Dapiton, wife of the commanding officer, Washington navy yard; Mrs. Walker, wife of the commanding officer, Camp Humphreys; Mrs. I. W. Littell, wife of General Littell; Mrs. Gray, wife of Colonel Gray; Surgeon B. M. Gray; Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr.; Mrs. Hampson, Mrs. Loren Johnson, Mrs. Hay Derby, Mrs. Lewis Johnson, Mrs. Horace McFarland, Mrs. McConihie, Mrs. Gallbreath, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Bakenhus, wife of Commander Bakenhus, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Kingsley.

—The hop and entertainment committee of West Point announces informal hops March 18 and April 1. The dances in general will be held every Saturday afternoon after the athletic event, when there is no game, from 4 to 6. A new method to settle the baseball season will be issued before April 1st. There are two sailing races at Annapolis every week, on Thursdays at 8:15 p. m. and Saturdays at 7:45 p. m. Miss Lucy Wilson, daughter Jessica, Miss Ida Lewis, Mrs Horace McFarland, Mrs. McConihie, Mrs. Gallbreath, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Bakenhus, wife of Commander Bakenhus, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Kingsley.

—Major Hugh Alvin Wheeler-Nicholson, U. S. Army, who was in command of the provisional cavalry squadron of the American army of occupation, has served throughout the war in France, left New York on board the transport Agamemnon, February 28, sailing for, to rejoin his wife and young daughter, born in Rhode Island, Sweden, the last of January, and to join her there with them in May. Major Nicholson's marriage while abroad was a romance of the war, when in Paris while she and a sister were students at the Sorbonne. Miss Nicholson is the only daughter of a well-to-do family and is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, speaks several languages fluently. Her husband, Jocelyn Wilson Nicholson, son of John's in Manlius, N. Y., and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Nicholson, of Utica, N. Y., and has recently written a book entitled "Cavalry," which is on practical cavalry tactics and training which, according to Major Gen. Bell, that is just to be brought out by McMillan & Co., publishers. He is writing another book on "Cavalry of Leadership." He is a well-known polo player and is a first lieutenant of Squadron. His book on cavalry tactics has been accepted by the chief of cavalry of the U. S. Army. Major Wheeler-Nicholson was at the Hotel Astor while in New York prior to leaving for Europe.

—Lieutenant and Mrs. Frank T. Turner and their young son, Frank T. Jr., who have been at Fort Sam Houston for the past two years, were in New York at the Hotel Astor until the middle of February, when they left on the transport St. Mihiel for Panama, where Lieutenant Turner will be stationed for the next two years. Also at the hotel this week were Captain and Mrs. P. Smith Lieutenant and Mrs. Wing, U. S. N.; Major and Mrs. S. C. Macdonald, of West Point; Major John F. Dacey, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Dacey; Chaplain F. L. Miller and Chaplain Earl H. Weed, of Camp Dix; Major and Mrs. P. A. Holmes, of Panama, and many others.

—Colonel and Mrs. Wirt Robinson came from West Point Monday and are at the Hotel Astor for a short visit with Mrs. Robinson's brother, Mr. Frank Peck, and Mrs. A. H. Peck, Major Philip Hayes, and Major C. D. Hall, of West Point.

—Mrs. William Carleton Watts has gone to Philadelphia for a month's visit with her daughter, Mrs. Ivan Watts. Lt. S. Navy, is absent from his office in the Navy Department for the present, having received the target practice of the Atlantic fleet in Cuban waters.

—The marriage of Lieutenant Charles Wellie Myers, of Camp Eustis, Va., and Miss Mildred Lenore Church, of Chatham Courts, took place in All Souls' Memorial Episcopal Church, Cathedral avenue, on Saturday at 4 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hatch Berrett, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Albert Osborne, of Washington, Grove, Md. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and wore white satin and chiffon with a long veil and wreaths of orange blossoms. She carried a shower of white roses and lilies of the valley. She was given away by her father, Mr. Frank B. Church. Miss Ruth Church, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore a gown of silver silver cloth, a corsage of orchids, and a gray picture hat. The bridesmaids were Miss Isabel Myers, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Margaret Jones—wore yellow satin and chiffon and large hats to match and carried old-fashioned bouquets of spring flowers. The ushers were Lieutenant Wall and Dwight Reed, both cousins of the bride—were orchid organdy frocks and carried baskets of spring flowers. Meeres. John and William Myers, brothers of the bridegroom, acted as ushers, and the bridegroom was attended by Lieutenant Norman Hartman, of Camp Eustis, as best man. A reception at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Alonso Tweedale, in the Courts followed immediately after the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Myers, assisted by the parents of the bride and groom, and the party received the Washington and out-of-town relations of the bride and bridegroom. After a brief wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Myers will be at home at Camp Eustis, Va.

—Asst. Surgeon Theodore Wyman, on February 27 at Seattle, Wash., to the wife of Lieutenant Elmer T. Rose, U. S. Army, a daughter, Elizabeth. The Fourteenth artillery corps, was recently transferred from Fort Casey, Wash., to the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., and assigned to duty in the quartermaster corps.

—The Army and Navy Chapter held its February meeting at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Williams Lowe, 2119 Ontario road. A paper was read on "Fort Ticonderoga," written by Mrs. Lowe's father-in-law, Mr. Lowe. Mrs. Lowe's son, widow of General James M. Allison, was the guest.

—Captain Chalmers D. Horne, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Horne announce the birth of a son, James Edmund Hoxie, at College Station, Texas, on March 2. Captain Casey, Wash., to the bride of Mr. and Mrs. M. Colonel of Texas as assistant P. M. S. & T.

—Mrs. Arthur Hall, widow of Major of the late Colonel Hall, U. S. Marine Corps, has returned to her apartment at the Hotel Astor after a visit to her son, Major Dean Hall, and his family at New York.

—A son, Richard Lockwood, was born to Commander John H. Dayton, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Barbara at Annapolis, Md., on February 26.

—Colonel and Mrs. M. M. Loffre, who expect to sail for Europe in the early spring, were hosts at two large parties given at the Hotel Astor, last Saturday, at W. 52d street, New York city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ray Harman, of Washington and Rockslede, Gordonsville, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Harman Cliff, to Lieutenant Cabell Early, U. S. Army. The marriage will take place in April.

—A daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born on February 25 to Lieutenant and Mrs. Ernest Kinsley, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Kinsley at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

—Lieutenant Lloyd I. Dennis, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Mabel M. Dennis were married on Thursday, January 12, at Corregidor, P. I.

—Mrs. William Strother Smith, wife of Admiral Smith, has returned to Washington from her daughter, Mrs. Kennedy, at Worcester, Mass., and is spending a few days at the Hotel Astor.

—A son, Richard Lee, was born to Major R. D. Norwood, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Norwood Underwood at San Francisco, Calif., on February 24.

—The marriage has been arranged of the engagement of Mrs. Robert P. Parker, of Hartford, Conn., to Chandler Parker, son of Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler, former chief of ordnance. General Wheeler was a classmate of Mrs. Parker's father at West Point and resigned from the Army in the fall of 1919 and is now engaged in business in Hartford. Mrs. Parker was graduated from West Point in 1887 and for ten years was stationed at Watervliet arsenal, where her father was assigned to acting chief of ordnance. His son is also a graduate of West Point, class of 1917, and has lately died some years ago. Mrs. Parker was formerly Miss Ida Hutchinson, daughter of the late Mr. Hutchinson, of Hartford. Mr. Parker died about four years ago.

—Miss Margaret Peden, of New York, is the guest of Captain A. W. Jacobsen, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Jacobsen at Quantico, Va.

—A daughter, Elizabeth Jane, was born on January 24 to Major Ralph Tyler Smith, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Repp at Camp John Hay, Baguio, P. I.

—Mrs. Robert Kimball, wife of Captain Kimball, had a company at luncheon this week which included Mrs. George Hamilton and her house guest, Mrs. George B. Mathews, of Buffalo.

—The marriage of Kathryn A. Willis, of Atlantic City, N. J., and Lieutenant Commander Charles Chambers, U. S. Navy, was quietly solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Monday, February 23, Pekin, China, at noon on February 2. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr. Willis, the wedding ceremony being performed by the Right Rev. Philip Lindsley Tuttle, Bishop of China. A breach of etiquette was done China. Mr. Clarence J. Spiker, vice consul at Tientsin, who was unable to be present in person in capacity. The other members of the wedding party were Mrs. Chambers, Mother of the groom, the bride, Colonel and Mrs. L. M. Gulick, of the American legation at Peking, and Mr. and Mrs. Bridgeman, Davies, the bride is the sister of Mrs. William Adams Hodgman, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hodgman, U. S. Navy, now stationed at the navy yard, Cavite, P. I. The groom has been stationed at Tientsin as naval attache to the U. S. Navy, as physician to the American legation guard. Following the wedding ceremony a dinner party was given at the home of the bride's parents, Colonel and Mrs. Gulick, the bride and groom left for a honeymoon trip.

—Mrs. Arthur S. Pearson is stopping at Colonial House, Charleston, S. C. Lieutenant A. S. Pearson is attached to the U. S. S. Bridgeport, at Philadelphia. Mrs. Pearson expects to return to Brooklyn, N. Y., at the end of the month.

—Mrs. Robert Kennedy Dillon and Virginia Vaughan, widow and young daughter of the late Lieutenant Stephen E. Dillon, U. S. Navy, are visiting relatives in Hot Springs, Ark.

—An interesting and unusual event occurred on February 14 at the home of Mrs. Hall, where there was a military christening with about 100 present. The troops on that occasion formed a hollow square, the officers making the fourth side of the square. The event took place following the inspection and prior to the habitation review. Chaplain M. W. Reynolds officiated in the christening of the infant daughter, Marjorie Virginia, of Lieutenant Arthur G. Watson, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Watson. Major and Mrs. Ralph Hoyer acted as godparents.

—Mrs. William Mitchell, wife of General Mitchell, U. S. Army, is leaving Monday night for New York, where she will sail for Europe. Mrs. Mitchell expects to be gone several weeks.

Fine Diamonds
Artistic Jewelry
Rich Cut Glass
Sterling Silverware

Illustrations and Prices Furnished on Request

Gult & Bro.

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARION INSTITUTE

THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE

Designated by War Department "Honor School 1920." Special branch of Higher School Examinations to War Department boards for Army Examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy and the Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering first year's work in the academics, and is accredited by at least 2 General Boards for candidates who are admitted on certificate. Unsurpassed record of success. Unusual opportunities for every cadet without extra charge. Facilities for caring for Army and Navy officers and the civil service. Limited number of scholarships, as announced through Morale Section of War Department. Illustrated catalogue Col. W. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

CONTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Transportation Home on Waiting Orders.

Under section 12 of the act of May 18, 1920, when a commissioned officer who has a wife and dependent child or children is ordered to make a permanent change of station, the United States shall furnish transportation in kind to his new station for the wife and dependent child or children.

When an officer is ordered home to await orders, the phrase "await orders" means that subsequent orders to duty are in the process of formulation and that the officer is not under consideration for assignment, the effect, insofar as the transportation of dependents under section 12 of the act of May 18, 1920, is concerned, is as if one order for change of station had been issued with an intervening period of leave at home. The only material difference is that under orders to proceed to his home to await orders the officer is not required to proceed to a particular place; while under orders which mean leave at home the officer is required to go to where fancy dictates in the interim. It necessarily follows that the transportation of officers' dependents is authorized under section 12 of the act of May 18, 1920, from the designated station to the old station to his home under ordered home to "await orders" and his station to the new station under subsequent orders, provided the officer reimburses the United States for the cost of the dependents' transportation on the subsequent orders for the difference between the cost of the transportation of the dependents from his home and from his home to the new station and the cost of the transportation from the old station to the new station. Should the officer resign or be discharged before proceeding from his home under orders to the new station, the cost of the transportation of his dependents from the old station to his home should be refunded to the Government. (Compt. Dec. March 2.)

Longevity for National Guard Service.

For service rendered in the period from August 1, 1917, to July 8, 1918, inclusive, only those officers who entered the service by reason of the war of the states of the National Guard or National Guard Reserve are entitled to count such service as a part of the National Guard or organized militia in computing longevity pay and allowances for service rendered in the war or the active list. By the act of July 9, 1918, officers of the Army other than the Regular Army, who entered the service otherwise than through draft were authorized to be placed on the active service on the active list of the National Guard or organized militia for the purpose of computing longevity pay. (Comp. Dec.)

The right given to count State service during the World War applies only to the service of the National Guard organizations under the acts of June 3, 1916, and the act of July 9, 1918, and does not include service from the service on and after July 9, 1918. A reentry into the service after July 9, 1918, does not restore the right. Thereafter only service on the active list of the United States or on the active list of the National Guard while in federal service, can be counted for longevity. (Compt. Dec., March 2.)

National Guard Officer Not Entitled to Mileage.

Captain Joseph Bell Cecil, Jr., and Asst. Surgeon Cecil of the National Guard of Texas, were detailed under the act of June 3, 1916, to proceed from Austin, Texas, to the commandant of the cavalry school at Fort Riley, Kans., for the purpose of instructing officers of the district. During the course of this instruction Captain Tull was killed in an accident and his body was shipped to Waco and he subsequently died. The executive officer of the school issued a detail for Lieutenant Captain Taylor to accompany the remains to Waco and return, and the question is as to the allowance of mileage at the rate of 7 cents per mile. The compiroller holds there is no law authorizing the payment of mileage under such conditions.

Pay for National Guard Drill.

As to pay for drills of the militia of the National Guard the case being that of Co. B, 3d New York National Guard, it appears that in each of six drill records the enlisted men are shown to have attended, within the meaning of the law of June 4, 1920, and the arbitrary rules of mathematics, "less than 60 per cent of the drills." The percentage was less than 59 in one month, which, says the compiroller, is one of the parts of the minimum 60. He adds: "It is a self-evident proposition that the whole is greater than any of its parts. A percentage that is less than 59 must necessarily be less than 60, and it follows that in each of the six cases submitted there has not been sufficient compliance with the requirements of the statute." (March 3.)

Mail or Allotment

You may suffer in days by having your funds deposited with the UNION TRUST Company instead of forwarding by mail or allotment.

Either plan is satisfactory in us, we welcome your account whether it is small or large. Checking Account here we mail you an exact monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or yearly statements advising you exactly the balance that you have on deposit at the time the statement is rendered.

On Checking Accounts we pay 2% interest; on Savings Accounts 4%, compounded. Write us for details.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia,
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ESTABLISHED 1885

Uniforms

FOR OFFICERS

OF THE

Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Departments

Makers of the

LILLEY CAPS

Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Gold Silver

Correspondence Requested

THE

M. C. Lilley & Co.

Dept. M

Columbus, Ohio

NAVAL OFFICER ESCAPES AFTER TRIAL.

Search by detectives and naval intelligence operatives for Lieutenant Leo H. Bohn, U. S. N., Tennessee, revealed that on February 26 he escaped from the receiving station, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, where he was detained pending the verdict of a court-martial which sealed his trial the day before on a charge of embezzling $2,000 of the ship's funds.

Lieutenant Bohn escaped while in the custody of an armed sentry, and is believed to have been aided by two friends who drove up to the station gate in an automobile a few minutes before. Lieutenant Bohn was in uniform, and, for that reason, the sentries made no effort to stop him. It was said, in fact, that they saluted him as he passed, and it was nearly half an hour alarm was sounded is minutes later that they realized they had been permitted a prisoner to escape.

The escape was reported first to Lieutenant Commander D. W. Fuller, who immediately ordered an armed guard to go in pursuit in motor trucks. The shore patrol and other authorities according to Bay Ridge were searched, but it was not until one of the squads met a man who said he had seen Bohn walking leading to the main entrance to the station, that it was learned that Lieutenant Bohn had fled with two friends in a touring car

Then Captain H. H. Stone, commanding the receiving station, called up police headquarters and asked that a general alarm be sent out for Lieutenant Bohn. Officers said they believed the missing officer planned his escape while he was held in the naval prison at the trial began February 19, while the Tennessee was lying at the yard. The testimony concluded February 25, when the Tennessee was ordered to sea, and the accused was transferred to the receiving. At first the next day he was brought under guard to be questioned in the captain's office. When his statement papers were being examined, Lieutenant Bohn walked past his guard into the wide world.

ARMY MILITERACY "SHOCKING."

General Pershing, in a recent address to the soldier-pupils at Washington Heights, made a statement regarding the high percentage of illiteracy among the American soldiers which would scarcely be credited if it were not authoritative. "One hundred, as a result of the draft," he said, "that 30-odd per cent of the young men of the country, though physically perfect, were illiterate—and he added: "Do not the thought is shocking that there should be in certain localities such neglect that a number of our young men cannot read and write." The general branded it as "a crime, a shame and a disgrace upon our sectucheon," and urged upon his hearers that when they return home they use such influence as they may have to work for the cause of education. Commenting on this statement editorially, the Washington Post says:

"The accuracy of General Pershing's statement can not be questioned, since the figures were drawn from the draft records. But they will prove most surprising to the people, and they will be as distressed as is the commander-in-chief of the army by the evidence.

"It is a matter of pride with the American people that the public school system in the United States is better organized and offers greater opportunities to the rising generation than that of any other country in the world. There is scarcely a community in the most remote section that does not offer educational facilities for some degree of study.

"In the face of these facts it is rather disappointing to learn that out of 3,000,000 men between 21 and 31 years of age inducted into the Army through the selective service law 1,000,000, or one-third, were unable to read and write. This percentage of illiteracy among the American youth is startling, and General Pershing is to be commended for calling attention to it, even though it is an unwelcome fact. Educational institutions everywhere will share the resentance of it and direct their efforts toward applying a remedy.

"It is realized, of course, that the draft was no respecter of persons, and that it drew its men from all strata of life, but it is difficult to account offsatisfactorily explaining why one-third of the men taken under the draft should be found to be even a rudimentary education. Lack of book learning did not lessen their fighting qualities. They proved good soldiers and probably in private life are equally good citizens. But their illiteracy does not reflect great credit upon the vaunted opportunities of the United States nor does it increase their usefulness"

One clothing merchant uses the apple as a trademark. He claims there wouldn't have been any clothing business if it hadn't been for an apple.—Wanapun

ARMY DECORATIONS AWARDED.

Distinguished-service medals have been awarded to the following officers:

Major Chauncey L. Fenton, general staff, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as chief of a section of the general staff during the period of demobilization and reconstruction of the Army. "He has rendered conspicuous service in the solution of intricate and important problems relating to the scientific utilization of the commissioned personnel of the Army.

Major Thomas W. Hammond, general staff, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. "While a member of the general staff in the early days of the war his judgment and ability were applied to the solution of intricate problems concerning the distribution of the draft. He rendered meritorious service in France both as a line and as a staff officer. The services rendered by him pertaining to the preparation and development of the reorganization act of June 3, 1920, have been of great value to the Army."

Colonel Frederic V. Abbott, U. S. Army, retired, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in the organization of enlisted reserves and the procurement of enlisted men for the service in the war. His zeal was untiring and the success of his efforts marked.

Major Charles H. Patterson, then colonel, inspector general's department, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as chief of the inspector general's department and as chief of the investigating division of that department. His rare efficiency and good judgment in the investigation and treatment of difficult and intricate problems have materially facilitated the administration of the office of the inspector general and have been of great value to the War Department and to the Army.

Colonel Herbert A. Wilcox, U. S. Army, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. As acting judge advocate general of the Army and as Expeditionary Forces in Germany and France, he performed very difficult and exacting duties with marked skill and distinction. In connection with the work of this branch of the War Department which passed through his hands he has displayed a singular degree of decision and soundness of judgment.

Lieutenant Colonel Grenville Clark, A. G. D. distinguished and exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as executive committee chairman of personnel and later as a member of the committee on education and training of the Army.

The distinguished service cross has been awarded as follows:

Colonel Paul B. Malone infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action south of Suippes, France, July 14-15, 1918. "During these days which fell he was actively engaged with the enemy. Colonel Malone frequently visited the front line trenches. On the evening of July 15, after the regiment had suffered severe losses, he received the instructions for the initiation for the attack on Vierzy. On the morning of July 19, he made a personal reconnaissance of the position immediately under heavy fire in order to ascertain the enemy position. This was of the highest importance."

First Lieutenant John T. Maguire, 18th infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Exermont, Argonne, October 4, 1918.

Lieutenant Maguire, although severely wounded, refused to be evacuated and continued to lead his platoon until again wounded and forced by exhaustion, due to loss of blood, to be evacuated.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary Tillson Gale, who passed from this life to that Celestial Home on July 8, will be mourned throughout the Army. From earliest childhood she was a ray of sunshine in every home in which she was a visitor. Colonel J. C. Tillson, was identified. Beautiful, gracious, cheerful, cheerful and gifted in a few are gifted in literature and music, her short life was a contribution to all that is most perfect. The sympathy at her many friends in the Army will go out to her bereaved and little daughter and to her parents and brother, who survive her.

Lieutenant Commander N. F. Hugos, U. S. N. R. F. died at his home in Washington, February 24, 1921. Commander Hugos has been the senior engineer officer of the Mayflower and Milla Hamlin, on yacht duty. During the war with Germany he served as senior engineer officer of the U. S. S. Tennessee and later on the U. S. S. Henock. He was on inactive duty at the time of his death.

SURPLUS ARMY STORES.

It appears that there are quantities of various classes of supplies and equipment at certain Army depots which are surplus to needs. Owing to the needs of the particular situation for the period of one to three months, it is understood that the Secretary of War that corps commanders will make use of all suitable surplus and equipment at the depots and stations under their jurisdiction over and above the needs of the regular Army. Before the actual station before they will draw on supplies placed to their credit in certain designated depots and stations.

HOSPITAL TO BE ENLARGED.

In six months at the outside, 1,000 new beds will be available for tuberculosis patients at Fort Bayard, New Mexico General Hospital, Denver, Colo. This is a part of the plan for the use of the $4,000,000 which the appropriates $250,000 from war-risk funds to enlarge the hospital.

The War Department is now preparing the plans and specifications for the increase in the hospital capacity. When these are drawn up sealed proposals will be called for.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR FOR UNKNOWN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

The President on March 3 approved the bill authorizing the return to this country of the unidentified British soldier buried in Westminsiter Abbey and the selection of an unidentified American soldier buried in the Arc de Triomphe of the congressional medal of honor.

CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

The joint resolution to authorize payment to members of the Army and Navy who may be detailed as enumerators during the 14th decennial census to take the enumeration of persons in the Army and Navy was signed March 4.

AID TO ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Lieutenant Commander Lee H. Pennoyer, U. S. Navy who has been on duty for some months in the office of naval operations, has been selected by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt as his naval aid. This assignment has been vacant for some years, but under former administrations was a position of considerable responsibility. Lieutenant Commander Warren assumed his duties the day Mr. Roosevelt was sworn into office, and his predecessor, Mr. Daniels, aides of the various officials of the department will prove of great assistance to that Assistant Secretary, whose knowledge of the internal affairs of the Navy Department are necessarily somewhat meager.

Smooth on Any Surface

No matter what your need or the sort of paper on which you write, there is an Esterbrook to suit you. Conveniently displayed in all dealers' and priced fairly. Esterbrooks have earned and hold leadership for more than sixty years—due to the manner of their making they cannot fail. Insist on Esterbrooks. Choose from the case, enter by number and buy by the box—it is cool.

The Esterbrook Pen Manufacturing Co.
Works: Camden, N. J.

Esterbrook Pens

J. R. GAUNT & SON, Inc. C.N.Y.

503 Fifth Avenue New York City

Art Metal Workers in Gold, Silver and Bronze

Manufacturers Of

Military and Naval Metal Uniform Buttons Ornaments, Insignia, Devices and Gold Lace

SWORDS, FOX PUTTEES, BELTS AND SMALL METALS.

SPORTING MEDALS AND TROPHIES, PRESENTATION SWORDS.

FOREIGN INSIGNIA AND DECORATIONS IN MINIATURE MADE TO ORDER.

SPECIALISTS IN FIRE BRONZING AND FIRE GILDING.

Designers of Military and Heraldic Crests. Quotations for Military Schools, Cadet Corps' and Society Organizations' Crests on Application.

THROUGH YOUR MILITARY TAILOR OR DIRECT

HOPPE'S

Nitro Powder Solvent

No. 9

For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Gun men throughout the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.

FRANK A. HOPPE

2314, N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WARRANT OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, U. S. ARMY.

Feeling that an organization of some kind would be an excellent thing for the betterment of the service, 30 warrant officers on duty in the vicinity of Atlanta, Ga., met at Candler's warehouse on February 8 and organized what is expected to be the initial unit of the Warrant Officers' Association, U. S. Army.

The object of the association is to promote social intercourse among warrant officers, and to advance their efficiency by means of cooperation and the exchange of ideas. It is hoped, eventually, to institute on its rolls every warrant officer in the Army.

The organization which now includes 100 per cent of the warrant officers on duty at Atlanta and vicinity, and numerous requests for information are being made through personal correspondence by warrant officers at other stations with a view to joining in the association or of organizing a separate unit.

The preamble of the constitution as adopted is as follows:

We, the undersigned warrant officers of the U. S. Army, having formed an association for the purpose of furthering the welfare of the Army and the service and our grade, announce the object of our association to be as follows:

To foster a spirit of patriotism and devotion to duty commensurate with the high trust reposed in our grade.

To promote a spirit of true comradeship among warrant officers.

Through the example set by our members, to maintain the morale of the service.

To uphold the dignity and command the respect which by right is due.

To disseminate professional information among warrant officers.

To promote the social welfare of our members.

In furtherance of the above, we have adopted for our government the following constitution, by-laws and rules of order.

NAVAL OFFICER AWARDED MILEAGE CLAIM.

The court of claims has awarded H. P. Parmelee, formerly an officer in the Navy, the sum of $233.65, representing mileage from Norfolk to San Diego. In connection with orders detaching him from the U. S. S. Annapolis and authorizing him to proceed "at his own expense to such port in which the U. S. S. Milwaukee may be ordered to call for the next movement of the Annapolis," with orders detaching him from the U. S. S. Annapolis on arrival at Norfolk and reporting for duty on board the U. S. S. Milwaukee, which was expected because the orders contained the following: "and you will proceed to Norfolk, Va., and report by letter at your own expense you will regard these orders as revoked and will report for duty in accordance with the foregoing." This condition was not found in the former orders.

CONSERVING ARMY WASTE.

In order to conserve appropriations and eliminate waste in the Army, a strict supervision is enjoined by the War Department upon unit commanders over returning in and salvage of war property, including clothing and equipment. No property will be turned in to salvage and replaced by quartermasters unless it has been worn out by fair wear and tear in the service.

Digitized by Google

Lerch's

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

Telephone Main 2933 and 2934

DYERS AND CLEANERS

Established forty years

Quick service to Army and Navy patrons

836 18th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph

Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.

BLACKISTONE

FLORISTS 16th & H Sts. N.W. Washington, D.C.

TERMINATION OF PRESENT WAR.

The President on March 3 approved the resolution fixing that date as the proper one for determining the meaning of "the end of the war." The following classification includes the legislation in force whose termination or modification was affected by the termination of the war or depends upon the arrival of some subsequent date to determine the termination of the war. Two dependent upon the termination of the war. Two classes of war legislation were left included. Legislation in force is not affected by the termination of their duration. Legislation which, by its terms, is suspended pending the war; with reference to the war condition, is not merely with reference to the war condition, and was limited as to duration and not automatically, remains in force until repealed or amended by Congress, e. g., the revenue act of October 3, 1917. Legislation which the termination of certain events occurring in the course of the war shall have a particular effect during an indefinite future period, e. g., acts conferring special privileges upon persons who have been in military or naval service during the war.

I.

Emergency Legislation Not Limited to the Present War.

(a) "In time of actual hostilities."—Act of May 12, 1917 (40 Stat., 75); Secretary of War authorized to procure printing and binding by contract or open market purchase.

(b) "In time of war or the event of actual or threatened hostilities."—Act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 166); Secretary of War authorized to enlist additional 122d Infantry and Coast Artillery; (p. 169) President men in medical department; (p. 170) President authorized to organize ammunition batteries, etc.; (p. 188, sec. 34) reinstatement of persons honorably discharged from the Army; (p. 190, sec. 38) President authorized to order officers of Army corps areas; (p. 191, sec. 39) appointment of officers of organized militia; (p. 193) President authorized to order enlisted reserve corps to active service with Regular Army.

Act of May 27, 1917 (40 Stat., 47): Officers eligible to redetail to general staff corps without examination if for years under service.

Act of July 9, 1918 (Public, No. 193, p. 58): Use of process of public utilities in connection with engineer operations in the field emergency.

(c) "In time of war."—(For expressions: "During such war," "when this country may be at war," "when the time is fixed that the United States is at war," "any nation with which the United States is at war," "any nation with which the United States is engaged in war," "any country with which the United States is at war," "any country with which the United States is at war," "for the period of the war unless sooner discharged," or, negatively as to time, "in time of peace," see (d).)

R. S. 1166: Chief of ordnance to exercise command of commanding officers for ordnance supplies.

R. S. 1209: Brevet commissions of Army officers for distinguished conduct.

R. S. 1229: Dismissal of Army and Navy officers does not require court-martial sentence.

R. S. 1243: Spies subject to death.

R. S. 1383: Selection of rear admirals from officers who have received thanks of Congress for distinguished service.

R. S. 1436: Former chiefs of bureaus of Navy Department not exempt from sea duty.

R. S. 1462: Retired Navy officers may be employed on active duty.

R. S. 1624, art. 36: Naval officers may be dismissed by order of the President.

Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1228, sec. 2): Citizens not permitted to enlist as apprentice seamen.

Act of April 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 69, sec. 9): Appointment of medical officers of volunteer navy prohibited.

Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 168, sec. 3): Unassigned recruits may exceed total authorized enlisted strength of Army by over 1 per cent.

Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 183, sec. 24): Retired Army officers may be employed on active duty; (p. 191, sec. 53) President may order reserve officers to active duty; (p. 202, sec. 79) organization of reserve battalions of militia; (p. 211, sec. 111) active service of National Guard to be "for the period of the war unless sooner discharged"; (p. 211, sec. 112) pension laws applicable to National Guard in service of the United States; (p. 214, sec. 114) militia officers' associations in Regular Army due to details to National Guard.

Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 556): Appointing general naval courts-martial by certain officers authorized; (p. 601) Navy has exclusive use, government of Coast Guard operating as part of Navy; (p. 601) Secretary of the Navy authorized to establish Coast Guard station, etc.

Act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1193): President authorized to use naval emergency fund for ships and war material.

Act of May 7, 1917 (40 Stat., 39): Enlisted in United States by governments associated with United States in war permitted.

Act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat., 87, sec. 18): Selections for grades of admiral and vice admiral to be from grades of rear admiral or captain.

Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat., 218, sec. 3): Penalty for aiding enemy; (p. 219) national defense secret; (p. 219, sec. 2) as amended by act of May 16, 1918 (Public, No. 150) Penalty for attempting to interfere with military operations, etc.

Joint resolution of July 9, 1917 (40 Stat., 242): Status of officers of Public Health Service on Coast Guard vessels, etc.

Act of July 21, 1917 (40 Stat., 244, sec. 6): Rating of military aviator, etc., without examination.

Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat., 385-389): Restrictions on manufacture, etc., of explosives.

Act of July 1, 1918 (Public, No. 182, p. 6-9): Various provisions relating to members of naval reserve force.

Act of July 9, 1918 (Public No. 193, p. 54): Secretary of the Treasury authorized to extend time for transmission of Army accounts.

(d) "In time of war or threatened war."—(Other expressions: "in time of war or when war is imminent," "during time of war or when war is imminent," "in time of actual or threatened war," "in time of war or the danger thereof.")

Acts of May 12, 1906 (35 Stat., 125), March 8, 1909 (35 Stat., 744), and March 23, 1910 (36 Stat., 261): Material for State coast artillery organizations subject to withdrawal by Secretary of War for use in fortifications.

Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 614): Marine Corps training camps not limited to six weeks a year.

Act of July 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 166): As amended by acts of April 11, 1918 (Public No. 127), and July 9, 1918 (Public No. 193, p. 47): Immediate possession of lands, etc., needed for military purposes.

(e) "In time of war or national emergency."—(Other expressions: "in the event of actual or threatened war or similar emergency," "in time of war for the safety demands it," "in time of war or when a national emergency exists," "in time of war or during the existence of a national emergency," "in time of war or in case of national emergency," "in time of war or during the existence of an emergency," "in time of war or other national emergency," "case of national emergency," "throughout the war or until the national emergency ceases," p. 47, especially stated, "in time of peace, when no national emergency exists.")

Act of July 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 166 (29 Enlisted force of the line of the Regular Army may exceed 175,000 men).

Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 581): Furloughed enlisted men of Navy subject to recall; (p. 582) members of naval reserve force not entitled to discharge on account of expiration of term of service; (p. 583) naval reserve force may be required to perform active service "during war, or other national emergency"; (p. 584) authorized to call retired enlisted men into active service; (p. 585) retired officers may be assigned to active service; (p. 594) required to serve only in vessels of the merchant ship type, except temporarily, in time of peace.

Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 592): Officers of naval auxiliary force appointed in time of war or national emergency.

Act of July 1, 1918 (Public, No. 182, p. 9): various provisions relating to members of naval reserve force.

(f) During a period declared by the President.

Proclamation of January 28, 1915 (38 Stat., 309): Coast Guard—certain vessels as a part of the Navy "in time of war or when the President shall so direct."

Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 166, sec. 3): President authorized, in time of actual or threatened hostilities, or when in his opinion the interests of the public service demand it, to organize army corps or armies.

Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 166, sec. 3): President authorized, in time of war, under national defense act as interpreted by the President, to organize the Army as authorized "in the event of war in which the public safety demands it"; organization to be "at the discretion of the President when in the President's judgment it is necessary or becomes imminent," and "maintained as nearly as possible strength indicated in the event of the imminence of war, while there is such imminence"; (p. 181) Army "shall continue," in time of actual or threatened war Army service in the line of the Regular Army, to serve hostilities, to be retained by the President for such time as he may deem necessary to determine the conditions demand."

Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 587): President authorized to order members of naval reserve force to active service "in time of war or the imminence of war, when, in his opinion, a national emergency exists."

Act of July 1, 1918 (Public, No. 182, p. 10): President authorized to transfer vessels, personnel, etc., of Coast and Geodetic Survey to Navy Department or Navy Department "whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists."

Various other phrases.—Act of August 13, 1912 (37 Stat., 330, sec. 2): President may order Army and Navy stations "in time of war or public peril or disaster."

Joint resolution of May 12, 1917 (40 Stat., 429-430): Emergency declared to exist demanding use of troops to additional number; (p. 430) President of United States authorized "to serve for the period of the emergency, not to exceed the war unless sooner discharged"; President to assign command of forces in the field, "in time of war or public exigency" to officer of the emergency declared."

Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 670, art. 119): President to assign command of forces in the field, "in time of war or public exigency."

Act of July 1, 1918 (Public, No. 182, p. 9): Secretary of the Navy authorized to continue service of members of naval reserve force six months after "war or other national emergency shall cease to exist."

Emergency Legislation Referring to the Present War only.

"During the continuance of the present war."—Act of May 18, 1917 (40 Stat., 76): Secretary of the Navy authorized to detail additional officers to hydrographic office.

Act of May 28, 1917 (40 Stat., 85, sec. 2): Enlistment in Navy and Marine Corps "for the war unless sooner discharged," or for such shorter period as the President may prescribe; (p. 86) Navy and Marine Corps to be maintained "during the present war"; (p. 87) increased increases in 1916 Provision of procurement of Coast Guard enlisted men, etc., Navy (p. 87) Coast Guard transferred, etc., in time of war to be same pay as Navy. Extra ration for Navy enlisted men on deck in bad weather.

Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat., 138): Enlistment of 1,000 cooks as first-class sergeants in quartermaster corps.

Act of March 3, 1917 (39 Public, No. 160): Appropriations for enlisted men of the Army.

Act of March 29, 1917 (40 Public, No. 113): Payment of gun pointers in the capitals temporarily absent from regular stations.

Act of May 12, 1917 (Public, No. 122): Special provisions governing reserve officers' training corps.

Act of May 18, 1917 (Public, No. 14, p. 1): Special provisions for naturalization of aliens serving in military or naval service of United States.

Act of July 1, 1918 (Public, No. 182, p. 12): President authorized to appoint temporary officers of the Navy by 50,000 men; (p. 22-23) special provisions for organization of Navy.

Act of July 9, 1918 (Public, No. 193, p. 54): Organization of ordnance department of Army; service abroad; (p. 24) additional pay in lieu of leave of absence in employment in gun factories and arsenals; (Chap. VII) suspension of restriction of purchase of Army munitions, etc., from foreign governments; (Chap. XX) enlistment of men outside draft age, etc., for general service; (Chap. XXIV) condemnation of property for generating electrical energy.

Act of July 9, 1918 (Public, No. 193): Navy.—Act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat., 88, sec. 8), and amendment of July 1, 1918 (Public, No. 182, p. 13): Temporary appointments under act providing for increase in Navy and Marine Corps; (p. 87, sec. 15) Transfer pay of Navy enlisted men.

Act of October 1, 1917 (40 Stat., 297, sec. 3): Continuance of aircraft board.

Act of March 3, 1913 (Public No. 163, sec. 500): Stay of proceedings under tax laws against property of persons in military service; (sec. 603) continuance of general provisions of soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act.

Act of July 1, 1918 (Public No. 182, p. 13): Temporary promotions authorized in naval appropriation act.

LEWANDOS

AMERICAN GERRARD

CLEANERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops

284 Boylston Street — 37 Temple Place
20 State Street — 240 Huntington Avenue — 72 Summer Street

Brookline — Albany — Worcester
Cambridge — Salem — New Haven
Watertown — Fall River — Waltham
Malden — New Bedford — Lowell
Fitchburg — Newport — Springfield
Providence — Lynn — Wilmington
Bridgeport — Manchester — Philadelphia

and 10 West 48th Street New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1830

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SUPERIOR QUALITY

has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches its actual food value or in any of the tests by which chemists interpret the superior quality of all other milks. When you ask for

PET

you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.

Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated Milk and the best milk in the world 30 years of experience. If you appreciate purity, use Pet Brand and expect the best.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.

HIGHLAND, ILL.

S. Kann Sons Co.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OPEN 9.15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Millinery of Irresistible Charm

CHOICE, $10

—New York's latest ideas in high-luster colors. Hats in all silk, silk combinations and cellophane, in such a wide color assortment as transparent, henna, pearl, gray, black, navy, cherry red, capucine, blue, etc.

—Shapes are side drapes, turbans, off-the-face, Hindoo turbans, short-brim sailors and Second Floor

Security Storage Company

1140 Fifteenth St. — Washington, D. C.

Capital, $500,000

Security storage for furniture pianos, works of art, luggage, automobiles.

Security dry cold storage for furs, garments, uniforms, trunks, rugs, etc.

Security safe deposit vaults for silverware, jewelry, linen and other valuables.

Digitized by Google

One year.—Act of October 3, 1917 (40 Stat., 925, sec. 301): Exemption from tax of decedent estates of persons in military or naval service.

Act of July 9, 1918 (Public No. 132., p. 31): Acceptance of foreign medals by persons in military forces of the United States; (p. 50, sec. 3) aircraft production corporations to be dissolved within one year from the signing of a treaty of peace with the imperial German government.

Act of August 31, 1918 (Public, No. 202): Free entry of articles donated by persons abroad to the American National Red Cross to be used for the benefit of the military or naval forces or both of the population of the United States or its allies.

Two years.—Act of October 3, 1917 (40 Stat., 369): Continuances of certain temporary offices buildings for War and Navy Departments.

Joint resolution of October 19, 1917 (Public Res. 44): Readmission of aliens serving in the military forces of the United States, etc.

"During the existing emergency."—(Other expressions: "During this existing emergency," "during the period of the existing emergency," or "during the existing emergency," "for the period of the existing emergency," "during the present emergency," "during the period of the existing emergency only.")

Act of May 18, 1917 (40 Stat., 73): Suspension of restriction on details in general staff corps in District of Columbia.

Act of June 14, 1917 (40 Stat., 191): Issue of arms, etc., for equipment of home guards.

Act of July 2, 1917 (40 Stat., 241), as amended by act of April 11, 1918 (Public, No. 107): Limiting Secretary general on validity of title and consent of legislature of State not required for purchase of land needed for military purposes.

Act of July 11, 1917 (40 Stat., 243-247): Increase in signal corps, etc.

Act of October 2, 1917 (40 Stat., 252): Sale of airplane materials authorized; (p. 261) also act of July 9, 1918 (Public, No. 132., p. 31): Limit of traveling expenses of foreign officers, etc.; (p. 266) Secretary of War authorized to incur additional obligations for ordnance supplies; (p. 282, sec. 5) Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy authorized to make partial payments to contractors.

Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat., 394): Appointment of Army chaplains at large.

Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat., 398): Provisional organization of cavalry regiments as field artillery or Infantry.

Act of October 2, 1917 (40 Stat., 410, sec. 2): Appointment of generals and lieutenant generals.

Act of April 12, 1918 (Public, No. 129): Quarters to Army officers during depredations.

Joint resolutions of May 20, 1918 (Pub. Res. 39): Registration for military service by citizens who upon reaching age of 21. (See act of May 18, 1917, under subdivision. (d) below.

Act of July 1, 1918 (Public, No. 132, p. 8): Secretary of the Navy to prescribe rules under section 3, 1917, 40 Stats., 217, sec. 4), July 9, 1918 (Public, No. 132, Chap. XXI), and August 31, 1918 (Public, No. 202): Time under selective draft, etc., to be "for the period of the war" unless sooner terminated by discharge or "for the duration" compulsory service provisions to terminate four months after the President's proclamation thereof "or as soon thereafter as it may be practicable to transport the forces then serving in the United States to their bona stations."

Joint resolution of July 27, 1917 (40 Stat. 213): Mineral-land assessment work not required of a person in military or naval service of United States during period of his service or until six months after owner is mustered out of the service or until the sooner death or death in the service."

Act of August 7, 1917 (40 Stat., 250): Desert-land improvements not required "during the period said entryman or his successor in title may be employed in the military service of the United States during the present war with Germany and six months thereafter."

Act of October 5, 1917 (40 Stat., 291): Any person serving in the "armed forces of the United States" authorized to make public-land affidavits before his commanding officer "during the present war of the present war with Germany and until his discharge from service."

Act of March 8, 1918 (Public, No. 103): Stay of proceedings against persons in military service, etc., during period of service and from 20 days to one year thereafter.

NEW ASSISTANT OF ORDNANCE.

Captain F. L. Pinney, lately in command of the U. S. S. Cleveland, has reported at the Navy Department for duty in the bureau of ordnance, to take care of relieving Captain C. C. Bloch as assistant to the bureau when Rear Admiral Latter officer of the Navy. No assignment has yet been made of Captain Bloch, but he will probably be ordered to the command of a vessel in the near future.

REAR ADMIRAL COWIE ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Orders were issued on March 10 directing Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, R. C., U. S. Navy, retired, to an active duty status as secretary of the Navy Mutual Aid and to clean up the loose ends of the liberty loan accounts. The effect of the orders, as approved on March 3, is to limit the pay of retired officers to that of active-duty rank in command. A clause was introduced in the Senate draft of the naval appropriation bill which would give him the full pay of his grade while on active duty, but the bill failed before the clause had an opportunity for consideration in the House.

FLEET AT TARGET PRACTICE.

Vessels of the Atlantic fleet are now at Guantanamo, where they are engaged in target practice, which began last Monday. Captain W. C. Watts, director of gunnery exercises, left Washington early in the week for Guantanamo to be present at the exercises. The fleet is expected to be in that position, after a visit of the personnel to shore by the success of the big gun battleships and cruisers in the Atlantic fleet contestants won 13 out of 18 events.

The naval air squadron of the Atlantic fleet arrived at Guantanamo, while the airmen of the Pacific fleet are working their way north along the Mexican coast.

INCREASED ARMY COMPENSATION.

One of the last acts of the late secretary of war, Mr. Baker, was to approve a memorandum recommending that action be inaugurated to secure from the next session of Congress the necessary legislation to include members of the machine gun, automatic rifle and 37 mm. gun battalions in the existing statute providing for increased compensation for expert riflemen, sharpshooters, etc.

Nowadays men want value

They get it in Fatima. No gold tips, no expensive cardboard box, but the finest quality of Turkish and Domestic tobaccos—that's what Fatima gives them. And Fatima's sales—largest of any high-grade cigarette—show where Fatima stands with smokers.

FATIMA
CIGARETTES

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

CLAY.—At Auburn, Ala., February 22, 1321, to Captain Lucius D. Clay, corps of engineers, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Clay, a son, Francis Buttner Clay, 2d.

DRENNAN.—At Newton Center, Mass., February 21, 1321, to Major Leonard H. Drennan, air service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Drennan, a daughter, Florence.

DUNN.—At Washington, D. C., March 5, 1921, to Commander A. Dunn, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Dunn a daughter—Elisabeth Walker.

FOSS.—At Seattle, Wash., February 27, 1921, to Lieutenant Ernest T. Foss, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Foss, a son, Theodore Laurence.

HORNE.—At College Station, Texas, March 2, 1921, to Captain Chalmers D. Horne, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Horne, a daughter, Eleanor Rose.

KENNEDY.—At Washington, D. C., February 23, 1321, to Lieutenant John Carroll Kennedy, air service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Kennedy, a son, Carroll Treadwell Kennedy, 2d.

JORDAN.—At Washington, D. C., March 4, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander Leslie LaFayette Jordan, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Jordan, a son, Arthur McCoy Jordan, Jr.

MACKE.—At Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1321, to Lieutenant E. V. Macatee, air service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Macatee, a son, Edward Van Meeter MacAtee, jr.

RAWLS.—At Fort Sill, Okla., February 24, 1321, to Lieutenant Joseph Rawls, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Rawls, a daughter, Jean McGregor.

REID.—At Camp John Hay, Baguio, P. I., January 13, 1921, to Major D. E. Repp, D. C., U. S. Army, and Mrs. Repp, a daughter, Elizabeth Jane.

ROADY.—At Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., February 15, 1321, to Lieutenant John O. Roady, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Roady, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

STILE.—At Camp Travis Sherman, Ohio, February 17, 1321, to Lieutenant Paul Steele, 2d infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Steele, a son, Edward Adams.

TRIPP.—At Columbus, Ga., February 27, 1321, to Lieutenant Prince John Tripp, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Tripp, a son, Edward Adams.

TYCHSEN.—At Columbus, Ga., February 26, 1321, to Lieutenant Andrew Tychsen, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Tychsen, a son, George Andrew.

UNDERWOOD.—At San Francisco, Calif., February 24, 1921, to Major R. D. Underwood, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Underwood, a son, Richard Lee.

MARRIED.

BAKER—BRIGHOPP.—At Seattle, Wash., February 5, 1921, Ensign Leon J. Baker, U. S. Navy, and Miss Martha Bergholf.

CHAMBERS—WILLIAMS.—At Peking, China, February 2, 1921, Lieutenant Commander William Chambers, U. S. Navy, and Miss Kathryn A. Willis.

DENNIS—MORGAN.—At Corregidor, P. I., January 13, 1921, Lieutenant Joseph Sea Dennis, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Mabel St. Claire Morgan.

FLAKE—STEELE.—At Fort Riley, Kan., February 19, 1921, Colonel Leigh A. Fuller, medical corps, U. S. Army, and Miss Elizabeth Steele.

LOUCKS—DOWNING.—At Louisville, Ky., February 19, 1921, Lieutenant Earle T. Loucks, infantry, U. S. Army, and Miss Kendrick Downing.

MYERS—CUCH.—At Washington, D. C., March 5, 1921, Lieutenant Charles Melvin Myers, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Miss Mildred Agnes Couch.

TUCKER—ARNOLD.—At San Diego, Calif., February 22, 1921, Lieutenant G. B. Turner, U. S. Navy, and Miss Dorothy Arnold.

DIED.

GALE.—At San Francisco, Calif., March 2, 1921, Mrs. Mary Tillson Gale, wife of Mr. John W. Gale, and daughter of Colonel John C. F. Tillson, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Tillson.

HUGO.—At Duluth, Minn., February 22, 1921, Lieutenant Everett L. Kirkpatrick, air service, U. S. A.

KIRKPATRICK.—Near Montgomery, Ala., March 1, 1921, Lieutenant Everett L. Kirkpatrick, air service, U. S. Army.

LAWSON.—At Camp Knox, Ky., March 7, 1321, Lieutenant John T. Lawson, air service, U. S. Army.

MERRITT.—At Boulder, Colo., February 17, 1921, Mrs. Hazel Heyness Merritt, wife of Captain James A. Merritt, U. S. Army, and sister of Lieutenant James R. Haynes, U. S. Army, retired.

STEVENS.—At the naval air station, Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y., February 26, 1921, Lieutenant Harold T. Stevens, U. S. N. R. F.

WEDEMEYER.—At Los Angeles, Calif., February 19, 1921, Mrs. William G. Wedemeyer, widow of Major W. G. Wedemeyer, U. S. Army.

FRENCH.—At Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 10, 1321, Brigadier General Francis Henry French, U. S. Army, retired.

KANE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 11, 1921, Rear Admiral James Johnson Kane, CP. C., U. S. Navy, retired.

ESTABLISHED 1872
W. R. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 940 F ST.NW)
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE NAT. 106
A.R.SPEARE C.J.NICHOLS W.B.SPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 1362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

COLONEL NEWTON D. BAKER.

Secretary Weeks announced on March 9 the appointment of Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, to be a colonel in the officers' reserve corps for service in the judge advocate general's department of that corps. Before surrendering the reins of office to his successor, Mr. Baker indicated his desire to maintain his touch and interest in the affairs of the American Army and permitted it to become known that he would like service in the officers' reserve corps.

Secretary Weeks, with the approval of President Harding, decided to commission Mr. Baker as a colonel, and, in making the announcement, Secretary Weeks gave out the text of a letter to Mr. Baker, as follows:

War Department,
Washington, D. C.,
March 8, 1921.

Colonel Newton D. Baker,
1307 Union National Bank Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My Dear Colonel:

Please accept my expression of appreciation of your continued association with the Army, accomplished by the enclosed commission.

The Army needs you, as I do, that the office you are accepting is in no way commensurate with your ability and past efficiency, and will fully appreciate your ardent interest in the service by the acceptance of this modest office.

Your membership in the officers' reserve corps, will, I am sure, be a material aid in building up that corps and the organized reserve of which it is a part.

Knowing you as I do, I am confident that we may expect from you more than passive support and assistance.

Very cordially, yours,

JOHN W. WEEKS.

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES MEET THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

At 10:15 a. m., March 3, all of the military attaches at present in Washington assembled in the office of the liaison officer of the military intelligence division of the War Department, and at 10:30 a. m. were presented to the Secretary of War and paid their official respects to him.

While these military attaches were assembled in the office of the liaison officer, Major John Buckey, an opportunity was taken on this occasion to present to Colonel Alexandre Gabbot, air attache of the Italian embassy, a distinguished service medal that had been awarded to Colonel Gabbot in 1919. The presentation was made by Colonel Buckey, liaison officer of the military intelligence division.

NAVAL MUTUAL AID BOOMING.

The following officers were accepted for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid at the March meeting:

Comdr. H. K. Hewitt, Lieut. Comdrs. M. L. Deyo, R. L. Hinrichs, C. A. Lockwood, H. H. Sharp, H. Lavis, W. A. Bloedorn and A. P. H. Tawresey, Lieuts. D. E. Barrett, C. S. Blackburn, H. E. Bode, H. E. Campbell, S. McCauley, H. Gullinette, J. B. Anderson, V. C. Finch, H. S. G. Nanch, C. Bolid, Jr., H. A. Spicer, L. Schubert, Edward Lauchlin, C. S. Norburn, R. W. Fleming, R. S. Taylor, C. H. Breyer, E. Chourr, A. M. Pride, J. K. Smith, John Erickson, Jr., E. W. Hill and F. M. Myers.

Lieut. Commanders Ralph P. Sherman, Pay Clerk; R. C. Parkhurst and H. Barowski, C. C.

Maj. Edward Howell, C. A. C., and McClaughry, Lieut. F. B. Howard and Lieut. (j. g.) W. Tomlinson, U. S. M. C.

Officers desiring information relating to the association should address communications to Secretary and Treasurer, Navy Mutual Aid Association, March 1615, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google



Catalogs mailed on request
Campaign ribbons supplied

Uniforms and Equipments
FOR
NAVAL OFFICERS

Ed. H. Hutchins Company
—TAILORS—
103 Atlantic Street Norfolk, Va.

THE NAVY.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

March 2.

March 3 E oliver, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to duty in connection with fitting out of Langley and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (j.g.) E. K. Taylor, receiving ship, Boston, Mass., to duty with disbursing officer, naval training station, Hampton Roads, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. N. H. White, naval intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to assistant naval attaché, American embassy, London, England; Paris, France, and Rome, Italy.

Ens. J. J. Bellingham, La Nallette; to Thatcher.

Ens. H. A. Garfield, Charlotte, to Bainbridge.

Lieut. H. M. Harvey, Crane; to Fuller.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. M. Jackson, Thatcher; to Crane.

Ens. K. H. Low-jay, Greene, to Palmer.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. N. K. Miller, Bard, to Crane.

Capt. H. P. Perrill, Charlotte, to command destroyer squadron 11, reserve division 1, Norfolk.

Lieut. (j.g.) A. K. Ramsey, commanding Yonne, to Tonopah.

Lieut. F. P. Thomas, commanding Fuller; to duty with reserve destroyer.

Lieut. (j.g.) F. D. Spaulding, Aroostook; to naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.

March 3.

Ens. A. W. Bates, Sicard; to William Jones.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. E. Barfield, Bainbridge; to Utah.

Lieut. (j.g.) R. S. Colcough, New York, to Delaware.

Lieut. L. Doughlas, naval air station, Pensacola, to Kansas.

Lieut. W. Jones, insp. of Mach., Westinghouse Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, to New York.

Lieut. C. L. Harrer, S-6, to Kansas.

Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Kutz, receiving ship, San Francisco, to Snowden.

Ens. W. E. Miller, Texas, to Columbia.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. Morrison, Jacob Vandien.

Lieut. (j.g.) S. S. Murray, R-17, to Arkansas.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. E. Seifried, detached from connection with S-23; to command S-6.

Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Talbot, detached command Mississ; to naval training station, San Francisco.

Lieut. (j.g.) S. Bolling, New York, to Wyoming.

Lieut. P. W. Rutledge, Thompson; to Mugford.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. F. Swanger, Pennsylvania; to Waters.

Lieut. (j.g.) E. H. Tallod, detached command Mc-Lanahan, to conversion and outfitting, Robert Smith and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (j.g.) F. E. Wilbur, Tatnall; to Waters

Ens. H. C. Reynolds, Tattnall; to Waters

Lieut. (j.g.) Wenstrom, U.S.S. receiving ship, San Francisco, to Cuyama.

No orders March 4.

March 5.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. S. Alles, Ingraham; to connection with fitting out Robert Smith and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Bowden, naval training station, San Francisco; to Austin Station.

Ens. K. F. Brimmer, Cleveland; to Austin Station.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Duggan, Pennsylvania; to Baltimore.

Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Hanson, navy yard, Puget Sound; to Austin Station.

Ens. A. W. Kinnedy, Delaware; to New York.

Lieut. (j. G.) C. Masters (S. C.), naval air station, San Diego, to Marion as engineer.

Ens. Van B. Rathburn, Columbia; to Texas.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. C. Richardson, Texas; to New York.

Lieut. H. M. Taylor, William Jones; to Sicard.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. Woolley, Kelly Field, San Antonio; to Austin Station.

March 7.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. F. Folz, R-22; to R-21.

Lieut. J. W. Gregory, R-12; to O-13.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. T. Hirshfield, navy yard, New York; to Eagle 21.

Lieut. (j.g.) R. Henning, command O-13; to R-22

Lieut. W. F. Leigh (M. C.), naval training station, naval base, Hampton Roads, Va.; to Wyoming.

Lieut. J. E. Milton, bureau of engineering, Navy Department; to Maryland.

Lieut. (j. g.) H. L. Pitts, assistant district communication superintendent, 6th naval district, assistant communication superintendent, 11th naval district.

Chief Petty Officer Yarnell, naval engineering school, naval training station, Newport; to 2d provisional brigade of marines, Santo Domingo.

MARINE CORPS

Orders 2 (Series 1921), Jan. 12.

201 Instructions relative to rifle and pistol competition in the Marine Corps are published.

Orders 3 (Series 1921), Feb. 5.

262 The following paragraphs of Marine Corps Orders are hereby amended: Paragraph 6(b) by changing subparagraph (2) and adding subparagraphs (8) and (9); paragraph 6(d) by adding subparagraph (8), (1) and (2) to read:

536 (a) The commemorative expeditionary ribbon, with numeral, will be gratuitously issued as an article of uniform to officers and enlisted men who are entitled thereto. This ribbon will also be gratuitously issued to former officers and former enlisted men who have become entitled under honorable circumstances from the service. Who are entitled thereto, upon application to the major general commandant.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
WEST 84 **TAXICABS** WEST 84

(b) Officers and enlisted men of the Navy, including former officers and former enlisted men, who were attached to marine units of the above expeditions, will be issued the ribbon upon application to the major general commandant.

(c) Gratuitous issues of ribbons to enlisted men will be limited to one ribbon during an enlistment, and any issue of ribbon in excess of this allowance will be charged to the enlisted man at cost price. Officers requiring extra ribbons may purchase them from the quartermaster.

537 The authority contained in the act of July 11, 1919, the depot quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Philadelphia, is authorized to sell uniforms, accouterments and equipment at cost price to officers of the Marine Corps. Officers who have access to the depot of supplies, Philadelphia, may have uniforms manufactured at that depot. The depot quartermaster is, however, authorized to refuse to manufacture clothing for officers except in those cases where two or more "try-outs" can be made, unless the officer concerned agrees to accept the clothing as manufactured even though only one try-out which latter event the officer concerned will be required to make payment for the clothing manufactured whether or not he fit proves satisfactory. Those officers who are not in position to visit the depot may purchase the necessary uniform cloth, accouterments and equipment from the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, or from the depot quartermaster, San Francisco. Applications should be made direct to the depot quartermasters mentioned for such articles as are required, or for information in reference thereto.

671 (5) The department commanders will maintain the records of the pole, detachment, office and other organizations included within the department, by transfer of officers and men, in accordance with the necessities of the service, and with the general and special instructions issued by the major general commandant, and will transfer enlisted men to the recruiting service and to general service duty only as to detachments about upon application of commanding officers of such detachments. Transfers of officers and men between detachments of the marine corps will be made by telegraph in case of mobilization, and may effect mutually at sea or in ports between ships of the Pacific Fleet and shore stations in the department of which commanding officers submitted through proper channels.

(6) The departmental commander will, within the department, appoint and reduce noncommissioned officers in accordance with Article 55, Navy Regulations, 1920, in accordance with the necessities of the service and pursuant to paragraph 12, Marine Corps Orders, and the general and special instructions of the major general commandant.

(7) The department commander will, within the department, approve the necessary orders and prepare discharge certificates for the discharge of enlisted men in accordance with the following: (a) for undesirability, Inaptitude or unfitness, (c) for physical or mental disability (which is to be determined by a board of medical survey), or (d) in pursuance of a sentence of court, all in accordance with the established policy and general and special instructions issued by the major general commandant. He will also award good-conduct insignia in accordance with the provisions of Navy Regulations.

Orders 5 (Series 1921), Feb. 15.

764 Distribution of War Department General Orders, etc., to individual officers of the Marine Corps has been discontinued. In future one copy of such orders will be furnished to post, camp, station and regimental headquarters, each assistant quartermaster, depot quartermaster, and each officer of the Inspector General's Department. Circulars, etc., as appears to be of immediate value to the Marine Corps will be furnished to officers named in Marine Corps Orders for the information of all concerned. Circulars 143, 145, Marine Corps Orders, is amended to read as follows:

164. (1) Commanding officers of Marine Corps posts and organizations will see that all officers under their command are furnished with all copies of orders issued from headquarters.

(2) If the supply of orders issued is not sufficient report should be made at once in order that the mailing list may be revised.

(3) Orders shall be distributed by commanding officers as follows:

(a) Marine Corps Orders Circular Letters and Changes in Marine Corps publications, by all officers, commanding officers' offices, staff offices and quartermasters.

(b) Navy Department General Orders Changes to Navy Regulations pamphlet and Circular Letters, Changes in Army Regulations. To all officers, commanding officers' offices and staff officers.

(c) War Department General Orders: To commanding officers and quartermasters only.

(d) Marksmanship Qualifications. To commanding officers' offices and quartermasters.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

March 5—May H. M. Butler, upon reporting of May. 1. M. Alexander detached from 2d brigade, Dominican republic, and proceed to United States.

May. Butler, on being relieved detached from office of judge advocate general, Navy Department. March 11 and relieved from all staff offices.

March 8—Sunday.

March 9—No orders issued.

March 8—May P. J. Evans, upon expiration of leave detached from 2d brigade, Dominican republic, and proceed to their duty with 1st brigade.

1st Lieut. C. S. Hinkle detached from marine barracks, Quantico, Va., and proceed to Dominican republic for duty with 2d brigade.

1st Lieut. C. A. Ingram detached from 2d brigade, Haiti, and proceed to United States.

1st Lieut. C. A. Lockwood detached from marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C. March 16 and ordered to motor transport training school, Camp Holabird, Md.

2d Lieut. J. C. St. Clair, assistant quartermaster, detached from marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D. C. March 20 and proceed to Haiti for duty with 1st brigade.

Q M Clerk A F Schonfeld, detached from marine barracks, Quantico, Va., March 16 and proceed to Dominican republic for duty with 2d brigade.

Q. M. Clerk W W Fuqua detached from Q. M Clerk A F Schonfeld detached from 2d brigade, Dominican republic, and proceed to marine barracks Quantico, Va., for duty.

Q M Clerk H G Bronschein, upon discharged from treatment at naval hospital detached from headquarters 2d Marine Corps and ordered to marine barracks, Washington, for duty.

March 9—No orders issued.

March 10—No orders issued.

STATUS OF ARMY AVIATORS.

As to the status of Colonel William Mitchell, Majors J. N. Reynolds, L. H. Brereton and Carl Spaatz and Captain H. A. Dargue, commissioned pursuant to the act of July 24, 1917, the first four officers, since they were serving under commissions above captain, are not entitled to the benefits of sections 12 and 127a of the act of June 4, 1920. Captain Hall, under commission as captain, is entitled to rank, etc., as major and to the rank from the date he reached the grade of captain.

19TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

The President has directed the organization of the 19th infantry brigade by the Panama Canal Department from personnel and equipment available therein, according to the following: The 33d infantry and the 14th and 22d infantry will be assigned to the new brigade.

First Mortgages
in Washington, D. C.
Earning **8%** Interest Per Annum
FOR INVESTORS
DENOMINATIONS
$100 $500 $1000
We suggest that you take advantage of this unusual investment opportunity
Send for List of Attractive Offerings
The F. H. Smith Company
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
815 15th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
48 years without loss to any Investor

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Peat Street, near Keamy
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
MILITARY and NAVAL Uniforms and Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN CLOTHES
1, 9, Cor. Conn. Ave. and Eye St., Washington, D. C.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 25 years.

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service will serve you now throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Alakea Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1251 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
140-151 West 50th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

NATIONAL GUARD CAMPS.

Where any State is not provided a suitable camp for the mobilization and training of its National Guard, all camps and maneuvers are authorized, if it is deemed advisable, to use the nearest camp or cantonment for the purpose during the calendar year 1921, provided the State authorities agree to this arrangement; that the necessary sites and facilities are available without detriment to the training and accommodation of regular troops; and that all expenditures incident to training, housing, etc., of the guard are considered appropriations for the regular Army. When this privilege is granted any State it will be with the distinct understanding that this is an emergency action, and in no way will it be regarded as a precedent.

Digitized by Google

GENERAL POLICIES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION RESERVES.

The following general policies governing the organization, administrative, training and mobilization of the organized reserves under the National Defense Act as amended by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, have been established by the War Department:

1. As to the military policy governing the organized reserves as established by the National Defense Act as amended by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, the organized reserves are the principal war component of the Army of the United States, and are to be officered, manned and employed by the United States under the power given in Congress by the constitution "to raise and support armies." Extracts from existing law applicable to the organized reserves are contained in Appendix I.

2. Components of the Army of the United States.—The military policy provided for by Congress contemplates the organization of our military forces into one harmonious, well-balanced and effective Army, the Army of the United States, consisting of the Regular Army, the National Guard when in the service of the United States and organized reserves including the officers' reserve corps and the enlisted reserve corps.

3. Missions of the three components.—The missions of these three components may be stated as follows:

a. The Regular Army.

(1) To provide adequate garrisons in peace and in war for our overseas possessions.

(2) To provide adequate peace garrisons for the coast defenses within the continental limits of the United States.

(3) To provide personnel for the development and training of the National Guard and the organized reserves.

(4) To provide the necessary personnel for the overhead of the Army of the United States, to service the duties are of a continuing nature.

(5) To provide an adequate, well-trained, balanced and effective expeditionary force, which will be available for emergencies within the continental limits of the United States or elsewhere, and which will serve as a model for the organization, equipment and training of the National Guard and the organized reserves.

(6) The Regular Army is the first component of the Army of the United States in peace and in war.

b. The National Guard.

(1) In time of peace to provide an adequate, organized and effective force, which will be available in minor emergencies for employment within the limits of the United States, the States or by the United States.

(2) In time of war or major emergencies, when Congress has authorized the use of the troops of the States and those of the Regular Army, to provide an adequate, balanced and effective component of the Army of the United States for employment within the United States or without restriction.

(3) The National Guard is the second component of the Army of the United States in peace and in war.

c. The organized reserves

(1) To provide a trained, organized and balanced force which may be readily expanded and developed into an adequate war component of the Army of the United States to meet any major emergency requiring the use of troops in excess of the Regular Army and the National Guard.

(2) The organized reserves are the third component of the Army of the United States.

(3) The Regular Army and the National Guard may be employed separately or together in minor and in major emergencies, but the organized reserves are intrinsically a war force and can be employed only in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress.

4. Development of the Components.—A clear understanding of the missions of these components and a spirit of mutual support and cooperation between them is essential to the development of one harmonious Army. A well defined policy for each component having been definitely established, no reason exists for the interference with one another or for the development of one component to conflict with or retard the progress of any of the others. It is the policy of the War Department to develop the Regular Army and the National Guard to the full strength provided by law and for the present to maintain the tactical units of the organized reserves as cadres only, with complete officer personnel and with the enlisted personnel including only those noncommissioned officers and specialists necessary to make the organizations capable of rapidly assimilating the numbers of men required to bring them to war strength.

5. Basic Fence Organization.—The basic peace organization of the Army of the United States provided for all of the essential elements for a complete and immediate mobilization for the defense of the in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress. (See section 2, June 4, 1920, and as amended by the act of June 30, 1920.) This fence will also be used for the Regular Army, the National Guard and the organized reserves. The strength of the initial, or first echelon, is prescribed by the War Department, taking into account the war plan considered.

6. Tactical Organization.—The Army of the United States shall be organized so far as practicable into brigades, divisions, corps and armies, and whenever the President may deem it expedient, into armies. (See section 2, National Defense Act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920.) Tables of organization prescribe the tactical units of the organized war and the strength of field armies, Army corps, divisions and subordinate units thereof. The tables of organization and special troop basic tables of organization applicable to the organized reserves are the same as those adopted for the Regular Army (war strength).

7. Territorial Organization.—The Army of the territorial command within the continental limits of the United States is the corps area, and the overseas possessions, the department. The primary functions of the corps areas are the organization, training and mobilization of troops. The present system of corps areas is based upon the military population available and normally each corps area is capable of developing an approximately equal number of troops.

8. Allotments to Departments and Corps Areas.—As a general rule each corps area will consist of one or more Army corps with certain auxiliary and special troops, composed of troops of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the organized reserves. The allotment of units to each corps area is based upon the principle of mobilization of the War Department. The quota in the organized reserves prescribed for each corps area will include three infantry divisions and a proper proportion of corps, army and army special troops, auxiliary and special troops. This normal quota will be varied to accommodate differences in the number and character of population between the several corps areas and the size strength of the Regular components of the Army.

9. Localization of Units.—Allocation in the States Territories and the District of Colombia of units of the organized reserves within departments and corps areas will be made by department and corps area commanders, respectively, with a general distribution approved by the War Department. Based on the military population, each corps area should be subdivided into division areas. As a general rule the subdivision of division areas is not necessary or desirable except where the area embraces more than one State, Territory or the District of Columbia. The location of units entirely contained within the limits of any State, Territory or the District of Columbia will be determined by a board, a majority of which shall be reserve officers. (See section 24, National Defense Act, as amended by act of June 4, 1920.) So far as practicable each administrative unit will be organized within the limits of a single State, Territory or the District of Columbia. The law above referred to provides that the names, numbers and designations of divisions and subordinate units thereof that existed on the date of approval, April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, shall be preserved as such as far as practicable. Assignments of units will be made by department and corps area commanders from the names and numbers placed on their disposal by the War Department, in accordance with the completed plans for the mobilization of the material resources general war plans involve defensive and offensive measures of necessity require the mobilization, concentration and initial deployment of the troops for a given objective and contain a statement of the mission of each force. The detailed plans for the operations provided for are prepared by the commanders of the forces and become effective after concentration of the troops.

10. Training.—The training of organized reserves is effected within each department or corps area by department and corps area commanders in accordance with the mobilization plans prescribed by the War Department.

b. The concentration of our forces in probable theaters of operations, in accordance with the war plan developed in detail by the War Department.

c. The employment of troops after concentration in the execution of assigned missions is provided for in plans prepared by the commanders in charge of the forces.

11. Mobilization Plans.—In every war plan covering a situation calling for troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the mobilization of the same involving the employment of the organized reserves, the mobilization plan is essentially the same. The basic plan for the peace organization of the Army of the United States is the basis for the mobilization measures necessary to make possible an immediate and effective mobilization. In each mobilization the departments and corps areas have the primary function of organizing and training the mobilized troops. The assignment in war of the troops generated in any department or corps area will be governed by the war plan covering the situation and the theaters of operations which may exist, governed by the strength of the units of corps areas.

12. Training of the organized reserves includes:

a. The assembly of the organized reserves' component units for training at their home stations.

b. The recruitment of the organized reserves' component units to their full peace strength monthly or through the draft.

c. The initial equipment of the organized reserves' component.

d. Training of the organized reserves' component.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. H. P.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 1,708 and you are due for promotion to fill a casual vacancy. The date is as yet unknown, but will take rather long as the present rate of vacancy. It is not possible to say when the announcement of your promotion and that of others in your class on the waiting list will be made.

H. C. S.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 1477. It is impossible for us to say at any cost with a copy of the single list as yet.

C. R. S.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 1238.

E. G. B.—There has been no legislation as yet authorizing the retirement as warrant officers of those enlisted men who have been commissioned officers during the war period. Retired enlisted men who were officers during the war, the act of June 4, 1920, provided for pay and allowances of warrant officers on the retired list. It is not known when the legislation in which you are interested will be enacted.

C. R. M.—None of the captains who were nominated for commissions as line officers by the 66th Congress came to an end on March 4. It must be reintroduced for consideration in the 67th Congress to be conferred next month.

J. F. B.—The act of June 4, 1920, says that there shall be no increase of pay while any enlisted man is now receiving during his current enlistment and while he holds the same office. We suggest that you take the matter up with the pay officer at your station.

F. A. C.—Take up your pension matter with the commissioner of pensions, Washington, D. C.

PRAISE FOR SERGEANT CAMPBELL.

The following letter, signed by Major C. L. Williams, adjutant general of the 82d, was delivered to First Sergeant Owen G. Campbell, recruiting officer of his regiment, the command being assembled for the occasion:

"Recruiting officer, Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Spurr, wishes me to inform you that it is a great pleasure to him to extend to you his congratulations upon your record as a recruiting officer and, second, and, in so doing, he hopes that the example which your activities have set will be an inspiration to the many younger soldiers who have recently joined the regiment, and that you appreciate an important part of this command. The loss of our older and experienced soldiers is always keenly felt, and it is largely by their influence that the younger men are given an incentive to remain with the colors. Your example is one which it is hoped will be followed by many of your fellow soldiers—it is an example of steady application to duty, of loyalty, and good service, rewarded by an honorable retirement. The best wishes of the officers and men of this command go with you."

"What do they sell in that last garage besides gasoline, Jerry?"

"Besides," my son? You mean 'instead of.'"—Life.

Financial Advances

on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.

WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.









Digitized by Google

Say it with Flowers

WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W. (Between 12th and 13th)
Telephone: M. 4378, 4377, 4378, and P. 0411

CHANGES IN NAVAL RESERVE.

Following are the promotions, resignations, discontinuances, transfers, deaths, cardiomyes expired, but not renewed, new enrollments, appointments declined by U. S. Navy and retirements in the N. R. F. for the week ending February 26:

Resignations—R. Bradner Robinson, ensign, class 2; H. W. Zecha, ensign, class 4; J. O. Straus, ensign, class 4; A. H. Richens, ensign, class 4; F. S. Royster, ensign, class 3.

Staff, F. S. Newbarr, lieutenant (M. C.), class 2; P. C. Renlers, lieutenant (J. G.) (S. C.), class 4; F. E. Schmidt, pay clerk, class 4.

Discontinuance: D. H. Fordham, lieutenant (J. G.), class 2; A. S. Lachicotte, lieutenant (J. G.), class 4; J. K. Hand, lieutenant (J. G.), class 4; R. R. Macauley, ensign, class 4.

Discharge to enlist in Navy: S. L. Watts, ensign, class 3.

New enrollments: Lowell McCutcheon, lieutenant (J. G.), class 2; C. W. Tyler, ensign, class 2; appointed, class 2 U. S. N. (T); H. B. Butcher, ensign, class 3 (S. N. T.); C. A. Danielson, ensign, class 3 U. S. N. (T); E. L. Mitchell, ensign, class 2, rivillian.

Appointment declined in Navy: D. H. Mender, lieutenant (M. C.), class 2.

Promotions: R. A. Wens, lieutenant (J. G.) to lieutenant, class 5, active; G. F. Pursel, ensign, to lieutenant (J. G.), class 5, active.

Deaths: J. H. H. Mencken, lieutenant, died February 19, 1921, class 5, active; C. A. Bidwell (M. C.), died ——, 1921, class 5, active; J. C. Hewell, lieutenant (J. G.), died February 16, 1921, class 4-2, inactive.

Staff—R. S. Abbett, ensign (S. C.), died May 13, 1920, class 2, inactive.

Retirements: Walter Turner, lieutenant commander, class 2; J. J. Hunt, lieutenant, class 5, active.

Enrollments expired, but not renewed, line: Miller Bowers, ensign, class 2; R. B. Hall, ensign, class 2; Harold Glass, class 2; Arthur Adams, lieutenant, class 2; W. A. Alderson, lieutenant commander, class 2; H. Anable, lieutenant, class 2; E. D. Clement, lieutenant, class 2; G. C. Colyer, lieutenant, class 2; A. B. Cutler, lieutenant, class 2; Edward Kruszewski, lieutenant, class 2; H. C. McElfresh, lieutenant, class 2; Raymond Mallard-Turner, lieutenant, class 2; C. G. Peterson, lieutenant, class 2; E. R. Smith, lieutenant, class 2; H. R. Wakeman, lieutenant, class 2; H. W. Wyman, lieutenant, class 2; F. B. Wysong, lieutenant, class 2; A. M. Baldwin, lieutenant (J. G.), class 2; C. A. Bellinger, lieutenant (J. G.), class 2; L. H. Van Syckle, ensign, class 2; R. H. Robinson, lieutenant commander, class 2; Lewis Cass Ledyard, lieutenant, class 1; W. P. Vetter, lieutenant, class 1; C. J. Dyer, lieutenant commander, class 2; W. H. Hopkins, lieutenant commander, class 2; J. A. Archer, ensign, class 2; C. A. Bigelow, ensign, class 2; H. C. Bell, ensign, class 4.

Enrollments expired, but not renewed: N. E. Merrill, lieutenant (J. G.), class 5.

Staff: H. D. Gamble, surgeon (M. C.), class 2; C. P. Crissey, lieutenant commander (S. C.), class 2; Wm. Van H. Mercer, lieutenant (S. C.), class 2; H. E. Rollerwell, pharmacist, class 2.

Transfers: Knowles, ensign, class 2 to class 3; E. R. McLaughlin, ensign, class 2 to class 3; F. H. B. McPhee, ensign, class 3 to class 2; J. V. Thomas, ensign, class 4 to class 3; J. V. Thomas, machinist, class 4 to class 3; J. W. Hall, machinist, class 3 to class 5, active.

Note: Provisional rank as lieutenant commander in the case of Lieutenant Commander Henry E. Queensted, listed under "Transfers" in the issue of the week ending January 31, revoked from January 24, the date of his transfer from active to retired list, and provisional rank of lieutenant in class 2 assigned.

The following are the resignations, disenrollments, transfers, deaths, new enrollments, appointments, promotions, discharged by expiration of enrollment and not reenrolled in the Naval Reserve Force for the week ending March 5:

Resignations—R. Bradner Robinson, lieutenant, (J. G.) class 3; Ralph D. Coombs, ensign (S. C.), class 4.

Discontinuances: Lieut. (J. G.) Frederick Lawrence Humphreys, lieutenants (J. G.), class 2; John A. Rylander, lieutenant, class 2; Lieut. (J. G.) Frederick Bolter, J. Fowler and Floyd G. Howard, ensigns, class 2; Joseph G. Killgore, ensign, class 4; Arthur Fisher, machinist, class 4; Robert A. Lilly, lieutenant (J. G.) (S. C.), class 2; Chesley Bennett, ensign, class 4; Dana Drummond, ensigns (S. C.), class 4, and Thos. F. Cassill, chief carpenter, class 4.

Transfers—Raymond F. Kelley and Byron H. Willis, lieutenants (J. G.), class 3 to class 2; M. B. Prescott, lieutenant, class 3 to class 2, M. B. Prescott and Vincent G. Farr, ensigns, class 4 to class 3; Raymond C. Richardson, Jr., ensign, class 4 to class 4; Richard H. McPherson, chief carpenter, class 4 to class 3, active.

Promotions—Paul E. Shumway, lieutenant (J. G.) to lieutenant, class 5, active; Lieut. Commander Wm. Van Mercer to lieutenant (J. G.), class 4, active.

New Enrollments—Lieut. (J. G.) Lieutenant (J. G.), class 2, civilian.

Staff—Guy M. Anderson, lieutenant (S. C.), class 1, U. S. Navy (T); Edward C. Boynton, lieutenant (J. G.) (S. C.), class 2, U. S. N. (T).

Retirements—David A. McHain, commander, class 2, active; Samuel Dolph, boatswain, class 4, active; Samuel Dolph, boatswain, class 4, active.

Deaths—William Clarke Mendenhall, lieutenant (Supt. G. Bachman, ensign, class 2; Harold T. Stevens, lieutenant (J. G.), class 4.

Discharged by Expiration of Enrollment and Not Reenrolled, Line—Harry E. Middleton, George G. Newman and Edward C. Palmer, lieutenants, class 1; Frederick Rouse, lieutenant (J. G.), class 1; John W. Bennett, ensign, class 1; Thomas R. Jones, lieutenant (J. G.), class 2; Amandus Ahman, Charles C. Baldwin, Albert C. Gibbs, Wm M. Gifford, Horace W. Jellison, Wellington L. Mayhew, Clarence Osborn, Osborn Moon, Peter Nelson, Harold H. Nevanna, Thomas E. Norton, Fergus O'Neil, and Oswald C. Stevens, lieutenant commanders, class 2; Charles M. Baker, Irving H. Bradshaw, Elmer W. Coss, John A. Dotten, Wm. R. Forbesque, Wm. J. Gessnery, Frederick L. Healy, George A. Laggnette, Emil A. Mansfield, William McWinnie, Frederick E. Nehls, John O'Brien, Reginald Reed, Wm. M. Spruill, Emanuenis, class 2; Martin Allgeier, Frederick Clifford, Jr., Wm. S. Corning, James Doyle, William Doyle, William Freeman, Jr., Edward Gray, Jens O. Johnsen, Henry C. Keene, Julian C. McLaren, John B. Steele, Jr., Wm. Twitchell and Rufus E. Wilson, lieutenants (J. G.), class 3; Arthur Adams, John C. Bybee, Harold Hagen, Gregory B. Nichols, Osmond E. Nickerson, Nelson Potter, Jr., Samuel Simms, Wm. Parsons Austin Jr., Andrew Samuel Sorensen, Clarence Stanley and Stanley Potter, ensigns, class 4; Wm. Bowers, Jr., Edward Gray, Jr., Wm. H. Hotch, gunner, class 2; John Conner, Henry C. Gray and John H. Hudgins, chief machinists, class 2; Wm. J. Christman, Patrick J. Cuddy, Robert L. Partridge, John Sawyer, Jr., Wm. Sawyer, Jr., and Edgerwell, Wm. H. Mann, Frank M. Monson, James P. Spencer, Harold Stevens and Raymond L. Wheeler, machinists, class 3; Charles W. Crocker, Stewart Hardy, Frederick Hoffman, Frederick Lowe and Wm. M. Perley, lieutenant commanders, class 1; Edwin C. Talbot, Arthur Wilson and Wm. Wilkinson, J. J. W. Fay, Reginald A. Fessenden, Harold Goodwin, Jr., Charles Hutchinson and Wm. H. Standley, lieutenants, class 4; Robert F. Blake, Walter F. Clark, Philip C. Colcran, James Dixon, Frederick Hamilton, Reed E. Fisher, Fraser W. Gay, Thomas J. Hayden, Ralph E. Hibbard, Philip C. Hoffman, Frederick W. Hoffstom, Hiram B. Richards, Georgia L. Sevey, Keller E. St. John, Raymond L. Stevens, Frederick W. Thorpen, Herbert N. White and Sydney G. Wolfe, lieutenants (J. G.), class 4; Joseph A. Bailey, Philip B. Barnes, Albert Birgo, Samuel W. Dean, A. Samuel Hamilton, Gregory Hayden, Jesse D. Hoffman, Frederick Hans O. Peterson, Austin E. Sanborn and Rodman Wallenberg, ensigns, class 4; Wm. C. Bowers and Edwin, class 1; Michael T. Fitzgerald, boatswain, class 4; Charles E. H. Hoffman, chief boatswain, class 4; Charles F. Caries and Fred C. Jurgens, gunners, class 4; Richard O. Clark, Wm. Hall, Frederick Hoffman and Wm. Hoffman, chief machinists, class 4; Joshua Allgood, Curtis Lemon, Maurice Pyeatt, Wm. Rutherford, Samuel Sykes, Julius Kuttner, Daniel J. McInnis, Charles H. Parker, George W. Pelham, Jr., Wm. J. Smith and Charles P. Tuckaberry, machinists, class 4; Seehury C. Mantick, chief machinist, class 3, active.

Discharged by Expiration of Enrollment and Not Reenrolled, Staff—Lieut. (J. G.) Joseph Cyril Scott, Lovell and Stoddard Hancock, lieutenants (J. G.) (S. C.), class 2; Charles D. Bell, Jr., Wm. Bowers, Jr., Edward McAfee, Hardie R. Merin, Douglas Robertson and Wm. Wilkinson, lieutenants, pay clerks, class 4; Kimball, lieutenant commander (C. C.), class 4; George Bachman, ensign, class 2; Benjamin Frank Mc Clay, Louis A. McGrath and Claudius M. Rivera, carpenters, class 4; Wm. Hall, machinist, class 4; Wm. Class 1; Edwin B. Bruce, lieutenant (S. C.), class 2; Walter B. Mason, lieutenant commander (S. C.), class 2; William B. Fowlkes and Daniel Trigg, lieutenants (S. C.), class 4.

ASSIGNMENT OF STUDENT OFFICERS TO THE SCHOOL OF THE LINE.

The following assignments to the command ant, the general service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., September 1, 1921, of student officers at the school of the line for the year 1921-22:

Colonels J. C. Jenks, O. B. Rosenbaum, G. M. Crailo, F. C. Crisp, C. C. Smith, C. H. Muir, Lieutenant Colonels F. B. DuPaulk, Jr., H. A. Ripley, Clarence Deems, Wm. Weigel, Jr., Wm. Hoffer, Jr., H. W. White, H. Pendleton, Jr., R. S. Knox, F. R. Keefer, Majors H. Bolton, Jr., Edward Bell, Jr., D. Potts, Jay L. Gregg, W. B. Persons, J. A. Marmon, L. Price, Jr., Wm. Hoffer, Jr., Wm. Weigel, Jr., Norman, B. G. Buttenuetter, H. E. Yates, A. Smith, J. L. Pond, J. C. Fitzpatrick, J. A. Ulio, Jr., Wm. Hoffer, Majors F. H. Turner, A. L. Pugh, J. R. Brewer, T. T. Hale, Jr., A. Bowley, Jr., Wm. Hoffer, Jr., Wm. Weigel, Jr., Noland, J. R. Mcdonald, W. J. O'Laughlin, J. M. Fray, F. Hinds, J. A. Ulio, Jr., Wm. Hoffer, Jr., Wm. Weigel, Jr., Churchill, P. T. Potter, H. L. Walthall, R. J. Herman, A. J. Fitzhugh, Jr., Wm. Hoffer, Jr., Wm. Weigel, Jr., Captains F. E. Overlacer, C. B. Elliott, J. B. Corbly, J. C. French, Wm. Hoffer, Jr., Wm. Weigel, Jr., Miller, Dennis, P. H. Baird, G. W. Maddux, W. E. Pridgen, W. J. Connelly, D. Bell, Jr., Wm. Hoffer, Jr., J. W. Boyd, J. C. Drain, E. L. Pell, J. C. Williams, J. R. Hester, F. C. Phelps, J. B. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Hoffer, Jr., Wm. Weigel, W. E. Hobson, F. C. Test, L. A. Kinsley and J. P. Bubb.

CHANGES IN ARMY.

Colonel A. M. Miller.

Lieutenant Colonels Ben. Lear, Jr., W. J. Scott, G. H. Baird, J. E. Donnelly and T. L. Rhorbarne.

Majors J. C. Hennessey, J. L. Tompkins, E. F. Cheney, W. C. Gardner, J. L. Harris, C. L. Pegram, Oscar Foley, D. B. Rodney, R. W. Winfree, A. G. Hixson and W. H. Wilhelm.

Field Artillery.

Colonel W. D. Connor.

Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Brewster.

Majors W. E. Shipton, Frederick Mehlenberger, G. R. Allin, H. W. Huntley, W. S. Stargill, Cortlandt Parker, J. A. Hartwell, J. A. Woodbury, C. C. Benedict, P. V. Kieffer, G. H. Paine, W. F. Sharp, F. W. Bookar, J. J. McCloskey, C. B. Wheeler, H. C. Pratt, Robert P. P. Geerge, W. H. Rucker, W. H. Shepherd, T. J. Johnson, Jr., H. L. Hopwood, J. A. Crane, J. A. Ahern and F. A. Donini.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Colonels F. E. Johnston, E. D'A. Pearce, J. B. Douglas and H. D. Wilkin.

Lieutenant Colonels W. H. Monroe, H. B. Grant, J. M. Durra, A. Greig, Jr., Edward A. C. Thompson, D. Urdway, L. S. Edwards, F. H. Lincoln, C. G. Barker, J. G. Watson, F. L. Bell, Jr., M. B. Battle, G. J. Wentenbaker, C. E. Wheatley, F. Lecocq, W. W. Merrill, W. E. Morrison, H. Merriam, G. Robinson and G. A. Wiesserk.

Corps of Engineers.

Majors L. V. Fraser, P. B. Wilby, C. S. Sidley, C. L. Hall, David McCoach, Jr., J. B. D. Matheson, F. B. Wheaton, J. Taylor and W. C. Topples.

Signal Corps.

Majors J. C. Moore, J. A. Wilcoxson and R. H. Colley.

Air Service.

Majors H. C. Pruit, W. N. Hensley, Jr., H. R. Clagett, W. C. Ocker and J. A. Paul.

Ordnance Department.

Majors E. B. Hughes, L. B. Moody, D. K. Shurtleff and James Kirk.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Major A. L. Sherwood and Captain Adrina St. John.

Quartermaster Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Point, Majors Frederick Gilbreath, L. M. Logan and C. C. Drake.

Finance Department.

Captain O. E. Bezley.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Majors L. H. Herring and R. H. Brennan.

Medical Department.

Majors H. C. Gibner, T. E. Darby, R. C. Hofshower and P. W. Gibson.

DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN SICK IN HOSPITAL.

It having been held in an approved opinion of the judge advocate general dated February 4 that neither temporarily nor permanently disabled enlisted men can be held in service beyond the expiration of their terms of enlistment for the purpose of continuing medical treatment, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

All soldiers who enlisted since February 28, 1919, undergoing hospital treatment at the time of the expiration of their enlistment must, in view of the above-quoted opinion, be discharged. Those who will not be reenlisted except upon the certificate of the commanding officer of the hospital that the treatment is being given (to be attached to Form 323) that the disability or condition is of a character, such as would probably result in a later discharge on surgeon's certificate of disability, for which no soldier will probably be available for military duty with a reasonable degree of certainty that continued hospital treatment may be furnished discharged soldiers, will be discharged from the service either by the beneficiaries of the bureau of war-risk insurance or under the provisions of section 1342, Revised Statutes, as follows:

The following will govern in those cases in which the soldier's commanding officer certifies that the disability or disease for which he is under hospital treatment at the time of discharge by reason of expiration of term of enlistment:

(a) An application for disability compensation should be made on and forwarded to the bureau as of the date of his required discharge to the bureau of war-risk insurance through the officer of the district supervisor within whose district the Army hospital is located.

(b) The application can be considered by the bureau of war-risk insurance pending result of examination by the Army Medical Board in case of his hospitalization will be paid by the bureau of war-risk insurance from the date of his discharge from the Army.

(c) Where a person other than the soldier has reasonable certainty that a man will be in too serious a condition to apply for disability at the time of his discharge from Army hospital care upon the date of his required discharge from the Army, such person can not because of his degree of illness make out his application for disability compensation, the facts of the case should be reported to the bureau of war-risk insurance by the officer of the Army in charge of the hospital, and he must be instructed to fill out an application form as soon as he is able.

(d) This notice from the commanding officer of the Army hospital to the bureau of war-risk insurance in lieu of claim by the patient, and the expense of the hospitalization of the soldier in such Army hospital by the bureau of war-risk insurance from the date of required discharge from the Army until his claim is decided.

In all cases in which the soldier may not properly obtain compensation from the bureau of war-risk insurance for the disability or disease for which he is undergoing treatment in the hospital as of date of discharge he will be retained in the hospital under the provisions of section 1342, Revised Statutes. Nothing herein will be construed as changing in any respect existing regulations governing the treatment of emergency men or men who enlisted prior to April 6, 1917, who will continue to be cared for till the end of the emergency by provisions of the law and regulations. All regulations inconsistent with the above are rescinded. Paragraph 953, Army Regulations, is hereby amended to conform to paragraph 4 of the above circular.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO VOCATIONAL TRAINEES.

Nineteen prominent citizens of San Antonio, Texas, on February 22 sent the following letter of commendation to the president of vocational training at San Travis to the commanding officer, Major General J. G. Harbord, U. S. A.:

"The citizens of San Antonio wish to convey their thanks to you and your staff, Harbord, Lieutenant Colonel Hall, to the officers and men of the 2d Division and to those in charge of vocational training at Camp Travis, for the opportunity of witnessing a review of the 2d Division and the vocational training exercises on February 3, 1921, and for the luncheon following the review, and to express the appreciation of all who in school work which is now being carried on for the benefit of the soldiers. The spirit and the educational training of enlisted men who desire to prepare themselves while in the service for civil life make my skilled civilian work after their release from military service.

"Commendation is particularly expressed for the work which is being undertaken to establish on the sign birth our language, and, at the same time, the principles of good citizenship and loyalty to our country.

"The training now being given at Camp Travis is unquestionably of great value both to the individual and to the country and we feel that the best interests of our appreciation and approval of the service which is being rendered."

"Sam C. Bell, mayor of San Antonio; Augustus McCroskey, secretary; Harry Hertzberg, Morris Starr, president, Chamber of Commerce; E. B. Chandler, director, San Antonio Community Service; Harry H. Hood, post commander, American Legion; Emil L. Boehm, president, Rotary Club; Nat A. Rogers, president, Kiwanis Club; W. G. Higgins, president Lion Club; Fred Lewis, president, Knife and Fork Club; Emil Frankel, Salesmanship Club; Robert P. Schwarzhoven, president, Real Estate Exchange Club; Mrs. Ella Hirshfeld, secretary, Real Estate Board; Mrs. Ella Hirshfeld, president, Symphony Society; Mrs. A. B. Frost, president, Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Henry Drought, past president, Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Arthur Seeger, Mrs. F. Beretta, state chairman, Housewive's League; Mrs. A. Fanning, president, Parent-Teacher Association; Bound Table; R. W. B. Terrell, president, Bexar County Council of Administration, and Harry Hertzberg, State senator, 24th district."

ARMY CHAPLAINS' CONFERENCE.

A conference of army chaplains in the 4th corps area will be held at Fort McPherson, Ga., on March 14 and 15. Arrangements for the conference are conducted by Chaplain John A. Randolph, on address of welcome by Colonel Charles C. Hillman, and a sermon by Chaplain C. W. Freeland. Others who will participate in discussions are Chaplains Charles Gilbert, Chaplain Robb White, Jr., General Morrison, General Harrold, Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain Paul B. McLane, Chaplain Henry N. Blanchard and Colonel John T. Axton, Jr., and Chaplain Hall.

On the evening of March 25 a banquet will be held at the Fort McPherson Officers' Club, at which the chaplains will conduct a round table at the final session.

VICTORY MEDAL DISTRIBUTION.

The War Department has directed that, on account of the cost of maintaining at former recruiting stations a special force for the distribution of victory medals and in view also of the fact that the demand for these medals is not pressing, it is believed to be desirable to discontinue this work for the time in the field for this work until recruiting is resumed and hereafter all those entitled to receive the medal, except retired officers and Army field clerks for this duty is not favorably considered. It is announced.

Digitized by Google

STATUS OF CAPTAINS ON PROMOTION LIST.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: The situation involved in the construction of the third and fourth subdivisions of section 24 of the Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920, which is the subject of the suit brought by Captain T. A. Lyon, J., A. G. D., and which is included in the amendment proposed by Senator McKellar, S. 3181, does not seem to be generally understood. The matter is simple and no consideration should be given to the question as how lieutenants will be arranged on the promotion list in their respective grades, whether under or ahead of the same rank. The proposed amendment will have the same effect.

The location on the promotion list of the recently appointed captains, as they will appear on the list at enactment until publication of the list, can be approximated from the 1920 Army Register. If the date of rank be under 36 years on July 1, 1920, could be appointed major, that year, if taken for purposes of comparison. The 1920 Army register shows 1,220 officers under 36 years who became majors by operation of July 1, 1920, an additional 607 officers commissioned prior to April 24, 1917, and 582 of whom are under 31, and an additional 919 officers all under 36 commissioned prior to August 31, 1917, the majority of whom as commissioned service of a large group of emergency officers who have been separated from the service, there will be "bad files" of all of these captains according to the following tabulation. Ages shown are as of July 1, 1920.

Ages.	Com. prior to Apr. 6, 1917. New majors.	Captains.	Com. prior to Apr. 24, 1917. New majors.	Captains.	Com. prior to Aug. 31, 1917. New majors.	Captains.	Total bad files for captains on list.
26	.....	13	17	121	116	.....	10
27	.....	24	72	126	127	.....	24
28	5	85	162	153	180	.....	80
29	20	70	263	143	211	.....	84
30	50	124	461	129	1148	.....	1352
31	75	96	632	134	1494	.....	1799
32	100	64	796	66	1672	.....	1898
33	150	39	919	49	1912	.....	2150
34	205	12	1125	12	2023	.....	2242
35	206	3	1213	2	2246	.....	2457
36	225	3	1540	4	2477	.....	2709
37	310	1	1820	1	2777	.....	3088
Totals .	1320	572	.....	919	.....	.....	.....

These "bad files" as shown are not the total number of files preceding emergency officers, but merely those held by men under 37 years of age. They will appear first to the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel, holding them over the heads of the reserves and the promotion of older man lower on the promotion list, from the 31 appears 1,494 and recently appointed captain over the age of 29 must retire as a major, with 47 younger men ahead of him on the list of lieutenant colonel and 499 in the grade of colonel.

The Judge Advocate General's decision of Captain Lyon's suit will overcome probably, by April 6, 1917, among those selected for promotion to captain during the period of the war, and then made permanent. It will remain under the present law. Newly appointed field officers will be given the same relative rank between the promotion list in rank between the promotion list in their respective grades among themselves as under Emergency Captain.

accordingly as age.

GENERAL FRANK PARKER'S GREAT WORK.

"The autumn class of the Ecole Superieure de Guerre in Paris has begun with an address by Colonel Parker of the assistant lecturership. It is believed to be the first time in the history of the Ecole that a man has been more than a pupil in this famous French military school. He is called Major Parker, but he is the first American military mission with the French Army before the United States entered the war, and chief commander of the 1st American Division.

"The grades for the examinations just ending bestowed on Colonel Parker partly dates back to the spring of 1914, when he attended the Ecole Superieure de Guerre representing the United States Army, and there made friendships with men who were to be his fellow leaders of the French Army in the great war that was then impending. His standing was so high that he was appointed chief of the American mission and had the opportunity to meet the future French military leaders, at the same time having a larger opportunity than any other American officer to study the art of war.

"After the United States entered the war Colonel Parker returned home and again came to France with the famous 1st Division, Regular Army, as its commander. Again he was in constant cooperation with the high French commanders, particularly with Gen. Mangin, and was decorated several times for his successful handling of his division.

"Last year he finished at the Ecole Superieure de Guerre the course he had begun in 1914, and was at the special request of the French ministry of war that he was detailed by the United States War Department as an assistant professor at the school.

"He entered in October, 1919, and spent only last week, and, before taking up his duties, supervised the setting up of the start of the new monument to mark the important engagements of his division."

The above article from the Paris edition of the New York Herald calls attention in the splendid and unexcelled record of the officer. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, of the French Riding School at Saumur, of Saint Cyr and of the Ecole Supere, from which he received a certificate in proficiency in the French language, and the diploma of the Ecole, from which he received the certificate of proficiency in the Spanish language. He served in the Philippines, in Cuba in 1909, Colonel Parker (then captain) was selected to organize and command the Cuban rural guards at this work, and received the highest commendation from the Cuban government for this work. At the breaking out of the World War, he was selected to attend the Ecole Superieure de Guerre, and, before our entry into the war, he was appointed chief of the American mission in France, and also noted as observer on the French front. Immediately on our entry into the war he made chief of the American mission at French general headquarters. As a result of his work in the Ecole, and until he was assigned to command the 16th Infantry His commanded infantry regiment in the world, in 1918, until he was promoted to brigadier general in August, 1918, and was with the 1st Division when it was the first entry into the battle-line in France. It was while holding the grade of brigadier general that he was selected by General Pershing to command the famous 1st Division, and he commanded this division in the Argonne and the operations against the Meuse, at Mouson and before Sedan. Colonel Parker received the general staff diploma at the Ecole de Guerre, and his present attendance in the second year of this school as associate professor in the department of general tactics was by invitation of the French War Department. His services in France as a regimental, brigade and division commander, and as chief instructor to the Tout sector, at Cantigny, Soissons, in the St. Mihiel salient and the Argonne, and his conduct of operations of the 1st Division. There is probably no officer in the American Army today whose record surpasses that of Colonel Parker. Many of the officers under whom he served in France commended, time and again, his high qualities of leadership, his energy, his high order of judgment and the high degree in which he held the confidence and affection of the officers and men under him.

His nomination for promotion to the grade of major general was before the Senate when the armistice was signed and all further promotions were stopped.

AIR SERVICE PERSONNEL TRANSFERS.

2d Lieut. S. H. Johnson, supply, Washington, to Long Island City; Maj. Oscar Westover, Ann Arbor, Mich., to Camp Knox; 1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, to Langley Field; 1st Lieut. J. Bonsall, Fort Bliss, to Hawaiian Dept.; 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Anderson, Fort Bliss, to Hawaiian Dept.; 2d Lieut. W. N. Amis, Langley Field, to Hawaiian Dept.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Agee, Chapman Field, to Hawaiian Dept.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Phyniey, Jr., Ft. Meyer, Va., to Hawaiian Dept.; 1st Lieut. Carl Spaatz, Langley Field, to Middletown, Pa.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Wilson, Langley Field, to Langley Field, Ohio.

Instructors in new fighter-than-air course—1st Lieut. R. C. Candee, Selfridge, to Rose Field; 2d Lieut. W. R. Clark, Langley Field, to Rose Field; 2d Lieut. J. Mahoney, Langley Field, to Rose Field.

Major J. D. Reardon, Washington, D. C., to Rose Field; 1st Lieut. M. White, Jr., Rose Field, to Texas; 1st Lieut. A. J. Elbridge, Brooks Field, to Rose Field; 1st Lieut. W. L. Hopkins, Jr., Wooster, O., to Rose Field; 1st Lieut. D. H. Howard, Washington, D. C., to Rose Field; 1st Lieut. L. F. Parr, Washington, D. C., to Rose Field; 1st Lieut. R. S. Schofield, Americus, Ga., to Rose Field; 1st Lieut. W. Sweeney, Washington, D. C., to Rose Field; 1st Lieut. W. D. Williams, Washington, D. C., to Rose Field; 2d Lieut. F. S. Cranford, Brooks Field, to Rose Field; 2d Lieut. W. J. Flood, Jr., Hicks, Va., to Rose Field; 2d Lieut. R. Shirley, Post Field, Ft. Sill, to Rose Field.

The following air service officers ordered to Corinth, Miss., Field, Fla., to report not later than March 15, 1921, for pilot training: Capt. Ira C. Eaker, 8th corps area, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Capt. A. W. Stevens, 3d Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. C. C. Black, Mitchel Field; L. A. N. Y.; 1st Lieut. O. G. Brush, Pope Field, Fayetteville, N. C.; 1st Lieut. R. A. Coyle, Camp Benning, Ga.; 1st Lieut. A. N. Duncan, Park Field, Millington, Tenn.; 1st Lieut. H. Hansell, Kelly Field, Tex.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Gravely, Godman Field, Camp Knox, Ky.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Halverson, Mitchel Field, L. I., N. Y.; 1st Lieut. A. M. Gudura, Kelly Field, Tex.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Johnson, Mitchel Field, L. I., N. Y.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Kincaid, Camp Benning, Ga.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Lamphier, Kelly Field, Tex.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Lynd, Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Maglin, Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. F. M. McKee, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; 1st Lieut. F. M. McKee, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; 1st Lieut. Fred Place, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; 1st Lieut. Fred Place, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Pratt, Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. W. Purdy, McAllen, Tex.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Rhea, Jr., Kelly Field, Tex.; 1st Lieut. C. G. Tinsley, Kelly Field, Tex.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Winslow, Camp Benning, Ga.; 1st Lieut. H. E. Watson, Camp Benning, Ga.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Vaughn, McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio; 1st Lieut. H. E. Watson, Camp Benning, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Somers Island, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Donald Wilson, F. S. Ft. Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. Wm. Wilson, Jr., Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. John Beveridge, Jr., C. A. A., Washington, D. C.; 1st Lieut. Wm. Bricker, Langley Field, Ky.; 2d Lieut. B. J. Canfield, Mitchel Field, L. I., N. Y.; 2d Lieut. C. E. Crabbe, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.; 2d Lieut. W. B. Clarke, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; 2d Lieut. J. Lawrence, Jr., Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. J. E. Duke, Jr., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Hine, Air Service Arm; 2d Lieut. R. Giles, Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. J. S. Holmes, Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. G. F. Johnson, Pope Field, Fayetteville, N. C.; 2d Lieut. A. L. Kelly, Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. Maynard, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.; 2d Lieut. H. Richardson, Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. R. Shirley, Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. W. Wilson, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER COMMISSION.

The act, approved on March 3, to provide for the erection of memorials and the entombment of bodies in the Arlington National Cemetery, and for the Arlington National Cemetery provides for a commission, to be composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, which shall submit annually recommendations as to the bodies to be entombed, and busts or other memorials shall be erected, and what, if any, bodies have been selected by the Secretary of War and Marine Corps shall be entombed during the next ensuing year. The Memorial Continental Amphitheater. No memorial is to be placed and no body interred in the Memorial Continental Amphitheater or Memorial Amphitheater within a distance of 250 feet from the Memorial Continental Amphitheater. No memorial or body shall be placed or interred in the Memorial Amphitheater within the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater unless provided for by law or by a joint resolution of Congress, and the person must have rendered conspicuous public service to the nation in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. No such memorial is to be erected or any body interred in the Memorial Amphitheater after the date of the death of the person so to be commemorated, or whose body is to be interred, except in any such inscriptions, tablets, busts, or other memorials as may be placed in the Memorial Amphitheater. No approval of the commission erected, which shall in each case obtain the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts.

PROMOTIONS IN THE SENATE.

March 7—Promotions in the Army.

Brigadier General George Barnett to be a major general in the line, with rank from June 30, 1920.

Major General John A. Lejeune to be the major general commandant of the Marine Corps, with rank from March 5.

March 8—Charles E. Sawyer to be brigadier general in the medical section, Army medical reserve corps, from March 4.

SURPLUS NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

Officers of National Guard units federally recognized prior to March 1, 1921, and rendered surplus through the reorganization of the units under tables of organization, 1921, will be retained on active duty status as additional supernumerary officers, and absorbed through vacancy or the annual expansion of the National Guard to the strength fixed by the national defense act, approved June 3, 1916. Additional officers not absorbed by June 30, 1921, or before June 30, 1923, will be transferred to the National Guard Reserve.

CANDIDATES DESIGNATED FOR WEST POINT.

The following named candidates for appointment to the Military Academy have been designated:

James D. Barrett, Dublin, Ga.

James A. Channon, 1306 Fisk street, Chicago, Ill.

William E. Pierce, 3742 Clifton avenue, Chicago, Ill.

John H Smurlock, Middle Creek, Ky.

Charles M. Wilson, 3d, Kirkwood, St. Louis, Mo.

John A. Hall, Ashtabula, Ohio.

Jeff Davis Hall, Jr., Ashtabula, Ohio.

Harry Beirel, Sgt., Co. C, 3d Inf., Portland, Maine.

Orrell L. Bowen, Sgt., 1st class, San troops, 45 Whitter street, Bangor, Maine.

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia



For the Army—
Chevrons, Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Serges, Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, Cap Regulation Blue Cloth, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service—Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, Atlantic City, Annapolis

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Animated speculation has been created by the failure of the new administration to designate a chief of staff to succeed General Pevton C. March on the 5th of March, the date on which the term of that officer in that capacity expired automatically with the advent of a change in the presidency. That situation made it necessary to either re-detail General March or designate a successor and the former incident occurred, with the announcement that General March would "serve until further orders." This, in itself, does not indicate that an indication from General March is to be retained by President Harding as chief of staff, but there are indications that he will be asked to remain, no surprise, therefore, if within the next few days it is made known that General March will remain on duty as chief of staff until the completion of present four-year tour of duty, a year hence. Rumors that Secretary Weeks is finding General March of great help at this time, as was to be expected after General March's connection with the office of the secretary, his intimate knowledge of the activities of the Army in all its branches and his familiarity with the details of departmental policy. Naturally a brand new head of the War Department assuming the duties of his office without much previous opportunity for preparation, is destined to rely largely upon a chief of staff who knows, beyond any other prominent officer in the Army, what is going on. The effect of the retention of General March as chief of staff would not be favorably received at the capitol, especially at the House, does not appear; the feeling from redetailing that officer, and there could not be very much said against this decision of the President, since the choice of a chief of staff is to so great an extent a personal matter, to as great a degree, almost, as the selection of a cabinet officer.

ARMY AND MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate yesterday by the President include the following appointments in the Army and Marine Corps: To be chief of chaplains with rank of brigadier general, Rev. Charles C. Pierce; to be military storekeeper with rank of major, Captain Chas. P. Ivitz; to be member of the Mississippi River Commission, Colonel Gustave Lukeen, corps of engineers. In the Marine Corps: To be brigadier generals, Smedley D. Butler, Logan Feland, and Harry Lee, all of whom are now holding that grade temporarily. No action was taken on any of these nominations yesterday.

APPOINTED PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Secretary Denby yesterday appointed Mr. Joseph A. Carey, a Washington attorney, as his private secretary. Mr. Carey served in the Navy during the war, having served as a lieutenant in the Navy supply corps during the war. He is a son of his secretary of the naval base in Brest, where he served on the staff of Admiral Andrews, U. S. N., and later on the staff of Vice Admiral Wilson. Mr. Carey acted as one of General Fletcher's counsel in the court of inquiry held a year ago.

He relieves Mr Edward E. Britton, who will remain in Washington as the correspondent for the Philadelphia Ledger and other Pennsylvania newspaper. Mr. Britton was formerly on the editorial staff of the Ledger when Mr. Daniels appointed him his private secretary.

NO ORDER FOR RETURN OF BLUE UNIFORM.

Reports have been published to the effect that the War Department has decided to authorize the wearing of blue uniform by officers. No such order has been issued, and it is doubtful if it will be issued at present. It is pointed out that probably a majority of officers now in the service have never had a blue uniform which has not been worn in recent months since 1917 and even earlier. No officer who entered the service during the war has ever had a blue uniform.

No action is contemplated at this time to revert to civilian attire at the War Department. Regulation 44 is not construed to apply to the wearing of the uniform, which is authorized by law, and no special order or an executive order revoking the order now in effect.

Digitized by Google

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
MASONIC TEMPLE

Philippine Government Sole Official Depository
Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted
MANILA, P. I. P. O. Box 1469

PAID UP CAPITAL - - P12,216,210.00
RESERVE FUND - - - " 4,154,478.48

We feel highly honored by the invitation extended by the Army and Navy Register to advertise the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK in its columns.

Allow us to respond to this courtesy by offering our banking service in New York, Shanghai and the Philippines to the United States Army and Navy.

When you take a trip to the Philippines, make this Institution your depository and you will find our banking facilities profitable.

THE ARMY.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Maj. Edmund B. Gregory from duty at Intermediate depot, Jeffersonville, Ind., to Columbus, Ohio, general reserve depot, for duty.

Capt. Michael N. Greeley from duty in office of quartermaster general, Washington, to Omaha, Nebr., quartermaster intermediate depot for duty.

Capt. Samuel J. D. Marshall from duty at quartermaster intermediate depot, Philadelphia, to New York, general intermediate depot for duty.

1st Lieut. Leo J. Dillon from duty at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., to Philadelphia quartermaster intermediate depot for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles W. Calder, who will proceed to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for duty.

1st Lieut. John P. Tillmon from duties in Panama Canal Zone to general intermediate depot, New York city, for duty.

1st Lieut. Malcolm D. Grimes from duty at quartermaster intermediate depot, Omaha, Nebr., to New York general intermediate depot for duty.

2d Lieut. George E. Hartman to Honolulu, Hawaii, about May 5 instead of April 1.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Maj. George H. Lake, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Maj. Frank H. Dixon from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Maj. Herbert C. Schlett, Capts. Robert K. Simpson, William M. White, 1st Lieuts. Fabian L. Pratt, Ira F. Peck, Charles F. Shook to Mitchel Field, N. Y., medical research laboratory and school for flight surgeons for a course of instruction beginning March 15.

Capt. William F. McLaughlin from duties at Pleasanton, Arkansas, N. J., to Camp Kustis, Va., for duty.

Capt. Leonard P. Bell from duties at Camp Kustis, Va., and to Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Reeve Turner from duties at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. Maurice S. Wexler to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Capt. James S. Brummette from duties at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. Donald H. Ellis from duties at Eagle Pass, Tex., to New York City and about May 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Capt. Baldwin S. Stutts, honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Frank T. Chadwell from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

1st Lieut. Gilbert D. Crank, honorably discharged with one year's pay.

Dental Corps.

Capt. Clement J. Gastrell from duties in Hawaiian Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty at Presidio of San Francisco.

Veterinary Corps.

1st Lieut. George F. Fenell, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Dix, N. J., 1st Division, for duty.

Medical Administrative Corps.

Capt. Francis J. Eisenman from duty at Fort Mason, Calif., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

1st Lieut. Robert G. Kennedy from duty at Army medical school to Camp Travis, Tex., 2d Division, for duty.

2d Lieut. John H. Butler from duty at general intermediate depot, New Orleans, La., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Maj. Henry H. Sibley, jr., from duties at Washington, D. C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with 5th Engineers.

Capt. Aubrey H. Bond relieved from duty with 2d Engineers to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with 4th Engineers.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Maj. Albert F. Guy from duties in Washington April 1 to Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground for duty.

1st Lieut. James W. Walters from duties at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to San Francisco and about May 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty as assistant department ordnance officer.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

1st Lieut. Alden H. Waitt from duties in office of chief, chemical warfare service, to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. Harold Geiger from duties at Ross Field, Calif., and detailed as assistant military attaché (aviation) to American legation, The Hague, Netherlands.

Maj. John H. Pirie, C. A. C., is detailed in the air service from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., air service pilot school for pilot training.

Capt. Roscoe Fawcett from March Field, Calif., to air intermediate depot, Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif., for duty.

1st Lieut. Roy D. Rinzie, under treatment at station hospital, Fort Sheridan, Ill., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieuts. William T. Kepner, Lester T. Miller, Clifford K. Smythe, George D. Watts, Roland W. Hitchcock, from Post Field, Arcadia, Fla., upon completion of course at balloon school to duty with balloon companies.

2d Lieut. John A. Kane from Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Langley Field, Miami, Fla., take station, assume command.

2d Lieut. Bernard T. Castor from Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., air service mechanics' school for duty.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman from duty as director of chaplains' service school, Camp Grant, Ill., effective March 31, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Col. Robert C. Williams from duties at Houston, Tex., and detailed as inspector-instructor of cavalry, ohio National Guard, at Columbus.

Maj. Donald A. Robinson assigned to 8th Cavalry and to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Anthony J. Kirst from duties with 5th Division, Camp Meade, Md., is assigned to 1st Cavalry, Hoquiam, Ariz., and will join the regiment.

1st Lieut. James W. Edwing from duties as assistant professor of military science and tactics at University of Maine, Orono, assigned to 12th Cavalry and to Del Rio, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. William Foehling, at Fort Myer, Va., to Washington and report to quartermaster general for duty in his office.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Maj. Herman Beukema, reparnk battalion monstar artillery, transferred to 4th Field Artillery, upon arrival in United States to Camp Stanley, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. George B. Middleton assigned to 7th Field Artillery and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Horace Harding assigned to 81st Field Artillery and to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty with the regiment.

Upon following on duty with ammunition train, 7th Division, relieved from assignment to regiments indicated and assigned to the ammunition train, 7th Division: Capt. Harry L. Powell, jr., 79th Field Artillery; 1st Lieut. John M. Weeks, 80th Field Artillery.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Maj. Ismar C. Warner is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, New Hampshire College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, Durham.

Maj. Benjamin K. Booth, at Fort Monroe, Va., from assignment to 43d Coast Artillery, Camp Eustis, Va., and to coast artillery training center for duty.

Maj. Allen R. Edwards from duties at Fort Sheridan, Ill., from detail on general recruiting service and report to commanding general 6th corps area for duty in connection with procurement of applicants for enlisted military training camps.

Maj. James E. Wilmer report to retiring board at San Francisco for examination.

Capt. John Courtney, honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Ernest C. Bomar from duty with rifle plotter, Joseph Henry, Fort Totten, N. Y., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty.

1st Lieut. Harold C. Abbott is relieved from detail in ordnance department.

1st Lieut. James G. Devine, on duty with Army transport service, San Francisco, is relieved from duty with quartermaster corps and will report at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., for duty.

1st Lieut. William R. Deeble, jr., from duties at Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. Joseph H. Gilberth relieved from assignment to coast defenses of Charleston, Fort Moultrie, S. C.

Resignation by Capt. Ralph R. Gelis accepted.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Lieut. Col. John Randolph from duties at Philadelphia, from detail on general recruiting service, assigned to 4th Infantry and to Camp Sherman, ohio, for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Hugues A. Drorbrd assigned to 34th Infantry upon arrival in United States to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Fred L. Lemmon from duties at Fort Crook, Nebr., from detail on general recruiting service, and will report to commanding general 7th corps area for duty in connection with the procurement of applicants for civilians military training camps.

Maj. Thomas E. Lemley from duties with military intelligence division, general staff, at Camp Travis, Tex., to Fort Sheridan for duty as member of the infantry board.

Capts. Alvin C. Gilleem, jr., Thomas R. McCarron, Clyde Hare, F. T. Cresswell, Ralph Hall, William Watson, 1st Lieuts. Thomas R. Aaron, Kearie L. Berry,

HOTEL ASTOR F. A. MUSCHENHEIM Times Square New York ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

Digitized by Google

Charles H. Hagenistein, David Mca. Hunter, Harold W. Kelly, Lucia St. Mcadow, William J. Mason, Charles H. Moore, jr., Ira C. Nicholas, Charles H. Russell, Walter R. Peck, William L. Sayre and Jules V. Sims, now on duty with 21th Infantry, are assigned to that regiment.

Capt. Glenn D. Hafford, 2d Infantry, from assignment and duty with that regiment, Camp Sherman, Ohio, is assigned to the 27th Infantry, to San Francisco, and about March 15 to Hawaiian Dept., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Allin M. Perry, from assignment and duties with 42d Infantry, Camp Stanley, Camp Eagle, Texas, is assigned to and will report to infantry brigade for duty as member of the staff of the brigade.

Capt. Harris M. Melsky assigned to 21st Infantry.

1st Lieut. William H. Arrasmith, 7th Infantry, upon arrival in United States to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Charles J. Allen, now on duty with 31st Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

Capt. Chester A. Davis from duties at Indiana University, Bloomington, to Headquarters Central Dept. military intelligence division, general staff, Washington.

1st Lieut. Francis Brown, 24th Infantry, from assignment and duties at Coronal, Canal Zone, to Tatum, Canal Zone, and will report to infantry brigade for duty as a member of brigade staff.

1st Lieut. William H. Wilson, 2d Infantry, transferred to 31th infantry, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

1st Lieut. Raymond Schwartz, 24th Infantry, from assignment and duties with that regiment, effective June 1, 1921, on and assigned to 21st Infantry, and to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Charles P. Cullen, 23d Infantry, is transferred to 41st Infantry on and assigned to United States to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. William J. Scott, 24th Infantry, from General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Henning Linden, 23d Infantry, is transferred to 45th Infantry and assigned to military school at to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Pendleton Tuttle, 24th Infantry, is relieved from detail in ordnance department.

1st Lieut. David L. Brown, from recruiting duty at Greensboro, N. C., assigned to 24th Infantry and to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. James N. Ancrum from recruiting duty at Harrisburg, Pa., assigned to 4th Infantry and to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Jesse L. Gibbs from assignment and duties with 22d Infantry, Fort Porter, N. Y., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at University of Maine, Orono.

1st Lieut. Leroy C. Simpson, from retainment at station hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga., assigned to 11th Infantry, and to Camp Lewis, C. C., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Thomas S. Varnell from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and return to his station, 24th Infantry, Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

1st Lieut. Ervin Douglass, honorably discharged.

2d Lieut. Howard C. Hall, 24th Infantry, is detailed in the air service.

2d Lieut. Patrick F. Powers from duties at Fort Jay, N. Y., to Edgewood, Md., Arsenal for duty.

2d Lieut. Timothy Sapta, Fourth, 6th Infantry, transferred to 30th Infantry, Camp Travis, Tex.

2d Lieut. Leo G. Clarke from duties at Milwaukee, Wis., assigned to 5th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

The following of the Infantry are transferred as indicated: Maj. Fred C. Miller, to headquarters specials troops, 8th Corps Area, Omaha, Neb., for duty.

2d Lieut. William F. Joyce, to headquarters and military police company, 1st Div., Coblenz.

Philippine Scouts.

1st Lieut. Ray E. Quigley transferred from Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

2d Lieut. Albert A. Matthews, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, by reason of disability incident to the line of duty, retirement from active service as first lieutenant is announced, to date from July 1, 1921, at which time which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if he had been qualified; proced home.

Retired Officers.

Maj. Courtland Nixon detailed as professor of military science and tactics, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg

Army Notes.

The following from detail on general recruiting service in corps area headquarters described for duty in connection with procurement of applicants for citizens' military training camps:

Col. Joseph F. Gohn, infantry, 8th corps area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Lieut. Col. Edward L. Munson, 1st corps area, Boston; Lieut. Col. Hamilton Bowie, cavalry, 3d corps area, Baltimore; Lieut. Col. Harvey Fletcher, infantry, 2d corps area, Governors Island, N. Y.; Maj. Arthur B. Fenton, 9th corps area, San Francisco; Maj. William F. Harrell, infantry, 5th corps area, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Capt. Ellicott H. Freeland, C. A. C., 4th corps area, Fort McPherson, Ga.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship) Flagship.

Commander-in-Chief's Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. F. Lyon. En route to Philadelphia, Pa.

KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. F. K. Hrumby. At Philadelphia, Pa.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De Hasbrouck. At Havana, Cuba.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. C. T. Cowen. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Stearns. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traut. At Philadelphia, Pa.

FLORIDA Capt. P. N. Olmstead. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral J. D. Ray, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. G. C. Day. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry P. Bryan, Commander.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Day. At Galveston, Tex.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. V. Chase Smith. At Portsmouth, N. H.

GALVESTON, At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NIAGARA, Comdr. R. H. Adams. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. C. C. Bingham. At Bixaola river, Panama.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. E. T. Constein. At Mare Island, Calif.

DENVER, Capt. C. Kautz. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Hunt. In Panaman waters.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At Charleston, S. C.

Operative Squadron.

Captain E. M. Shafroth, Commanding.

BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

GRAHAM, Comdr. R. M. Pawell. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

REMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

ROBIN, Comdr. R. Wilson. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Bazer. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

HOWARD SHIELDS, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wicham. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

PRICHELL, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

TILLINET, Lieut. Comdr. A. Flanigan. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

WRANGLEY, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

FERNANDOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Berg. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At Guantanamo Cuba.

HERBERT, Comdr. R. S. Galloway. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

SICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Moit. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Squadrons One and Two.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander (Reid, flagship).

Division Forty-two.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Van Hook. At Charleston, S. C.

TUCEY, ISHERWOOD, LARDNER, CASE, SHARKEY At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM, CONVERSE. At Charleston, S. C.

REID, Comdr. V. D. Chaplin. At Charleston, S. C.

SUCANO, Lieut. Comdr. A. Cox. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Wilkinson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

BILLINGSLEY, DALJAS. At Charleston, S. C.

HOPKINS, LAWRENCE, PAUL JONES. Fitting out.

Division Forty-one.

RAINBRIDGE, BARRY, JAMES K. PAULDING, KING. At Charleston, S. C.

GOFF. At Cape May, N. J.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles B. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Lieut. Comdr. John Dawson. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. At Charleston, S. C.

GREGORY, CRAVEN, HUNT, W. C. WOOD. At Charleston, S. C.

HERNDON. At Charleston, S. C.

LEA, UPSHUR. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART, POPE. At Charleston, S. C.

TRUXTON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

TALBERT, FORD. At Charleston, S. C.

PEARY, Lieut. Comdr. F. Slingluff. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HULBERT, PRUITT, BRECKINRIDGE. At Charleston, S. C.

NOA. At Norfolk, Va.

DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. P. Nilson, Commander.

LEONIDAS (tender), Comdr. Jos. F. Daniels. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Seven.

McKEE, HOLBROUN, RINGGOLD. At Portsmouth, N. H.

ROBINSON, EDWARDS, Monadnock, N. H.

DYER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MEREDITH, JOHN FORD. At navy yard.

KALK, POOTE, BUSH, COWELL. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, RODGERS, OSMOND INGRAM, BANCROFT. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. E. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, HARADEN, THOMAS ABBOTT, CLEMSON, BAGLEY, CHANDLER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty.

COLE, ELLIS, HALE, CHARLES AUBURNE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN, DOWNES. In reserve at Norfolk navy yard.

BALCH. At Charleston, S. C.

CASSIN. At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL, WINSLOW, O'BRIEN. At Charleston, S. C.

ERICSBON, NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCKHART SPIRAL PUTTEES

Patented Made in U. S. A.

"Known throughout the Service"

Distribution for Officers in the Field Sear'—Comfortable—Efficient

Olive Drab, Cadet Gray, Outdoor Khaki

Man's a Snap Slim, Light & Roomy Wraps

Post Exchanges, Your Dealers or Write 132 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y. M'fr. to the Govt., Military Schools and Organizations.

THE CANE AS A WEAPON

By A. C. CUNNINGHAM

Civil Engineer, U. S. N.

FOR SALE BY

Army & Navy Register

25c per copy

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Lessens Tendency to Cut Threads and Seize When Shafting Standard true, smooth and straight. For textile, textural and engineering uses generally. Effective pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Brunch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, Cotters, Pins, Machine Parts for Pumps, Engines, Condenser Plates, Rudders, Center Stampings, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches. Tobin Bronze Propeller Shafts, Propeller Struts, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Boat Propeller Shafts.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL.

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED

saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted Send for circular.

Correspondence invited.

Riggs National Bank

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Resources over $3,000,000

HOTEL STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO

Nearest Hotel to Fort Funston

PATENTS C. L. PARKER

Formerly Member Examining Corps, U. S. Patent Office

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents

American and Foreign Patents secured Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request. McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

"FAT" PUTTEES

Army men the world over know that Fat Putteees are the best made. Their swank appearance conveys the sign of the reserve, strength and vigour. They are made of pure English wool and not fray at the edges. Look for the small red tag on the end with the name FAT and the letter R for right and L for left. Full length and width and long service. Write for the name of your local dealer.

Regulation Heavy Weight.. $6.00

Extra Fine Light Weight.... 4.50

Extra Fine Light Tan..... 5.00

L The Manley-Johnson Corp. R

Dept. RR, 300 W. Broadway, New York City

Some of the movie actresses seem to have discovered the secret of perpetual emotion.—The Black and Magenta (New Concord, Ohio).

"James, you may serve the cake that I made for Mr. Phillips's birthday."

"Sorry, madam, but my union forbids my serving a non-union product."—Life.

FOX'S

Read "SEA WEED" in the March "FLEET REVIEW." Learn the Doings in Navy Sportsdom

Digitized by Google

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, CUMMINGS, TUCKER, WAINWRIGHT. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
PORTER. At Charleston, S. C.
CONYNGHAM. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Fifteen.
Capt. C. L. Arnold, Commander.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.
SAMPSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
ROWAN. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
CALDWELL, GWIN, CRAVEN. At Charleston, S. C.
STOCKTON. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
CONNOR. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Boston, Mass.
SIGOURNEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Nine.

DRAYTON, STRIBLING. At Charleston, S. C.
LUCE. At Boston, Mass.
AUBURN. At Philadelphia, Pa.
LANDSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT. Capt. A. W. Johnson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
HARDING. Comdr. A. C. Read. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
SANDPIPER. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO. Capt. H. E. Lackey. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
MAHAN. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
MURRAY. Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.
GREBE. At Newport, R. I.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. At Yorktown, Va.
LARK. At Guenieneme, Cuba.
SWAN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
CHICKWINK. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
QUAIL. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MALLARD. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Submarine Detachment.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). At Norfolk, Va.
T-1. At Norfolk, Va.
T-3. At Norfolk, Va.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.). At Guantanamo, Cuba.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) At Guantanamo, Cuba.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Densmore. At Charleston, S. C.
OTUSCA. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus, and Brutus.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels to Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship). Capt. D. W. Bismer. En route to San Pedro, Calif.
ARKANSAS. Capt. C. E. Mosse. En route to San Pedro, Calif.
NEW YORK. Capt. E. L. Bennett. En route to San Pedro, Calif.
TEXAS. Capt. F. H. Schofield. En route to San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. En route to San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO. Capt. C. L. Hussey. En route to San Pedro, Calif.
MISSISSIPPI. Capt. P. Symington. En route to San Pedro, Calif.
TENNESSEE. Capt. R. H. Leigh. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON. Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Five.

Captain R. R. Smith, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship of force and squadron commanders), Capt. G. B. Landenberger. En route to San Diego, Calif.
MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley. At San Diego, Calif.
MACFARLAN, Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Holm. At San Diego, Calif.
EDSALL, Comdr. A. H. Rice. At San Diego, Calif.
BULMER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. At San Diego, Calif.
McCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Schelin. At San Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Langworthy. At San Diego, Calif.
BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
BARRY. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE HAVEN, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Johnston. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At San Diego, Calif.
FULLER. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.
ALLEN M. SUMNER. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. Hayne Ellis, Commander.

SALEM (flagship). At San Diego, Calif.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry R. Jesson. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WILKES. At Bremerton, Wash.
ALWICK. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McDERMUTT. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. R. Golding. At San Diego, Calif.
THORNTON. At San Diego, Calif.
ROBBIE. At San Diego, Calif.
TINGEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SWASEY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEADE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. Kelly. En route to San Diego, Calif.
DORAN, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Freilsen. En route to San Diego, Calif.
RATHBURNE, Comdr. Roger. At San Diego, Calif.
WATERS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. En route to San Diego, Calif.
TALBOT. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Comdr. J. V. Babcock, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Gillam. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSBURNE. At San Diego, Calif.
BOGGS, Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WARD. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLARKSON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At Bremerton, Wash.
RENSHAW. At Bremerton, Wash.
GOLDSBOROUGH. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOGAN. At Bremerton, Wash.
STANBURY, Lieut. Bremerton, Wash.
HOWARD. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
MACKLIN. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. F. Hearn. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Division Ten.

MUSGROVE, Comdr. J. H. Towers. At San Diego, Calif.
SUTLEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Shew. At San Diego, Calif.
WILLIAMS, CHAMPLIN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At Mare Island, Calif.
RAIFORD. At Mare Island, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Lamde. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.



After their 119 years of service, it is not unusual that the Government places perhaps more than the usual measure of confidence in Du Pont Powders.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Sales Dept., Military Sales Division
Wilmington, Delaware

Bausch Lomb
Optical Products

are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service requiring the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Gun Sights for Army and Navy, Stereo-Prism Binoculars, Periscopes, Battery Commander Telescopes, Microscopes, Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic Lenses and Instruments, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and other high-grade

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N. Y. LONDON

Henry Schick & Co.
Formerly with John G. Hans
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS
Civilian Dress a Specialty
1421 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

SAVE YOUR EARS
from the deafening shock of shell explosion and gun fire.

Elliott Perfect Ear Protectors
are patented and officially approved. 15 years service in U. S. Army and Navy. More than 50,000 now in use without a single case of ruptured ear drum.
PRICE $1.00 PER PAIR post paid in neat aluminum box.
Write for free illustrated booklet on "Preventing Deafness from Gun Fire or Shell Explosion."
Address
J. A. R. ELLIOTT,
P. O. BOX 201, NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Do you believe in heredity?"
"Of course I do. Why, I've got one of the brightest boys you ever saw."—Boston Transcript.

A mud-spattered doughboy sloughed into the "Y" but where an entertainment was in progress and slumped into a front seat.
Firm, kindly and efficient, a Y. M. C. A. man approached him, saying: "Sorry, buddy, but the entire front section is reserved for officers."
Wearily the youth rose.
"All right," he drawled, "but the one I just got back from wasn't."—The American Legion Weekly.

There are still conflicting reports as to the scene of the Carpentier-Dempsey fight. It is now suggested that the match should be settled by cable, each champion standing in his native city and telegraphing his punches.—The Passing Show (London).

Gordon & Dilworth
REAL
ORANGE MARMALADE

Old Lady (impatient to make her last purchase, a pound of mixed)—"Here, young man, what's the waits on the cake?"—Boston Transcript.

"Say, Jim," said the friend of the taxicab driver, standing in front of the vehicle, "there's a purse in the floor of your car."
The driver looked carefully around and then whispered: "Sometimes when business is bad I put it there and leave the door open. It's empty, but you'd be surprised how many people'll jump in for a short drive when they see it."—Kind Words.

Digitized by Google

BREESE. At Mare Island, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At Mare Island, Calif.
Division Five.
WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. En route to San Diego, Calif.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. En route to San Diego, Calif.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance. En route to San Diego, Calif.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. En route to San Diego, Calif.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Counor. En route to San Diego, Calif.
Division Eighteen.
CRANE, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY. At San Diego, Calif.
PALMER. At Mare Island, Calif.
Division Thirty.
SHUBRICK. At San Diego, Calif.
BALLARD, HOWARD. At San Diego, Calif.
GREENE. At Mare Island, Calif.
McLANAHAN. At Pedro, Calif.
Division Thirty-three.
STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At San Diego, Calif.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. At San Diego, Calif.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Coman. At San Diego, Calif.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNEDY, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. At San Diego, Calif.
PAUL HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. At San Diego, Calif.
Division Thirty-four.
WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromor. At San Diego, Calif.
WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jessings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS, Lieut. Comdr. G. G. Hintze. At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
EELIN, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Diego, Calif.
Division Forty-four.
YARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
LA VALLETTE. At San Pedro, Calif.
KIDDER, Comdr. H. J. Abbett. At San Diego, Calif.
WORDEN. At San Diego, Calif.
SHIRK, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. At San Diego, Calif.
SLOAT. At San Diego, Calif.
Division Forty-seven.
LITCHFIELD. At Mare Island, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Rosendahl. At Mare Island, Calif.
Division Forty-five.
BRUCE. At San Pedro, Calif.
SELFRIDGE. At Pedro, Calif.
MARCUS. At Mare Island, Calif.
MERVINE. At Mare Island, Calif.
Division Eleven.
ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.
Air Detachment.
Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.
AROOSTOOK. Capt. C. McAneny. En route to San Diego, Calif.
Misc Detachment.
Capt. E. McCauley, Jr., Commander.
Squadron Three.
BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LITDLEY. Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
BEROSTON. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
Squadron Four.
Division Seven.
SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
TURUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAPWING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
Division Four.
SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ORIOLE. At San Diego, Calif.
HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
FINCH. At Mare Island, Calif.
AVOCET. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At San Diego, Calif.
Tenders.
Rear Admiral J. L. Jayne, Commander.
FREDERICK (flagship of Rear Admiral Jayne), Capt. W. R. Sexton. At San Diego, Calif.
VESTAL, Capt. F. J. Horne. At San Pedro, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.). At San Diego, Calif.
COMPORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M. C.) At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. En route to San Diego, Calif.
CELTIC. At Mare Island, Calif.
Fuel ships: Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha and Cuyama. The Vulcan is at Cherbourg, France. The Jason is en route to Guam. The Sapelo is at New York, N. Y.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack), Capt. David W. Todd. Malta to sea March 7.
CHARLESTON, Capt. L. A. Cotton. At Cherbourg, France.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. At Spalato.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Thelean. At Alexandria.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Venice.
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Chatham, Mass.
FOX, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. At Alexandria.
BROOKS, Comdr. C. E. Houtz. At Spalato.
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. Wm. Baggeley. At Alexandria.
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Constantinople.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dessez. At Constantinople.
HARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Constantinople.
BOYLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. Clemoot. At Batum.
TRACY, Comdr. L. S. Treadwell. At Constantinople.
JOHN D. ELLIS, Comdr. Shaw T. Ott. At Varna.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. At Batum.

Division Thirty-four.

STIRTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. At Spalato.
McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. H. Ross. At Spalato.
CHILDS, Comdr. I. H. Mayfield. En route to Malta.
HOPKINS, Comdr. C. E. Hague. At Spalato.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. At Cherbourg, France.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif

HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. M. I. Cone. At Chefoo, China.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Wan Shien, China.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. En route to Olongapo, P. I.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shepp. At Vladivostok.
PAMPANGA, At Canton, China.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Hongkong, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. R. B. Daugherty. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. Ramsey. At Nanking.
CANOPUS, Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Changsha, China.
MONOACCY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Wan Hsien, China.
ISABEL, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Kinkiang, China.
SITKA, Comdr. C. F. Pond.
R. L. BARNES. At Guam.
Auxiliaries—Chaumont, Abarenda, Pompey, Genesee, Sara Thompson, Mohican and Wompatuck.

Misc Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. Sinclair. At Cavite, P. I.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. E. Rost. At Cavite, P. I.

Destroyer Detachment.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. C. E. Wood. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Strother. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. I. F. Dortch. At Cavite, P. I.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. At Cavite, P. I.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
LAMY, Comdr. A. R. Cook. At Manila, P. I.
BROOME, Comdr. C. M. Anelin. At Cavite, P. I.
ALDEN, Comdr. C. A. Blakely. At Manila, P. I.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA, At Charleston, S. C.
ASTORIA, At Boston, Mass.
ALAMEDA. At Norfolk, Va.

When you are "wide awake as an owl" at night, and can't "keep your eyes open" in the daytime you certainly need

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Self poisoning by Constipation perfectly eliminated and good appetite restorations is a very common ailment.

Beecham's Pills correct it.

Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World.

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

BATH. At New York, N. Y.
BEAUFORT. In West Indian waters.
BERLIN. At Norfolk, Va.
LONG BEACH. At Boston, Mass.
KITTERY. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MARS. At Norfolk, Va.
NERO. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
NEWPORT NEWS. En route to San Francisco from Guam.
PENSACOLA. At Mare Island, Calif.
SAPELO. En route to Guantanamo.
HANCOCK. Capt. J. O. Church. At Hampton Roads, Va.
HENDERSON, Capt. Wm. R. White. In West Indian waters.
HOUSTON. At San Diego, Calif.
NECHES. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PANOKA. En route to Honolulu from Guam.
SAMOAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PYRO, Comdr. J. S. Graham. At Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUINCY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
SAPELO. At Norfolk, Va.
WILKES. At Bremerton, Wash.
TRINITY. En route to Constantinople.

TRANSIENTS.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Norfolk, Va.
TUSCALOO, Comdr. H. A. Wimile. At naval station, Pearl Harber, Hawaii.
BANNING, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Hayward. At Georgetown, Cayman Island.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. O. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MATTHEW FONTAINE, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in Cuban waters.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. En route to Key West, Fla.
YOCONA, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. En route to Gibraltar.

MR. ROOSEVELT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

On Wednesday afternoon the Senate confirmed the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. A few minutes later he was sworn into office in the presence of his predecessor, Mr. Roosevelt, and a large party of executives, both slow and rapid fire. Later he held a reception of the army and navy officers in the office. Throughout the young colonial (as he is known) made upon the war veterans the full force of his charm, judging by the animated and enthusiastic expressions which filled the adjoining corridors. Perhaps not since the dignified old Navy building echoed with the shrill and inquisitorial voice of Theodore Roosevelt has such lively volubile utterances to their hearty approval of the new assistant secretary been heard. It was remarked, in a measure at least, by the impressionable facts that the new and extremely good looking and a cousin of Roosevelt, with the same name and hearty manner as his distinguished father, perhaps has the balmy spring weather had something to do with it.

GEORGETOWN-PRINCETON GALLERY RIFLE MATCH.

A dual match between the rifle teams of Georgetown and Princeton universities was fired during the week of February 27-March 5, 1931, using targets forwarded to the secretary of the National Rifle Association for verification of scores and official announcement of the results of the firing. The match was a 20-shot match, each competitor firing 10 shot in the standing position and 10 shots in the prone position at a range of 60 feet, the five highest scores being combined of the standing and prone positions for team records. The results were as follows:

Georgetown, 1,013 at prone and 431 standing position, a total of 913 against Princeton's 490 and 136 respectively, a total of 626.

Major Wm. H. Hobson, infantry, U. S. Army, is professor of military science and tactics at Georgetown.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis - West Point.
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md
In February, 1930, we sent into the Academy 25 of our 27 candidates, 17 of our 18 appls. all told. We put in 1,928 preparatory days as all other regular preparatory schools combined. We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chances sure.
ROBERT L. MYERS,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"
Prepares young men for admission to the
United States Military Academy,
United States Naval Academy, and all the
Principal Colleges and Universities. For
further information address
F. SWAVELY, *Principal,*
4101 Connecticut Ave,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILSMERE & CHEW'S
NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL
ANNAPOLIS, MD.
A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Strong emphasis on Mathematics. West Point and the Corps or college. J. R. WILMERE, A.M., Ind., U.S.N., Graduate of Naval Academy. J. L. CHEW, A.B., A.M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last year. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. DOWD, Principal, 1226 Girard Street
Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogs

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence
Theo. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1902, Pres.
Preparation for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.
280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School
A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Preparation for COLLEGES and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work: only earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 40.
ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Severn, Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT
Most helpful text-books and review pamphlets ever published for entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis, $8.00; West Point, $8.50. Postpaid and insured.
Feldmeyer's Bookstore Annapolis, Md.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS
TEXT-BOOK COMPANY
280 Broadway, New York City.
Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for the branches of Government service.

The Berlitz School of Languages
816 14th St. N. W. Washington.
Branches in over 100 leading cities in America, Europe and Africa. Pupils traveling may transfer the value of their lessons from one city to another without additional cost.
PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS
DAY OR EVENING. BEST OF NATIVE TEACHERS.
Terms reasonable. Catalogue on application.
Grand Prizes at All Expositions
New Classes Constantly Forming
TRIAL LESSON FREE.

"Ship, what is a tentative performance?"
"It's one of them open-air shows, sonny."—Baltimore American.

Louisville Jest—"Found, an untrimmed lady's hat." Where has she been to escape the profiteers?"—Boston Transcript.

Professor in Agronomy to Phil Weinburger—"These three articles contain cane starch."
"Two cuffs and a collar."—The Lombard Review.

"What did your little ones say when you told them about the Good Little Santa Claus?"
"They asked me if I was just finding it out."—Boston Transcript.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle in its form of a pistol, weighing seven pounds and having only thirty parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges.

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.



Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
302 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Cable address:—Autordco

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds, Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers CLOTHING Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 6800
BOSTON NEWPORT

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL

Army and Navy Tailors

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

820 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office: Wyoming Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allien Established 1818

227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments

THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815

A Real Estate Sign Over a Door Doesn't Mean So Much Nowadays—
It's the "Real Estate Organization" founded on Minimum Service.
Special attention to officers of the Services

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
Washington McKEEVER and GOSS Service
(Sales — Rents — Loans)
1405 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

MAIN 4752

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests.

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

CORRECTNESS

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 303 6th Ave., Cor. 18th. ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Codet Store, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was cadet for over 30 years
OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 100"

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment

12 West 46th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 2061



SLOW AND RAPID FIRE
IN ALL POSITIONS MADE EASY

By daily practice with the Hollifield Dotter attachment in the service rifle, as issued, Skill is acquired. Dotter outfits are procurable on requisition. Expert opinion, etc., sent on request.

Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co. Middletown, N. Y.

A Journal of the Business of the Government

Essential to Those Having or Seeking Government Contracts

U. S. Government Advertiser

511 Eleventh St. N.W. Washington, D. C.

SAMPLE COPIES ON REQUEST

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 3125.

Memorandum Concerning Army Promotion List

[The following memorandum, prepared in the War Department, concerning certain features of the Army promotion list, created by the act of June 4, 1920, is of interest and importance on account of its authoritative source and its bearing on the discussion that has been invoked by the composition of that list affecting junior officers and its relation to the litigation that has resulted from the rejection of the constitution of the statute by the War Department:]

1. By the Army reorganization act, approved June 4, 1920, Congress prescribed a new system of promotion for the Army. Up to that time each branch had its own promotion; when a vacancy occurred in the grade of major in the infantry, it was filled by the promotion of the senior infantry captain; a cavalry vacancy was filled by the promotion of a cavalryman; and so on with the other branches. For many years promotion in the junior grades had been still more narrowly restricted. A vacant captaincy in an infantry regiment going to the senior lieutenant of that particular regiment, even though there might be infantry lieutenants in other regiments who outranked him. In 1890, however, Congress took steps to abolish regimental promotion, and in 1898 the transition was completed. From that time until 1920 promotion was limited, in the main, a distinct improvement, but there remained evident disadvantages. At times there would be many casualties in one branch and few in the others. Officers in the former would be advanced over their seniors in the rest of the Army, and when forces comprising troops of several branches were assembled the command, which necessarily fails to the officer of highest rank, might be exercised by an officer of less experience, and so more unfit, than others of rank under him. But this is not all. If the variations in rate of promotion had been due solely to the variations in casualties, the inconvenience would have been small. From time to time, however, Congress has increased the Army by enlarging one or more branches; and the branches so enlarged have enjoyed immediate and extraordinary promotion in consequence. Moreover, certain parts of the Army secured permanent advantage over the others by legislation giving them a greater proportion of officers in the upper grades. The result was that men of the same length of service might be found in one branch, captains in another, and lieutenants in another—not because of difference in merit, for this was not even alleged, but by pure chance or, sometimes, through pertinacity in appealing to Congress for legislation beneficial, personally or temporarily, to some part of the Army. The obvious remedy was to place all officers on one list for promotion, so that chance could not promote any officer over his seniors, and so that future legislation either increasing or decreasing the Army would affect all branches alike. I have said that this was the obvious remedy. But there were difficulties in the way of its application, so that, although it was long ago suggested, it was generally regarded as impracticable. What those difficulties were, and how they were removed, are matters that do not concern us here. It is enough to say that a plan was worked out which Congress considered practicable and which was accordingly enacted into law.

2. Now the system of promotion by the single list is simple enough once it is thoroughly understood. When a class is graduated from West Point, or a group of candidates is commissioned from the ranks, generally we have merely to add their names at the foot of the list and move them up successively as men above them drop out by resignation, death, retirement, or otherwise. If we were creating an absolutely new army, and so had no officers at all, there would be no problem to solve. But when the act was passed we already had several million officers in the service, and we were about to appoint several thousand more, who, as they had already served during the crisis, were entitled to somewhat different treatment from that which candidates fresh from West Point or college would receive. The formation of the promotion list, therefore, was a difficult matter; its perpetuation will be easy. The rules for the formation of the original list are found in section 24 of the act. They appear highly complicated. If they were not so it would have been impossible to find any arrangement which would set back a single highly qualified officer in groups of officers. Attempts to frame a simple code were failures, and the committees of Congress gave up the attempt. The fluctuations of the rate of promotion in the different branches and the anomalous conditions due to the transfer of some officers, the varying rates of appointment, etc., had resulted in such confusion as could be removed only with great care and after exhaustive study.

3. One thing was clear, to start with. Promotion by the single list, when fully in operation, means practically promotion in order of length of service. Officers who entered the Army in 1903 should precede those who entered in 1904, and so on. Therefore, rank already attained must be entirely disregarded. To illustrate the consequences of things existing in the spring of 1920, it is sufficient to say that field artillery officers of fourteen years' service and engineer officers of only ten years' service were already majors, while infantrymen and cavalrymen of nearly twenty years' service and many of nineteen were still captains. Officers who, as captains or first lieutenants, had graduated cadets at West Point were outranked by these same cadets, now risen to be majors in branches which had been more fortunate in promotion. If the old rule of regimental promotion had remained in force, this condition might have been reversed at once—but in the future; the branch with slower promotion might suffer more casualties or might be assigned to the act of Congress, and so its officers would get ahead again. Nothing could better illustrate the unconscious selfishness inherent in a good many of the proposals made in a few—a very few—officers, who had already, through no merit of their own, the advantage of seniority, implored Congress to make this advantage permanent by adopting the system of the single list for only the lowest grade of the promotion list instead of length of service. Their motto was, "To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not, but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." This proposal received the suggestion, and it was again rejected when proposed as an amendment to the bill on the floor of the Senate, as will be referred to hereafter.

4. Let me here digress for a moment to speak of the branches of the service existing at the promotion list. Before the conclusion of the armistice—even before it was certain that the present branches of the general staff had begun to look forward to the reorganization of the Army which would naturally follow the termination of the war, whenever that might occur. Problems connected with the appointment, promotion, and elimination of officers were those in which the personnel branch was especially interested. By March, 1919, the study had progressed so far that a complete reorganization bill was drafted and considered in detail by a special committee of officers. As this draft was intended merely as a basis for discussion, the parts of it which did not relate to the personnel branch were not prepared with expert advice from other portions of the general staff, but were intended only as suggestions; the parts concerning commissioned personnel, however, were based on long and expert study. This draft provided, among other things, for promotion by the single list, its general principle, most of its details and, indeed, a large part of its language, were later adopted by Congress and appear in the act as finally passed. The task having been assigned and accepted, a board of officers, as already described, the personnel branch proceeded to form the promotion list in the manner prescribed in the act. The law and including the officers who were appointed in 1916. This laborious examination took about August of September, 1919, the congressional committees on military affairs taking up in earnest the study of Army reorganization. The hearings then conducted convinced those charged with the responsibility of the list promotion; and, the principle having been accepted, the draft already made by the personnel branch was naturally taken as a basis. Practically if any military legislation has ever been more thoroughly considered than that of 1920 it was this matter of single-list promotion. The consideration extended more or less continuously over several weeks. Many possible changes were suggested, drafts prepared accordingly and considered until the advisability of acceptance or rejection was fully determined. Separate reorganization bills were framed by the Senate and by the House committees. Each was passed by its own house and the differences settled in conference. Though the two bills differed in many particulars, they agreed in the acceptance, not only of the single-list principle, but in almost every detail. The only substantial difference was that one bill subjected the medical department and the chaplains to the same rules for promotion as the rest of the Army, while the other bill gave them distinct rules and kept them independent of the single list.

5. In forming the original promotion list there were two large general groups to be considered, requiring somewhat different treatment. One comprised the officers of the unit entered the Regular Army prior to the beginning of the recent war; the other consisted of those who had entered that Army since April 6, 1917, and those who were about to be appointed thereto from the emergency forces. As to the former group, the general rule has already been indicated. Officers of each branch were retained in the same order among themselves that they held at the passage of the act, but in merging the several lists length of service was the primary consideration. The officers in the group were in all five grades from lieutenant-colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, and, as their arrangement on the single list took no account whatever of rank already attained, the list originally carried some lieutenant colonels below many majors and some captains; some majors below many captains and one, major below certain first and even second lieutenants; some captains below first and second lieutenants. From this one may gather some idea of the strange conditions which lineal promotion had brought about; of the unreasonable favoritisms which had been exercised toward some branches and the gross injustice toward others. The past could not be wiped clean, but the new list has done much over three years at the most—the differences in rate of promotion between the branches had been enormous. There were captains in some branches who had entered the service before hundreds of men who, having been appointed in branches with slower promotion, were still lieutenants. A few men in one West Point class were captains, while practically all members of the class ahead of theirs remained lieutenants with no apparent prospect of promotion for years to come. In arranging these men it was as necessary to disregard the accidents of past promotion as it was in the case of the older officers. Arrangement based on rank attained would have been as unjust as one determined by throwing dice or drawing lots. The general principle adopted, then, was the same as that used for the officers in the Army before the war, namely, that length of service should be the principal consideration. In the details there were certain differences, with which we are not especially concerned here. For example, for what seemed good and sufficient reasons, many service rendered before the armistice was considered, disregarding what followed. So with the officers about to be appointed as captains and lieutenants after service in the emergency forces. Reference has been to the old regulars and the new regulars, constitute one group, arranged by length of service. It would be difficult to interpolate the new regulars among them on any other basis. Nor would such an attempt have been desirable. The old regulars are not arranged in order of merit, and it is safe to say that 95 per cent of officers are supposed to acknowledge, at present, preferring promotion by seniority with constant elimination of the incompetent. As a general proposition, the old Army had only half as the emergency officers and advance him beyond the place where his service would put him on the ground of alleged merit, when we necessarily refuse to consider the merits of the regular officer.

Then the very reverse is true of several thousand officers of very short service constitute the material to be used, arrangement in anything resembling a true order of merit is humanly impossible. The committees were seriously contemplated any other arrangement in this group than one based on length of service. As very briefly stated in the committees' reports when the bill was presented to the House of Representatives: "The third step is to rearrange the temporary officers of the Army, including those who have entered the service since the beginning of the war. The purpose of this is to place them according to their length of commissioned service, which is not now the case. . . . The idea is, in general, to arrange all officers who have entered the Army since the beginning of the war according to their commissioned service rendered during the war, regardless of whether that service were rendered under a temporary or a permanent appointment. The fourth step is to arrange the former temporary officers selected for appointment as captain or lieu-

Digitized by Google

trend and to place them as just explained among the Regular Army officers who entered since the beginning of the war.

7. Why, then, it may be asked, did not the law require the appointment of the new officers in the grades to which their services entitled them instead of leaving the matter open? The reason is simple. It was impossible to predetermine what should be fairly considered the permanent rank and what the temporary rank, and what length of service would entitle a man to a captaincy and what would place him as a major, lieutenant colonel, or colonel after the last appointment should be made and the service of the last appointee ended. The purpose was that it should be possible to draw the line and say that here was the last captain and here the senior first lieutenant. It is interesting to note that this very procedure was contemplated in the tentative draft prepared by the permanent board already referred to. "Promotions on the active list and original appointments shall cease on the date of the approval of this act, and the Secretary of War shall at once proceed to form the promotion list as hereinbefore provided." Likewise the rule for the formation of the original list are laid down, including the names of the officers already in the Regular Army and those of the emergency forces selected for appointment. On such day after the establishment of the promotion list as the Secretary of War may direct vacancies then existing in the Army shall be filled by officers next in order of seniority on the commissions in the Regular Army or Philippine Scouts and the appointment of persons not then in the service with such commissions to the grades made necessary by their positions on the promotion list." There was no objection to this in that the men selected for appointment would have had to wait until the entire task was completed. Many of them would have been during the transition period the Government would have been without the services of officers who would have been living from hand to mouth, not yet receiving Army pay and under the most cases to pursue any civil occupation with advantage. Evidently it was much better to take the course which Congress did adopt—that is, from the point of view, leaving adjustments to come later. As the last appointments were not made for several months after the passage of the act, the inconvenience of the other plan would have been very considerable.

8. The grades in which the new men were finally appointed were in very many cases different from those which length of service had given them. Congress having left the determination of original grades to the discretion of the Army, it was already stated, that discretion was widely exercised. This was due to several causes. One was the thing many different boards were formed to examine records and to make recommendations, and there was no coordination between them. The work of several boards except that exercised by a committee of general officers, commanding large forces, could be had. The Pershing board was aware that order on the promotion list depended on length of service and that promotion would correct these discrepancies in rank very shortly—most of them, in fact, immediately, while the Pershing board felt that it was therefore disinclined to revise the action of the minor boards, as causing more or less delay. Men of little men were chosen as captains, in spite of insufficient service, on account of their age. Their places on the promotion list determined their grades which they would be promoted to majorities, and the board resolved, in view of that fact, to let them serve the entire time as captains until such promotion instead of part of the time as captains and part as lieutenants. Such men are not penalized by having lieutenants above them on the list. On the contrary, exceptional kindness has been shown them in giving them captaincies out of their turn. Yet another point: In many branches of the service the lowest grade is second lieutenant, in others first lieutenant, and in other captains. The adjutant general's department and the judge advocate general's department are examples of the last. It might happen that such a department, for one reason or another, desired a particular candidate. It was necessary, then, to appoint him as a captain or not at all. He was fortunate indeed to get a captaincy in cases where another branch would have accepted him only as a second lieutenant. In all, the place on the list is determined by service, the ordinary course of promotion will soon adjust the matter. A notable example is that of a young man barely twenty-seven years of age who on entire commissioned service, part of the emergency force amounted to about two months, all of it in the grade of second lieutenant and only three days of it before the conclusion of his service. Being wanted by the judge advocate general's department, he was appointed a captain in the Regular Army. Several men aged thirty-five or forty, with three years' commissioned service, part of it in the grade of major, were appointed as lieutenants in other branches, in the uncertainty whether their service was sufficient to entitle them to the grade of captain.

9. One thing which the act of June 4, 1920, did was to change the system of promotion. Another thing was to increase the number of officers in every grade, such increase to take effect as of July 1, 1920. Let us consider the promotion list as it existed prior to the promulgation of the new list. The upper part of the list, as already explained, bore several thousand names, with lieutenants, captains, majors, colonels, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants jumbled together, the order of names bearing no relation to rank, but based primarily on service. The lower part likewise carried several thousand names, second lieutenants, first lieutenants, and lieutenants being thrown together regardless of rank, but all arranged in order of war service. If the act had merely adopted the single list for promotion and not also increased the Army, the condition I have described would have lasted many years. The increase of July 1, however, immediately wiped out most of the confusion above by promoting the men who were listed among those of lower rank. The promotions due to the men on the upper part of the list have been made; they were confirmed by the Senate on March 2. The promotions due to the men on the lower part of the list have not been confirmed. This is the only reason that men on the upper part stand today very nearly (not quite) in order of rank, and those on the lower part do not. If the promotions due up to the present time were all made, we should have on the first part of the list only three abnormal cases—two lieutenant colonels who stand among the majors and one major who stands among the captains—in the second part of the list we should have about 350 captains (out of a total of 4,490 officers of that grade) interspersed among the first lieutenants and no mixing of first and second lieutenants at all. It will take a year and nine months for these to be the last of those exceptions from the first part of the list. Those on the second part will largely disappear within the same period, though a few, like that unusual one already cited, may remain for several years.

10. Now, a few words in reference to one or two other points in the history of this legislation. Under two headings in the bill reported, section 24a are used the expressions "captains and lieutenants" and "originally appointed ... April 6, 1917" and "persons to be appointed as captains and lieutenants." Why were captains and lieutenants specified instead of saying "officers appointed after 1917" and "officers to be appointed"? The answer is that these provisions are not and were not intended to be applicable to all officers entering the service since the beginning of the war, but only to those of the grades specified, excluding those of higher rank. In the case of the emergency officers about to be appointed to the Regular Army as captains or lieutenant colonels, their disposition is explicitly provided for under the headline fifth of the second section. Among officers who entered the Regular Army after the beginning of the war, it is not generally known that there were now who held higher rank than that of captain on the date of the passage of this act. There is one such, however, and I am on account that third Gordon Robinson, who, on April 6, 1917, was a major in the judge advocate general's department of the Regular Army. In consideration of the fact that he had already for two and a half years been a major in the Regular Army and because of his advanced age, the wording of second was made such that Major Cell is included in terms and no placed on the first part of the list instead of the second. Therefore, when third was written it was necessary to use words including majors. This might have been done in either of two ways; it would have served the purpose to say either "captains and lieutenants" or else "officers below the grade of major." The two expressions are identical in meaning.

11. When the bill was under consideration by the Senate, an attempt was made by certain officers to have it amended in such a way that the arrangement of the list should not be governed by length of service, but by length of rank as it then stood. This would require that all majors should be placed on the initial list above all captains, all captains above all first lieutenants, and so on. An amendment imbodied to accomplish this was proposed by Senator Harrison, of Mississippi. Its downfall in the committee was clearly pointed out by Senator Wadsworth, and it was withdrawn without a record vote on April 20, 1920. With this action the Senate finally accepted the principle of length of service as the basis of length of service, which had already been accepted by the House of Representatives.

TRANSFER OF OVERSEA DISCHARGE CENTER FROM CAMP DIX, N. J., TO FORT SLOCUM, N. Y.

The Secretary of War directs that an oversea discharge center be established at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and that hereafter all recruits returned from organizations of the Army outside of the United States and entering the port of New York be sent to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for discharge.

Army Nominations Confirmed

The following nominations for promotions in the Regular Army were confirmed by the Senate on March 14. While the nominations went from time to time in the Senate were in accordance with the precedence list, they were not in numerical order, as the list as published in the Congressional Record simply indicates which officers were promoted. We are giving numerous numerical designations in the following list from which the approximate position on the promotion list can be ascertained:

To be Colonels.

Mark Wheeler.
C. D. Ainsworth (218).
Edward Carpenter (321).
E. M. Blake.
F. M. Shaffer.
W. H. Hatch.
W. B. Jordan, jr.
Irving Hall.
L. J. Carr (328).
R. C. Hill.
H. C. Benezyczanie.
Edward Croft.
A. H. Huguel.

Raymond Sheldon.
J. D. Taylor.
Frank Halstead.
E. E. Haskell.
Woodson Hocker.
J. Monroe Kerr.
H. M. Merriam.
L. Brandhuff, jr.
H. B. Black (142).
C. H. Lanza.
C. R. Haight.
W. D. Forsyth.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Frank A. Heiter.
Guy Kent.
Ivory Sloan.
N. E. Wood.
S. L. Pike.
G. A. Wieseoren.
S. E. Hattle (1859).
H. G. Stahl.
C. C. Kirkland.
E. S. Wheeler.
S. P. Lyon.
S. E. Rose.
William McNamara.
Frederick Mears.
A. M. Graham.
L. L. Collins (1046).
L. Bamsiker.
C. R. Norton.
J. Fry.
C. B. Mayo.
A. J. Lynch.

To be Majors.

T. J. Brady (3333).
J. F. Davis.
C. T. MacDonald.
Metcalfe Reed.
H. R. Harmon.
B. G. Ferris.
F. S. Strother.
T. G. Heintz.
Donald Hershey.
J. D. Coughlan.
H. A. Finch.
H. J. F. Miller.
L. Bandhil jr.
F. D. McGee.
N. J. Dupis.
O. A. B. Hooper.
H. H. Dalworth (3350).
A. Q. Var.
J. N. Robinson.
H. P. Avant.
B. W. Bills.
T. F. Taylor.
H. H. Sweetberry.
C. C. Herrick.
Manuel Post.
R. W. Cookey.
I. A. Conner.
J. M. Boon.
Sinclair Mayo.
P. T. Bock (3395).

A Growing Favorite
In All Branches Of
The Service
Grape-Nuts
A ready-cooked cereal food, compact in form, most attractive in flavor, and with not a bit of waste
This quickly digestible blend of wheat and barley provides more food value for its bulk than any other prepared cereal.
On Sale
In Most Parts Of The World
Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.


Digitized by Google

To be Captains.

A. A. Padmore (2117).
C. A. Bishop (2363).
A. G. Wiseman.
J. E. Black.
M. R. Baer (2566).
J. C. McGovern.
M. B. Sayes.
E. M. Benitez.
V. N. Dias (2868).
G. H. Carruth (1964).
J. N. Merka (4009).
H. H. Behrens (1821).
W. T. Heldeman (4044).
J. M. Grey.
M. A. S. King.
W. R. Graham.
A. H. Peyton.
J. P. Murphy.
N. C. Johnson.
N. P. Gruber.
Nelson Dingley, 3d. (4045).
C. M. Easley.
E. P. Hudson, Jr.
H. W. Rocker.
J. G. H. Hall.
W. E. Munday.
J. W. Whitney.
P. P. Salgado.
Henry Hackwald
W. L. Black (4098).
C. S. Meyer.
A. C. Pillsbury.
S. L. Conner (4106).
J. J. Goffard.
A. J. McShane.
Martin Ackerson (4119).
F. E. Featherstone.
F. C. McCoskrin.
E. G. Coursen, Jr.
F. W. Rudy (4125).
A. J. McFarland.
M. D. Savells.
R. K. Schlaepfer.
G. J. Gigar.
J. W. Stanley.
Clyde Pickett.
J. N. Hopkins.
W. A. Nowland.
C. A. Prichett.
L. D. Zech.
L. D. Bogan (4146).
L. L. Hubbell.
T. B. Miller.
N. E. Stadig.
Ben-Hur Chastaine.
Leigh Bell.
G. P. Spann.
McGregor Snodgrass.
John Herman Knuebel.
E. D. Ferguson.
H. C. Lack.
E. H. Tompkins.
C. C. Lewis.
T. H. Kerschner.
H. H. Simmons.
F. F. Hanst.
W. H. Root.
F. W. Miller.
A. A. McClaughry.
R. O. Baldwin (4173).
J. A. Killen.
D. F. Muse.
K. C. Schwinn.
L. L. Baldwin.
G. T. Shank.
T. B. Burgess.
H. C. Throckmorton.
A. C. Searle.
A. N. Duncan (4186).
T. F. Coleman.
C. A. Russell.
H. T. Vigor.
W. G. Gooch.
T. G. Carlin.
M. J. McGuire.
W. C. Rogers.
E. R. Walker.
C. H. Hayden, Jr.
E. G. Sandlin.
R. M. Robinson.
J. G. Walker, Jr.
W. E. Jenkins.
W. E. Lyon.
F. P. Brooks (4198).
E. L. McLendon.
W. R. Lawson.
R. F. Arnold (4201).
I. S. Curtis.
A. D. Warnock.
E. N. Slapper.
H. C. Bowman.
L. H. Hanley.
Boxenham Beam (4208).
M. M. Henderson.
R. V. K. Harris, Jr.
F. B. Rogers.
R. G. Hunter.
H. V. Hopkins.
W. W. Rhein.
G. J. Shoemaker.
B. A. Mason.
H. H. Young.
Keith Boiling Wise.
C. F. Mellon.
Donald Wilson.
R. T. Hayes.
C. G. Hammond.
J. P. Moore.
A. E. Andrews (4225).
D. A. Hanes.
J. W. Hodman.
F. A. Heywood.
J. J. Bethurum.
W. H. Heistead.
Randolph Gordon.
H. P. Lewis.
C. A. Rose.
P. C. Clayton (4246).
Silas Bashore.
J. L. Tupper.
J. D. Hood (4273).
M. H. Glen (4281).
J. D. Goodrich.
J. D. Powers.
A. V. Gair.
J. V. Stark.
P. A. Keating.
C. J. Hancock.
J. J. Barrett (4403).
G. P. Bush.
W. S. Evans.
W. M. Tenney.
A. M. Lewinerohn.
R. B. Moran.
A. O. Walsh.
H. L. Waggoner.
H. H. Wells.
LeRoy Lutes.
W. N. Harvey.
R. T. Edwards (4449).
W. P. Wallis.
E. H. Johnson.
J. W. Callahan.
R. M. Herrington.
L. A. Quinn.
L. A. Fulling.
H. R. Alfonte (4465).
Peter Hannen.
F. M. Fogle.
L. F. Cianchini.
A. C. Waters.
E. T. Barco.
L. A. Daugherty.
P. V. Lowry.
J. J. Waters, Jr.
T. G. Hasson, Jr.
V. E. Dominech (4509).
J. J. Cecil.
G. A. Moore.
J. M. Skelton.
A. A. Vasquez.
A. S. Guimard.
Forsyth Bacon.
H. L. Joyner.
R. S. Parker.
Norman Minne.
M. R. Dodd (4612).
R. C. Lambert.
C. H. Huhtsteimer.
T. G. O'Malley.
Maurice Morgan.
F. R. Fryer (4685).
H. C. Hawley (4687).
V. L. Padgett.
W. Mackelvie.
P. T. Bonstrel (4697).
E. E. Herpel.
Frank Nelson.
H. P. Rathjen.
D. J. Keane.
Lesley Davis
M. D. Holmes.
F. H. Barnhart (4519).
G. E. Harrison.
W. J. White.
A. W. Howard.
H. W. Carter (4546).
Kenneth Bowntree.
G. A. King.
L. L. Meyer.
P. H. L. Ryder.
J. W. Weeks.
T. B. Agsar.
M. H. Christian (4588).
F. B. Shipp.
F. C. Harper.
G. H. Rede.
J. C. Adams (4581).
E. C. Seaman.
Benjamin Bowering (4555).
H. F. Grimm, Jr.
Henry Linnert.
E. L. Dutton (4573).
L. A. Miller.
P. C. Hamilton.
R. A. Laird.
F. E. Haskell.
E. H. Clark (4389).
C. N. Elliott.
W. H. Clark (4565).
L. D. Brown (4572).
R. C. Hilton.
R. E. O'Neil.
J. S. Hemenway.
W. A. Sheiy.
J. U. Ayotte (4596).
C. H. Barnwell, Jr.
Alfred Schwarz.
E. G. Herlihy.
A. J. Funk.
G. E. Riley.
J. D. Hill.
P. W. Hano.
J. L. Pierce.
J. J. Atkinson (4627).
C. F. Houghton.
L. W. Hooks.
S. D. Bedinger.
M. Y. Portier.
J. N. Whidden.
E. C. Allworth.
H. W. Wittman
J. W. Nicholson.
T. A. Young.
C. H. Lee.
H. B. Conner.
M. M. Maner.
J. L. McKee.
G. L. Allen (4641).
C. R. Jones.
W. S. Paul.
M. A. R. Leth.
R. H. Chavoz.
J. B. Day.
H. A. Buckley.
S. R. Ward.
M. H. Hooper.
J. B. Golden.
W. B. Higgins
F. S. Matthews.
J. P. Green.
H. W. Turner.
W. A. Faber.
H. G. Sebastian.
W. C. Brigham (4658).
W. M. Goldston.
C. H. Searcy.
L. E. Norris.
D. M. Hunter.
T. W. Swertz.
W. W. McCaskey, Jr.
F. I. Relin.
J. J. Pire.
T. R. Sharp.
W. J. Jackson.
G. T. Phippe
Fred Darling (4682).
M. C. Leonard.
Allan Atkinson.
Frank Tilotson.
J. R. Brown.
B. De T. Lambert.
W. C. Wooldridge.
R. D. Daugherrily.
W. G. Johnson.
M. J. Rockwell.
H. B. Hurt.
V. R. Woodruff
O. A. Anderson (4704)
W. E. Kepner.
R. M. Williamson.
R. W. Yates
W. C. Yates.
C. Mott. Parkin.
D. C. Churchill.
P. F. Stretton
W. G. Stockum.
C. M. Lucas
J. E. Bechtold (4714).
Harry Adamson.
H. B. Berry.
Steele Wellyns.
G. H. Porterfield.
F. A. Woolley.
W. P. Bronson.
L. L. Connett.
C. R. Rhoads.
C. R. Adams.
Nicholas Sellazyk.
F. W. Hall.
L. S. Hatfield.
C. R. Lefever.
H. L. Hunter.
C. A. Powell.
C. G. Benham.
J. L. Allbright.
Pendor Otto Schmidt.
J. F. Bonnaffon (4747).
F. C. De Langton.
H. Kuhlmann.
G. S. McCullough.
C. R. Jackson.
R. A. Stamey.
W. E. Duprendeck.
Geoffrey Galway.
Roy Hubert Mann.
L. H. Sibney.
D. H. Nugent (4776).
J. F. Gleaves.
A. D. Koppel.
A. F. Kirk.
T. G. Jenkins.
F. S. H. Canthorn.
H. D. Burdick.
M. E. Walker.
R. S. Duncan.
W. A. Heliiyer
A. Green.
D. H. Trevor.
L. H. Risby (4793).
D. R. McClennan.
S. J. Cutler.
J. J. Pinnesey.
C. W. Jacobson.
R. F. Colby.
H. C. Otis.
B. J. Lee.
W. M. Cline (4833).
E. H. Wharton.
F. P. Schlandt.
L. E. Hunt.
C. H. Ainsworth.
L. E. Pinnesey.
J. O Smithley.
H. H. Bliger.
E. S. Pagram, Jr.
S. G. Swalster.
W. H. Gardon.
Samuel Marshall
J. M. Rhodes.
J. J. Maher.
R. W. White.
D. B. Howard.
W. V. Irvine.
E. C. Fleming.
C. E. Boyle (4862).
G. H. Evans
C. N. Winston.
E. F. Connell.
W. B. Tuttle.
D. A. Stroh.
C. H. Parker, Jr.

[Continued on page 278.]



Clean up with

COLGATE'S COLEO

—a chance sketch by C. B. Hill, former Colgate Correspondent with the A. E. F.

IN water, hard or soft, hot or cold, Coleo Soap always foams up with that big, quick cleansing lather.

Notice, too, how *thrifty* Coleo is. It wears down to tissue-like thinness. The last wafer can be pressed on to a new cake—real economy.

Also in "The Service"

Colgate's "Handy Grip" Shaving Stick. "Lather with Colgate's and Shave with Comfort."

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream cleans the teeth *thoroughly* and is *safe*. The flavor is delicious.

COLGATE & CO. *Est. 1806* NEW YORK

Guaranteed made entirely of vegetable oils

10c a cake

AT ALL CANTEENS



For luxury

Cashmere Bouquet, daintily fragrant. It has been the preferred perfumed soap for three generations.



Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
C. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 315. 'Phone, Franklin 5242.
New York Office: 218 Broadway (Postbridge-Barclay 1451 and 1452). Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 802.
Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25c.

Foreign postage. One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it be published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

DISCARDING THE UNIFORM.

In the changes that are rendered possible by the official terminating of the war by the presidential approval of the congressional resolution on March 3 last, none is more important in a personal way than that relating to the wearing of the uniform. "At all times," is explicitly prescribed for all members of the military-naval establishment. It has sometimes seemed to many observers, who regarded themselves as the innocent victims of this exaction, that the order might have been long ago modified so as, even in the technical period of "emergency," to permit the service personnel to don civilian garb when the individual was not actually on duty. Of course, the reply to this appeal for relief was considered as sufficiently answered and as effectively dismissed by the rejoinder that the members of the military service were always on duty, always subject to call for service, and could not, for this reason, identify any part of the 24 hours as a time when they were separated from the obligations imposed by the commission of a commission. This might have been satisfactorily asserted in the months during which the state of war actually prevailed, but, with the signing of the armistice, the situation at once changed. The necessity for always being in readiness was lessened, if not entirely removed. The conditions of war were maintained largely as a fiction, however legally established, and utilized for the most part for the ends of an administration that did not desire to be unduly hampered by the legislation of peace times. The wearing of the uniform was inevitable during the war, of course, but the necessity for it when hostilities ceased was very justly disputed in many quarters. Certainly, there was no very good reason, so far as the interests of the government were concerned or so far as the protection of the nation was involved, for insisting an wearing the uniform "at all times."

There became a time, upon the signing of the armistice, the best of reasons for permitting individual discretion in the matter, especially when the person in uniform was not engaged in the performance of his duties. This would not, obviously, apply to those of the service on duty with troops in the field or at camps or those attached to naval ships and naval stations, where the function was entirely military, and where it was essential the uniform should always be worn. But in Washington and in other cities where officers are performing official duty, it has seemed proper and without detriment to any interest that such officers be authorized to replace their service dress with civilian attire of an evening or on Sunday, for example. This is a concession to personal comfort that would be worth while, especially during the average summer that is a distinctive feature of the climate at the national capital.

It would probably be, in its humble way, a direct contribution to the efficiency of the service personnel, and, perhaps, the experts in morale would be able to testify that there is a close connection between individual comfort or contentment, as imparted by convenience and habitability of apparel, and the desire and capacity to perform official duties. Certainly, there are instances, more audible than visible to the civilian who comes in contact with the person in uniform, of the latter's irritation and consequent impairment of service when the military-service uniform is compulsorily a part of the garb of the heated term.

To those who are willing to sacrifice themselves with protest, silent or vocal, to the exactions of an executive order that compels the wearing of from its unequivocal phraseology, there is another reason for modifying, if not for revoking preferably, the requirement that the uniform should be worn at all times. Sooner or later, some ultra-critical member of Congress is going to expound on what he regards as the excessive number of officers connected with the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. It is one of those forms of unfair attack that is destined to be visited upon the service, either as an evidence of the militaristic situation into which the country has drifted or as a proof of an evidence of the extravagance of our system of national defense. When it comes, it will be inevitably coupled with the attack on the large number of officers detailed to Washington. A given group of officers observed over and over again on several occasions, without the chance of identification, will give the impression of so many officers that there are three times as many. In other words, a comparatively few officers, always in uniform, easily create the false impression that there are many, when they may be, so far as the number is concerned, all too few and insufficient few. It is the sensation that there are vast numbers that is to be apprehended as a means of affording an opportunity for criticism. The uniform worn at the capitol will be only too glad to employ for what they will be able to make out of the situation. They will be able to get their remarks in the newspapers, perhaps, and to the delight of their constituents the notion that the latter are represented by fearless advocates of economy. That may seem to some officers as altogether too trivial a matter to consider in relation to the policy of wearing the uniform. The justification of the apprehension we have expressed in this particular is likely to be proven during the coming session of Congress. It will not be the first time in the history of inevitable conduct and comment that an apparently foolish claim has lead to material results out of all proportion to the subject of the attack. Those who have followed congressional debates will have no difficulty in realizing that this is possible. At all events, there are very good reasons why, now that there is an end of the war, the wearing of the uniform should be subject to the minimum for officers, especially for those on duty in Washington.

ARMING FOR DISARMAMENT.

Those who have been insisting upon, and who are certain of, real disarmament must regard as highly ironical the fate which now finds the new administration announcing approval and adoption of that intervention policy of the Harding and Coolidge proposes to adhere to and complete its naval building program. This is on the theory that we can force disarmament as a world issue only by placing ourselves in the position of unquestioned naval preparation, not merely because we shall be, when the time arrives for agreeing upon disarmament, in a fairly secure place, but because we shall be in a position to persuade well, at the same time, be able to convince other nations of the efficacy of disarmament. It is argued that, when it is mutually decided to reduce armaments, a definite ratio must be established, which is a misleading term in this connection, each nation will make the subtraction proportionate to its existing force, which will be a fair basis for the percentage of reduction. It is considered, therefore, that we should, in the meantime and in anticipation of that event, do all we can to produce a big navy. To those, therefore, who have counted on the movement for disarmament or its reduction as a program for the new administration and as an example to the rest of the world, the method of attaining the object is the most exact comfort to them immediately. If they possess the patience which will carry them through the ordeal of increased armament to obtain reduced armament or disarmament, the reward, when it comes, they will, doubtless, be rewarded for their self-control.

The point of the whole situation, as it has developed so that the new administration has assumed control of the defense of the nation, is that disarmament is no more near realization than it has been in the past. It is still something about which to talk and to exchange views and to dream over as an idealistic vision. But, as Secretary Denby has said, we are in the position of safe-guarding our national interests and protecting our people at home and abroad and the industries of the country. We can not do this by merely setting an example of premature disarmament or the stoppage of preparations for war to some extent or to such extent as will impair our state of independence among the powerful nations of the world. Without that strength we can not successfully resist the pressure of other nations that would injure us or interfere with our progress or disturb our tranquility. With that strength we can accomplish all that we have in mind for the advancement of our interests, and, at the same time, for the welfare of the rest of the world and the relief of that part of it which may need it. That principle of self-protection and help for others should not be subordinated to any theory of disarmament or reduction of armament merely for the spectacle it will afford some of those other nations which would be coaxed into an unsentimental enough to take advantage of it, if it were to their interest to do so.

The point is also made about that the disbandment of armies and the abandonment of navies will be indefinitely postponed, as was foreseen by those who understood the situation and as was admitted by the new administration when it took its initial step and into possession of knowledge of the affairs of the world. The responsibility of maintaining the means of protecting this government and its citizens is necessarily greater than supporting the pet foibles of the pacifists who must now reconcile themselves, as best they may, to the steady normal increase of armament, in order, perhaps, some 1,300 officers of the Regular Army who were formerly my juniors are now my superiors in the line, with a captain left over the war, and, late in October, I was examined and recommended for promotion. Since then I have had frequent cessation of promotion prevented me receiving that grade. In fact, I have been up for examination to captain, as recently published, does not contain my name. Likewise, I am informed, that I am senior to two men who formerly served as my lieutenants. They never received the rank of captain. But I am making no plea for sympathy. As I have the misfortune to be a West Pointer, I shall endeavor to remain in the Army.

I am not the only one who is to suffer by the workings of this peculiar law. As provided in that law, the emergency appointments of officers authorized in the Regular Army were to be examined by boards and commissioned in the grades found qualified according to their qualifications. Accordingly, some were made captains and some first lieutenants, and one second lieutenant is having been classified according to their qualifications, three months' service in the grade required and they were placed on the promotion list with length of service as a basis for promotion. Furthermore, we are soon to see the spectacle of second lieutenants placed in that list because, in many instances, boards thought they belonged there, promoted through the various grades to captain and major over the heads of those boards thought qualified for the grade of captain. Those captains will, in many instances, hold that grade for the remainder of their service.

I cannot see the justice in arranging officers as these three grades on one list with length of service the sole criterion. It is the case now that the majority of them did not vary more than six months in their service as lieutenants. In a little while service is to believed that a proper way to reward those officers for the work they did in the war would be fair account the services rendered. In the majority of cases at least, the man who was promoted to the grade of captain or major was promoted because he was considered more efficient than the man who remained on who received no promotion. I can think of no better test of a soldier than war. I can see why classify these officers according to the way they met the test? Why not arrange them on the promotion list according to the highest grade held by them prior to November 11, 1918? Then we would have former majors and captains being ranked by men who served throughout the war as lieutenants. All men who served majors during the war would precede all who were captains. All captains would precede all first lieutenants, and so on down. Those who held the same grade would be classified according to seniority in that grade. Length of time they held that grade prior to November 11, 1918. I cannot see where there would be any injustice to anyone. I admit that it would cause disappointment to many officers who expect to be promoted as a result of the law, but I cannot see that those officers have the slightest kick coming to them when others have who cannot hope for it. I have an objection to having junior officers who should be senior to me that they could hold a higher grade than I did, but I do object to their being promoted over me because in watching my former juniors pass over while I remain without any chance of ever getting there is a poor economy—and even that in the dim and distant future.

H. W. WHITE.

THE HORRIES OF NAVAL SURGEONS.

[From an editorial in the Current Issue of the Naval Bulletin.]

The bobby is not the kid for the orderly militarist's employment of leisure hours. We do not go to the circus or the theater. Neither do we "settle down" to canter. Golf, tennis, philanthropy are not in the domain of the bobby. Bobby is a passion. Bobby is the literal sense of the word. It takes the rider's mind away at a gallop from the cares of office, and plunges through pain or pleasure to where he forgets wife and child, insurance and promotion, responsibility, immortality, eternity—even himself. Like Curl, he may go for art, or, like Thackeray, for money. He may be the tinker with gears and carburetors like Murphy, a great inventor of motors, or he may be an artist as when he has taken his 8-cylinder car apart and put it together again, or he may be a collector like Admiral Beaumont Metcalfough, who have valuable collections.

Captain Ely, U. S. Marine Corps, medical corps, has contributed many specimens of birds and some 12,000 insects to the collections of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

EDWARDS STORY "ABSURD."

[From the Boston Transcript.]

An unauthorized report that General Clarence R. Edwards is being considered by the Washington administrai on for appointment as insular governor of the island of Porto Rico is pronounced absurd by General Edwards's friends in Boston. It also may be stated that if the appointment were made it would be declined.

General Edwards left for Camp Dix, where he is brigade commander.

CHANGES IN ARMY UNIFORM.

On account of a shortage of cloth the new Army uniform regulations and specifications cannot be printed until the next fiscal year. The following are the principal changes therein and the War Department announces they have gone into effect at once:

Army field clerks and clerks of the Q. M. C. will wear the same uniform as warrant officers with change in the insignia on the collar and service cap. The cap insignia is two crossed pens and the collar insignia is that to uniform specifications of 1917.

Tufted officers will wear as insignia on collar except the "U. S.," even when on active duty.

Enlisted men will not be permitted to wear an article of uniform of a type different from that which is issued to the organizations of the Army. Wearing This replaces Par. 52, U. R., 1917.

Officers, warrant officers and enlisted men will wear the uniform at all times, except when engaged in athletic sports and games. (Par. 52, U. R., 1917, U. R., 1917.

The old cavalry belt of russet leather, 1¾ inches wide, with brass center bar buckle, will be worn by all officers when on duty requiring the belt and will not be worn on other occasions. In the field infantry officers will be belted the same as the men. No other belts are authorized for officers.

Badges of enameled metal not exceeding one-half inch dimension on the shoulder insignia worn during the world war may be worn. This is in addition to sub-Par. C, 2, of Par. 62, U. R., 1917, as amended by change No. 3.

Either gauntlets or riding gloves may be worn by officers when mounted.

Chevron of noncommissioned officers and first-class privates will be worn on the right sleeve only.

The chevron and other similar sleeve insignia of enlisted men to indicate grade or class are prohibited except the following: Those enumerated in circular 343 of 1919; that for the following enlisted men in the coast artillery (Par. 12, U. R., 1917, changes No. 5): Cascade or crossed cannons, sleeve insignia, second class, pointer, gunner, chief plotter, chief loader, gun commander and gun pointer; second class, second class gunner, expert first class, gunner and for excellence in coast artillery target practice. (Par. 14, U. S., 1917, as amended). For mechanicians and enlisted men of the air service (Par. 15, U. R., 1917, changes No. 6).

The insignia for noncommissioned officers and first class privates will not be worn on the service coat of olive drab. The latter will be modified locally when necessary, so that they may be worn in service or particular duty being cut out; thus a wreath will be worn on the sleeve of the service coat and a wreath without star for a technical sergeant. The device prescribed in Par. 14, U. R., 1917, as amended, will be issued to first class privates until supply is exhausted.

Circular 90, 1920, in reference to service stripes, is amended by inserting "in the Regular Army or Marine Corps" after the expression "federal service as authorized may be." Par. 2 of 1920.

For collar insignia the Indian scouts will wear two crossed arrows, points up, as a device on the attached enlisted men's list will wear the coat of arms of the United States in the position of the letter "U."

The insignia formerly prescribed for the following are abolished. Corps of interpreters, machine gun battalions of infantry, corps of intelligence police, headquarters of brigades and divisions, field quartermasters of trains and ammunition trains, general recruiting service, disciplinary barracks and service schools. U. S. military detachments, trench mortar organizations, general hospitals, veterinary hospital corps, U. S. guards and provost marshal general department.

Where applicable, stock on hand will be issued until exhausted.

For howitzer companies the letters "H. Z." will be worn on the left collar button, that for service companies. For machine gun companies, the ordinary infantry insignia with letters "M. G." will be worn.

For officers and men in tank units the insignia will be the infantry crossed rifles with a tank in raised center on which will be the letter "T."

For all warrant officers' caps, one standing on a bundle of arrows, all enclosed in a wreath.

Hat cords: For warrant officers and field clerks, the cord to be of silver and black silk intermixed, acorn and lanyard of black silk and silver cord, to be of the color prescribed for the branch of the service, if two cords are worn the second will be the first color and the acorn and keeper in the color of the piping. For men on detached service, olive drab, green. For men in tank units, gray. For men in cavalry regiments, gun squadrons, the cord to be kept to be scarlet. Hat cords of old pattern will be issued until supply is exhausted.

White uniforms will not be required in the tropics for warrant officers, but they will be worn if a warrant officer so desires.

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright was nominated Assistant Secretary of War Monday morning. Mr. Wainwright was born in New York City, November 10, 1864; resides at Rye, Westchester County, New York. His father was Edward Wainwright, son of Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York. His mother was Mary Rogers, daughter of Nicholas William Stuyvesant of New York city. Charles Townshend J. N. Wainwright, U. S. Navy, is a cousin of Jonathan Wainwright of "Harriet Lane," Galveston harbor, June 2, 1863. Another cousin is Wainwright, C. S. N., killed in action with Mexican pirates off coast of Mexico, 1874. J. S. R. Destroyer "Wainwright" named for last two.

WOMAN'S ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE WELFARE WORK.

The welfare work of the Woman's Army and Navy League, for the benefit of the men in service, will be given on March 26 at the Willard, consists of booking after the comforts and welfare of the enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. The work is carried on principally in connection with the chaplains.

The society is composed principally of wives of officers, together with a number of prominent civilians especially interested in the welfare of U. S. furnishes recreation in the shape of story, song, and hymn books, and portable organs for use locally, and occasionally, on the request of the chaplain, the league has been able to furnish the Army Field Kits, which has been much joy to the men in their leisure moments, especially on board ship. Other and more routine chaplains are again sending their requests to the league.

The Soldiers', Sailors' and Marine Club, located at 1717 G street, N. W., is enabling enlisted men, officers any enlisted man when in the city and off duty can secure a night's lodging and bath, with the privileges of the library and reading rooms with its daily papers, magazines and games or a comfortable friendly seat, where he is always sheltered from the temptations of the street. A marine, ill and dying at a distant post, directed his chaplain to send his coming salary to the league for the club house that he might do a little toward helping some other soldier enjoy its benefits, since the club had been a refuge for him on more than one occasion. The temptations of any strange city for our enlisted men off duty are great and can be understood by all. Funds are needed to run the club and the league asks that not only all those connected with the service but citizens generally will take an active interest in the coming benefit ball of the league on March 26.

Miss Emma Nourse, who has been the efficient secretary of the league for more than ten years, is chairman of the ball committee. Mrs. Albert Millis has charge of the sale of boxes and Mrs. Jackson, wife of Rear Admiral Richard H. Jackson, is treasurer for the ball.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. P., Key West, Fla.—There is no eligible list for warrant officer band leaders for the reason that all eligibles were appointed in the last group. Vacancies still exist, which may be filled if men later qualify for appointment.

M. R. G.—No information is yet obtainable concerning the results of the examinations for appointment to the supply corps of the Regular Army. The names of those staff officers of the reserve and temporary Navy who passed the recent examinations were mentioned in the same article to which you refer.

W. H. T., C. Q. M., Louisville.—Having taken your discharge from the N. R. F. and reenlisted as a chief petty officer, U. S. Navy, you are not considered eligible to take the examination for appointment as a commissioned officer in the permanent Regular Navy. If you had remained an officer in the reserve, you would have been permitted to appear for the examination.

V. V., Navy Yard.—The status of a lieutenant (T) who fails to pass the examination for permanent commission is to revert to his permanent status as chief warrant officer. He will be considered qualified for retirement active duty in the Navy he may be retired, on the temporary grade of lieutenant, for temporary grade, provided the disabilities occurred in the line of duty.

Subscriber.—A naval officer on leave of absence is authorized to wear civilian garb. He may wear civilian clothes when taking the physical examination, the new style double-breasted coat of June 30, 1921, unless the time is again extended by the Secretary.

Marine Corps Reserve.—A legal decision has been received at the Marine Corps Headquarters to the effect that those officers of the Marine Corps Reserve who waived claim to uniforms during the time of their training period are not now entitled to the uniforms.

C. K., Omaha.—Submit your allotment question to the director of finance, War Department, Washington, D. C.

A. Z.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 2341. A vacancy is understood to await you, but it is not known when it will be promulgated.

J. G. V., U. S. N. R. F.—Our statement in the paragraph under "News and Comment" in issue of February 5 was a misprint, stating that Class A will be gradually eliminated," etc. What was intended was to say that Class B is gradually being eliminated, as may have been inferred from the preceding sentence of the article.

R. M. McA.—A noncommissioned officer with commissioned war service is eligible to appointment as warrant officer, and if appointed for a vacancy in that grade retires at 64 years of age.

E. Y.—You stand number 8787 on the Army promotion list. The last lieutenant to be promoted is number 7722.

E. B. G.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 2389.

C. T. R.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 8492.

M. H. P.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 6955. The last major to be promoted is number 8896.

H. F. W., South Carolina.—No date has yet been fixed for the examination of temporary and reserve pay clerks for permanent appointment. Those who have served a year will be given a record examination only. The last third class pay clerk to retire will be taken to reserve reserve clerks from active duty, as their grades now stand. No change will be made regarding the use of civilian clothes by naval officers until formally declared on. Until an executive order is issued permitting the wearing of civilian garb.

B. L. B.—The last number on the captains' list now is 7233. Your number is 7624.

Col. G. P.—A button has been prescribed to be worn with civilian clothes by the national guard, awarded the D. S. M. This button has the same color-scheme as the ribbon of the D. S. M. It may be purchased of uniform houses, the makers or the quartermaster's stores. It is not thought that the buttons will be available, the button may be issued gratis to civilians by the adjutant general of states.

N. W. R.—Your position in single list is No. 4976.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following promotions to next higher grade in the Regular Army in the medical corps, dental corps and veterinary corps are announced:

To be colonel, Dec. 19, 1920, veterinary corps, to colonel, December 20, 1920.

1st Lieut. Ira C. Brockway, medical corps, to captain, September 3, 1920.

1st Lieut. Rufus Ayer, medical corps, to captain, September 3, 1920.

1st Lieut. Edwin A. Keyton, medical corps, to captain, October 24, 1920.

1st Lieut. Percy G. Layton, medical corps, to captain, November 16, 1920.

1st Lieut. Charles Patterson, medical corps, to captain, December 16, 1920.

1st Lieut. William Martens, medical corps, to captain, January 24, 1921.

1st Lieut. Harry Lindsay, medical corps, to captain, January 31, 1921.

1st Lieut. Harold H. Lockwood, dental corps, to captain, December 11, 1920.

The following promotions to rank indicated were announced March 16: Lieut. Col. R. V. Arnew, veterinary corps, May, C. I. Small, infantry; Capts. R. K. Riggs, Geo. H. E. Hooks, W. B. Culpepper, Albert Bowers, Jr., Addison E. Wentworth, J. P. Faulkner, W. J. McLelland, Sam Hardeman, W. J. Frothingham, L. F. Putnam, C. J. Gee, T. H. Stewart, Jr., W. G. Jenkins, E. E. Brown, R. L. Coolidge, G. A. Clapp, Daniel Franklin, W. M. Hoge, Jr., Wm. H. Inman, G. W. Rice, O. J. Peery, R. J. Phillips, R. H. Campbell, W. C. Gilbert, H. Y. Ryerott, C. R. Oglesby, E. C. Kelly, C. C. Foster, Jr., W. W. Smith, Jr., A. R. Jones and T. B.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE
NEW SPRING STYLES
Are a Joy to See
Especially beautiful are the selections in
New Silks, Dress Goods and Cottons
Cotton Dress Fabrics,
White Fabrics
Among which are many exclusive and unusual creations.
Write for samples and prices if you cannot see them in person

George A. King William B. King William S. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
Will Practice in All the Courts
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Ghatz Patent and Trade Mark Law
OURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Ernest Wilkinson, Class '90, U. S. Naval Academy, Instructor
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. NORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To Be Repaid in Monthly Instalments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY.
124 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.

Baker's
A-A
Castor Oil
Specially Refined
for the Lubrication of
VRONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
Founded 1857
120 BROADWAY - - NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 1st Part, 1921, just published. 15c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS to Order
Silk and Dueting Flags
387 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

PATENTS
BOOKLET FREE PROMPTNESS ASSURED HIGHEST REFERENCES
Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.
THOMSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer,
624 F Street Washington, D. C.

Collins, 1st Lieuts. J. D. Edgar, C. M. Reddig, W. K. Turner, M. R. Reiber, R. C. Wolfe, R. P. Bourbon, F. V. Kiser, Jr., Wm. H. Gill, Jr., Wm. Kirkham, W. E. Perry, E. A. Lodge, A. T. King, R. O. Dart, J. P. Isbell, Jr., Wm. H. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Johnson, F. Schmidt, C. Bartholomew, W. B. Bennett and J. F. Gallagher, Quartermaster Corps; 1st Lieuts. Geo. Forte, G. Hitchcock and W. F. Wieck, dental corps; G. W. Fitzgerald, 1st Lieut., Army field clerk, veterinary corps.

The following promotions were announced on March 1:

Capt. Richard T. Arnest, M. C.; James N. Williams, M. C.; Bernard L. Jarman, M. C.; Roy A. Stout, D. C.; Thomas H. Hennessy, M. C.; Irving D. Cade, D. C.; Edgar F. Sorenson, A. S.; Lee S. Dillon, C. of E.; Arthur V. Hinton, M. C.; Walter M. E. Sullivan, Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. F. Long, V. C.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been accepted by the President:

Major Edwin J. Brady, field artillery, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. Major Brady's home is in New York City.

Captain Charles W. Dickson, Infantry. Home address, Des Moines, Iowa.

RETIREMENTS.

The following officers, having been examined for promotion by a board of officers found incapacitated or disqualified for their duties as captains, by reason of disability incident to the service, their retirement by the President from active service, with the rank of captains to date from June 4, 1920, under the provisions of section 5 of an act of Congress approved April 23, 1920, is announced. They will proceed to their homes:

First Lieutenant Clay R. Murray, M. C., Sayre, Pa.

First Lieutenant Jesse P. Truax, M. C., Grants Pass, Oregon.

First Lieutenant Harry Holmes, D. C., Soperton, Ga.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

The Senate having adjourned sine die its extra session on March 15, all promotions in the military establishment will now be made the occasion of recess commissions and the nominations submitted to the Senate as nominations at the beginning of the extra session on April 11. Since where is printed a complete list of the Army confirmations with certain important withdrawals and correction of errors. The list has been specially arranged to indicate the order in which officers appear on the promotion list, which is regarded as having been finally established beyond any change that can be wrought except by special legislation of which some of the critics of the single list, as prepared in the War Department, entertain great hopes. This is evidently based on the comment made by certain members of the House and Senate military committees, but it is not likely that any renewed effort to amend the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, such as was made last spring, the late session by Senator McKellar, will have the endorsement and support of the War Department. When Secretary Weeks learned that the Senate had failed to confirm some 5,000 Army nominations because of the claim that they included an erroneous interpretation of the law, he delayed sending these nominations to the Senate until the last hours of the time when it was, indeed, despaired of senatorial confirmation. Secretary Weeks promised Army officers who appealed to him for delay that he would make a thorough investigation, to this end he convened a board consisting of Brigadier General Henry Jervey, assistant chief of staff and director of the operations division of the general staff; General John L. Chamberlain, inspector general for the Army, and Colonel E. A. Kreger, acting judge advocate general, "to consider certain features of the promotion list, formed under the provisions of section 24-a, act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, and to make report thereon to the Secretary of War." This report was promptly submitted and was to the effect that the nominations that had been sent in by the late administration were in accordance with law and that the renewed nominations, in the same form, were in all respects proper and should be submitted to the Senate without further delay, which was done. Through some error in the War Department the public announcement of the convening of this special board and the report of its action was summoned did not appear until March 16. This has created the impression, on account of the publication in the newspapers that the work of this special board had been convened by the Secretary of War following the senatorial confirmation of these Army nominations. This led to the hope, which is not justified, that Secretary Weeks is contemplating further investigation of the situation in respect to the promotion list. As to the criticisms which are being made concerning the exhibit of the list and the method by which the provisions of the statute have been executed, interest and importance attach to a memorandum prepared in the War Department and giving in extensive form the reply of the administration to the complaints of junior Army officers who feel and candidly state that they have been adversely affected by the present arrangement of the promotion list. This memorandum has a bearing on the litigation in the Lyon case, which has been postponed until March 31. Despite the assurances which have been received by some Army officers from members of the military committee that the appeals of the former will be recognized in the form of an amendment of the provisions of section 24 of the act of June 4, there are indications that nothing of much importance will be effected in the direction desired by those who entertain and express a grievance. In the first place, Congress will be loath to make any change in the promotion list, now that it has been established and the promotions have been made and confirmed under it; then, too, Secretary Weeks is said to have fully satisfied himself, through the agency of the special board, that the law has been executed properly and that Congress deliberately adopted the plan prescribed by that statute. In the latter instance Mr. Weeks has been fully satisfied by Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate military committee. The history of the Army promotion list may be considered as having been completed by the dissolution of the board which met last June for the purpose of preparing the promotion list. The final session, held on March 14, revealed a few omissions and those where errors in fact respecting service had been made.

Once more naval aviation has scored in furthering the cordial relations between the United States and our Latin-American neighbors to the south, and in stimulating the interest shown by those southern republics in aeronautical matters. Recently Governor Balmrose, of Lower California, and his private secretary, Alfonso Schnabl, visited the naval air station at San Diego and were given a flight in the Navy dirigible, D-14, over the beautiful city of San Diego and along the adjacent shore. The governor, aside from being an able administrator, is a particularly keen business man, deeply impressed with the importance of commercial aeronautics, particularly to a country with the difficult terrain of Lower California. Accordingly he expressed the keenest pleasure in the courtesy shown him by the officers at San Diego, and he stated that, in his opinion, the establishment of commercial aeronautics in Mexico or in Lower California, at least, would be accomplished in the very near future. Should Governor Balmrose return to the naval air station at San Diego is in line with previous incidents of the same nature in other General American countries. The frequent visits of Navy fliers from the aviation bases in the South, C. Z., to cities along the coast of the Spanish main has resulted in the operation of at least one commercial air line in the United States of Colombia and the projected establishment of others in Panama, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. And, too, the astounding performance of the seaplane squadron of the Pacific fleet, which flew from San Diego to Balboa in the recent joint fleet maneuvers south of Panama and along the west coast of South America, together with the flight of the seaplane division of the Atlantic fleet from Hampton Roads to Panama and Balboa, has brought aviation to the official attention of all the Latin-American countries along the flight routes. The Navy flights in these maneuvers have not only proved the value of long-distance reconnaissance flights in connection with the fleet, but has given a further demonstration of the practicability of large air boats for commercial traffic, either passenger or freight.

An effective block in the promotion of officers of the Army has been caused by the recent decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in the cases of Colonel John W. French and Colonel William P. Creary, to the effect that, except as required the personal approval of the President before retirement or discharge from the service becomes effective. Colonel French was placed on the retired list, and Colonel Creary was discharged from the Army under section 24b, Army reorganization act, June 4, 1920, and reconsideration of their cases could not be made until the cases of these officers are finally disposed of. This necessitated the withdrawal of a number of nominations of officers to the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major, dropped from November 24, 1920, or subsequent thereto, the list of such withdrawals appearing on another page of this issue. The promotions on account of officers retired or discharged by reason of class B occurring prior to November 24 do not appear to have been disturbed, and, inasmuch as the advanced officers have been placed in the list next above the officers separated from the active list through this classification, the latter must be regarded as having been permanently retired by the act of discharge. Filing of their places on the active list by virtue of senatorial confirmation operates to permanently separate them from the active list or, in the case of those recommended for discharge, from the service entirely. Just what will happen if the court decides that Colonels French and Creary have not been legally separated from the active list remains to be seen and depends upon the decision of the court. If it is a matter of requiring presidential action on all these cases, it will not be much of a task to obtain this. It is reported that the adjutant general, although the retirements and discharges would be remitted to correspond with the date of the executive action. The War Department chose to hold up the promotions implicated in the cases of Colonels French and Creary and withdraw the nominations at the last moment so as to adjust the list should the court rule that the officers were not legally separated from the active list. As a matter of fact, no promotions have lately been made in the manner formerly in vogue—that is, "vice" any specially designated or definitely named officer. The large number of promotions on account of the increase in the Army under the act of June 4 has made this impossible, so that it has been comparatively simple to recall from nomination or confirmation for reinstatement as many officers in each grade as was necessary and adjust the situation later, where they were entitled to promotion as of the date of July 1, for example. The War Department officials refuse to say very much in anticipation of the ruling of the court, which, much depends upon the character of the decision; but it is suggested that if it be merely a matter of getting the President's own approval of the recommendation for retirement or discharge under the class B legislation there will be no great delay in obtaining action at the White House. Apparently the only reason why Mr. Wilson's approval was not obtained in any of the class B cases—and he does not appear to have personally acted on any of them—was because of his physical condition and the fact that he was bothered as little as possible by what the departmental authorities regarded as more or less routine matters, to whatever extent individual officers may directly and vitally concerned looked upon the subjects as of the greatest importance, which it was to them.

Promotions in the Army.	submitted to the Senate as nominations at the beginning of the extra session on April 11. Since

---

Army Class B Cases.	Colonel French and Colonel Creary, the former retired and the latter discharged under the operation of that part of the act of June 4, 1920, which provides

---

Block in Army Promotions.	for the elimination of Army officers through the agency of what is known as class B. The foregoing paragraph relates to the situation that has been created by the preliminary ruling of the court in these two cases in relation to the nominations of officers. It has become a question whether other nominations should also have been withdrawn, inasmuch as all the officers who were either retired or discharged under the same circumstances produce an identical situation so far as they affect the promotion of officers who remain in the service. But it is evidently assumed in the War Department that there will be some way by which the whole situation will be straightened out without injustice to the officers who have been placed in class B. The general mix-up, however, may not be so easily adjusted as some of the departmental officials believe. March, of course, depends upon the decision of the court, but it is apparently not safe to assume, as has been done in the War Department, that everything can be straightened out by obtaining the hurried approval of President Harding to the cases that have been acted upon by the War Department. General S. T. Ansell, of the firm of Ansell & Bailey, who are the attorneys in the French, Creary, and other cases, said yesterday: "It has been suggested that the War Department is of the view that the decision of the court to the effect that the President must act individually in these cases can be overcome by bundling up all the cases disposed of by the War Department, presenting them to the President and getting from him a blanket approval in general or routine way. In our judgment, this would be but one more serious violation of the law by the War Department, and this procedure would be entirely ineffectual. Approval in a judgment which is held to be null and void, not only does the judgment fail, but so do all the proceedings supporting it. The Secretary of War will have to begin all over again. Furthermore, we can not assume that the new administration will regard the necessity for presidential action so lightly as to undertake to ratify the unlawful action of Mr. Baker and his subordinates." It has also been suggested that the Army officers who are now or who may hereafter go before courts of inquiry on account of the classification in B should insist upon their rights to get and demand full copies of all the records upon which their classification may be based, including those that are favorable.

Army Air Service Matters.	Major Harold S. Geiger, of the air service, lately on duty at Rose Field, Calif., and now temporarily at Washington and attached to the military intelligence division of the general staff, has been assigned as assistant to the American military attaché at The Hague, Netherlands, for duty particularly in

connection with lighter-than-air craft. It is the desire of the air service officials to assign officers to duty as assistant military attaches at other places and possibly the assignments will be made in one or two cases in Europe. Major Thad H. Taylor, of the coast artillery corps, who has been on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., has been ordered relieved from that station, detailed to the air service and directed to proceed to and report to Major Carl A. Brandt, Ala. Fla., not later than March 26 for pilot training.

The surgeon general of the Army is proceeding industriously to build up a reserve list of officers of the Army medical department. To the medical corps there are now 5,631 reserve officers, in the veterans' bureau, 3,742 and in the administrative corps 497. Comparatively few of these officers are now assigned to active duty and probably the list will be reduced, at least it is not likely that many, if any, more reserve officers are called to active service for the reason that the present personnel in the commissioned strength of the regular establishment in all branches far exceeds the authorized number of officers as regulated by the enlisted strength. It is of interest in connection with the medical corps reservists that the regulations to be shortly promulgated will provide that an officer in the public health service may take a commission in the officers' reserve corps of the Army, subject to the approval of the surgeon general of the public health service. It will be necessary for this approval to indicate that the head of the public health branch has no objection to the officer in question being ordered to active duty with the Army for

---

Aviation in Latin-America.	

Digitized by Google

training in time of peace and assignment in time of war. It will not be necessary for officers under these circumstances to resign from the officers' reserve corps of the Army.

The new administration has begun early to make a name for itself in a direction most commendable and in a manner that must elicit the highest commendation of all the people who

Insulting Demonstration.

realize that this government should not be insulted or permit any part of its Navy to participate in street parades that are calculated to do violence to our relations with a friendly nation. The use of our national forces for any such purpose deserves to receive the emphatic check administered by the President this week in reply to an arrogant demand couched in insulting terms made by the head of the Massachusetts council of the so-called American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic. The situation is described with pleasing accuracy, despite its absurdity of language, in the following message to Mr. Harding from Boston:

Property and Den cd.

To President Harding: General Ruckman and Admiral Dunn, in press statements today, say that to permit troops to march in partisan demonstration, especially one so unfriendly to another nation, would be a serious breach of international amity.

Evacuation day, March 17, is a legal demonstration of loyalty and patriotism that no devotee of tyranny, no matter how exalted his position, can stop. Are these officers American citizens or foreign governments? Ruckman and Dunn asked the officials of the evacuation day parade if the American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic intends to participate in the parade. When they were told "yes" they warned against the parading with them of men in United States uniform, whether the service or reserve corps. Are we autocrats or is this a democracy? They say no authority can revoke this decree. It is for Washington to say whether they are supreme. As Americans we demand action in the name of 125,000 citizens of our state now and the revocation of orders from Ruckman and Dunn.

This action on the part of General Ruckman and Rear Admiral Dunn was the only one it was possible to take under the circumstances and they were backed up in the following reply from the White House:

Your telegram has been called to the attention of the President, and he directs me to say in reply that Army and Navy commanders have ample authority over the forces under their command. The government raises no issue with the fitness of your celebration of evacuation day, and the spirit of the day's duty is felt throughout our country, but the naval and military forces of the United States are not for any demonstration which may be construed as influencing the foreign relations of the country.

It is most gratifying that the President sustained the policy of the War and Navy Departments in this affair. There is no earthly reason why the military-naval forces of this country should be used to give the semblance of official dignity and support to a factional fight of partisans, whether or not they vote in this country. The tenor of the message sent to the President is sufficient indication that the demand was a highly improper one and that its authors are not capable of being trusted with the conduct of a cause that unquestionably has the sympathy of many worthy people. The crude method of approach, in the effort to have the decision of the senior Army and Navy commanders in Boston set aside, is ample justification, if there were any other reason than such as the President has given, for refusing to be bullyragged and badgered into giving government approval to an anti-English, rather than an Irish, demonstration.

Much discussion is going on in the Army with regard to the question of appointing a chief of the signal officer of the Army, since the nominations of

Vacant Army Staff Places.

Major General's John L. Chamberlain and George O. Squier to redetail, respectively, to those positions on expiration of their four-year terms in February,

were not confirmed by the Senate. The aspirations of their terms these officers have been serving as acting inspector general and acting chief signal officer, respectively, with the rank of colonel. It is understood that there are several candidates for appointment as inspector general, among them at least two officers with former service in the inspector general's department, who served during the war with the rank of general officers. It had been assumed that General Chamberlain would be reappointed by the new administration, but the delay in the matter has afforded opportunity for others to bring their claims to the attention of the Secretary of War, supported by persons of influence in Congress and elsewhere. A similar situation exists with respect to the chief signal officer. With the renomination of General Squier on the eve of the expiration of his term competition for the place was not evident. Now, however, the matter will bring open, strong pressure has been brought to bear in behalf of Colonels Edgar Russel and Charles McK. Saltzman, both of whom had the emergency rank of brigadier general during the war. Colonel Russell served with distinction as chief signal officer on the staff of General Pershing in France, and Colonel Saltzman in the office of the chief signal officer at the War Department. Another staff branch whose head has reverted to the rank of colonel by failure to confirm the nomination of the incumbent is the chemical warfare service, but it is understood that Colonel A. L. Fries will be reappointed by this administration.

New Army Appropriation Bill.

The fate in support of the Army for the next fiscal year lies in the balance at this writing when Congress adjourned on March 4, a new presentation of this matter may have to be made to the 67th Congress when it is the special session to be called, it is announced, on April 11. In view of the vast amount of work that has been done in this particular, both by the War Department and Congress, it is desired by Secretary Weeks to utilize as far as practicable the results of the task accomplished in connection with the estimates for the Army after July 1. The bill was, of course, agreed to by the House and Senate and it is possible that this bill will be introduced in the House in the form in which it was presented to the President on March 4. In the event that the War Department is afforded an opportunity to consider the bill in connection with the new bill, the Secretary of War directs that the heads of the various branches of the Army are authorized to consider as the approved amount of their estimate that which they would have received had the estimates to the Senate military committee, modified to provide for the requirements of an Army with an average strength of 15,820 officers and 130,000 enlisted men, 75 emergency officers undergoing physical reconstruction—and with an average strength of 181,956 enlisted men, which number includes the Philippine Scouts and the Philippine Constabulary. The strength of any branch did not appear before the Senate military committee, It is assumed that the amount, as passed by the House, was sufficient for that and this amount, modified to provide for the commissioned and enlisted strength stated should be considered as the approved amount on such estimates. The strength of each commissioned and enlisted men, as approved by the Secretary of War, is the basis for the 1922 estimates. This coincides with the instructions of the Secretary of War in the effect that the estimates submitted for the support of the Army for the next fiscal year shall be conservative to a marked degree and in no sense excessive or extravagant. No assumption will be made as to the size of the force which funds will be made available at the special session of the 67th Congress can be furnished at this time or how the estimates considered by the service throughout the hearings in the 66th Congress on the Army estimates. The limitations on the amounts of the estimates of each service fix the grand total of the estimates for the Army and the work during the present organization may be based on the actual appropriations for the support of the Army for 1922 rather than the figures based on an organization that is practically impossible to forecast. The Army of the congressional committees request a statement of policy by the Secretary of War the chiefs of the branches are directed to give material consideration to the bill as passed by Congress and which failed of approval by the President and report direct to the Secretary of War if the general staff by Monday such objectionable features it is deemed by them are presented to the Secretary of War for his consideration. The bill, as passed by the Senate on February 26, together with the committee reports thereon, accompanied it and published in the Congressional Record of March 2, show the final form of the bill as presented for executive approval. In connection with these estimates the chiefs of the several branches are directed to furnish to the chief of finance of the Army a copy of the statement required, together with a list of salesmen and amounts thereof which form the components of the estimates prepared. These statistics are to be accompanied by such remarks as will give the chief of finance a complete and concise epitome of the proposed detailed requirements. It is impossible at this time to ascertain whether the leaders in Congress will take the Army bill as agreed upon and relaterdare it for prompt enactment without amendment.

Army Chaplains' School.

The third class at the Army chaplains' school at Camp Grant, Ill., held its graduation exercises on March 16. Bishop Muldoon was the principal speaker at the banquet on that evening when certificates were presented to the men who have finished the course. Their names follow: Garrett L. Allen, Harlan J. Battenfield, Thomas F. Bradley, John J. Byrne, Thomas G. Conboy, Aloysius C. Dineen, James E. Duffy, Albert L. Evans, Willis T. Howard, Elmer A. Huser, John O. Lindquist, Frank P. MacKenzie, Chas. A. MacLeod, Faye A. Moon, Peter J. Quinn, Herbert A. Rinard, Theodore F. Rondinelli, Paul B. Rupp, William J. Ryan, Aristeo V. Simoni, Earle M. Rigers, Emerson E. Swanson, Benjamin J. Tarskey, Ralph H. Tibbals, Frank M. Thompson, Edgar N. Thorn and Albert F. Vaughan. Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter will succeed Chaplain Cephus C. Bateman as director of the chaplains' service school on March 31 and will make the plans for the fourth class, which is reduced to fifteen members. Chief of Chaplains Axton attended the exercises on March 16.

Army Air Service Reorganization.

By direction of the Secretary of War the chief of the air service and his assistants are engaged in the difficult task of reorganizing and contracting the establishments and activities of that service to an allowance of 10,000 enlisted men, when it is felt in the aviation branch that it would be barely practicable to get along with the 23,000 men estimated as required. It will be necessary to close at least three flying fields and to reduce the depots that have been on an active status. The number of tactical organizations will have to be reduced and it will not be possible, as contemplated, to furnish an observation squadron for every corps area. Probably tactical observation squadrons can be maintained only at Mitchel Field, Long Island; New Dorp, Staten Island, and Bolling Field, D. C., on the Atlantic seaboard; at Kelly Field, Texas, in the eighth corps area, and at Rockwell Field, Crissy Field and Mather Field, in California. It does not appear that such is possible in addition to these maintained, with exception of meeting the school and training demands. A pilots' school and aerial gunnery school will be maintained at a place yet to be selected; a field officers' school, photographic school and dirigible school will be kept going at Langley Field, Va., and the mechanics' school, purchase and manufacturing group, technical training school and attack group and school will be run at other places.

Examinations for Navy Supply Corps.

It is not expected that the results of the recent examinations for permanent commissions in the supply corps of the Navy will be fully determined much before the middle of May. While the examinations papers are practically all in the hands of the supervisory examining board, each candidate must be examined at a later date than the time fixed for the general examinations, in January. Progress on the task of marking and grading the papers has been seriously impeded by the inadequate facilities for the removal of the offices and accompanying files of the bureau of supplies and accounts; that bureau being one of the first to occupy the new general shifting about of the Navy Department, because it had to vacate its surplus space before the other bureaus could begin their moving operations. For the same reason no definite date for the early and exact examination of temporary and reserve pay clerks for permanent appointment to the regular establishment. The policy has been adopted of awaiting the record examination of such of those candidates as have had a year or more actual service.

Chemical Warfare School.

Preparations are being made for organization of a new class for instruction for three months, commencing April 16, at the chemical warfare school at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. The class now at the school will complete the course early in that month. Maj. O. R. Meredith and Capts. Wm. H. Hoffman, H. L. Koenig and J. A. McLaughlin and First Lieutenants C. W. Walton, M. E. Barker, J. W. Ritz, J. F. Smith, E. G. Bixler, R. S. Lewis, A. L. Bennett, Jr., Lewis and J. A. Shanaoahouse, of the chemical warfare service of the Army, have been tentatively selected for assignment to the new class and Lieutenant Commanders H. B. Rose and H. P. Hartte and Lieut. Miller, of the Navy, have been selected by the Navy Department to attend the school. Three officers of the Marine Corps, also are to be detailed, as at present and possibly some line officers of the Army will be added to the class before commencement of the course.

Secretary Denby To Visit Fleet.

Secretary Denby will leave Washington Suadar for Key West, where he will be met by a destroyer which will convey him to the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. He will be accompanied by Captain J. K. Robison, U. S. Navy, of the material division, office of naval operations, and by Colonel D. D. Porter, U. S. Marine Corps, of marine headquarters. The secretary plans to stay with the fleet two or three days and then take passage in a vessel to be placed at his disposal by the commander in chief for Haiti and Santo Domingo, remaining in those republics republics for three days. He will return via Charleston, S. C., arriving north about April 5. Mr. Denby has expressed a desire to get a close-up view of the fleet at work, and an excellent opportunity will present itself while the vessels are at readezvous at Guantanamo. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will act as secretary during Mr. Denby's absence, and that official will not go to Guantanamo as was tentatively planned last week shortly after he assumed office.

Digitized by Google

There is no question that the new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Denby, is a worker beyond any of his predecessors in recent years. He reaches his office in the morning long before the others in the Navy Department and he is apt to be found there much later than almost any of those who tarry over their tasks.

Secretary Denby and His Plans.

Thus one night during the past week he held a conference which lasted from early evening until long after midnight and the regular Washington day, after a more than three-hour session. He has hardly been able to get down to the departmental routine, however, being beset with many visitors; but he has made it known in the most unmistakable and possible on more than one occasion since the fifth of March that he proposes to be Secretary of the Navy, whatever that may convey in any direction to which it was evidently addressed. There are indications, moreover, that Mr. Denby intends to exercise the powers of his office and to be not afraid. He is not likely to be "run" by the politicians either, judging from some things that have occurred this week. This is shown by his courage in reappointing Rear Admiral McVay as chief of ordnance and Rear Admiral Stitt as surgeon general of the Navy, in which connection it is interesting to observe that the officers have been confirmed in their positions as heads of naval bureaus from the date when they first assumed the duties of their respective offices under recess appointment instead of from the date of confirmation, as is usually the case in these four-year appointments. It was also appreciated by Mr. Denby that it would have been unfair to those officers if they had not been renominated by the present administration, when it was in a better letter in favor of another appointee than that he wanted it. There remains to be appointed the successor of Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan as paymaster general, over which there has been raised one of the hottest contests connected with a vacant bureau chiefship. Most of the candidates have personally seen Mr. Denby or will have been granted in an influential way by their friends, with the result that the delay in filling the place has made it a difficult matter to adjust and has already led to some feeling among the rival aspirants of the highest qualifications. It is intimated that the selection will not be made until Mr. Denby returns from his trip with the fleet, some time in April. The choice appears to rest at present between Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, Captain John S. Carpenter and Captain John H. Merriam, notwithstanding the fact that the first-named officer has signified his desire not to be considered in a candidate and not to be considered in connection with the appointment. Captain Merriam is understood to be backed by Senator Moses. Mr. Denby has declared that in filling this position he will consider, first, the interests of the service, and it is obviously a difficult problem that he has inherited, since among the candidates there are several of the highest qualifications. In other directions Mr. Denby has announced that he proposes to be influenced by no factions and refuses to take part in any controversy in which naval officers engage. He has also signified an intention to suppress anything which assumes the characteristics of an attack upon the policies of the administration without necessary discussion and with a certain amount of freedom of discussion. He hopes by this program to conduct the naval administration for the benefit of the Navy.

Prognostications have appeared in the daily newspapers this week that the two battle fleets would be assembled in the Pacific. There seems to be nothing official upon which to base this prediction, and on the contrary Secretary Denby expressly disavowed any such plan on the part of the new administration.

Combined Fleet in the Pacific.

The fact, however, that he refused to deny the rumor, but contented himself with answering the interrogatories from the correspondents by reiterating that the major policies of the Navy had not been fully discussed and decided by the administration, gave some color to the statements which were published in the metropolitan newspapers that such a plan was in actual contemplation. It is pointed out at the Navy Department that not only is there no occasion, political or strategic, to assemble the grand fleet in the Pacific, but that the naval facilities available for supplying and docking so large an aggregation of capital ships for any length of time. In the absence of sufficient naval bases, it is futile, high naval officers assert, to seriously consider the maintenance of the combined fleet in Pacific waters. Moreover, it is not improbable that such a demonstration by the western wave lines might result in a protest from the Japanese government; certainly it would not contribute to the establishment of more cordial relations with that country. It is suspected in Navy Department circles that the story was first published to "feel out" the present administration and indirect it to announce a definite policy concerning the maintenance of a greater naval strength in the Pacific. The two reasons which are advanced against the concentration of the entire fleet in the Pacific are regarded as likely to prevail to prevent the immediate adoption of such a policy. More than that, there is apt to be a protest against the withdrawal of the force from the Atlantic as a permanent program of fleet movement. There is a decided difference of service view on the subject, too, aside from the fact that it is impossible to maintain such a large number of ships in that part of the world or the Japanese element of the situation. Mr. Denby does not propose to be hurried into taking action in so important a matter, and besides it is probably something which will be the subject of the President after consultation with the cabinet. Mr. Denby also does not overlook the fact that Congress must be reckoned with in a project of this character and the administration is not apt to depart from its policy respecting the concentration of the fleet in the Pacific without finding out whether it would encounter the criticism of the House and Senate. It is appreciated that the congressional sentiment, especially just at this time, has an important bearing on the prosperity of the service, as represented by appropriations for the Navy.

During the past three years unusual progress has been made by the ordnance department of the Army in the design, manufacture and test of armor-piercing projectiles. Prior to 1919 all armor-piercing projectiles made for the Army were of two types—shell and shot. Shell were tested against half-caliber armor; that is, for example, 12-inch shell against 6-inch plate. Armor-piercing shot were tested against full-caliber armor, with a bursting charge about one-half the weight of that carried in shell. These projectiles were accepted for service use if a number of them, representing a lot, fired at normal impact, successfully penetrated the plate and were recovered in a condition for effective bursting. The condition for effective bursting was defined as the ability of the projectile to withstand a hydraulic test at a pressure of 50 pounds per square inch. The specifications also contained a clause that authorized a 10 per cent increase in the striking of the first two projectiles fired at normal were successful and two additional projectiles fired at 10 degrees from normal penetrated the plate and were recovered in a condition for effective bursting. As a result of observations made during the war it was shown definitely that armor-piercing projectiles, to be wholly satisfactory, must be capable of penetrating heavy armor at oblique angles of impact, exploding in the vitals of the object of attack. Moreover, it became evident that the projectiles tested not only non-shell caliber armor were of doubtful value, and that armor-piercing shot that could penetrate at normal and at 10 degrees were too long to withstand the stresses set up in projectiles striking at 25 degrees. Accordingly, in view of these considerations, there were developed by the ordnance department new types of 12, 14 and 16-inch armor-piercing projectiles that have proven far superior to any others. By actual firing tests it has been demonstrated that they can pierce the heaviest armor carried by ships at a striking velocity of from 25 to 30 degrees from normal, and this at ranges greater than heretofore used. In addition improved shape of the projectiles has resulted in establishing new records for range and accuracy of fire.

Armor-Piercing Projectiles.

Manufacture has been completed by the Army ordnance department of two new infantry howitzers and their carriages and tests soon will be commenced at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. The weapon was designed in an effort to provide material which will replace the 37 m. m. infantry gun and the 3-inch Stokes mortar, both of which were used in the war. It is the experience then that it was necessary to increase the penetrating and destructive power of the gun and the accuracy, power and mobility of the mortar, and that it was desirable to replace both by one piece. To meet these conditions the new howitzer is caliber 2.24 inches and it will fire both 6-pound and 10-pound projectiles. The 6-pound projectile will have a velocity of about 700 feet a second, and it is intended for direct fire at low elevations. The 10-pound projectile is for use at high elevations at a lower velocity, thus giving the weapon somewhat the line of the present Stokes mortar. The carriage is designed so that it can be broken up into a number of small loads, varying in weight from 200 pounds in case of a wheel to 80 pounds in the case of the howitzer proper. As the new howitzer is a compromise between the 37 m. m. gun and 3-inch Stokes mortar, a 1.8-inch gun has been designed to be mounted on the same carriage as the 2.24-inch mortar. The 1.8-inch gun will fire both 2-pound and 4-pound projectiles, the smaller at low elevations for direct fire and the larger at high elevations when trench-mortar effect is desired. Owing to the high velocity that will be given a projectile by the 1.8-inch gun, it was necessary to make it of a weight of about 90 pounds, which is about the same as the present 37 m. m. gun. The 2-pound projectile will have a velocity sufficient to penetrate, at from 300 to 500 yards, as heavy armor as reasonably may be expected to be provided on tanks. The total weight of the 2.24-inch howitzer mounted is about 300 pounds and of the 1.8-inch gun about 310 pounds. Reduction to these weights has necessitated very light construction, and it was thought advisable to build an alternate type of trail, which is of heavier construction, will be broken into two loads when transporting and will add about 32 pounds to the total weight. In view of the unusual conditions necessarily met in providing the new weapon, there is uncertainty as to its ultimate success. The forthcoming tests will be of value in determining whether the characteristics desired can be incorporated successfully in one weapon or whether separate development of the 37 m. m. gun and 3-inch Stokes mortar will be preferred.

Armament for Tanks.

The eleven vacancies in the grade of major general and the twenty-five in that of brigadier general of the Army represent a subject to which the Secretary of War has been giving his official attention during the past week. The nominations for these positions made by the late administration, following recess commissions issued last July to 46 officers of senatorial confirmation before the adjournment of the 66th Congress on the 4th of March, and no new names will be sent to the Senate at least not after the inauguration. It has not been made known what will be the policy of President Harding in making these appointments, more numerous than have ever existed at any time in the history of the Army. He will undoubtedly retain some, if not most, of the names on the list sent in by Mr. Wilson. Of one changes only does there seem to be certainty, and that is the nomination of General Clarence Edwards to be major general and head of the list of the eleven officers named for that grade. It would be possible to do this now if Mr. Harding saw fit in view of the approaching vacancy in the grade to be caused by the retirement this month of General Hunter Liggett. There is no restriction upon the selection of major generals save that they shall be appointed from among the brigadier generals. The choice of brigadier generals of the line, however, is somewhat limited by the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, which required that these officers "shall be appointed from officers of the grade of colonel of the line whose names are borne on an eligible list prepared for the purpose by a board of not less than five general officers of the line not below the grade of major general," and, for this occasion only, "that in the first appointments to be made under the act may place upon such eligible list any officer of the line of not less than 22 years' commissioned service." This board met on June 15, eleven days after the approval of the act, and consisted of General Hunter Liggett, R. L. Bullard, J. T. Dickson, J. G. Harbord, and C. P. Summerall, with Captain G. A. French, of the general staff, as the recorder. The recommendations made by the board have not been made public, but it is understood that not more than 65 or 70 officers were placed on the eligible list, and it was necessarily from this list the selections made by the late administration were made and to which list its selections were confined. The same situation is destined to continue under the new administration. Under the law the list thus created is established as the sole means of obtaining brigadier generals of the line, and this list must remain in force for a period of four years, provided that the selection board shall meet "annually." There has been some discussion as to whether it would be possible so to construe the law as to permit President Harding to convene another board, as of 1921, the former board having met in June of 1920; but that would, it is stated by reliable authority, be taking too great advantage of the law, which would be plainly strengthened to require an annual board—that is, a board to meet once a year—and if a new board were convened before next June it would be creating a board for the purpose stated in the law to meet once in a year. The experts in such matters say there is not the slightest doubt that the present administration must accept the recommendations of the Liggett board of last June and that the list prepared by that board then must prevail for a year without change in composition. Even additions thereto by the same board must be regarded as restricting changes in the eligible list which is, under the law, to be "prepared annually." If the administration considers that there are officers not on the list who should be on the eligible list and which are not found there as a result of the session of the Liggett board last June, there is, evidently, no way to alter the situation in that respect. There are, however, some thirty or more officers who were not nominated by the Wilson administration and who may furnish the other choice that is desired by the present administration. There is bound to be much interest in the decision of President Harding as to the new brigadier generals, who will probably receive recess commissions until Congress meets again, when the new nominations will be made. On that occasion it may be expected that the appointments will be promptly confirmed by the Senate.

The High Ranking Army Vacancies.

Digitized by Google

Marine Personnel Matters.

Orders have been issued directing Colonel Lincoln Karmuny to relinquish command of marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., on March 28, and to proceed to Tekung, China, and assume command of the marine detachment at the American legation on June 25. He will relieve Colonel Louis M. Gulick, who will proceed to the United States and report for assignment. Colonel Thomas C. Treadwell, now in command of the marine barracks, Puget Sound, Wash., will be assigned to command the barracks at Mare Island, and Colonel Carl Gamborg-Andresen will be ordered to succeed Colonel Treadwell at Puget Sound. Preparatory orders have been issued for the relief of Colonel Dion Williams from command of the 4th regiment of marines in the Dominican Republic and assigning him to the next class at the Army general staff college at Washington. He will be succeeded in command of that regiment by Colonel Charles H. Lyman, now on duty at marine barracks, San Diego, Calif. Colonel Dickinson C. Hall, now on recruiting duty at San Francisco, is to be assigned to command the 8th marine regiment in Haiti, relieving Colonel Louis McC. Little, who will be assigned to the next class at the war college at Newport. Major Alexander M. Watson, who was transferred to the retired list on March 11 as a result of recommendations of a retiring board, will remain in command of marine barracks, Annapolis, Md., until early in April, when he will be relieved by Major Randolph Coyle, now on duty at the Navy Department in the bureau of navigation.

Naval Supply Fund.

By means of a paragraph in the deficiency bill which was approved March 3 the accounting officers of the Navy and the Treasury Department are enabled to simplify their bookkeeping greatly with respect to the charging and crediting of materials and supplies furnished the various bureaus of the Navy.

That act reestablishes the naval supply account fund, but with a broader scope than formerly, to which is transferred the unexpended balances of the appropriations for 1919 and 1920, amounting to about $14,000,000, to be used as a revolving working fund for the procurement of stocks and stores and to be credited with such stocks as are issued to the material bureaus. Without this authority the deficiency bill and with the failure of the regular naval bill those bureaus would have been seriously handicapped inffer about the 1st of April. Work would undoubtedly have been suspended for lack of funds and material needed to carry on activities could not have been drawn. A wise feature of the paragraph is that which permits the accounting officers to write off the differences between war-time costs and present commercial prices, thus obviating the necessity of going out in the open market and purchasing stocks which are on hand at the navy supply depots. These war costs, which may be deducted from the cost charges to the material bureaus, amount to approximately $12,000,000. This clause in the bill makes it possible to issue clothing at a cheaper scale of prices than was hitherto charged. The estimated value of the stocks on hand is $285,000,000, which represents the capital of the supply fund account, but all withdrawals of stocks are charged against the bureau using them at prevailing market prices.

The War Department on March 4 proposed that Army regulations be amended to provide that under exceptional circumstances, making a longer delay imperative than is now allowed, which dependents must use Government transportation, application might be made for a further extension of two or three months, to the adjutant general of the Army, setting forth in detail all the reasons therefor, and the approval of the latter would constitute authority for the delayed issuance of the transportation. The comptroller has refused to approve the proposed change in regulations on the ground that the law contemplates travel at the time officers are ordered to make a permanent change of station. The Secretary of War called special attention to hardships resulting from the limitation of 60 days within which dependents may be furnished transportation at public expense and cited the case of an officer who has a daughter afflicted with a disease of the spine, who at the time of change of station was undergoing treatment by a specialist in Philadelphia, it being necessary to continue these treatments for some time over the 60 days after compliance with the travel law. Another case was that of a child born in a delicate condition and unable to travel within the fixed limitation and still another where a change of station from a point in the Philippines to a point in Alaska, during the closed and extremely cold season, meant travel by dog sleds. It was also suggested that an officer ordered to New Orleans or any other point in the extreme south on or about June 1 would not desire to take his family there during the hot summer months and in all probability would not desire them to join his station until about October 1. In such a case again, it was insisted, the 60-day limit would work a hardship upon the officer and would constitute a limitation upon the law not contemplated by the Congress. The comptroller holds that Congress had in mind travel when permanent change is made and quotes the conference report on the act of May 18, 1920, to the effect that in the use of the language "when they are ordered to make a permanent change of station" the word "when" means "at the time."

Recruiting on a limited scale has been resumed by boat and by road in Europe. Early in the week the recruiting division of the bureau of navigation reopened enlistments at specified ratings that are needed in the Navy, and a few days later similar instructions were issued by the Marine Corps headquarters. No short-time enlistments will be made under these instructions and the physical requirements are strictly followed in both services. The Marine Corps has fixed no quota for the present, but it is expected that beginning with the first of next month a quota will be fixed at 800 a month, at least until the adoption by Congress of a complement for the next fiscal year. Recruiting organizations of both services were hastily disorganized as the result of the abrupt discontinuance of recruiting at the beginning of the year and much of the equipment was put in storage. It is said that the stations there is but a skeleton force on duty, most of the personnel having been returned to general service.

Huge Dry Dock Completed.

With the docking of the U. S. S. Kearsarge at the Philadelphia navy yard March 7 there was completed the chain of dry docks planned just prior to the entry of the United States into the war. This chain consisted of the dry dock at South Boston, the rental of which was contemplated; the rental of the dry dock at Hunter's Point, near San Francisco, and the completion of the big graving dock at Harbor Island. Dry dock No. 3 at Philadelphia will take the maximum ship in sight at present. It is 1,000 feet long, its width is 127 feet 6¼ inches and its depth from mean high water to the keel blocks is 42 feet. The contract was awarded to the Maryland Dredging & Contracting Co., Baltimore, on August 25, 1917, but the completion of the work was delayed because because of the sinking of the contractor's dredge in the excavation, an event which mystified both the contractors and the authorities, and which has never been explained. Another cause of delay was the extremely bad condition of the subsoil, there being encountered a water bearing stream of sand at a depth of approximately 60 feet from the surface, through which water poured into the excavation, necessitating the handling of vast quantities of water in order that the work could go forward. As many as 13 pumps were working at one time to keep the excavation clear of water. While this dry dock was a feature of the war-time construction, nevertheless it will prove of tremendous permanent value to the naval establishment.

Changes in the Administration Methods.

The criticism that has been visited upon the method of construing the law in regard to the Army promotion list and upon the provisions of that part of the act of June 4, 1920, which created the so-called single list has not had such serious weight with the new administration. President Harding, on the advice of Secretary Weeks, submitted the nominations to the Senate of the Army general staff corps, who have been complaining that they are not placed properly on the list, and the Senate as promptly confirmed all of them excepting certain nominations held up or withdrawn for other reasons. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the complainants to carry their grievance to Congress for an amendment of the statute, inasmuch as they have terminated in the courts as a result of the action instituted by Captain Lyon. The departmental defense in that litigation is very clearly anticipated in a memorandum that is given out by the first and second assistants of this issue. It is understood that this is about the line which will be taken by the Government in its attempt to show the methods of executing the law in regard to the promotion list have been regular and in strict accord with the intent of Congress. From present indications, unless the court renders some relief in the matter, it will be left with the law. The fact that it has been put into operation and that promotions have been made under it, that commissions have been issued and accepted, makes it exceedingly unlikely of any alteration in the situation. To do anything now would mean that many officers, whose position has been regarded as permanently established, would be displaced and overstaudied, and this would create, it is suggested, even more discontent than now exists among those who feel they have a right to entertain a grievance. If not so much had been done in the way of advancement of officers in accordance with the law as it was framed, there might be a chance of reopening the whole subject; but any intimation that this is intended by the War Department would be received with marked disapproval by Congress, which was very ready to adopt the single list for no other reason than that it promised to settle for all time the controversy over promotion in the Army. Most of the arguments that are being advanced in favor of a change in the law were thoroughly discussed at the Capitol for weeks, and what was done was with the full knowledge and approval of the military committees. It will probably be some time before anything is attempted in the way of a change in the existing situation. One of the amendments possible in the future is to place the placing of the commissioned personnel on a basis of promotion according to length of service, as is the case with the officers of the medical department and the chaplains of the Army. But this is not possible until there is an adjustment of the whole commissioned personnel so as to get rid of the huge classes that have in recent years been appointed as of about the same date. This would mean an abnormal number of officers attaining the same grade at the same time, but in other respects it is appreciated that by no other arrangement will it be possible to produce contentment over regularity and certainty of promotion. Under existing circumstances, where so many hundreds of officers have been appointed to commissions in one year, there will be sooner or later an unprecedented "hump" established that even the close 10 system of elimination will fail to correct unless there is resort to that means of subtraction to create vacancies, which, of course, is out the purpose of that classification. There is, however, developing at the same time, and for years hence, a method, such as has been adopted in the Navy, but not yet put into execution, of retirement for age in grades, so that when an officer attains a specified age in a certain grade he will be transferred to a list of active officers, not in line of promotion, with privileges of retirement on a graded age table. Under such a system it may become to move the block in promotion that is bound to ensue within the next few years. Those who are now entering the Army will possess very slim chances of attaining higher grades before they reach the age for statutory retirement.

Relations of National Guard and the Army.

It is most gratifying to the military authorities that there is an improved situation existing between the Regular Army and the National Guard, of which there is evidence in the increased cooperation now prevalent in the two branches. This is of great importance to the regular establishment in that it should materially reduce the sense of less tenaciousness opposition that has been encountered by the War Department in the past in formulating legislation and in obtaining general acceptance of it. A clear understanding is considered as destined to operate favorably in the mutual development of the Army and the National Guard. The meeting of the Adjutant General Association has had effect with Washington with many evidences of a desire to support the administration in its drafting of plans and in its effort to place the military forces on a peace-time establishment. Speaking of the session of the adjutant generals and the effect of the conclusions reached, General W. G. Haan, assistant chief of staff and director of the operations division of the general staff, said to a representative of this paper: "The spirit that pervaded that organization on this occasion is so favorable to future cooperation with the War Department and the entire attitude of the adjutant generals is such as to justify abundant hope that the friction that has heretofore existed between the Regular Army and the National Guard, the organization, the National Guard and the Adjutant Generals' Association is vanishing so rapidly that there is hardly a trace of it left at the present time. This is in large measure due to the fact that for the first time in the history of the Army all the components of the United States Army, as defined in the national defense act, are represented at a round table in the War Department general staff for the purpose of formulating the proper policy for the development of an efficient and well-balanced national defense organization."

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

MILES do not matter when you Bank by Mail. This institution has been safeguarding the savings of the Army and Navy Men for more than 50 years.

Send for Booklet "A" and learn of our system.

The Union Trust Co. Cleveland, Ohio
Resources over $300,000,000.

Digitized by Google

It has been found necessary by the military authorities to check the expenditure of Army appropriations for official travel. This is due to the exhaustion of the appropriation for this purpose and a certain limitation must be placed on the number of transfers of the members of the commissioned personnel of the Army, at least this is the situation which will prevail until July first, when the congressional appropriation for the support of the Army for the next fiscal year will become available.

Shortage of Army Travel Funds.

For some time it has been quite evident in the War Department that it would be necessary to curtail the drift on the service appropriation for transportation, of which funds an extraordinary amount has been applied during the present fiscal year. It is stated that the travel limited to change of station has been well nigh without precedent so far as concerns individuals and the extent of travel necessary to be performed. Because of this exhaustion of transportation funds and effective at once the authority of corps area commanders to direct travel of detachments of troops and individual enlisted men or civilians is suspended until after June 30 next. The following exceptions are made: Cases of emergency, transfer of sick soldiers and attendants, guards to bring back soldiers absent without leave. In other necessary cases application will be made to the War Department. These instructions of the War Department apply only to cases where travel is paid from the appropriation for transportation of the Army and its supplies.

Keen interest is shown in naval circles in the opinion of Attorney General Palmer, published exclusively in these columns last week, on the important subject of naval precedence. His opinion upheld, in the main, the contentions of the judge advocate general of the Navy, but with the exception that he held that staff officers take precedence according to length of service when it can be done without disturbing their precedence among themselves as fixed by the date of commission, this rule is so greatly involved and the two principles—date of commission and length of service—are so inextricably woven into the opinion that nobody but a legal expert can attempt to figure out such a precedence table. A number of tables have been prepared by officers who believed they understood the subject, only to have them overthrown by the latest information on the legal opinion. It is understood that the judge advocate general's office is at work upon a precedence list, based upon the legal interpretations of Attorney General Palmer, which list will probably be used for the forthcoming annual Navy register.

Decoding Naval Precedence.

The Navy was very fortunate in disposing of the bulk of the surplus war stocks during the year and a half immediately following the armistice, when prices were high, and comparatively much of the stocks in excess of the Navy's needs could be sold. The amounts realized were gratifying and in some instances actual profits were made. Considerable money being turned into the treasury. The problem now is in disposing of the slow-moving stocks, and of prices which have been reduced considerably. About $12,000,000 of the declared surplus are still on sale and it is expected that about 15 or 20 millions more will be declared as surplus stores. The stocks still in storage consist of a wide variety of material, especially obsolete vessels, clothing, textiles, structural steel, etc. All lumber and surplus provisions have been sold.

Sale of Surplus Navy Stocks.

Extended conferences have been held at the Navy Department on the subject of the naval appropriation bill. Not only has Secretary Denby conferred at length with the naval committee leaders, but on Wednesday evening he called together the leading officers of the various bureaus, which session lasted until after midnight, the conferences being resumed on the following day. Mr. Denby has expressed himself as being in hearty accord with the bill as it left the Senate naval committee, which, it will be recalled, increased the total expenditures by a hundred millions over the figures contained in the House bill and provided for 120,000 sailors and 24,000 marines. Several "big Navy" members of the Senate committee have evinced keen satisfaction over the failure of the bill to become a law during the last session, for they are convinced that the new Congress will be much more liberal toward the Navy than the last Congress would have been, especially the lower House. Naval officials, especially those concerned with the personnel, are now hopeful that the new Congress will authorize a force equal to the present strength, 142,000, and will appropriate funds for that number. The situation with respect to the enlisted strength is not merely so discouraging as it was during the closing days of the last administration, and the failure of the bill is now viewed with equanimity, especially as it is the announced intention of the congressional leaders to consider the naval bill during the first days of the 67th Congress in the extra session, April 11.

New Naval Appropriation Bill.

One of the new political plums to be plucked by the new administration is the naval solicitorship in that of solicitor of the Navy. This position is now filled by Mr. Graham Egerton, of Tennessee, a protege of Representative Padgett, formerly chairman of the House naval committee. During the war the functions of the solicitor's office were vastly increased, and it gathered into its organization a considerable number of attorneys to take care of the many legal questions which were constantly arising and which have continued unabated two and a half years after the armistice. Among those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the position are H. H. Martin, Philip Walker, Major Pollard, and W. B. Crowell, all members of the legal force now employed in the solicitor's office. There is now no indications thus far that either the President or Secretary Denby will make any change in the office of solicitor for political reasons, but the precedent established by the last administration has a good many friends who hope that the place may be filled by an appointee of the present regime. The place pays $4,000 a year. Judge Egerton has filled the position acceptably, and his friends will be glad to see him retain the office under the present administration.

Appointment of Solicitor of the Navy.

The War Department has not yet been able to definitely or in detail complete its program for next summer's mobilization and instruction of the citizen soldiery of the country, those who are to be enlisted in the reserve branch of the Army. The capacity of the camps necessitates a reduction in the amount of money which is appropriated by Congress for the purpose, to which end it is hoped that in the coming reconsideration of the Army appropriation bill there will be made a substantial increase of funds for the summer camps. It is not intended that the enlisted reserve force of the Army, with all the encouragement which is proposed to give to that feature, shall in any way interfere with or be of injury to the National Guard, with the development of which it is desired not to conflict in any way. To this end great care will be exercised by the War Department officials who have the matter in charge to see to it that the situation is controlled from Washington, and that no such duplicating or checking in any measure the development of the National Guard steps will be promptly taken to increase the qualifications of reservists and to avoid expending materially from the personnel available for National Guard services.

Summer Camps for Citizen Soldiers.

A study of education for citizenship has been prepared for the War Department by Professors J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton and E. W. Knight of the University of North Carolina, giving their conclusions based on close observation for several months concerning the principles and methods of education as now conducted under the provisions of the national defense act. The material has been printed by the War Department for distribution. The departmental monograph contains this introduction:

Education for Citizenship.

During the war the Army was compelled to give general education and technical training to more than a million men in the shortest time. Methods more before a fighting force of four million could be properly organized. Because of the pressure of the emergency, results had to be secured quickly. Therefore, direct, practical and intensive methods of instruction were employed and a high degree of successful technique of teaching was evolved as experience accumulated.

Many thousands of the leading civilian educators contributed to the success of the war in United States and in France. By their cooperation with the military authorities there was built up in the Army a combined military and civilian system of education which proved so effective in developing soldiers that the Army has since been conducting it in peace time conditions.

There is nothing new in the educational principles on which this training system is based. They are the principles which have been enunciated by all the prophets of education from Socrates to the present time. The technique of teaching is also merely that which has always been employed in good education, though it differs in several important ways from the traditional practice of schools.

Since education is today facing a serious emergency, it is of great importance that civilian educators help in conserving the educational methods which were developed in the military establishment during the war. These methods then proved effective in releasing national strength. They are equally effective now, because they are in line with the fundamental instincts of America when liberated from the bonds of tradition and habit. This monograph suggests a practical program to achieve this end in the field of education for citizenship.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress
204 Sands Street, New York City.

ATHLETICS AT ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, Md., March 12.—Winning from Pennsylvania State here this afternoon by the score of 19 to 1, a more decisive score than had been expected, the Naval Academy closed the wrestling season with a fine mat record to its credit. Penn won two bouts, both on decisions, and that is the best showing a team has made against the middleshipmen grapplers this season.

Penn State brought a team to Annapolis which was in every way the equal of the Navy team in physique and stamina of its members. The men knew a great deal about the game, but they were outgeneraled.

After Watson and Gerber, of the Little Quakers, had taken the two opening bouts on decisions, a total of 5 points, Captain Hayes, of the Navy, started the tide by throwing Deter, the Penn leader, with a double Nelson in 3:40. Captain Hayes is the pride of the Navy rooters. Hayes, the middleman's score mounted up to 10 points, after the first decision over Gerber in the 175-pound class, an extra period being necessary.

In the meantime Lieut. Brown had thrown Hunt in the 115-pound class in 1 hour 9 minutes, after the equally gigantic McMahon had thrown Wilkie in 1 hour 11 minutes, a terrific bout, however, Smith won over Mowrer. The summary:

115-pound class—McMahon, Navy, threw Wilkie, won on decision from Palmer, Navy. Time, 9:00.

125-pound class—Brown, Navy, threw Hunt, won on decision from H. B. O'Dell, Navy. Time, 9:00.

135-pound class—Hayes, Navy, threw Deter, Penn State, with a double-bar hold. Time, 3:20.

145-pound class—Hodgson, Navy, won on decision from Oehrle, Penn State. Time, 9:00.

160-pound class—Smith, Navy, won from Mowrer, Penn State, on decision. Time, 9:00, and extra period of 4 minutes.

175-pound class—Lewis, Navy, threw Spangler, Penn State, with a double-bar and leg hold. Time, 6:15.

Unlimited-weight class—Willkie, Navy, won decision over Hoffman, Penn State. Time, 9:00.

Referee—Bruce, Lafayette.

The Naval Academy gymnasium team defeated Pennsylvania, 38 to 22, here this afternoon. The middshipmen took first place in every event except the club swinging, which was captured by one of the best men, who were taken ill just before the start for Annapolis. The events contest the horizontal and parallel bars events.

Horizontal bars—Hugo Strang, on the side horse, and Danis, on the parallel bars were the best men for the Navy. Danis, especially, did some clever clever work on the rings, but lacked the finish of Hates, the Navy gymnast. The summary:

Club Swinging—Won by Strang, Navy; second, Pearson, Navy; third, Bowers, Pennsylvania.

Rings—Won by Newman, Princeton; second, Mitchell, Pennsylvania; third, Dugan, Navy.

Horizontal Bars—Won by Hales, Navy; second, Heber, Princeton; third, Wilson, Navy.

Tumbling—Won by Conde, Navy; second, Buford, Princeton; third, Pearson, Navy.

Parallel Bars—Won by Danis, Navy; second, Silberman, Navy; third, Pearson, Navy.

Horizontal Bars—Won by Dewey, Navy; second, Garvin, Navy; third, Pearson, Navy.

Totals—Navy, 38; Princeton, 22.

Defeating the University of Pennsylvania seven men by 12 bouts to 2 the Naval Academy fencers closed their season with a perfect match record. The visitors sprang a surprise on the middshipmen when Heidelberg, the star in the one-two with the dueling swords, inflicted the only defeat of the season for the Navy. The foils events were won by the Navy by 5 to 1.

ATTRACTIVE MUSICAL PROGRAM.

The most pretentious program of the winter series of concerts given by the Marine Corps Band, Director William H. Santelmann for the regular Monday afternoon concerts, will be rendered and extended to be given next Monday afternoon, March 21, in the auditorium of the Marine Barracks, 8th and I streets southeast.

The feature of the classic in music will deeply appreciate the selections from the works of Wagner, Heinecke and Beethoven, which will be interpreted by the orchestra.

The program for the concert there will be a dress parade by the Marine Corps institute detachment. The program for this week is as follows:

1. Overture, "Peace Jubilee," opus 105. Carl Reinecke.
2. Prelude to "Parsifal." Richard Wagner.
3. Symphony No. 8, C minor, opus 67.....Van Beethoven
   a. Allegro con brio.
   b. Andante con moto.
   c. Allegro scherzo.
4. Grand Procession of the Holy Grail from "Parsifal." Richard Wagner
   "The Star-Spangled Banner."

IMPROVED GAS MASK FOR NAVY.

Gas experts in the naval bureau of construction and repair have developed a gas mask that, it is said, will defeat over the clumsy contrivances that were used during the war. Details of the invention are not publicly revealed, in addition to being designed for use in the event investigation of gas-bomb attacks against battleships—the new safeguard also may be used in submarine crews. Gas bombs, it was learned, are not so easily in submarines, although they are the most dangerous of dangerous. The new mask serves as a protection against gas. Tests conducted by the naval experimental have proven that with the aid of this mask the crew of a submarine may remain submerged in a disabled submarine that in other days would have been suffocated before the crews left. Gage would have resulted in the death of the entire crew.

SABRES TO BE WORN.

The old custom of wearing sabres on occasions of ceremony is to be revived, it is said, at the Wilbur Wright, Field, Fairfield air intermediate depot, Fairfield, Ohio, for the officers there. During the war, sabres being worn by air service officers when serving as members of ceremonial escorts at funerals, etc. The use of the sabre was revived by Major Reisburg as a part of a distinctive uniform for the members of that reserve branch and smartness of appearance throughout the garrison.

6TH DIVISION BASKETBALL COMPETITION.

Camp Grant, Ill., March 9.—The 6th Division basketball championship series between Fairsey Field, with a fast contested game between the 3d field artillery and the 5th infantry, which the artillery won the championship, having a percentage of 1.000 as against the infantry's .833. Fairsey Field is one of the divisions participated in the series. Athletics at Camp Grant is under the immediate supervision of First Lieutenant Robert J. King, infantry, who is being congratulated on his successful management of these sports.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Healthy Farmland Division Preferred
W. E. HOFFMEISTER COMPANY, Incorporated
Established 1876 Bank of Commerce Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Digitized by Google

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

March 9.

Lieut. C. F. Beecher, det. Chester; to asst. squad. eng., sunad. 14, destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Comdr. C. H. Lallbeck, det. Inspect., naval ammunition depot, St. Juliens Creek, Va.; to command Calgoa.

Ens. J. E. Edwards, del. Dale; to Charles Ausburne.

Lieut. Henry Ehmann, det. Ford Motor Works, Detroit; to Converse.

Lieut. Louis Fessmar, det. Turkey; to Brant.

Lieut. Joseph Holl, det. naval station, Guantanamo; to Rochester.

A. P. Clk. H. H. Hofmann, del. Chester; to Bridge.

Ens. R. W. Simpson, det. Brooklyn; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

March 7.

Lieut. (J. G.) Del. Bell, R. S., Puget Sound; to Salem.

Lieut. (J. G.) Walter, del. Dyer; to Goff.

Lieut. Bliss, F. C. Waterston, det. Brant; to Turkey.

Lieut. C. C. Wolf, det. Baltimore; to R. S., San Francisco.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. W. Boyle (Cl. 3), det. Mare; to Quincy.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. C. Donnally (Cl. 3), det. Gulfport; to Alameda.

Ens E. P. Pettigrove (Cl. 3), det. 6th naval district; to Brazos.

Lieut B. M. Powers (Cl. 3), det. Astorin; to R. S., San Francisco.

Lieut. Ten Eyck H. Reed (Cl. 3), det. Galveston; to Orion.

March 10.

Ens. W. V. Alexander, jr., del. Oklahoma; to San Francisco.

Ens. C. J. Alt, del. Long Beach; to Gulfport.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. H. Anderson, det. Oklahoma, to New Mexico.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. D. Baggett, del. New Mexico; to Oklahoma.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Berry, del. submarine division 6; to command S-39.

Lieut. (J. G.) Bell, air station, Pensacola, to air station, Hampton Roads.

Ens. A. H. Crawford, det. Waters; to North Dakota.

Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Dollard, M. C., det. naval station Tutuila, Samoa; to R. S., San Francisco.

Lieut. H. F. Donnelly, del. inspector of ordnance, D. C. dist., Cleobury Manor; to Camden.

Lieut. (J. G.) Fields, del. Converse; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Ens. H. F. Greaving, del. North Dakota; to Waters.

Ens. G. S. Hatchel, del. Dent; to North Dakota.

Gun. Wm. Hutchcraft, del. air station, Pensacola; to air station, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. W. E. Land, S. C., det. Alameda; to rec. barracks, Hampton Roads.

Ens. J. H. Lee, del. North Dakota; to Dent.

Hosp. P. N. C. Overall, det. naval air station, Pensacola; to air station, Hampton Roads.

Ens. E. E. Pyre, del. William Jones; to Thompson.

Ens. G. A. Patterson, del. Wilkes; to Thompson.

Lieut. L. C. Sowell, S. C. del. naval hospital, Norfolk; to supply office, Alameda.

Lieut. H. G. Stanley, del. Brooklyn; to navy yard, Puget Sound.

Ens. A. V. Akers, William Jones, to Badger.

Ens. G. H. Gregory, William Jones; to Hamilton.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. S. Macklin, del. Mare Island; to R. S., San Francisco.

Ens. H. J. Townsend, William Jones; to Henshaw.

March 11.

Capt. F. D. Berrien, del. command Fulton; to command Eagle 32.

Lieut. Harold Breed, det. Meade; to comd. f. o. Military and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. F. Bryan, del. Sabogal; to Taylor.

Comdr. P. L. Heaneberg, del. naval air station, San Diego; to command Aroostook.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel Hunt, del. hospital corps training school, naval training station, San Francisco, to naval station, Tutuila.

Ens. J. F. Hovermont, del. Farragut; to Allen.

Ens. H. J. O'Donoghue, to submarine chaser 349.

Lieut. Frank Rivers, del. naval air station, Pensacola, to comd. f. o. Madusa and on board as eng. off. when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. H. Schildhauer, det. Stoddert; to comd. f. o. Military and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. B. B. Stephens, Ch. C., del. Orion; to duty naval hospital, Norfolk.

Lieut. F. F. Webster, del. Prairie, to naval air station, San Diego.

Comdr. William Ancrum, command Alden; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. G. M. Baum, Atlatic station; to command Alden.

Lieut. C. L. Bridges, naval ammunition dept., Glongape; to duty.

Lieut. P. B. Cuthe, Wilmington; to home and wait orders.

Lieut Comdr. L. C. Davis, Asiatic station; to Panther as destroyer squadron engineer.

Lieut. W. T. Moynan, M. C., (Cl. 3.) Asiatic station; to Alert.

Ch. Pharm. H. L. Rogers, Asiatic station; to naval hospital, Cavite.

Lieut. M. M. Witherspoon, Ch. C., Huron; to naval hospital, Mare Island, for treatment.

A. P. Clk. F. P. Floyd, United States; to Pittsburgh.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. H. Kincaid, Whipple; to Scorpion.

Ens. M. E. Carlson (Col. 3), det. Kanawha; to Cuyama.

Lieut. (J. G.) Francis King (Cl. 3), det. Cuyama; to Mercy.

March 12.

Lieut. Comdr. P. M. Bartell (M. C.), det. Fulton; to Eagle 32.

Ens. A. W. Bates, del. William Jones; to connection with fitting out Mullany and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. P. M. Bates, det. Wood; to connection with fitting out Robert Smith and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Beach (S. C.), det. Fulton; to Eagle 32.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. A. Brooks, det. Talbot; to rec. ship, Boston.

Lieut. (J. G.) B. S. Brown, del. Ellis, to duty Taylor.

Boat. L. W. Bruce, del. Kingfisher, to Cardinal.

Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Bump, det. Fulton; to Eagle 32.

Lieut. H. E. Burke, det. Knuset; to Nevada.

Lieut. (J. G.) O. F. Byrd (S. C.), det. Fulton; to Eagle 31.

Lieut. Comdr. M. T. Clement (M. C.), det. rec. ship, San Francisco; to Rainbow.

Lieut. S. R. Deal (S. C.), det. Fulton; to Eagle 32 as supply officer.

Chrp. M. De Mitt, det. naval air station, Pensacola; to naval air station, Hampton Roads.

Ch. Pharm. H. L. Greenough, det. Fulton; to Eagle 32.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. R. Herbst, del. rec. ship, Philadelphia; to New Hampshire.

Lieut. R. D. Hostetter (M. C.), det. Fulton; to Eagle 32.

March. W. R. Hyatt, del. Elder; to Cardinal.

Comdr. F. Kelter, del. Fulton; to Eagle 32.

Gun. T. Lachenan, det. naval operations, Navy Dept.; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. F. Manning, det. Galveston; to naval prison, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. Morgan (M. C.) det. Fulton; to Eagle 32.

Gun. W. H. Moore, det. naval air station, Pensacola; to naval air station, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. F. Patten, del. Fulton; to duty as assistant supply officer, Eagle 32.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Riedel, det. in charge Navy recruiting station, Portland, Maine; to Galveston.

Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Roddis (M. C.), det. Rainbow; to rec. ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Ens. M. A. Roggenkamp (S. C.), det. Fulton; to Eagle 32.

Lieut. W. H. Sampson (C. C.) del. Fulton; to Eagle 32.

Lieut. Comdr. Wm. Sanders, det. Fulton; to Eagle 32.

Lieut. Comdr. L. Wild, det. Minnesota; to New Hampshire, as first lieutenant.

Lieut. Irwin Clark (Cl. 3), det. Bath; to rec. barracks, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. H. O. McGhee (Cl. 3), det. Alameda; to rec. barracks, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. F. J. Sommer (Cl. 3), det. Brutus; to Glacier as executive.

March 14.

Ens. Lawrence Bennett, det. Minneapolis; to R. S., Mare Island.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. M. Bryan, S. C., det. Arkansas; to Bryan as supply officer.

Ens. W. H. Dolan, del. 3d naval district; to Kansas.

Lieut. D. Douglas, det. Minneapolis; to R. S., Mare Island.

March. C. C. Fry, det. Minneapolis; to Mindanipl.

Lieut. John Gallacher, det. Minneapolis, to R. S., Mare Island.

Comdr. A. C. Hall, det. Minneapolis; to R. S., San Francisco.

Ch. Carp. A. E. Lawrence, det. R. S., Mare Island; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

A. P. Clk. T. S. Lowry, det. R. S., Puget Sound; to Arkansas.

Lieut. H. M. Mason, S. C., det. Columbia; to T. S.

Ens. W. T. Moulton, del. Brooklyn; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Ens. T. H. O'Connell, det. Minneapolis; to R. S., Mare Island.

Lieut. Leonard Rettig, do.

March. Bruno Holf, det. Brooklyn; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. Teasley, det. submarine division 8; to command S-39.

Comdr. Wm. Jones, jr., del. command Sirbiling; to command Paul Jones.

Lieut. (J. G.) Wahl, S. C., del. ordnance plant, South Charleston, W. Va., to Columbia as supply officer.

Ens. P. W. Lovell, del. Dent; to William Jones.

Lieut. Martin Griffin, duty reserve divisions; to commissioned officers' quarters (F).

Ens. A. M. Barney, Morris; to Bruce.

Ens. P. W. Loveland, Dent; to Morris.

Ens. C. B. Murphy, William Jones; to Edsall.

Ens. R. Schwartz, William Jones; to Edsall.

Lieut. (J. G.) P. J. Riley, Thornton; to Shubrick.

Lieut. B. F. Sullivan, construction officer, squadron 10; to Edsall.

Lieut. W. M. Gorham (C. 3), det. Pensacola; to Kanawha.

March 16.

Ens. S. C. Cheever, Minneapolis; to Frederick.

Carp. Frank Jackson, navy yard, New York; to Bridge.

Carp. H. E. Landes, R. S., Mare Island; to Arkansas.

Lieut. B. M. Little (M. C.), Bridgeport; to medical officer, destroyer squadrons 2 and 4, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. H. V. McCrum, New Hampshire; to Mayflower.

Gun. S. H. Palaske, Minneapolis; to R. S., Mare Island.

Ens. J. R. Stevenson, naval proving ground, Indian Head; to Connecticut.

Lieut. (J. G.) M. T. Seligman, Brooklyn; to R. S., Mare Island.

Lieut. W. D. Snyder, command G-2, to Eagle 31 as engineer and regular officer of quarters in the absence of.

Lieut. W. H. Wright, Brooklyn; to R. S., Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. S. Peden, Dayton; to Lavalette.

Ens. H. W. Wilcox, del. Radford; to Bainbridge.

Ens. Comdr. Frank Hindreiet, Buffalo; to Moody.

Ens. C. A. Waterous, del. Wyoming; to Reno.

Comdr. G. T. Swasey, jr., to duty with reserve divisions.

Lieut. Harry Gorman, William Jones; to Palmer.

Ens. G. H. Gregory, Hamilton; to Kennison.

Ens. C. J. Hartman, William Jones; to Farragut.

Ens. F. W. Schmidt, William Jones; to S. P. Lee.

Ens. F. S. Thorne, William Jones; to Shubrick.

Comdr. T. Smith, Culgoa; to command Rappahannock.

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant—John A. Lejeune.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

March 11—No orders issued.

March 12—No orders issued.

March 13—Sunday.

March 14—Col. Lincoln Karmany, detached from marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., March 28 and ordered to command marine detachment, American Legation, Peking, China, reporting June 25, and relieving Col. L. M. Gulick.

Col. L. M. Gulick, detached from marine detachment, American Legation, Peking, China, June 25 and ordered to United States.

Capt. A. J. White, detached from headquarters of Marine Corps, Washington, and ordered to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

March 15—Maj. A. W. Watson, transferred to the retired list from March 11, 1921.

March 16—Maj. Randolph Coyle, detached from 6th division, bureau of navigation, Navy Department, March 31 and ordered to command marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.

1st Lieut. D. Wray, resignation accepted.

March 17—Capt. J. S. Berry, ordered to marine barracks, San Diego, Calif., upon arrival in United States.

2d Lieut. C. F. Schilt, detached from 1st brigade, Dominican Republic, to 2d brigade, Dominican Republic.

REDUCTION IN RATES TO PANAMA.

Officers of the Army and their families traveling between Panama and the United States may hereafter obtain a considerable reduction in rates on the steamships sailing weekly between New York and Cristobal, in accordance with an agreement between the quartermaster general and the railroad company.

For officers traveling in the direction under War Department orders the fare is $40 and for officers on leave $80. For members of the families of officers accompanying them the fare is $45, whether the officers be on leave or under orders. Where families travel and the officer is stationed in Panama the fare is $90 and where the officer remains in the United States the fare is $45.

Children over the age of one and over will pay full fare and those between three and twelve half fare. Children under one year of age will be carried free, and additional children under three will pay half fare. The rate is reduced to half fare for the rate of $1 for tickets not exceeding $30 and $2 for tickets over $30.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of branch No. 1 of the Army Relief Society was held in Washington, D. C., March 15. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Albert L. Mills, president, the St. Nicholas; Mrs. Merritte W. Ireland, first vice-president; Mrs. Wm. J. Snow, second vice-president; Mrs. W. L. Finley, third vice-president; Miss Kathleen Cassat Biddle, recording secretary; Mrs. J. Dowling Greenleaf, jr., corresponding secretary; Mrs. John Walker (holcombe, recording secretary; 2d Sherrett place; Mrs. Charles W. Penrose, treasurer, the Knickerbocker.

MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE
Murad Smokers Know "What's What"
You can offer any man a MURAD with pride—
You can take the famous old MURAD box from your pocket in any company with pride—
You can smoke a MURAD anywhere, any time, with pride and enjoyment.
MURAD is 100% Pure Turkish Tobaccos, personally selected from the finest and most famous varieties grown.
There is no other cigarette like MURAD. Certainly MURAD costs more than ordinary cigarettes.
Try MURAD Today and "Judge for Yourself—!"


Digitized by Google

Personal Matters.

—The Army and Navy Junior League will give its second dance of this series at 2400 16th street N. W. on Saturday afternoon, March 19, from 4:30 to 7:30 p. m. Those receiving will be Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Mrs. David Du B Gaillard, Mrs. John V. White and Miss Catherine Knight. Mrs. Peter Murray and Mrs. David King will assist with the refreshments. Captain Milton Davis will make the introductions. These dances, given by the Army and Navy Junior League, have become very popular among the younger set of all branches of the service and promise to be a permanent addition to Washington society.

—The New York chapter of the Military Order of the World War will hold a meeting on March 24 at the Hotel Astor, which will be addressed by Major Ernest Clegg, Inf., R. A., Seventh Bedfordshire, a distinguished officer who served in Africa, was wounded at Carnoy and was permitted by the British admiralty to remain on H. M. S. Revenge when she sailed as part of the grand fleet and participated in the battle of Jutland, which will be described by Major Clegg, illustrated by lantern slides made in large part from sketches drawn by himself.

—On March 2 Major James G. Steese, president, Alaska Road Commission, delivered an address at the annual dinner of the Dickinson Club of Harrisburg. Other speakers were Governor Sproul and Supreme Court Judge S. B. Sadler. Major Steese sailed from Seattle for Alaska on the Northwestern March 11.

—A most attractive St. Patrick bridge party was given by Mrs. Thomas H. Monroe, wife of Major Monroe, at Atlanta, Ga., for her Army friends. The color scheme was carried out in the charmingly decorated rooms and tally cards. Dainty salad and ice cream was served. The invited guests were Mrs. John T. Morrison, Mrs. Louis H. Bash, Mrs. R. Courtenay Loving, Mrs. James Little, Mrs. Basil D. Edwards, Mrs. J. Stephens, Mrs. E. Ellis, Mrs. M. Ardrey, Mrs. A. L. Pendleton, Mrs. C. Washington, Mrs. Sherman Burke, Mrs. A. A. Roby, Mrs. E. C. Goodier, Mrs. R. P. Cook, Mrs. K. G. Matheson, Mrs. C. B. Dunphy. The prizes were won by Mrs. M. Ardrey, Mrs. C. B. Dunphy and Mrs. E. Ellis.

—Mr. R. Parker Kuhn (former major, U. S. Army) and Mrs. Kuhn announce the birth of a son on March 10, 1921, at New York city, where they now reside at 81 Irving Place. Mrs. Kuhn is the daughter of the late Major James E. Normoyle. Mr. Kuhn is the son of Brigadier General J. E. Kuhn and himself a graduate of West Point, 1916 class.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester P. Hoeffel, of Green Bay, Wis., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Marion Frances, to Captain George Albert Bentley, U. S. Army. Miss Hoeffel is the sister of Lieutenant Kenneth M. Hoeffel, U. S. Navy. Captain Bentley is a Washingtonian by birth and enjoys a wide acquaintance in the social and business life of the national capital.

—Captain George A. Jahant, U. S. Army, and Miss Irby Z. Crawford announce their marriage on Saturday, March 5, at Seattle, Wash. They will be at home at the Red Shield Inn at Camp Lewis, Wash.

—Governor Alf Taylor, of Tennessee, on March 7 sent the following letter to Admiral Albert Gleaves: "My Dear Admiral Gleaves: Understanding that you are soon to be retired from active service in the Navy and appreciating the great esteem in which you are held by your fellow Tennesseans because of your notable career in the service of our country, I attempt to voice what I conceive to be the sentiment of our people on the occasion of this visit you are making here when I urge you to return at the end of your naval service and take up your physical residence where your official residence has always been in Tennessee. It is needless for me to dwell upon the gratification that this would cause to the people of this state, but this fact I will call to your attention. As a product of the public schools of this state I feel assured that your daily presence among our people would serve to make your record of splendid service a constant incentive to every Tennessee school boy to be true to the trusts that destiny holds for him. As governor of the great state of Tennessee, which has furnished some of the foremost names to our naval history, yours among the number, it gives me the greatest pleasure to extend you this invitation, at the same time assuring you that its cordiality is unbounded. May we not hope that you will come ere long and cast anchor among us?" On March 9 Admiral Gleaves addressed the legislature of the state. Mrs. Gleaves was among the guests.

—Mrs. Robert Pierson and Mrs. Robert Wright were joint hostesses at a delightful tea dance on Saturday afternoon, the affair taking place at the Officers' Club at Camp Benning and was given in honor of Miss Ellen Gordon, daughter of General W. H. Gordon, and her house guest, Miss Katherine Knight, of Washington, D. C. Yellow and white was the color note used in the decorations of a most attractive tea table, where Mrs. W. H. Gordon and Mrs. Paul Malone assisted. The 29th Infantry band furnished music for the occasion, and the invitation list included about one hundred and fifty guests.

—General Pershing, General Menoher of the air service, other officers and the military attaches of all of the embassies and legations assembled at the legation of Poland Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, when the Polish decoration, "Virtuti Militari," was bestowed upon Captain Harmon Rorison and Lieutenant Kenneth Shrewsbury, former officers of the United States Army and later volunteers with the Kosciuszko squadron in Poland, for services for which these decorations are conferred by the commander-in-chief of the Polish army.

DON'T TAKE RISKS

Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, in this bank, where you will be sure it is in absolute safety.



Our conservative business policy, experienced management and Government Supervision assure complete protection for every dollar.

Detailed information gladly furnished on request.

2% paid on Checking and 3% on Savings Accounts

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia

Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Warner have announced the engagement of their daughter, Anne Catherine, to Lieutenant Irving Compton, A. D. C., U. S. Infantry. The wedding will take place March 31.

—Lieutenant Colonel Henry Breckenridge, president of the Navy League; Major F. W. Honeycutt, general staff, and Major H. M. Rayner, members of the Washington Fencers' Club, returned from New York on Tuesday night with the foil team championship of the United States, which they won Monday night from the New York Fencers' Club and the New York Athletic Club. The score was 18 bouts to 10. Sherman Hall, individual fencing champion of the United States, was one of the experts defeated. He and Leo Nunes and B. F. O'Connor represented the New York Athletic Club. The team of the New York Fencers' Club were George Breed, L. M. Schoonmaker and J. B. Tetas.

—A tea and reception was recently given at headquarters of the League of American Penwomen in Washington in honor of the Baltimore branch. Among those from Baltimore who attended were Mrs. George W. Stuart, president of the Baltimore Auxiliary, and Colonel Stuart; Miss Gertrude Tucker, vice president of the auxiliary; Miss Florence Jelenko, publicity chairman; Mrs. Charles F. Richards, Miss Miriam Moses, Miss Katharine Mahool, Miss Mabel Kalt and Miss Emilie Doetsch. Colonel J. M. T. Partello, U. S. Army, retired, a writer on astronomical subjects and the father of Mrs. Stuart, the Baltimore president, addressed the Penwomen, recounting incidents in his career as an Army officer.

—Mrs. Herbert O. Dunn, wife of Rear Admiral Dunn, U. S. Navy, had a mid-Lenten "at home" on Thursday from 4 to 6 o'clock at her home, 465 Beacon street, Boston. The ladies who assisted Mrs. Dunn and her niece, Miss Opie, in receiving and to pour tea were Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, Mrs. Henry Grant Learned, wife of Colonel Learned, U. S. Army; Mrs. H. K. Cage, wife of Captain Cage, U. S. Navy; Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. Alden Thorndike, Mrs. Alonso Pollard, Mrs. Channing Robinson, Mrs. George F. Neal, wife of Commander Neal, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Donald W. Hamilton, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hamilton, U. S. Navy; Mrs. John J. Hyland, wife of Captain Hyland, U. S. Navy, Miss Nancy Hubbard and Mrs. Charles H. Parker.

—Lieutenant Robert R. Thompson, U. S. Navy, with Mrs. Thompson, left Friday, March 11, on the U. S. S. Kittery for St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, where they will be for the present. Major and Mrs. William B. Harrison also were in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days the past week.

—The Georgetown University reserve officers' training corps unit began a series of ceremonies that have been scheduled in honor of high ranking Army officers on duty in the vicinity of Washington by giving a review and inspection for Colonel W. C. Rivers, 3d cavalry, commanding officer of Fort Myer, Va., on Thursday, March 10. At the close of the exercises Colonel Rivers complimented the cadet battalion upon its training and discipline as shown during the exercises.

—Captain T. T. Craven has left for New York, where he will join the U. S. S. South Carolina. Mrs. Craven and Miss Anne Craven will be in Washington for two weeks, when they will leave for Jamestown, R. I., where Mrs. Craven will open her country home.

—Mrs. Frank A. Barton, wife of Colonel Frank A. Barton, U. S. Army, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gans, at the Iowa apartment. She is here en route to her home, Ithaca, N. Y., having spent a month with her son, Lieutenant William W. Barton, who is stationed with the field artillery at Camp Grant, near Chicago, Ill.

—In the ballroom of the Hotel Gotham in New York on March 11, Miss Jessie Megeath, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Megeath of 1000 Park avenue, New York city, was married to Lieutenant Harry L. Rogers, jr., U. S. Army, who is stationed at Fort Slocum. The ceremony, which was witnessed by a small gathering, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell, pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a gown of soft white satin made with a train and trimmed with point applique lace. Her veil was of rose point lace. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids, lilies of the valley and white lilacs. The bride's sisters, Misses Virginia A. and Metta M. Megeath, were her only attendants, and wore costumes of rose satin veiled green and pale green veiled in rose tulle and hats of a darker shade of green. They carried clusters of sunburst roses and white lilacs. Major Rodney Smith served as best man, and the ushers were Lieutenants Dorr Hazeltine and William Coogan. After the ceremony there was a seated breakfast. When they return from a wedding trip Lieutenant Rogers and his bride will live at Fort Slocum.

—Lieutenant Colonel Ralph Noble Hayden, quartermaster corps, and Mrs. Ellen M. G. Munson were married at the Church of the Redemption, Philadelphia, March 11, 1921. This event was the culmination of a romance which started at the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., last October. Mrs. Munson has been prominently identified with the passenger branch of the transportation service since 1917, and has, by her tact and charming personality, made a host of friends both in and out of the Army. Colonel Hayden has been on duty at the port as assistant to the general superintendent since last October. The wedding was a very quiet affair, only the immediate family and a few friends being present. The bride's stepfather, the Rev. A. E. Clay, rector of the Church of the Redemption, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Major W. G. Muldoon, her sister, Mrs. Muldoon, being matron of honor. Most of the guests came over to Philadelphia from New York on the noon train and assembled at the rectory shortly before 1 o'clock. The party then walked across the rectory lawn to the church, and the ceremony was performed. There was no music, and the ceremony was in no sense a military wedding. The bride carried a corsage bouquet of orchids, roses and lilies of the valley, and wore the uniform which she had worn at the port during the war. It was a neat tailored suit of olive drab serge, which set off to advantage her slender graceful figure and harmonized with the uniform of the groom. After the ceremony the wedding breakfast was served at the rectory. Colonel John J. Bradley, infantry, commanding the port of embarkation at Hoboken, in a few well chosen words stated that as the former commanding officer of all concerned, had only regret to express at the loss of two of his ablest lieutenants, and wished them a long and happy life. Colonel and Mrs. Hayden will spend a short honeymoon in the East, after which they will go to San Francisco, sailing for Honolulu March 31, where Colonel Hayden will enter upon his new duties as superintendent, Army transport service.

—Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Usher, of Beaufort, S. C., are at the Willard for a few days.

—Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. B. B. Ralston, of New York city, are visiting Mrs. Ralston's mother, Mrs. J. Reilly Gordon, at the Powhatan.

—Miss Dorothy Cowperthwait, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Cowperthwait, of Ridgewood, N. J., will be married to Captain Clinton Rush Boone, U. S. Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clinton Boone, of Macon, Ga., on Tuesday, March 29, in Christ Church, Ridgewood. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

37th and 38th Sts. New York

A Store of Individual Shops

Exclusive Apparel for

Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants

At Moderate Prices

Men's Shops

2 to 8 West 38th St.

Street Level

Clothing Furnishings Shoes Hats

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATION OF ARMY-NAVY STORES

If you are a Member of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., send your receipted bills, cash slips or statements for your membership saving to their home office at 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MARION INSTITUTE

THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE

Designated by War Department "Honor School 1910." Special branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering first year's work in the Academies, such as recommended by Adjutant General for candidates who are admitted on certificate. Unsurpassed record of successes. *Unlimited private tutoring for every cadet without extra charge.* Facilities for caring for sons of Army and Navy officers the year round. Limited number of scholarships, as announced through Morale Branch. For catalogue and information address Col. W. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

—Lieutenant Commander William E. Lawhead, U. S. Navy, returned last week from a two years' cruise on the U. S. S. Helena and Albany, to China, Japan, Philippine Islands, Vladivostok and other points, and was at the Hotel Astor for several days prior to going to Newport, R. I., where he is now attached to the training station for the present.

—Mrs. Charles H. Barth, wife of Colonel Barth, U. S. Army, has returned from New York and is at the Shoreham, but is confined to her room with grip. Colonel Barth sailed last Saturday for Manila.

—Colonel and Mrs. C. C. Farmer announce the engagement of their daughter, Blanche Dunlap Nolan, to Lieutenant Donald Carson Hardin, U. S. Army. The prospective bride is the granddaughter of the late Commander James B. Kimball, U. S. Navy, and the sister of Mrs. J. F. Donovan, wife of Major Donovan, who is stationed in Washington. Lieutenant Hardin graduated in 1918 in the class of 1921 at West Point and is at present stationed at Schofield barracks, Hawaiian Islands. No date has been set for the wedding.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Ellis Pulliam have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Phyllis Muriel, to Lieutenant William Wesson Jervey, 16th cavalry, U. S. Army. The wedding will take place on Monday, March 28, at 4 o'clock at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church. Lieutenant Jervey is the son of Major General Henry Jervey. The young couple will be at home after April 15 at Fort Oglethorpe.

—Mrs. I. W. Kite entertained 24 guests at a buffet luncheon and bridge party on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. J. J. Cheatham, wife of Captain Cheatham, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Frank P. Hartman, daughter of Mrs. Kite. Captain Cheatham is stationed at the navy yard after a prolonged absence from Washington. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Kite entertained her daughter Mrs. Harman, at another bridge party, again having 21 guests.

—Colonel John P. Hains, coast artillery, U. S. Army, of Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., was in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days last week. Also at the same hotel were Major and Mrs. Alfred H. Erck, of Camp Lee, Va.; Major A. R. Harris, Major and Mrs. S. V. Bingham, of West Point; Major and Mrs. E. H. Chase, jr., and Captain and Mrs. Edwin Cole, of Wilmington.

—Major General John A. Lejeune, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, will be the chairman of the floor committee for the Woman's Army and Navy League military ball to be given on the evening of March 30 at the New Willard Hotel. Captain Earl Jenkins, U. S. M. C.; Captain Alfred Johnson, U. S. Army, and Commander Theodore Jewell, U. S. Navy, will be General Lejeune's aids, and Miss Carolyn Nash will be chairman of the young ladies' committee.

—Misses Matilda and Lily Jane Axton, who are students at Middlebury College, are spending the Easter holidays with their parents, Colonel John T. Axton, chief of chaplains, and Mrs. Axton at their apartment, 1916 17th street northwest, this city.

—Colonel and Mrs. A. T. Smith entertained at luncheon last Friday in their home in Massachusetts avenue for Mr. Manuel de la Vega Calderon, Cuban Minister to Argentina, and Mr. Eugene Stien, Russian Minister to Argentina, both of whom are in the United States on special missions. The other guests included Ambassador and Madame Le Breton, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Welles, Mr. and Mrs. Sterett Gittings, Mrs. Julius Conrad, Madame de Meissner and Captain John H. Gibbons, U. S. Navy.

—The official personnel at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, bid formal farewell to its former commanding officer, Colonel George O. Cress, and Mrs. Cress on the evening of March 8 with a dinner, reception and dance. Mrs. Dean, mother of Mrs. Cress, was an honored guest. Dinner was served at the officers' mess to sixty-seven guests. The dining room decoration scheme was a creation of beauty, yellow and lavender being used extensively. Yellow, the cavalry color, was selected as a tribute to Colonel Cress' branch of the service. Attractive floral baskets and window festoons and special lighting features added a touch of springtime. Major John S. Lambie acted as toastmaster. Dr. George M. Schaffer spoke of the appreciation felt by the people of Columbus for the cooperation extended them by Colonel Cress during his period of command. Lieutenant Colonel F. B. Hawkins expressed the sentiment of the garrison in its farewell. Colonel Cress made a brief reply.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1865

Uniforms

FOR OFFICERS

OF THE

Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Departments

Makers of the LILLEY CAPS

Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Coin Silver

Correspondence Requested

THE

M. C. Lilley & Co.

Dept. M

Columbus, Ohio

ARMY NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

[Continued from page 269.]

To be Captains.

E. A. Henn.
A. S. Le Geite.
T. C. McCormick.
W. Goldman.
E. A. Franklin.
A. J. Dering (4876).
A. M. Jackson.
H. Chapman.
G. B. Owens.
A. D. Bruce.
R. M. Winfield.
F. E. Mahet.
P. J. Kohr.
H. L. Kelly.
P. A. Hilmbold.
J. J. Van Buskirk.
F. E. Galloway.
J. K. Sellers.
W. C. Trumbower.
W. E. Watkins.
H. Y. Lyon.
L. L. Newton.
A. Castero (4895).
W. W. Freeman.
P. S. Campbell.
W. B. Irvin.
W. B. Bayliss.
H. L. Schaefer.
C. T. McAleer.
L. Del. Watson.
P. R. Wing.
J. Roe.
L. H. Collins (4903).
L. P. Stewart.
L. E. Tepping.
L. G. Simmonds.
R. R. Skinner.
W. P. G. Donoghue.
A. W. Jones.
C. S. Brodwell, Jr.
M. W. Tupper.
A. A. Townsend.
Emery Williamson.
C. K. Doran (4914).
C. A. Wilkinson.
M. A. Lowenberg.
C. R. Russell.
J. A. Neilinger.
W. R. Wilson.
C. L. Ellis.
S. F. Kennedy.
W. W. Belcher (4924).
G. A. Goodyear.
H. H. Morris.
J. R. Williams.
J. H. Middleton.
T. H. Shea, Jr.
P. T. Lord.
G. D. Thompson.
W. C. Fisher.
M. C. Marlin.
J. L. Hooper.
W. L. Morrison.
P. F. Blodgett (4934).
T. B. Phillips.
C. E. G. Trechter.
S. R. Kelly.
H. A. Gordon.
L. L. Autrey.
R. H. Hankins.
James Lawrence.
A. C. Moeller.
Frederick Lofquist.
S. R. Smith.
Napoleon Boudreau (4952).
W. J. Briscoe.
Tom Ward.
Herbert Winterburn.
S. J. Idzorek.
C. L. Strike.
J. R. Holt.
H. E. Stafford.
C. O. Alexander (4969).
H. M. Shaw.
R. G. Mangum.
Pearl Kuehn.
R. A. Blair.
H. L. Hostetler.
Joseph De Garmo.
C. D. Patterson.
W. H. Green.
R. A. Barth (4989).
R. G. Barkalow.
H. J. Story.
W. P. Geni.
V. W. Connell.
L. G. Carson.
H. St. Geringer.
H. P. Browning.
T. K. Perry.
W. E. Reid.
S. C. Pargason.
J. A. Wallace.
Cherier Perfect.
A. M. Storke.
P. F. Collins (5203).
T. T. Mamie.
O. A. Ross.
G. M. Guidera.
M. V. Branson.
E. G. Chapman, Jr.
H. B. Battenberg.
L. D. Finley.
F. T. Fry.
H. H. Burkhead.
W. M. Flinn.
F. P. Andrews (5229).
Bernard Smith.
A. B. Greenwood.
L. C. Beebe.
V. W. Ball.
J. C. Tipa, Jr.
E. E. Brown.
H. B. Huston.
E. E. Vaughan.
C. L. Berry.
J. A. Sandeve.
O. S. Peabody.
L. L. Maloney.
J. P. Nolan.
J. T. Kreh.
H. L. Hagan.
G. D. Condren (5278).
Gerson Cronander.
J. B. Smith.
A. F. King, Jr.
E. C. Gering.
L. S. Woods.
E. J. Glynn.
J. V. Coughlin.
L. Hill (5292).
E. P. Sorensen.
E. J. Heath.
J. R. Kaiser, Jr.
J. R. Townsend.
G. H. Duff.
J. H. Harrington.
F. P. Fainter.
J. W. Ramsey.
P. G. Marshall.
Robert Olden.
K. B. Kozlowski.
L. M. Hitchcock.
M. M. Carlquist.
W. F. Wilkinson.
W. N. Clinton.
M. B. Mather (5313).
Malcolm Byrne.
S. G. Hart.
J. J. Fallin.
L. Ford.
J. P. Wilson.
C. Wood.
G. D. Kelberger.
C. L. Heidel.
J. P. Gibson.
W. M. Quarg.
W. P. O'Brien.
J. F. Taylor.
L. L. Boger (5335).
S. J. Bankhead.
J. T. Fleming.
H. H. Street.
E. B. Tabiaferro.
G. C. Rice.
F. B. Hayes, Jr.
F. B. Ballard.
Arthur Pickens.
A. D. Bruce.
L. E. Rehgner.
W. C. Schuerch.
E. B. Meanes.
L. A. Ireland (5384).
W. L. Brown.
C. C. Way.
J. E. Harrison.
J. P. Wilson.
W. G. Brey.
F. R. Norris.
R. H. Blair.
L. G. Forsythe.
J. A. Hatfield.
H. B. Edge.
J. R. DeVall.
W. E. Taylor.
W. R. Marlo.
L. L. Young.
G. I. Smith.
W. A. Ellis.
E. O. Olsen.
J. B. Orr.
J. Borum (5419).
J. B. Burton.
G. E. Bottcher.
O. F. Peterson.
S. S. McLaughlin.
W. F. Morton.
Alfred Anderson.
A. W. Jeder.
A. W. Marsh.
H. H. Davis.
H. E. Hartman.
O. J. E. Whitehurst.
P. F. Bibb.
J. G. Dwire (5458).
E. S. Pennington.
R. R. Willis.
H. F. Hoyt.
N. S. Frissell.
H. A. Reed.
E. S. Garner.
E. E. Mayer.
C. L. Parsons.
H. V. Hilger (5448).
H. E. Kloepfer.
A. C. Devitt, Jr.
T. H. Cawthorne.
S. A. Metzger.
Edward Harrah.
H. H. Rhoades.
J. W. Keller.
H. W. Curran.
R. H. Lord.
A. B. Leschinsky.
J. E. Slater.
M. K. Pigman.
C. T. Porter.
R. E. Beck (5502).
N. N. Rogers.
W. E. Ard.
H. W. Maas.
C. P. Epling.
H. L. Jeffries.
H. O. Eaden.
P. T. Cole.
H. H. Boucher (5520).
W. H. Sweet.
Louis Gansley.
R. G. Hoyt.
W. V. D. Ochs.
W. B. Mayer.
Harold Kernan.
H. L. Girault.
H. A. McMorrow.
G. A. Jackson.
L. H. Bodley.
L. L. Elkin (5482).
O. G. Peoples.
Harry Foster.
C. E. Strecker.
W. H. Johnson
W. H. Wilson.
Dwight Hughes, Jr.
W. R. Blickman.
Maximilian Clay.
F. E. Schmitt.
C. H. Arnold.
G. S. Pugh.
F. M. Vinson.
H. F. Tate.
Harold Montague.
R. H. Johnston.
J. R. Cockburn (5499).
C. M. Brown (5501).
O. W. Seibert.
L. W. Biggs.
E. S. Healy.
W. C. Burt.
R. E. Bower.
A. B. C. Smith.
C. W. Ogden.
G. L. Steele (5509).
H. H. Binney.
B. H. Clark.
M. H. Bell.
L. J. Fortier.
Harry Pascale.
J. B. Taylor.
G. W. Kieff.
Remington Steinger
W. S. Smith.
J. W. Hollenbeck.
J. W. Ballard.
R. H. Ballard.
L. G. Dennis.
W. Whitker.
J. Hall.
R. C. Moore.
W. J. Pouquette.
J. Rounds.
D. P. Wade.
T. S. Tuley.
J. F. Benner.
R. L. Alexander (5581).
L. B. Wikel.
A. D. Mason.
L. T. Lathrop.
T. O. Hunter.
L. A. Maury.
E. H. Duncan.
C. Baldon.
J. C. Heard.
R. E. Richards.
H. H. Owen.
R. B. Bush.
J. F. Lanahan.
C. H. Kock.
A. W. Williams.
Richard Derby.
J. V. Mothersill.
S. B. Wilson.
J. T. Campbell (5654).
H. S. Kirby.
R. L. Bilcher.
H. L. Hart.
J. T. Gibson.
G. W. Bering.
J. H. Freeman.
W. F. Bowers.
R. H. Gaillard.
S. S. Haydon.
A. M. Shearer.
Ferguson Harvey.
H. H. Nelson.
J. C. Mcauley.
O. Tarbox.
W. Bonifay.
P. P. Edwards.
M. E. Harter.
A. Mulkey.
C. C. Bodie.
Stephen Boon, Jr.
H. G. Holt.
R. V. Mortegge.
A. A. McClure.
F. R. McCollum.
A. E. Groff.
R. Schenkkert.
C. J. Hutchinson.
C. P. Dorland.
A. K. Groff.
D. Wilhelire.
A. F. Zerbe.
A. J. Wehr.
W. L. Bentley (5695).
N. J. McMahon.
D. N. Barrow.
P. L. Singer.
J. L. Brady.
L. R. Rogers.
W. C. Flora.
H. B. Wheeler.
J. C. Nelson.
A. J. Lacouture.
W. S. Elliott.
R. B. Lawton.
S. E. Edmonds (5709).
Harold Haney.
M. DeW. Allister.
W. H. Colbert.
A. L. Hollis.
J. W. Carroll.
J. J. Bowen.
C. Worthington.
P. J. Mahan.
W. J. Hyndman.
F. Nicholls.
W. Spalding (5853½).
C. W. Thomas.
L. L. Stone.
W. H. Murphy.
J. B. Cassedas.
J. F. Rodriguez.
ton Bridford.
E. P. Tillman.
S. J. Ingen (5736).
Dover Bell.
H. L. Black.
H. L. Egan.
W. L. Conway.
Joseph Tuditsky.
William Tussey.
G. A. O'Donnell.
A. B. Jones.
Hamilton Thorn.
C. Clausen.
J. A. Hasson.
R. E. Jones.
L. Chatkin.
H. Kelly.
H. R. Priest.
J. C. Kelly.
P. H. Hollingsworth.
Randolph Russell.
Philip Ramer.
Hroch Gallaun.
Keelah Bouye.
E. M. Sumner.
T. H. Green.
P. M. Fallin.
H. de B. Bruck (5785).
A. Bell.
D. A. Young.
H. C. Watson.
A. A. Schwarzwaelder.
E. G. Hall.
G. Hall.
J. W. Chandler.
F. P. Fairtier.
Q. E. V. Cutler.
F. K. Parker.
C. Callahan (5797).
P. Hunter.
T. Wessels.
F. K. Parker.
A. J. McChrystal.
H. L. Wright.
J. E. Nelson.
H. O. Hartman.
Harley Latson.
S. C. McAuley.
T. M. Galbreath, Jr.
H. B. Kilbourne.
Thomas Phillips.
D. H. Finley.
C. A. Eastwood.
V. L. Jaster, Jr.
W. F. Campbell.
Stuart Cutler.
J. R. Boatwright.
L. N. Allen.
H. L. Bartell.
A. D. Prisco.
S. P. Jacobs.
R. R. Brownfillt.
G. A. Budd.
J. E. Crowell (5922).
P. H. Hoel.
C. Jones.
S. D. Ashford.
W. Mc B. Stinson.
C. Stroud.
F. Crnic.
H. Mc Cain.
W. F. Hall.
H. L. P. King.
Charles Hoffman.
H. W. Kosiel.
H. C. Hunter.
E. Lemke.
D. Van Dusen.
H. Y. Sessions.
J. E. McMillin.
G. T. Marsh.
G. E. Reed.
G. Avers.
W. Wagenstein.
C. H. Owens.
Carter Johnson (5948).
H. Mcc. Cochran, 3d
C. Hoffman.
H. Breckinridge, Jr.
P. Dunn.
S. Spalding (5853½).
E. B. Porter.
R. J. Adams.
A. C. White.
J. F. Farnsworth.
P. J. Hunt.
W. B. Van Auken.
A. L. Leech.
A. A. Pierce.
L. L. Thompson.
M. W. Fettigrew.

Use Prophylactic Tooth Brush

Most of your friends use it and praise it

Digitized by Google

MINIATURE RINGS

OF

U. S. NAVAL

AND

MILITARY ACADEMY

JEWELED AND SOLITAIRE

Appropriate for Engagement Rings and with semi-precious stones for the lady member of the family.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.

Jewelers Stationers

PHILADELPHIA

Lerch's

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

Telephone Main 2021 and 2022

DYERS AND CLEANERS

Established forty years

Quick service to Army and Navy patrons

826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph

Those in the Services will find it very convenient to call Herring-Hall this service while away from home.

BLACKISTONE

FLORISTS, 14th & H Sts. N.W., Washington, D. C.

W. F. Kraus
C. J. Heidl, Jr.
F. M. Ogden
Vergil Gresham
H. Hoagland
M. W. Schleiffer.
R. T. Rouse.
H. D. Stull.
L. M. Kilgariff.
W. Rice.
J. P. Gammon.
H. J. Gibbon
H. K. White.
H. P. Long.
C. O. Andrus (5881).
A. L. Warren.
W. G. Haines.
H. H. Laurens.
C. S. Huffner (5887).
A. C. Berry.
H. Sexton.
A. W. Glover.
J. T. Lewis.
H. H. Warren.
W. D. Lapilow (5591).
S. L. McCrackin.
A. P. Cronquist.
J. E. Cole, Jr.
O. B. Bucher.
C. V. Martin.
F. S. Swett.
Jerome Linden.
T. W. Scott.
H. B. Dodge.
George Read, Jr.
H. T. Bradshaw (5901).
M. W. Kresge.
R. W. Wilson.
V. Root.
C. de F. Terrell
W. A. Duncan
K. K. Kelley.
H. W. Ritker.
W. L. White.
C. C. Parkhurst.
D. M. Scott.
E. E. Wharton.
C. A. Offutt (5917).
Stephen Mahon.
K. L. Holmstrom.
H. E. Hartzrol.
H. J. Burtholdar Jr (5924).
P. C. Lewis
Lowell Simond.
J. H. Day.
C. A. Bonfils.
H. F. Hilliard.
J. M. Eliveman.
A. Wetherby.
J. J. Conlan.
R. McMahon.
H. Fingarson.
J. R. Mcxcinen.
J. P. Kelly.
E. M. S. Steward.
H. Dapelline.
C. H. Byrd (5940).
W. L. Blanton.
H. E. Starcken
F. B. Fuller.
W. B. Sumner.
Thomas Brady, Jr.
P. F. Wiggins.
G. A. Cheves.
H. Matlock.
W. E. Corbill.
J. T. Zellars
A. A. McClure
C. G. Higgs.
A. D. Brown (5952).
J. A. Ballard.
J. F. Perrin.
E. B. Weisner
G. W. Grinder, Jr.
D. L. Crane.
T. T. Mayberry.
C. Clatchell.
H. N. Blue.
H. H. Timmerman.
M. K. Darby.
H. S. Robertson.
A. E. Carmichael.
C. C. Neff.
P. E. Brown.
A. J. Wynne.
H. C. Whitehead.
W. C. Gresham.
A. L. Gordon.
H. Towle (5971)
G. C. W. Pope.
C. C. Hafler.
E. L. Clewell
W. F. Goodman
H. F. E. Bultman.
H. D. Gibbens.
R. K. Leonard.
R. A. Kinloch
J. R. Barney
W. B. Peteaux
C. N. Jackson.
Homer Case.
J. H. Gardner, Jr.
E. C. Ewart.
D. D. Durarel
R. M. McFaul
Bird Little.
L. K. Truscott, Jr.
E. W. Chester (5991).
A. Griffin.
C. C. McGinley, Jr
P. D. Savage.
H. B. McClune
L. E. McGregor.
H. P. Gibson
H. E. Bessa
H. E. Akerman.
H. M. Elmendorf
C. F. Sutherland.
C. E. Parker.
J. A. Gandy.
J. Norchy.
Horace Villaret, Jr.
C. Van Deusen.
W. Schaefer.
W. L. Phillips.
C. A. Hagt.
J. F. Mowery.
C. B. Mead.
E. Mahlquist (6015).
H. S. Fisher.
W. E. Farthing.
T. S. Brad.
C. M. Akerete
J. R. Frughart
M. W. Harrison.
W. E. Bergin.
J. O. Pope.
J. C. Rutter, Jr.
H. W. Venable
J. L. Murphy
E. H. Ross
P. B. Rady.
M. L. McCreary
A. H. Snowden.
H. H. P. Bissell.
M. M. Montgomery (6032).
J. J. Whitlock
E. E. Steel
H. F. Brickley
Roger Witmer.
J. S. Phillips.
L. Campbell.
J. K. Freeman (6046).
Harvey Edward.
J. W. Gaffney.
E. F. Poynter.
K. A. Williams.
P. Hays
H. H. Hollingshead
H. Bowers.
D. Gilbert.
S. Fisher
R. Quinn.
F. B. Robinson.
W. L. Foulter.
H. Elmwood
B. Walthour, Jr.
C. Long
A. Polley, Jr.
H. Shanks.
S. Varnell.
E. Hall
T. Bowden (6068).
C. H. Styles.
H. Q. Faullin.
H. D. Sasan
E. Porter
E. Hauser
J. E. Brannan.
A. C. Hawkins.
J. H. Irving.
A. D. Kelly.
P. Marston
E. D. Cameron, Jr
C. Park.
S. E. Finley
W. Y. Hattus.
H. E. Hardy
F. Meador.
Z. E. Johnson
Lloyd Zuppann.
J. K. Hice.
H. B. Hicks (6085).
H. Hall.
L. S. Ostrander.
H. Allen (6095).
C. H. Werts.
H. H. Hall.
P. M. Conroy.
C. S. Johnson.
M. Gibson.
C. H. Hagelstein.
J. H. Keslinge.
H. Kahl.
G. A. Miller.
David Herring, Jr.
J. W. Andrews (6092).
W. Ahl.
A. L. Hill.
H. Gilbert.
H. A. Gilbert.
G. H. Unger.
W. H. Soderbaim
R. C. Thompson.
H. W. Farrell (6107).
J. E. Jeffris.
Nevelyn Wilson.
H. H. Quinn (6150).
W. J. Weaver. (6113)
A. W. Long
E. C. Sweezer.
A. O. Gerder.
Geoffrey Marshall
P. C. Fleming.
E. M. Nesbit
T. J. Gudbeau
J. F. Stokes.
M. V. Buchanan
J. F. Berry (6223).
W. R. Chickering.
S. Gordon.
W. B. Mellenyoddis.
H. R. Hanson.
H. Hayman
H. E. Cumo.
Gaillard Pinckney.
J. C. Halgren.
F. P. O'Connor, Jr.
P. C. Miller
C. F. Craig.
J. S. Partridge.
G. K. Wolfer
W. T. Andrews (6139).
C. H. Palmer
K. E. Hanson
H. W. Blakeley.
George Ritter.
G. O. Clark
H. J. Potts
W. H. Craig
C. V. Knight.
O. W. Reed.
L. M. Bricker
J. P. MacNeill.
L. W. Mallock
J. C. Gilthero.
J. G. Waglea
C. Strawn.
W. F. Merrill, Jr.
P. M. Arnold (6157).
Harry Curry
R. J. Wagoner.
W. E. Vernon.
S. W. Anderson.
J. W. McCall.
T. B. Ried.
J. J. DeGarimer.
Everett Busch.
J. W. Beiane.
James Taylor.
D. D. Hersey.
F. J. Pearson.
T. T. Miller.
Leo Donovan (6172).
J. Mitchell.
J. O. Hart.
A. H. McDaniel (6175).
H. F. Kendrick.
F. Mc Cormick.
F. McCarthy.
Willard Whitney, Jr.
E. Hoyer.
E. Hoyer.
F. J. Lloyd.
H. Hollingsworth (6184).
M. Cornell.
W. Kellogg.
J. R. Peters.
L. E. Garrard
W. Crawford
S. Hall.
J. R. Hodge.
A. B. Wall.
L. E. Toole.
W. Hoag (6195).
W. Rutledge.
H. E. Malone.
T. Maddocks.
F. Mallet.
B. N. Atwell.
W. H. Beck.
T. M. Martin.
S. Daniels, Jr.
C. B. McOnid.
C. L. Rutledge.
T. C. Gerber.
G. H. Haddock.
L. L. W. Heinen.
M. L. Donaldson.
J. D. Lawrence.
O. Lee Adams (6246).
J. J. Albright (6213).
W. Glover.
H. J. King
Alexander Adair.
C. A. Schlieker.
E. N. Hallett, Jr.
A. B. Relan.
J. J. Hodge (6241).
H. L. Lucas
W. C. Handwerk.
W. R. Ketcham.
G. B. Wear.
L. L. Cocker.
F. P. Harnish.
W. T. Scott.
W. Cofield.
W. O'Donnell.
G. Whitfield.
H. F. Thompson.
H. C. Gordon.
O. McK. Ianiels.
W. H. Allen (6255).
F. C. Crane.
W. McKenna.
R. Bottom.
G. Ford.
H. T. Morrison.
H. Hagelstein.
L. F. Crist.
R. A. Tyler.
R. Maxwell.
H. Crews (6265).
A. J. Berger.
Stonewall Jackson.
C. Wall.
W. H. Gates
O. J. Neuhoefer, Jr.
C. Hart.
H. Warren.
R. Smith.
H. Wilson, Jr. (6276).
T. B. Woodburn.
W. Higgins.
N. Herrick, Sr.
C. Greenwald.
C. E. Ryan (6283).
J. E. Hall
F. F. Brennahan.
N. Stoehn.
Samuel White, Jr.
J. C. Gossett (6290).
W. W. Werts.
T. T. Roderick.
W. A. Mead.
W. Harris.
E. W. Lockwood.
H. Prevatt.
H. Duff.
W. Hilliard
W. C. Blalock.
Hamilton Johnston.
G. G. Lehman.
T. F. Sadler.
C. C. Biles (6305).
H. E. Pendleton.
W. C. Briggs.
P. S. Beard.
Edgardo Vazquez-Rumo
W. H. Johnson.
G. W. Clower
E. A. Smith.
Ophs Merrill.
W. C. Bowie (6314).
W. E. Willis
C. C. Harding
R. S. Sample.
J. M. Adamson, Jr.
T. W. Conrad.
J. L. Sadler.
G. Morrow.
C. C. Shelden.
F. W. Hoorn.
C. Rogers.
E. M. Sicrvell.
J. W. Arnold (6328).
F. A. Allen, Jr
C. Reynolds.
B. F. Barnes
H. D. Kurtz.
L. J. Compton.
J. H. Hilderley.
W. D. McMillin
A. B. Wade
J. G. Kyle.
H. Hudsman.
W. D. Powell.
Lloyd Hopperstall.
O. Griffin.
W. W. Lowell
T. W. Lonnell
A. H. Seaborn).
A. Whitl.
W. E. Gee.
H. H. Hunt.
C. A. Shannon
R. B. Nichols.
W. L. Ritter.
W. Stevenson.
H. E. Hill
F. L. Pettittan (6352).
C. H. Sears.
W. Ahl.
B. E. Wheeler.
C. H. Loaton.
Maitland Bottomes
M. J. Perrin.
R. E. Lazson.
W. H. Rice
S. E. Reimel.
K. J. Fielder.
W. C. Dewire (6366).
H. D. Adair
C. H. Stewart
J. E. Bibb.
R. H. Bacon
R. C. Snyder.
D. H. Van Pett
H. A. Fortescue
E. H. Holland, Jr
W. H. Fenn.
G. E. Cook (6377).
T. F. Watson.
P. E. Mitchell.
J. W. Wasey.
D. S. Grimm.
J. D. Hargrave.
W. M. E. Sullivan.
H. Hallbach.
M. L. Sayre.
L. L. Howard.
A. L. Adams (6387).
N. S. Conlon.
L. J. Farrell
W. S. Wood
F. O. Stephens.
W. H. Quartermeyer, Jr.
H. Lee.
I. C. Baker
S. E. Bentchey
R. B. Hough, Jr.
F. F. Clark
C. L. Berthelot (6398).
Ellsworth Young
H. Earl K. Albro.
E. H. Roberts
W. E. Lauer.
F. H. Pritchard.
A. H. Dumas.
P. S. Jones.
P. T. Baker
P. D. Bell (6407).
H. W. Keller.
E. W. Osburn.
K. S. Whittemore.
M. M. Lynch
J. V. Halpin
F. H. Partridge.
F. K. Kennedy, Jr.
W. H. Gillin.
Gerald Pfitzerald
D. de S. Trenholm.
M. E. Halloran.
I. H. Edwards (6421).
P. J. Vesia.
C. J. Decker
Milton Heilfron.
G. C. Smith.
S. H. Smith.
J. Kelly.
Earl Johnson
S. E. Anderson
R. E. Williams (6436).
H. P. Schoonover.
A. J. Bennett.
L. S. Stickney.
William Beath.
J. L. Dikes.
H. F. McGowan.
K. B. Gunn.
M. G. Mabbs.
A. A. Fall.
F. H. Schenker
G. S. Warren.
L. Davey (6443).
B. C. Thomas.
J. W. Gunn.
Mario Cordero.
H. O. Swindler.
Haskell Allison.
J. M. Lile.
H. G. Kirk.
Davis Jones.
Russell Skinner.
H. W. Dunn, Jr. (6453).
A. T. Huston.
J. A. Klein.
A. H. Lane
S. S. Whitehead.
W. A. Swift.
J. E. Gaines.
R. C. Wright.
F. L. Rice.
L. A. Karig
D. W. Hickey, Jr.
M. S. Chester (6461).
W. C. Sanford
Harry Breckelderfer
A. H. Hollingsworth
D. T. Boisseau.
J. L. Gaza.
J. D. Chamblin
R. E. Wolfer.
F. H. Baker.

LEWADOLDS

AMERICAS GREATEST

CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops

284 Boylston Street — 17 Temple Place
240 Huntington Avenue
20 State Street — 79 Summer Street

Brookline — Albany — Worcester
Cambridge — Salem — New Haven
Watertown — Fall River — Waltham
Malden — New Bedford — Lowell
Fitchburg — Newport — Springfield
Providence — Lynn — Waterbury
Bridgeport — Manchester — Philadelphia

and 10 West 43th Street New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1859

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SUPERIOR QUALITY

has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches it in actual food value or in any of the qualities which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for



you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.

Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated milk and the best effort of over 30 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask for Pet Brand and accept no substitute.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
HIGHLAND, ILL.

S. Hahn Sons Co

Washington D.C.

OPEN 8.30 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

FOR FINAL EASTER PREPARATION

DEPEND ON KANN'S
For All That Is

NEWEST and BEST
In Apparel and Dress Accessories

THEN YOU WILL KNOW
That You Are Correctly Attired



Security storage for furniture pianos, works of art, luggage, automobiles.

Security dry cold storage for furs, garments, uniforms, trunks, rugs, etc.

Security safe deposit vaults for silverware, jewelry, linen and other valuables.

Security Storage Company

1140 Fifteenth St. Washington, D. C.

Capital, $500,000

Digitized by Google

E. L. Barr.
D. E. Morrison
T. E. Jeffords.
Harry Dresser.
Jay Dresser.
F. H. Hastings.
J. H. Gilberth.
H. G. Archibald (6491).
H. Hogg.
H. W. Argo.
J. T. Conway.
F. A. Ward.
Ralph Hirsch
W. J. Egan.
T. D. Joiner
R. V. Marsteil.
Lawrence Delaney.
L. H. Barnhill.
S. H. P. Merk.
J. V. Link.
M. L. Craig.
E. A. Nostrand.
J. G. Stewart.
H. A. Tribolet.
H. B. Epsils.
L. W. Foy.
J. C. Blizzard. jr. (6502).
W. H. McNaughi.
Howard Clark. jr.
R. E. Craig.
H. Black.
F. W. Warren.
John Hulling. jr.
E. E. W. Duncan
T. M. Daniels.
ot Robles.
P. B. Upton.
H. K. Heath.
H. R. Evans.
R. B. DeGraff.
D. LaF. O'Connor.
H. N. Gilbert.
C. E. Rust.
W. A. Collier.
A. M. Hudson.
C. B. Cole (6524).
W. Kelly.
W. F. Rehm.
S. W. Fay.
D. T. Nelson.
O. C. Gerlach.
R. L. Greene.
H. C. Clinton.
G. Sherman.
J. J. Horn.
J. J. Lyons.
F. Bryant.
W. W. Dillon.
W. W. Von Gremp.
G. G. Hutchinson.
N. Nelson.
L. Littlefield.
N. Hegerty (6543).
L. Hisg.
A. T. Wright.
A. Andrews (6546).
A. Lockhart.
C. C. Robbins.
J. J. Pirtle.
E. E. Dekle.
F. Macdonald.
Harry Rabinowitz.
W. K. Bashore.
Harold Heid.
W. H. Crampton
W. W. Bloan (6561).
A. B. C. Sander.
Merl. Evans.
J. J. Mulcahy.
R. W. Wright.
C. Dill.
J. J. Maloney.
B. A. Jones.
D. D. Yates.
Rush Barclay.
W. Jenkinson.
M. Walker.
B. Goodyear.
W. E. G. Graham.
E. E. Lipplencott.
L. B. Dillon (6574).
Ralph Millis.
F. E. Bermel.
E. Shaw.
DeW. Weaver.
F. F. Prech.
J. F. Wood.
R. E. Springer.
R. J. Maynard.
R. Van Epps.
D. Smith.
R. M. Pierce.
R. Proctor.
T. Von.
H. Kilborn, jr.
F. Steiner.
O. Cook.
W. Hershberger.
E. Werthley.
P. J. McNamara.
W. Arnold (6647).
J. Beecher.
W. W. Price.
E. E. Bailey.
C. C. Addoms, jr.
C. C. Loughlin.
Jim McCook.
Gilbert Reiman.
Jerry Adams.
M. Stewart.
K. Dills.
B. Varela.
F. F. Brown.
W. W. Spotswood.
C. C. Hollingsworth
F. Watson.
C. Hutcheson.
W. Gilder.
D. D. Wheeler.
H. W. Worcester.
H. E. Wolverton.
H. Ford.
Frank Gosnell, jr.
V. Rowan.
W. H. Beers (6721).
W. D. Cronkhite.
A. Russell.
T. Barnell.
J. Ray.
S. Spooner.
F. Shoemaker.
T. Partridge.
S. Morrow.
W. Slauson.
J. Nelson.
H. Conlin (6742).
Van Cortlandt.
Brown.
F. Kelly.
F. Brockway.
F. Hackett.
Tydings.
C. White
W. West.
S. Harrison.
F. Snyder.
B. Lee.
A. Doyle.

G. H. Shea.
J. L. Russell.
A. E. Phinney.
M. Dyer (6787).
N. Johnson, jr.
F. Sweeney.
H. Seger.
W. Vander.
W. Foremno.
J. Clifton.
J. King.
W. Wyman (6806)
W. Klein (6812).
O. Thrasher.
M. Mayer.
R. Crowley.
A. Hyde.
T. A. Reiley.
G. S. Urbanks.
R. West
R. J. Haas.
B. Wescott.
R. Roberts.
B. Hoyde.
C. Rankin.
W. C. Chesson.
R. Worrell.
N. Randolph
T. W. Duke.
H. W. Schmid
L. L. Hamilton.
E. M. Pelzotto.
Geo. Sadlorris
A. W. Penrose
Frederick Dwyer (6826)
A. F. Herold
Joseph Church
C. E. Penters.
T. Willis.
E. Block
N. G. Sandelin.
E. S. Van Benschoten.
Ralph Block. jr.
J. G. Arden
nitto Harwood.
H. Barbur.
W. Ure.
G. Budd. jr.
V. Rehan (6875).
C. C. Anderson.
C. Dill.
D. Volleys
J. E. Thompson.
F. Taylor.
E. Thompson.
P. Davis.
H. Bailey
F. Gerfen.
J. Dolby.
A. C. Stamper. jr
H. T. Dale.
C. Dahl.
J. Abbbott
Walter Andreasen.
A. Chase (6902).
J. A. Rivas.
H. F. Dodge.
Clyde Kelly.
H. G. Hartenau.
N. Conger.
M. Frey.
T. N. Williams.
A. J. Steele.
W. J. Niedergraem.
N. Perkins.
J. R. Young
J. M. Bates.
M. E. Conahie.
H. Shuttle
C. F. Sullivan.
C. Hoffman (6934).
E. A. Austin.
Karl Hunsiereede.
N. Williame.
H. W. Hill
H. W. McBride.
A. Dunlevy.
B. Wampler.
E. P. Howard
H. T. Allen, jr.
H. E. Cotton
George Rankin.
C. F. Gannon.
C. H. Odeen.
J. E. Sadler.
Adam Richmond.
C. J. Sullivan
W. O. Shuim.
H. Guthrie
E. F. Dukes (6967).
L. E. Hyder.
H. R. Roberts.
J. E. Kennedy.
H. J. Gaffney.
F. F. Cooper.
Frank Ward.
H. E. Fuller.
Rufus Roylan.
W. O. Hatch.
C. C. Griffin.
W. L. Miller.
G. L. Usher.
H. H. Bashman. jr.
A. Harris.
C. C. Wilson.
J. Welch.
T. J. Hannan.
D. Sullivan (6999).
le Wilmarth.
L. Hegarty.
R. Reagan.
Wells.
E. Campbell.
T. Boyle
Peyton Winlock.
Clarence Lindeger.
M. Cooper.
J. Wood.
H. Beall.
F. Strain.
Addington.
E. Leiber
B. Lowery.
F. Strain.
A. E. Mattick.
F. N. Neville.
C. Browne (7025).
H. Henkle.
G. Martlng
F. Neville.
A. W. Lee.
A. Lee.
R. Smith
J. H. Davidson.
John McDowall.
W. C. Rathbone.
H. W. Bolan
A. C. George.
B. Campbell.
M. Andrews.
McC. Lyons.
E. P. Wadden.
William Yeates.
M. Elkins.
J. E. Davis (7049).
H. Zeiff.
F. W. Hartford.

P. J. Mathis.
J. E. Brokaw.
B. A. Shipp.
W. K. Wheeler. jr.
C. S. Gilbert.
O. Shoe
C. Morgan
E. Hardy.
M. E. Craig.
B. T. Fenton.
O. Boone.
F. E. Ryan.
R. Schwab.
W. D. Mitchell.
G. Matthews.
W. Wilkinson.
H. J. Bruce.
J. L. Sladic.
L. Hemlup (7075).
C. Hammond.
W. Hickey.
H. W. Cochran.
H. E. Roberts.
L. J. Dillon.
A. E. Spruill.
T. J. Heald.
J. M. Weir.
S. Cratch.
H. W. Bacon.
M. A. Stuart.
E. J. Gerrie.
J. M. Morris.
Wesley Oakley.
H. H. Blackwell.
A. Knight.
S. Wolfe.
C. Temple.
D. Milton.
V. Rickard.
A. Eddie (7096).
W. Trax.
G. Trunk.
Mac. Sibner.
G. Stein
W. R. Fuller.
R. Daniel.
W. F. Sterchi.
Le V. Lyons.
S. Wallace.
H. Cloud.
T. J. Jackson.
L. Midcap.
M. Hubbard.
G. H. Steele.
H. Adams (7115).
W. Eggers.
A. Valverde.
Francis Egan.
N. Hyman.
P. Gilbert.
L. Perley
W. Mayo.
C. Wyman.
J. Nealon.
W. Patton.
A. Winton.
H. Hutchins.
C. Kennon.
C. Gaylord (7182).
P. Hall.
W. Steiger.
J. H. Dyer.
M. McLeod.
L. Thompson.
H. Crowell.
H. Harwood.
G. Collar.
C. Wetzell.
W. L. Wharton.
H. Werner.
O. Poindexter.
A. Lafferty.
A. P. Paulsen.
P. Gill.
C. Adkins (7152).
M. Perley.
Lee Huber.
A. H. Lee.
V. Hunnicutt.
K. Reese.
T. G. Poland
C. H. Cain.
R. Crosby.
E. Jones.
D. Davis
L. Tunstall.
O. Rogers.
L. Prindle.
T. Quinn.
L. Brown.
C. Rote.
Yeasar Hale.
I. H. Mayers
J. E. Hall.
J. R. Harvey.
Mr. Marsburn.
C. Challice, jr. (7176).
Bradley Williams.
H. Cohen (7175).
C. Hall.
B. E. Barnett
A. A. Johnson.
H. Keltner.
J. Wagner. jr.
F. W. Harder.
C. C. Mcvalle.
R. Q. Whitten
C. Hall.
Agnes.
C. Black.
R. Vaney.
H. Quigley.
L. Schmucker.
R. W. Mellvain.
E. C. Richardson.
J. F. Scott.
A. L. Hoyt.
A. C. Tychson.
J. F. Fisher.
H. Brown (7199).

To be First Lieutenants.

S. W. Stephens (7386).
R. C. Lowry.
E. Billing (7384).
G. Hopkins.
H. Hopkins.
C. M. Wyle.
J. D. Brady.
Ellis Bates.
P. Johnson.
J. Dubois.
Barlow Winston.
Maurice Rose.
C. M. Willingham.
R. Mauger.

Laurence Mickel.
J. J. Wallace.
J. S. Moore.
H. E. Minton.
L. P. Hodnette
S. S. Champney.
J. H. Cochran.
R. A. Ulbson.
J. R. Helmberg
W. Goepnert.
W. Robinson.
William McSweeney.
D. S. Holmes.
E. L. Doyle.
L. G. Grice
W. B. Randolph.
A. J. MacNab.
Walter Lamard
H. L. Ware.
H. Bennett (7219).
H. B. Brown.
H. L. Hodges.
A. Underwood.
A. D.
J. D. Campbell.
C. Hinkle.
J. J. Buckley.
Left. F. Pipe.
H. Hardy.
C. H. Wilson
J. G. Porter.
Winfred Houghton.
H. M. Woodbay.
E. F. Borcsky.
H. M. Tyler
J. W. Henson.
K. A. Bergner.
W. G. Murphy.
J. W. Little.
J. L. Comns (7239).
J. J. Carella.
W. A. Wood. jr.
Mck. Clark.
H. A. W. Knox.
H. C. Hoffler.
H. A. Baumeister
J. J. Hyer.
N. A. Wimberley.
J. N. Stephenson.
J. A. St. Louis.
J. J. Hagerty.
J. J. Kirkpatrick
C. K. Caldwell. jr.
C. B. Peck.
H. M. Hause.
Pierre Mallett.
Overton J. Walsh.
C. H. Bragg.
DeW. C. Smith. jr.
J. C. Newton.
L. L. Hillyer.
M. Cannon (7262).
S. R. Zimmerman.
G. Purks.
E. P. Chatham.
F. L. McCoy.
J. Hamilton.
C. Chandler.
P. H. Bell.
R. E. Hoffman.
J. F. Cullen.
R. J. Kirk. jr.
J. R. Marshall.
L. A. Benelle.
W. Bunger.
A. V. Bird.
C. Hall.
E. F. Hinton.
W. W. Ashley (7280).
E. C. Lovejoy.
R. S. Abernethy.
R. M. Crenshaw.
C. L. Pickell.
A. G. Gisen
Robert Koch.
A. R. Wilson.
J. M. Reynolds.
B. V. Fields.
E. P. Hayes.
I. S. Dierking.
D. B. Sperry.
C. F. Woolsey.
J. R. Hall.
W. R. Watson.
G. C. McFarland.
C. S. Myers.
J. P. Nell.
W. H. Middleswort.
A. C. Miller.
F. S. Mannfield.
C. Spears
H. C. G. Nenn
T. Cole (7385).
J. Lafferty.
J. P. Lane.
H. R. Cole.
H. B. Reynolds.
D. Dismmore.
C. Burpin.
R. F. Love.
W. J. Sherwood.
W. Christenberry.
C. A. Beauregad.
H. W. Mooney.
L. M. Haynes (7321).
C. J. Gridley (7321).
H. M. McCuthen.
S. F. Miller.
H. D. Gardner.
Floyd Marshall.
W. C. Gore.
L. H. Sims.
E. Ray
R. T. Barrett.
J. F. Lessing.
J. J. Bachman (7326).
J. J. Hennessy.
Geo. Painter.
W. J. Kerchbaum.

Twenty Acres and Plenty

Good times are coming and business will soon be humming. Agriculture always has to be the productive side. We are at the dawn of another era of prosperity. Normal conditions will come back when more of us *act back to the land.* Our furrows of care will disappear when we begin to turn more furrows in the soil.

The remedy for the evils existing in our overcrowded cities today is the movement BACK TO THE SOIL. The City Toiler—the workingman—the clerk—the office man—all must look to the SOIL for the opportunity to break clear from the eight o'clock bell, the tyranny of the boss, and the diminishing chance. The man who looks ahead will prepare himself for that time by getting a home. My advice to you, therefore, is to get a home while you are able to do so, and begin now.

In this day of unrest, the safe investor puts his money in LAND. It can not burn up or blow away —it is panic-proof. Good agricultural land is the foundation of all lasting prosperity.

Get an income-producing home and you will have a steady income. You can do it by taking advantage of our liberal terms. We will deed you a tract—your land for you on our fair and equitable ten-per-cent-down plan.

A monster land movement is just getting under way in our part of Florida. Until recently the mistaken idea that Florida is not in summer has kept many desirable settlers away. But they are coming now—thousands strong. Settlers, farmers, stock-men, fruit growers, truck gardeners, home-seekers from every State in the Union—they are coming. This is good land while it can yet be had at reasonable prices. These who get it on the low rate will find this land at $200 to $500 per acre in the next few years.

California passed through just such a stage. Today, wild lands available for citrus culture are sold at $1000 to $700 per acre, and little is left at that.

Last year gardeners in Orange and nearby counties in Florida cleared over $1,000 per acre on truck crops. Orange and grapefruit groves are sold for as high as $1,400 to $3,000 per acre. Individual grove owners cleared as high as $1,000 to $1,500 a car on a car load of fruit last year.

All you need is a moderate amount of money and a fair knowledge of farming. A dollar an acre a month will pay for your land. Send for our big free booklet "TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY." It tells about our easy monthly payments, sick and out-of-work clause, and free protective features. **Address SYLVESTER E. WILSON, Dept. H-6, Orlando, Florida.**

(NOTE: Mr. Wilson is Treasurer and principal owner of the Produce Reporter Company, Chicago, publishers of the "Blue Book," which is to the Fruit and Produce Trade what Dun's and Bradstreet are in other commercial fields.)

Sterling Silver Easter Gifts



The Gorham Co
Silversmiths
5th Avenue & 36th Street
1841 19 Maiden Lane
New York

R. S McCullough.
R. G. Wilson.
C. W. Dietz.
S. H. Baker (7721).
J. F. Temple.
T. S. Beach.
J. L. Oliver.
Eduardo Andino (7911).
W. J. Flood.
L. P. Vane.
L. H. F. Reese.
P. G. Bruton (7982).
H. L. Porter.
C. G. Holmes.
E. W. Carey (8127).
W. Miller.
G. M. Rioman
V. L. Williams.
Peter LeToney.
R. L. Reath.

J. C. Dolan
A. L. Bullock.
W. L. Hamilton.
S. Nancy (7979).
T. F. McCarthy.
H. H. Spock.
C. A. Reif.
A. K. Ladd.
C. S. Denny.
O. M. Lee.
B. A. Thomas.
J. K. Tremper
L. E. Lilley.
C. F. Bullock.
F. T. Madigan.
J. H. Healy.
D. F. Finnerty.
C. A. Williams (8371).
L. N. Winters
J. Ryan.

Digitized by Google



Catalogs mailed on request
Companion ribbons supplied

Uniforms and Equipments
FOR
NAVAL OFFICERS

Ed. H. Hutchins Company
—TAILORS—
103 Atlantic Street Norfolk, Va.

C. S. Anderson.
C. H. Luker.
E. D. Yerby.
J. J. Mitchell.
H. R. Louden, Jr.
G. F. Simpson, Jr.
F. P. Albrock (1918).
A. J. Melancon.
T. J. Koenig.
L. L. Reese.
W. L. Claxton.
Grandmont Gardner.
R. H. Vail.
W. H. Cochran (1844).
H. O. Norgarth.
H. A. Carter.
P. C. Wilders.
C. W. Wolf.
Joseph Teagle.
R. Nott.
George Van Studdiford.
W. Walters.
John Binney (1878).
F. Strader.
E. W. Seymour.
C. T. Rowland.
L. C. Bignell.
M. M. Pharr.
W. L. Sheerley.
J. V. Cagne.
J. C. Brown.
J. R. Lord.
P. J. Atkinson (1907).
F. N. Mallery.
E. R. Shugart.
E. W. Holly.
H. H. Barger.
C. T. Davis.
F. R. Williams.
H. J. Thornton.
H. J. Lafrenz.
J. P. Donnevin (1927).
A. L. Yonkin.
L. N. Smith.
T. U. Lekins.
W. B. Sharp.
M. F. Jones.
H. P. Hennessy.
E. Hicbn.
Robert Holdnson.
Aubrey Hartsuey.
L. L. Cobb.
W. H. McKee.
G. H. Wilson.
P. N. Oberad.
E. M. Borsell (1885).
H. H. Studer.
A. E. Forsyth.
J. S. Dunlap.
M. H. Smith.
C. P. Peine.
C. Bellinger.
W. Sammell.
H. G. Walton.
P. A. Ritchie.
T. T. Sutton (1877).
B. Dewey.
W. A. Frederick.
J. F. Bush (1881).
H. H. Gibbes.
J. J. McChrystal.
A. C. Hirschland.
C. Sinclair.
J. H. Newbery.
M. Lentz.
T. V. McMurrey
V. D. Moe.
W. W. Hanna.
W. L. Kay, Jr.
J. W. Harris.
A. E. Cannon (1860).
A. J. Schwarze.
P. W. Ricamore.
S. E. Brinman.
C. C. Bartlog.
L. L. Davidson.
J. P. Noland.
T. F. Hickey.
E. M. Connor.
J. J. Purch.
C. H. Phillips.
A. S. Kimball.
T. J. Chrisman.
H. H. Graham.
L. N. Eller (1926).
R. B. Broderick.
A. C. McKinley.
C. P. Dieterich.
J. W. Irvin.
L. Jeff. Nesbit.
H. H. Caruthers.
J. T. Carrothers.
J. C. Cartwright (1879).
John Coolidge, Jr.
W. E. Wallace.
C. Reed, Jr.
H. H. Bartow.
J. J. Meloy.
W. F. Brancham (1865).
Leach Wade.
H. H. Tooke.
L. L. Foster.
E. B. Hall.
F. L. Sullivan.
W. W. Heiss.
D. Mc. Reeves.
F. P. Gothlin, Jr.
M. H. Redman.
W. J. Wilson (1878).
G. J. Fegan.
W. J. Dyas.
H. W. Prosser.
E. H. Cooke.
C. O. Bell (1884).
A. G. Hamilton.
C. M. Myers.
C. Q. Shelton.
E. H. Weed.
E. C. Kiel.
C. C. Hendshaw.
H. L. George.
L. A. Dalton (1906).
V. A. Pitts.
H. Z. Bogert.
B. B. Dallis.
H. C. Jemerson (1878).
B. F. Grdin.
W. F. Eshinson.
H. F. Hill (1904).
H. F. Hasson.
V. Harris.
G. R. Hodge.
A. Podge
L. M. Shields.
H. J. Gallghtly.
H. H. Dewman.
H. D. Davies (1902).
L. A. Day.
S. B. Ebert.
W. C. Hayes.
A. A. Johnson.
C. W. Wallin.
D. Mck. Giles.
T. S. McLamore.
H. J. Trotter.
A. P. Brueggehmeyer.
N. R. Wood.
W. S. Brinkley (9109).
W. S. Fitzpatrick.
W. S. Hopkins.
E. W. Lewis.
J. H. Hernandez.
O. W. Koch.
H. J. Hyland.
H. F. Rutbell.
C. C. Mahoney.
H. R. Wells.
S. H. Lawton.
F. A. Landell
J. K. McGuire.
R. C. Kirkpatrick.
M. H. Mcbrayer.
H. K. Rosory.
S. Van Voghten.
L. H. Dunlap.
R. H. Fox.
Stanley Smith.
H. D. Smith.
Albert Brill (9161).
W. Wallin.
H. E. Wooldridge.
H. L. Elliott.
F. R. Amlers.
J. J. Grenier.
P. L. Cook (1912).
P. Hinker.
J. O. Kelly.
W. R. Elder.
H. T. Castor (9174).
A. Mollelson.
H. W. Heaton.
T. F. Dwyer.
O. S. Graves, Jr.
W. Wood.
W. H. Moore.
L. R. Hoon.
L. S. Andrews (9190).
T. H. Elson.
F. E. Glenn.
H. Jones.
H. J. Ryan.
M. M. Pengerelli.
W. H. Hanchorr.
J. W. Monahan.
E. H. Hanson.
F. R. Johnson.
H. B. Jones.
W. Elmo.
C. Cooperscy.
W. F. Richards.
L. E. Adams (1901).
E. Relff.
H. Hoffman.
F. E. Coyne, Jr.
C. E. Haskell (9212).
H. H. Chandler (9214).
W. Flynn (9215).
H. L. Merritt.
F. A. Healts.
H. W. Howard.
H. E. Bell.
E. M. Pendleton (9225).
M. J. McCulloch.
R. L. Brou.
C. W. Sullivan.
L. E. Keithly.
H. Lewis.
H. W. Hoskins.
E. A. Wyllt.
A. H. Johnson.
V. D. Frederick.
L. J. Harant.
W. F. Sullivan.
E. C. Batten.
C. Hutchinson (9244).
L. O. Field.
F. M. Dixon.
M. B. Asp.
M. B. Hall.
M. S. Kerr.
H. C. McDonald
P. E. Skanse.
F. E. Bowen.
F. R. Mackey.
H. H. Ward.
M. S. Smart.
W. W. Benton (9261).
J. G. Shannonhouse.
Julian Moon.
T. H. Bell.
A. G. Liggett.
W. V. Lucas.
A. D. Hopping.
Seaton Allen Fellow.
F. K. Woodward
Lloyd Harvey (9278).
A. J. Laird, Jr.
Rudolph Hoppin.
C. W. Stalmests.
E. E. Surnance.
J. M. Davies.
W. S. Wilson.
W. T. Meyer
H. D. Hoon (9288).
P. B. McCoy.
H. E. Bailey (9292).
L. W. Neiermacher.
Laurence Chatin.
J. A. Burkendale.
Laurence Hanburr (9297).
F. W. Poole (9302).
T. L. Gilbert (9304).
H. A. Barron.
B. Shlvers.
S. Catlin.
S. W. Moore (9310).
H. Del. Stetson.
W. F. Farnum.
W. Cummings.
H. Cline.
H. Hunt.
H. J. Johnson (9321).
F. D. Lynch
J. A. Woodruff.
R. W. Burke.
L. J. Maitland.
J. L. Shea.
H. F. Collyer (9221).
S. K. Harrod.
H. H. Mamelstam.
W. W. Welsh.
J. Ennis.
P. D. Carey (9338).
Left. W. Yarborough.
O. F. Davis
J. T. McKay.
F. A. Wakeman
J. J. Cregger (9355).
T. Gillespie.
H. C. Bush.
C. H. Martin (9358).
H. H. Spider.
L. L. Berry.
C. W. Mcgumary.
C. Gibson.
H. F. Wharton.
M. T. Field
D. L. Robinson.
A. S. Fogelberg.
J. Y. Lefcrie.
H. S. Paddock.
W. R. Clark (9370).
R. Bethell.
J. S. Miller.
W. S. Conrow (9382).
C. J. Kenney
S. H. Hamlin.
T. J. McDonald
W. T. O'Reilly.
J. B. McDavid.
H. E. Sewell.
J. W. Newbarry
F. F. Whitney.
E. C. Johnson.
G. E. Haynes.
G. L. McNeil.
J. L. Carman (9390).
L. J. Lockett.
C. H. Childs.
D. L. Ansley.
W. C. Bennett.
C. P. Talbot.
H. C. Emmerson (9295).
O. D. Gillis.
A. L. Jewell.
C. G. Rhyard.
L. C. Mallery.
Bob Dibbs.
E. S. Webster
W. A. Smith.
R. W. Cambilla (9411).
R. E. Cuerer.
W. B. Killin
J. J. Sumiver.
F. J. Lawrence.
Jay Jewell.
H. S. Huydon
F. W. Zoyd
M. E. Knowles.
H. F. Sewell
W. H. Mosty
A. E. Emmerson.
M. E. Finn (9424).
L. J. Clarke (9426).
J. T. Zek
G. O. Anderson (9428).
H. C. Borrien
C. C. Bowen.
W. W. Moore
H. H. Hedson.
Ky. Zane.
W. F. Needlow.
A. W. Bradley (9447).
J. F. Bothernisch
W. F. Sweet.
J. A. Brown.
W. H. Boorse
J. C. Grable
J. O. Sage.
R. B. Awhall
J. J. Wright (9459)
A. L. Shreve
R. C. Morgan.
R. Lanckinshouse
W. Tierman.
J. Hanlon.
H. McFall.
W. Sheridan.
H. H. Hodgson (9483)
D. R. Stinson.
A. T. Mcdonald (9501).
C. H. Myers (9502).
A. S. Hedley.
W. R. Sweeley.
C. F. Gilmore.
C. G. Eliason.
G. A. Mcmury, Jr.
O. H. Harris.
R. H. Nevby.
C. H. Bidenour.
A. A. Verret (9615).
R. C. MacDonald.
R. E. Wrayer.
L. S. Stone.
W. F. Sullivan.
F. H. Prentiss (9623).
R. H. Bolton.
A. W. Maxwell.
H. Carlisle (9627).
W. H. Paperfoth.
H. L. Bruce.
P. M. Hopkins, Jr.
R. E. Slatt.
J. D. Summers.
G. K. Rice.
F. E. White
W. Washington (9626).
L. W. Bassett (9681).
R. E. Ingraham.
E. M. Powers.
M. G. Jennings.
V. E. Bertrandias (9612).
M. Mc. Gowan.
W. H. Clarke (9647).
Lowell Hartley.
C. E. Burrows (9650).
H. H. Rice.
R. D. Perrin.
W. H. Fletcher.
O. F. Gaffney
T. K. Mallory.
R. H. Wolfe.
J. H. Veale (9663).
Stanley Powleski.
H. L. Cutchin (9682).
W. T. Agee.
Fraser Richardson.
C. I. Hunn.
J. A. Hanley.
J. Y. Hart.
E. H. Mann.
F. F. Carroll (9678).
H. H. Kelly.
S. D. Tallmadge.
H. D. Lamson.
A. D. Sanders.
W. J. Wackenhaigh, Jr.
C. F. Stone.
M. F. Orr.
E. M. Taylor.
D. D. Watson.
H. D. Baker.
H. E. Baker.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
Columbia 9600 **TAXICABS** Columbia 9600

First Mortgages
in Washington, D. C.
Earning 8% Interest
Per Annum
FOR INVESTORS
DENOMINATIONS
$100 $500 $1000
We suggest that you take advantage of this unusual investment opportunity
Send for List of Attractive Offerings
The F. H. Smith Company
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
815 15th St. N.W. Washington, D.C.
48 years without loss to any Investor!

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments



JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
1, 3, 5 Cor. Conn. Ave. and 2nd St., N.W.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 35 years.

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the NEW EBBITT.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Alakea Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1351 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
149-151 West 38th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

KLEIN UNIFORMS
We make Uniforms for Every Branch of the U. S. Service and can Please You.
All Fabrics—Reasonable Prices
Just Drop Postal Today
D. Klein & Bro.
715 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google

W. & J. SLOANE

Established over 76 years

The KARNAK Wilton Rug

"The Aristocrat of American Wiltons"

No other Wilton Rug is made of better material or with more painstaking attention to manufacturing details—NO SIMILAR RUG IS NOW SELLING AT A PRICE AS LOW. SIZE 9 0 x 12 0 @ $115.00. **The Current selling price of this rug, six months ago, was $165.00.** A full range of other sizes at relatively low prices.

It is our policy to give to our customers the benefit of all cost reductions as are able to secure—to make each transaction one of mutual advantage.

Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States.

1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 925

D. D. Fitzgerald.
U. Cumming.
T. S. Gunby.
A. F. Sullivan.
A. W. Mortensiels (9710).
E. B. Robsein (9711).
W. C. Gabriel.
J. D. Corkille.
H. P. Scanlona.
B. C. Watkins.
L. L. Beery (9717).
C. F. Bond.
B. L. Spencer.
W. C. Conover.
M. M. Jones.
H. M. Shaw.
J. D. Barker (9725).
J. A. Durnford.
F. G. Marchnohan.
F. H. A. McKeon.
S. A. Anderson (9729).
Edwin Johnson.
T. A. Smith.
W. R. Carter (9735).
T. F. Sheehan.
T. V. Foster.
F. B. Haley.
C. E. Schwarz.
M. E. Darby.
G. C. Bland (9748).
J. C. Gates.
James Flannery.
H. A. McGinnis.
H. A. Halverson.
C. T. Shaw.
M. H. McKinnon.
V. W. Thomos.
W. B. Hough.
J. C. Rickner.
G. C. Benson (9763).
W. A. Lanagan.
G. P. Tourtellot.
G. H. Beverley.
H. J. Hartman.
W. K. Burgess.
C. F. Wilkins.
O. P. A. Chapman (9772).
L. L. Thornton.
L. D. Bogley.
Raymond Morrison.
Alexander Pearson, Jr.
Robert Julian.
O. M. St. John.
W. G. Smith.
C. A. Horn.
F. P. Hill.
C. C. Wilson.
W. E. Gates.
E. K. Pettibone.
W. E. Goodrich.
W. L. Boyd (9791).
L. E. Sharon.
J. H. McWilliams.
J. F. Morison.
Oscar Monham.
L. L. Proctor.
W. E. Webber.
W. M. Clark.
D. H. Buston.
Dismar Pritchlof Carlson
O. A. Anderson (9804).
T. T. Kennedy.
J. E. Virgin.
C. B. Evans.
H. C. Downey.
J. J. Powers.
C. W. Reed (9823).
G. W. Goddard.
Jack Greer.
Jay Kirksey.
W. H. Chapman (9857).
R. F. Jones.
H. H. Mills.
J. L. Walecka.
A. H. Foster.
Edwin Sullivan.
C. R. Hoffman.
J. E. Drumm (9838).
O. E. Robbins.
W. J. White.
F. F. Connell.
S. S. Gullet.
J. R. Glascock.
O. V. McPike.
N. Hidinger (9878).
R. L. Owens.
H. L. Kerah.
R. R. Garrison.
C. O. Brenneman.
Reuben Castor.
L. H. Barnes (9894).
R. R. Sutherland.
G. G. Miller.
C. M. Hallam.
F. V. Galbraith.
W. A. Enos.
R. R. Baker, jr.
N. J. Eckert.
Hugh Curt.
B. B. Simmons.
S. O. Carter.
H. E. Hardy, jr.
G. G. Gressey (9906).
O. L. Stephin.
C. E. Crandline.
J. A. Wyatt.
O. W. Snow.
M. L. Taylor.
W. K. Moran.
C. P. McClement.
B. H. Cooper (9918).
G. L. Phipps.
H. G. Woodward.
C. J. Moore.
J. R. Morgan.
W. Miller.
R. D. Moor
R. C. Wriston.
C. E. Thomas, jr.
F. A. Johnson.
H. W. Brandhorst (9930).
L. E. Bonnell.
S. N. Partridge.
J. B. Crandell.
J. B. Jordan.
A. N. Caldwell.
A. J. Mosher.
J. H. Duff.
T. J. Ford.
C. B. Smith.
W. F. Graham.
H. E. Shum.
C. V. Burnum (9945).
L. E. Gruber.
F. W. Schreiberg
A. N. Taylor.
W. J. Hardy.
J. B. Willis (9954).
T. H. Pearsall.
L. D. Bixson.
G. D. Banks (9959).
L. S. Lindsey.
D. Y. Easton.
T. E. Winstead.
Harry Cullins (9963).
A. E. McKenney.
H. B. Hilsen.
R. D. McKnight.
J. A. Hinton.
W. P. Hayes.
E. M. Milner.
E. L. Miller.
R. E. Jenkins.
F. F. Powers.
H. E. Pittman.
M. F. W. Oliver.
A. L. Hopkins.
T. A. Northam.
J. H. Kelley.
R. S. Henderson.
N. D. Gillet.
C. H. Gleason.
W. K. Behler (9982).
Y. W. Smith.
R. C. Beckett.
C. C. Tinnesburg.
J. L. Bell.
G. A. Glover.
J. A. Kase.
T. Teague.
R. C. Worthington.
Clifford Ellenson.
E. V. Elder.
Clyde Clarke.
R. G. Richards.
P. L. Ivey.
R. G. Harris.
W. C. Hennings (9993).
J. C. Shively.
Clifford Smith.
K. D. Guenther.
H. D. Vanderwerker.
J. C. Clack.
J. C. Hinkle.
A. F. Hebbard (10005).
R. D. Carpenter.
J. F. Routhier.
T. H. Ward.
H. B. F. Reedy (10018).
C. W. Gelchell.
J. T. Perry.
R. D. Powell.
H. E. Gibson.
W. J. McCarthy.
C. C. Day.
T. O. Foreman.
H. L. Watts, jr.
Townes Dennison (10029).
Harold Engegrd
R. T. J. Higgins
S. C. Page.
D. D. Caldwell
W. T. Wilsey
G. J. Hastings.
P. B. Jones.
E. L. Moins, jr.
H. G. Messer.
C. C. Evelcth.
E. W. Pubison.
C. K. McAllister.
T. P. Keefe.
E. H. Metzger.
C. S. Berrien (10044).
H. A. Kerr.
C. M. Brown.
N. H. Cherry.
H. H. Miller.
J. W. F. Hesing.
W. C. Dewar (10063).
H. W. Kunkel.
K. S. Tatom.
H. W. Silliard.
P. R. Taylor.
W. N. Ames (10068).
J. T. Fallin.
J. J. O'Connell.
A. E. McConnell.
Hes McClellen.
H. H. Carr.
Alphonse Stoeckle.
T. A. McLellen.
J. R. Braswell.
C. L. Marshell.
G. G. Threatt.
F. D. Duarte.
H. T. Edwards (10073).
Otho Burdette.
H. R. Jerome.
C. E. Burchett.
E. M. Masterson.
J. C. Brown.
H. W. Ayer.
A. B. Clark.
S. M. Hilton, jr.
J. W. Hill.
P. B. Jones.
W. A. Weinberger.
H. H. Hollingsworth.
A. B. Mangum
W. E. Jongeran.
H. S. Nettleton.
Thomas Brooker.
Cyrus Bellis.
R. B. Swinton.
S. M. Umstead.
H. C. Brandt.
Roland Hiran.
R. T. Smith.
S. E. Stancisko.
E. V. Peterson.
Kenneth Gorrett.
J. J. Lahey.
N. C. Caun (10144).
H. J. Gonsalus.
C. J. Holcomb.
E. T. Mottshaugh.
A. S. Reynolds.
C. L. King (10159).
Gerard Swarthout.
A. F. Sullivan.
W. C. Higgins.
T. W. Rudd.
W. H. Jaeger.
H. Harris (10127).
J. A. Murphey.
W. B. Sohn.
W. B. Schaefer.
Moses Alexander (10121).
J. M. Robinson.
E. G. Hall.
H. B. Wylie.
P. W. Stout.
F. E. Charlton.,
D. D. Hammonds.
Albert Pierson.
S. G. Kimball.
J. H. Holder.
J. P. Bailey (10117).
J. McD. Early.
O. L. McDaniel.
F. F. Booker.
J. T. Lawson.
N. C. McGregor.
H. E. Bingeman.
J. F. Horton.
F. P. Jones.
O. A. Gottschalk.
H. J. Mattis.
L. C. Collins (10182).
H. W. Hammond.
T. T. Gregory.
J. H. Hoffman.
R. E. Bingeman.
M. F. Dwyer.
A. E. Wilson.
C. C. Harris.
G. F. Nichols.
Spencer Ewing.
H. F. Meyers.
O. A. Peterson.
B. L. Freeman.
H. J. Brown.
H. L. Kinnison (10189).
Evert Abbott (10126).
W. C. Hull.
A. N. Zeller.
H. H. Soule.
Pardue Martin.
J. A. Hunt.
H. B. Owen (10195).
G. B. Bloom.
W. E. Gillis.
J. S. Eldredge.
B. G. Hollister.
Harold Hamilton.
H. Schmidt.
H. W. Johnson.
R. W. French.
J. L. Hopkins.
J. E. Monhollan.
H. E. Sadler (10212).
W. T. Pittman.
T. T. Hunt.
R. S. Moore.
A. J. Whitaker.
Y. O. Overcash.
H. D. Simocke.
A. H. Whitlow.
W. T. Pitts, jr.
W. K. McKittrick
F. L. Knudsen, jr.
J. T. Norris
R. L. Hutto
C. E. Pease.
C. B. Ayers (10226)
W. J. McKiernan, jr
H. D. Reed.
F. B. Rosenbaum.
J. C. Bell.
W. L. Wahle.
W. Tredfer.
H. T. Morgan.
C. L. Williams
S. W. Jones.
W. J. Horrigan
W. K. Phillips (10284).
H. Sanford
L. G. Mourman
G. N. Fanel
A. E. Dewey (10228).
E. R. McReynolds
D. U. Lingle.
M. V. Gannon.
E. A. Niblack
H. H. Ellis (10244).
H. M. Webster.
P. Hall.
F. F. Perry
W. Kelly
W. M. Miller
T. H. Christion
P. H. Berry
T. W. Essig.
F. B. Hedley
C. M. Kolb.
H. A. Lindgren.
G. A. Summa.
Sam Powell.
G. J. Rawlins
Charles Rockee (10263).
K. J. Nelson.
W. T. Haley.
J. F. Canary.
H. E. G. Opie.
F. M. Henley.
John Weckerling
F. H. Privett.
J. B. Howat.
E. S. Ringer.
G. E. Ballard (10274).
Chit Case
H. F. Landers.
W. L. Wheeler.
H. F. Greene (10281).
L. S. Brodsch.
M. N. Clark.
H. C. Floyd.
W. T. Prather
J. J. Brother
L. E. Jones.
Dial Mountain
R. E. Nelson.
F. H. Cassell (10287).
J. H. Wilson.
J. DeL. Sasso
R. R. Winslow.
C. E. Hodson.
L. M. Wolfe.
J. E. Kelly.
H. G. Crocker (10295).
W. H. Mcrae.
W. A. Zeliter.
W. S. Wade.
C. C. Shangraw
Ned Abrams
F. B. Johnson.
Jon McVay.
G. Ellicott (10311).
Y. L. Robinson.
M. E. Wilson
J. A. Mitchell.
L. F. Felio.
K. M. Robbins
J. W. Hammond
J. E. Covington (10229).
J. H. Pilcatt.
W. E. Rodell
F. C. Wagner.
C. J. Schaefer.
J. Haynes (10234).
A. M. Lane (10238).
Wesley Karlsson.
Otto Ellis.
R. S. Lodge.
C. H. Moore (10507).
C. H. Hay, jr.
A. H. McConnell
W. J. Ware (10315).
L. Bass.
D. McY. Barnes (10467)
F. R. M. Miller
A. S. Hite.
C. R. Jackson.
C. L. Keenan, jr.
C. L. Williams (10822).
C. F. Fishback
G. O. Roberson
K. N. Perry.
S. H. Hunsicker.
N. H. McKay
O. L. Rogers.
B. F. O'Leary.
J. A. Physioc, jr.
S. F. Mills.
R. T. Selzer.
W. E. Riley.
A. J. Lubbe.
J. B. Lumsden.
C. H. Howard.
E. A. Hillery.
H. S. Harpole.
H. W. Jones.
E. B. Davis (10848).
F. E. Johnson.
P. J. Patrick.
D. B. Goodrich.
J. F. Carraway.
C. H. Rayner.
F. H. Kuhn.
J. Spencer Ewing.
C. W. Graybeal.
J. H. Wilson.
J. D. O'Connell.
Harold Broad (10863).
C. H. Lamb.
F. L. Cowan.
L. F. Wotson.
W. E. Kemperaay.
Haynie McCormick.
A. H. Wolf.
Leonard Vesina.
H. M. Tyler.
H. W. Duncan.
Park Hamilton.
John Grosse.
P. T. Nicholson.
E. R. Cook (10880).
T. B. Howard.
S. J. Ames.
W. H. Webb.
A. G. Kelly.
F. McV. Perkins.
O. R. Martiott.
J. V. Hite.
H. P. Barry.
H. W. French.
H. E. Hoffman.
F. M. Dold.
Edward Freedman.
F. P. Van Duzee.
E. E. Cox.
C. L. Webber.
R. A. Shoville.
E. A. LaFrancis.
A. G. Watson.
H. T. Burris (10899).
Burns Beall.
John Bartlett Heas.
A. F. Hayes.
H. G. Sydenham.
H. C. Milner.
Geo. W. Reed, jr. (10905).

Financial Advances

on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.

WM. J. KENNEDY, 107 Nassau Street, New York.



Good Looks—Good Fit and Good Wear in Every Pair.

IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)

Make good with all the fellows at those social occasions.

Size	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Calf	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.	17 in.

Post. May 24, '16, Dec. 27, '16, Mar. 26, '17

If you can't get them from your dealer write to Dept. R. Especially adapted for Military Schools, College, and Societies.

Patented Feb. 27, 1917 and other patents pending

ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

Westinghouse
Marine Equipment

Geared Turbine Propulsion Machinery, and a complete line of auxiliary equipment for shipboard and shipyard.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special Pacific Coast Representative
Hunt, Mirk & Co., Inc.
San Francisco

(Established 1889)

H. L. RUST
Realtor

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

All Classes of Property For Sale

Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.

Desirable apartments and houses for rent.

Insurance in all its branches.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

3% This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department. Accounts opened with ONE DOLLAR or more. Interest at 3% compounded semi-annually.
Allotments can be arranged through your paymaster.
U.S. SAVINGS BANK Dept. D. Washington, D. C.

COLT FIREARMS

"The Proven Best by Government Test"

Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

"Say it with Flowers"

WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone, M. 4278, 4277, 4279, and F. 6554

The graduates of the Military Academy were confirmed with rank from July 2, 1920.

Withdrawals

The nominations of the following-named officers were submitted to the Senate March 11 and withdrawn on March 14:

To be Colonels.

Fitzhugh Lee.	E. B. Martindale, jr.
R. B. Parrott.	J. N. Straat.
H. P. Wilbur.	E. W. Tanner.
S. H. Ford.	H. S. Wagner.
R. M. Brambila.	F. G. Knabenshue.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

G. E. Rucker.	H. S. Miller.
Dawson Warren.	Clarence Lininger.
J. H. Read, jr.	E. M. Offley.
R. G. Peck.	John Cocke.
H. J. Binford.	E. H. Wagner.
J. A. Brockman.	J. T. Donnelly.
C. C. Burt.	W. H. Menges.
S. W. Auding.	R. E. Fisher.
W. G. Murchison.	T. W. Brown.
J. H. Barnard.	O. R. Cole.
Rodman Butler.	

To be Majors.

A. P. von Deetsen.	Eugene Coffin.
H. S. Hostetter.	F. J. Baker.
C. B. Eckels.	E. O. Hopkins.
W. F. Baker.	E. E. Lockard.
H. A. Viollard.	D. W. Morey.
H. A. Stuart.	S. B. Armat.

ERRORS IN ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Errors were made in confirmations by the Senate of certain of the Army nominations, the official list as published in the Congressional Record and the action taken by the Senate having the effect of confirming as captains a number of second lieutenants who should have been confirmed as first lieutenants and of confirming as first lieutenants a number of officers of that rank who should have been confirmed as captains. In all of these cases recess commissions were issued on March 15 and as soon as Congress convenes the nominations will be made again in the corrected form, dating from July 1.

The following-named were confirmed as captains and should have been confirmed as first lieutenants: 2d Lieuts. P. E. Burrows, A. S.; G. H. Brown, A. S.; E. D. Perrin, A. S.; W. R. Fletcher, A. S.; D. V. Gaffney, A. S.; T. K. Matthews, A. S.; K. B. Wolfe, A. S.; S. Powloski, Inf.; H. L. Calvin, Qm. C.; W. T. Agee, A. S.; Fraser Richardson, Cav.; C. I. Mann, Cav.; C. H. Elmes, Inf.; J. V. Hart, A. S.; R. H. Magee, A. S.; C. S. Carroll, Qm. C.; H. H. Reily, A. S.; S. DeW. Tallmadge, Qm. C.; D. D. Lamson, C. A. C.; A. D. Sanders, Inf.; W. J. Wagonknight, Jr., Inf.; C. E. Stone, F. D.; M. F. Orr, Qm. C.; E. M. Taylor, F. A.; D. D. Watson, A. S.; H. D. Baker, F. A.; R. E. Baker, F. A.; D. D. Fitzgerald, A. S.; U. O. Cummings, F. A.; T. S. Gunby, F. A.; A. P. Sullivan, C. A. C.; A. W. Martinstein, A. S.

The following-named officers who were confirmed as first lieutenants should have been confirmed as captains: 1st Lieuts. I. S. Curtis, Inf.; A. D. Warnock, Inf.; E. N. Slappey, Inf.; H. C. Bowman, F. A.; 2d Lieuts. L. H. Hanley, Inf.; Rosenham Bean, A. S.; 1st Lieuts. H. McC. Henderson, Inf.; R. Van K. Harris, Jr., Inf.; P. B. Rogers, Inf.; R. G. Hunter, F. A.; H. V. Hopkins, A. S.; W. W. Rhein, C. A. C.; B. G. Shoemaker, Cav.; B. A. Mason, Cav.; H. H. Young, A. S.; K. B. Wise, Inf.; F. C. Mellon, Inf.; D. Wilson, A. S.; 2d Lieut. R. T. Hayes, Inf.; 1st Lieuts. C. G. Hammond, Inf.; J. P. Moore, Inf.; A. E. Andrews, Inf.; D. A. Hines, Qm. C.; J. W. Rodman, Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. A. Heywood, Qm. C.; 1st Lieut. J. J. Bethurum, Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Halstead, Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Randolph Gordon, Inf.; H. P. Lewis, Inf.; G. A. Ross, Inf.; P. C. Clayton, Cav.; E. Bashore, Cav., and J. L. Tupper, Inf.

NOMINATIONS.

March 11—Marine Corps

S. D. Butler and Logan Feland to be brigadier generals from June 4, 1920, and Harry Lee to be a brigadier general from June 5, 1920.

E. A. Bryant to be an assistant and a passed assistant dental surgeon in the Navy.

March 12.—Coast Guard—To be commanders: William Vans Edmonson Jacobs, James M. Moore, and Preston H. Uberroth.

To be lieutenant commanders: Edward S. Addison, Leon C. Covell, Philip W. Lauriat, and Thomas M. Molloy.

To be captains:

John Boedeker, Benjamin L. Brockway, Harold D. Hinckley, and William H. Munter.

To be first lieutenants: Chester H. Jones, James Pine, Michael J. Ryan, Charles F. Selter, Warner K. Thompson, and William F. Towle.

To be second lieutenants: Joseph Greenspun, Robert M. Kaufholz, Raymond T. McElligott, Donald H. MacCollom, Andrew C. Mandeville, Louis W. Perkins, Lyndon Spencer, and John Trebes, jr.

To be lieutenant commander (engineering): Carl M. Green.

To be lieutenant (engineering): Martin A. Doyle.

To be lieutenant, junior grade (engineering): Roderick S. Patch.

To be first lieutenants of engineers: George W. Cairnes, John F. Hahn, and Harvey F. Johnson.

To be second lieutenants of engineers: Walfred G. Bloom, Charles W. Dean, Roger C. Heimer, John N. Heiner, Charles T. Henley, jr., Louis B. Olsen, Edward F. Palmer, Frank C. Wells, and Leslie E. Wells.

March 14—Promotion in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

J. D. McIntyre to be captain.

Appointments in the Marine Corps.

J. T. Bootes, W. C. Powell, D. P. Hall and C. H. Lyman to be colonels, W. L. Redles, C. T. Westcott, F. A. Ramsey and Chandler Campbell to be lieutenant colonels; C. H. Wells, A. A. Vandergrift, F. S. N. Erskine and R. S. Geiger to be majors.

CONFIRMATIONS.

March 12—Promotions in the Navy.

E. R. Stitt to be surgeon general and chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery in the Department of the Navy.

E. A. Bryant to be an assistant and a passed assistant dental surgeon in the Navy.

Marine Corps.

To be brigadier generals: S. D. Butler, Logan Feland and Harry Lee.

March 14—To be Assistant Secretary of War.

J. M. Wainwright.

To be a Member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Lieut. Col. Gustave Lukesh, corps of engineers.

The Marine Corps nominations of March 14.

The Coast Guard nominations of March 12.

Appointments in the Regular Army—To be chaplain: J. T. Axton.

To be military storekeeper: Capt. C. P. Daly.

Reappointments in the Regular Army—To be majors: M. K. Taulbee and C. W. McClure.

To be first lieutenants: J. B. C. Siske and O. C. Wood.

Appointments by Transfer—Signal Corps—To be first lieutenant: T. W. Swartz.

Field Artillery—To be first lieutenants: J. S. Mallory and A. F. Doran.

Promotions in the Regular Army—To be captains: W. H. Sullivan, S. M. Montesinos, F. A. Hernandez, C. A. Pivirotto, T. R. McCarron, B. S. Stocker, A. Q. Ver, Manuel Font, H. S. Hostetter, E. C. Morton, R. G. y Larrosa, Andres Lopez, R. S. Torres, M. E. Rodriquez, H. W. Heard, Wm. Mayer, G. M. Ferris, E. L. MacLean, Arturo Moreno and C. M. Lopez.

To be first lieutenants: D. W. Hale and E. Vazquez-Bruno.

All promotions listed in this issue under head "Army Nominations Confirmed."

ARMY SALES BRANCH.

The Secretary of War has directed that hereafter the sales branch of the supply division of the general staff and the War Department claims board, including the foreign claims section attached thereto, will not constitute part of the supply division of the general staff, but will function directly under the assistant secretary of war. General W. M. Wright, general staff, is relieved as a member of the War Department claims board. The assistant secretary of war is designated as the agent who shall exercise all powers conferred upon the U. S. liquidation commission by War Department orders.

POSTMASTERSHIP AT FORT MONROE.

The members of Colonel Elmer J. Wallace Post No. 17, Department of Virginia, American Legion, have petitioned President Harding and Postmaster General Hays to retain the postmaster at Fort Monroe, Va., the widow of an Army officer, who has efficiently conducted the office for the past four years. While the American Legion "decries political effort," the Virginia organization believes Fort Monroe entirely non-political in its nature and "the bartering of the postmastership for the purpose of political patronage, thereby removing from office a deserving, competent and needy widow, would result in the consummation of a grievous wrong and would be contrary to the American ideals of right and justice."

CHANGES IN NATIONAL DEFENSE LAW.

At the meeting of the Adjutants General Association in Washington this week, on which occasion about thirty states were represented, the following changes in the present national defense law were suggested and unanimously approved:

To correct conflicts. Sections 3a and 68, N. D. A.

To amend section 3a N. D. A., by striking out the words "the location and designation of units of the National Guard and" where the same occur in the concluding clause of said section and by inserting in lieu thereof "the designation of units of the National Guard and the location and designation of units" of the organized reserves, etc.

Section 37. Amendment to make National Guard officers eligible for reserve commission in their present National Guard grades.

Insert after "any person now serving" the words "or hereafter commissioned and recognized."

Section 58. By adding proviso as follows:

Provided, That boys between the ages of 16 and 18 years, having the required physical qualifications may be enlisted in the National Guard with the consent of their parent or guardian.

Section 60. Substitute for second clause:

Companies and corresponding units of the National Guard heretofore or hereafter recognized at a minimum enlisted strength of 50 men may be maintained at that minimum for the period of one year, after the date of their federal recognition, and, until July 1, 1922, companies and corresponding units of the National Guard may be recognized at a minimum enlisted strength of 50; Provided, etc.

Section 64. Substitute the following:

Whenever, in the territorial distribution of National Guard troops approved by the Secretary of War in pursuance of section 3a, the headquarters of any military unit is allocated to a State, the governor of that State shall have authority to appoint and commission the officers who are designated by current tables of organization as constituting such headquarters.

Sec. 65. Amend as follows:

Insert after "Regular Army" in second line the words "or National Guard."

Also insert after the words "Regular Army" in the seventh line the words "or National Guard."

Sec. 67. Insert after the words "District of Columbia," eighth line from bottom of page 30, "For the hire of clerks in the offices of United States property and disbursing officers, approved as necessary by the Secretary of War."

Sec. 81. Amend to read as follows:

The militia division of the War Department shall hereafter be known as the National Guard Bureau of the War Department. After January 1, 1921, the chief of the National Guard Bureau, etc.

* * * * *

For duty in the National Guard Bureau and for the instruction of the National Guard, the President may assign such number of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army or officers of the National Guard as he may deem necessary and any such National Guard officer while so assigned shall, subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe, receive out of the whole fund appropriated for the support of the National Guard the pay and allowances of a Regular Army officer having the same rank and length of service as said National Guard officer, whose prior service in the Organized Militia shall be counted in ascertaining his right to longevity pay.

Sec. 99. Amend:

By adding after the words "practical course of instruction" the following: "And for the necessary period of travel from and to his home station."

And further amend by striking out the final proviso.

Sec. 109. Amend 10th line:

By striking out the words "Captains commanding organizations" and inserting in lieu thereof "Commanding officers of companies and corresponding units."

Sec. 110. Amend to read:

All amounts appropriated for the purpose of this and the last preceding section shall be disbursed and accounted for by the United States property and disbursing officers of the several states, and all disbursements under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be made as soon as practicable after the last days of March, June, September and December of each year upon pay rolls, etc.

UNIFORMS
FOR
MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS
UNITED STATES ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD
BOYS BRIGADE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

SIGMUND EISNER CO., Red Bank, N. J.
Official National Outfitter, Boy Scouts of America.
NEW YORK OFFICE: 126 FIFTH AVE.

BOOK AND MAGAZINE NEWS.

Military Decorations and Insignia, a valuable and most timely contribution to military literature devoted to "Orders, Decorations, and Insignia, Military and Civil," by Colonel Robert E. Wyllie, general staff, U. S. Army.

The author of this book is probably more familiar than any other member of the military service with this complex subject by reason of his official duties at the War Department, and the book he has just published is a complete compilation of the multitudinous orders, decorations, insignia, colors, and other emblems of merit or distinction, not only bestowed or adopted by the military-naval forces of this country but of the entire world.

The book deals extensively with the decorations and insignia brought about by the recent war, and the author goes into their history so as to make clear to the reader the significance of the various devices. Of particular interest is the chapter devoted to the shoulder insignia and badges adopted by organizations comprising the American Expeditionary Forces. These devices have become familiar to most Americans, but their significance is known to but very few. The orders and decorations bestowed by the governments of our recent allies are described at length, and profuse illustrations are used both in the original colors and halftone work.

A foreword by Major General P. C. March, chief of staff, calls attention to the increased importance which has been assumed by the conferring of decorations as a result of the World War and states that Colonel Wyllie's book covers his field "very completely, and it will be of interest, not only to wearers of decorations, but as a book of reference to peoples of other countries as well as to Americans."

The book contains 367 illustrations, over 100 of which are in color.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers, New York.

CANDIDATES APPOINTED TO WEST POINT.

The following named candidates for appointment to the Military Academy have been designated during the past week to submit educational certificates with a view to admission on July 1, 1921, without mental examination, it being too late to hold another such examination this year:

Kentucky (Senator Stanley): Edward Barber, 1st alternate, Covington.

Illinois (24th district): Charles H. Romeyn (temporary address) Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

Mississippi (2d district): George F. Reeves, 207 Depot street, Greenwood.

J. Harry Evans, Unionville, Mo.; Harold G. Miller, Kahoka, Mo.; Milton T. Payton, Enid, Okla., and Orrin L. Hilyard, Rogers, Texas.

ARMY OFFICERS ENTITLED TO HOMESTEAD.

In regard to the application of the act of July 3, 1917, to homestead entry of Lieutenant G. B. Jones, of the Army veterinary corps, who was called into active service under a reserve corps commission after he had made entry and was later discharged to accept a commission in the Regular Army, it is held that such a discharge is not a complete separation from the service, as it merely changed the officer's status from that of a temporary to that of a permanent officer. The War Department has ruled, therefore, that Lieutenant Jones is entitled to the benefits of the statute.

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS.

The distinguished-service cross has been awarded posthumously to First Lieutenant William Noble Wallace for extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, October 8, 1918. "Lieutenant Wallace, with one comrade, exposed frequently to direct hostile observation and heavy fire, accomplished an exceedingly hazardous reconnaissance of the front lines of his regiment. After having made his reconnaissance, located enemy strong points, and obtained vitally important information, Lieutenant Wallace was killed by hostile fire, but by the delivery of his careful notes and sketches to his commander his mission was fulfilled."

By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, the distinguished service cross is awarded the following named enlisted man:

Corporal Carter C. Selfe, Co. K, 28th Infantry, for heroism in action near Cantigny, France, May 28, 1918. During an enemy attack on his position Corporal Selfe, although subjected to most terrific artillery bombardment and heavy machine gun fire, held the position and conducted the fire of his squad after all the members had become casualties. Although he was severely wounded, he took the one remaining automatic rifle and rushed to the assistance of a nearby automatic rifle post where the enemy was about to penetrate our lines. Although again wounded, he refused to be evacuated until after the enemy had been repulsed. His gallant conduct was a material factor in the successful defense of the position.

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.

The distinguished-service medal has been awarded Lieutenant Colonel John L. Shepard, medical corps, for "high administrative, technical, and constructive ability in preventive measures adopted against epidemics and in the conservation of physical defectives by their segregation and development. Later he performed conspicuous services in connection with hospital demobilization in France and the return to the United States of the sick and wounded."

By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, the distinguished service medal is awarded the following named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel Raymond F. Metcalfe, medical corps, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as division surgeon, 36th Division. In August and again in September, 1918, during serious epidemics of Spanish influenza his farsightedness and his energetic and efficient action in personally directing the handling of these epidemics resulted in a very large reduction in the mortality.

Digitized by Google

MARINE RECRUITING RUSH MED.

Orders were received from Marine headquarters this week for the resumption of recruiting. All enlistments and reenlistments will be for a period of either three or four years; no more enlistments or reenlistments will be made for two years, and the applicants will be accepted, the corps being at present in excess of the allotted number of 27,400. The physical, mental, and moral standards will be kept as high as possible. The minimum minimum age is now 18 years, height 61 inches, and weight 130 pounds. Ordinarily no one over the 35 limit, color blind, deaf, dumb, cripple, illiterate, deformed, underage, underheight, and underweight will be accepted. Also no one who has had prior marine service. Recruiting officers will accept for original enlistment or reenlistment in the Army or Navy only those men who are as near physically perfect as possible and by habits of life are physically both mentally and morally. No illiterates will be accepted, and the applicant will be examined in the discipline of A. D. Ex. All men reenlisted from the Army and Navy regardless of length of previous service or extent of their training, will be transferred to one of the recruit depots for basic training and indoctrination as the commanding officers of the depots may consider necessary. All men enlisted in the Marine Corps will not, except under most exceptional circumstances, be sent to sea until they have completed at least three months service in the Marine Corps. All men accepted for first enlistment will be classified, as applicants, to a recruit depot and their final oath administered at the recruit depot.

Reenlisted marines will not be given a choice of station, but will be ordered where the service calls. No transfers across the continent will be made. The aviation section of the Marine Corps is now very small, a slotted strength, and no men will be accepted or any promise made for service in aviation. Men who have had experience in Marine Corps aviation may be reenlisted and assigned to duty in aviation according to the needs of the service and their ability and desire.

For the present only the selected force now attached to the recruiting service will be available for recruiting duty. No men will be retained on recruiting duty upon reaching enlisted second lieutenant, and no enlisted men will be transferred to the recruiting service who have not had additional recruiting districts will be established, and those stations which were formerly established will be closed but will be continued as substations. Headquarters stations, Motor transportation, which will be taken up in due course and used for itinerant recruiting duty, but only when the recruiting officer is satisfied that it will be a paying proposition. A close check will be kept at headquarters on the number of applications secured by recruiting.

No quota will be assigned the various recruiting divisions for the balance of this month, but one will be assigned for April.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

National Guard Officers and Men at Service Schools.

It has been decided that in cases of officers of the National Guard in advance in pay who are ordered performed under competent orders in going to and returning from drill, military service schools, and enlisted men of the National Guard are entitled to transportation and to rations in kind or commutation therefor for the time properly consumed in traveling to and from such schools.

It has also been decided that the pay to which National Guard officers and enlisted men detailed to unusually courses of study at service schools are entitled under the terms of section 35 of said act only for the period of "actual attendance" at the school, which does not include the time traveling to and thereto or therefrom.

An officer or enlisted man while on sick or ordinary leave of absence is not in "actual attendance at such schools" within the meaning of the act. The comptroller holds that officers and enlisted men of the National Guard detailed to attend service schools by the act of June 3, 1916, to attend a military school or course of instruction at a post where regular instruction are not established for the period they are on sick or ordinary leave of absence.—Comp. Dec., March 8.

NAVY SELECTS FIVE NEW PLANE DESIGNS.

Secretary Denby has approved the findings of the naval board appointed to conduct the recent navy competition for navy shipboard airplane design competition. The contest was won by the design of a special type of two-place airplane for fighting purposes and the design of battleship and cruiser scout, the specific naval use the present types of naval airplanes are put to, and the factors upon which the present standard types of Army airplanes are entirely unsuited for naval use.

The outstanding features of the design sought out under the competition are the ability to land on land or on the deck of an aircraft carrier, to take the air from the deck of a carrier, either with the aid of a catapult or without it, and to navigate the air along the deck.

This competition is the first step in putting into effect the "national aviation policy" agreed upon below of the national aviation policy" agreed upon below of the national aeronautical advisory committee, the Army, the Navy, the Post Office Department, and other governmental departments interested in aeronautical matters as submitted to the Congress by the President.

Rules were issued January 1 governing the competition, which was open to all the citizens of the citizens of the United States not in Government employ. Specifications of the types for which the best designs were desired were also issued. Over 100 sets were called for, and 27 designs were received. Competitors were submitted for the preliminary examination of February 15.

The designs of the following competitors were accepted and are eligible for the final examination:

Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation; Dayton-Wright Airplane Co., Inc., Dayton, Ohio; G Eliis & Bro. Inc.), Buffalo, N. Y.; Alexander Klemin, of New York city, and G. A. Page, jr., graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The board will notify those competitors whose designs were accepted on preliminary examination are eligible to submit them for the final examination. Although each competitor may present all designs which were accepted on the preliminary examination, one kind can be made to each competitor on final examination. On final examination the designs will be made in order of merit as follows, the awards being of the following amounts, in the form of prizes for the first two, each competitor to retain one of the designs and the right to use the name in any manner desired by the department:

First merit, $10,000; second merit, $10,000; third merit, $5,000; fourth merit, $5,000.

To avoid unnecessary expense for unsuccessful competitors only such designs as are considered worthy are required as would be necessary to judge whether the further development of the designs would be of advantage to the Navy.

The competition has given an opportunity to American aircraft designers to show what they can do toward meeting one of the problems of naval aviation, and the naval authorities are much gratified by the interest shown by the competitors.

NAVY DIRECTORY SUSPENDED.

Due to the lack of sufficient funds, it has become necessary to suspend the issuance of the Navy Directory. Until further notice it will be published quarterly, starting April 1.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

BARNES—At Fort Bliss, Tex., March 6, 1921, to Lieutenant Elmer E. Barnes, corps of engineers, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Barnes a son—John Winthrop.

FAJAN—At Pittsburgh, Pa., February 14, 1921, to Captain Louis K. Fagan, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Fagan a son—Hugh Mercer.

GILLILAND—At Annapolis, Md., March 15, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander C. G. Gilliland, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Gilliland a daughter.

JEPPSON—At Camp Eustis, Va., March 1, 1921, to Lieutenant Thomas K. Jeffords, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Jeffords a daughter—Jean Adelnah.

JOYCE—At San Antonio, Tex., March 8, 1921, to Major John H. Joyce, air service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Joyce a son—Thomas Kellogg.

KNAPP—At Washington, D. C., February 28, 1921, to Lieutenant (junior grade) John H. Knapp, C. C. U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Knapp a son—William Marshall Bullowa, and the late Brigadier General William L. Marshall, U. S. Army, and the late Captain John A. Knapp, U. S. Navy.

KUHN—At New York, N. Y., March 10, 1921, to former Major Dr. Parker Kuhn, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Kuhn a son; grandson of Brigadier General E. E. Kuhn, U. S. Army, and the late Major James F. Normoyle, U. S. Army.

MORGAN—At Norfolk, Va., March 16, 1921, to Lieutenant (junior grade) Charles H. Morgan, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Robeson a daughter.

NORTHUP—At Nome, Alaska, March 10, 1921, to Captain H. G. Voorhies, D. C., U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Voorhies a son—Henry Northup.

WHITMAN—At Columbus, Ga., March 4, 1921, to Captain Edward B. Whitman, C. A. Army, and Mrs. Whitman a son—William Edward.

MARRIED.

ATKINSON—THANNUM—At San Diego, Calif., March 8, 1921, Lieutenant B. W. Atkinson, jr., U. S. Marine Corps, and Miss Ruth Thannum, Virginia.

DAY—ELKENOUGH—At Atlanta, Ga., March 2, 1921, Victor Day, lieutenant, Navy, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Nalita Jackson Greenough.

DEMPEWOLF—WILLIAMS—At Little Rock, Ark., January 29, 1921, Lieut. Herman Dempewolf, U. S. Army, and Mrs. N. R. Williams.

HAYDEN—ROBINSON—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 14, 1921, Lieutenant Colonel Ralph S. Hayden, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Jillian M. G. Munson.

JAHANT—CHAWFORD—At Seattle, Wash., March 3, 1921, Captain George Augustus Jahant, U. S. Army, and Miss Ida Crawford Crawford.

MELBERG—TYKVAN—At Paris, France, February 15, 1921, Lieutenant Colonel Ernest C. Melberg, U. S. Army, and Mlle. Germaine Tykvan.

ROBERTS—MILLER—At New York, N. Y., March 11, 1921, Lieutenant Harry Lovejoy Rogers, jr., U. S. Army, and Miss Ruth Miller.

WELCH—ABBEY—At Paris, France, February 11, 1921, Lieutenant Richard O. Welch, U. S. Army, and Miss Lucy Abbey.

DIED.

DRAKE—At Los Angeles, Calif., March 13, 1921, James Calvin Drake, U. S. Navy, retired, aged 70.

FRANCIS—At Washington, D. C., March 13, 1921, graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy class of 1880.

HASKINS—At Fort Bliss, Tex., March 13, 1921, Mary Nevitt Flanagan, mother of Captain Barrington L. Flanagan, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army.

HALL—At Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China, January 31, 1921, Frank Stockbridge Hall, brother of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hall, of Annapolis, Md., and cousin of Rear Admiral and Lieutenant Commander Harry W. Hill, U. S. Navy.

JOHNS—At Rockford, Ill., March 8, 1921, Mr. Fred W. Johns, father of Colonel Clarence D. Johns, U. S. Army.

JONES—At Colleton, Germany, March 11, 1921, Roberta, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jones, colonel corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Jones.

JONES—At Washington, D. C., March 13, 1921, Mr. James C. Jones, father of Lieutenant Commander James Carl Jones, U. S. Navy.

LOW—At Washington, D. C., March 12, 1921, Commander William P. Low, U. S. Navy, retired.

MORTON—At Honolulu, T. H., March 12, 1921, Mrs. Charles G. Morton, wife of Major General Charles G. Morton, U. S. Army.

PAYNE—At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 5, 1921, David W. Payne, formerly captain of cavalry, U. S. Army, and father of Commander Fred R. Payne, U. S. Navy.

SCHINDEL—At Washington, D. C., March 11, 1921, Mrs. Lucy Schindel, wife of Major Frank.

STEWART—At Murray Hill, Plushing, L. I., N. Y., February 28, 1921, Prof. N. Coe Stewart, father of Major Alan Coe Stewart, Coast Artillery, U. S. Army.

THEZIE—At Chula Vista, Calif., February 6, 1921, Mr. Richard Trezise, father of Mrs. Fiser, wife of Major Roy Fiser, U. S. Army.

WETZELL—At Faribault, Minn., February 27, 1921, Mrs. Jo Ann Wetzell, wife of Mrs. Peyton, wife of Major Phillip Bradley Peyton, U. S. Army, and grandmother of Lieutenant H. F. Armstrong, U. S. Army.

WILLIAMS—At Houston, Texas, March 15, 1921, Colonel Robert C. Williams, retired, U. S. Army.

MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE.

Arrangements have been completed by the authorities of the Marine Corps Institute whereby the educational instructors of the institute will be sent to Shanghai, China, for the purpose of giving a short intensive course of teaching followed by the International Correspondence Schools. While in the Orient the instructors will have an opportunity to visit Scranton on this schools about once a year, thus keeping in intimate touch with the methods followed by that school.

DRAFT DESERTERS' LIST.

A conference occurred at the office of the adjutant general of the Army yesterday afternoon, when General Harris talked with Secretary Weeks in person upon which much work in the preparation of the list of deserters who will be dropped from the rolls of the Army under the provisions of the act of March 4 has been accomplished. It is expected that the list will be released to the public for publication by, as rapidly as they can be prepared, the first being that of the North Carolina section.

SUBMARINE AGROUND.

Word was received Thursday afternoon at the Navy Department that the submarine N-2 had gone aground on Wards Hill Bank off the Atlantic coast. The first tug Boadicea was at once dispatched to her assistance. No further details had been received of the mishap to the submarine as our forms were closed.

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

For the Army—
Cabardine, Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Elastique Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, Raincoats, Serges, Cloth Caps, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter, Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service—Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, D. C. Atlantic City
Annapolis

ESTABLISHED 1872
W. B. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET, N.W.
(FORMERLY 1040 F STNW.)
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE MAIN 108
A.R.SPEARE C.J.NICHOLS W.B.SPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

CUSTOMS FIFTY YEARS AGO
Who among us would say to-day, "I never use a toothbrush, I never has has let"?

Yat Fifty years ago, odd as it may seem, not one person in 1,000 used a Dentifrice—or even a tooth brush.

So to-day, after more than 30 years of persistent publicity of Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder for the Feet, not many of the people are to be confined. You know I never have to use a Powder for the Feet!"

More than One Million five hundred thousand pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.

The reason is this: Incasing and confining the feet in Leather or Canvas tends to lead to cruel friction, more or less. Allen's Foot-Ease removes the friction from the shoes and relieves the feet. It is this friction which causes smarting, calluses, corns and bunions. You know what friction does to your motor car axle. Why not remove it from your footwear by shaking into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, which cleanly, wholesome, healing, Antiseptic powder? Get the habit. Allen's Foot-Ease now have it, who inhabit our, as yet, imperfect world.

VACANT BEDS IN PUBLIC HEALTH HOSPITALS.

Recent statements that the U. S. Public Health Service had about 1,000 vacant beds in its hospitals while looking for more hospitals has brought out the following reply from Surgeon General Cumming:

"On February 19, the date of our last weekly report, about 2,200 beds were vacant in our hospitals, while 1,200 beds were "new" beds in hospitals just opened or in addition to older hospitals, not yet open to the public working order. This leaves about 1,000 vacant beds, or about 4 per cent of our total capacity, and is the normal condition due to having our patients in rented beds on a monthly basis, as numbered 24,712.

"Six per cent leeway is a frightfully narrow margin on which to run any hospital, for any one day, but the hospital may be swamped by new patients in one locality in less than 24 hours. Public health service has a very large per cent of women are continually entering directly upon the arrival of our ships or leaving without formality. The turnover in our hospitals for the week was 2,212 admissions and 2,134 discharges."

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Colonel and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson will entertain a company informally at dinner this evening for their son, Kinkin Augustus Donaldson, who arrived Thursday for a visit with his parents.

—Lieutenant G. A. Moore, U. S. Army, accompanied by Mrs. Moore and their 5-month-old son, George Sieland Moore, will sail on the transport leaving Manila 1 for Honolulu, where he will be attached to the 17th cavalry at Schofield Barracks. He has served for three and a half years with troop B of the 7th cavalry.

Digitized by Google

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK

MASONIC TEMPLE

Philippine Government Sole Official Depository
Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted
MANILA, P. I. P. O. Box 1469

PAID UP CAPITAL - - P12,216,210.00
RESERVE FUND - - - " 4,154,478.48

We feel highly honored by the invitation extended by the Army and Navy Register to advertise the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK in its columns.

Allow us to respond to this courtesy by offering our banking service in New York, Shanghai and the Philippines to the United States Army and Navy.

When you take a trip to the Philippines, make this Institution your depository and you will find our banking facilities profitable.

RANK OF OFFICERS ON ARMY PROMOTION LIST.

The following is a tabulated statement, compiled in the office of the adjutant general of the Army, showing the constructive dates of rank of Army officers as indicated by their numbers on the promotion list, which, under the act of June 4, 1920, is the basis of advancement of the members of the commissioned personnel of the Army. This will be of value when the promotion list is available.

Constructive dates of rank			Nos. on Promotion List
Year	Month	Day	
1830			1
1891			2 to 4, 46
1892			7 to 61
1893			32 to 42, 47 to 52
1894			23 to 25, 22
1895			86 to 27, 99 to 115, 134
1896			116 to 122, 135 to 154
1897			155 to 206
1898	April	26	207 to 245
1898	May and June		246 to 324, 645, 248, 327, 484, 493, 493 to 500, 450, 511, 509, 610, 641, 619
1898	July		286 to 344, 347 to 462, 263, 284, 482 to 484, 512, 514
1898	Aug. to Dec.		888 to 367, 639 to 378, 378 to 382, 325, 426, 417, 446, 456 to 464, 501, 513 to 529, 535, 584, 550 to 558, 585, 586, 591 to 606, 641, 613 to 640, 643 to 657, 662, 682, 686 to 704, 724 to 727, 744, 749, 750, 739 to 798, 821 to 855, 857 to 866, 846 to 871, 874, 875, 877, 873, 896, 898, 901, 905, 907 to 918, 915 to 929, 946, 953, 977
1899			307, 652, 726, 746 to 743, 745 to 748, 751 to 765, 767 to 788, 792 to 818, 836, 872, 873, 876, 878, 880 to 889, 891 to 895, 897, 902, 903, 906, 938 to 962, 924 to 945, 947 to 984, 963 to 972, 973 to 998, 1001, 1012
1901	Jan.		776, 804, 972 to 976, 989 to 994
1901	Feb.	3	995 to 1000, 1006 to 1011, 1013 to 1210, 1257
1901	March to Dec.		1211 to 1244, 1247

Constructive dates of rank			Nos. on Promotion List
Year	Month	Day	
1902			1245 to 1246, 1248 to 1256, 1258 to 1267.
1903			1268 to 1465, 1485, 1587
1904			1466 to 1484, 1488 to 1536, 1563 to 1592
1905			1594 to 1688, 1703, 1704
1906			1689 to 1702, 1705 to 1762, 1803, 1813, 1311
1907			1763 to 1807, 1309 to 1817, 1815 to 1874
1908			1875 to 1916, 1912 to 2082, 2085 to 2129, 2136, 2351, 2403, 6410
1909			2130 to 2137, 2139 to 2277
1910			2278 to 2350, 6352 to 2400, 2402 to 2403, 2411 to 2445, 2447 to 2528, 2648, 2852
1911			2448, 2530 to 2645, 2847 to 2764, 2853, 2328
1912			2084, 2735 to 2851, 2853 to 2888, 2890 to 2925, 2927 to 2969
1916			3009 to 3136
1914			3137 to 3237, 4037
1915			3238 to 3893, 4038 to 4040
1916			3234 to 3235, 3975, 4006, 4014, 4015, 4041 to 4046
1917	Jan. to March		3916 to 3974, 3976 to 4005, 4007 to 4013, 4016 to 4035, 4048 to 4052
1917	April		4053 to 4400
1917	May		4401 to 4458
1917	June		4459 to 4990
1917	July		4991 to 5382
1917	Aug.	1	5726 to 5735
1917	Aug.	2	5388 to 5389
1917	Aug.	3	5240 to 5242
1917	Aug.	4	5243, 2344
1917	Aug.	5	5643 to 5644
1917	Aug.	6	5442
1917	Aug.	7	7446 to 3312
1917	Aug.	8	5513 to 5566
1917	Aug.	9	5657 to 5717
1917	Aug.	10	5718 to 5723

Constructive dates of rank			Nos. on Promotion List
Year	Month	Day	
1917	Aug.	11	5724 to 5788
1917	Aug.	16	5787 to 5788
1917	Aug.	14	5789 to 3278
1917	Aug.	13	5774 to 7423
1917	Aug.	16 to 31	7434 to 7582
1917	Sept.		7546 to 7640
1917	Oct.	1 to 20	7641 to 7763
1917	Oct.	21	4026, 7726, 7727
1917	Oct.	24	7766 to 7752
1917	Oct.	25	7754 to 7794
1917	Oct.	26	7722 to 7925
1917	Oct.	27 to 31	7326 to 7381
1917	Nov.	1 to 66	7236 to 6006
1917	Nov.	27	8067 to 8613
1917	Nov.	26 to 30	8614 to 4624
1917	Dec.		4322 to 4324
1918	Jan.		8335 to 4306
1918	Feb.		8809 to 8968
1918	March		4922 to 9075
1918	April		3076 to 3178
1918	May		3174 to 3234
1918	June		3235 to 3642
1918	July		3648 to 3731
1918	Aug.		3736 to 10044
1918	Sept.		10042 to 10601
1918	Oct.		10202 to 1038
1918	Nov.		10623 to 10905

ARMY BONUS CONTINUED.

An erroneous statement has been made to the effect that the presidential approval of the congressional resolution of March 8, relating to the termination of the war legislation, had the effect of abolishing the Army bonus of $60. This is not the fact. The bonus will be continued within the limitations prescribed by the act of February 24, 1919.

DENBY CONTINUES BAN ON WINE MESS.

Secretary Denby will not rescind former Secretary Daniels' celebrated order abolishing the wine mess on board naval vessels.

Mr. Denby said that, leaving national prohibition out of consideration, he is heartily in accord with Mr. Daniels on the subject, and that he did not believe a "corporal's guard" of naval officers could be found who would favor rescinding G. O. 99.

Digitized by Google

CHAPLAINS' CONFERENCE IN THE FLEET.

During their stay at Balboa the chaplains of the Atlantic fleet and Pacific fleet held a joint informal conference.

It opened February 17 with devotional exercises and Holy Communion at the Baptist church, Balboa, at which all the Protestant chaplains were present. The service was conducted by Chaplains Park, Taylor, and Moore, the sermon being preached by Chaplain Lippincott. At the same hour Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Chaplain Brodman in St. Mary's Church, Balboa. He was assisted by Chaplains Finn, Maguire, and Murphy, the latter acting as deacon, Father McDonald, being the preacher.

At noon the chaplains were guests of Father McDonald and the Army chaplains at luncheon in the Catholic Community Houses, where the business sessions of the conference were held.

The first day's meeting proving irresistible, the first business session was held at 1:15 p. m., the conference being ralled to order by Chaplain Scott. Captain Mitchell read a paper on "Educational Work," which covered in detail the system now being followed in the Oklahoma. Chaplain Schrum followed with a paper on "The Chaplain in the Navy," the Morale Program of the Ship" and Chaplain Underwood with one entitled "The Chaplain and the Kingdom of Christ." Each paper led to much discussion, which ended only when the hour arrived to open up the floor to take the chaplains up to the Tivoli Hotel, where at 7:30 the Army chaplains were the hosts of the evening to chaplains at dinner.

The commanding officer and the chiefs of staff of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets had been invited to be the guests of honor on the occasion, but the only resident of Panama on the list who was able to attend the present function was Governor Harding.

At 9 next morning the conference resumed its business meeting. Chaplain Lippincott read a paper "Personal Work" and Chaplain Brodman one entitled "Practical Hints." Another paper was given by Chaplain Kirkpatrick: "Keeping the Church in Fighting Trim."

The conference voted its thanks to the commanders in chief of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, whose courteous and cooperation had made the conference possible, and to Balboa Baptist Church, to the Balboa Community Club, and the Y. M. C. A. for their gracious and generous hospitality.

Resolutions of sympathy with the widow of the late Chaplain Tedford, of the Asiatic fleet, and of greeting to Chaplain Frazier, the head of the corps, brought the order of business to an end, after which Chaplain Evans made the closing address.

At 1 p. m. the members of the conference, with the local Army chaplains, were the guests of the Y. M. C. A. at a luncheon at the Tivoli, from which all adjourned to the baseball game. In the evening a dinner was given in honor of the visitors by the Balboa Baptist church, all the Army chaplains and local clergy being present. The evening was given up to entertainment of great merit.

Many conferences which followed the lines of the one held last June in the Navy Department itself by the chaplains of the Atlantic fleet and of the other stations east of the Mississippi, was greatly enjoyed by the chaplains of both fleets and is believed to have been beneficial by the mutual exchange of ideas in regard to their calling and methods of work.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Samuel J. B. Schindel, infantry, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, March 13, 1921, from heart disease. He performed his duties as an student officer at the general staff school as usual on the morning of the 10th instant and was apparently in good health. The funeral of Colonel Schindel was born at Camden, N. J., June 3, 1871, and graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in the class of 1893. On graduation he was assigned as an additional second lieutenant to the 5th Cavalry. The greater part of his life as an officer was spent in the former regiment, his service thereby having included details as regimental adjutant, regimental commissary and regimental quartermaster. He was promoted 2 1912, to September 2, 1916; from June to October, 1916, and again from March 1 to August 15, 1917, he served as a member of the general staff corps. Colonel Schindel graduated from the Infantry School in 1908, from the general staff school in 1908, and at the time of his death was a student at the general staff college. He was promoted to first lieutenant April 28, 1898, to captain February 2, 1899, to major June 12, 1916, to lieutenant colonel June 30, 1917, and to colonel July 1, 1917. During the World War he served as colonel of infantry, National Army, from August 5, 1917, until appointment, Army, General U. S. Army, August 15, 1917. He was honorably discharged from the service March 1, 1919, by reason of disability incident to the service. His active service included service with his regiment in the battle of San Juan Hill and in the campaign in Cuba, July, 1898, engagements at Valdez, El Caney, July 1, 1898, and Rio Duque, P. I., March, 1906. G. O. No. 4, General Staff College, says: "Colonel Schindel was the son of an Army officer, was born and brought up in the service which he loved and to which he has given his whole life. He was an officer who had during his career been selected for many important details on account of his talent and broad professional attainments. In his death the Army has lost an officer of conspicuous ability and devotion to duty, one who already had engraved in his performance of duty a record of a continuance of the successes he had already earned. His widow and one son survive him. The heartfelt sympathy of his comrades of the general staff college is extended to the members of his family in their bereavement."

Rear Admiral James Johnson Kane, chaplain, U. S. Navy, retired, died at the Navy hospital, Philadelphia, on March 9 in his 81th year, was born in Clement's Island, Maryland, a son of Captain Clement Kane, formerly Royal Navy, and nephew of the late Admiral Charles Wells Campbell Abercrombie Kane, he entered the Navy first by original appointment, midshipman, in 1861; resign October 31, 1862, and historically discharged August, 1863. He graduated in theology from Kenyon College, Pa., now Bucknell, in 1867; commissioned chaplain June, 1868, and completed the first law department of Harvard, 1869 and 1870. He was at various periods chaplain of the Franklin, Tuscarora, Wachusett, October, 1886, promoted to rear admiral June, 1906. During 1907 he was on leave under both Admirals Farragut and Porter and took part in the two battles of Mobile Bay, 1861, and January, 1865, as executive to command of a division of guns on the monitors. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery, with military honors rendered by a detachment of seaman infantry from the Naval and service barracks. Admiral Frazier and Admiral R. S. Navy, and former Chaplain George Williamson Smith, C.M.G., president of Trinity College, Hartford, and now of St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C. Among the honorary pallbearers members of Admiral Kane's family were his brother, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas L. Kane, R. G., retired, late amiuu, U. S. Navy, civil war, and a number of officers of the Coast Guard, Public Health Service, legal legion, G. A. R., and the National Masonic Lodge, of Washington. Admiral Kane was of the 12th; of March in an editorial article paid him a high tribute, stating Admiral Kane was a born preacher, lawyer and author and a remarkable combination of the man of peace and the man of action."

Commander William F. Low, U. S. Navy, retired, died March 12 at his home in this city. He had been in ill health for some time. Commander Low was born in Concord, N. H. the son of Franklin and Mary Stuart Low, and received his early education at St. Paul's School, New Hampshire, and entered the Naval Academy in 1861, graduating in 1865. After 38 years of active naval service he applied in 1899 for voluntary retirement. In 1898 he was placed in command the Massachusetts nautical training ship and remained in that until 1911, when in 1913 he was offered his services to the Navy and was given his former position, that of commander of the training ship, aiding in the summer-cruise work. His service in this connection was valuable to the cause of his physical condition, and on advice of naval physicians he was relieved from responsibility in September, 1918. Commander Low is survived by his wife, Mrs. Anna Shaw Low, two sons, Dr. Francis C. Low, of Boston, William F. Low, jr., of Cincinnati, and lieutenant James Russell Low, U. S. Navy, and a daughter Rhoda, Va. Funeral services were held Tuesday at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Catholic Church. Interment was in Arlington Cemetery.

James Calhoun Drake died at Los Angeles, Calif., on March 13, 1921. He was born in Virginia in the year 1850, U. S. Naval Academy, having resigned from the naval service in 1874. He was one of the leading financial and organizers of the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank and was also one of the presidents of the bank. No one was more highly respected and trusted in the financial world than Mr. Drake. He had weathered the financial troubles of the lowest as well as the highest and who was the friend to all of the leading bankers of the community. His previous naval career covered the period of the civil war. He was an expert in technical matters as well as in business. He was also a member of the Los Angeles Country Club and the Jonathan Club, as many prominent corporations in Southern California. He was the incorporator and president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is mourned by many on account of his overflowing charity and generosity. He is survived by a wife, Mrs. Mary Drake, and a son, Mr. James Wilcox Drake.

ARMY COLLAR INSIGNIA.

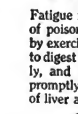
The following collar insignia will be issued to enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps: Officer, machine gun companies similar to that issued to rifle companies with the following exceptions: Officer, howitzer companies with the letters "HZ"; H Q and service companies similar to former H. Q. and supply companies.

When You Get

up "tired as a dog" and sleep is full of ugly dreams you need

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Fatigue is the result of poisons produced by exercise or failure to digest food properly, and eliminate it promptly with the aid of liver and kidneys.



Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

Sold everywhere in boxes 10c., 25c.

ARMY FLAGS.

The following distinguishing flags, given in Par. 2176, R. & R., will be used by airship or balloon, the Department until the supply is exhausted:

Rifle and machine gun companies, each with blue field, is center on both sides a square of white seven inches on the side, regimental number in upper edition and letter of company in lower portion of blue field on both sides, letters and numbers to be in.

Service companies will be shown by letter "S" and Q. companies by letter "HQ" with both regimental number and company letters in red.

COAST ARTILLERY UNITS.

It is announced at the War Department that in general orders No. 5, January 19, 1921, the following paragraphs contained in section VI, Par. 1, G. O., 3, W. D., 1920, will be considered suspended for the period during the of the existence of any coast artillery company unit without the approval of the Secretary of War.

RAILWAY INFORMATION.

The chief of engineers of the Army is charged, in orders which he issued by the War Department, with the collection, tabulation and distribution of all data on existing railways including that necessary for the construction, maintenance and operation of railways within the United States. He is directed in addition, to confer with all data necessary to the Q. M. Corps for the performance of the functions assigned to that branch by existing approved policy. This will include data on to permanent material and the movement of essential commodities passing through all gateways and terminals.

ARMY SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

Section 11, G. O., 12, W. D., 1920, has been rescinded by the War Department. It is contemplated that sanitary inspections therein directed shall be conducted in compliance with Par. 8, G. O., 5, W. D., 1920. The War Department considers it inadvisable to specify either number or the time when they will be conducted. Circumstances may require them once in six months or with greater or less frequency. Cases requiring decision of the department and corps commanders who are responsible to the War Department for their action.

LOCKHART SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented Made in U. S. A.
"Known throughout the Service"
Regulation for Officers in the Field
Same Construction as Enlisted Men's
Olive-Drab, Marine, Cadet-Gray
Navy & Marine Blue & Heavy Weight
Post Exchanges, Ship Dealers or Write for 100 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y. Wholesale Circulars
Sold to the Govt., Officers' Messes and Organizations

TOBIN BRONZE TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
Launches Powder Press Plates Shafting Propellers Valves, Pumps Gears Rudders, Castings Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Steamers Condenser Tubes, Rivets Stem and Stern Castings Sheets and Bars
Shafting finished true, smooth and straight. For canals, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet. Furnished on application.
Manufacturers, Ammonia, Conn. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sec.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Steamers Condenser Tubes, Rivets Stem and Stern Castings Sheets and Bars Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Steamers Condenser Tubes, Rivets Stem and Stern Castings Sheets and Bars
Shafting finished true, smooth and straight. For canals, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet. Furnished on application.
Manufacturers, Ammonia, Conn. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sec.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL
HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Modern Rates for Good Accommodations

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Navy officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $25,000,000

PATENTS C. L. PARKER Late Member Examining Corps, U.S. Pat. Off.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured
Searches made to determine patentability
and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.
McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CANE AS A WEAPON
By A. C. CUNNINGHAM
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.
FOR SALE BY
Army & Navy Register
50c per copy

HALF-TONES ZINC ETCHINGS DESIGNS
Charles F. Lennon J. Harry Cunningham G. L. Lennon
LANMAN ENGRAVING CO.
Process Engravers Illustrators Designers
Post Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.
"Quality and Speed"

Cordon & Dilworth
REAL ORANGE MARMALADE

"Mabel told me that this is her first year out."

"Why, she's been out four seasons."

"Well, I suppose the events have come to her."—Boston Transcript.



The smartest dressers in the service wear Fox's improved Spiral Puttees. Best for every day wear. Best for "going to town." Fox's Puttees fit flat and trim from knee to the edges. Made of the finest Scottish wool. Remember that the FOX tag is on each puttee with it for right and for left. That tag guards a world-wide reputation. Write for the name of the nearest dealer

The Manley-Johnson Corporation
Sole Agents
Dept. RC, 280 W. Broadway
New York City

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

Adjutant General's Department—Maj. Gen. P. C. Harris, Adjutant General.

Maj. Henry B. Lewis from duties in Hawaiian Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service to duty with 4th Division, Camp Lewis, Wash.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Maj. Robert C. Eddy from duty at Camp Jessup, Ga., to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty as assistant division quartermaster.

Captain Asa Irwin, from duty at St. Louis and to Washington general intermediate depot for duty.

Capt. Harry K. Hoffman at Pittsburgh, Pa., to be transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Harrison M. Duffill from duty at general intermediate depot, Boston, to Norfolk, Va., general intermediate depot for duty.

Captain Karl Hakenberg from duty at general intermediate depot, Norfolk, Va., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty.

Capt. John J. McManus from duty at Fort Adams, R. I., to Camp Lee, Va., for duty, relieving Capt. George H. Zauther, who will proceed to headquarters, coast defenses of Narragansett Bay, for duty.

First Lieut. Barney L. Mosden to duty at Camp Kearny, Calif.

First Lieut. Thomas H. McCreery from duty at intermediate depot, Washington, to Arlington, Va., and assume charge of subreceiving station of Lexington remount purchasing and breeding headquarters.

Second Lieutenant Alva E. McConnell from duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., for duty.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Maj. Harry R. McKelhar is detailed to take two months' course of instruction in basal metabolism at Cornell University Medical school, New York city.

Maj. Ferdinand Schmitter from duty at Camp Upton, N. Y., and report by telegraph to commanding general, 8th corps area, for assignment to duty and station.

Maj. Lewis L. Regan, at Pittsburgh General Hospital, Homer, Colo., is transferred to station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for observation and treatment.

Maj. Alva D. B. McCoy from duty at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, to Benicia Arsenal, Calif., for duty.

Maj. Robert L. Cosner from duties in Hawaiian Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service to duty at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.

Maj. Lloyd A. Kefauver and Capt. Ernest F. Harrison will report by telegraph to commanding general, 8th corps area, for assignment to duty and station.

Maja. Roy L. Scott and Frank W. Wilson from duties at station hospital, Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Camp Travis, Texas, 2d Division, for duty.

Maja. Blascom L. Wilson, Curtis D. Pillsbury, Robert H. Buenner and First Lieut. George T. Wilhelm from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and report by telegraph to commanding general, 8th corps area, for assignment to duty and station.

Capt. Henry A. Callahan from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. Edward L. Moore from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Travis, Texas, 2d Division, for duty.

Capt. William A. Hoyle, upon arrival in United States, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Capt. Frank H. Chase from duty at Benicia Arsenal, Calif., to San Francisco Letterman General Hospital for duty.

Capt. Robert M. Butler from duty at Camp Meade, Md., to San Francisco and to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Capt. Ivy A. Peirman from duties in Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service and report to commanding general, 8th corps area, to join the station to which assigned.

Capt. Ralph H. Simpson from duties at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. Ralph W. Newton from duties at Fort Thomas, Ky., to Camp Travis, Texas, 2d Division, for duty.

Capt. Wesley C. Cox from duty at Army medical school, Washington, to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

First Lieut. Cedric E. Pilkins from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to duty at Fort Mott, N. J.

First Lieut. John N. Merrill, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Travis, Texas, 2d Division, for duty.

First Lieutenant Royal R. Barondes from duty at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, and report to commanding general, 8th corps area, for assignment to duty and station.

First Lieut. Charles R. Glenn from duties in the Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty at Camp Lewis, Wash.

First Lieut. Milner H. Eskew from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and report by telegraph to commanding general, 8th corps area, for assignment to duty and station.

First Lieutenant William P. Dodds from duty at Hoboken, N. J., and proceed to Americus, Ga., air intermediate depot for duty.

First Lieuts. Jesse P. Truax and Clay R. Murray, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of captain in the medical corps by reason of disability incident to the service, their retirement from active service, with rank of captain, from July 22, 1920, is announced; will proceed home.

First Lieuts. Joseph I. Martin and Nathan Rosenberg to San Francisco and about May 5 to the Philippine Department for duty.

First Lieuts. George E. Lindow and William H. Merriam from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Camp Travis, Texas, 2d Division, for duty.

Medical Reserve.

Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer to active duty at Washington and report to the President of the United States for duty.

Dental Corps.

First Lieut. Harry Holmes, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of captain in dental corps by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service, with rank of captain, from October 8, 1920, is announced; will proceed home.

Veterinary Corps.

Capt. Joseph T. Hosier from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., to Camp Travis, Texas, 2d Division, for duty.

First Lieut. Orsas H. Dillon, Jr., from duties in the Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present period of foreign service, to duty at Presidio of San Francisco.

First Lieut. Forrest L. Holyeross from duty at Fort Reno, Okla., to duty in Philippine Department, sailing from San Francisco about May 5.

UNIFORMS FOR
Real Army Service
THEY STAND THE TEST
THEY ARE MADE RIGHT
OF RIGHT MATERIALS
Officers' Catalog No. 39M
Enlisted Men's Catalog No. 32
MILITARY EQUIPMENT
THE HENDERSON-AMES COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Second Lieut. Lester W. Ingram from duty at Camp Travis, Texas, to Fort Monroe, Calif., and report for duty as transport veterinarian on transport Dix.

Medical Administrative Corps.

Second Lieut. John L. Morgan from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Maj. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck from duty in Hawaiian Islands to San Francisco for duty as assistant to engineer, 9th corps area.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Maj. Sidney R. Underwood from duties as commanding officer, ordnance reserve depot, Raritan, N. J., to Amsiot, N. J., and assume command at ordnance reserve depot.

First Lieut. Joseph L. Aman designated as commanding officer of Old Hickory ordnance reserve depot, Jacksonville, Tenn.

Ordnance Reserve.

Appointment of Samuel Goodacre as major, ordnance reserve corps, to date from March 9, 1921, is announced to active duty at Philadelphia district ordnance office.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. A. Free, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

First Lieut. Hiram F. Plummer from duties in Hawaiian Department, effective upon completion of his present tour of foreign service and upon arrival in United States, will report by telegraph to the adjutant general of the Army for instructions.

B. Altman & Co.

Discriminating People

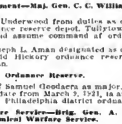
whether residing in New York or elsewhere

may obtain from this Store everything that is new and smart in clothes for every occasion

Clothes for Men, for Women, for Misses and for the Younger Set

Madison Avenue-Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

ANDREW ALEXANDER



Correct boots and shoes for active service. New types stocked as soon as approved. Accounts opened and goods shipped to officers in any part of the world.

Correspondence invited

Sixth Avenue Cor. 19th St. New York 548 Fifth Ave. Above 45th St

NEW YORK THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. LONDON
Forged Steel Marine Water Tube Boilers and Superheaters
3¼ Million Horse Power in Use.
New edition of our catalogue, "MARINE STEAM," on application



The Antiseptic of Many Uses

Protection against infection of cuts and wounds, care of teeth, mouth wash, gargle, cleansing the scalp, lotion after shaving, personal hygiene.

To protect bottle from breakage remove top only of corrugated wrapper.

Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

LISTERINE
The Safe Antiseptic

Digitized by Google

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

First Lieut. William B. Townsend from duty at Camp Lewis, Wash., to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

First Lieut. Harry Reichelderfer from duties in the Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J.

First Lieut. George R. Owens from duties with 5th field signal battalion, Camp Lewis, Wash., to San Francisco and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Capt. Louis E. Appleby, First Lieut. Hugh M. Elmendorf and Second Lieut. James H. Summers to Operations Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training.

First Lieut. Frank Dorr, Air Service maintenance department, to detailed in air service.

First Lieut. Ideal H. Edwards from duties at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, to San Francisco and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Second Lieut. George B. Bloom from duties at Camp Pike, Ark., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot school for pilot training and duty.

Second Lieut. Kendell B. Hennessey from duties in Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty at Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif.

Second Lieutenant Howard W. Trefry from duties at Camp Pike, Ark., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., air service pilot school for pilot training and duty.

The following from Mitchel Field, N. Y., to stations indicated for duty: First Lieut. Clarence O. Jones, information supply depot, Morrison, Va., and First Lieut. Paul J. Martin, Park Field, Millington, Tenn.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Frank L. Miller from duty with 6th field artillery, Camp Lewis, Wash., to Fort Riley, Kans., about April 16 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. Edwin B. Winans, Chief of Cavalry.

Colonel William A. Shunk from duties with general recruiting service, Los Angeles, Calif., and report by letter to commanding general, Ninth Corps Area for assignment to duty in that area.

Lieut. Col. Lawson Magruder to report to retiring board at Washington for examination.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Tayler from duties with general recruiting service, New York city, and detailed as inspector-instructor of 102d cavalry, 26th Division (Yankee), Boston, Mass.

Lieut. Col. William H. Tayler from duty with general recruiting service at Savannah, Ga., to Fort Richardson, Va., for duty.

Lieut. Col. Alvin S. Perkins from duties at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty in connection with the 16th cavalry and to March Field, Texas for duty with that unit.

Major Ben Lear from duties with general recruiting service, Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty with the 7th cavalry.

Major Thomas J. Hayes from duties with general recruiting service, Nashville, Tenn., to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty with regiment.

Major Harry D. Bush from duties with general recruiting service at Nashville, Tenn., to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty with regiment.

Maj. Murray B. Bush from duties with general recruiting service, Moines, Iowa, and report at Fort Des Moines for duty.

Maj. Orlando Palmer from duties with the recruiting service at Detroit, Mich., to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty.

Capt. Samuel A. Greenwell from duties with general recruiting service, New York city, and assigned to 18th cavalry and to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty with that regiment.

1st Lieut. John W. Carroll from duty in Philippine Department on completion of present tour of foreign service to 16th cav. to take effect

1st Lieut. Leo B. Hermann from duties with general recruiting service at Nashville, Tenn., to 16th cav. and assistant professor of military science and tactics at University of Arizona, Tucson.

1st Lieut. Thomas F. Drake, 16th cav., transferred to 9th cav. and to San Francisco about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

The following from duty on general recruiting service at stations indicated, assigned to regiments specified and to Harrison Island for duty with 1st field regiments: Lieut Col. Frank P. Amos, from Kansas City, Mo., to 2d cav.; Capt. Elliott Rea, Kans.; 1st Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, from Omaha, Neb., to 8th cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; 1st Lieut. Ralph E. Jones, from Newark, N. J., to 8th cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Maj. Roy H. Henry, from Atlanta, Ga., to 12th cav., Fort Georgetown, Calif.; James H. Washburn, from Louisville, Ky., to 12th cav., Fort Washington, Md.; Capt. Harry C. Kaefring, from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to 11th cav., Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; 1st Lieut. Wm. N. Todd, Jr., from Boston, Mass., to 16th cav., Fort San Houston, Tex.; 1st Lieut. Lyle L. Little, from Springfield, Mass., to 15th cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. Jay Vincent Long, from Columbus, Ohio, to 16th cav., Fort Hunchuca, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. Richard Lewis, from Indianapolis, Ind., to 15th cav.; Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, Del Rio, Tex., 1st Lieut. Frederick F. Peacock, from Kansas City, Mo., to 1st cav., Douglas, Ariz.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

1st Lieut. Frederick F. Schanel from Fort Adams, R. I., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for assignment to quartermaster corps duties.

Lieut. Col. Ernest D. Scott, Jr., to Panama Canal Department and assigned to 1st Field Artillery Regiment, effective upon completion of present foreign service tour.

Lieut. Col. Edward L. Glenn from duties at Fort Stevens, Oreg., to San Francisco and about June 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

1st Lieuts. Richard A. Erieson, Mellon A. Hatch, Fenton S. Jacobs, Jr., and Ralph E. Truby, 2d, to Camp Eustis, Va., for duty with 17th field artillery.

1st Lieuts. Richard A. Erieson, Mellon A. Hatch, Fenton S. Jacobs, Jr., and Ralph E. Truby, 2d, to Camp from Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., about May 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

The following from duty in Panama Canal Department and assigned to regiments indicated, effective upon completion of present foreign service tour: 1st Lieut. Hugh Hereford to 1st field artillery, Camp Leonard Wood, Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Geoffrey Olmsted to 5th coast artillery, Harbor Defenses New York, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

1st Lieuts. Hudson Hoagland, James L. Harbaugh, Jr., and George W. MacMillan to New York City and about May 5 to Hawaiian Department for duty with 11th field artillery.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. P. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

1st Lieut. H. Parker from duty as recruiting officer at St. Louis, Mo., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and assigned to 3d infantry for duty.

1st Lieut. L. Wells assigned to 45th inf. and upon arrival in United States to Fort Benning, Ga., for duty.

1st Lieut. Edwin A. Root assigned to 45th inf. and upon arrival in United States to Fort Benning, Ga., for duty.

1st Lieut. Edwin A. Root assigned to 45th inf. and upon arrival in United States to Fort Benning, Ga., for duty.

Col. Melville S. Jarvis, 45th inf., San Juan, P. R., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and about May 1 to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Col. Melville S. Jarvis, 45th inf., San Juan, P. R., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and about May 1 to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Col. Horace F. Sykes from duties with general recruiting service at Fort Snelling, Minn., and to 10th inf. and to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

Lieut. Col. Frank L. Culbertson from duties at Camp Knox, Ky., to Louisville, Ky., as instructor-inspector, National Guard of Kentucky, at Louisville.

1st Lieut. Robert E. Mitchell from duties with general recruiting service, Harrisburg, Pa., and detailed as instructor-inspector, 103d infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, at Harrisburg.

Maj. Edward C. Kingsbury from duties at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty.

Lieut. Col. Horace F. Sykes from duties with general recruiting service at Fort Snelling, Minn., and to 10th inf. and to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

Lieut. Col. Frank L. Culbertson from duties at Camp Knox, Ky., to Louisville, Ky., as instructor-inspector, National Guard of Kentucky, at Louisville.

1st Lieut. John H. Neff assigned to 49th inf. and from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty.

1st Lieut. Robert E. Mitchell from duties with general recruiting service at Harrisburg, Pa., and detailed as instructor-inspector, 103d infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, at Harrisburg.

Maj. Frank A. Sloan from duty with general recruiting service at Fort Snelling, Minn., and to 10th inf. and to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

Maj. Sherwood B. Philpot from duties with general recruiting service at Salt Lake City, Utah, and detailed as professor of military science and tactics, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

Capt. Ira Wyatt from duties on general recruiting service at Milwaukee, Wis., assigned to 7th infantry and detailed as brigade commander, Wisconsin Nat. Guard, for duty.

1st Lieuts. Harold J. Jeffcot and Lee D. Davis, Capts. Laurence B. Keiser and Alexander N. Stark, Jr., 1st Lieut. Harry P. Bowden, Capt. Ralph E. Hartney L. Littlefield, now on duty with 15th inf., are assigned to 15th inf. for duty.

Capt. Lee W. Card from duty at Camp Lewis, Wash., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Capt. Earl Almon from recruiting duty at Indianapolis, Ind., assigned to 16th inf. and to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Frank Lockhead from duty with general recruiting service, Washington, and will report to chief of infantry for duty.

Capt. Clay W. Bonner from duty with general recruiting service at Springfield, Ill., assigned to 4th inf. and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with that regiment.

Capt. Harold E. Markham, 1st Lieuts. Edgar S. Hutson, Hyda H. Hendricks and Charles W. Munchus honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Christopher Hildebrand, 4th inf., having submitted his resignation to become 19th Century Hero in Christian Hildebrand, he will be borne nu the records hereafter Lieut. Hildebrand.

1st Lieut. Herbert B. Wilcox assigned to 38th inf. and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with that regiment.

1st Lieut. Ernst Kaser, 5th inf., is transferred to the 4th inf., to Camp Pike, Ark., to take effect upon his arrival at that station.

1st Lieut. Henry F. Martin having been found by a retiring board convened at Washington in service on account of disability incident thereto, resulting from an injury received in action, directed to be removed from active service is announced, proceed home.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Twaddle, 30th inf., relieved from assignment to that regiment and report at Camp Benning for duty.

1st Lieut. George S. Beatty from duty as student officer, Infantry School, Fort Benning, to Camp Benning, Ga., and will report at Camp Benning for duty.

1st Lieut. Robert B. Archibald, 15th inf., ald de camp, is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

1st Lieut. Fred B. Rogers, now on duty with 58th inf., is assigned to that regiment.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Gill, retired from recruiting duty at Baltimore, Md., assigned to 41st inf. and to Fort Howard, Md., for duty with that regiment.

1st Lieut. Myron J. Conway from duty in Panama Canal Department and assigned to 27th inf., Camp Meade Md., to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

1st Lieut. Fernand G. Dumont, at Madisau Barracks, N. Y., is assigned to 3d inf.

1st Lieuts. L. Roy Rockafellow and John C. Rosser relieved from assignment to 3d inf.

2d Lieut. Helmuth E. Beine, 11th inf., is transferred to 41st inf. and to his present regimental station.

The resignation by Capts. Elmer Kemp and Charles W. Wyman accepted.

The following transfers are made in the 27th inf. upon completion of present foreign service tours: 1st Lieut. Basilius Hammerstein to Fort Lewis, Wash., 1st Lieut. Ira Hall to Camp Travis, Tex.; 1st Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck to Fort Lawton, Wash.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Moore, Jr., 27th inf. to 9th inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.

The following transferred as indicated, to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tours in the Philippine Department: 1st Lieuts. John K. Buchanan, 31st inf. to 19th inf., Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st inf. to 4th inf.; Charles L. Gorman, 45th inf., to 24th inf., Schofield Barracks, T. H.; 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Hilton, 15th inf. to 4th inf.; Kenneth W. Leslie, 21st inf. to 4th inf.; Lieut. Col. Frederick G. Mehlbach, 1st to 4th inf. Camp Pike, Ark.; Owen R. Rhoads, 31st inf. to 4th inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. Frank P. Salgado, 31st inf. to 29th inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Carroll Tye, 31st inf. to 9th inf., Camp Lewis, Tex.

Retired Officers.

Capts. Albert J. Macdonald, Edward Bennett, Archie W. Bennett, Frederick Bonnarth, Lieut. Col. Anderson and George M. Wray, 1st Lieuts. Charles J. D. Spreckles and Wm. Anthony Gill, retired by and proceed home.

Army Notes.

The following relieved from duties on general recruiting service at stations indicated and to stations specified for duty in connection with recruiting: Maj. Wm. D. Frazier, Infantry, from Columbus, Ohio, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Maj. Earl H. Doyle, cavalry, from Oklahoma City, Okla., to Fort Logan, Colo.; Maj. LeRoy Bartlett, coast art. corps, from Scranton, Pa., to Fort Hancock, N. J.; Maj. Edward O. Ilalbert, coast art. corps, from Huntington, W. Va., to Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Maj. Wm. Chamberlain, Signal corps, from Chicago, Ill., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Maj. Wm. H. Wilhelm, Infantry, from San Francisco to Fort McDowell, Calif.; 1st Lieut. Harry Keirle, cavalry, from Columbus, Ohio, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis, West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 23 out of 26 pupils; in April, 17 out of 18 pupils. All told, we put in 3.516 pupils—as many as all other regular preparatory schools combined.

We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point and Coast Art. let us make your chance for success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,

Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

F. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

"How extravagant of you to pay $50 for a diamond ring for me!"

"Not at all—I think more on your gloves bills."—London Opinion.

Ade—"Lady having left foot size 5, right foot size 4, is compelled to buy two pairs of all footwear. What offers for spare parts?"—Boston Transcript.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S

NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the Naval Academy for 30 years. Young men are prepared also for West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. R. SUMMER, P. A. Engr., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy, J. L. CHEW, A. B., A. M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to Braden's Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogs.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Theo. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1902, Prin.

Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.

280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Prepares exclusively for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give a well-planned exceptionally thorough work: only earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 80.

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT

Most helpful text-books and review papers now published for entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis, $6.50; for West Point, $8.00. Post-paid and insured.

Feldmeyer's Bookstore Annapolis, Md.

Flatbush—"Do you think a mea profit-sharing system is practicable?"

Bensonhurst—"Not if he marries the right woman he doesn't."—Yonkers Statesman.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

TEXT-BOOK COMPANY

280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

The Berlitz School of Languages

918 14th St. N. W., Washington

Branches in over 200 leading cities in America, Europe and Africa. Pupils traveling may transfer the value of their lessons from one city to another without additional cost.

PRIVATE LESSONS DAY OR EVENING. BEST OF REFERENCES.

Terms reasonable. Catalog on application.

Grand Prizes at All Expositions

New Classes Constantly Forming

TRIAL LESSONS FREE

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

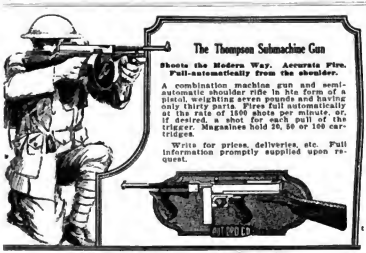
Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9 2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle in the form of a pistol, weighing seven pounds and having only thirty parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges.

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
261 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Cable address:—Autordco

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds, Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 3800
BOSTON NEWPORT
TREMONT ROW AT BOYLSTON BELLEVUE AVENUE

Uniforms for Officers
of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces
Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment
Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL
Army and Navy Tailors
Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN
820 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Branch Office: Woodward Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

ESTABLISHED 1876
THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.
16 and 18 WEST 46th STREET
2d Floor, Schneider-Anderson Bldg., Near FIFTH Avenue, NEW YORK
CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS
HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900

A Real Estate Sign Over a Door Doesn't Mean So Much Nowadays—
It's the "Real Estate Organization" founded on Maximum Service.
Special attention to officers of the Service

MAIN 4752
Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS Service
SALES - RENTS - LOANS
1405 - Eye Street, NW.
Washington, D. C.
MAIN 4752

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests.

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

CORRECTNESS



PHILADELPHIA Fifth & Cherry Sts.

NEW YORK 322 6th Ave., Cor. 18th
ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave



INDIVIDUALITY

THE ALLEN DENSE AIR ICEMACHINE

USED IN THE U. S. NAVY CONTAINS NO CHEMICALS, ONLY AIR

The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerate the meat closets on large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER. 41 Maiden Lane, New York

PETTIBONE'S UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and RESERVE FORCE
Officers' or Enlisted Men's Catalogs on request.



Manufacturers of High Grade Uniforms, sold direct to the individual, for over 50 years.
PETTIBONE'S CINCINNATI
and
Washington—Wash. L. & T. Bldg.
San Francisco—Pacific Building

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Cadet Store, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was cutter for over 30 years
OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 500"
Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment
12 West 46th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 8981

PRINTING NATIONAL CAPITOL PRESS
(Incorporated)
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., March 26, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2123.

Representative Greene on Army Promotion List

[The following is a statement prepared by Representative Frank L. Greene, of Vermont, member of the House military committee, who had much to do with the legislation in the act of June 4, 1920, creating the Army promotion list:]

The inequality of promotion in the various arms of the service in the Regular Army of the United States grew to such serious proportions that for many years previous to the passage of the Army reorganization act approved June 4, 1920, the Congress was constantly urged to take up the matter and provide some remedy for it in legislation.

The inequality arose from the fact that there were separate rosters of commissioned officers for each branch of the service, and the officers in each branch were promoted only as vacancies occurred on the list of their own arm or branch, regardless of the vacancies that might occur in other parts of the Army. In some parts of the Army, therefore, promotion might be very slow for long periods, whereas in the same time another arm, or several other arms, might have greatly accelerated promotion.

The result of this was frequently an unjust and discouraging discrepancy in the promotions of men who entered the Army on the same day, for instance, but who were assigned to different arms of the service. In exactly the same number of years of experience, one officer might be several grades ahead of the other, all gained by sheer good fortune in circumstances and not through any pretence of superior merit or desert whatever.

The best solution that years of experience and study appeared to have evolved was the so-called single-list idea, which, stripped of technicalities, meant the arrangement of all the commissioned officers of the Army on one roster regardless of their branch of the service, one name following another as nearly as might be in the order of seniority of service. Then all promotions were to be made in the order that the names stood on this roster, regardless of an officer's present grade or arm of the service, whenever a vacancy occurred above his name.

It was apparent that in the first assembling of the names on a single-list, and for some time thereafter, the names, while following each other in the order of actual or constructive seniority in the service, nevertheless could not follow each other in strict order of grade, and, for the very reason that brought about the single-list in the first place, i. e., some men of long service were in grades inferior to men of shorter service. Placed on the list in the order of seniority of service, some lieutenant colonels would lead colonels, some captains would lead majors and some second lieutenants might even lead some captains.

But, as each succeeding promotion advanced the senior to a vacancy in the strict order of his seniority regardless of his present grade, even permitting him to jump a grade if necessary in order to do so, it was plain that within a few years practically all the names of this single-list would automatically become rearranged so that the period of service and the grade of office would coincide, and officers would be arranged so that the oldest in service would have the highest grade, the next oldest would be next in files to him, and so on down through the list to the junior.

In the actual establishment of the single-list idea in the act of June 4, 1920, it was necessary to create two lists at the start, one that assembled all officers on a single list in their respective grades in the order of their seniority in each grade, which list would be a roster of the commissioned personnel in existing grade and rank, and in effect something like a duty roster, perhaps, and the other that assembled commissioned officers on one list in the order of their seniority in the service regardless of grade, which was to be known as the promotion list, and by means of which promotions would be made in the way already indicated. But, as has been suggested, in time the single list as a duty roster and the single list as a promotion list would come to be identical.

How this scheme was worked out in the new law is told in section 24, 24a and 24c of the Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920. Section 24a, creating the promotion list, plainly says:

"The names on the list shall be arranged, in general, so that the first name on the list shall be that of the officer having the longest commissioned service; the second name that of the officer having the next longest commissioned service, and so on."

Then follows a detailed plan for the construction of such a list, making explicit provision for cases arising under exceptional conditions known to exist under the law as it then was, for the purpose of reconciling them with the new single-list idea.

It was plain at the outset that the most practical way to make up this new single list for promotion purposes was to divide the roster of the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army into two parts, the first to include all officers already in the Regular Army April 6, 1917, the date of our entry into the World War, and the second to include all officers of the Regular Army commissioned since that date. The first part would thus comprise all the elders, and, therefore, the most glaring instances of discrepancies in comparative grades of officers of equivalent service that long experience under the old system had produced among them. The second part would include young men whose terms of service all ranged from not over about three years at the most down to as many months, perhaps. There were some slight discrepancies in comparative grades or relative positions in the files among those juniors, owing to the fact that they had entered the Regular Army during the haste of war-time, and sometimes under circumstances not making for so deliberate and well-considered details of policy as in normal times, to say nothing of the effect of some old laws now found to be out of touch with new conditions. The senior of these officers in age was yet very young, and the seniors, in point of military service, were only seniors over the least of the juniors by a very few months, generally speaking. So that this rearrangement in grades and files would not unjustly affect their standing with regard to one another in the order of promotion because they were all in the same class of comparatively limited period of service.

Thus, while the Army reorganization act, sections 24 and 24a, went into much carefully prepared detail to provide a means for taking care of the many exceptional cases that made discrepancies in grade among officers of the same period of service on the first part of the list, and had to lay out a scheme of arbitrary construction in some cases in order to effect an approximate equalization, it was a comparatively simple matter to lay out a plain and understandable policy of law to operate on the second part of the list. The law simply said:

"Third. Captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts, originally appointed since April 6, 1917, shall be arranged among themselves according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918, and shall be placed at the foot of the list as prepared to this point."

And, in section 24a, this commissioned service was defined to be "all active commissioned service in the Army performed while under appointment from the United States Government, whether in the Regular, provisional or temporary forces, except service under a reserve commission while in attendance at school or camp for the training of candidates for commission; also commissioned service in the National Guard while in active service since April 6, 1917; a call by the President; and also commissioned service in the Marine Corps when detached for service with the Army by order of the President."

Having in mind, therefore, the plain provisions of the law already quoted, i. e., "The names on the list shall be arranged, in general, so that the first name on the list shall be that of the officer having the longest commissioned service; the second name that of the officer having the next longest commissioned service, and so on," these captains and lieutenants originally appointed since April 6, 1917, were to be "arranged among themselves," not by grades or by seniority in grades, but in the order of their seniority of commissioned service, regardless of grades.

Thus far, it will be observed, the single list was to be prepared out of the commissioned officers already in the Regular Army at the time of the passage of the Army reorganization act, or the date when it took effect.

Now, there must be provision for introducing into their proper places in this single-list those former emergency officers of the World War whom it was proposed, under the terms of section 24 of the act, to take into the Regular Army. So, here again, in the case of those emergency officers taken into the Regular Army in what are know as field grades, from major to colonel, both inclusive, and whose place would, therefore, be in the first part of the single list, it was necessary for the law to lay down certain arbitrary rules, because it was obvious that the new officers could not be intermingled with the old officers already in the Regular Army on that part of the list if it were to be done by adjusting them in the files according to relative lengths of commissioned service, as they did not match up length of service with that group. Provision was, therefore, made for incorporating them into the first part of the list by arbitrary methods in each grade.

With the cases of the emergency officers taken into the Regular Army under the new law in the grades of captain and first and second lieutenant, however, the business was simple enough. The law provided:

"Fourth, persons to be appointed as captains or lieutenants under the provisions of section 24 hereof shall be placed, according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918, among the officers referred to in the next preceding clause; (the junior regulars who had been commissioned in the Regular Army since April 6, 1917); and where such commissioned service is equal, officers now in the Regular Army shall precede persons to be appointed under the provisions of this act, and the latter shall be arranged according to age."

Here again it was made plain that these emergency officers taken into the second part of the single list were to be arranged, not by grades, but among the regulars already on that list and who had already been rearranged "among themselves," not by grades, but "according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918." On such a basis the two groups could instantly blend and intermingle without any arbitrary provisions or the creation of any constructive-service reckonings at all, because the service of the two groups was all performed in the same period.

Moreover, such an arrangement would automatically arrange these two groups of young officers into equivalent grades compared with each other regardless of the grades held by either during the war. For instance, the emergency officer during the war was carried on no general lineal or promotion list with all the other similar officers of the service and did not have to take his chances of promotion by passing step by step up the files of such a great list to his seniority. Not only that, but he often came into the emergency service originally at a grade higher than second lieutenant and after that was promoted here and there in the field as occasion served and necessity demanded regardless of whether any other emergency officers were then to be promoted or not. Consequently it would not be fair to compare the grades of these officers one with another as a certain indication of their relative merits and qualifications. A man might get to be a captain on one sector, perhaps, or even a major or higher, whereas exactly the same kind of a man, or better, serving somewhere else never drew a chance to get above second lieutenant or maybe first. In this way and for this reason the average rank held by emergency officers in the war was considerably higher than that held by the young regulars on this second part of the list and whose commissioned service began since April 6, 1917, too. These latter young men had to enter the Regular Army as second lieutenants, if they entered it at all; their names were all on long lineal lists, and they could only be permanently promoted from grade to grade by moving slowly up the files of those lists, step by step, and reaching a new grade only when every man ahead of them had been disposed of as a casualty or by promotion. Plainly, in arranging for the entrance of the new emergency officers into this list, to give them the benefit of the rank held by them in the war and match it up with the permanent rank held by these young regulars to see which should have precedence would be grossly unfair.

Therefore, if the young regular officers were to line up among themselves in the grades and files according to their relative seniority among themselves, it was only fair that the emergency officers who were to come into the second part of the list with them should do the same thing among themselves—in short, that both groups should match up their periods of service with each other and with the other group, and thus the whole second part of the list would start clear and clean and exactly in the spirit of the new single-list idea from the very outset. And as thereafter all candidates coming into the commissioned personnel were to be placed at the foot of the list in accordance with the date of commission, in time, as this now junior part of the single list aged to become the senior part of it, the whole of the original intention would be complete and the single list and the promotion list would at last be identical.

It is plain, then, that all these officers taken into the Regular Army since April 6, 1917, whether officers already in at the passage of the Army reorganization act or emergency men to be taken in under the terms of that act, were to be thrown into a pool together, so to say, regardless of present rank for the regulars or grade at which taken in, if emergency men. And that thereafter the automatic operation of the law assigning promotion by seniority of commissioned service would separate so many of the elders into the grade of captain, so many of the next eldest into the grade of first lieutenant, and the remainder into the grade of second lieutenant.

Digitized by Google

And to this end section 24 of the act provided that after the emergency officers were taken into the Regular Army in such numbers that "not less than one-half of the total number of vacancies caused by this act, exclusive of those in the medical department and among chaplains, shall be filled" by them, such appointments to date from July 1, 1920, the "vacancies remaining in grades above the lowest which are not filled by such appointments shall be filled by promotion to date from July 1, 1920, in accordance with section 24c."

Here is another emphasis of the intention of the law that, at whatever grade the emergency officer might be appointed to the Regular Army under the terms of the act, as soon as the requisite number of appointments had been made, promotions of the entire roster as it was then carried on the promotion list should take place, to date from the very same day of original entry into the Army under the act. And we have seen that this promotion list shall have the names of officers "arranged, in general, so that the first name on the list shall be that of the officer having the longest commissioned service," etc., and further that as provided in section 24c here cited it was to be "the promotion of officers in the order in which they stand on the promotion list," not in the order of their grades.

Every one of the boards of officers scattered throughout the country examining candidates for Regular Army appointments was advised of the law, of course. Every one of the candidates was himself presumed to know the terms of the act of whose provisions he was proposing to obtain the benefits. These examining boards were numerous, and necessarily candidates could not all pass before the same board and receive appointment in grades as the result of competition among themselves and in view of their relative standing. Each case of appointment would have to stand alone and be judged on its merits. Because one candidate might be admitted as a captain and another as a second lieutenant need not necessarily indicate that the second man had not been found worthy to be admitted as a captain. It might be that the first man would be of an age when, if he went into the Army at all, it must be in some such grade as captain. It might be that when the two should be afterward compared, if they ever came to be, the second lieutenant would be found to be equally deserving of the captain's grade. But the appointing board would have the record of each candidate and the grade to which originally appointed would make no difference with the general result in the end, because the law provided that upon the very same date as that of original appointment there was to be a general promotion that would even off all inequalities in the contemplation of the policy of the law through the automatic operation of the rule of promotion by seniority of service, each officer retaining at least the grade to which he was originally appointed, but perhaps gaining in files or grade if, in the matching up of seniority of service, he came out among the personnel in advance of his present file or grade.

So it could not be true that, under the law, or a wrong interpretation of the law (either way) a man once taken into the Regular Army in a certain grade might find himself afterward arbitrarily "jumped" by one taken in at a lesser grade. Both would have come in on the plain text of a law that provided for exactly what took place.

The effect of the law as it was passed was intended to be the same as if it had provided that in the generality of cases the emergency men taken into the Regular Army under its terms and assigned to the second part of the single list should have been given commissions with the grade left blank; that all the regulars in the grades of captain and lieutenant on the same part of the list should have the grade stricken out of their commissions; and that then, all of them, regulars and emergency men, were to be lined up in the order of their seniority of commissioned service and grades bestowed upon them in that order. The law called for so many captains; therefore, that many of the seniors should stand aside as captains. The law called for so many first lieutenants; therefore, that number of those next in seniority should stand aside as first lieutenants; the remainder to be second lieutenants, of course.

At all events, that is exactly what the law was planned to do and what those persons concerned in framing it in committee room and explaining it to Congress understood at the time it would do. Indeed, at one stage of the proceedings in the House of Representatives during the debate on this act (Congressional Record, March 16, 1920) an amendment was proposed providing that "no officer shall be promoted over another occupying a higher grade," the very point at issue in this case, and, after a careful explanation by the proponents of the act, the amendment was promptly voted down.

Promotion List of Captains and Lieutenants

[Following is a discussion of the arrangement on the promotion list of captains and lieutenants appointed from the emergency officers from the viewpoint of those officers:]

1. Section 24a first lays down the general rule that officers are to be placed upon the promotion list in the order of the length of their commissioned service. It then, in directing the specific steps to be taken in forming the list, specifies so many exceptions as to make the general rule essentially, if not entirely, nugatory. In fact the specific directions so fully cover the entire field that it is doubtful if a case can be found that is not provided for by the specific directions. Thus the so-called "general rule" is not general, in fact, but exceptional, and has no place for application unless some isolated case shall be found which is not provided for by the specific provisions.

For reasons that will readily occur to the mind, the Congress, in providing for the placing of officers on the promotion list, divides the Army into two broad divisions, (1) officers who were officers on April 6, 1917, and (2) officers appointed in the Army after April 6, 1917, including (a) those appointed before July 1, 1920, and (b) those appointed on or after July 1, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920. As to the first division—the old regulars—an effort was made to approximating their places on the list in accordance with their length of service. The object of this was undoubtedly to provide an approximately just and equitable rearrangement such as would overcome inequalities of past promotions due to swifter promotions in some branches than in others. It is evident, however, that the Congress did not believe that these inequalities had arisen among the newer regulars—those appointed between April 6, 1917, and June 30, 1920—to a sufficient extent to require readjustment along the lines followed in the case of the old regulars, for, otherwise, it must be presumed that they would have been subjected to the same treatment.

And it should not be overlooked that to place these newer regulars on the list according to length of commissioned service—whether such arrangement be separately by grades or whether captains and lieutenants be intermingled—is a considerable departure from the treatment accorded the old regulars, for the latter have preserved to them the places which they hold on the lineal lists of their own branches, whereas the places held by the former on the lineal lists of their own branches are entirely ignored. The more important feature to be considered, however, is that these newer regulars, who, with one single exception (one major in the judge advocate general's department whose place is provided for among the old regulars), are all captains and lieutenants, are to be placed in accordance with the same rule which governs the placing of the newest regular captains and lieutenants—those former emergency officers appointed captains and lieutenants under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920. And still more important for consideration is the broad general division of the Army into two classes, heretofore pointed out, with one set of rules for placing the old regulars on the promotion list and an entirely different set of rules for the placing of the newer and the newest regulars. This accords with justice and reason, for these newer and newest regulars served alike in the Army of the United States, declared by General Order No. 73, 1918, to be one Army. Indeed, the mere accident of being in the one or the other of the organizations making up that Army could not in justice or reason be made the basis for a different treatment when it should come to determining rights of future promotion. And this fact the Congress has recognized by the provisions made in section 24b.

2. With the fact established, and it certainly has been, that the placing of the newer and newest regulars upon the promotion list is to be governed solely by the rules therefor specifically laid down for such officers (and to be found in the steps denominated in the section as "third," "fourth" and "fifth"), it becomes necessary, in order to arrive at a proper interpretation of those provisions, to take into consideration, and to keep constantly in mind, the problem which the Congress had before it for solution. It was confronted with the necessity of providing a larger standing Army. To do so it provided for adding approximately 8,000 officers to the Army then existing. It proposed to procure not less than one-half of this number from officers other than officers of the Regular Army who had served as officers during the period of active hostilities in the world war. These were men of various ages and attainments whose capacities had been tried and whose qualifications for the various grades had been demonstrated in active service. It proposed that a board of general officers should select such of these men as were found qualified and that the President might appoint them officers in the Army in such grades as said board should find them competent to fill. Provisions for carrying these plans into effect are incorporated in section 24 of the act. All this clearly demonstrates that the Congress did not intend that the grades these new comers should receive should be determined in accordance with their comparative lengths of service. On the contrary, they were to come in with the grades they were considered qualified to fill, regardless of the length of their commissioned service. But what as to their future? Is section 24a designed to take from these men the relative positions in which they entered the Army? Is section 24 to be considered as giving to these men only a temporary place among their fellows, to be quickly upset by a man of less grade, but longer service, as soon as a vacancy occurs in a higher grade? Is B, who was found not qualified to be a captain or a first lieutenant, and who was appointed a second lieutenant, but whose service is longer than that of any person found qualified for, and appointed to, the grade of captain, to be made a major prior to all these captains without ever having been tried out in the grade of captain, and perhaps without trial also in the grade of first lieutenant? If the construction placed upon section 24a by the promotion list board is to prevail, this question must be given the flat answer "yes." But in view of the injustice that such a construction entails, such a construction is to be avoided if legally possible; and in view of the absurdity charged against the Congress by such a construction, such construction must be avoided if any other one can be arrived at without doing utter violence to the language used; for a legislative body must always be presumed not to have intended an absurd result.

3. So far as the newest lieutenant colonels and majors are concerned, no difficulty is presented. The "fifth" step clearly provides for placing such lieutenant colonels above all officers of lower grade, and such majors above all captains and lieutenants, and permits placing some such lieutenant colonels above some of the old regular lieutenant colonels and some such majors above some of the old regular majors. It is very clear, therefore, that the Congress did not impose upon the selecting board a comparatively useless service in determining whether applicants for appointment were qualified for the grades of lieutenant colonel or major. The provisions for the placing of officers of these grades are entirely in harmony with the provisions of section 24 providing for their selection, and because of this the provisions for placing captains and lieutenants may be approached with the expectation of finding a similar harmony unless some definite and decisive language be found clearly indicating a contrary intent. The language of steps "third" and "fourth" is as follows:

"Third. Captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts, originally appointed since April 6, 1917, shall be arranged among themselves according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918, and shall be placed at the foot of the list as prepared to this point.

"Fourth. Persons to be appointed as captains or lieutenants under the provisions of section 24 hereof shall be placed according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918, among the officers referred to in the next preceding clause, and where such commissioned service is equal, officers now in the Regular Army shall precede persons to be appointed under the provisions of this act, and the latter shall be arranged according to age.

"Captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts originally appointed since April 6, 1917, shall be arranged * * * according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918, and shall be placed at the foot of the list as prepared to this point"; that is, shall be placed next after all officers of the old Regular Army. This is the method of arrangement made by the promotion list board. And this is all that the Congress need have said had it been its intention that captains and lieutenants should be intermingled in the list according to length of service. But the Congress said something more. And because of this "something more" it said something different. In the place where the stars appear above it inserted the words "among themselves." As the promotion list board views the statute, the provisions directing the "third" step in the preparation of the list mean the same thing, whether written with or without the words "among themselves." But it is a cardinal rule of statutory construction that every word of a statute must, if possible, be given some effect. What effect can be given to the words "among themselves"? The apparent answer is that captains shall be arranged on the list among themselves according to length of service, and lieutenants among themselves according to length of service; and as there are two grades of lieutenants, that first lieutenants shall be arranged among themselves and second lieutenants among themselves. The words are capable of being given this meaning. If given any meaning they can only be given this meaning. And some meaning then must be given them, if possible, or the aforesaid cardinal rule of construction has been violated. For this reason I would, if there were no other aids to this construction, conclude that captains are to be placed upon the list among themselves, first lieutenants among themselves and second lieutenants among themselves, all according to length of service. But there are other aids, as has been noted, particularly those provisions of section 24 above discussed and those provisions of the "fifth" step providing for the placing of the newest majors and lieutenant colonels. If the construction of the "third" step, as just now announced, be not adopted, then there is lack of harmony in the treatment accorded these newer and newest officers and the "third" step reduces the provisions of section 24 to an absurdity. More than this, the "fourth" step, providing that the newest captains and lieutenants shall be placed among the newer captains and lieutenants, itself becomes an absurdity by making it possible for a second lieutenant, who has been found not qualified for the grade of first lieutenant or captain, to pass over an officer who has been found qualified for, and appointed in, the grade of captain, and to reach the grade of major without ever having served in the grade of captain, and perhaps without having served in the grade of first lieutenant. In construing a statute harmony must, if possible, be arrived at; absurd results must, if possible, be avoided. From whatever standpoint the statute be viewed, the irresistible conclusion is that both the newer and the newest captains and lieutenants are to be arranged by grades in accordance with length of service.

4. It has been suggested that legislative history shows that this was not the intention of the Congress. But when an act is capable of definite and certain construction based solely upon the language used legislative history is not proper for consideration. Outside aids to construction are only resorted to when something is left in doubt after all statutory rules of construction have been applied. When there is no doubt there is no need of extraneous aid. To resort to it in such a case would be for the purpose of making doubtful that which is certain. This the law does not permit. I may add, however, that the provisions in question are almost without history. One paragraph in the report of the military affairs committee of the House (No. 680, February 26, 1920), is all that I have been able to find bearing directly upon this specific subject. That paragraph showed no helpful light. Its main feature is by way of illustration. It is as follows:

"The third step is to rearrange the captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army who have entered the service since the beginning of the war. The purpose of this is to place them according to their length of commissioned service, which is not now the case. For example, A was appointed in the Regular Army in June, 1918, having had no prior commissioned service. In July, 1918, B, who had already had a year of service as an officer of the reserve or the National Army, was appointed in the Regular Army, but is junior to A because of the later date of his commission. The idea is, in general, to arrange all officers who have entered the Army since the beginning of the war according to commissioned service rendered during the war, regardless of whether that service were rendered under a temporary or a permanent commission."

The only sentence in the entire paragraph which, were it taken out of its context, could be claimed to support the contention of the promotion list board is that reading:

"The purpose of this (the third step) is to place them according to their length of commissioned service, which is not now the case."

But even this is equivocal. However, the writer of the sentence does not leave it so. He immediately gives an illustration to make his meaning clear. And the thing that is made entirely clear by that illustration is that the committee was speaking of adjustments among officers in the same grade, for, if B is junior to A, as stated, it is because A and B are in the same grade. Had B been appointed a captain in July, 1918, he would have been senior to A, appointed in June, 1918, if A were a first lieutenant. The closing sentence shows that only this situation was in the mind of the writer of the paragraph, for he says the "idea" is so to adjust matters that service in the reserve corps or the National Army shall count as much in determining place on the promotion list as service in the Regular Army. In other words, the two men of the same grade, A and B, are to be adjusted on the list not according to Regular Army service, but according to all service in the Army of the United States. Nothing in the paragraph warrants the inference that the writer thereof had in

[Concluded on page 295]

Digitized by Google

Appointments in Marine Corps

Appointments of 216 captains, 272 first lieutenants, 252 second lieutenants and 20 warrant officers in the regular establishment of the Marine Corps were announced this week. The lists, in the order of their precedence among themselves, are as follows:

Appointed as Captains.

Precedence Number.		
1.	Hunt, Leroy P.	110.
2.	Cates, Clifton B.	111.
3.	Fay, John H.	112.
4.	Hanley, Gaines.	113.
5.	Hermle, Leo D.	114.
6.	Shepherd, Lemuel C.	115.
7.	Whitehead, Frank.	116.
8.	Winans, Roswell.	117.
9.	Blake, Robert.	118.
10.	Noble, Alfred H.	119.
11.	Robertson, James F.	120.
12.	Murray, Charles J.	121.
13.	Cornell, Percy D.	122.
14.	Platt, Isaac M.	123.
15.	Kelly, Francis J., Jr.	124.
16.	Cummings, Samuel C.	125.
17.	Jackson, Gilder D., Jr.	126.
18.	Harris, John P.	127.
19.	Hale, Augustus B.	128.
20.	Curtis, Thomas J.	129.
21.	Turner, Arthur H.	130.
22.	Mullarky, James F.	131.
23.	Connelly, Peter.	132.
24.	Williams, Robert E.	133.
25.	Gailliford, Walter T. H.	134.
26.	Fulcher, Jerrell.	135.
27.	McCauley, Edwin P.	136.
28.	Erskine, Graves B.	137.
29.	Nelms, James A.	138.
30.	Jones, Louis B.	139.
31.	Croka, William B.	140.
32.	Yancey, Robert.	141.
33.	Asburi, William W.	142.
34.	Mulcahy, John J.	143.
35.	Coffenberg, Boiley M.	144.
36.	Smith-Hutchinson, M.	145.
37.	Montague, Francis S.	146.
38.	North, William B.	147.
39.	Hunt, Oliver L.	148.
40.	Cronan, William J.	149.
41.	Campbell, Daniel E.	150.
42.	Holmes, Maurice G.	151.
43.	Bettis, James E.	152.
44.	Woodworth, Wetherell	153.
45.	Webb, James W.	154.
46.	Tibbs, James H.	155.
47.	Woods, Louis E.	156.
48.	Marshall, Wm. McN.	157.
49.	Scott, George H.	158.
50.	Wolfe, Eugene C.	159.
51.	Ames, Evans U.	160.
52.	Davis, William H.	161.
53.	Hart, Franklin A.	162.
54.	Adams, Geo. Franklin	163.
55.	Spotts, George W.	164.
56.	Skinner, Emmett W.	165.
57.	Burke, Jesse J.	166.
58.	Crabbe, William L.	167.
59.	Gale, Thomas B.	168.
60.	Hart, Field.	169.
61.	Janes, Charles M.	170.
62.	Greer, Lewis L.	171.
63.	Swink, Roy C.	172.
64.	Day, Leon L.	173.
65.	Wright, Lee W.	174.
66.	Price, Reuben H.	175.
67.	Doane, George F.	176.
68.	Green, Walter J.	177.
69.	Reich, James E.	178.
70.	Schmidt, Carl H.	179.
71.	Ubel, Charles.	180.
72.	St. Clair, Charles C.	181.
73.	Waller, John.	182.
74.	Pettefield, Eugene L.	183.
75.	Saleman, Jesse.	184.
76.	Fairchild, Harry V.	185.
77.	Purvis, Francis W.	186.
78.	Gamble, Harry W.	187.
79.	Melville, Lawrence.	188.
80.	Arnett, Roscoe.	189.
81.	Fleming, Francis C.	190.
82.	Eickmann, Charles L.	191.
83.	Guiffrie, Paul C.	192.
84.	Becker, Frank Z.	193.
85.	Larkin, Nathan E.	194.
86.	Mullaly, Eugene L.	195.
87.	McNaughtry, W. E.	196.
88.	McKean, John P.	197.
89.	William, Maurice A.	198.
90.	Ellsworth, Harry A.	199.
91.	Hobbs, Charles C.	200.
92.	Barnaby, Warren C.	201.
93.	Gregory, Maurice S.	202.
94.	Bledsoe, Gustav P.	203.
95.	Dwight, Thomas.	204.
96.	Haley, John J.	205.
97.	Wooley, Walter.	206.
98.	Creamer, Frank D.	207.
99.	Cobb, Howard.	208.
100.	Mawell, Robert W.	209.
101.	Thalheimer, Wm. J.	210.
102.	Pogg, Benj F.	211.
103.	Cobb, Howard.	212.
104.	Joyce, Thomas F.	213.
105.	Graham, Charles.	214.
106.	Brown, Wm. Fredk.	215.
107.	Lee, Augustus T.	216.
108.	Williams, Robert W.	

Nonecorge W. Hamilton for appointment as captain exclusive of this list.

Appointed as First Lieutenants.

1.	Cukela, Louis.	28.
2.	Lienhard, Jacob.	27.
3.	Israel, Frederick.	28.
4.	Bleasdale, Victor S.	29.
5.	Silverthorn, M. H.	30.
6.	Bower, George.	31.
7.	Fowler, Edward C.	32.
8.	Rea, Leonard E.	33.
9.	Thomas, Fred J.	34.
10.	Widdifield, Cecil J.	35.
11.	Taughter, Claude B.	36.
12.	Sweet, Walter.	37.
13.	Sims, Fred J.	38.
14.	Geer, Prentice S.	39.
15.	Groff, John.	40.
16.	Rogers, William W.	41.
17.	Beecher, Curtis T.	42.
18.	Bourdette, Vernon.	43.
19.	Hoskins, George C.	44.
20.	Wicks, Tom E.	45.
21.	Wicks, Ralph F.	46.
22.	Sowerin, James P.	47.
23.	Handfield, Ray.	48.
24.	Radcliffe, William M.	49.
25.	Parker, John H.	50.
26.	Gaspar, Walter S.	51.
27.	Herzman, Elton C.	52.
28.	Gudgen, Samuel.	53.
29.	MacNutty, William K.	54.
30.	Hickerson, Alfred.	55.
31.	Shearer, Thomas B.	56.
32.	Pearson, Wm. J.	57.
33.	Gill, Charles C.	58.
34.	Hinman, Norman S.	59.
35.	Fox, Donald R.	60.
36.	Stout, Arthur J.	61.
37.	Urquhart, Andrew E.	62.
38.	Page, Arthur H.	63.
39.	Curtis, Donald.	64.
40.	Perkins, Jesse L.	65.
41.	McCrary, Clarence N.	66.
42.	Kearney, Michael.	67.
43.	Holt, Edward H. W.	68.
44.	Brodstrom, Bror G.	69.
45.	Wilson, Angus.	70.
46.	Spencer, Ery M.	71.
47.	Smith, James F.,	72.
48.	Verner, Frank E.	73.
49.	Shaw, Norman M.	74.
50.	Duffy, John F.	75.
51.	McDonald, John A.	76.
52.	Mealairy, Clarence H	77.
53.	Drew, Stephen F.	78.
54.	Huefe, Edward G.	79.
55.	McGuire, James H.	80.
56.	Snow, James E.	81.
57.	Barker, James T.	82.
58.	Daigler, Alvin J.	83.
59.	Hughes, Louis G.	84.
60.	Aiken, Augustus.	85.
61.	Merrell, William.	86.
62.	Jackson, Joseph.	87.
63.	Nicholson, Earl C.	88.
64.	Kelleher, Martin J.	89.
65.	Cates, Clifton B.	90.
66.	Swinnerton, Joseph M.	91.
67.	Wagner, Ralph G.	92.
68.	Farquharson, Archie.	93.
69.	Kendrick, Thomas E.	94.
70.	Cole, Glen C.	95.
71.	Lee, Robert.	96.
72.	Lutz, Charles M.	97.
73.	Presley, Russell A.	98.
74.	Russell, Everett B.	99.
75.	Becker, William F.	100.
76.	Marks, Robert E.	101.
77.	Kinnaet, Charles F.	102.
78.	Shaw, Harold E.	103.
79.	Holland, Timothy J.	104.
80.	Smith, Lewis A.	105.
81.	Archibald, Robert J.	106.
82.	Steele, Charles T.	107.
83.	Rest, Newton.	108.
84.	Morton, William A.	109.
85.	Hayes, Glenn E.	
86.	O'Neill, Bernard B.	
87.	Talbot, John F.	
88.	Thomas, Jesse W.	
89.	Hill, George F.	
90.	Curtis, Ernest B.	
91.	Brooks, Charles T.	
92.	Hardy, Robert.	
93.	Buchanan, Richard B.	
94.	Cotton, Lewis.	
95.	Muldrow, Charles N.	
96.	Walker, John P.	
97.	Smith, Oliver P.	
98.	Shipp, Ora.	
99.	Ward, Joseph G.	
100.	Anderson, Robert C.	
101.	McLean, James D.	
102.	Lindsay, Henry D.	
103.	Clements, William T.	
104.	Wood, Clyde.	
105.	Kinyon, Keith E.	
106.	Cunningham, Paul.	
107.	Goodman, Benjamin.	
108.	Pamperin, Edward.	
109.	Henry, Clifford G.	
110.	Hall, Charles H.	
111.	Kemp, Thompson E.	
112.	Mason, Hiram R.	
113.	Burnett, Wm. H., Jr.	
114.	Pfeiffer, Omar T.	
115.	Blackwell, Otho P.	
116.	Brown, Campbell H.	
117.	Nelson, Ralph D.	
118.	Smithson, George F.	
119.	Eller, Bruce H.	
120.	Shannon, Harold D.	
121.	Larkin, Thomas F.	
122.	Walker, Wesley W.	
123.	Taylor, William H.	
124.	Burnham, Lucian W.	
125.	Ladd, Edwin.	
126.	Wood, John C.	
127.	Mathewson, Dale P.	
128.	Jeschke, Richard H.	
129.	Nelson, Oscar A.	
130.	Craige, John H.	
131.	Daniel, Hugh.	
132.	Mitchell, Horace W.	
133.	Nicholas, Joseph I.	
134.	Maguire, James.	
135.	Shearer, Harry H.	
136.	Anderson, Ralph G.	
137.	Jackson, Peter E.	
138.	Hill, William P. T.	
139.	Riley, Allen H.	
140.	Robinson, Ray A.	
141.	Monahan, Thomas J.	
142.	Jame, Ross L.	
143.	Lee, Richard B.	
144.	Nimmer, David R.	

Nonecorge W. Hamilton for appointment as captain exclusive of this list.

Appointed as First Lieutenants.

28.	Milton, Horace J.	
27.	Richards, William P.	
28.	Rhoen, Elliott.	
29.	McVey, John F.	
30.	Horton, Ray E.	
31.	Fisk, Francis.	
32.	Gurke, Otto G.	
33.	Wright, Julius A.	
34.	Barker, Howard J.	
35.	Dow, Oliver A.	
36.	Furman, Leslie W.	
37.	Woodrich, Robert J.	
38.	Paul, Ralph.	
39.	Home, Austin G.	
40.	Birdsong, Samuel F.	
41.	Snyder, Clate C.	
42.	Turley, Thomas B.	
43.	Rice, Charles E.	
44.	Hamilton, Austin D.	
45.	Campbell, William E.	
46.	Hoffman, Ray.	
47.	Bolton, Oliver G.	
48.	Bone, Ben H.	
49.	Thaxton, Robert C.	
50.	Howard, Kuvelle D.	
51.	Petley, Harlan.	
52.	Campbell, Harold D.	
53.	Fraser, Hugh.	
54.	Harrison, William H.	
55.	Brown, Lester.	
56.	McElroy, Thomas T.	
57.	Adams, Paul P.	
58.	Bartoe, Otto R.	
59.	Barbour, Henry H. J.	
60.	MacArthur, Bruce B.	
61.	Mehlinger, Erwin.	
62.	Hatfield, Gilbert D.	
63.	Morse, George H.	
64.	Snyder, William K.	
65.	Evans, William T.	
66.	Gaily, Benjamin W.	
67.	Wentworth, Sidney W.	
68.	Kendrick, Thomas E.	
69.	Ogle, Alfred W.	
70.	Kendall, Donald J.	
71.	Gladden, Alton A.	
72.	Reagan, Leslie R.	
73.	Brown, Dudley S.	
74.	Pepper, Robert S.	
75.	Wilson, John D.	
76.	Tolonty, James M.	
77.	Flinton, Lalrop B.	
78.	Sturgis, Gale M.	
79.	Knighton, Joseph W.	
80.	Mixon, Jesse.	
81.	Warriner, Lade R.	
82.	Norton, William A.	
83.	Hayes, Glenn E.	
84.	Talbot, John F.	
85.	Thomas, Jesse W.	
86.	Hill, George F.	
87.	Curtis, Ernest B.	
88.	Brooks, Charles T.	
89.	Hardy, Robert.	
90.	Buchanan, Richard B.	
91.	Cotton, Lewis.	
92.	Muldrow, Charles N.	
93.	Walker, John P.	
94.	Smith, Oliver P.	
95.	Shipp, Ora.	
96.	Ward, Joseph G.	
97.	Anderson, Robert C.	
98.	McLean, James D.	
99.	Lindsay, Henry D.	
100.	Clements, William T.	
101.	Wood, Clyde.	
102.	Kinyon, Keith E.	
103.	Cunningham, Paul.	
104.	Goodman, Benjamin.	
105.	Pamperin, Edward.	
106.	Henry, Clifford G.	
107.	Hall, Charles H.	
108.	Kemp, Thompson E.	
109.	Mason, Hiram R.	
110.	Burnett, Wm. H., Jr.	
111.	Pfeiffer, Omar T.	
112.	Blackwell, Otho P.	
113.	Brown, Campbell H.	
114.	Nelson, Ralph D.	
115.	Smithson, George F.	
116.	Eller, Bruce H.	
117.	Shannon, Harold D.	
118.	Larkin, Thomas F.	
119.	Walker, Wesley W.	
120.	Taylor, William H.	
121.	Burnham, Lucian W.	
122.	Ladd, Edwin.	
123.	Wood, John C.	
124.	Mathewson, Dale P.	
125.	Jeschke, Richard H.	
126.	Nelson, Oscar A.	
127.	Craige, John H.	
128.	Daniel, Hugh.	
129.	Mitchell, Horace W.	
130.	Nicholas, Joseph I.	
131.	Maguire, James.	
132.	Shearer, Harry H.	
133.	Anderson, Ralph G.	
134.	Jackson, Peter E.	
135.	Hill, William P. T.	
136.	Riley, Allen H.	
137.	Robinson, Ray A.	
138.	Monahan, Thomas J.	
139.	Jame, Ross L.	
140.	Lee, Richard B.	
141.	Nimmer, David R.	

Appointed as Second Lieutenants.

1.	Faze, William H.	
2.	Hanneken, Herman H.	
3.	Fay, John H.	
4.	Ulrich, Frederick.	
5.	Culbertson, Ralph W.	
6.	Hoffman, Herbert C.	
7.	Sullivan, Thomas M.	
8.	Pugh, Lloyd R.	
9.	Quinlan, Vernon M.	
10.	Owen, Guy P.	
11.	Scott, William W., Jr.	
12.	Gall, Alexander.	
13.	Cowley, Paul R.	
14.	Hagee, Edward G.	
15.	Riekers, Henry A.	
16.	Lanctot, George B.	
17.	Root, Dan E.	
18.	Parcel, Roscoe A.	
19.	Denham, James J.	
20.	Van Orden, Leo S.	
21.	Vandenberg, A. H.	
22.	Snow, Frank P.	
23.	Pendleton, Robert S.	
24.	McDermott, Paul E.	
25.	Hallingsworth, W. H.	
26.	Maynard, George L.	
27.	Gardner, Leonard B.	
28.	Johnson, Robert M.	
29.	Metge, Kenneth.	
30.	Byrd, Brownlo J.	
31.	Hoard, Paul C.	
32.	Haslup, Lemuel A.	
33.	Anderson, William S.	
34.	Trus, Norman E.	
35.	Collings, Kenneth B.	
36.	Hammond, Thomas H.	
37.	Grove, Conrad S., Jr.	
38.	Freeze, Raymond V.	
39.	Foote, Cleghorn.	
40.	Bennett, Floyd W.	
41.	Reed, Francis P.	
42.	Millikin, Samuel A.	
43.	Leland, Harry E.	
44.	Kremm, George F.	
45.	Gorkum, Charles	
46.	Josephson, Carl G.	
47.	Hakala, Edwin U.	
48.	McShane, Edward B.	
49.	Kipness, David.	
50.	Garvin, Earl W.	
51.	Zea, Sherman L.	
52.	Vaught, Harold W.	
53.	Phillips, Claude A.	
54.	Brokaw, John W.	
55.	Swindler, Harold F.	
56.	McClure, Alvin D.	
57.	Hagla, John.	
58.	Hall, Leonard E.	
59.	Inman, Kenneth A.	
60.	Smith, James B.	
61.	Cameron, Charles C.	
62.	Hall, Ralph.	
63.	Fletcher, Frank.	
64.	Gentige, Frank B.	
65.	Gray, Joseph O.	
66.	Reilly, Charles J.	
67.	Ogleby, Donald U.	
68.	Johnson, Byron F.	
69.	Chamberlain, Merrick M.	
70.	Cottrell, Alfred C.	
71.	Gilson, Lyle.	
72.	Selden, John T.	
73.	Sullivan, Arthur F.	
74.	Hall, Elmer K.	
75.	Carr, Jesse.	
76.	Inman, Orrel A.	
77.	Smith, Lawrence J.	
78.	Harbaugh, Fredk. D.	
79.	Brown, Robert L.	
80.	Flack, Frank S.	
81.	Hendrickson, William J.	
82.	Mera, Carl P.	
83.	Peirce, Leonard M.	
84.	Handsley, Sydney J.	
85.	Taft, Thomas.	
86.	Brady, John D.	
87.	Hendrickson, George A.	
88.	Williamson, Guy M.	
89.	Cochran, Oliver P.	
90.	Bradley, Basil G.	
91.	Lohmiller, Charles J.	
92.	Adams, Henry F.	
93.	Lamb, William A.	
94.	Phillips, Spencer N.	
95.	Reinburg, Robert.	
96.	Stenrecke, Harry B.	
97.	Barnett, Alexander J.	
98.	Moore, George W.	
99.	Swanson, Harry H.	
100.	Chamberlain, Arthur	
101.	Corning, Richard P.	
102.	Ellis, Raymond C.	
103.	Burk, Joseph F.	
104.	Cotterman, John F.	
105.	McNamara, John W.	
106.	Scott, Mark C.	
107.	Piett, James W.	
108.	Hanson, Ralph E.	
109.	Bigelow, Irving F.	
110.	Hall, William.	
111.	Bayman, Edward T.	
112.	Burdine, Lamar.	
113.	Larsen, Arnold C.	
114.	Bird, Robert.	
115.	Wallace, William J.	
116.	Brown, William Percy	
117.	McClelland, James.	
118.	Weaver, Frederick.	
119.	Hodges, Sidney.	
120.	Allen, George D.	
121.	Sims, Amor L.	
122.	Shreffler, Aubrey L.	
123.	Gould, Moses J.	
124.	Tolley, Boyd.	
125.	Walker, George W.	
126.	Schmidt, Frederick C.	
127.	Rowan, George R.	
128.	Stanwood, Kenneth.	
129.	Cartwright, Theodore.	
130.	Bolton, Ralph.	
131.	Schaefer, Richard H.	
132.	Pelton, Harry.	
133.	Hamm, Herbert C.	
134.	Moore, Grover C.	
135.	Lewis, Kenneth R.	
136.	Hayes, Edgar.	
137.	Whaling, William J.	

Appointed as Warrant Officers.

1.	Mueller, John W.	
2.	Hethman, Harold H.	
3.	Lueders, Carl.	
4.	Perry, William R.	
5.	Cravens, Harry H.	
6.	Evans, John P.	
7.	Jeys, Paul J.	
8.	Finger, Charles P.	
9.	Robertson, William S.	
10.	Erdman, William L.	
11.	Dinkin, James W.	
12.	Carroll, Charles C.	
13.	Johnson, William A.	
14.	Crawford, William T.	
15.	Hill, William.	
16.	Wold, Charles.	
17.	Affleck, William R.	
18.	Polker, Lester N.	
19.	Malchich, Jacob.	
20.	Moore, Harry C.	



Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 815. 'Phone, Franklin 5242.

New York Office: 258 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1463 and 1462. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 808.

Cable address "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 10c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra.

Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Service, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

MISUSE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

There can be nothing but public commendation and endorsement of the action of President Harding in sustaining the decision of Brigadier General John W. Ruckman, in command of the 1st corps area, and Rear Admiral H. O. Dunn, in command of the 1st naval district, in the vicinity of Boston, prohibiting the participation of the regular Army and Navy in a so-called Evacuation Day parade in Boston to-day on the 17th of March. There was, and could have been, no objection to the military-naval representation in a parade that was intended honestly to commemorate the anniversary of the evacuation of the city of Boston by the British forces in 1776; but it was eminently proper to refuse to lend official dignity and any sort of countenance to the mere pretext of such an event when it primarily was intended to be a demonstration against a foreign nation with which the United States is on friendly terms, for the disturbance of which relations there existed not the slightest reason. Aside from that aspect of the situation, there is as little justification for permitting the appearance of men in the uniform of the United States on any public occasion of parade or assemblage where the unrecognized flag of a non-existent "government" is flaunted, for no other reason, it would appear, than to infuriate a part of our population, insult another nation and promote propaganda of a flagrantly vicious sort. The advocates of such a performance and such a misuse of the uniform and flag of the nation of this country render themselves open to the attack which properly attaches itself to our enemies, to whom it is a fruitful term of opprobrium to apply the title "hyphenate."

The Boston offenders, failing to obtain what they regarded as their rights as "citizens," appealed to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy for a reversal of the decision of General Ruckman and Rear Admiral Dunn, and received from Secretary Weeks the following telegram, which revealed, also, the action of Secretary Denby:

Your telegram, in which you demand that General Ruckman, commander of the 1st corps area, be instructed to countermand his order forbidding the United States troops under his command to parade with the Army, a resolution for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, has been received.

The rule of the War Department with reference to local parades is that the corps area commanders, who are familiar with conditions on the spot, have entire and final authority concerning the participation of United States troops in any parade. Obviously no parade should interfere with the proper performance of military duty, and he is best qualified to judge as to whether troops can be spared and of local conditions attending any celebration in which it is desired United States troops participate. The War Department makes no exception to this general rule, and will not interfere with the judgment of General Ruckman in the case in question.

Refusing to be pacified with this frank and unmistakable rejection of the "demand" of the Boston agents of the "Irish republic," the following communication was sent to President Harding, with no concealment of the air of the braggart and the language of the Bashebazouk:

To President Harding: General Ruckman and Admiral Dunn, in press statements today, say that to permit troops to march in partisan demonstration, especially one intended to celebrate a defeat, would be a serious breach of international amity.

Evacuation Day parade is a local demonstration of loyalty and patriotism that no devotee of terrorism, no matter how exalted his office, may stop. Are these officials Americans or satellites of foreign governments? Ruckman and Dunn asked the officials of the reviewing stand in front of the American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic intends to participate in the parade. When they were told "yes" they warned against the parading with them of men in the United States uniform, whether in service or reserves. Are they autocrats or is this a democracy? They say no authority can revoke this decree. It is for Washington to say whether they are supreme. As Americans we demand action in the name of 125,000 citizens of our district and the revocation of orders from Ruckman and Dunn.

To this insulting message the secretary of the President, not to be outdone, thus might almost be entitled as failing to deal with the situation as the disrespect to the head of the nation merited, responded:

Your telegram has been called to the attention of the President, and he directs me to say in reply that Army and Navy commanders have authority to direct the forces under their command. The government believes its course about the fitness of your celebration of evacuation day, and the spirit of St. Patrick's day is felt throughout the country. The naval and military forces of the nation can have no part in any demonstration which may be construed as influencing the foreign relations of the republic.

The importance that has been given to the incident at Boston is out of all proportion to its significance as an affair by itself, and the people of this country who sincerely—and less violently—sympathize with the grievances of the Irish. As much harm as possible has been done by the noisy and unrepresentative people who have been unwisely conducting the cause of Ireland. They have made it difficult for the saner element of the so-called Irish-American population in this country to help them, even at a sacrifice of patriotism. The attempt to make it appear that the administration is against the Irish is of a part with the other absurd things said and done in this connection by hot-headed and loud-mouthed leaders of the Irish cause, the promotion of which can not be achieved by indulging in such noisy and squalid vituperation of the authority of and insults to the President as were exhibited in the tirade from the Boston appellants.

It is gratifying that the President has gone on record thus early and in this emphatic language, which no one may misunderstand, and which all people should approve, that the forces employed for the defense of the nation shall not be employed to give the semblance of national support to an agitation with which we, as a government, have no concern unless we propose to indulge in all the internal quarrels and controversies of other nations to an extent and in a manner that would be intolerable if the same impertinent interference with our domestic affairs were attempted by other nations. The "demand" that the military-naval force of this country shall be assigned to such a task is an affront to patriotism and to the dignity of the nation. Just as the President has checked it, promptly and vigorously.

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

The necessity for renewing congressional consideration of the naval building bill for the next fiscal year, when the 67th Congress meets on the 11th of April in extra session, operates, of course, to revive the question of whether or not the naval building program of 1916 shall be retained, materially modified or entirely rejected. Much discussion was applied to that part of the naval maintenance measure during the last days of the 66th Congress, and it would undoubtedly have been adopted by the Senate, to which the bill was favorably reported, as it had been adopted by the House, had it not been for the opposition of one man imposed by Senator Borah, who was insistent upon his plan for disarmament and who was able in the last hours of an expiring Congress to defeat any particular project by the simple expedient, of no great value as an original discovery, of talking it to death. It became necessary, therefore, to abandon the naval bill to the next session of Congress—a provision—of little consequence one way or another under the circumstances—in order to obtain action of other legislation more vital to the moment.

It is hardly conceivable that the next Congress, of the same political faith as the new administration and destined to support whatever is recommended by the President and the Secretary of the Navy as a policy of national defense and as a program of naval construction, will be appreciably opposed to that policy and that program, with all due allowance for the gentlemen in the House and Senate who constitute the ever present class of obstructionists, formerly known as "little Navy men" and now taking visible pride in the title of advocates of disarmament, with certain gradations of distinction in favor of partial disarmament or checked construction. They will be permitted, of necessity and with all propriety, to have their say and to get their speeches and statistics to the Congressional Record. They have no serious following which will require a record vote, but they are not, as a faction, of sufficient influence, in or out of Congress, to cause or compel cessation of the advancement of national defense at the time when the state of the world is such as to justify—to put it conservatively—caution in the abandonment of the means of protecting the nation, its citizens at home and abroad and its industries and commerce.

The demand, on the part of the opponents of the retention of the naval building program, for more tangible reasons as the specific indications of probable enemy or enemies for the maintenance of an adequate Navy and a military force that shall be considered adequate for the defense of the nation, is likely to be regarded seriously. Under the circumstances it would be a grave diplomatic offense and a most strategic blunder to officially designate a friendly nation, as would have to be done, as the prevailing enemy against which this country must openly prepare itself. The opposition to national defense can not be ignored in the situation and must be the most of it, naturally and, from that point of view, properly enough, It is evidently hoped by that now too noble method to embarrass those who are urging upon the administration the full and just expansion of the naval strength of this nation. The latter will be obliged to confine their cause to a successful basis by the presentation of facilities that touch the congressional imagination and more to the public confidence in the wisdom of an administration that possesses information that can not always be imparted to the public at large. It is an awful secret that has been in times of peace, necessary to tell Congress and the people in so many words which of the nations should be regarded as enemies. That would be certain to produce an unfriendliness against which we should guard, and might be calculated to promote actual warfare.

Nor is it necessary to argue for the abandonment of the American naval building program because of anything that Great Britain contemplates as a plan of naval construction or is doing in that respect. Much is being made of the pacifistic of the policy ascribed to the British admiralty, revealed in its recommendations to the British parliament, as an example for this country to follow in reducing our naval power. It is pertinent in that connection to observe that in the much advertised cheekage of the British naval expansion there is the announcement, the significance of which we should not, by any effect as follows, quoting the first lord of the admiralty:

The number of capital ships on the effective list will then be 22 instead of 30, including the five battle cruisers belonging to the Australian commonwealth and those which belong to the Dominion of Canada, of which fourteen will be in reserve. Of these 22 ships the older types are becoming obsolescent and can not be retained as efficient fighting units for more than a few years, the statement said, and the sum of £25,000,000 has therefore been included in the estimates for replacement ships.

This conveys the very definite information that Great Britain is not, as has been alleged, abandoning the capital ship, but is very far from engaging that type to the junk-pile in anticipation of the obliterating characteristics attributed to aerial attack, for example. On the contrary, steps have been taken to replace a third of the older ships that have been declared obsolete.

Aside from this phase of the situation, disclosed by the expressed intention of the British government, it is essential in any way that this country should be governed entirely in its adherence to the details of its naval building program by what Great Britain is doing or does not do. We should go on with our naval construction, as with our expansion of the Army, for what those factors in our national defense mean in the protection of our many rights, the promotion of our prosperity, the preservation of our citizens and the perpetuity of peace.

GEN. WOOD GOES TO MANILA.

Having completed his investigations as to his Philippine mission from Secretary Weeks, Major General Leonard Wood left Washington on March 22 for San Francisco, where he will board ship April 2 for Manila. He will be accompanied at his conference with Secretary Weeks and will be accompanied on his mission of investigating conditions in the Philippines by Manila by W. Cameron Forbes, former governor general of the islands (General Wood, it was said at the War Department, will continue to serve as commander of the 1st corps area while engaged in the Philippines). The Philippine mission as directed by President Harding, will be composed of Major General Wood, Brig. Gen. Lytle Brown, Colonel Gordon Johnson, Major Peter Bogditch, and Lieutenant G. C. Wood, his son, he will serve as aide de camp.

CUBAN OFFICERS TO ATTEND OUR SCHOOLS.

The Cuban government has accepted the invitation of this government to send officers to our schools. Also Cuba has accepted the invitation to send observance to attend the air service observation school at Langley Field, Va., and the school for the air service pilot school at Arcadia, Fla. The exact date of the arrival of these officers will be announced later.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1865

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Department

Makers of the LILLEY CAPS
Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Cloth Silver

Correspondence Requested
THE M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

PROMOTION LIST OF CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS
(Concluded from Page 292.)

ruined the intermingling of captains and lieutenants. And certainly the inference cannot be indulged that the members of the Congress, in voting for the bill placed any such construction upon this language of the committee report. Quite to the contrary, I believe it must be said that the paragraph above was the only one then in mind was to adjust officers in each grade according to their total length of service in the Army instead of according to their length of service in the Regular Army.

Although, as above noted, we may not legally consider this report in construing the statute, the very least that it appears is that, could we do so, it would be found for disturbing the conclusion above reached.

ARMY PROMOTION REMEDY WORSE THAN THE DISEASE.

(To the Editor:)

I cannot refrain from writing concerning the memorandum "prepared in the War Department," which was printed in your issue of March 19.

First, I wish to tell the story of one officer's career before, during and since the war. He had been on the border with a National Guard outfit for many months, but shortly before war was declared against Germany his regiment was ordered to the home state and mustered out of federal service. He dropped out of the guard to take service as an officer, and getting on his feet in his business, and about that time war was declared. Being out of the guard, after he had denied a reserve commission on the ground that commissions would be given only through attendance at a training camp, he decided to get into the war via the officers' training camp. Having for months been influenced, he says, he was an instructor in the training camp, although officially carried as a "student candidate for commission."

Now, before the successful candidates of the course were graduated and given their commissions in the National Army a considerable number were permitted to drop out and take a brief examination, following which—if they successfully passed it—they were given provisional second lieutenancies in the Regular Army. This was general throughout training camps. The examinations, I am told, were elementary and few failed to pass. It is safe to say that a considerable number of those who passed were young student candidates whose experience with horses and in handling men was extremely limited and who were making very heavy going of it in the competition of the training camps and, certainly, many of them would have failed in a practical examination.

The National Guard officer whose story we are recounting was beyond the age limit for this provisional second lieutenancy, but he desired it, so he continued in the training camp course, acting as instructor in many subjects until the last. When commissions were awarded he was not among the twelve captains selected from the original two hundred and fifty comprising the company, the balance being either commissioned lieutenants or sent home.

He was immediately ordered to one of the second officers' training camps as instructor and promoted to major. Later used in Pershing's headquarters and was again promoted, which made him lieutenant colonel.

On coming home he applied to be retained in the Regular Army. He had loved his country a little too long for the good of his former business. Last fall he appeared before the examining boards and was given a captaincy in the permanent establishment.

Presumably he expected, his age and services considered, to be no junior lieutenant colonel, and to be in a reasonable time a major. At any rate, he accepted the captaincy.

Now in the last few days he sees a number of the young chaps to whom he taught which end of a gun the bullet comes from and who had learned from him in lectures their first lessons in military courtesy, including the respect due to experience and special knowledge and as exemplified in deference paid to superiors in the military service.

Now, reader, prepare to shed tears! The new young captains, his former pupils, are on the new promotion list above the subject of our little story, and when promotions to majors are handed out they will get them instead of him. There are between twelve and fifteen hundred lieutenants to go over him in this manner.

When arguments such as are contained in the memorandum referred to in the beginning are advanced as justification for such injustices as above related (which occurred wholesale) and it is seriously proposed to let such injustices remain entirely uncorrected, it is plain to all concerned that there was never any chance from the beginning that the problem would be equitably solved, for it was never approached in the spirit that solves problems involving human feelings and normal thought processes.

It never could have occurred to mathematicians and graphical chart experts that some kind of a common sense system of "layering" offers the simple corrective measures to the evil conditions in the old multiple list plan of promotions could have gradually brought about complete adjustment without the wrench that bids fair to shatter the Army.

It becomes increasingly clear that those general staff slipshuits have concocted a remedy worse than the disease and with the aid of a complicated maze of figures and tables showing the patient's horrible condition have induced Congress to sign the prescription. Those of us experiencing officers who trusted Congress to see that our interests were protected in the reorganization of the Army have been sold out.

One of the Trusting Ones.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN MARINE CORPS.

Permanent commissions as officers in the Regular Marine Corps were conferred on 218 men who served as temporary officers in that organization in the World War in accordance with the report of a special selection board made public today. The board, which was headed by Major General Wendell C. Neville, who commanded the celebrated marine brigade overseas, has been in session for more than six months, during which time each of its members has personally examined the records of the candidates for commissions, more than 1,000 in number, with a view to selecting the best possible material for the permanent commissioned grades of the corps.

By the action of the board 219 commissions have been issued as captain, 274 as first lieutenant and 218 as second lieutenants. In view of the fact that nearly three-quarters of the commissioned strength of the Marine Corps will be affected by their decision, and that the future efficiency of that famous organization depends to a large degree upon the wisdom of their selections, the board was directed to proceed in determining the personnel of the board, with a view to selecting officers who, in addition to their knowledge of justice, and such having a particular knowledge and close acquaintance with the military effects of the corps in some particular field of its activities.

Besides Major General Neville, the president of the board were Brigadier General S. D. Butler, who commanded the Fifth Marines overseas; Colonel John A. Lejeune, Brigadier General Harry Lee, who commanded the 4th regiment of marines in France, and Lieutenant Colonel Rufus Lane, until recently connected with the marine and naval administration in Haiti. Recording Lieutenant Frederic L. Bradman, recently fleet marine officer of the Atlantic fleet, Lieutenant Colonel T. W. Bayder, who commanded the 5th regiment marines overseas; Lieutenant Colonel Hiram I. Bearnhill, recently returned from duty in Haiti and Cuba, and Major J. F. Dyer, recorder. All officers detailed to the board began labsade, and, more recently, was in charge of the marine officers' training camp.

In making their selection of officers, the board operated under the authority of the naval appropriation bill approved June 1, 1920, as follows:

"Provided, That all officers serving temporarily in the grades of captain and first lieutenant on the date of passage of this act shall be eligible to fill existing vacancies in the grades created by the permanent increase of strength in said grades by transfer to or acquisition of strength in the Marine Corps in the grades not above that of captain. Transfers so made, shall be in the regular or line of the Navy. If found qualified for transfer to the same grade as that held by them on the date of transfer, they to lower grades after qualification. All officers so transferred shall be subject to the same laws and regulations of the Navy, under such rules as he may prescribe, their rental, mustering, promotion, and physical qualifications to perform the duties of the grade to which transferred or promoted, and shall rank in their grades next to each other and with other officers of the Marine Corps in such order as may be recommended by the board of marine officers and approved by the Secretary of the Navy: Provided, That all appointments made temporarily as officers in the Marine Corps or Marine Corps Reserve on active duty on June 30, 1919, and June 30, 1917, and the date of the passage of this act, and who have served with credit during the period of their active duty shall be eligible for permanent appointment in the same or a lower grade than that held by them on discharge or assignment to inactive duty, but not above the rank of captain, in the permanent military force now created in the permanent authorized strength of the Marine Corps, under such examinations as may be hereafter prescribed for officers now in the service. Provided further, That all appointments and promotions of commissions in the Marine Corps and who have had more than 10 years' service in the Army or Navy, appointments for permanent commissioned officers in the Marine Corps now holding temporary appointments as commissioned officers in the Marine Corps, and promotions to vacancies in commissions until the permanent appointments provided for in this act, whether in the line or staff, may be made."

By the terms of the bill, the board was enabled to select for permanent commission in the corps any man who had served in the Marine Corps at any time during the World War, whether he were still acting as an temporary officer or had been reduced to the rank of non-commissioned officer.

In accordance with the provisions of this bill, a policy was adopted by the board of using as a basis for selection a list of officers in the Marine Corps arranged in the order of the date of their original commission as a temporary officer in the Marine Corps. From their position on this list, candidates might be moved up or down by the board, according to the members of the board. As a basis for change in the position on the list, a point list, or system of marking was instituted, by which a man who had especially distinguished himself in battle, or who had been decorated with the Medal of Honor, might be credited with having received higher on the list than in the regular promotion list. Similarly, those who had the qualifications required of a captain or first lieutenant might be retained in the list in lower grade.

As a result, men who were tried in battle in the war with Germany and distinguished themselves especially, winning decorations and letters of commendation, were awarded the highest numbers in each grade within the powers of the board to bestow. Thus, the leading captain in the list selected by the board is Leroy P. Hunt, winner of the Distinguished Service Cross and Navy Cross, who commanded a machine gun company, and later, as a temporary major, was second in command of a battalion in the historic crossing of the Meuse River on the eve of the armistice. Following him in Clifton B. Cates, winner of two distinguished Service Crosses and famed throughout the army. A. A. F. for his daring and qualities of leadership. Following these two are a score almost equally distinguished, among whom are Distinguished Service Crosses and other decorations of the American and allied governments for acts of great and second lieutenants the same procedure was followed. The candidate ranked first in the latter grade is Louis Cukela, winner of a congressional Medal of Honor and a host of other decorations, and the list includes the leading names in those of men who won signal honor for themselves and their corps in the World War.

An outstanding feature of the awards of the board is the recognition that it has bestowed upon the former non-commissioned officers of the corps, men who have served in the ranks and have risen from the ranks. Of the 219 captains selected for commission, a total of 110 were selected for commission as captains, 122 were former noncommissioned officers who served as temporary officers during the war with Germany. Of the 274 first lieutenants selected, 187 were former noncommissioned officers, and, of the 253 second lieutenants, 180 were former enlisted men.

If interest also in connection with the board was the action of Captain Chester Hunt Cuppett, of Chillicothe, who served throughout the war as a temporary major, commanding a battalion of the famous 6th marine regiment in the battles in France with great distinction. Later the marines, Captain Hamilton resigned from the Marine Corps and went into business, but later reentered the service and, recommended by the action of the board, he is reinstated as a permanent captain, next junior to Captain Lyle Miller, on the lineal list.

DENBY GREETS FORMER SCRIPPER.

Thoughts of the serious problems of the nation discussed at the cabinet session, from which he had just come, and the affairs of the Navy that he discussed with the department were completely forgotten for the time when Secretary Denby and Major General Littell, a crippled marine officer, sitting in a rolling chair on the White House lawn, the secretary of the navy on the White House.

The greeting was a warm one. The secretary had served as a corporal under Major Littell, who was then a captain, at Parris Island. They talked over the old times and the trying days of the war for more than twenty minutes. The fact that the rank of the two was now reversed seemed to be of no importance to make no difference, and as the secretary departed he extended his former superior officer a cordial invitation to visit him at his office soon that they might continue their talk of the former days.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE
NEW SPRING STYLES
Are a Joy to See

Especially beautiful are the selections in
New Silks, Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Fabrics,
White Fabrics
Among which are many exclusive and unusual creations.

Write for samples and prices if you cannot see them in person

George A. King William B. King William B. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
726 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Whitman & Church Patent and Trade Mark Law
DURAT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Erased Withdrawn, Class No. U. S. Naval Academy, Resigned 1890)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instructions on application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
484 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.

Baker-A-A
Cod Liver Oil
Specially Refined
for the Lubrication of
AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
Established 1857
120 BROADWAY NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG (81 pages, fully illustrated mailed for 15 stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment

The week has passed, up to the time this paper went to press, without information from the War Department as to the identity of the Army officers who will receive recess commissions, filling the twelve vacancies in the grade of major general. Naturally, speculation has been rife concerning the selections by President Harding since the adjourning of the Senate on March 15, by which time no nominations had been made as was necessary on account of the failure of the Senate of the 66th Congress to confirm the nominations made to fill these places by the late administration. It has been assumed that much the same appointment would be made, with the addition of the name of General Clarence Edwards to the list of major generals, which would be possible, with the retention of the names previously sent in through the new vacancy created by the retirement of General Hunter Liggett on March 21. An interesting situation has arisen, however, by reason of the supposed intention of the administration to place General Edwards at the head of the list of new major generals, which can be done by giving to him the first date of rank, say, March 5, and later dates in succession to the others in the order in which it is desired to have them appear in the same grade. If this is not done and the twelve names were sent in as of the same date, the officers would rank in accordance with their date of service, under the provisions of section 127a of the act of June 4, 1920, which reads: "When duties of rank are the same, precedence shall be determined by length of service commissioned therein in the Army." Assuming that the appointments to the grade of major general were the same as formerly, with the addition of the name of General Edwards, and the same date was given to all of them, the senior major general of the list would be General Adelbert Cronkhite, and General Edwards would be the second on the list, while Colonel Ely Hoan would be the junior. The addition of the name of General Edwards further makes it impossible to issue recess appointments as of the old date of last July, when the newly selected general officers received recess appointments under the late administration. If it were not for this condition and the original list was preserved intact, the new appointees could be dated back to the dates of last July; otherwise, the officers then appointed must be considered as holding recess appointments from those dates to March 4, when the first session of the 66th Congress adjourned without confirmation of the nominations. Of course, the same observations apply to the officers who have been appointed recess commissions in the grade of brigadier general.

The Vacant Major Generalcies.

A familiar, not to say hackneyed, rumor has been revived during the past week to the effect that Secretary Weeks contemplates a reorganization of the War Department, to which end he will invite suggestions from the militant branches of the service within the department. It is reported that this accumulation of counsel, which will be subjected to scrutiny as may be sure, will be submitted to a board, composed of two Army officers and two civilian employes of the department with the idea of culling out the useful material and presenting it to the Secretary of War for his consideration. It has apparently come to the knowledge of Mr. Weeks that there is opportunity for reform and the need of efficiency in the departmental administration. In several directions it is notorious that affairs have been gradually going from bad to worse. There has been much pretense and well night sloppy service, with a saving, especially in paper work, which is always a favorite topic of assertion and attack; but it is nine a fact that the "economies" instituted have not entirely raise and have led to real extravagancies and much confusion. Officers of the Army, for example, find it difficult to obtain information in regard to promotion when it affects themselves even, and the delays in that direction have been annoying and without accomplishing anything by way of compensation. There has been the relegation, too, that the records of the department have been greatly impaired by the system of attempted simplification. Those who are familiar with the situation in the War Department agree that there is great need of doing something if it can be done intelligently.

War Department Reorganization.

Some criticism has been visited upon the War Department for its method of requiring efficiency reports on individual officers of the military establishment. These ordinarily come from, or through, the officer at the head of the branch with which the officer is connected. In the case of officers who are attached to units this is not a difficult matter to adjust; but in the case of officers who are on duty with the staff, detailed from the line branches, the efficiency report does not come from the chief of the staff branch under whom the officer of cavalry, coast artillery or infantry is immediately serving, but comes from the chief of cavalry, chief of coast artillery or chief of infantry, for example, as the case may be. Taking, as an instance of the operation of this system, the officer of cavalry who is assigned to duty with the quartermaster corps or the adjutant general's department, his efficiency report does not come, strange to say, from the quartermaster general or the adjutant general, but from the office of the chief of cavalry, who naturally has no possibility know the character or value of the duties performed by the officer who is so completely separated from his arm as when he is devoting himself entirely to the duties imposed upon him as an officer attached to the quartermaster corps or the adjutant general's department. The effect of this extraordinary arrangement, it is apprehended by the officers most directly concerned, is one of two things, the efficiency report will fail to give the officer to whom it applies insufficient credit for the work he does—which is very apt to be the result—or it will, under the erroneous impulses of the author of the report, give its subject altogether too much praise. In either event the situation is far from satisfactory, since it fails to that extent to furnish important and reliable information as to individual efficiency and, where the report in lacking in its failure to give due credit to an officer, it is appreciated that the effect may be seriously detrimental, especially at this time, when the destinies of Army officers are entrusted to the uncertainty of the legislation that created chaos with its menace of retirement or entire separation from the military establishment.

Efficiency Report.

An unprecedented number of resignations have been submitted by Army officers during the past few months. The desire to be thus separated from the military establishment and to relinquish commissions in the Army appears to be on the increase. The influences which are responsible for this situation are mysterious and those who have to do with the general conditions frankly confess they are puzzled. Yesterday, for example, there were received no less than seven resignations, during the past month the adjutant general's office has been called upon to act on as many as fifty, some of them with the rank of major. It is said that the officers among those of the late emergency personnel who qualified in examinations and were commissioned to permanent places created by the Army reorganization act of last June. It is apprehended that the resignations of resignation are attributable to individual dissatisfaction with the assignment to grade and, of course, the prospect of retirement or separation have the inevitable influence upon creating disappointment among officers who have been lately commissioned. In some instances where officers have been promoted since they tendered their resignation, the War Department has communicated with them to ascertain if they are still of the same mind, with the expectation that some, at least, of the officers will choose to remain in the service. The most plausible explanation of the desire to resign from the Army is afforded in the somewhat indefinite excuse that there prevails a "spirit of unrest." Civilian and psychological effects of participation in the great war.

Resignations in the Army.

It was announced at the War Department this week that, on and after the date of March 15 of February 19, 1919, has been rescinded and that "hereafter the provisions of the uniform regulations will be strictly complied with." Circular 83 set forth that the Department recognized a laxness in conforming to the regulations as to uniforms as a result of the government's unpreparedness in the supply of clothing and equipment at the outbreak of the war; that it was not the intention or desire to work a hardship on individual officers by requiring the abandonment of articles of clothing which had been purchased in good faith in time of necessity. While such articles were not strictly in accordance, acquiescence was taken by the Department of the fact that the articles were purchased in good faith and by emergency officers who did not know whether they would remain in the Army or not, and they were given an ample period to which to get their value in actual wear from these non-regulation articles. Now that there are no more emergency officers in the service, it has been decided by the General staff that the regulations should be strictly met in uniform. Among the non-uniform clothing which was permitted in circular 83 were the coats worn by English tailors, cut after the style of the English tunic, usually with a long skirt, with or without a slit in the back or with large bellows pockets; brass instead of bronzed buttons were permitted; the wearing of breeches of a different color and of different material from that of the coat and overcoats that were not of regulation style or length, as well as boots, shoes and leggins of many different styles were among the articles specifically excepted from the strict compliance

Army Uniforms Must Be Strictly Regulation.

with the regulations. The sheepskin-lined overcoat, of short length, was first permitted in 1916 for border service and during the war it was part of the uniform, to be worn in the discretion of the commanding officer in camp, but it has now been eliminated from the regulations. The short overcoat must also be discarded. Among the items specifically mentioned in circular 83 was the Sam Browne or Liberty belt, which was authorized abroad, but not in the United States, the reason being that it was a distinguishing mark of the officer abroad, but the Department did not consider it necessary to be introduced in this country. This belt does not, however, come under the ban of the recent order, but it will be continued to be worn by officers serving without troops in Europe.

Elsewhere in this issue appears the announcement of a vigorous campaign in the War Department to distribute the vast quantity of victory medals still on hand. The surprising statement is made that of four million medals issued the department has distributed to their individual owners only a million and a half. With the complete organization of Army recruiting the machinery and organization of the recruiting service will be utilized to work off this immense accumulation of victory medals. The Navy is experiencing similar difficulty in getting rid of its victory medals and clasps, due partly to the lack of understanding among ex-service men and reservists as to the methods adopted for distribution and due to the unsatisfactory quality of the campaign clasps which were first delivered. These clasps were not considered durable and bids were again opened with the result that new contracts were awarded the middle of February for furnishing several styles of clasps, especially representing service in transports, overseas, destroyers, and convoy duty. Deliveries on these clasps are expected shortly after April 1. Meanwhile many applications for victory medals have been held pending the receipt of the accompanying clasp, so that the presentation could be made complete instead of instalments, due to the limited clerical force at the bureau of navigation. In order to facilitate and ignorance regarding the methods of obtaining Navy victory medals, we republish the following instructions issued by the bureau of navigation a year ago on this subject: Members of the naval establishment receive their medals, clasps, and buttons through their commanding officers; officers and enlisted men of the naval reserve force will receive active service medals through the commandants of their respective naval districts; former enlisted men of the Regular Navy and reserve force and the next of kin of deceased enlisted men through the Navy recruiting station upon application; (former regulars who have since joined the reserve receive their medals through the commandants of their districts); regular officers who have been retired, former temporary officers, and the next of kin of deceased officers should apply to the bureau of navigation, forwarding their discharge papers or orders placing them on the retired list, in order that the proper notation may be made on the papers. A victory medal and button is awarded to the persons, male and female, who performed active duty in the military services during the World War between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, whose service was honorable. Members of the naval establishment are entitled to but one victory clasp, although their service may have entitled them to two or more. Officers who were dismissed the service during the period of the service and men who were discharged as undesirable, with bad-conduct or dishonorable discharges, are not entitled to the victory medal, the only exception being those enlisted men who were discharged for underage.

Distribution of Victory Medals.

The project of the War Department for educational and recreational work, which has produced important results in so many directions, has been seriously arrested by the failure of Congress to appropriate such money for that purpose as was estimated by the war plans division of the general staff which

Plan for Army Education.

has general chrage of this activity. The failure of the Army appropriation bill to become a law during the late session of Congress makes it impossible for the War Department to announce at this time definite plans for the conduct of this work during the next fiscal year. The indications point to congressional authority for the continuation of the educational and recreational training along existing lines with civilian instructors and civilian personnel replaced to a considerable extent by Army personnel. The bill, as agreed to by the Senate and House and which was pocket-vetoed by Mr. Wilson, provided for $1,500,000 for this training, and contained the provision that, whenever possible, officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men should be detailed as instructors; that no part of the appropriation should be available for salaries of civilian instructors other than in technical branches; that not more than $100,000 should be expended for salaries

Digitized by Google

and no person employed at compensation greater than $3,000 a year. In order that educational and recreational training may be continued in the Army without impairment of the efficiency of the instruction given, it has been ordered that department and corps area commanders take steps immediately to cause officers and enlisted men of proper qualifications to be assigned as understudies or assistants of supervisors and instructors to be prepared to replace civilians as far as it becomes necessary to eliminate the latter. This service personnel will not replace the civilian personnel at present engaged in this duty, but they will, as far as practicable, attend classes and will themselves be given instruction in teaching methods. This work is to be conducted to the fullest extent possible during the remainder of the school year, and it is required that plans be made in each corps area to maintain these schools in full activity during the months of May and June as will best meet the situation. The normal schools are to be held at such camps and stations within the corps areas as may be possible, taking into consideration the restriction placed upon the issue of orders involving travel.

Secretary Denby's departure for the fleet caused a temporary lull in the campaign for appointment of a paymaster general of the Navy to fill the vacancy which takes place when Rear Admiral McGowan's retirement last December. This contest is the hottest the Navy has known for years, and Mr. Denby's time was largely taken up during the few weeks of his incumbency by the importunities of the solicitors of the various factions. The National political leaders of the dominant party have been enlisted in the cause of the respective aspirants individually and by geographical groups—pressure has been brought to bear both upon Secretary Denby and upon President Harding. Several of the more aggressive champions have followed Mr. Denby to his home of a night, somewhat to the annoyance of the secretary. In our comments upon this topic last week we mentioned, of the officers among whom the choice seemed to rest, the name of Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, the present acting chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts. Rear Admiral Peoples is not a candidate for the office and, indeed, has not changed his position in the service since the first of December 30, published in these columns, wherein he declined the appointment proffered him by Secretary Daniels. He has solicited the support of no influential men, political or official, nor has he availed himself of the opportunity which has presented itself in his close official relations with the secretary to place himself in the advantageous position for the appointment. Rear Admiral Peoples has served as assistant to the bureau for the past seven years and for several months has been acting chief and has not changed his mind regarding the duties to be taken up the line of work which he outlined in his letter to Secretary Daniels last December. His appointment would doubtless be gratifying to the line of the Navy and to the supply corps as well, excepting, of course, among the friends of the various candidates for the place; and, if it came to him unsought, he could hardly refuse to accept it. Secretary Denby will probably utilize the opportunity which the visit to the fleet affords him to acquire the service viewpoint, and it will come as nobody here if he announces his selection shortly after his return to the department.

An important observation is contained in the annual report of Colonel Leroy Eltinge, of the cavalry arm, in his capacity as assistant commandant of the general service schools at Fort Leavenworth. That officer remarks that the reopening of those institutions after the World War was attended by the scarcity of textbooks, for none of the previous textbooks could be used and new ones had to be written as they were required. The policy of closing these schools, adopted by the War Department in the interest of economies, is believed by Colonel Eltinge to be wrong. He adds:

> Here is a going concern capable of giving emergency instruction to a large number of officers. It seems improper to close it at just the time when it could perform the greatest service. The special service schools of the separate arms are better adapted to quickly instruct officers for line duty, and the technical schools of the various supply services are better equipped to instruct specialists, but these schools are the only existing agencies for emergency course to temporary and National Guard officers in the duties of corps-area and division staffs. The particular emergency would necessarily determine the character of the instruction to be given, for in case we attempt a defensive war we must give a "get rich quick" course in the whole art of war, but rather to quickly fit officers for their particular duties under existing circumstances. The number of students, up to the capacity of the institution, which could accommodate and instruct 1,000 officers if the reservation were not encumbered with other activities, could also be determined only after the nature of the emergency was understood. To quickly develop so large an institution on a basis which would give satisfactory results the number of properly qualified instructors allowed should be at least 10 per cent the number of students. Good results could be attained by a three months' course, but a four months' course would be better.

Circulars have been sent out by the ordnance department of the Army to inventors and others that may be interested in the subject, giving information concerning the characteristics that are required in

Semi-Automatic Shoulder Rifle.

semi-automatic shoulder rifles to meet the needs of the military service. Arrangements are be-

ing made to commence definitive tests of such rifle about September 15 under the auspices of a board of officers to be appointed later. The general requirements for such an arm are that it must be of the self-loading type adapted to function with cartridges not less than .25 caliber nor greater than .30 caliber, of good military characteristics and preferable to fire the United States cartridge, caliber .30, model of 1906. It must be simple and rugged of construction and easy to manufacture, and it should require only a little more attention than the present service shoulder rifle when placed in the hands of the average soldier. The War Department will be glad to receive and subject to preliminary examination and test rifles as hereinafter prescribed submitted successfully in the Browning type of arm, caliber .30, model of 1917, and also in the Remington self-loading rifle, which now is on the market in sporting form. These systems require certain simple apparatus for the purpose of unlocking the bolt, thus relieving the weight of the piece by parts that perform no function after the actual unlocking is accomplished. The rifle cartridge, model of 1906, which is the standard service ammunition in the United States, gives a chamber pressure of 52,000 pounds per square inch. This pressure produces a high degree of heat, and, consequently, in rapid fire the barrel of any semi-arm using the cartridge will be heated to such a point as to make its further use dangerous, unless of some means be provided for cooling the barrel. With the addition of cooling means, the problem of keeping a semi-automatic shoulder rifle down to a proper weight becomes more difficult. In order to afford opportunity for problems of this kind to be done not exceed the weight limit, rifles firing cartridges as small as .25 caliber will be admitted to the competitive tests.

Captain Harry C. Savage, First Lieutenant Henry N. Hale and Second Lieutenant Homer G. Porter have been transferred to the marine corps upon recommendation of retiring boards.

Marine Corps Matters.

The resignations of Captain H. B. Mims and Second Lieutenants J. J. Dorlington, P. M. Potter, A. P. Booty and M. R. Gustavus

have been accepted. Owing to the necessity of observing economy in connection with funds for various activities in the Marine Corps, the number of entries in the various rifle and pistol competitions during the present target year are changed as follows: Division rifle competition entries reduced from 75 enlisted men to 50; division pistol competitions, entries reduced from 50 enlisted men to 35; and Elliott and San Diego trophy matches, interpost, respectively, for the east and west coasts, from teams of eight men to teams of five. The competition for the San Diego trophy, which is a new one just established by the bureau of fisheries, will be held in May of this year at Mare Island, Calif., when teams from San Diego, Puget Sound, Pearl Harbor and Mare Island will participate. The rules for this match will be the same as have pertained to the competition for the Elliott trophy on the east coast. The Marine Corps rifle competition will be held at Quantico, Va., on May 25, to be followed by the Marine Corps pistol competition and the Elliott trophy match. In the latter match there will compete teams from Quantico, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Philadelphia, Pensacola, marine barracks and navy yard, Washington, Guantanamo Bay, Annapolis, Indian Head, Md.; Newport, Norfolk, Portsmouth, N. H.; New Orleans, Charleston, S. C.; Key West and Parris Island, S. C.

It is expected that some important recommendations will be made to the Secretary of War during the next few weeks in connection with the duty to which it is considered essential that General Pershing shall be assigned. During the past week there has been a revival of the gossip that that officer would be

Duty for General Pershing.

willing to accept the detail as chief of staff, but this question is likely to be disposed of in a highly interesting way. It is felt that General Pershing should be held in readiness to command the three field armies that are destined to be created in the next two years and in the meantime to arrange the details of this plan, which contemplates some 54 divisions into which the troops, active and reserve and national guard, will be divided for purposes of mobilization in time of war. For the present it is planned there shall be 25 national guard divisions and one of regulars in each corps area, some of which will necessarily be inactive. It is proposed that there shall be in this country four regular divisions in active service and the rest in inactive, ready for immediate mobilization in the event of emergency. Reserve commissioned personnel will be made ready for service and will be available when war comes, being assigned to duty by the chiefs of staff of the corps areas. By this system troops can be organized, trained and equipped, so that when war is declared the regulars and national guard divisions will be speedily available and the reserve forces will be later on ready for service. Some of the experts estimate that the reservists can be made ready for service in 40 days, but it is considered that the period of preparation necessary is more likely to be from four to six months, which is much better than the 14 months it required in the world war. This prospective situation affords the great opportunity for General Pershing, it is insisted, and requires that he immediately address himself to the various problems involved, with a small staff to assist him in the development of the system. Plans should be evolved before the date of General Pershing's retirement, when the exercise of the armies would be on a firm foundation, ready for his successor, whoever he might be.

Promotions in the Army have been suspended pending the report of the court of inquiry of Colonels French and Cleary, the officers who were retired and discharged, respectively, through the operation of the legislation that provided the elimination by the agency known as class B. Until it is determined what shall be done in these and some dozen odd cases similarly situated there can be no new advancements to existing vacancies in the various grades. It is not even known whether it will be possible to act upon the nomination before the Senate reconvenes for the extra session on April 11, before which date it might be possible to issue recess commissions. The list of promotions published elsewhere in this issue are merely those which could have been commissioned during the past week and do not represent new advancements, the promotions having already been recommended in the issue of the paper. In connection with the pay of Army officers as of increased rank it is necessary that on office shall be in possession the official individual notification of his promotion, coming from the War Department either in the form of a letter or a telegram to that effect. An officer who was commissioned in the Regular Army prior to July 1, 1920, promoted to fill a vacancy existing July 1, 1920, is entitled to difference in pay from date of vacancy. In the case of an emergency officer who accepted commission in the Regular Army subsequent to July 1, 1920, a promotion with rank from July 1 would be effective for pay purposes only from date of acceptance of original commission in the Regular Army.

Promotions in the Army.

The proposal to adopt a uniform vestment for Protestant chaplains in the Army has been under consideration, without much chance of favorable action thereon. The subject came up at a chaplains' conference at Coblenz held recently by the officers attached to the American command in Germany, where among other matters before the meeting was the suggestion that the chaplains of the Protestant faiths, who have no prescribed vestments, be permitted to adopt this garb when conducting services. At present only two churches use specified vestments—the Episcopalian and the Roman Catholic. Clergymen of other churches sometimes make use of what is known as the Geneva gown. The difficulty in the matter appears to be in taking care of vestments while in the military service, especially in view of the limited facilities in camp. Another incident of the Coblenz conference was the decision of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries to turn over their huts in Germany to the chaplains every Sunday during the period and for the purpose of conducting religious services, when the playing of all games will be suspended and the canteen will be closed and special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of those who desire to attend. Preceding the conference, which opened on January 19, there was a luncheon given by Senior Chaplain E. P. Easterbrook, when there were addresses by General H. T. Allen, commanding the force in Germany; Colonel W. H. Johnston, chief of staff, and Chaplain Easterbrook.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Ribbons, Medals, Insignia
397 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

The new administration in the Navy Department is expected to review and revise the system of punishments of naval offenders and the method of dealing with naval prisoners.

Revision of Naval Prison Policy.

This has been regarded by service observers, competent to secure information on the situation, as one that was reduced to a grievous state of debility during the late administration. The methods adopted by Secretary Daniels, at the instance of President Woodrow P. Roosevelt, in restoring to service and a status of complete exoneration prisoners at the navi prison at Portsmouth who were known to be undeserving in every case, have been the subject of criticism in the naval system of justice. The laxity in this direction was known to have a decidedly detrimental effect on the service, but Mr. Daniels refused to heed the warnings and chose to ignore the advice that was repeatedly given to him from numerous service sources. The situation was rendered more notable as an example of mistaken leniency for offenders by the action of Mr. Daniels in the last days of his official career, when he caused to be released from the institution at Portsmouth two prisoners, one a convicted murderer serving a life sentence who had been at the prison for two years, and the other an embezzler of many thousands of dollars, serving a long sentence, terminated in the case of the latter, it said. It appears that in neither of these cases did the clemency board at Portsmouth recommend this action, but, rather, the board went on record against any interference with the sentences. It is known that Mr. Daniels, shortly before he left office, communicated with the commanding officer of the naval prison to ascertain if some opportune action could be provided him for some signal act of clemency. This followed his order issued some three months previously by which all sentences of more than one and less than three years were reduced by 25 per cent. This was regarded with disapproval on the part of those who knew the situation and who understood the relation of such action to the discipline of the service personnel. But it evidently failed to satisfy Mr. Daniels, who gave evidence of desiring a general jail delivery on assuming the high responsibility of public office. The proposal to select for this beneficent purpose the men who were imprisoned for murder and embezzlement shocked the clemency board on an outraged sense of justice and from this view, frankly expressed, was forwarded to Mr. Daniels. What occurred after that does not appear on the records, but the unofficial parole system was found in a few days. In another direction the recommendations of the clemency board were pointedly rejected by Mr. Daniels. The board had decided, in the interest of the proper operation of the prison and the adequate treatment of the prisoners, that it would not consider any recommendations for clemency until a prisoner had served at least one-half of his sentence. Mr. Daniels, it appears, disapproved this and insisted that men come before the board after serving one-third of their sentences. The result has been that, practically everywhere, men been released after being at the prison n few months. The whole system, invoked by the so-called Mutual Welfare League, for which Mr. Osborne was responsible primarily, is described as being defective in many ways and as creating n condition that now requires drastic means of reformation, which is one of the problems to be solved by the new Secretary or Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt if that branch of the departmental activities is turned over to him as it was in a measure to his predecessor, the other Roosevelt, who did so much "damage." This situation has been brought to the attention of Mr. Denby in an official way, and he is in possession of the facts that must lead to a drastic change in policy and some changes in personnel to undo the harm that has been wrought and to reestablish a recognition of the proper principles of justice that have been wrenched so much out of shape in the last eight years of unwise "reform" and reckless leniency at the instance of folly and fanaticism.

The adjutant general's office is busily occupied on the details attaching to the forthcoming examination for candidates for appointment as second lieutenant in the 21/2 regiments.

Appointment of Second Lieutenants of the Army.

examination for which will be held on April 25, as already announced in these columns. As the 4,000 vacancies in the grade that will exist as a result of the Army legislation of June 4, 1920, some 1,000 will be filled at this time. It has been considered by the War Department to fill all the vacancies at once, since that would load up the junior grade with so many officers who would have to be trained at the expense of the service, a task beyond the capacity of the facilities of the military establishment for that purpose; besides it would be more or less harmful to have too many officers appointed at about the same date, causing stagnation, which is coming under the circumstances soon enough anyway. Those who have been seeking information as to when the appointments will be made have been advised that the list of successful candidates will be completed and the commissions issued "about two months from the date of the examination. If this event occurs, it will be record work for the War Department in that respect and there is reason for doubting if any such expedition can be achieved, taking into account the time that is required to mark the papers, some of which will have to come from Germany, Hawaii and the more distant Philippines. Then, too, there is the uncertainty of senatorial action, for Congress will be in session and it will not be possible to issue recess commissions, but the President will have to send nominations, in the usual way, to the Senate.

Secretary Denby has approved the complement as fixed in the Senate bill of 120,000 sailors and 24,000 marines rather than to hold out for the authorized strength of 143,000. Because of the financial condition of the country he will be satisfied with the numbers provided by the Senate, notwithstanding the needs of the fleet during the next year and n half. It is becoming increasingly apparent that any number less than 120,000 will be authorized, since in order to put the newer vessels in commission it will be necessary to put others out of commission. The number of men now in the service has been reduced to less than 118,000 and already the shortage of men is being keenly felt. It is estimated that nearly 40,000 men will to discharged in the next fiscal year; of these nearly 15,000 will be in the Army. For that reason it would be disastrous to reduce the force to 100,000 on the first of July, as contemplated to the House bill. Recruiting has started on a limited scale, with n quota of 500 men a week, in specified ratings only.

Rear Admiral Joseph L. Jayne, who has been under treatment at naval hospital, Mare Island, Calif., for some time, has been relieved from assignment as commander of the train of the fleet, and Rear Admiral Harry A. Field has been assigned to that duty, being relieved as commandant of the 13th naval district and of the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. No officer yet has been assigned to the latter command. Captain Runner E. W. Kittelle, on duty in the Navy Department as member of the board of inspection and survey, has been ordered detached from that duty and to proceed about April 20 to the Virgin Islands and assume duty as naval governor. He will relieve Rear Admiral Joseph W. Oman, who will proceed to the United States and report for assignment.

Denby and Roosevelt in the Navy Department.

The very natural curiosity that attaches itself to the characteristics of Mr. Denby as head of the Navy Department and to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy is being gradually satisfied and so far to the credit of those newly appointed officials. Both have shown great energy and industry in the performance of their duties. Mr. Denby's determination to visit the fleet and not confine his observations of naval administration from the bends has been a matter of surprise, something that is bound to give him no increased insight into the whole naval situation. It must have been not without misgivings, however, that so untried and youthful an acting head of the department was precipitated into the responsibilities of the position, but Mr. Roosevelt appears to have been quite capable of steering the ship of state through the shoals safely. He has been no alert attendant and presiding officer of the weekly conferences and has during the past week started in a movement to have bureaus and offices of the Department, evidently intended to include every branch, with personal contact with the personnel. This has produced n good effect, too. It is not expected that Mr. Roosevelt will be active in his conduct of departmental affairs, this being indicated by his action in reappointing Rear Admirals McVay and Sims to the important chiefships they tentitively held at the end of the last administration. He is expected to make some important changes later, but they will evidently be made quietly and amicably and without violence to the service interests. It is quite evident, too, that Mr. Denby will not be controlled by any faction in and to come to Washington, as has been anticipated. He has already made increased use of the council and has arranged for a conference as an aid to his administration, plainly taking more advice and utilizing it than his predecessor. One of the interesting developments of Mr. Denby's desire for reform has been his determination not to sign so many documents, n task he is leaving to his assistant. An example of the readiness with which he meets the demands on his time was afforded by his calling of a session of the council one night destined to continue until after midnight. This incident aroused much interest, which subsided when it was learned that Mr. Denby had established a routine request from the Treasury Department for certain "estimates as of great importance" and as applying to the renewed enlistment for the navy establishment for congressional consideration. When he learned that it had no special significance and was the usual perfunctory thing he converted the session into one of real importance and took up the matter of the new naval bill, which must come on for consideration at the coming session of Congress, in that connection it may be stated that it has been decided to urge Congress to adopt and pass the bill as reported to the Senate, which was an appreciable increase over the bill so passed by the House. It may be considered by the House that this is not proper under the circumstances and that the Navy Department should not commit itself to the Senate bill in this form and try to force it through Congress without giving the House an opportunity to pass on it in conference. It will be, however, largely a matter for the President to determine and his decision will settle the question undoubtedly with the House leaders.

Army Promotion List.

The agitation concerning the change of the law in regard to the promotion list might list that now governs nlvaneements among most of the commissioned officers of the Army continues without abatement, despite the fact that the Senate confirmed the nominations and the War Department is issuing com-

missions, duly signed, to the officers who have been promoted or appointed. Elsewhere in this issue are printed important views on the subject, one from Representative Greene, of Vermont, the member of the House military committee who has had most to do with the promotion list legislation, and the other from two of the officers who have been adversely affected by the situation. The former is destined to become a part of the War Department brief in the case of Captain Lyon, who has carried his claims for reconsidered assignment to place on the permanent list into the courts. Mr. Greene's sentement shows how unlikely is any amendment of the law during the coming extra session of Congress as is expected in some quarters. The military committee members are under promise to aid and support the Army complainants do not realize how difficult, if not downright impossible, it will be to effect any material change, if any change at all, in the legislation, that was fully considered at the time it was adopted and has been, it is admitted by even the critics, fully observed in nil respects. If there are defects in the promotion list statute, it is probably too late to make a correction now, and certainly any revision of the list would meet with as much protest from those who have been be adversely affected as it is encountering now from officers who feel that their rights have not been properly safeguarded.

Delayed Action on Army Reserve Regulations.

The decision of the War Department to delay the promulgation of the new regulations pertaining to the Army officers' reserve corps has already caused much trouble that may seriously interfere with the development of this branch of the military establishment. Many possible applicants for appointment to the reserve corps are impatient over the fact that the War Department has not furnished desired information respecting many features of the service in which they are interested, such as periods of service, obligations for service, provisions for promotion, prospects of transfer and eligibility for duty. All of these things, mining others, are of immediate and intimate concern to the possible reserve officers of the various branches and the failure of the War Department to furnish the details is having the direct effect, it is asserted, of discouraging many possible candidates for reserve commissions, especially on the part of those who served in the world war and whose interest in the opportunity to serve in fuel disposed of it may be fleeting. It is stated by the time the War Department decides to make known its new rules. In the meantime n curious condition has been revealed, that of the frequent changes that have occurred in the rolls of reserve officers since the armistice. It is said that fully 60 per cent have changed their location nnd it has required much work to obtain new addresses. This applies, especially, to those who served as members of the emergency commissioned personnel during the war. One of the most desirable things to accomplish in connection with the reserve is the equalization of promotion, of which there are many examples of grave necessity among those who have returned to their homes and where, mainly in the case of the doctors, the distinctions are striking and not at all satisfactory to those who regard themselves as holding insufficient rank as compared with another reserve officer who may have, with perhaps less reason for the higher rank he possesses. But the really serious thing about the situation as it is developing is the increasing lack of interest in the reserve organizations, due to the failure of the War Department to give the information thnt possible candidates for commission—and there are thousands of them in all the branches—consider as important for them to have before they apply for commissions with all that it means to them in the way of obligation to serve in time of emergency. This is regarded as a great handicap to the reserve corps just at this time.

Digitized by Google

The most notable feature of a new book, published this week, entitled "Naval Lessons of the Great War," of which the author is T. B. Kittredge, former naval reserve officer on the staff of Admiral Sims at London, is the introduction furnished by Rear Admiral H. A. Fiske, retired, in the course of which this officer pays his respects to Mr. Daniels in no uncertain language, that incur no liability of disciplinary measures now that the administration has changed. The comment of Rear Admiral Fiske follows:

Admiral Fiske Attacks Mr. Daniels.

It [the book] shows that the principal naval lesson of the war is the menace to the national honor and safety that was involved in the failure of the management of the Navy to unworthy hands, says Admiral Fiske, to unwieldy bureaucracy. The Secretary of the Navy should be a man of the highest order of ability, knowledge and foresight. The book shows that Secretary Daniels was so far below this standard that the Navy would have been caught wholly unprepared when we entered the war, and would have been ineffective during the war, if certain Navy officers had not sacrificed all personal and official considerations, by putting through important measures without his knowledge. The Secretary of the Navy should be a man of the highest character. This book shows that Secretary Daniels, both in writing over his official signature and in oral official testimony before congressional committees made many statements about important matters within his cognizance, that were absolutely false.

Of course Mr. Denby will not take up the question that, a few months ago, would have been the occasion at all, as to Admiral Fiske's offense in thus criticising the head of the Navy Department, which, it has been remarked in the Department itself, was not administered until after Mr. Daniels went out of office, a discretion which is emphasized by the fact that Admiral Fiske had abundant opportunity to say the same thing at the end of the congressional investigation and restrained himself. As for the rest of the book, it contains some unfair allusions to officers who did not agree with Sims impugning the motives of such men as Fletcher and Benson, but is widely advertised as "a reduction, to a form which makes it available to every citizen, of the findings of the Senatorial committee in its investigation of the conduct of the Navy during the world war." That is a misstatement for the reason that the senatorial committee has not yet made any report, majority or minority, as can not now be done, the last progress it which it was authorized has adjourned. It is understood, it is interesting to learn in that connection, that Senator Hale, who was the chairman of the committee that held the investigation covering several months, intended to submit a report at the beginning of the new Congress, only to find out, which he ought to have known, that this would be impossible without getting another resolution adopted by the new Congress, and this is not apt to be an easy matter. The significant fact in the publisher's advertisement is that the book is evidently intended to epitomize the committee findings, of which the author apparently possessed some advance information, which has, naturally, not become public or no report at all, assumed the value of exclusive information.

Return of Hospital Ship Solace.

The U. S. S. Solace, hospital ship, recently with the Atlantic fleet, arrived in Washington last Sunday, bringing north 106 patients from the fleet. The board of inspection now making a survey of the vessel with a view of determining her future. She has been in commission a number of years, although she is reported to be in excellent condition by her officers. If she is found not to be in need of extensive repairs she may be again sent south. She has been relieved from duty as hospital ship by the Relief, the newly commissioned vessel built by the government expressly for hospital purposes.

Investigation of Aerial Attack.

Much interest attaches to the results of the tests which are intended to provide definite information in regard to the effect of airplane attack by means of bombing on vessels afloat. The military-naval authorities are by no means satisfied with the claims that have been made on either side of this controversy. It is expected that it would be of practical advantage to conduct the experiments that have now been arranged to the end that there may be no dispute as to the efficacy of aerial attack and as to the vulnerability of, for example, the battleship. Officers of long service have become familiar with the assertion that the battleship is doomed. That is something which is claimed regularly and frequently. One of the officers who has pronounced views on this subject is General W. C. Brown, who is one of the war plans division of the general staff. In commenting on the newspaper statement invoked by the forthcoming test, that officer said: "The new menace of the battleship provided by airplane attack promises great possibilities, but it would be absurd to admit that there has been as yet an effective demonstration. Years ago the battleship was threatened by the automobile torpedo and the defense was furnished in the form of sets, with the disappearance of that particular menace. Then came the torpedo boat, which was going to wipe out battleships on account of its speed and France built many of the type, only to find this class reduced in power by the torpedo boat destroyer which, in turn, was succeeded by the submarine, proclaimed as the greatest menace that had been produced, but which failed to live up to that reputation after a trial of it in the greatest war in history. The submarine, after all, was not successful in establishing itself as a permanent and effective menace against the battleship. The claim is now made that airplanes are capable of destroying battleships by dropping bombs on the deck or in the water near by. It is desirable to know if this is actually the case and experiments should be so conducted as to determine information will be available. Even if airplane attack should succeed in sinking battleships, it does not follow that this settles the problem against the battleship. It will merely mean, for the present, that the ship must construct its defense or its prestige may be threatened. It is my private opinion, and after much thought on the subject, that it is more probable that the airplane is shown as capable of sinking the battleship. The latter will remain as the principal element to conduct the sea and the situation will be simply one of furnishing an effective defense, as in relation to the battleship which must be provided against. I think, moreover, it is unfortunate that the discussion in the newspapers has reached the turn of a critical nature. Some of the articles that have appeared lately have such a personal element in them that the reader would justifiably acquire the impression that the discussion involved ward politics rather than great problems of national defense that must be worked out with the most complete cooperation and the most complete harmony and understanding between the two great arms of the national defense, the army and Navy. It is essential that this mutual activity conducted through the joint board shall be encouraged rather than hampered by the announcement of situation which will render more difficult the maintenance of cordial and cooperative relations to the end that there may be developed properly the means for our national defense."

Indignation Over Post Army Policy.

Many officers of the Army, whose views have reached Washington, represent themselves as amazed, if not shocked, at the announcements printed in these columns in the last issue to the effect that the War Department will forbid or discourage letters of commendation in the military service, largely on account of "the extra clerical work involved in filing such letters in the service records." This proposition, shortly to be promulgated to the service in official form, has encountered marked disapproval. The sentiment entertained in the service is indicated by the following communication which has been received:

(To the Editor.)

Sir: Mirable dictu! I cannot believe this can be true. Previous to March 4 such an action would not have surprised us, for we had gotten used to strange things happening from the "Daniels drive" operating in the State, War and Navy Building in Washington. But we were not prepared for the "New Deal"—the amazing departure from an old established policy and time-honored service principle that was ours. Some of us feel inclined to lift our eyebrows now in suspicious wonderment that such an order should come at this particular time, when it is understood that the late Secretary of War and his favored departmental chiefs in Washington have disowned their favorites with these cherished letters of commendation in their wills, for safe-keeping or records. It possibly be that now—their professional appetites fled to repletion—such an unchristiable impulse arises in their bosoms as to put up the hue against any of us poor devils on the "outside" getting anything of distinction that will be cherished in the records in their arbitrary keeping? Have we any departmental "chips on the shoulder" in this matter that are these destined to stay there on and on while the rest of us starve professionally for want of simple characteristic justice and for the "square deal" of the "square deal"? Is the evil we do to live after us and to be ruthlessly kept and cherished in the records on file unfavorable to us to hound us into an untimely close, while the good we accomplish in the service, as attested by duly-inscribed letters, must be buried with our bones because of refusal of those in authority over us to "play the game" squarely concerning us?

When is this thing going to stop? How much longer shall we be called upon to bear this unequal burden for those who would sacrifice the spirit of the service to satisfy their "petty" vindictiveness? What foolish and heartless conception can now actuate these "big men" to continue the overwhelming brows this discriminatory crown of thorns? The poor old Army! Oh, the cruelty and blindness! Long-legged, listing and leaking. Do they plan to actually scuttle it? Oh, sir, we poor fellows "on the outside" need a strong and merciful God up there. We are crying out in the wilderness of hopeless despair: "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no God anywhere there?" Surely Mr. Weeks will not fail us. We so prayerfully welcomed his coming! Surely he will not stand for or be stultified by a continuance of this damnable policy of restrictive service partiality. Will he not soon learn where the "heart of the Army" is? Will he not discern that the "backbone" of the Army is not securely represented by the erstwhile counsellors of a discredited regime? Would that he could consult Mr. Root, who knew the service so wonderfully as the resolute friend and champion of the status of the line officer and of the enlisted man, nor should he overlook the name of Dwight Eisenhower, who became person non grata for daring to oppose certain policies of bureaucratic autocracy, which for eight years we have had to endure, and the threat that its devotees have grown to be bourbons in their self-ordained greatness and lease of power. Those appear to be "all in the saddle," but the rank and file of the Army hangs breathless in the hope that their early going may bring a new era, a renascence of peace and good-will in the service.

Our service purpose is that God may raise us up a mighty man who will bring the dear old Army back into the paths of normalcy and get us away from these fretful things of the present time.

—o—

It has been necessary, as stated in the Army and Navy Register of March 19, to issue recess commissions to some 32 second lieutenants of the Army and a like number of first lieutenants

Mix-up in Army Commissions.

in the next higher grades, respectively, although the officers were confirmed by the Senate just before adjournment. The former as captains and the latter as first lieutenants, which represented no advancement in grade in their particular instance. Of course the second lieutenants should have been confirmed as first lieutenants and the others, which list included two officers of the grade of second lieutenant it so happened, should have been confirmed as captains. The error occurred, apparently, in a misplacement of sheets containing the names of the officers and was natural under the circumstances that required the War Department to send to the Senate such a large number of nominations. Indeed, it is remarkable that so few mistakes were made. It will make no apparent difference to the officers in question, for their pay will begin with the date of the vacancy to which each is promoted. There will be merely the delay in completing the transaction that makes necessary the issue of a regular commission and the acceptance. The senatorial error did not, as some people evidently believe, insure these officers the commissions to which they are entitled, namely, should be of ordnance advantage to the second lieutenants, who were jumped to the grade of captain, and of no value at all to the other officers who were confirmed formally as captains in the Quartermaster Record in the grade where they already were. It required the issue and acceptance of commission to make the promotions effective and of course, will not be possible until the President sends the new list, now protected by recess commissions issued on March 15, to the Senate when it meets again on April 11.

Extensive investigations of the principles involved in the centrifugal gun have been under way for some time under the auspices of the ordnance department of the Army, and tests of one type of such a gun recently have been under way at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. A speed 16,000 revolutions a minute was attained, which required an actuating force of 8 horsepower. This was considered a very rapid increase in the power required for operation at increasing speeds of revolution. At a speed of 12,000 revolutions per minute 20 horsepower was necessary, at 14,000, twenty-five horsepower; at 15,000, forty horsepower, and at 16,000, ninety-eight horsepower. It is concluded that a force above 100 horsepower would have no material effect on increasing speed. In testing the gun it was noted that the muzzle velocity of the projectiles was approximately 10 per cent of the revolutions per minute of the motor; that is, a speed of 1,000 meant for 100 revolutions per minute. The angle of dispersion was about 30 degrees, and the rate of fire at 10,000 revolutions per minute was approximately 1,140 rounds per minute. Ignition was sufficient at 250 yards to effect a disabling wound. In an actuary test 2,000 rounds were fired at a screen at 50 yards. The main group of hits formed a rectangle seven by ten feet, and the extreme dispersion covered an area still greater. It is not considered by the military experts that it will be possible to develop a centrifugal gun that will have any military value because of the necessary weight and the apparent inability of obtaining a sufficient initial velocity. The tests so far conducted are believed to furnish a basis for the conclusion that this type of weapon is not suitable for development to a point where it will be of military value. It is considered as an interesting illustration of what will be done with a centrifugal force, but limited by the nature of the mechanism required to the status of a laboratory demonstration.

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

MILES do not matter when you Bank by Mail. This institution has been safeguarding the savings of the Army and Navy men for more than 50 years.

Send for Booklet "A" and learns of our system.

The Union Trust Co. Cleveland, Ohio
Resources over $300,000,000.

Digitized by Google

Secretary Denby reached Guantanamo at noon on Thursday, having taken passage from Key West in the destroyer Crowninshield, referred to in the service as the yacht of the destroyer force. The supposition at the Department is that he joined one of the vessels that are lying on the range and proceeded on board for a while instead of proceeding directly to Guantanamo. The battleships ended their firing yesterday (Friday). The secretary will probably spend this afternoon and evening on the range and witness the program of fleet sports and attend one of the ship entertainments, proceeding on Sunday morning to Port au Prince, Haiti, thence to Santo Domingo. He is expected to visit the interior of the latter republic, perhaps cross the island. Mr. Denby will have ample opportunity during his cruise to deliberate over a number of problems which are pressing for settlement, but which the importunities of his political visitors prevented consideration during his tenure of office. Principal among these are the appointments of a paymaster general and of judge advocate general, announcements of which are expected upon his return. Other appointments to be made in the future are those of an engineer in chief when Rear Admiral Griffin retires next September and of a chief of the bureau of yards and docks when Rear Admiral Capps completes his term of office January 11 next. With the assistant general, chief of ordnance and the major general commandant of marines recently selected these appointments will give Mr. Denby an official family to his own choosing. As we stated in these columns last week, the secretary had given no consideration before his departure to a plan of combining the two fleets in the Pacific, but this matter, which has not been discussed in council, or, as far as known, between the secretary and the President. Before his departure he did, however, go over in detail the Senate draft of the naval bill and approved it practically in its entirety and decided to urge the lower House to adopt the various Senate features.

Some officers temporarily serving as commanders in the line of the Navy, who were promoted lineally to that rank before permanent promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander, have been under the impression that they should be credited with sea service in the rank of lieutenant commander for all service at sea since temporary promotion to the rank. It is announced at the Navy Department that this is not the case, inasmuch as during the interval between their temporary promotion to the rank of commander and the date of permanent promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander they had no status in the latter rank. During such interval they are credited with sea service in the rank of captain and also as commanders. The following have qualified for transfer to the permanent Navy under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920: With rank of lieutenant, in the medical corps, Walter P. Dyer and Richard W. Hughes, naval reserve force; with rank of lieutenant in the dental corps, Lieutenant (T) Thomas White, and Lieutenants Fred A. Shin and Frederick W. Mitchell, naval reserve force; with rank of lieutenant in corps of chaplains, Lieutenants (T) William N. Thomas, Charles V. Ellis, Herbert Dumstrey and Clinton J. Nagengast, naval reserve force; commander James S. Day, naval reserve force; with rank of lieutenant, junior grade, in corps of chaplains, Lieutenant, junior grade (T) William H. Hayes; pharmacists, Pharmacists (T) Emil E. Hruda and Matthew Birtwistle. The resignations of the following of the permanent Navy have been accepted: Lieutenants L. B. Sargent and R. F. Collins, of the line; Lieutenant L. D. Huffman, medical corps, and Lieutenant A. L. Burleigh, dental corps. Resignations of the following of the temporary personnel also have been accepted: Lieutenant C. H. Crawford and E. Kauth, of the line; Lieutenant R. L. Fielder, medical corps; Boatswain P. Pollock, Machinist J. F. Sullivan and Chief Pharmacist J. H. Meyer.

Frequent statements appear in the daily press to the effect that the War Department has approved the use of the blue uniform when not on official duty.

No Blue Uniform for the Army.

It has been stated that such an order was the result of a petition signed by officers throughout the country, based on the fact that most officers have blue uniforms on hand, purchased shortly before the khaki became the official dress. The blue clothing represents a large outlay, on which the owners would like to realize. This rumor has no foundation, we are assured at the office of the chief of staff, as no official action has been taken on the subject, nor has it even been seriously considered since the abolition of the blue uniform nearly three years ago. While it is not known what the new secretary of War thinks on the subject, there has been no action taken since his advent to office that would indicate a revival of the old uniform.

Orders, Decorations and Insignia
MILITARY AND CIVIL

With the History and Romance of their origin and a full description of each

By ROBERT E. WYLLIE, Colonel, General Staff, U. S. A.

With 367 illustrations, of which over 200 are in color. $9.00

Foreword by GENERAL MARCH, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.

This work has been prepared to supply the deficiency heretofore existing of any satisfactory work on the medals and decorations either of the United States or of foreign countries. Effort has been made to give the history and legends connected with the various Orders and Decorations, and with sufficient detail to make clear what each decoration means and how it should be worn. The illustrations, a large proportion of which are in color, include the Insignia of U. S. Army and Navy, U. S. Qualification Badges, Foreign Medals, Badges, Foreign Ribbons, Shoulder Insignia U. S. Army, Insignia of Army of Service, etc., etc.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishers - New York

CARABAO WALLOW.

Over two hundred Carabaos, Army and Navy officers in the field in the Philippines, attended a "wallow" on Saturday night at Rauscher's, in this city.

Major General Wendell C. Neville, U. S. Marine Corps, presided at the luncheon Carabao and introduced the following speakers: Judge James F. Smith, former Insular governor and later governor general of the Philippines; Colonel Thomas R. Crago, representative from Pennsylvania, and Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin; Colonel John Hull, Colonel Herbert White, and Colonel Leroy S. Lyon, U. S. Army, had charge of and presented the menu and program of the evening.

Following is a description of the event published in the Washington Evening Star:

"Colonel Herbert Arnold Barr, leader of the barn, became twisting them just as soon as he was mortal that he could, and the rest of the band played that famous service song.

"Another record and the band began to play again from the rugged twist of his horn, which threw the leader out, and the rest of the band into the large electric sign, while the fun started in earnest. The first number was a welcome song that started the carabao. Colonel John E. Woodward, general staff, as Bombastes, very politely led the singing, with Colonel Burt as chief aid to wind the horns of the Presidential ones.

"Colonel Burt felt compelled early in the evening to use the twister to tear all the wax from his horn in a few of the guests who didn't get the fever quickly enough.

"Parodies of popular songs, written to cover the service in the Philippines, were sung to the order in which they appeared in the song book until 'No. 5' was reached. Then the song that set the carabao dance doubly famous in 1913, when a former President leaned his head on the shoulder of a lower member of the banquet at that time. The title, 'The Soldier's Song,' was changed in the song that was sung to-night to 'Corporation' and explanation marks were added to the end of the title, as it was first known in 1912.'

"Brigadier-General Burt told the carabao that anyone in the banquet hall had the right to ask for the singing of any song in the book, and after a long pause, during which there were cries for No. 5, he said 'No. 5.' Then, to prevent anyone from saying anything there were calls for the song, but it was diplomatically forgotten thereafter.

"When the cries became too strong the barn winker turned on a moving picture of Philippine dancing girls, and attention was diverted for the moment.

"Colonel Herbert White, Coast Artillery, sustained with a solo and dance. Miss Estelle Murray brought the Philippines closer to the islands and said that Miss Carolyn Manning rendered 'My Own United States.'

"Major-General Commanding the Philippines James F. Smith talked of life in the islands and said that the Philippines should not tear down the fine fabric which had been built there by the American people. He also expressed the belief that the islands were not ready for the step that Congress at this time.

"Colonel Herbert White, Colonel John Hull, and Representative Thomas S. Crago also spoke briefly.

"While the banquetters sang 'Auld Lang Syne' pictures of those formerly in the service and the islands were thrown on the screen, together with views of the islands. Among those who sent telegrams to the officers famous in the Army and Navy of that period was Major-General Commandant George Barnett, Marine Corps, paramount cavalcade, presided.

"Another interesting feature of the banquet, the banquet was held this year as before. A life-size image of the native water buffalo, the valuable beast that partly hidden behind plants of the islands, just as many of the officers have seen them in the days when they first embarked on the western islands possessions.

"The banquet last night was a resumption of the annual banquet, held off by the war, and was a reunion for a feast those who had served in the islands during the time of American occupation. Through the years, days, days of hard marches over rice fields and through jungles, Carabao Marin, was the theme song in song and story.

"The officers claim the distinction of furnishing more general officers in the World War than any other military organization."

EXPEDITE ISSUANCE OF VICTORY MEDALS.

To complete the issue of the Victory Medal granted by the government to officers and enlisted men in the world war, a group of officers and field clerks have been detailed to the War Department to devote their entire energies toward stimulating interest in the issuance and facilitating the distribution. The officers, twenty-four in number, have been selected from the several constituent parts of the Army, which has been temporarily discontinued.

Major-General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, has been in charge of recruiting activities, will direct the work. Each country has been allotted a Victory Medal regions, each in charge of an officer who formerly familiarity with his region during the active recruiting campaigns. To each of these regional directors a number of officers and field clerks have been assigned and this organization will endeavor to cover the entire country, with the assistance of National Guard inspector-instructors and officers detailed to R. O. T. C. units.

Despite the efforts which were made by the Army recruiting service to keep the records up to date, notwithstanding the hearty cooperation of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and other patriotic societies, said Colonel Martin, the estimated that more than 4,000,000 persons are entitled to the Victory Medal, the total number thus far is less than 1,500,000. The War Department has realized this question and serious efforts have been made to facilitate the issue of these awards and to remove every possible restriction consistent with a proper valuation of the spirit and meaning of the medal. It would be a grave mistake for the War Department to make it comparatively easy for unscrupulous persons to receive these medals, and it is necessary that the military authorities be morally certain that they are given only to those who are entitled to them. This determination has necessitated certain legal formalities which can not in justice to the 4,000,000 veterans be waived.

CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Another week has passed with no sign from the Secretary of War as to his choice for a chief of staff or whether it is intended that General March shall remain at the head of the Army for the year to complete his four-year tour of duty. When asked concerning this situation by several of the weekly reporters that the department was doing very well, and that the subject had not been taken up by the Cabinet. It is quite indicating that he was in no special hurry to make a change, if one is to be made.

FOURRAGERES FOR THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War has accepted the fourrageres in the colors of the croix de guerre which have been awarded by the French government to the 5th, 6th and 7th field artillery, the 1st machine gun battalion of the 1st engineers and the 6th field signal battalion. Copies of illustrations will be furnished these troops, including company M, 3d infantry (formerly company B, 1st Provisional Regiment); company K, 43d infantry (formerly company B, 1st Provisional Regiment), the 1st Army Band, and the 1st Engineer Band. The fourrageres will be placed on the old colors of the 1st Engineers, machine gun battalion and the 2d field signal battalion. The fourrageres in the colors of the croix de guerre will be worn on the left shoulder. The fourragere hereafter constitutes a part of the uniform of the above-mentioned organizations.

REMOVAL OF OVERSEAS DEAD.

Work has just been begun on the removal of the soldier dead from the battlefields of northern France, where, according to estimates, more than 52,000 bodies of those who gave their lives in that region lie buried. The shipment of the bodies will be expedited as far as is humanly possible, and will be delayed only by adverse weather conditions.

Latest figures show that in all there are 70,882 dead overseas, of whom 18,618 have been returned. Requests have been received to allow 51,911 bodies to remain permanently overseas, but this number is changing all the time. Definite instructions have not received regarding the 50,646 bodies, nor are the 39,417 dead whose final resting place is not yet definitely known.

Of all the dead who have been identified, more than the whole number about 40 per cent, is to be interred will the cemeteries overseas, and the rest will be brought home at the request of relatives.

With the arrival of every ship carrying a soldier dead, many letters are received from relatives conveying their appreciation of the manner in which the bodies have been sent on their last journey.

The following is a typical example of these:

"Since the arrival of our boy's body, which reached home February 2, 1921, I feel it my duty to write and thanks to the Graves Registration Service, to those in charge of the funeral, for the faithfulness and promptness with the promise of the government to have them sent back. In fact, I am especially pleased with the way the government had provided for this shipment. It is a fine thing indeed and there are no doubt so to its not being our boy's remains; also appreciate the soldier boy in charge, who remained with the for funeral. Surely it makes us think the old world is more than half around."

REPORTS ON FOREIGN OFFICERS.

Commanding officers of the Navy under whose command foreign officers are serving have been instructed to forward to the director of naval intelligence special reports on those officers, giving the following information: Name, rank and service; officer reports for duty and duty assigned; date detached and where ordered.

In all cases where practicable these data will be forwarded by mail to the bureau of navigation direct.

A special report (Form N. Navy, 434) will be used (if Navy, 44 (when required), will be submitted of all ships and stations having foreign officers attached. This is in addition to and separate from the usual report submitted on U. S. naval officers. These reports will contain no other names and will be confidentially submitted for all foreign officers. This report will be conspicuously marked, using red ribbon if convenient.

One of the main delights of the moving pictures is to see the nations of European noblemen surrounded by southern California.—Dallas News.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Monthly Payments Arranged

W. H. HOFFMEIER COMPANY, Incorporated

238-244 Bet. Bank of Comm. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Digitized by Google

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Promotions in the Regular Army, with rank indicated, were announced on March 19:

Captains John M. Rhodes, Q. M. C., July 1, 1920; Charles W. Davis, M. D., December 11, 1919; Milton J. Ioanide, D. C., September 10, 1920; Thomas F. Davis, D. C., February 1, 1921; William F. Schegmann, D. C., February 7, 1921; Alexander C. Strecker, cav.; Percy E. Hathon, cav.; Fred Ingle, cav.; Frederick Woodley, inf.; Dudley D. Howard, inf.; Frank B. Hayne, jr., inf.; Benjamin M. Venable, inf.; Peter C. Phillips, inf.; Coraline E. Ryan, inf.; Kendall J. Fielder, inf.; George Lay, inf.; Clarence Thomas, inf.; Ralph Drury, inf., from July 1, 1920; 1st Lieuts. Joseph H. Burbidge, V. C., September 18, 1919; 2d Lt. Jesse E. Adams, A. S., July 1, 1920.

Maj. Charles F. Batt, infantry, storekeeper.

Chaplain John T. Axton, U. S. A., chief of chaplains with the rank of colonel for the period of four years beginning July 15, 1920.

Promotions with rank from July 1, 1920, indicated, as announced on March 19:

1st Lieuts. Ray A. Dunn, A. S.; Courtney Whitney, A. S.; Gerald C. Dittmer, A. S.; Howard Z. Rogers, A. S.; Theodore M. Van Vrakin, A. S.; Harold P. Lewis, A. S.; Paul Wilkins, A. S.; Walter K. Burgess, A. S.; Paul Kelly, A. S.; Carl A. Gray, jr., A. S.; Lewis C. Rankin, A. S.; LeRoy M. Wolfe, A. S., and Clayton C. Shelmire, A. S.

Maj. Karl C. Greenwald, F. A.

Capt. Harwood C. Bowman, F. A.

1st Lieut. Paul R. Jones, F. A.

Capts. Miller M. Kreger, A. C.; Louis Candler, cav.; Charlie C. McCall, cav.; William V. McTyeire, inf., Hunter McQuirter, inf.; Hamilton C. Briggs, inf., and R. T. Walker Burke, inf.

1st Lieut. Hilliard F. Stone, inf.

Promotions announced March 21:

Capt. William H. M. Middlewart, Q. M. C., July 1, 1920; 1st Lieuts. Samuel D. Sturgis, jr., cav., and Elmer K. Pettibone, Q. M. C., from July 1, 1920; Capt. Antony J. Hand, M. C., July 15, 1920; 1st Lieuts. Alfred B. Baker, A. S.; James E. Duke, jr., A. S.; Leander J. Stanfield, A. S., and Robert C. Oliver, A. S., July 1, 1920; Capts. Paul M. Elliman, C. of E.; Theodore C. Taylor, ord. dept.; Clarence E. Dentler, C. A. C.; William D. Tabor, cav.; Will H. Gordon, inf.; Edwin C. Watson, inf.; Leon P. Gilmore, inf.; Leonard F. Smith, jr., Marcus D. Cooper, Edward J. Moulton, Leo E. McLean, inf., June 29, 1920, and 1st Lieuts. Clifton F. Hunt, C. of E.; Robert D. Gerow, cav.; George J. B. Fisher, C. A. C., and Justus S. Davidson, inf., July 1, 1920.

First Lieutenant Robert G. Thorp, Q. M. C., Captains Henry S. Hooper, F. D., and Frederick W. Boye, M. C., July 1; Captains William J. Miehe, M. C., and Morgan C. Berry, jr., July 2; Wm. Lee Kneedler, A. S., and Lewis Avats, M. C., and Fabian L. Pratt, M. C., September 10; Maxwell H. Hall, M. C., and Lieutenant Colonel Ira C. Ream, M. C., September 23; Delmar B. Blakely, M. C., October 16; Neal W. Hodgson, M. C., November 23; Adam G. Heilman, M. C., January 3; Forrest E. Ostrander, M. C., January 21, 1921; Lieut. Col. Ira C. Ream, January 29; Thomas L. Spooe, D. C., September 10, 1920, and Willis S. Sherrill, D. C., January 29, 1921; Chaplains Patrick H. Hudgins, V. C., September 10; Samuel Heilmeyer, V. C., October 16; Raymond C. Hilyard, A. S.; Thomas L. Gilbert, A. S.; Harold A. Barton, A. S.; James P. Hall, A. S.; Joseph H. Catlin, jr., A. S.; William C. Putnam, A. S.; Charles M. Cummings, A. S.; Harold Hamilton, A. S.; Frederick D. Lynch, A. S.; James A. Woodruff, A. S., William H. Welsh, A. S., Edward J. Dillon, A. S., Joseph McNeil, A. S.; Clarence J. Talbot, A. S., and Matthew S. Finn, A. S., July 1; Captains Harold W. Bascom, Thomas R. McKerron, inf., and Harold E. Potter, inf., July 1; 1st Lieutenants Ralph E. Jones, inf., and James W. Harris, inf., and John E. McCammon, inf., July 2; Captains Curtis A. Peterson, A. S., and Hamilton S. Hocker, F. S., and A. Bishop, P. S., and James O. Mercer, A. S., July 1.

NEW YORK BANQUET OF WEST POINT ALUMNI.

The eighth annual reunion dinner of the graduates of the U. S. Military Academy was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on March 19. Three hundred and twenty-five alumni were present, including a number of ex-members who had left the academy, to accord an enthusiastic welcome to General Pershing, who was one of the guests to join his comrades-in-arms.

The luncheon was served in the large ballroom on the main floor. The room had been appropriately decorated for the occasion. Flags and bunting draped from Trophy Point standing out on its canvas screen at one end, set as realistically as is possible a reproduction on the opposite wall of the sally-port of the old cadet barracks. Graduates were seated at tables of ten, grouped by classes, with nearly every class from 1867 to 1920 represented.

Colonel W. N. Dykman, class of 1875, president of the Association of Graduates, presided and stated that the policy of the association to arouse concerned effort among graduates to secure the greatest possible use of the academy, membership a new hotel and an athletic stadium as fast-requisite for the academy's welfare, he then introduced the toastmaster for the evening, Colonel Joseph E. Kuhn, class of 1892.

After appropriate toasts had been given to "Our Comrades Gone West" and to "The Academy," Major General Charles F. Summerall, class of 1892, responded to "The Army Viewpoint." Colonel Fuqua, class of 1875, to "The Military Academy." There were no other speeches.

The entertainment committee provided an excellent list of artists in vaudeville for the concluding professional talent.

The affair must be regarded as the most successful event of its kind yet held and the step taken this year to enable the host of the graduates to meet under the auspices of the Association of Graduates has proven sufficiently successful to warrant its repetition. During the evening telegrams were exchanged with smaller reunions being held at various points in the United States.

ANOTHER CRUISER LAUNCHED.

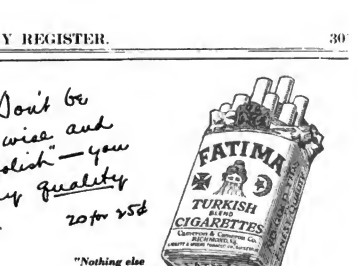
Scout cruiser No. 5, the Omaha, was launched Thursday at Tacoma, Wash., at the Todd plant. She is the second of the new type of scout cruisers to be launched, the first being the Omaha, launched last December.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt sent a telegram of congratulation to the Todd shipbuilders. The Omaha, scout cruisers are 153 feet 6 inches length over all; breadth at water line, 13 feet 4 inches; mean draft, loss, draft, 11 feet 3 inches; battery, 12 4-inch guns, 2 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, 4 21-inch torpedo tubes, 2 machine guns; 2 boat guns; 2 torpedo tubes (twin 21-inch); draft horsepower, 8,000 (forced draft); turbine reduction gear) and speed about 33.7 knots.

ANOTHER NAVY DANCE.

The fourth and final Navy dance of the season will be held at the Willard next Friday night, April 1, by the Navy and marine officers residing in Washington. These affairs have been so successful that it was decided to hold one more dance before the close of the season. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Admiral and Mrs. Coontz and General and Mrs. Lejeune will be in the receiving line. In charge of the arrangements and Mrs. Denby as the special guests on this occasion, but both are out of the city.

Tickets for this dance can be obtained from Lieutenant Commander Harry Lee, U. S. N., office of naval operations, Navy Department.



GRADUATES OF MARINE INSTITUTE.

Following is a list of graduates from the Marine Corps institute since the establishment of the school a little over a year ago:

Sgt. J. M. Horan, 6th M. G. Bn., Quantico, in livestock.

Sgt. C. C. Frost, Quantico, in short plumbing.

Gun. Sgt. A. E. Turney (Disch.), in complete automobile.

Sgt. W. N. Hellows, Quantico, in short plumbing.

Capt. J. J. Stoak, Santo Domingo, in livestock.

Cpl. F. L. Mulcahy, M. C. I., in foreign trade.

Cpl. H. B. Alexander, M. C. I. Det., in building, forcement.

1st Lieut. D. J. Kendall, M. C. I. Det., in soil improvement.

Sgt. H. Erwin, Durham, N. C., in soil improvement.

Capt. P. H. Cowley, Haiti, in complete automobile.

Sgt. J. A. Deane, Lincoln Falls, N. C., in electrical engineering, operating, etc.

Cpl. D. A. Howard, Houston, Tex., in livestock.

Cpl. Pedro Cuantes, Pa., in livestock.

Cpl. Lonnie Whitaker, Richmond, Ky., in livestock.

Sgt. J. D. Edwards, Lake, Ga., in livestock.

Sgt. E. Green, Quantico, in livestock.

Cpl. Elvis Campbell, Quantico, in complete automobile.

Sgt. Herbie Brinkietie, Quantico, in salesmanship.

Sgt. Herbie Brunes, auto Domingo, in soil improvement.

Sergt. George Phillips, M. C. I. Det., in complete automobile.

Sgt. M. J. Crisp, M. C. I. Det., in complete automobile.

Sgt. C. L. Wurst, M. C. I. Det., in stationary firemen.

Cpl. J. D. Edwards, M. C. I. Det., in complete practical telephony.

Gunner R. D. Grout, M. C. I. Det., in salesmanship.

Pvt. A. S. Oncay, M. C. I. Det., in complete automobile.

Cpl. E. S. Bissell, M. C. I. Det., in short chemistry.

Cpl. Sergeant Curtis A. Peterson, A. S., in finance management.

Sgt. H. H. Clark, M. C. I. Det., in bookkeeping and accounting.

Sgt. W. A. Knight (Disch.), in electrical engineering, operating division.

Sgt. W. H. Cowley, M. C. I. Det., in soil improvement.

Sgt. F. L. Mulcahy, M. C. I. Det., in bookkeeping and business forms.

1st Lieut. H. Kendall, M. C. I. Det., in livestock.

Cpl. Louis Ulrich, Quantico, in complete automobile.

Cpl. B. L. Stephens, M. C. I. Det., in electrical engineering, operating division.

Pvt. W. H. Smith, M. C. I. Det., in short plumbing.

Cpl. B. L. Stephens, M. C. I. Det., in soil improvement.

Sergt. Bugler Edgar Hodges, U. S. M. C., in salesmanship.

Sgt. C. P. Rogers, M. C. I. Det., in commercial law.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF WEST POINTERS.

The Chicago Association of West Pointers held its 33d annual reunion at the Hotel La Salle on Saturday last. As a result of his talk, it was moved and seconded that General Pershing be made an honorary member by General Charles King, '66, who acted as toastmaster during the evening.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. C. Carpenter, '97; secretary-treasurer, Ralph W. Hoyt, 1906; second vice-president, R. B. Beckett, '04, and secretary-treasurer, Ralph W. Hoyt, '06.

After the business meeting, Neely, '82, showed views of old West Point and Pershing, played on the piano, and Lee, '96, gave a talk on athletics at the Military Academy, pledging the co-operation of the fighting spirit required among the corps of cadets in order to produce a football team that will be a credit to the school. In this same spirit in the service, especially in time of war like Pershing has shown, the success of the football team of the 49th Division, and also the record of the same division in carrying the objective in the battle of war. Merrillat, '15, spoke of the backing of graduates, and a wonderful effort that was put into athletic teams. As a result of his talk it was moved and seconded by the secretary of the Chicago Association be directed to send a telegram to the manager of the academy football team in New York City.

Junior officers from Camp Grant sang several of the West Point songs, including "Benjamin Pierce, Cadet, Alma Mater, Dear," Herrick, '15, stated that this was recognized as the first meeting held in any country as the official song of West Point, comprising this to the passing Remy Reserve with America. It was proposed and seconded that the Chicago Association of West Pointers request the Secretary of War to order copies, available discussion. It was moved by Chilton, '00, and seconded by Neely, '82, that the Chicago Association of West Pointers correspond with the main graduate association of West Pointers, and that one be adopted as the official Military Academy song, and recommended. At the opinion of the graduate association at this meeting the adoption of "Hail, Alma Mater, Dear."

Chilton, '96, sang several academy songs written while he was a cadet, and, after singing "Auld Lang Syne," the meeting was adjourned. The following were present:

A. H. Noble, '99; H. W. Bebrink, '18; T. S. Bowen, '69; J. A. Brooks, jr., '14; G. R. Byrd, '06; F. M. Calhoun, '95; H. H. Campbell, '92; D. D. Chilton, '12; M. D. Chitty, '98; A. S. Cowan, '99; H. B. Curtis, '82 and '83; F. J. Dyer, '04; R. B. Beckett, '04; Ralph W. Hoyt, '06; Franklin, '03; C. R. Gildart, '20; H. B. Hackett, '04; A. J. Hanlon, '08; K. L. Hastings, '20; E. A. Helmick, '83; C. C. Herrick, '15; Joseph Hogg, '20; Stuart Heintzelman, '09; A. Holabird, '93; J. A. Holly, '21; Nathaniel Howard, '13; Ralph W. Hoyt, '06; Edward Hunter, '09; J. G. Knight, '18; A. D. Knickern, '88; J. S. H. Lee, '09; C. A. Mendell, '12; H. C. Merillat, '15; Neely, '82; Ralph, '09; J. J. Mussil, '19; John Mystek, '19; H. P. Nealin, '85; W. C. Neely, '82; Manuel McGreevy, '89; H. C. Mc-Neely, '97; M. McFarland, '88; T. F. MacRae, '82; W. S. Newman, '13; Ralph W. Hoyt, '06; Willard Noble, '97; H. S. Preston, '93; H. F. Pillans, '16; Wm. H. Rose-vear, jr., '13; H. B. Sherry, '21; H. D. Smith, '93; A. Stafford, '93; J. R. Vance, '21; H. E. Wilkins, '87; H. S. Wood, '03; C. B. Young, '20; Wm. Lee Kneedler, '20; Hmunie, '20; W. W. Barton, '21; J. S. Seybold, '20; D. I. Robinson, '20, and H. Lambert, '20.

ATHLETES OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION.

A unique ceremony took place March 12 at Camp Meade, Md., when the 7th Division was paraded and reviewed by General E. F. Mellachlin and the athletes of the division. The colors and the black sweater with the superimposed red arrow issued to those who qualified under the new field rules prescribed by the division commander. The names of athletes who received awards are as follows:

1 Maj. V. P. Erwin, 80th F. A. equitation.
2 Capt. R. O. Ritter, 34th Infantry, rifle.
1 1st Lt. J. B. Gibson, 34th Infantry, track.
1 1st Lt. J. Hoch, 34th Infantry, track.
1 1st Lt. G. F. McMullin, 34th Infantry, baseball.
1 1st Lt. A. D. Lammers, 34th Infantry, baseball.
1 1st Lt. T. S. Brand, 54th Infantry, basketball.
1 1st Lt. H. F. Thompson, 54th Infantry, baseball.
9 1st Lt. J. S. Robinson, 80th F. A., baseball.
1 1st Lt. W. Sherman, 54th F. A., baseball.
1 1st Lt. P. J. Veale, 54th Infantry, basketball.
1 1st Lt. J. E. Murphy, 54th Infantry, baseball.
18 1st Lt. K. J. Fielder, 55th Infantry, football.
1 1st Lt. H. Hall, 55th Infantry, basketball.
1 1st Lt. F. R. Wolfe, 54th Infantry, football.
1 1st Lt. F. W. Boye, 54th Infantry, football.
11 1st Lt. F. W. McRae, 55th Infantry, rifle.
1 1st Lt. C. Hall, 55th Infantry, basketball.
1 1st Lt. M. L. Rosenthal, 55th Infantry, basketball.
26 2d Lt. L. J. Chisholm, 5th Engrs., basketball.
1 Staff Sgt. F. S. Bishop, 13th Engrs., rifle.
22 Staff Sgt. F. S. Steiner, Hdqrs. Det., baseball.
1 1st Sgt. C. Hoffman, 54th Infantry, baseball.
24 1st Sgt. G. M. Kirk, 54th Infantry, baseball.
1 1st Sgt. J. L. Scott, 54th Infantry, rifle.
28 Sgt. H. J. Newcomb, 34th Infantry, football.
1 Cpl. Ed. Hall, 80th F. A., rifle.
28 Cpl. J. D. Hilder, 80th F. A., baseball.
29 Pvt. 1c. W. W. Shoemaker, 56th Infantry, track.
16 Pvt. 1c. John Cassiks, 5th Med. Reg., basketball.
11 Pvt. 1c. Thos. Hayes, 54th Infantry, football.
12 Pvt. C. D. Reynolds, M. T. C., baseball.
1 Pvt. C. Hoffman, 54th Infantry, rifle.

Q. M. CORPS PERSONNEL.

War Department circular 42, 1920, is rescinded and the following is substituted: Commanding officers of stations listed in G. O. 75, 1920, will on the recommendation of post, regimental and higher commanders, quartermasters make all appointments, promotions and reduction of sergeants and corporals of Signal Corps, Q. M. C., class, and will rate and discrate enlisted specialists of the Q. M. C., in the following manner: Officers mentioned made directly to their stations by the adjutant general.

Applicants for appointment as M. S. C., or for rating as enlisted specialists under these instructions will be required to assemble at such time and place as will demonstrate their ability to perform the duties of the grade or class for which they are rated, at a station which appointment or rating is desired. Rating of enlisted specialists will be made in accordance with table in instructions contained in Par. 2, G. O. 58, W. D., 1920. At the end of each month quartermasters will report directly in the Q. M. G. all changes of grade or class made at their stations during the preceding month.

BUS FOR ARLINGTON FUNERALS.

The depot quartermaster in Washington has been authorized to provide one automobile bus for the purpose of transporting relatives of deceased soldiers to Arlington cemetery each Friday, according to witness the interment on that day of deceased soldiers being returned from abroad. The Fifteenth Street Presbyterian road (Columbia 5165), as representative of the Arlington cemetery memorial avenue memorial council, will designate the time and place for this bus to report and the itinerary for it to follow. Relatives desiring to ride are to be construed as increasing transportation at present authorized for use in the city.

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

FINANCIAL

LET US TELL YOU

"How other people get ahead"

Garrison, Harris & Co.

161 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Send for booklet
"The Dollar Compounded"

Personal Matters.

—A testimonial dinner to Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, retiring director of the chaplains' service school, was given upon the graduation of the seventeenth class of the third term school at the Jewish Welfare Building, Camp Grant, Ill., on March 15. Chaplain Bateman, who was born in Michigan May 16, 1857, His father and grandfather were ministers of the Christian denomination. He was appointed to the Army from the state of Oregon by President Benjamin Harrison, 1890, since which he has served continuously longer than any other chaplain in the history of the Regular Army of the United States. The graduation program was as follows: Invocation, Rev. W. H. Fulton, D. D. Welcoming remarks, Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, director; address, Major General George Bell, Jr., commandant, school solo, Zelner; address, Chaplain accompanist, Miss Hazel Zelner; address, Colonel Joseph E. Hunter, Inspector General; address, Colonel Charles B. Stephenson; address, John T. Axton, chief of chaplains; address, response for class, Chaplain Alfred P. Vaughan; violin solo, Miss Miriam Schumans; accompanist, Miss Gertrude Schumans; address, retiring director, Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, in behalf of the faculty and students; Chaplain Grant Usher benediction, Rev. W. H. Fulton, D. D.

—The rank of commander in the Military Order of Avis has been conferred on Lieutenant Commander John G. Berry, U. S. N., by the government of Portugal.

—Colonel Herbert Howland Sargent, U. S. A., lives at Jackson, Wyo. A writer on the Portland Daily Journal, published at Portland, gave his impression of colonel and regimental band from the following editorial comment: "The long and distinguished record of an officer of the United States Army who has served in one of Uncle Sam's most historic towns is recited by Mr. Lockley today. The officer is Colonel Sargent, and Mr. Lockley's works on military science and military operations that have won high commendation from college authorities. Mr. Lockley said: 'Colonel Sargent is not only a master of his profession, but also a scholar of letters and widely read hooks. His book on tactics is probably the best ever written on the subject. His other three volumes on campaigning, the history of that historic old post, Fort Leavenworth, and the history of the Kansas militia are the last of the kind. The strategy on the Western Front, in which Colonel Sargent was engaged during the world war from 1914 to 1918, are valuable contributions upon the art of war. He was absent after the opening of hostilities with Germany, ex-President Roosevelt recommending his appointment as a brigade. The War Department, however, had adopted the policy of not allowing officers commendable to field officers or retired officers, so he failed to secure the appointment. In November, 1917, he was appointed professor of military science and tactics at Princeton University. He resigned in March, 1918, when he was detailed to the war plans division of the general staff at the Army war college at Washington. Shortly after the armistice he requested to be relieved from active duty. His request was granted and he returned to his home in Jacksonville. Immediately after the close of the world war Colonel Sargent wrote a series of articles for the North American Review. These articles are the basis of his recent book, 'The Strategy on the Western Front.' In speaking of his book, 'The Campaign of Santiago de Cuba,' President Roosevelt wrote: 'It is a book which should be read not only by officers of the army, but by all intelligent civilians interested in the United States Army.'"

—Mrs George M Sternberg had completed twenty loyal years as the presiding officer of the Army Relief Society, Branch No. 2 when she declined the renomination as president at the annual meeting March 11, and Mrs. Egon A. Koerper having served ably as treasurer for seventeen years declined renomination. It was with regret the society accepted the resignation of these faithful officers and Mrs. Lloyd G. A. Baker as corresponding secretary.

—Miss Betty Fleming, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. R. J. Fleming, arrived in Washington yesterday from Wesleyan College to spend her Easter holiday with her grandmother, Mrs Grimes, at the Marlborough.

DON'T TAKE RISKS

Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, in this bank, where you will be sure it is in absolute safety.



Our conservative business policy, experienced management and Government Supervision a assure complete protection for every dollar.

Detailed information gladly furnished on request.

2% paid on Checking and 3% on Savings Accounts.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

—Mrs Clement R. Sherwood, of Lyons, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Leila Clare, to Lieutenant William Carvel Hall, U. S. Marine Corps, now stationed at the marine barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Captain Sumner E. W. Kittelle, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Kittelle, of 2229 California street northwest, Washington, have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Anna Lanier Kittelle, to Lieutenant Commander Charles J. Moore, U. S. Navy. Miss Kittelle is a granddaughter of Rear Admiral Charles H. Sigsbee, U. S. Navy, and a great granddaughter of the late Professor Henry B. Lanier, professor of mathematics, U. S. Navy, the first instructor in mathematics and tactics at the United States Naval Academy. She did war work with the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. in this locality. Lieutenant Commander Moore is the son of Rear Admiral Charles H. T. Moore, U. S. Navy. During the war he served with the American destroyers operating in Britishwaters and is now on the American Admiral Coasts, the chief of naval operations.

—General H. P. Hodges, U. S. Army, retired, came from Baltimore on Monday to attend the annual dinner of the West Point Association of Graduates, which was held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor on the same evening, March 19; also coming for the West Point dinner was Brigadier General William G. Haan, U. S. Army, of Washington; Major and Mrs. C. H. Rose, of Boston, and Mrs. Hodges' brother, West Point, and many others from various parts of the country, as far south as Georgia, as far as Maine, and west as far as Ohio.

—Major General David C. Shanks, U. S. Army, in command of the 1st corps area in Boston, with Mrs. Shanks, left yesterday for Panama, where they will advance passend in Panama, Central America and Florida, are now at the Hotel Willard, Washington, where they will be for several days prior to leaving for headquarters in Boston. Among the guests at this week were Commander Richard S. Galloway, of the U. S. S. Herbert, and Lieutenant Commander C. C. Krone, U. S. Navy, of the naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I., and Mrs. Krone. Mrs. Lee A. Heard, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

—Lieutenant and Mrs. Robert Henderson have taken an apartment at Hotel Brighton, Washington, D. C., during the remainder of the time of the office of naval intelligence.

—Major General A. Cavenaugh, infantry, recently stationed at Omaha, Neb., has been placed on the retired list and will leave Omaha to establish his residence to the service. He is from Colorado and had served two years as a first lieutenant, was promoted second lieutenant of infantry in June, 1898. During the world war he was a major general, U. S. Army.

—Brigadier General and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbott have left Washington for a motor trip of several weeks over the Easter holidays, including Mrs. Abbott's niece, Miss Marion Greene, of Newport, R. I., and Miss Merin Clare and Miss Emelin Clare, from Panama, who are visiting in Washington. Miss Merin Abbott is the Army and Navy League ball Wednesday night, March 23, at the Willard.

—Mrs Charles Glover Wood announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Hamilton, to Lieutenant Arder, air service, U. S. Army, the wedding to take place on April 16 at the home in Texas of the bride's mother, 321 West French place, San Antonio. Mrs. Wood is a niece of Major General Wood, the chief of air service, San Antonio, having reported for duty there May 1. Lieutenant Arder is now in Washington during 1919 and is of the class of 1918, West Point.

—General James McAndrews, who has been seriously ill at Walter Reed Hospital, is rapidly recovering and has left the hospital and is now at the marine quarters in Washington Barracks soon.

—The marriage is announced of Miss Cecile Coad Bond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bond, of Mexico, to Lieutenant Ralph Talbot Kennedy, U. S. N., of Hillsboro, N. J., formerly Miss Laura Bond, sister of the bride, to Lieutenant Kennedy, also graduate from the Naval Academy in June and the class of 1918. The wedding took place in Mexico.

—Mr. and Mrs Ziba Benniti announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Dorothy Montgomery, to Lieutenant David A. D. Ogden, U. S. Army. Lieutenant Ogden is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of November 1, 1918. The wedding will take place in St. John's Church, Rear Pine Bluff, Ark.

—Mrs. Hall and their home in Camp Travis General and Mrs J. H. Methe gave a dinner of forty covers in honor of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Simmons and Mrs. Kramer and Mayo, Major and Mrs. Barker, Captain and Mrs. Hall, Lieutenant and Mrs. Methe and Mrs. Ellis, Lieutenant and Mrs. Jadwin, Lieutenant and Mrs. Simmons, Lieutenant and Mrs. Montgomery, Captains Pettit, Ringland, Hafferty and Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Hall, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Harry and Smith, Mrs. Fred Dickman, Mrs. Laubach, Miss Kindley, Miss Feaster, Robinson, Warner, Boyland and Mrs. Albert Adams.

—Major John G. Quekemeyer, U. S. Army, has gone to Washington, D. C., from Fort Sill, Okla., to attend the wedding of his brother, Frederick H. Quekemeyer, U. S. Army, retired, of Mexico, Mo., which will spread about two weeks at his home on leave of absence.

—Mrs. Lloyd Lucas, wife of Colonel W. N. McKelvy, U. S. Marine Corps, arrived in Washington and will be the guest of Mrs. Lucas' daughter, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Lewis C. Lucas, in the quarters on Eighth street. Mrs. McKelvy is in command of the Norfolk, where Colonel McKelvy is in command of the Norfolk, where Colonel McKelvy was for a number of years stationed.

—The Army Relief Society, engineer branch, with Mrs. Henry Jervey, president, will give a dance and cabaret Saturday night, April 2, at the Belvoir, at the officers' Club, Washington barracks. Mrs. John W. Weeks, wife of the Secretary of War, heads the list of patronesses and associated with her in that capacity are Mrs. Frank R. Johnston, Mrs. Henry Jervey, Mrs. Perishing, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Princess Lahomirska, Mrs. Frederick Palmer, Mrs. Hanson Ely, Mrs. Charles A. Bloch, Mrs. Frank McIntyre, Mrs. Jacob Rogers, Mrs. Collector, Mrs. Victor Kaufmann, Mrs. Peyton March, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mrs. James Carroll Fraser, Mrs. Oswald H. Ernst and Mrs. James W. McAndrew.

—Mr and Mrs Eustace Taylor, of Galveston, Tex., have the honor of announcement of the marriage of their daughter, Maud, to Captain Jacob Myers Penrce, Jr., United States Marine Corps.

—Miss Carrie E. Rogers, of Washington, D. C., announces the engagement of her niece, Minerva Rogers Smith, to Commander John A. Monroe, U. S. Navy.

—Lieutenant Commander F. W. Osburn, U. S. Navy, retired, and Mrs. Osburn announce the birth of a son, Clarke William Osburn, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, 161 West 61st street, New York City, on March 19.

—Colonel Frederick R. Day, infantry, U. S. Army, on duty at Columbia, S. C., as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of that state and Mrs. Nellie J. Greenough, of San Francisco, were married united at Atlanta, Ga., on March 2 by Chaplain John A. Randolph, U. S. Army.

Fine Diamonds
Artistic Jewelry
Rich Cut Glass
Sterling Silverware

Illustrations and Prices Furnished on Request

Galt & Bro.

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARION INSTITUTE

THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE

Designated by War Department "Honor School 1920."
Special branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering first year's work in the Academies, also courses required by all branches of the service. Candidates who are admitted on certificate. Unsurpassed equipment. Athletic field. Gymnasium. Swimming pool. Military training. Special rates for sons of Army and Navy officers the year round. Limited number of cadets. Catalogue and view book mailed on request. For catalogue and information address Col. W. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

—Lieutenant Commander A. L. Clifton, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Clifton arrived yesterday and are at the Willard for a few days on their way to Panama.

—Both the Marine and Navy Yard bands will furnish the music for the military ball of the Women's Army and Navy League, to be held March 23 at the Willard for the benefit of their service work. Among the new members of the league to serve on the committee are Mrs. Beaumont Buck, Mrs. Eugene Wilson, Mrs. Edward Anderson, Miss Mary Hellen, Miss Taylor, Miss Delphin Hess, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton Wood, Miss Frances Smith, and Miss Frances Smith. The box-holders are Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Madeleine Astor, Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum, president of the league, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Harry Lee, Mrs. Julia Johnston Whitney, Mrs. E. S. Bailey, Mrs. Silas Casey, Mrs. Ira Copley, Mrs. Ralph Cousins, Mrs. Frederick Madeira, Mrs. Julian James, Colonel and Mrs. Francis A. Junkin, Mrs. Victor Kaufmann, Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. Charles Winslow, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Miss Woodward, Mrs. Frank Lyon, Mrs. Frank Mclntyre, Mrs. Francois Berger Morgan, who has always been a most interested friend of the league. But four boxes remain unengaged. These can be secured from Mrs. Albert Mills, chairman of the box and patronesses committee. Tickets can be secured from Miss Emma Nourse, secretary of the league.

—Captain Paul M. Patterson, of the Army medical corps, on duty in the reserve officers' training of the surgeon general's office, is availing himself of a short leave of absence, which he will spend with his uncle, Mr. Robert H. Patterson, of 410 Riverside Drive, New York city.

—Colonel Lewis E. Goodier, judge advocate general's department of the Panama canal zone, on March 23, 1921, under the requirements of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1881, has resigned his home is at Brookline, Mass.

—Mrs. Lucas, wife of Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Cranor of the medical corps, sang delightfully for the Army and Navy Register, on the 18th instant, attending at the 'sing' of the finance department on Wednesday afternoon, March 16. Mrs. Lucas has a voice of beauty and power, and has spent many years abroad in the study of music. Mrs. Lucas is the daughter of Brigadier General Fox Conner, assisted with skillfully-played solos by Misses and Mr. Thomas Dupuy accompanied. Many guests were present, among whom were Mrs. Lee A. Heard, Mrs. Lucas' aunt, Mrs. Conner, Mrs. Horace Noyes, of Maine; Mrs. Frank Van Benschoten, of New York; Colonel and Mrs. Lee A. Heard; Mrs. Potter, wife of Major Waldo C. Potter, field artillery, and Mrs. Bertha Hewitt, of Chicago.

—A daughter, Sarah, was born to Major Thomas C. Spencer, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Spencer on February 18 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

—Lieutenant Lesley Alley Clark, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Clark announce the birth of a son, Stanley Alling Clark, Jr., at the station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on March 14.

—Mrs. Price, wife of Brigadier General Amos A. Fries, entertained the Army and Navy Club Classes of American Pen Women. The rooms were decorated with cut-out, portraits of Mrs. Price's guests. They were Mrs. Alice Fonvergne, Mrs. Miles Poindexter, Mrs. Harry Preston, Mrs. William H. Stewart, Mrs. Merritt Mauborgne, Mrs. Charles W. Exton and Mrs. Hiram Maddox.

—General Pershing and his staff are holding an inspection of the Panama canal zone as a part of their trip. April 1, preceding the dance to be given by Navy and Army officers.

—General Pershing was the guest of honor at the banquet Wednesday evening in the sun parlor of the Hotel Washington, given by the National Association of Military Schools and Preparatory Schools. Lexford, commandant at West Point, was toastmaster.

"Cousin Henry," gasped the country visitor from Woodpecker Flats, "you just missed that man!"

"Can't help it," answered Henry, calmly reinforcing her open another notch. "Haven't got time to go back and try again."—American Legion Weekly.

Digitized by Google

RETIREMENT OF MAJOR GENERAL LIGGETT.

The retirement of Major General Hunter Liggett, U. S. Army, from active service took place on March 21, 1921. Major General Liggett was born in Pennsylvania March 21, 1857, and was appointed to the Military Academy July 1, 1873. A record of his military service follows:

Appointed second lieutenant, 5th infantry, June 12, 1879; first lieutenant, June 27, 1884; captain, June 3, 1895; major, A. A. G., volunteers, July 8, 1898; honorably discharged April 12, 1899; major, 3d U. S. cavalry, June 6, 1901; lieutenant colonel, 14th cavalry, Dec. 16, 1903; transferred to 10th cavalry, July 15, 1905; to 15th cavalry, November 2, 1907; assigned to 13th infantry September 2, 1909; to 2d infantry, April 1, 1913; to 14th infantry June 5, 1909; unassigned, March 11, 1911; colonel, March 23, 1911; brigadier general, August 5, 1912; major general, March 6, 1917; lieutenant general, October 16, 1918; accepted, 1919, honorably retired from active list as lieutenant general only, June 10, 1920.

He was second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain in 5th U. S. infantry, was stationed with his regiment at Fort Brady, Michigan, from September, 1879, to July, 1884, at Fort Tatten, Dakota, to June, 1888, at Fort Meade, S. D., to June 30, 1895; at Fort Davis, Texas (and in the field), to July, 1891; at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to April, 1892; at Fort Niobrara, Florida (as post adjutant), to September, 1891; at Fort McPherson, Georgia (post adjutant) from April 25, 1896, to April, 1898, was adjutant general of the 3d Division, 1st Army Corps, October, 1898, to June, 1898, 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, October, 1898, 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, January, 1899, to April, 1899, in Florida and Cuba; in Mindanao, P. I., commanding sub-district of Lake Lanao, November, 1902, to October, 1903; adjutant general, 1st separate brigade at Augusta, Ga., to July, 1904; returned to 5th infantry, Fort Slocum and joined his regiment, was adjutant general, Department of the Lakes, September, 1904, to September, 1907; at war college, August, 1909, and member general staff and secretary of that body, January 1 to April, 1911; commanded 4th brigade at Chicago, Illinois, to April, 1913; commanding Philippine Department, Philippine Islands and commanding Philippine Division, to October, 1913; commanding Western Department, to October, 1915; commanding Central Department, to October, 1917; commanding 1st Army Corps, A. E. F., January, 1918, to November, 1918; commanding 3d Army to April, 1919, commanding 3d Army to July, 1919; en route to the United States to July, 1919; commanding Western Department to date.

He was awarded the D. S. M. for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as commander of the 1st Army of the American Expeditionary Forces. While commanded the 1st Corps and perfected its organization under difficult circumstances in the trenches in France; engaged in active operations in reduction of the Marne salient and in the Aisne-Marne offensive; participated in the actions in the forest of Argonne-Meuse under difficulties of the terrain, where German resistance was shattered west of the Meuse."

BILL TO PROMOTE GENERAL LIGGETT.

Congress will be asked by Representative Kahn, shortly after the meeting of the coming special session in April, to provide legislation for the retention of Major General Hunter Liggett to the rank of lieutenant general.

General Liggett on March 21 was in command of the 1st corps area, with headquarters at Boston, Mass., when he was placed on the retired list on account of age. He will remain in that city for a week-end, to his home in Pennsylvania.

Secretary of War Weeks favors awarding General Liggett, and points out that all the great powers had rewarded the commanders of their armies in the war, so he has expressed regret that General Liggett had not been so rewarded.

A BRILLIANT SOLDIER.

[Editorial in the New York Times.]

The retired list commander in chief of troops in France retired for age on Monday a major general. As an authority on military affairs has said, Hunter Liggett had no superior in the Army. He was accomplished also as staff officer, as organizer, in manner, mild of speech, kind to his men, he was at the same time a disciplinarian. His own personality was more popular with troops because their welfare came first with him; he was not a martinet on parade and was as just as he was firm. His brother officers are unanimous in their praise of him.

It is the infantry that wins battles. Liggett was an admirable infantry commander. He was at the West Point. He had ideas, he knew how to carry them out and he had the gift of leadership. He was not were steady in an emergency, his jaw set. A veteran who had served under Liggett said: "Hunter was a soldier anything from an Army mule to the Pacific ocean. On the disastrous afternoon of August 10, 1918, Liggett, in the midst of his pumping nea, kept his afloat hour after hour until the 1st Corps could get to the rescue, thus justifying the soldier's tribute. He was not the man to lose his head in a crisis. Of this brilliant and meritorious soldier it is only regretful to say that his services in the World War for minor articles in the British Weekly Review, which did not fully account for the injustice. It will be a reproach to Congress if Liggett deserts the list unrelieved at the approaching session by a special enactment.

REPORT ON GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS.

In his annual report as commandant of the general service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Brig. Gen. Malin Craig says:

"To accommodate the greatly increased student personnel (1) the garrison of the post was reduced by one regiment of infantry and one battalion of field artillery, infantry barracks were nearly all converted by temporary construction into officers' quarters and dwelling units. The temporary is to be converted into permanent construction and entirely satisfactory when it is provided. In addition, work is in progress to convert building No. 102 into seven set of quarters. It is further contemplated to increase the number of quarters by dividing five of the large double sets of quarters into two sets each—making the necessary additions to the buildings. Buildings Nos. 85, 86, 87 and 88, now used as barracks, but no longer needed for such purpose and now vacant, could be easily and economically converted into about six sets of quarters. It is recommended that the number of sets of field officers' quarters that originally the proportion of bachelor officers among students was very much greater than it is now or will be in the future; this because the age of students is now, and will be in the future, much more than formerly. There are three halls—Root, Schofield and Otis, each containing 24 sets of bachelor officers' quarters. Root and Otis halls could be easily and economically converted into suites consisting of a living right sets with servants' rooms on the third floor. Schofield Hall is not adapted to such conversion. It is recommended that both Root and Otis halls be converted into married officers' quarters. This would result in a decrease of 48 sets of bachelor quarters and an increase of 48 married quarters. Having in view the limited number of bachelor officers to be sent to these schools in the future, the accommodations are really increased. And, further, the third floors of these halls have never been regarded as suitable for officers quarters. This will apply still more forcibly to officers of the rank of those now designated to be sent here in the future.

The assistant commandant, Colonel Le Roy Eltinge, says: "It is not known whether the War Department contemplates summer courses for staff officers. If such is the case, properly selected business men, accustomed to dealing with large affairs, could be given a six weeks course that would greatly qualify them for assignment general staff officers in special capacities. The difficulty of securing the attendance of the right class of men, and the futility of dealing with any except of such a class, makes it appear to me that the establishment of such a summer course of instruction is inadvisable. The personnel of the student body of duty are constantly changing, so that a graduate of such a course would be available for the first time of the course within two or three years' time. If, however, the War Department determines to hold such summer courses, they should be held at this institution, which is equipped for giving a purpose course. It is the most benefit from such a course the particular staff position for which a man is to be partially fitted should be determined early in the course and all his study and work should be concentrated upon the exposition of duty, with only enough other work to make clear the relation of particular position for which he is being fitted to the whole organization of an army."

Colonel W. K. Taylor, infantry, director of the general staff school, says:

"A great deal of difficulty was encountered at the beginning of the course in getting a school. The officers who attended the school had been detailed by the War Department in the service at large. Since there was a great dissimilarity in their qualifications for pursuing the course of instruction of the school of the line, some were graduates of the school at Langres, many of the regular army officers who had had a great deal of experience in actual combat in France; some qualified under all three headings, and some under a part, or none. To have framed the curriculum to meet the needs of the first class would have placed officers who had been manifestly unjust to those officers and as the instruction progressed the requirements may or may not have been the same. As a result, the course was framed to meet the needs of those not familiar with the latest tactical doctrines an opportunity for familiarization. Experience has which resulted in a great deal of the school of the line work being given in the classic class, to the annoyance of some of the members of the class who had already taken it. In the interest of fairness, nothing else could have been done. As a result, the course is certain pieces of work are only slightly affected by a man's age. The next qualification is order of importance in experience in the field, the next rank and the last years."

Other reports are made by Colonel H. O. Drum, director of the school of the line, and Colonel A. S. Cowan, director of the signal corps school.

CHANGES IN NATIONAL RESERVE POLICY.

Following are the resignations, discontinuments, transfers, discharges to enlist in U. S. Navy, promotions and deaths in the Officers' Reserve Corps:

Resignations—Henry C. Schwann, ensign, class 3; Alfred B. Sloan, ensign, class 3; Frederick W. John Prentice, ensign, class 1.

Discontinuments—Edward L. Benoist, ensign, class 2; James McP. Hayes, lieutenant (J. G.), class 3; Nathan Archbold, ensign, class 3; Frederick Bonnell, 7th, Boon, class 1; Arthur B. Poole, lieutenant (S. C.), class 1.

Discharges to enlist in Navy—Clarence J. P. Bentley, ensign, class 3; Ralph Cram, ensign, class 3; Randolph, class 3.

Transfers—Chas. D. Van Horn, lieutenant (J. G.), class 2 to class 3; Ehlers W. English, lieutenant (J. G.), class 2 to class 3; Samuel Crowley, ensign, class 3 to class 2; J. W. Young, ensign, class 1 to class 2.

Promotions—Joseph A. Wilkins, ensign, class 3, to lieutenant (J. G.), class 3; John F. Shafer, ensign, class 3, to lieutenant (J. G.), class 3; Arthur Lee Hetzler, ensign, class 3, to lieutenant (J. G.), class 3; R. H. Gunning, lieutenant (J. G.), class 3, to lieutenant, class 3; Augustus P. Daley, pay clerk, class 4 to class 3.

Death—John McLaren, lieutenant, April 4, 1920, class 2.

Promotions—Donald J. McKay, ensign, to lieutenant (J. G.), class 2; Karl B. Smith, ensign, to lieutenant (J. G.), class 2; Andrew Crowley, ensign, to lieutenant (J. G.), class 3, active. Adolphus W. Borton, ensign, to lieutenant (J. G.), class 3, active; Donald J. Mecklenan, ensign, to lieutenant (J. G.), class 3, active; Carl E. Ekstrom, ensign, to lieutenant (J. G.), class 2, active; Warren L. Porter, ensign, to lieutenant (J. G.), class 3, active; Robert Hall Bickford, ensign, to lieutenant (J. G.), class 3, active; Robert G. Stephens, ensign, to lieutenant (J. G.), class 3, active; Frank R. Whitmore, ensign, to lieutenant (J. G.), class 3, active; Lyman C. Avery, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active Andrew Crinkley, ensign (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active; Fred C. Dickey, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active; Charles H. Duncan, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active; Harold H. Ellis, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active. Adolphus W. Green, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active; Robert D. Hively, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active, Michael J. Kelly, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active; Arthur W. Mc-Cann, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active. Oscar L. Odlin, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active; Wm. Ogden Rogers, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active. David Rittenhouse, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active; George Tyler, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active; Wilson B. Sybrandt, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active; Charles A. Rowe, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active; James H. Stevens, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active; William D. Sohier, lieutenant (J. G.), to lieutenant, class 3, active.

Confirmation of appointment of Machinist Christopher Yelding, class 3, U. S. N. R. F. tested on report for week ending January 27, under treasury to enlisted status canceled March 12, 1921. This officer did not qualify for active duty status.

Following are the resignations, discontinuments, transfers, deaths, discharges, new enlistments, and appointments of officers of the Naval Reserve Force at Washington, D. C., for the week ending March 19:

Resignations—Ens. Frederick T. Fisher, class 2; Ens. William S. Arnold, class 3; Ensign John K. Vinal, class 1; Ens. James L. Dodson, class 4; Lieut. Comdr. Frederick C. Hall, class 2; Ens. Clarence H. Hoffman, 3, 4, class 1.

Discontinuments—Lieut. Comdr. Fred L. Moulton, class 2; Lieut. Comdr. Rupert Wyr, class 3, Lieut. (J. G.) Harry Lee Bowen, class 2, Ens. Robert Hall Hankinson, class 3.

Transfers—Enlist in U. S. Coast Guard—Ens. Charles Specky, class 3.

Transfers—Enlist in U. S. Navy—Ens. Chesley Thomas, class 3.

New enrollments—Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, class 1 (F. N. N.); Lieut. Comdr. Roy J. Wilson, class 3 (F. N. N.).

Deaths—Ens. William J. Sanford, class 3, on Saturday January 29, 1920; Ens. William W. Welsh, class 1, January 24, 1921.

Discharged by expiration of enrollment and not re-enrolled—Lieut. Comdr. Rodney Gould, Ph. C., class 2; Andrew K. Adair, class 3.

Transfers—Lieut. George S. Wheat, class 1 to class 2; Ens. Clinton B. Smith, class 4 to class 2; Lieut. (J. G.) John F. Shafer, class 3 to class 2; Lieut. (J. G.) Frank G. Graves, class 3 to class 2; Comdr. William A. Moffett, U. S. N., class 1 to class 2; Lieut. Comdr. Percy colin, to class 6, line; Pay Clerk R. P. Morrer, class 4 to class 3.

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSSES.

The following-named officers are awarded the distinguished-service cross:

First Lieutenant (Chaplain) Edwin A. Elliott, 29th infantry, for exceptional heroism in action near Bantheville, France, October 12, 1918.

On the afternoon mentioned during several times to carry ammunition over a barraged zone, Lieutenant Elliott, then sergeant, 1st class, 29th infantry, voluntarily gathered and conducted an ammunition detail over a heavily shelled area under cover of machine gun fire to the front line. In advance of the line of skirmishers he found a Spandau nest and carried a message back to regimental headquarters.

First Lieutenant Arthur F. McKeogh, 308th infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Binarville, France, September 29, 1918.

In order to obtain ammunition and rations, Lieutenant McKeogh, accompanied by two soldiers, attempted to reestablish communication between battalion and regimental headquarters. Finding that the same they crawled unknowingly into the center of a German encampment. They were fired upon when detected. Finally discovered, they made a dash to escape and lieutenant McKeogh, by his fire, killed six men, deliberately drew the enemy fire upon himself. He then returned to his men, killed two more enemy lines, delivered his message, and effected the re-establishment of contact.

Second Lieutenant Tee H. W. Hill, 312th infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Grand Pre, France, October 23, 1918.

His company commander being wounded, Lieutenant Hill assumed command of the company and successfully forward in the attack. Due to the inferiority of the enemy fire, the advance was halted, but Lieutenant Hill continued to move about in the open with his men in a position of shelter. In the performance of this act he was struck by a piece of shell in the head, but continued in active command of the company until relieved the following day.

A Safe Rule About Interest

WRITE FOR BOOKLET
"BANKING-BY-MAIL"

Resources over $13,000,000.00

THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

900-902 F St., N. W. 618-620 17th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

A general rule of interest on investments is that "the higher the rate, the higher the risk."

Government bonds do not pay a high rate of interest, but the security is beyond question.

This Bank does not attempt to pay over 3% on Savings and 2% on Checking Accounts, but our depositors are assured of perfect safety for their funds, and know that they can get their money when they want it.

Digitized by Google

Lerch's
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor
Telephone Main 2222 and 2633
DYERS AND CLEANERS
Established forty years
Quick service to Army and Navy patrons
826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph
Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.
BLACKISTONE
FLORISTS, 14th & H Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

WEARING THE UNIFORM.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: In your last issue you advocate the laying aside of the uniform by officers of the Army on duty in the bureaus of the War Department, one of the main reasons advanced in support of the proposal being that the wearing of the uniform may give the public the impression that there are a great many more officers on duty in the War Department than are on duty there in fact. That argument will appeal to those officers of the Army who are jealous of the good name of their profession and who shrink from having it lowered in the estimation of the public through the knowledge, made the common property of all observers by the wearing of the uniform, that the War Department is over-run with commissioned officers. It should also appeal to those officers who wish to remain on clerical details in the department, because the wearing of civilian clothes would render their employment less detectible.

That argument should, however, offer the Secretary of War one of the strongest reasons for requiring that the uniforms be worn, because the uniform will make available to him at all times walking statistics as to the percentage of the commissioned personnel of the military establishment that is utilized for bureau administration. It will, furthermore, keep the public apprized, as the public should be kept apprized, of the extent of such duty, and, unless there is a grossly disproportionate number of officers on that duty, the wearing of the uniform is not likely to lead to any serious over-estimate of the number.

Many people have wondered just what impression was made on the mind of the new Secretary of War when he held his recent reception to meet the officers on duty in the bureaus. It is altogether probable that, as a business man, Mr. Weeks speculated a little as to exactly what legitimate military duties so many officers could find to do in Washington. An investigation would show him that many of them are not engaged on military duties at all, unless very ordinary clerical work can be construed as military duty. Such an investigation, if honestly made, probably would disclose startling instances of maladministration; such, for example, as where the government is paying $50,000 or more a year in overhead administrative cost to officers of the Army in a clerical organization of less than 50 employes, more than half of whom are engaged on routine inter-office record work.

You, as an intelligent and observing man, cannot but know that the standards of service of the Army in the bureaus of the War Department have never been lower than at the present time, and the conditions are such in some places as to bring shame to high-thinking officers. In places where in 1916 there was one officer to every 70 clerks, there is now one officer to every 40 clerks, and, when the ultimate readjustment comes at the end of June, there will be one officer to every 30 clerks. The man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor; but it is fairly questionable whether that system is beneficent to the government, which requires two officers where only one was needed before. Such a system rather seems deserving of careful scrutiny by a Secretary of War who is a part of an administration pledged to economy.

Dr. Eliot did not have bureau administration in mind when he criticized the Military Academy a year or two ago, but, if he had spent some time about the War Department, he might have found ground for his strictures that would have been less assailable by Mr. Baker and Representative Britten. As was written at the time:

"Eliot says West Point's a second rater,
And its graduate competence is low,
And, since Eliot is an educator,
Eliot ought to know.

"Baker says its record is so splendid,
Other institutions can't compare;
But your lawyer, when one case is ended,
Flops from here to there.

"Britten storms at the academician:
'Other schools take flat-foots and lop-ears!'
Yet, perhaps, since he's a politician,
Loss of spoils he fears.

"But, if you would have expert opinion,
Ask some seasoned War Department clerk,
Who has seen a-many a martial minion
At his daily work:

"Colonels signing papers by the hundred;
Majors piddling over little files;
Captains from Western Union seeming wandered,
Messengering miles.
"Baker-Britten, when you see them slacking
Thus at little things, and still content,
It is plain that somewhere must be lacking
High development."

To anyone who has watched the developments of the past few years in the War Department, and who has a regard for the good name of an honorable profession, the right remedy for the present condition, if the real interests of the Army are to be regarded, does not seem to be to get the officers out of their uniforms, but to get at least 50% of them out of Washington.

The path from West Point should lead to the field—not to the file rooms of the War Department.

March 22, 1921. Observer.

NAVY WARRANT OFFICERS.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: I am in hearty accord with the sentiments expressed in a communication in your issue of March 5 entitled "Growl from Navy Warrant Officer." The preliminary training for temporary officers is now conducted in so unfair a manner that it would be better to never have had any, when, at least, all would take the examination on an equal footing.

As a case in point: An ensign (T), who has been attached for the past 18 months to a ship lying at a west coast navy yard for that period, is expecting to take the examination for permanent appointment. His duties have consisted principally in standing one day's duty in three for that entire time. As can readily be imagined, his opportunities for study have been large, and, in addition, he is able to attend a well-conducted preliminary school at this navy yard.

On the other hand, on a ship in the train of the Pacific fleet are four ensigns (T) expecting to take the same examination. During the 12 months or more which they have been attached, this vessel has been under way the greater part of the time, giving them limited time for individual study. The senior officers, all of class 2 reserve, can give but slight assistance in the way of preliminary training on account of their duties and previous training. Yet, these four officers will have to compete in the examination with those who have had the same or greater advantages cited above.

If the Navy really wants and needs the temporary officers why not give them all an equal chance? If only certain ones are wanted, why not issue their commissions and put the rest out of their misery now instead of later?

"Fairplay."

BIG NAVY BOOSTED AT LAUNCHING.

Launching of the giant battleship Colorado at Camden, N. J., Tuesday, was made the occasion for several fervid big-Navy speeches. Disarmament was denounced by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who represented the Navy Department; by S. D. Nicholson, the newly-elected Senator from Colorado, and by Representative Patrick H. Kelley, of Michigan, the chairman of the naval sub-committee of the House committee on appropriations.

"We are faced by a critical period in the country, and all of us must make up our minds to accept certain responsibility and do certain things," said Mr. Roosevelt. "First, we have got the question of the Navy. Now, there are people who, for one reason or another, are talking against the Navy, saying at this period the country should disarm. Some of these people are perfectly sincere pacifists, some of them are perfectly sincere fools, and, incidentally, they are the same thing.

"Now, what we want in this country is this: We want a strong Navy, our present program completed, a balanced Navy, a Navy with a high morale, high as it has always been in the past, and a Navy that is at all times capable of going into action."

Senator Nicholson said: "I do not care what program England may have in building a navy. I do not care what program Japan may have. I want a navy in this country that is adequate and ample to protect our own country. I want a navy that will protect every American citizen wherever he may be in his lawful right to protection. I have no patience with the feeble-minded people who talk about disarmament. I want a navy that is in keeping with the power and dignity of this great nation."

Arguing for the completion of the 1916 program for the Navy, Representative Kelley said:

"There should be no economical saving not to complete it; it would cost as much now to stop the work as to finish it. Men in this yard know what it means to cancel contracts. When these 16 powerful ships are added to those we now have, in my judgment, the American Navy will be second to none in the world. I do not know whether there will be a reduction of armament in the future or not. There will never be such a thing as disarmament. A reduction must proceed upon a proper basis. To my mind, this must be the basis of equality upon the sea with any other power. And that is the only basis for protecting ourselves.

"The question of great navies is very largely a question for Great Britain and the United States. If Great Britain and the United States agree to scrap some of their old ships and stop expense on old craft—reduce the size of the navy from the bottom, not from the top—why, when this new program is completed, we could afford, in my judgment, to make a proposition to Great Britain for proportionate reduction from the bottom, and, then, with the navy that we would have left, all brand new, the most powerful ships of their kind afloat upon the waters of the earth, we would get along first rate."

Many distinguished officers of the Navy, Army and of civil departments were present, as well as prominent business and professional men. A vast throng witnessed the mass of steel glide gracefully into the water.

The Colorado is a sister ship of the Maryland, which was launched at Newport News a year ago, and of the Washington and West Virginia, now under construction. Her chief characteristics are: Length over-all, 624 ft; maximum beam, 97 ft 5¼ inches; mean draft, 30 feet 6 inches; displacement, 32,600 tons; speed, 21 knots; battery, 8 16-inch guns, 14 5-inch guns, 4 3-inch anti-aircraft guns and 2 submerged torpedo tubes, with an enlisted complement of 1,441. This vessel has the large cruising radius which characterizes all recent United States battleships.

Among the new features incorporated in her construction is special protection given against submarine attack, the result of departmental tests and lessons learned in the war. The Colorado and her sister ships are believed to be as near immune from torpedo attacks as any ships afloat.

Her boilers are fitted for burning oil exclusively. The main propelling machinery, which is electric—as in the case of all the capital ships now under construction for the U. S. Navy—consists of two main generators driving four propelling motors. The main generators are of the turbine type, designed to develop a total of about 29,000 indicated horsepower.

THE NAVY MUTUAL AID.

The Navy Mutual Aid now pays $5,000 immediately after death of a member. The membership has increased over 50% in the last few months. If you are under 45 years of age, get application blank and other printed matter from your commandant or captain or write the secretary and treasurer, Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, S. C., U. S. Navy, and he will help you and your brother officers at the same time. This is in the interest of your family, so get busy and write; otherwise they may be the losers.

The following officers have applied for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid since our last report: Commander W. I. Clarke, Lieutenants R. L. Reuling, J. Kaluf, U. S. M. C., W. S. Leavenworth, J. D. Blackwood, M. C., G. I. White, M. C., D. A. Heffernan, M. C., F. L. McDaniel, M. C., J. G. Powell, M. C., and Second Lieutenant George Nielsen, U. S. M. C.; Lieutenant James D. Blackwood, Lieutenant Commander Horatio J. Pierce, Commander Earl R. Shipp, Lieutenant Commander John W. Reeves, Lieutenant Frank Flaherty, Chief Pharmacist John A. McCormack, Lieutenant John P. Gilmer, Boatswain Henry J. Price, Lieutenants Albert Noble, Lindley H. Pryor, U. S. M. C., William P. Bachman, Frank S. Flack, U. S. M. C., Michael J. McDermott, St. Julien R. Childs, U. S. M. C., Basil G. Bradley, U. S. M. C., and Commander Sam C. Loomis.

CHANGES IN ASSIGNMENT TO SCHOOL OF THE LINE.

The following changes are announced in the detail of officers ordered to report to the commandant, the general service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., September 5, 1921, for duty as student officers at the school of the line for the year 1921-22:

Paragraph 10, S. O. No. 55-O, W. D., 1921, detailing Lieutenant Colonel Allen Smith, Jr., to the school of the line has been revoked and orders have been issued substituting Major R. P. Lemly, infantry, in his stead.

Special orders detailing Lieutenant Colonel Brady G. Ruttencutter, infantry, as student officer at the school of the line for the year 1921-22 have been revoked and special orders detailing Major Austin M. Pardee, infantry, in his stead have been issued.

Special Orders detailing Major C. P. George, field artillery, as student officer at the school of the line for the year 1921-22 have been revoked and special orders substituting Major John E. Mort, field artillery, in his stead have been issued.

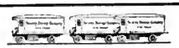
LEWANDOS
AMERICAS GREATEST
CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS
Boston Shops
284 Boylston Street 17 Temple Place
248 Huntington Avenue
29 State Street 79 Summer Street
Brookline Albany Worcester
Cambridge Salem New Haven
Watertown Fall River Waltham
Malden New Bedford Lowell
Fitchburg Newport Springfield
Providence Lynn Waterbury
Bridgeport Manchester Philadelphia
and 10 West 48th Street New York
Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks
Established 1829
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SUPERIOR QUALITY
has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches it in actual food value or in any of the qualities which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for



you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.
Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated milk and the best effort of over 20 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask for Pet Brand and accept no substitute.
HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
HIGHLAND, ILL.

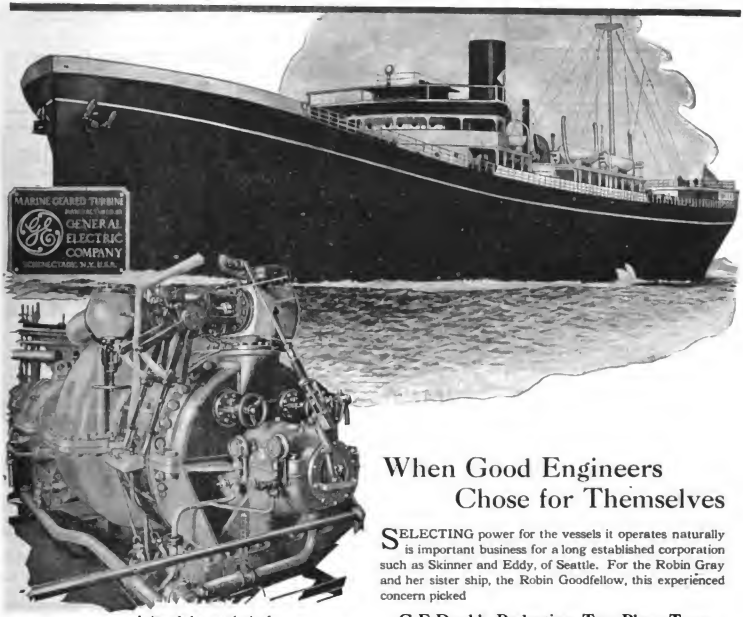
S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington D.C.
OPEN 9.15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
FOR FINAL EASTER PREPARATION
DEPEND ON KANN'S
For All That Is
NEWEST AND BEST
In Apparel and Dress Accessories
THEN YOU WILL KNOW
That You Are Correctly Attired



Security storage for furniture pianos, works of art, luggage, automobiles.
Security dry cold storage for furs, garments, uniforms, trunks, rugs, etc.
Security safe deposit vaults for silverware, jewelry, linen and other valuables.
Security Storage Company
1140 Fifteenth St. Washington, D. C.
Capital, $500,000

Digitized by Google

The truest evidence that a ship propulsion unit has won the faith of marine engineers is its adoption by sagacious men among them



Looking aft from control side of Curtis 3000 H. P. Marine Geared Turbine in Robin Gray

When Good Engineers Chose for Themselves

SELECTING power for the vessels it operates naturally is important business for a long established corporation such as Skinner and Eddy, of Seattle. For the Robin Gray and her sister ship, the Robin Goodfellow, this experienced concern picked

G-E Double Reduction, Two-Plane Type Gears and Curtis Turbines

The Robin Gray has cruised the Pacific and Caribbean between Cuba and China with general cargo averaging 10,500 ton loads since she went into service in January, 1920, and her turbine and gears have given excellent service.

This type of propulsion machinery has made so satisfactory a record on the trade routes of the world since 1916 and 1917 in the Pacific, Eurana, Sucrosa, Niels Nielsen, Hanna Nielsen and Mielero that engineers put full confidence in the 1920 model of G-E Double Reduction Two-Plane Type Marine gears and Curtis turbines which embody several refinements over the strong pre-war type.

General Electric Company
General Office Schenectady, N.Y.
Sales Offices in all large cities
20-34

Digitized by Google

Catalog mailed on request
Campaign ribbons supplied



Uniforms and Equipments
FOR
NAVAL OFFICERS

Ed. H. Hutchins Company
—TAILORS—
103 Atlantic Street Norfolk, Va.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

March 16.

Lieut. R. A. Barker (M. C.), naval training station, Hampton Roads, to Newport.

Lieut. A. J. Clenety (M. C.), naval hospital, Washington, to Michigan.

Lieut. (j. g.) R. C. Fenger, O-7, to O-12.

Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Fox, navy recruiting station, Minneapolis, to navy examining board, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Gunnell, naval operations, Navy Department, to supply officer, Shawmut.

Lieut. Comdr. Garnet Hutings, Bridgeport, to naval intelligence, Navy Department.

Lieut. W. R. Joiner (M. C.), naval hospital, Norfolk; to bureau of medicine and surgery, Navy Department.

Lieut. (j. g.) H. M. Jones, Bagley, to Bell.

Lieut. Charles King, Minneapolis, to navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut.-Cdr. F. Manley, Minneapolis; to R. S., Minneapolis.

Lieut. C. H. Masters, Albatross; to R. S., Philadelphia.

Lieut. C. C. Miller, John Francis Burns, to Asiatic station.

A. P. Nik, E. M. Moore, naval ammunition depot, Fort Mifflin; to Kansas.

Lieut. (j. g.) F. Pillmore (M. C.), Seruse, to naval training station, Hampton Roads.

Comdr. W. E. Whitehead, R. S., Philadelphia; to Des Moines to receive ship.

Lieut. R. A. Sharp, navy yard and Marine Corps Gravers Registration office, Cavite; to Chattanooga.

Lieut. (j. g.) J. J. Fitzgerald, Craven; to Cassin.

March 17.

Ens. M. M. Angletou, det. naval training station, Great Lakes; in connection with fitting out submarine chaser 412 and on board when commissioned.

Cdr. W. G. Burdett, 1st Dep. Motors; to South Carolina.

Ens. H. C. Harding, det. Caesery; to Kittery.

Lieut. (j. g.) Hartung, det. Des Moines; to Michigan.

Gun. Wm. Jonesson, det. Eagle 14, to Chicago.

Ens. E. E. Langworth, det. Eagle 14, to Frederick in connection with oil barge 24.

Lieut. (j. g.) C. Marbelrich, det. Albany; to connection with fitting out Coghlan and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. J. T. Stringer (M. C.), det. Michigan; to naval hospital, Key West, Florida.

John W. F. Taylor, det. Des Moines, to South Carolina.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Williams (C. C.), det. naval training station, Great Lakes; to Texas.

March 18.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. W. Brougham, det. Delaware; to R. S., Philadelphia.

Lieut. H. J. Dahl, det. Navy rec. sta., Philadelphia; to Navy rec. sta., Syracuse, N. Y.

Capt. S. L. Dunning, det. Bridge, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. (j. g.) Kennedy, det. navy yard, Mare Island; to naval train. sta., San Francisco.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Lyon, det. navy yard, Philadelphia, to comd. f. o. Maryland and on board a number ready for commissioned.

Lieut. Ralph Wyman, det. Texas; to Asiatic station.

March 19.

Lieut. C. W. Brewington, det. Fulton, to S-16

Ch. Carp. W. H. Buchanan, det. naval training sta., Hampton Roads, to Nevada.

Ens. H. S. Hale, det. Celtic, to Elder.

Lieut. A. L. Burleigh, R. S., det. Minneapolis, to Frederick.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. W. French, M. C., det. Naval Medical School, to Falcon.

Comdr. H. C. Gearing, jr., det. command Woolsey; on destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. G. G. Hart, M. C., det. naval training sta., Hampton Roads, to Ingram.

Gun. G. N. Hess, det. Kanawha, to Pigeon.

Gun. J. N. Holland, det. Sandpiper, to Oriole.

Gun. J. H. Kelley, det. Beaver, to Falcon.

Lieut. J. J. Kubchi, det. Tingey, to Inquiry.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. T. Murray, det. naval station, Key West Fla., to comd. f. o. Perla and in command when commissioned.

Ens. H. J. Price, det. naval training sta., San Francisco, to Elder.

Lieut. (j. g.) Sternfridge, det. Woolsey; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Ens. W. A. Thompson, det. Cleveland, to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Gun. J. W. Yorforth, det. Heron, to Pigeon.

Capt. H. Walsh, det. Nevada, to naval training sta., Hampton, Va.

Ens. C. E. Winnicke, det. Kanawha, to Elder.

Gun. W. C. McBean, Brooklyn, to Patriot.

Mach. Bruno Roll, Brooklyn, to Thackleton.

March 21.

Lieut. W. H. Buechner, det. navy yard Mare Island, to comm. f. o. California and on board when commissioned.

Comdr. T. F. Caldwell, det. Connecticut, to navy rec. sta., Salt Lake City.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Cross, det. Celtic, to Vestal.

Ch. Carp. E. P. Fitzmaurice, det. navy yard, Norfolk; to recm. f. o. Maryland and on board when commissioned.

Mach. John Holland, det. Sandsetting, to training sta., San Francisco.

Lieut. W. P. Kenne, M. C., det. R. S., San Francisco, to Neptune.

Ens. T. B. O'Connell, det. R. S., More Island, to Oriole.

Lieut. J. A. Robertson, S. C., det. bureau supplies and accounts, Navy Dept.; to Galveston as supply officer.

Carp. J. T. Rutherford, det. naval air sta., San Diego; to Rainbow.

Lieut. A. P. M. Shuck, S. C., det. naval ammunition depot, St. Julien's Creek; to San Francisco as supply officer.

Lieut. D. Shoenfeld, M. C., det. Denver; to naval training sta., Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. W. Thompson, S. C., det. Galveston, to supply and disbursing officer, naval aeronautic depot, St. Julien's Creek.

Lieut. (J. G.) G. W. Travis, det. H-1; to S-7.

Lieut. Comdr. K. L. Vanderlinden, det. Navy rec. sta. Salt Lake City; to Mississippi.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. C. Wilkes, det. S-7 to H-4

Ens. P. F. Hunt, William Jones; to Roper.

Ens. C. P. Woodson, Minneapolis; to Roper.

March 22.

Lieut. (J. G.) Carl Axelson, command Heron; to naval training station, San Francisco.

Lieut. C. D. Forey (M. C.), naval training station, San Francisco; to Pensacola.

Boss. L. D. Douglas, R. S., Mare Island; to Fisch.

Ch. Boss. H. J. De Voto, naval training station, Hampton Roads; to connection with fitting out Maryland and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. J. K. Jayne, Fulton; to connection with fitting out S-9 and on board when commissioned.

Ens. C. J. Kiefer, Mercy; to Heron.

Capt. S. E. W. Kittelle, board of inspection and survey, Navy Department; to governor of Virgin Islands and commandant of naval station, Virgin Islands.

Gun. Walter Lauch, Sperry, Gunnery Works, Brooklyn, to connection with fitting out Maryland and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) G. A. C. Leuritis, command Finch; to duty at all fitting connection with Brooklyn, Calif.

Ch. Gun. (T. W. Reimann, navy yard, Washington, D. C., to connection with fitting out Maryland and on board when commissioned.

Ens. C. M. Rose, command Edsall; to San Diego.

Carp. R. R. Wells, Rainbow; to naval air station, San Diego.

Ens. W. H. Buracker, Woolsey; to Bruce.

Ens. M. A. Cook, Woolsey; to Bruce.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor, command Philip, to temporary command Zeilin.

Ens. W. B. Cushmun, Woolsey; to Bruce.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. F. Dwyer, Philip; to Zeilin.

Ens. J. A. Dwyer, Zeilin, to Philip.

Ens. E. P. Forrest, Woolsey, to Bruce.

Ens. C. C. Ferrens, Philip, to Zeilin.

Comdr. G. L. Harrison, jr., Wolsey; to temporary command Bruce.

Ens. H. C. Hamilton, William Jones; to Montgomery.

Ens. Russell Keith, Woolsey, to Bruce.

Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore, Zeilin, to temporary command Philip.

Ens. A. O'Connor, Zeilin; to Philip

Gun. Fritz Purzucker, Woolsey; to Bruce

Lieut. (J. G.) Geo. Rentz, Bruce, to Ida Lewis.

Ens. W. W. Smith, William Jones; to Gamble.

Ens. H. Shortridge, Woolsey, to Bruce.

Lieut. (J. G.) Trevis, Philip; to Zeilin.

Ens. W. G. Thompson, Philip, to Zeilin.

Ens. H. W. Turney, Philip; to Zeilin.

Ens. D. C. Whitney, Philip, to Zeilin.

Lieut. C. F. Ware, Zeilin, to Philip.

Lieut. (J. G.) Norman, command Pacific; to Bresse

Ens. S. S. Kenney, Charleston; to reserve divisions.

Ens. C. A. Lumbie, Charleston, to reserve divisions.

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant—John A. Lejeune.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

March 18.—Major J. C. Fegan, recruiting office, Los Angeles, Calif., to recruiting officer, recruiting district, San Francisco.

Major W. M. Miller, marine barracks, San Diego, Calif., to recruiting office, Los Angeles, Calif.

Captain H. Mims, resignation accepted

March 19.—No orders issued.

March 21.—Lieutenant Colonel F. M. Wise, granted one months leave from March 21; upon expiration of leave detached headquarters marine corps, Washington; to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Major E. C. Williams, retired list, March 17, 1921.

Second Lieutenant J. J. Darlington, to department of Cuba, R. San Antonio, Porto Rico, U. S. Navy, resignation accepted.

Second Lieutenant H. Potter, detached Wyoming; to marine barracks, San Diego, Calif.; resignation accepted.

Second Lieutenant E. McKoy, marine barracks, Boston, to navy yard, Port Lyon, Colo.

March 22.—No orders issued.

March 23.—Major W. Thing, on April 6 detached marine barracks, Quantico, Va.; to marine detachment, American legation, Managua, Nicaragua.

Major H. Stuart, detached to marine barracks, navy operating base, Hampton Roads, Va., upon arrival in United States.

First Lieutenant O. E. Kelly, marine barracks, N. S., Tutuila, to Island of Guam.

First Lieutenant L. H. Pryor, marine barracks, Guam, to United States.

Second Lieutenant R. S. Stephens, marine barracks, Guam, to United States.

Second Lieutenant G. P. Curry, marine barracks, Mare Island, to marine barracks, Guam.

Second Lieutenant H. H. Titus, first brigade, Haiti; to United States.

Second Lieutenant H. Lanagan, second brigade, Santo Domingo; to United States.

Second Lieutenant C. H. Beaty, to marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in United States; resignation accepted.

Second Lieutenant M. R. Gualnitus, to marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in United States, resignation accepted.

Colonel Lamberg-Andresen, March 23, marine barracks, Mare Island; to marine barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound.

Colonel T. C. Treadwell, upon reporting Colonel C. Lamberg-Andresen, marine barracks, Puget Sound; to marine barracks, Mare Island.

First Lieutenant R. Beatty, marine barracks, Mare Island; to marine barracks, San Diego.

Captain H. Ames, Guam.

First Lieutenant L. B. Reagan, do.

March 24.—No orders issued.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

March 11.—Lieutenant Commander W. H. Eberly, officer of district No. 1, Boston, to Division, to the Bear.

March 16.—Lieutenant Commander W. A. Wiley is detached from the Algonquin and placed on waiting orders.

March 17.—Lieutenant (J. G.) R. M. Kaufholz, Androscoggin; to the Yamacraw.

CAVALRY RIFLE TEAM.

In order that regimental competitions may be held to select four of the best regimental rifle teams to go out for the cavalry team as additional allowance of 2,500 rounds per regiment of .30 caliber ammunition is authorized for each cavalry and engineer regiment stationed within the continental limits.

TO LET APARTMENTS
IN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CHASTLETON
(New portion now ready)
SIXTEENTH STREET at R

The F. H. Smith Company
(Exclusive Agent)
815 FIFTEENTH STREET

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments



JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
1 & 9 Cor. Gen. Geo. Zeilin, Washington, D
Well known to Army Officers for the past 45 years

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Alakea Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1331 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

Ridabock & Co.
140-151 West 30th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

NEW YORK STATE BONUS.

We have had numerous inquiries regarding the bonus which is pending in the New York State legislature since the passage of the referendum last fall. We are advised from Albany that the passage of the bill is approaching completion, and that the measure will probably be approved by the governor within the next week. The bill creating a commission, and providing for the expenditure of about $150,000, is unanimously reported by the committee on ways and means, but the measure, after final changes, has been made in conference with the adjutant general. Immediately upon its passage, the machinery for putting the measure in operation will be established.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
WEST 84 **TAXICABS** WEST 84

Digitized by Google

W. & J. SLOANE

Established over 76 years

SUMMER RUGS

For Camps, Bungalows, Porches, Breakfast Rooms and Sun Parlors

Our stocks are now complete with new selections of Summer Rugs especially designed to create a summer atmosphere in any room. Rugged, practical and substantial, they fit into any space, harmonize with any color scheme, and, above all, are decidedly reasonable in price.

Alexa Rugs **Rush Rugs**
Antique Hooked Rugs **Grass Rugs**
Rag Rugs and Braided Rugs

AN EARLY SELECTION IS ADVISED

Free Delivery in All Shipping Points in the United States

1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 965



HOPPE'S
Nitro Powder Solvent
No. 9

For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun men throughout the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.

FRANK A. HOPPE
2314 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AERIAL SURVEY OF MISSISSIPPI DELTA.

In connection with the War Department's photographic mapping of the delta of the Mississippi river problems arose, because of the peculiar character of the territory to be photographed, which could be overcome only by the use of seaplanes. Consequently the War Department requested the Navy Department to take strips of mapping photographs on each bank of the south and southwest passes of the Mississippi to cover the marshy areas in each bank to the limit of their extent up to two miles from the river. This work is necessary in connection with the engineering projects of the Mississippi river engineer and is of tremendous importance in the river and harbor improvements now under way at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The mapping could not be performed by the Army air service, principally due to the lack of landing fields in the vicinity. Flying has no material difficulties in the delta, however, the Army is to supply the gasoline and oil for the seaplanes and all subsistence for the crews.

Work on this project will start immediately. Seaplanes from the naval air station at Pensacola will conduct the mapping work and after finishing the photographic flights requested by the Army will obtain additional pictures for the Coast and Geodetic survey in order to complete the maps which that bureau has under way of the Gulf coast.

It is estimated that by mapping these inaccessible areas from the air many thousands of dollars will be saved over the old method of triangular and survey mapping and survey.

This work also shows the cooperation existing between the Army and Navy aviation and also between naval aviation and coast and geodetic survey, this delta mapping being only one of many projects of the same kind which the Navy has undertaken for both departments.

RECOVERING TORPEDOES BY AIRCRAFT.

At the naval air station, San Diego recently, a demonstration was made of the practicability of delivery of the non-rigid type of airship when searching the surface of the water for small floating objects, together with the cooperation between aircraft and surface craft in such operations.

The non-rigid airship B-3 participated in the search for a torpedo which had been fired from the U. S. S. Detroit on regular search practice, and was off San Diego for about two hours and a half, when the fish, after code was sighted, the ball floating and being then merged. A smoke bomb was dropped within a few feet of the torpedo, denoting the location to a waiting patrol boat, the torpedo being subsequently recovered the torpedo, thus saving several thousands of dollars for the Government.

The ability of airships to hover over definite location adds to their value in search problems of this nature.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL WILLIAMS.

Funeral services were held for Colonel E. Williams, U. S. Army, who died on March 16 at Houston, Texas, were held last Saturday at 1 p. m., at Arlington, with full military honors.

Colonel Williams was a brother of Captain Philip Williams, U. S. Navy, now assistant chief of the bureau of navigation, Navy Department.

NAVY CASUALTIES.

A dispatch from the U. S. S. Shawmut states that Alfred Raymond McNeil, fireman, first class, was killed by propeller of an airboat on the water on March 17. His body was not recovered.

Another dispatch received from the commander of the air force, Atlantic fleet, reports that Walter August Johns, chief gunner's mate, was killed in a kite balloon accident on March 17.

Financial Advances

on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired, in any particular to suit every personality or by mail.

W. J. KENNEDY, 107 Nassau Street, New York

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. C.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 3026.

C. L. T.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 3526. The last number to be promoted to captain was 1325.

E. K. H.—You stand number 3723 on the Army promotion list.

E. W. T.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 3474.

G. M. K.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 6284.

A. J. P.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 6792.

Top Sergeant.—New York State is not yet paying any soldiers' and sailors' bonus. Legislature still has before it the bill to create a board to handle the bonus as approved in the referendum vote of last fall. Action is due on the bill soon. When the bill passes and the board comes into existence, we will publish the procedure necessary for beneficiaries to draw the bonus.

M. S. P.—Under the act of May 9, 1916, you are entitled to citizenship and should apply to any United States court or to the bureau of naturalization, department of labor, Washington, D. C., setting forth your service and the fact that your first papers already have been taken out.

V. B., Navy Yard.—Our reply of last week is modified to the extent that a temporary naval officer, found physically disqualified for promotion, assigned to duties in the permanent regular grade, may go before the retiring board, and if the board finds him physically unfit for the duties of and that the disability was incurred in line of duty, he will be retired, whether that disability was incurred in his temporary grade or not.

Warrant Officer.—Our statement in "News and Comment" last week was in reference to the effect that warrant officers take rank with each other and with field clerks according to date of appointment. Warrant officers take rank next below second lieutenants and among themselves according to the dates of their respective warrants. As their rank is definitely fixed by the statute and that of field clerks has never been definitely established, it follows that warrant officers outrank field clerks.

E. D. M.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 8522.

F. T. M.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 2103.

H. M. C., ex-Lieut., U. S. N.—Your request of last month for victory medal was received, but has been held pending deliveries of transport clasps, which are expected in a few days. At our request, a medal will be sent you without waiting for the clasp.

Navy Retired Man.—A retired enlisted man of the Navy who was called back to duty during the war and advanced in rating, may retain that advanced rating when he returns to the retired list.

L. P. B.—The new regulations pertaining to the Army officers' reserve corps have not yet been promulgated by the War Department, but it is said that it may be stated that preference for the transfer of officers from the staff to the line of the Army, under consideration of individual qualification for the new duty, the existence of vacancy and the convenience of the service of the branches from and to which the officer is transferred.

C. F. S.—Under existing law and regulations, transfer of civil service employees is possible to bureaus and departments in Washington from camps, posts and stations outside the District of Columbia, but there so many points involved in such a transfer, however, that it is impossible to give specific information relative thereto. Each case must be handled according to its own merits. You should write to the civil service commission stating your case fully and definitely.

H. E. P.—You are No. 1004 on the Army promotion list.

J. A. S.—Your number in 1919 on the single list, W. H. C.'s number is 1996.

T. B. M.—You are No. 4250 on promotion list of the C. of C.

C. D., Submarine Base.—There is nothing to be published relative to the results of examinations for permanent appointments in Navy supply corps. See paragraph 4 of last week (page 271) is still the last word on this subject.

A. M. A.—You stand No. 7631 on the promotion list.

C. M.—You stand No. 9099 on the promotion list.

J. J. G.—The 9th infantry left Madison Barracks, N. Y., April 23, 1905; left San Francisco on the Thomas May 2 and arrived in the Philippines June 1.

NAVY WINS TITLE.

The Naval Academy won the intercollegiate gymnastic championship on March 14 at Princeton, N. J., with 23 points. Pennsylvania was second with 16 points and New York University third with 9 points. Others scored as follows: Princeton and Haverford, four each, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, three, and Columbia one. Seventeen colleges took three firsts and placed men in every event. Pearson of the Navy won the all-around title with a total of 224½ points.

Pennsylvania State scored the greatest number of points to the preliminary and semi-finals of the championship meeting here today. Yale qualified the greatest number of men for the finals at night. Penn State scored four points on falls, with Yale and Pennsylvania tied for second place with three each. Yale qualified four men in the finals, while State three. Princeton placed two and Cornell one. Columbia did not score, but placed no man in the finals.

CHEMICAL WARFARE MATTERS.

J. E. Mills, who served under an emergency commission as an officer in the chemical warfare service with the 1st gas regiment in France, has been appointed to the civil position at the Edgewood Arsenal, Md. He recently has been connected with the University of Illinois. He has a thorough practical knowledge of the field aspects of chemical warfare, and at the same time is an expert in chemistry. At Edgewood Arsenal he will be concerned particularly with proving and development work.

DESTROYER AGROUND.

The Navy Department last Saturday afternoon received a dispatch from the commander of the destroyer force, Atlantic fleet, stating that the destroyer Tracey was aground off St. Simons Sound, near Brunswick, Georgia, off the Georgia coast. The dispatch stated that the ship is resting easily, weather was good and that she was in no danger.

A tug, the Cherokee, and the coast guard cutter Yamacraw were sent at once in her assistance.



Good Looks—Good Fit and Good Service Every Pair.

IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)

Make good with all the fellows because of these qualifications.

Size	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Calf	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.	17 in.

Pat. May 28, '06, Dec. 27, '16, Mar. 20, '11

If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. B. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.

ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

Westinghouse

Propulsion Machinery

—Geared Turbine Drive
—Electric Drive.
—Diesel Electric Drive

Electrical Equipment for Ship Yards and Shipboard

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.

Sales Offices in All Principal Cities

Special Pacific Coast Representatives
Hunt, Mick & Company
San Francisco

(Established 1869)

H. L. RUST
Realtor

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance

912 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

All Classes of Property For Sale

Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.

Desirable apartments and houses for rent.

Insurance in all its branches.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

THE BRIGHTON
APARTMENT—HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.

By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress
204 Sanda Street, New York City.

Digitized by Google

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

CHERRINGTON—At Fort Du Pont, Del., March 9, 1921, to Major W. F. Cherrington, coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Cherrington, a son, Henry William.

CLARK.—At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 14, 1921, to Lieutenant Stanley Allen Clark, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Clark, a son, Stanley Allen Clark, jr.

FRANKENBERGER.—At Camp Lewis, Wash., March 9, 1921, to Major Samuel Frankenberger, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Frankenberger, a daughter, Seanna.

GERHARD.—At Camp Eustis, Va., March 12, 1921, to Lieutenant P. W. Gerhard, jr., coast artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Gerhard, a son.

KIRSNER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10, 1921, to Lieutenant Henry Kirsner, quartermaster corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Kirsner, a daughter, Adele Shirley.

NOYES.—At Washington, D. C., March 12, 1921, to Captain M. J. Noyes, corps of engineers, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Noyes, a daughter, Anne Fletcher.

OSBURN.—At New York, N. Y., March 13, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander F. W. Osburn, U. S. Navy, retired, and Mrs. Osburn, a son, Clarke Williams.

SPENCER.—At Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., February 28, 1921, to Major Thomas C. Spencer, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Spencer, a daughter, Sara Ann.

WARNER.—At St. Paul Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., February 22, 1921, to Major O. G. Warner, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Warner, a son, William Lovell.

WHITTEMORE.—At Camp Lewis, Wash., March 7, 1921, to Lieutenant R. B. Whittemore, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Whittemore, a son, Kenneth Stoddard Whittemore, jr.

MARRIED.

GATES—KROH.—At Los Angeles, Calif., March 6, 1921, Lieutenant Warner B. Gates, air service, U. S. Army, and Miss Constance Kroh.

SCHUTLER—STANTON.—At Del Monte, Calif., March 5, 1921, Brigadier General Walter J. Schuyler, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Spencer Stanton Smith.

SEPOR—CONKLIN.—At Yuma, Ariz., March 12, 1921, Captain C. Sevor, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Sara W. Conklin.

DIED.

AKERS.—At Camp Dix, N. J., February 18, 1921, Warrant Officer Joseph A. Akers, U. S. Army.

BLACKBURN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1921, Dorothy, infant daughter of Commander Charles T. Blackburn, U. S. Navy, retired, aged 5½ months.

BRADY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 21, 1921, Anne Griffin Brady (nee Shanley), wife of Lieutenant Thomas J. Brady, jr., U. S. Navy, retired.

HARRIS.—At Washington, D. C., March 19, 1921, Mrs. Sophia A. Harris, wife of Rear Admiral U. R. Harris, U. S. Navy, retired.

HAYNES.—At St. Paul, Minn., March 16, 1921, Mr. F. Jay Haynes, father of Mrs. Arnold, wife of Colonel E. T. Arnold, U. S. Army.

KNAPP.—At Hartford, Conn., March 22, 1921, Mary Eunice Burritt Knapp, wife of Frederic Knapp and mother of Rear Admiral C. P. Knapp, U. S. Navy, retired.

LAX.—At Long Beach, Calif., March 8, 1921, Lieutenant Barkley Lax, infantry, U. S. Army.

MILLS.—At Marfa, Texas, March 9, 1921, Lieutenant Pittman W. Mills, air service, U. S. Army.

MORTON.—At Honolulu, H. T., March 5, 1921, Ida Hastings Morton, wife of Major Gerrish Charles U. Morton, U. S. Army, and daughter of the late Major David H. Hastings, U. S. Army.

NAYLOR.—At Springfield, Mass., February 19, 1921, William A. Naylor, father of Colonel William H. Naylor, general staff, U. S. Army.

RICE.—At Washington, D. C., March 20, 1921, Robert Torrey Rice, son of Colonel John H. Rice, ordnance department, U. S. Army, aged 1 year and 9 months.

WARNER.—At St. Paul Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., February 24, 1921, William Lovell, infant son of Major O. G. Warner, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Warner.

WERICK.—At Los Angeles, Calif., March 12, 1921, Captain Samuel T. Werick, U. S. Army, retired.

OBITUARY.

Warrant Officer Joseph A. Akers, U. S. Army, passed away at Camp Dix, N. J., on February 18. He had served in the army almost 20 years, and during the World War he held a commission as first lieutenant and served overseas. He was discharged from the warrant officer's commission. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Edith M. Akers, and two little girls who will sadly lose.

James C. Drake, chairman of the board of directors of the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank; director of some of the largest corporations in the west and a power in Southern California financial circles, dropped dead at his home in Los Angeles on March 16. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1890 and resigned in 1894. He has lived in California since 1893. He is survived by his widow, a son, James Wilcox Drake, student at the University of California, and by a daughter, Mrs. Daphne Drake Macnall. He is also survived by three brothers, one of whom, Noah Pleide Drake, is noted as an explorer and archaeologist.

MASQUERADE DANCE AT GREAT LAKES.

A pleasant change from routine duties to dance at Great Lakes naval training station occurred on March 12, when the officers of the Great Lakes hospital hospital corps training school gave a masquerade dance in honor of their new commanding officer, Captain J. B. Dennis, and Mrs. Dennis. The carnival spirit which made the evening such a success was carried out by the guests as soon as they passed through the tent-like entrance to the ball and found themselves in a fairy land. Red Cross building they knew, but in fairyland. The entire hall was painted in soothing shades, blue and blue hunting, making a striking background for almost life-size Mardi Gras figures of clown-dancers, which formed a procession around the walls and smiled gayly down on the dancers. From the ceiling hung hundreds of bright balloons gleaming in the colored lights like captive fairies. Green, red and pink monkeys swung by their tails from the crossbeams and streamers fluttered in the breeze and peered down through the balloons. A large and jovial policeman looked down on the dancers from the center of the hall.

Mrs. Wrey G. Farwell, who designed and made most of the decorations with the aid of Mrs. C. D. Field and other ladies of the hospital, was able to lend a professional touch to them because of her experience as an illustrator and newspaper artist. Mrs. Farwell is perhaps better known to the newspaper reading public as R. McCann, author of "The Cheerful Cherub," a widely syndicated newspaper feature with she writes as well as illustrates.

At 9 o'clock the unusually good jazz orchestra from Chicago, clad in clown suits, began to play, and the floor was well filled with masked dancers in costumes ranging from the beautiful to the ridiculous, who were soon sprinkled with confetti and tangled together in the streamers that came tumbling down through the balloons.

The basis of the evening fact that much of the pleasure of the dance was due to the originality and lavishness of the costs displayed in their costumes. Dr. and Mrs. Dennis stood at the entrance to the hall, cleverly disguised as a Zion city policeman to furnish amusement for them with clown hats and masks, complained that he had no customers at all, as everyone was entering into the spirit of the occasion. There were chinamen, clowns, convicts, Columbines, Dutch boys, Spanish senoritas, countless others.

Foremost among the attractively costumed guests was Mrs. Daniels, in a charming colonial lady. Her delicate beauty was accentuated by the bizarre background. Miss Margaret, daughter of Captain C. S. Butler, M. C., struck a quaint and foreign note as a dainty little Philippine lady in native dress. Dr. Theo Cox, who came as a blind man, was led into the hall by a very pretty gypsy, Miss Mary Cox, in a large cape. The most amusing couple were Dr. and Mrs. George Hennington. Mrs. Hennington, who is the latest bride on the station, was very petite and charming as Bo Peep, and Mr. Mary Anderson Hennington, carrying a stein and leading her lamb, who also happened to be her husband, in person. It was whispered that Dr. Thompson was compensated for having to spend the evening in a woolly costume, sheep's mask and jangling bell, by being able to eat always gave at his bride's command.

At 12 o'clock a very delicious supper was served, thanks to the efficiency of Mrs. Jacobs, who also assisted by several of the ladies of the hospital corps. Soon after the supper the most amusing and serious, by the way, of the surprises came with a mystifying masquerades who absolutely new voice. Calling for Miss Anderson and Miss Mary Anderson Hennington, carrying a stein and leading her lamb, who also happened to be her husband, in person. It was whispered that Dr. Thompson was compensated for having to spend the evening in a woolly costume, sheep's mask and jangling bell, by being able to eat always gave at his bride's command.

At 12 o'clock a very delicious supper was served, thanks to the efficiency of Mrs. Jacobs, who also assisted by several of the ladies of the hospital corps. Soon after the supper the most amusing and serious, by the way, of the surprises came with a mystifying masqueraders who absolutely new voice. Calling for Miss Anderson and Miss Mary Anderson Hennington, carrying a stein and leading her lamb, who also happened to be her husband, in person. It was whispered that Dr. Thompson was compensated for having to spend the evening in a woolly costume, sheep's mask and jangling bell, by being able to eat always gave at his bride's command.

At 12 o'clock a very delicious supper was served, thanks to the efficiency of Mrs. Jacobs, who also assisted by several of the ladies of the hospital corps. Soon after the supper the most amusing and serious, by the way, of the surprises came with a mystifying masqueraders who absolutely new voice. Calling for Miss Anderson and Miss Mary Anderson Hennington, carrying a stein and leading her lamb, who also happened to be her husband, in person. It was whispered that Dr. Thompson was compensated for having to spend the evening in a woolly costume, sheep's mask and jangling bell, by being able to eat always gave at his bride's command.

NEVADA'S ANNIVERSARY BOOKLET.

The fifth anniversary of the U. S. S. Nevada was commemorated by the officers and crew of that battleship by the issuance of an attractive souvenir booklet, profusely illustrated with photographs of her present personnel, cartoons, and a brief history of the ship's activities. The booklet is in the form of each of the principal officers of the ship," which reputation is amply borne out by the interesting descriptive jingles.

The U. S. S. Nevada was commissioned March 11, 1916, and during her career has been commanded by the following captains: William S. Sims, Joseph Strauss, Andrew T. Long, William C. Cole, Thomas P. Magruder, William D. McDougall, and by Luke McNamee, her present commanding officer. She has always been a popular ship and eminently successful, particularly in athletics.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.
PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Division One.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. Ralph Earle. En route to Philadelphia, Pa.
KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. F. H. Brumby. At Philadelphia, Pa.
MINNESOTA, Capt. C. B. Hasbrouck. At Havana, Cuba.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. T. Craven. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Stearns. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

UTAH (flagship), Vice Admiral Jones, Capt. F. A. Traut. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
FLORIDA, Capt. H. H. Frost. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tomphins. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
SOUTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.
PENNSYLVANIA (flagship), Capt. H. A. Wiley. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander.
DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. At Galveston, Tex.
DES MOINES, Capt. A. B. Clair Smith. At Porto Limon, Costa Rica.
GALVESTON. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NIAGARA, Comdr. R. R. Adams. At Guantinamo, Cuba.
RICHMOND, Comdr. C. F. Pangburn. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. E. T. Constein. At Mare Island, Calif.
DENVER, Capt. A. Kauts. At Balboa, Canal Zone.
TACOMA, Comdr. H. C. Train. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, Commander.
ROCHESTER, Capt. F. H. Clark. At Kiara. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Seventy-five.

CHAUNCEY, Comdr. Ralph Earle. At Balboa, Canal Zone.
CHEVENNE, Comdr. O. Bartlett. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
GRAHAM, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
KEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MASON, Comdr. R. Wilson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Sasse. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wiekam. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

"Say it with Flowers"

WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M 4278, 4277, 4278, and F 4064

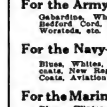
JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

For the Army—
Gabardine, Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Serges, Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Raincoats, Cloths, Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, White, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.



Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service —Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, Atlantic City
Annapolis

ESTABLISHED 1872
W.R. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET, N.W.
FORMERLY 937 G ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE MAIN 108
A.R.SPEARE C.J.NICHOLS W.B.SPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association.
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2262

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

J. R. GAUNT & SON, Inc. (N.Y.)
503 Fifth Avenue New York City
Art Metal Workers in Gold, Silver and Bronze

Manufacturers Of
Military and Naval Metal Uniform Buttons
Ornaments, Insignia, Devices and Gold Laces
SWORDS, FOX PUTTEES, BELTS AND SMALL METALS.
SPORTING MEDALS AND TROPHIES, PRESENTATION SWORDS.
FOREIGN HONORS AND DECORATIONS IN MINIATURE MADE TO ORDER.
SPECIALISTS IN FIRE BRONZING AND FIRE GILDING.
Designers of Military and Heraldic Crests. Quotations for Military Schools, Cadet Corps' and Society Organizations' Crests on Requests.
THROUGH YOUR MILITARY TAILOR OR DIRECT

Digitized by Google

PERRILL, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
RAINEY, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
RAMSDELL, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
REINADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Thirty-six.

RICKERSON, Comdr. W. R. Woodson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
HERBERT, Comdr. H. S. Galloway. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
LEAHY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
SICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. R. De Mott. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Squadrons One and Two.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander (Reid, flagship).

Division Forty-two.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. At Charleston, S. C.
TAUSSIG, ISHERWOOD, LARDNER, CASE, SHARKEY. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CONVERSE. At Charleston, S. C.
ROBIE, Comdr. V. D. Chapline. At Charleston, S. C.
WORDEN, DALE, FLUSSER. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
BILLINGSLEY, DALLAS. At Charleston, S. C.
HOPKINS, LAWRENCE, PAUL JONES. Fitting out.

Division Forty-one.

BAINBRIDGE, BARRY, JAMES K. PAULDING, KING. At Charleston, S. C.
GOFF. New York to sea March 14.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. At Charleston, S. C.
GODBOLT, E. BADGER, HUNT, W. C. WOOD. At Charleston, S. C.
HERNDON. At Charleston, S. C.
AHEE, P. UPSHUR. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART, POPE. At Charleston, S. C.
THORNTON. At Charleston, S. C.
PILLSBURY, POPE. At Charleston, S. C.
PEARY, Lieut. Comdr. F. Stringfiff. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HULBERT, PRUITT, NOA, BRECKINRIDGE. At Charleston, S. C.
DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. P. Nelson, Commander.

LEONIDAS (Tender). Comdr. Jos. F. Daniels. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
JOHNSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. En route to New York.
RINGGOLD. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX. At Charleston, S. C.
MERIDITH. At Boston navy yard.
KALK, FOOTE, BUSH, OWELL. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-eight.

MCCORK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, RODGERS, BANCROFT. At Charleston, S. C.
OSBORN, INGRAM. At Boston, Mass.

Squadrons Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. E. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, THOMAS, ABBOT, CLEMSON, BAGLEY. At Charleston, S. C.
HARADEN. At New York.

Division Twenty.

COLE, CHARLES AUSBURNE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.
ELLIS, HALE. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles R. Train, Commander.

HILLSBOROUGH (flagship), Comdr. John Downes. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. H. Bassett, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

PARKER, DUNCAN, DOWNES. In reserve at Norfolk navy yard.
BAGLEY, BENHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
CASSIN. At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL, WINSLOW, O'BRIEN, ERICSSON (en route). At Charleston, S. C.
NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, CUMMINGS, TUCKER, WAINWRIGHT. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
PORTER, WAINWRIGHT, Charleston, S. C. (en route).
CONYNGHAM. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Fifteen.

Capt. C. L. Arnold, Commander.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.
SAMPSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
ROWAN. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
CALDWELL, IRWIN, CRAVEN. At Charleston, S. C.
STOCKTON. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
CONNER. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Boston, Mass.
SIGOURNEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

ANTONINI & CO.

Pure Olive Oil

GUARANTEED

Pure Olive — High Quality

JAMES P. SMITH & CO.

80-84 Hudson St. — 85 and 86 S. South Water St.

NEW YORK — CHICAGO

This Oil, imported steadily for 75 years, has been repeatedly tested by prominent chemists, and pronounced PURE OLIVE OIL.

Query—What other brand of Oil has stood the test? The sales of "Antonini" have more than doubled in the last three years.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL, STERLING. At Charleston, S. C.
LITZ. At Boston, Mass.
MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
LANSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT. Capt. A. W. Johnson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
SANDPIPER. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.
GREBE. At Newport, R. I.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. At Yorktown, Va.
LARK. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
SNIPE. At Portsmouth, N. H.
CHEWINK. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
QUAIL. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MALLARD. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Submarine Detachment.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). At Norfolk, Va.
T-1. At Norfolk, Va.
T-3. At Norfolk, Va.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street — West 43rd Street

NEW YORK

Newest Spring 1921 Creations in Women's, Misses' and Men's

Distinctive Apparel

For Women and Misses:

Comprehensive assortments of the latest models in Frocks, Coats, Wraps and Suits developed in the most desirable Fabrics—newest weaves and colorings; suitable for immediate wear.

For Men and Young Men:

Spring Suits and Top Coats—all new models and every model a distinct achievement in both quality and pricing.



Since the time of the muzzle loader and the powder horn, Du Pont Powders have been regarded as leaders—and justly so.

DU PONT

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Sales Dept., Military Sales Division

Wilmington, Delaware

Digitized by Google

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
MASONIC TEMPLE

Philippine Government Sole Official Depository
Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted
MANILA, P. I. P. O. Box 1469

PAID UP CAPITAL - - P12,216,210.00
RESERVE FUND - - - " 4,154,478.48

We feel highly honored by the invitation extended by the Army and Navy Register to advertise the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK in its columns.

Allow us to respond to this courtesy by offering our banking service in New York, Shanghai and the Philippines to the United States Army and Navy.

When you take a trip to the Philippines, make this Institution your depository and you will find our banking facilities profitable.

RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.). At Guantanamo, Cuba.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.). At Washington, D. C.
DIXIE, Comdr. D. Lyons. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Densmore. At Charleston, S. C.
OTADA. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels to Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Blomer. At San Pedro, Calif.
ARKANSAS, Capt. C. E. Moses. At San Pedro, Calif.
NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett. At San Pedro, Calif.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. At San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. At Bremerton, Wash.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. P. Symington. At Bremerton, Wash.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Diego, Calif.

Operative Squadron.

Captain L. B. Sargent, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. G. B. Landenberger. At San Diego, Calif.
MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At San Diego, Calif.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. At San Diego, Calif.
AARON WARD, Comdr. B. A. Bpruance. At San Diego, Calif.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. At San Diego, Calif.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At San Diego, Calif.
HENRY, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. At San Diego, Calif.
PARGHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Coman. At San Diego, Calif.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNEDY, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. At San Diego, Calif.
PAUL HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley. At San Diego, Calif.
BELMER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. At San Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. At San Diego, Calif.
MACLEISH, Lieut. Comdr. S. P. Heino. At San Diego, Calif.
EDSALL, Comdr. A. H. Rice. At San Diego, Calif.
MCCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Scheibla. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Langworthy. At San Diego, Calif.
BAINBRIDGE, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
HARTETT. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Johnston. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. F. L. Oliver, Commander.
SALEM. At San Diego, Calif.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At Mare Island, Calif.
HALFORD. At Mare Island, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Lando. At San Diego, Calif.
CAMILLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BRIDGE. At Mare Island, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Olding. At San Diego, Calif.
THORNTON. At San Diego, Calif.
MORRIS. At San Diego, Calif.
TRIPPE. At San Diego, Calif.
WAGE. At San Diego, Calif.
MEADE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Kelly. En route to San Diego, Calif.
DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Freilsen. En route to San Diego, Calif.
RATHBURNE, ROPER, TALBOT. At San Diego, Calif.
WATERS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. En route to San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Comdr. J. V. Babcock, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Gillam. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON. At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON. At San Diego, Calif.
BORIES. Lieut. Comdr. K. B. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WARD. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MANLY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
MCCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. Bearss. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Squadron Four.

Division Ten.

MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. At San Diego, Calif.
SCHLEY, HAZLEWOOD, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
WILLIAMS, CHAMPLIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At San Diego, Calif.
FULLER. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLES. At Bremerton, Wash.
ALLEN. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
MCDERMUT. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Six.

Division Eighteen.

CRANE, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY. At San Diego, Calif.
PALMER. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SHUBRICK, GREENE. At San Diego, Calif.
BALCH, HD, WARDS, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
MCLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At Bremerton, Wash.
RENSHAW. At Bremerton, Wash.
CRANNON. At Bremerton, Wash.
IRWIN. At Bremerton, Wash.
STANSBURY. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOWARD. At Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Twelve.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Groner. At San Diego, Calif.
WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS, Lieut. Comdr. K. G. Hunter. At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

YARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
LA VALLETTE. At San Diego, Calif.
KIDDER, Comdr. H. J. Abbott. At San Diego, Calif.
WORDEN. At San Diego, Calif.
SHIRK, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. At San Diego, Calif.
SLOAT. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At Mare Island, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. P. Seymour. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-five.

HUNT. At San Pedro, Calif.
SCHENCK. At San Diego, Calif.
MARCUS. At Mare Island, Calif.
MCDUFFIE. At Mare Island, Calif.
CRANE. At Mare Island, Calif.
ROBERT SMITH. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.

HOTEL ASTOR F. A. MUSCHENHEIM Times Square New York ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

Digitized by Google

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.

AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At San Diego, Calif.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. S. McCauley, Jr., Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

LEVIATHAN, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

SIRIGNTAN, Comdr. C. C. Moses. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

WHIPPOORWILL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

LAPWING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

ORIOLE. En route to Salina Cruz, Mexico.

RIDER. At Mare Island, Calif.

PHOEBE. At Mare Island, Calif.

TURKEY. At San Pedro, Calif.

PENGUIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral H. A. Field ordered to command FREDERICK, Capt. W. H. Sexton. At Bremerton, Wash.

YEAGY, Capt. F. J. Horne. At San Pedro, Calif.

MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.) At San Pedro, Calif.

COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.

GLACIER. At San Pedro, Calif.

CELTIC. At Mare Island, Calif.

Fuel ships, Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha and Cuyama. The Vulcan is en route to Malta. The Jason is at Guam. The Orion is on the east coast.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack), Capt. David W. Todd. At Gulf of Gabes.

CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. At Cherbourg, France.

OLYMPIA, Capt. H. I. Wyman. At Pola.

ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. F. Thelwen. At Beirut

Destroyer Detachment

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Venice

KANE, Comdr. G. R. Hall. At Chatham, England.

PRO, Lieutenant C. H. Joyce. At Constantinople.

BROOKE, Comdr. V. D. Bernard. At Sustaire.

HUMPHREYS, Comdr. Wm. Baggeley. At Constantinople.

OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Beirut.

Division Thirty-six.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Deaves. At Saranac.

BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Constantinople.

BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Clement. At Constantinople.

TRUXTUN, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. At Haifa.

JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. At Batum

WHIPPLE, Comdr. F. F. Bernard. At Varna.

Division Forty.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Hasa. At Spalato.

McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Haines. At Pola.

CHILDS, Comdr. H. P. Mayfield. At Valona.

REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. At Pola.

WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. Cunningham. At Cherbourg, France.

SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Division One.

HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Olongapo, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owen. At Shanghai, China.

ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Snow. At Vladivostok.

PAMPANIA. At Canton, China.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. S. Robertson. At Hongkong, China.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. R. B. Dougherty. At Shanghai, China.

QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Hankow

PATOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Changsha, China.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Chungking, China.

PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. C. Stiles. At Shanghai, China

HITTERN. At Cavite, P. I.

H. L. BARNES. At Guam.

Auxiliaries—Ajax, Pocahontas, Abarenda, Pompey, Penelee, Sara Thompson, Mohican and Wompatuck

Mine Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. At Cavite, P. I.

EDSALL, Comdr. F. H. Cavite, P. I.

AVOCET, Finch, HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. C. E. Wood. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.

ELFINOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.

GREBE, Comdr. E. H. Shipp. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.

FINSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Brother. At Cavite, P. I.

TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.

TARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. J. F. Parrish. At Cavite, P. I.

CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. At Cavite, P. I.

HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.

LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.

HOWARD, Comdr. C. Austin. At Cavite, P. I.

ALDEN, Comdr. Geo. M. Baum. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.

Naval Transportation Service.

AUSTHUSA. En route to Port Arthur, Tex.

ANNIBAL. At Boston, Mass.

ALAMEDA. At Port Arthur, Tex.

BATH. At Cavite, P. I.

BEAUFORT. In West Indian waters.

CASCAL. At Norfolk, Va.

LONG BEACH. At Boston, Mass.

KITTERY. Proceeding from Dunkirk to Guantanamo.

MARIS. At Lambert's Point, Va.

NANSHAN. En route to Tutuila, Samoa.

NIAGARA (ex-Wm. P. Frye). At San Francisco. Calif.

PENSACOLA. At Mare Island, Calif.

SAMUEL. At West Indian waters

HANCOCK, Capt. Thos. Perrin. Hampton Roads to San Francisco, Calif.

HENDERSON, Capt. Wm. B. White. At Norfolk, Va.

HOOSIER. En route to Hampton Roads.

NEOSHE. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PATOKA. At Staten Island, N. Y.

RAMAPO. Brest to United States March 10

PYRO, Comdr. J. J. Graham. At Brooklyn, N. Y

QUINCY. At Hampton Roads, Va.

RAPIDAN. At Cavite, P. I.

SATURN. At Bremerton, Wash.

VIRNTY. En route to Constantinople.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Norfolk, Va.

CHICAGO, Comdr. C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Treasure Island, Calif.

HANNIBAL, Comdr. George W. Hayward. At Capt Henderson's Ranch, Arizona.

ROBINSON (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.

PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in China Sea.

TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.

WARRINGTON. At Vera Cruz.

YAGONA, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. En route to Gibraltar.

SECRETARY DENBY'S ITINERARY.

Secretary Denby, accompanied by Captain J. K. Robison, U. S. Navy, and Colonel D. D. Porter, U. S. Marine Corps, left Washington on the night of Saturday night on a trip of inspection to the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo, Cuba, and Panama. While there the inspection of the fleet will be made without interference with the regular naval schedule. The following is the secretary's itinerary:

Leave Washington, Key West on a destroyer; March 23, arrive at Guantanamo; March 24 to 26, visit Atlantic fleet; March 26 or 27, leave Guantanamo for San Domingo and Haiti; March 27 or 28, arrive San Domingo.

After spending about three days in San Domingo and Haiti, the Secretary will return directly to the United States, arriving in Washington April 5.

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.

To Lieutenant Colonel Edwin A. Hickman, general staff, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as chief of a section of the general staff which had charge of estimates for military matters pertaining to the conduct of the war and the support of the Army.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

G. O. 8, February 15, W. D.

I. The use or display of live ammunition as part of Army athletics at fairs, exhibitions and similar gatherings is prohibited.

II. Par. I, G. O. 5, W. D., 1921 (designation of units of model of record, etc.), is amended by changing, in the table, the item relating to "Army corps" units to read as follows:

Army corps . . . Single series beginning with 1 Corps.

III. The designations of certain units are changed as follows, effective at midnight, February 28, 1921:

Co. A, 344th Tank Battalion, to Co. A, 15th Tank Battalion. Co. B, 344th Tank Battalion, to Co. B, 15th Tank Battalion. Co. C, 344th Tank Battalion, to Co. C, 15th Tank Battalion.

IV. Medical officers who have had special training and instruction in aviation, authorized under flight surgeons and who have been reported after such training and instruction as qualified for the duties of flight surgeons will, when assigned to such duties by proper authority, be considered as specialists charged with the following duties: The flight surgeon will act as adviser in all matters relating to the examination of applicants for flying personnel; he will make recommendation for the relief from flying duty of officers or enlisted men who are found to have acquired defects while on flying duty; he will keep such records as he deems proper for the use of his successor, and such records as may be called for by the chief surgeon; he will attend periods of flying duty; he will visit such flying personnel as may be sick in the hospital and consult with the attending medical officer regarding their care and treatment, he will make the physical examinations and reexaminations for flying personnel by special regulations of the War Department; he will prescribe such preventive measures as may be required by the air service and by the proper authorities; he will direct the rank in aviation at the post or station he as the assistant to the former, but he should refer to the chief surgeon all matters pertaining to the physical fitness of the fliers. He will also keep in touch with all medical officers having special duties and for acquiring additional information relative to the proper methods of flying, and he should live in close touch with the flying personnel at his station as a consultant and conditions existing thereat.

2. The senior officer of the medical corps on duty at a post, camp or station, whether or not he be the flight surgeon, will be charged under the orders of the commanding officer thereof, with all the duties pertaining to the office of the surgeon. All the subsections of the medical corps, junior to the surgeon, are charged with such duties and responsibilities as constitute training stand in a subordinate relation to the surgeon.

V. In accordance with section 24, national defense act, as amended by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, the names of the following officers who graduated from the general staff school, 1920, are placed on the general staff corps eligible list:

Joseph F. Barnes, major, F. A.; George U. Barnhard, colonel, Inf.; Ralph H. Beebe, colonel, Inf.; Frank R. Bolles, colonel, Inf.; Raymond W. Briggs, lieutenant colonel, F. A.; Edwin B. Burnett, colonel, Inf.; Robert F. A.; Irving J. Carr, lieutenant colonel, S. C.; Frank J. Cochran, major, F. A.; Robert H. Dunlap, lieutenant colonel, F. A.; William P. Ennis, major, F. A.; George H. Estes, major, Inf.; Edwin B. Gere, colonel, Cav.; Ralph E. Ingram, colonel, Inf.; William P. Jackson, major, Inf.; Frank L. Kennedy, lieutenant colonel, Inf.; Julius R. Lindsey, colonel, Cav.; James M. Love, jr., lieutenant colonel, Cav.; Percy J. Lyon, colonel, Inf.; John M. Morgan, colonel, Cav.; Ernest Van D. Murphy, lieutenant colonel, Inf.; Robert E. Mayer, lieutenant colonel, Inf.; Charles R. Pettis, major, C. of C.; John H. Pressey, colonel, Inf.; Edwin N. Sharpe, colonel, Cav.; S. J. Bryard Schlegel, colonel, Inf.; William H. Simpson, lieutenant colonel, F. A.; Frederick Sunderland, lieutenant colonel, C. A. C.; Ira C. Welborn, colonel, Inf.; Robert H. Winnin, colonel, Inf.; John E. Woodward, colonel, Inf.

Bulletin 3, March 1, W. D.

I. Relates to discontinuance of Reserve Officers' training corps unit in Union University.

II. Section II, Bulletin 25, W. D., 1919, is amended by substituting the words "Porto Rico" for the words "service with the United States" in the first subside continental limits of United States" in the list of exceptions to such service in which will be counted for retirement.

III. Relates to establishment of reserve officers' training corps unit in the University of California.

IV. Publishes an act making appropriations for the current and incidental and other purposes of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes.

V. Places certain military reservations in New Mexico under control of Secretary of the Interior.

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented Made in U. S. A.
A custom fit—without the fitter's charge
Equivalent for Officers in the Field
Smart—Comfortable—Durable
Olive Drab, Marine, Cadet Gray
Wool & Lisle Weight & Shorts
Per Endorsement, Your Dealers or With 10 Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Days to Get Cert., Endorsements and Organizations

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
Launches Powder Prest Plates Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Boat Shafting Stainless steel, smooth and durable, withstand crushing force and vibration. Write for new pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia, Conn. Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Charcoal Red Heat. Sewed and Hanging Rods for Swabs, Bakes, Nuts, etc. Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condenser Heads, Stanchions, Cancer Plates, etc. Half Plates for Bolted Seams and Gaskets.
PACIFIC COAST REPS.

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving troubles and loss of time to Army and Navy officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited.
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $5,000,000

HOTEL
SEAN FRANCISCO
Modern Home for Good Americans

Henry Schick & Co.
Formerly with John G. Haas
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS
Civilian Dress a Specialty
1431 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

PATENTS C. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Examining Corps, U. S. Pat. Off.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
Americas and Foreign Patents secured Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of functions sent upon request. McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY FOREIGN SERVICE.
It has been decided by the War Department that an enlistment terminated for the convenience of the government may be regarded as within the term "non or more enlistments" as used in the congressional resolution 449, in connection with eligibility of soldiers for foreign service.

Cordon & Dilworth
REAL
ORANGE MARMALADE

THE CANE
AS A
WEAPON
By A. C. CUNNINGHAM
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.
FOR SALE BY
Army & Navy Register
25c per copy

FOX'S
"P.P." PUTTEES
Fox's Improved Spiral Putttees do not "creep" or "fray" at the edges. They are made on a curve, fit perfectly and outwear leather or canvas. They are full length and width of the best English wool. The little brass tag marks each genuine Fox's Putttee with the name FOX and R for right and L for left. You want a pair. Write for the nearest dealer's name
Regulation Heavy Weight.. $4.00
Extra Fine Light Weight... 4.50
Extra Fine Light Tan..... 5.00
The Manley-Johnson Co.
Sole Agents
Dept. 20 Navy Yard Building
New York City

VI. Publishes joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to cease enlisting men in the Regular Army of the United States, except in the case of those men who have already served one or more enlistments therein.

General Officers.

Retirement of Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett from active service on March 21, 1921, is announced; proceed home.

Brig. Gen. William M. Wright is relieved from detail as member of War Department claims board.

Adjutant Generals's Department—Col. P. C. Harris, Adjutant General.

Col. Charles B. Martin, Inf., is detailed in adjutant general's department.

Maj. Lemuel B. Somerville, Jr., from duties with 4th Division, Camp Grant, Ill., to San Francisco and about May 1 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

Maj. Felix E. Blackburn from duty with appeal section, War Department claims board, and report to judge advocate general for duty in his office.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Maj. Clifford L. Corbin, Capt. George F. Hobson from duties in office of quartermaster general to New York City and about April 5 to American forces in Germany for duty.

Capt. John J. Deeming from duties at Hoboken, N. J., and about April 5 to American forces in Germany for duty.

Capt. Edward E. MacMorland from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Erwin A. Manthey, who will proceed to Hoboken, N. J., for duty with the transportation service.

1st Lieut. John N. Hill from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Adams, R. I., for duty.

1st Lieut. William Q. Jeffords, jr., upon arrival in United States to office of 2d district construction service, quartermaster corps, Fort Mason, Calif., for duty.

2d Lieut. DuVal C. Watkins from duties at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., to Camp Humphreys, Va., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Earl R. Addington, who will proceed to Camp Jessup, Ga., quartermaster depot, for duty.

Transfer of 1st Lieut. Deane C. Howard, jr., Cav., to quartermaster corps, Regular Army, at his own request with rank from December 17, 1919, is announced.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Maj. Henry F. Mitchell, Cav., from duty at University of Kentucky, Lexington, and is detailed in finance department, effective June 20, and to Washington to report to chief of finance for duty in his office.

Capt. William F. MacNichol from duty in office of corps area finance officer, San Francisco, to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty at camp finance officer, relieving Capt. Ernest F. Hoff.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

1lieut. Col. Frank C. Baker, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in addition to present duties is detailed as professor of military sciences and tactics at University of Oregon medical school, Portland, Ore.

Maj. Daniel L. Ludwig, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Capt. Cleon J. Grotelueschen from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty.

Maj. Francis H. Poole from duties in Philippine Islands, effective on completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty as flight surgeon at Mather Field, Calif.

Maj. Harry G. Ford from duty at Presidio of Monterey, Calif., to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for duty.

Maj. Hurston R. Mobley from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Capt. Joseph S. Craig from Fairfield, Ohio, to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. Alan C. Sutton from station at Baltimore, Md., to Army medical school, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. Tate B. Collins, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Hollo P. Bourbon from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to New York City and report to attending surgeon for duty.

Capt. Edmund A. Lodge, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Edward C. Simpson, upon arrival in United States, to Miami, Fla., for duty with organized reserves, for purpose of pursuing course of instruction, relieving 1st Lieut. H. Gregory, Frank J. Romayne, honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Morris O. Healy from duties at medical school, Lee Hall, Va., to 8th corps area for duty as flight surgeon.

1st Lieut. James M. Odell from duty at Rolling Field, D. C., to San Francisco and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty as flight surgeon.

1st Lieut. John E. Hanson from duty at Rose Field, Calif., to San Francisco and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty as flight surgeon.

Resignation by Maj. Edgar H. Brown, Joseph G. Fershach accepted.

The following, upon arrival in United States, to places specified for duty: Maj. James S. Fox, Camp Knox, Ky.; Capt. Jarrett M. Huddleston, Fort Totten, N. Y.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Capts. William H. Conner, Edward H. Green, Archie McAllister proceed home and relieved from active duty.

Dental Corps.

Capt. John G. Uthe, jr., from detail in United States, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

Capt. Clarence A. Wright, at Carlstrom Field, Fla., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Alexander M. Smith, jr., from duties at Camp Langley, Tex., to Arcadia, Fla., Carlstrom Field for duty.

Capt. Samuel J. Rohde, upon arrival in United States, to Washington Barracks for duty.

1st Lieut. Melville A. Benedict from duties at Fort Andrews, Mass., to 4th corps area for duty.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Maj. William O. Boss from duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. John T. Stokes from duty in 5th corps area.

Veterinary Corps.

1st Lieut. Will C. Griffin from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to New York City and about April 5 to American forces in Germany for duty.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Harold F. Schreck accepted.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

1st Lieut. James W. Graham from duties at Camp Lee, Va., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. H. Bench, Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Clarence O. Sherrill from duties in office of chief of engineers and detailed in charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and as military aide to the President, relieving Maj. Clarence S. Ridley, who will proceed to Corps of Engineers for duty. The detail of Lieut. Col. Sherrill to act as superintendent of the State, War and Navy Building in addition to his other duties to relieve Maj. Ridley is announced.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Maj. Thomas L. Coles from duties in office of chief of ordnance to Raritan Arsenal, N. J., and ammunition section, technical staff, ordnance department.

Maj. John B. Rodman from duties at Washington to Dover, N. J., Picatinny Arsenal for duty.

Capt. Charles A. Bennett from duties at Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., to Curtis Bay ordnance reserve depot, Baltimore, Md., for duty.

Capt. Harold W. Churchill from duties at the Chicago district ordnance office to Rock Island district ordnance office for duty.

The following, on March 18, 1921, of Maj. Reiff H. Hannum, C. A. C., to ordnance department, Regular Army, at his own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced.

The transfer of 1st Lieut. John J. Breen, Inf., to ordnance department, Regular Army, at his own request, with rank from December 17, 1919, is announced; from duties at Panama, Canal Zone, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. Charles R. Welsh from duty at Washington to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

1st Lieut. Lloyd C. Parsons from duty with 1st signal company, Camp Lewis, Wash., to Alaska, and report to officer in charge Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system.

1st Lieut. John W. Card, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Humphreys, Va., for duty at camp signal officer.

The transfer on March 19, 1921, of Capt. Louis Cansler, Cav., to signal corps, Regular Army, a this own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. William C. Sherman, on temporary duty at Langley Field, Hampton, Va., is relieved from duty at office of chief of air service, Washington, and to duty at field officers' school, Langley Field.

Maj. Harold E. Hartney from Langley Field, Hampton, N. Y., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at Post Field.

Maj. Walter G. Kilner from Langley Field, Va., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty.

Maj. Lewis H. Brereton from Langley Field, Va., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty.

Maj. Harold M. Dorr from Langley Field, Va., to air service pilot school for duty and pilot training.

Maj. Arthur L. Sutherland, Capt. Harold A. Strauss, having completed course of instruction at Illinois school of aeronautics, to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty and airship training.

Capt. Edgar S. Gorrell from Langley Field, Va., to Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. Allan P. McFarland, 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson from duty at balloon school, Fort Omaha, Neb., to Dayton, Ohio, engineering division, air service, for duty.

1st Lieut. Louis C. Simon, jr., from duty at Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with air service troops.

1st Lieut. Paul C. Wilkins, at Rolling Field, D. C., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. James S. Adams, 1st Lieuts. Harold Ingalton, Jan H. Smith, Jr., Robert Hall, George G. Robertson, Wallace H. Smith, James J. Williamson, jr., 20th Aero, April 1, for duty and course of instruction at air service pilot school, Kelly Field.

2d Lieuts. Rob E. Rowland, 2d Lieuts. Laurence Lunda Harry J. Marsh, Adolphus R. McCoull, Valentine S. Miner, now at Langley Field, Va., will proceed to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for temporary duty.

1st Lieuts. Warner H. Oates, James H. C. Hill, Ivan B. Shell, George S. Warren, having completed course of instruction at balloon school, Fort Omaha, will proceed to San Francisco for assignment to duty with 14th and 20th balloon companies.

2d Lieut. Winfield S. Hamlin, upon arrival in United States, to Langley Field, Va., for duty.

2d Lieuts. Evers Abbey, Robert T. Cronau, Lloyd H. Dunlap, Gerald E. Grimes, Rashod Hudgins, Frederick A. Johnson, Delbert F. Jones, Knill C. Kiel, Alfred Lindeberg to Langley Field, Va., April 1, for temporary duty for purpose of taking course of instruction at air service school of aerial photography.

The transfer of Capt. Barry B. Pleasonton, Cav., to air service, Regular Army, at his own request, with rank from October 12, 1912, is announced.

The following, having completed course at air service pilot school, Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Post Field, Okla., for temporary duty in air service observation school: 1lieut. Col. Paul W. Beck, Maj. Robert E. Hoeltzel, Capts. Ralph Cape, Lawrence C. Curtis, James L. Keane, Charles B. Oldfield, Floyd N. Shumaker, Willis G. Wynn, 1st Lieuts. Harry W. Kirgis, Robert A. Kinloch, John F. Loomis, James E. Parker, Harry H. Pratt, Ralph Royce, Jr., John J. Mc Signer, Clyde C. Way, 2d Lieut. Arthur G. Watson.

The following, having completed course at air service pilot school, Carlstrom Field, Fla., will proceed to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty:

1lieut. Col. Frederick Clyde Sherman, Maj. William P. Donnelly, 1st Lieuts. Herbert H. Wagner, Reinhold Ahrendt, Lewis Bausher, Jr., Charles H. Danforth, Maj. Frederick L. Martin, 1st Lieut. Merrick L. Estabrook, Capts. Alvin M. Owsley, Jr., Harold A. Craig, Frederick D. Lynch, Walter T. Meyer, Henry H. Reese, Carlos C. McDonald.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Peter J. Quinn from duty with 1st Cavalry, Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz., to duty at Presidio of San Francisco.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

1lieut. Col. David H. Biddle to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff, war plans and training, 5th corps area.

Maj. Charles L. Scott, jr., from duties on general recruiting service, Newark, N. J., and detailed as inspector-instructor, cavalry, 78th division, National Guard, at New York City.

Maj. Ben Lear from duties at Detroit, Mich., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing.

SAVE YOUR EARS

from the deafening shock of shell explosion and gun fire.

Elliott Perfect Ear Protectors

are patented and officially approved. 15 years service in U.S. Army and Navy. More than 80,000 now in use without a single case of ruptured ear drum.

PRICE $1.00 PER PAIR post paid in neat aluminum box.

Write for free illustrated booklet on "Preventing Deafness from Gun Fire or Shell Explosion."

Address

J. A. R. ELLIOTT
P. O. BOX 201, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jones—"I want to do something big and clean before I die."

Brown—"Wash an elephant."—Purple Cow.

TO CAPTAIN

MIDSHIPMEN SWIMMERS.

Midshipman Vincent J. Gallagher, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Naval Academy swimming team for the next season. He is one of the ablest events and was captain of the freshman swimming team before becoming a midshipman. He rowed in the Naval Academy eight, which won against all comers in the Olympic races at Antwerp last year.

President W. E. Longfellow, of the American Swimming Association, who he also field representative of the life-saving department of the Red Cross in conducting a novelty in college athletics at the midshipmen's pool in the life saving contest. The midshipmen are taking an interest in the contest, contestants are in pairs, each carrying a rubber dummy to be towed in each event. The events are hand carry, tired swimmer, fireman's carry, and the cross-chest carry.

MUSICIAN'S GRADE.

The War Department has decided that when a retired chief musician of the Army is restored to active duty he should be graded in the first grade in which musicians on active duty at the time were regraded under the act of June 4, 1920.

MARINE BAND CONCERTS.

All records were broken in attendance at the Marine Band concerts at the marine barracks, Washington, at the last two Monday afternoon programs. Last Monday the orchestra gave a classical program, rendering many beautiful selections from Beethoven and Wagner that the public has welcomed at the Marine Band concerts, which are held at the Marine Corps practice range at Quantico, Va.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. Ralph Hall, Cav., accepted.

Adjutant General's Department—Col. Charles B. Martin, Adjutant General.

Col. Charles B. Martin, Inf., is detailed in adjutant general's department.

Maj. Lemuel B. Somerville, jr., from duties with 4th Division, Camp Grant, Ill., to San Francisco and about May 1 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

Maj. Felix E. Blackburn from duty with appeal section, War Department claims board, and report to judge advocate general for duty in his office.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Maj. Clifford L. Corbin, Capt. George F. Hobson from duties in office of quartermaster general to New York City and about April 5 to American forces in Germany for duty.

Capt. John J. Deeming from duties at Hoboken, N. J., and about April 5 to American forces in Germany for duty.

Capt. Edward E. MacMorland from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Erwin A. Manthey, who will proceed to Hoboken, N. J., for duty with the transportation service.

1st Lieut. John N. Hill from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Adams, R. I., for duty.

1st Lieut. William Q. Jeffords, jr., upon arrival in United States to office of 2d district construction service, quartermaster corps, Fort Mason, Calif., for duty.

2d Lieut. DuVal C. Watkins from duties at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., to Camp Humphreys, Va., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Earl R. Addington, who will proceed to Camp Jessup, Ga., quartermaster depot, for duty.

Transfer of 1st Lieut. Deane C. Howard, jr., Cav., to quartermaster corps, Regular Army, at his own request with rank from December 17, 1919, is announced.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Maj. Henry F. Mitchell, Cav., from duty at University of Kentucky, Lexington, and is detailed in finance department, effective June 20, and to Washington to report to chief of finance for duty in his office.

Capt. William F. MacNichol from duty in office of corps area finance officer, San Francisco, to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty at camp finance officer, relieving Capt. Ernest F. Hoff.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

1lieut. Col. Frank C. Baker, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in addition to present duties is detailed as professor of military sciences and tactics at University of Oregon medical school, Portland, Ore.

Maj. Daniel L. Ludwig, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Capt. Cleon J. Grotelueschen from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty.

Maj. Francis H. Poole from duties in Philippine Islands, effective on completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty as flight surgeon at Mather Field, Calif.

Maj. Harry G. Ford from duty at Presidio of Monterey, Calif., to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for duty.

Maj. Hurston R. Mobley from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Capt. Joseph S. Craig from Fairfield, Ohio, to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. Alan C. Sutton from station at Baltimore, Md., to Army medical school, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. Tate B. Collins, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Hollo P. Bourbon from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to New York City and report to attending surgeon for duty.

Capt. Edmund A. Lodge, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Edward C. Simpson, upon arrival in United States, to Miami, Fla., for duty with organized reserves, for purpose of pursuing course of instruction, relieving 1st Lieut. H. Gregory, Frank J. Romayne, honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Morris O. Healy from duties at medical school, Lee Hall, Va., to 8th corps area for duty as flight surgeon.

1st Lieut. James M. Odell from duty at Rolling Field, D. C., to San Francisco and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty as flight surgeon.

1st Lieut. John E. Hanson from duty at Rose Field, Calif., to San Francisco and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty as flight surgeon.

Resignation by Maj. Edgar H. Brown, Joseph G. Fershach accepted.

The following, upon arrival in United States, to places specified for duty: Maj. James S. Fox, Camp Knox, Ky.; Capt. Jarrett M. Huddleston, Fort Totten, N. Y.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Capts. William H. Conner, Edward H. Green, Archie McAllister proceed home and relieved from active duty.

Dental Corps.

Capt. John G. Uthe, jr., from detail in United States, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

Capt. Clarence A. Wright, at Carlstrom Field, Fla., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Alexander M. Smith, jr., from duties at Camp Langley, Tex., to Arcadia, Fla., Carlstrom Field for duty.

Capt. Samuel J. Rohde, upon arrival in United States, to Washington Barracks for duty.

1st Lieut. Melville A. Benedict from duties at Fort Andrews, Mass., to 4th corps area for duty.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Maj. William O. Boss from duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. John T. Stokes from duty in 5th corps area.

Veterinary Corps.

1st Lieut. Will C. Griffin from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to New York City and about April 5 to American forces in Germany for duty.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Harold F. Schreck accepted.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

1st Lieut. James W. Graham from duties at Camp Lee, Va., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. H. Bench, Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Clarence O. Sherrill from duties in office of chief of engineers and detailed in charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and as military aide to the President, relieving Maj. Clarence S. Ridley, who will proceed to Corps of Engineers for duty. The detail of Lieut. Col. Sherrill to act as superintendent of the State, War and Navy Building in addition to his other duties to relieve Maj. Ridley is announced.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Maj. Thomas L. Coles from duties in office of chief of ordnance to Raritan Arsenal, N. J., and ammunition section, technical staff, ordnance department.

Maj. John B. Rodman from duties at Washington to Dover, N. J., Picatinny Arsenal for duty.

Capt. Charles A. Bennett from duties at Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., to Curtis Bay ordnance reserve depot, Baltimore, Md., for duty.

Capt. Harold W. Churchill from duties at the Chicago district ordnance office to Rock Island district ordnance office for duty.

The following, on March 18, 1921, of Maj. Reiff H. Hannum, C. A. C., to ordnance department, Regular Army, at his own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced.

The transfer of 1st Lieut. John J. Breen, Inf., to ordnance department, Regular Army, at his own request, with rank from December 17, 1919, is announced; from duties at Panama, Canal Zone, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. Charles R. Welsh from duty at Washington to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

1st Lieut. Lloyd C. Parsons from duty with 1st signal company, Camp Lewis, Wash., to Alaska, and report to officer in charge Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system.

1st Lieut. John W. Card, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Humphreys, Va., for duty at camp signal officer.

The transfer on March 19, 1921, of Capt. Louis Cansler, Cav., to signal corps, Regular Army, a this own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. William C. Sherman, on temporary duty at Langley Field, Hampton, Va., is relieved from duty at office of chief of air service, Washington, and to duty at field officers' school, Langley Field.

Maj. Harold E. Hartney from Langley Field, Hampton, N. Y., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at Post Field.

Maj. Walter G. Kilner from Langley Field, Va., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty.

Maj. Lewis H. Brereton from Langley Field, Va., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty.

Maj. Harold M. Dorr from Langley Field, Va., to air service pilot school for duty and pilot training.

Maj. Arthur L. Sutherland, Capt. Harold A. Strauss, having completed course of instruction at Illinois school of aeronautics, to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty and airship training.

Capt. Edgar S. Gorrell from Langley Field, Va., to Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. Allan P. McFarland, 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson from duty at balloon school, Fort Omaha, Neb., to Dayton, Ohio, engineering division, air service, for duty.

1st Lieut. Louis C. Simon, jr., from duty at Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with air service troops.

1st Lieut. Paul C. Wilkins, at Rolling Field, D. C., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. James S. Adams, 1st Lieuts. Harold Ingalton, Jan H. Smith, Jr., Robert Hall, George G. Robertson, Wallace H. Smith, James J. Williamson, jr., 20th Aero, April 1, for duty and course of instruction at air service pilot school, Kelly Field.

2d Lieuts. Rob E. Rowland, 2d Lieuts. Laurence Lunda Harry J. Marsh, Adolphus R. McCoull, Valentine S. Miner, now at Langley Field, Va., will proceed to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for temporary duty.

1st Lieuts. Warner H. Oates, James H. C. Hill, Ivan B. Shell, George S. Warren, having completed course of instruction at balloon school, Fort Omaha, will proceed to San Francisco for assignment to duty with 14th and 20th balloon companies.

2d Lieut. Winfield S. Hamlin, upon arrival in United States, to Langley Field, Va., for duty.

2d Lieuts. Evers Abbey, Robert T. Cronau, Lloyd H. Dunlap, Gerald E. Grimes, Rashod Hudgins, Frederick A. Johnson, Delbert F. Jones, Knill C. Kiel, Alfred Lindeberg to Langley Field, Va., April 1, for temporary duty for purpose of taking course of instruction at air service school of aerial photography.

The transfer of Capt. Barry B. Pleasonton, Cav., to air service, Regular Army, at his own request, with rank from October 12, 1912, is announced.

The following, having completed course at air service pilot school, Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Post Field, Okla., for temporary duty in air service observation school: 1lieut. Col. Paul W. Beck, Maj. Robert E. Hoeltzel, Capts. Ralph Cape, Lawrence C. Curtis, James L. Keane, Charles B. Oldfield, Floyd N. Shumaker, Willis G. Wynn, 1st Lieuts. Harry W. Kirgis, Robert A. Kinloch, John F. Loomis, James E. Parker, Harry H. Pratt, Ralph Royce, Jr., John J. Mc Signer, Clyde C. Way, 2d Lieut. Arthur G. Watson.

The following, having completed course at air service pilot school, Carlstrom Field, Fla., will proceed to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty:

1lieut. Col. Frederick Clyde Sherman, Maj. William P. Donnelly, 1st Lieuts. Herbert H. Wagner, Reinhold Ahrendt, Lewis Bausher, Jr., Charles H. Danforth, Maj. Frederick L. Martin, 1st Lieut. Merrick L. Estabrook, Capts. Alvin M. Owsley, Jr., Harold A. Craig, Frederick D. Lynch, Walter T. Meyer, Henry H. Reese, Carlos C. McDonald.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Peter J. Quinn from duty with 1st Cavalry, Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz., to duty at Presidio of San Francisco.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

1lieut. Col. David H. Biddle to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff, war plans and training, 5th corps area.

Maj. Charles L. Scott, jr., from duties on general recruiting service, Newark, N. J., and detailed as inspector-instructor, cavalry, 78th division, National Guard, at New York City.

Maj. Ben Lear from duties at Detroit, Mich., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing.

LACEY & LACEY

U. S. and Foreign Patent and Trade Mark Lawyers

Members Bar U. S. Supreme Court, and Supreme Court, District of Columbia

References: Industrial Bank of Washington; Commercial and Industrial Concerns in this country. Specialists on patents, together with copy of PATENT-SENSE, *the book for inventors and manufacturers*

Personal attention, unhampered and secret

700 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

ESTABLISHED 1869

Seats are available for at least 1,000 people at the marine barracks, and in addition to these the drill and parade by the entire Marine Band are delightful features. The barracks are surrounded with the exception of the Marine Band, by attractive lawns. The Marine Corps Institute, which conducts the correspondence and educational courses throughout the Marine Corps.

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright, of the New York National Guard, who has been appointed by the President to succeed Mr. Williams as Assistant Secretary of War, is also commissioned as colonel, Inspector General's department, Officers' Corps, on March 22.

MILITARY AID TO THE PRESIDENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Clarence O. Sherrill, corps of engineers, has been relieved from charge of the public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and as military aide to the President, relieving Major Clarence S. Ridley, corps of engineers.

"What's your idea of clean sport?" "Swimming."—Orange Peel.

Bausch Lomb

Optical Products

are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service requiring the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Gun Sights for Army and Navy, Stereo-Prism Binoculars, Periscopes, Battery Commander Telescopes, Microscopes, Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic Lenses and Instruments, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and other high-grade

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N. Y. Jena

UNIFORMS FOR

Real Army Service

THEY STAND THE TEST. THEY ARE MADE RIGHT OF RIGHT MATERIALS

Officers' Catalog No. 920
Enlisted Men's Catalog No. 12

MILITARY EQUIPMENT

THE HENDERSON-AMES COMPANY

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Digitized by Google

Maj Harold C. Lutz, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced; proceed home.

Maj Frederick B. Snyder for duty as Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty.

Maj Murray B. Bush from duties with general recruiting service, Des Moines, to Fort Des Moines for duty.

Capt. James C. Ward from duties with general recruiting service, New Montreal, Ohio, assigned to 13th Cavalry and to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. George H. Carruth assigned to 13th Cavalry and to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut Charlie C. McCall to Washington and will report to chief of transportation, Army, his office until June 30 and then comply with orders, War Department, February 19.

1st Lieut Roscoe B. Parker, 10th Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., transferred to 7th Cavalry, Fort Francs ton and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

1st Lieuts Harold DeB. Bruck, Harold P. Stewart assigned to 11th Cavalry and appointed in United States to Marfa, Tex., and join the regiment.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

1st Lieut. Col. Frederick B. Hennessy at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to be transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Maj. John E. Morphy, Fort Riley, Kans., general service schools for duty as a student officer at school of the line for year 1921-22.

Maj Cliff Andrus from duties in office of chief of field artillery, Washington, and will report to commandant, instructor, field artillery, Washington National Guard, for duty.

1st Lieut. Allan J. Turney, now at Camp Lewis, N. P. A., Fort Sill, Okla., is assigned to that regiment.

1st Lieut. Calvin B. Hoyt, now at Camp Lewis, N. P. A., upon arrival in United States to Camp Stanley, Tex., for duty with 16th regiment.

Transfer of Maj. John B. W. Corye, Q. M. C., to field artillery, Brooklyn, N. Y., as 1st Nov. vacant, with rank from May 15, 1917, is announced.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

1st. Col Charles E. N. Howard from assignment at Fort Hancock, N. J., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

1st. Col Robert E. Woods from duties at Camp Meade, Md., to Fort Hancock, N. J., for duty.

1st Lieut Col David Y. Beckham from duties with recruiting service, Savannah, Ga., to Fort Howard, Md., for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff for war plans and training, G-3.

1st Lieut Col James L. Long from duties at coast artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., at March Field, Calif., to Fort Stevens, Oreg., for duty.

Maj. Arthur V. Winton from duties in office of adjutant general to Fort Washington, Md., for duty.

Capt. Joel T. Holmes, Fort Monroe, to 1st Lieut. Ward S. Becker from duties in office of the chief of ordnance, April 1, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for purpose of completing course of instructions in ordnance materiel.

1st Lieut. Frederick H. Koerbel from duties in office of adjutant general to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

1st Lieut. Harold L. Stiebel from detail in air service and from further duty at March Field, Calif., to Fort Stevens, Oreg., for duty.

Capt. Arthur V. Winton, April 1, 1921, of 3d Lieut. Harold H. Hennessy, coast artillery corps, Rogue River Army, at his own request, with rank from May 15, 1920, is honorably relieved from duties at Carlstrom Field, Fla., April 15, and to proceed to his home, Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

The following assigned as indicated and upon arrival in United States to stations specified for duty: Capt. William Sackville, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 1st Lieut Paul W. Nelson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 1st Lieut Claude G. Benham, Fort Moultrie, S. C.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

1st. William A. Cavenaugh, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced; proceed home.

1st Col William H. Bushell, 25th Infantry, is transferred to 24th Infantry, Camp Stoneman, Calif., to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

1st William M. Morrow, 15th Infantry, is transferred to 24th Infantry, Camp Stoneman, Calif., to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

1st John J. Toffey, Jr., from duties with general recruiting service, Louisville, Ky., to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty in connection with training arrangements for National Guard, reserve officers' training corps and civilians at the summer camp, to be held at that place beginning about June 15. Upon arrival at Knox report to 15th Infantry, to San Francisco and about July 15 at Hawaiian Department, for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut Col. Joseph R. Cecil from duties on general recruiting service at Richmond, Va., and detailed as inspector-instructor, Infantry, Virginia National Guard, at Richmond.

1st Lieut. Lewis C. Lewis, now attached to 11th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

1st Lieut. Benjamin R. Wyche, 10th Infantry, is transferred to 9th Infantry and report to the regiment for duty.

1st Lieut Col. Edwin J. Nowlen, Maj. Charles H. White, 1st Lieut. Harry P. Ransom, 9th Infantry, assigned to 4th Infantry.

Maj. Arthur C. Evans, 5th Infantry, is transferred to 10th Infantry, and upon arrival in United States to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

1st Lieut. Robert C. Kreger, 5th Infantry, is transferred to 24th Infantry and to Nogales, Ariz., and join the regiment.

Maj. Austin Brookes to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., general service schools for duty as a student officer at school of the line for year 1921-22.

Maj. Edson I. Small assigned to 17th Infantry, Camp Meade, Md., and to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty.

Maj. Hans D. Olson from duty with general recruiting service, Des Moines, to Headquarters, Third Corps Area, Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Hanmer Hawkins, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Alaska military cable and telegraph system, Valdez, Alaska, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service and assigned to 35th Infantry.

Maj. Charles C. Haffner, 17th Infantry, is transferred to 15th Infantry and will join the regiment.

Maj. James W. Wilson, Lewis, 20th Infantry, Elmer M. Jenkins from duty in Philippine Department and assigned to 31st Infantry, Camp Lewis, Wash., to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tour.

Maja. Rowan P. Lemly, Ralph W. Drury to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., general service schools, school of the line for the year 1921-22.

Capt. Walter M. Whitman from detail on general recruiting service at Albany, N. Y., and detailed as recruiting officer, Infantry, National Guard of the State of Emory University, Ga.

Capt. John S. Heywood at Camp Benning, Ga., is relieved from assignment to 60th Infantry.

Capt. Arnold H. Rice, 20th Infantry, 17th Infantry and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. John R. Hermann relieved from detail in air service, and assigned to 24th Infantry, Camp Travis, Tex., assigned to 39th Infantry and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with the regiment.

Capts. William F. Freehoff, Floyd C. McKinley relieved from detail in air service, Infantry.

1st Lieut. Stanley M. Prouty assigned to 62d Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for temporary attendance for assignment in organization and station.

1st Lieut. Walter S. Winn, Jr., upon completion and treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., is transferred to Fort Sam Houston Army Medical School, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Edgar H. Keltner, 23d Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

1st Lieut. William F. Newton, 56th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.

1st Lieut. Pleas B. Rogers, 9th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

1st Lieut. Carl A. Russell, tanks, Camp Meade, Md.

1st Lieut. John P. Somers, 4th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.

1st Lieut. Walter M. E. Sullivan, 62d Inf., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Walter Jessee, 30th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.

1st Lieut. Walter J. Cavenaugh, 1st Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.

1st Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Herman detailed as professor of military science and tactics, Kansas State, Kansas City, Mo.

Chaplain Charles B. Doherty relieved from active duty and proceed home.

The following assigned as indicated upon arrival in United States to stations specified and joining regiments: Maj. Thomas A. Roberts, Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. Paul W. Nelson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Claude G. Benham, Fort Moultrie, S. C.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

1st. William A. Cavenaugh, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced; proceed home.

1st Col William H. Bushell, 25th Infantry, is transferred to 24th Infantry, Camp Stoneman, Calif., to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

1st William M. Morrow, 15th Infantry, is transferred to 24th Infantry, Camp Stoneman, Calif., to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

1st John J. Toffey, Jr., from duties with general recruiting service, Louisville, Ky., to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty in connection with training arrangements for National Guard, reserve officers' training corps and civilians at the summer camp, to be held at that place beginning about June 15. Upon arrival at Knox report to 15th Infantry, to San Francisco and about July 15 at Hawaiian Department, for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut Col. Joseph R. Cecil from duties on general recruiting service at Richmond, Va., and detailed as inspector-instructor, Infantry, Virginia National Guard, at Richmond.

1st Lieut. Lewis C. Lewis, now attached to 11th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

1st. Lieut. Benjamin R. Wyche, 10th Infantry, is transferred to 9th Infantry and report to the regiment for duty.

1st Lieut Col. Edwin J. Nowlen, Maj. Charles H. White, 1st Lieut. Harry P. Ransom, 9th Infantry, assigned to 4th Infantry.

Maj. Arthur C. Evans, 5th Infantry, is transferred to 10th Infantry, and upon arrival in United States to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

1st Lieut. Robert C. Kreger, 5th Infantry, is transferred to 24th Infantry and to Nogales, Ariz., and join the regiment.

Maj. Austin Brookes to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., general service schools for duty as a student officer at school of the line for the year 1921-22.

Maj. Edson I. Small assigned to 17th Infantry, Camp Meade, Md., and to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty.

Maj. Hans D. Olson from duty with general recruiting service, Des Moines, to Headquarters, Third Corps Area, Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Hanmer Hawkins, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Alaska military cable and telegraph system, Valdez, Alaska, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service and assigned to 35th Infantry.

Maj. Charles C. Haffner, 17th Infantry, is transferred to 15th Infantry and will join the regiment.

Maj. James W. Wilson, Lewis, 20th Infantry, Elmer M. Jenkins from duty in Philippine Department and assigned to 31st Infantry, Camp Lewis, Wash., to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tour.

Majs. Rowan P. Lemly, Ralph W. Drury to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., general service schools, school of the line for the year 1921-22.

Capt. Walter M. Whitman from detail on general recruiting service at Albany, N. Y., and detailed as recruiting officer, Infantry, National Guard of the State of Emory University, Ga.

Capt. John S. Heywood at Camp Benning, Ga., is relieved from assignment to 60th Infantry.

Capt. Arnold H. Rice, 20th Infantry, 17th Infantry and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. John R. Hermann relieved from detail in air service, and assigned to 24th Infantry, Camp Travis, Tex., assigned to 39th Infantry and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with the regiment.

Capts. William F. Freehoff, Floyd C. McKinley relieved from detail in air service, Infantry.

1st Lieut. Stanley M. Prouty assigned to 62d Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for temporary attendance for assignment in organization and station.

1st Lieut. Walter S. Winn, Jr., 51st Infantry, is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

1st Lieut. Benjamin R. Wyche, 9th Infantry, is transferred from duties with American forces in Germany and from detail in quartermaster corps, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Headquarters Service Command, Motor Transport Corps.

1st Lieut. Victor E. Blehn, 29th Infantry, is transferred, at his own request, to 51st Infantry and to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

The following attached to regiments and to stations indicated for duty: 1st Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Cecil, 54th Infantry, Camp Meade, Md.; Douglas Potts, 12th Infantry, Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. Hans D. Olson, 58th Infantry, Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. John M. Kemp, 54th Infantry, Camp Dix, N. J.

The following assigned as indicated and upon arrival in United States to regiments specified: Capt. William H. Bell, 3d Infantry; Capt. Frank H. Lee, 30th Infantry; Hunter McGuire, 56th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Richard Sutherland, 3d Infantry; Edward L. Munson, 56th Infantry; Francis A. Woolley, 56th Infantry; Kendall F. Holder, 56th Infantry; Thomas A. Harvey, 1st Infantry; Cornelius E. Ryan, 34th Infantry.

The following assigned as indicated and upon arrival in United States to stations specified and joining regiments: Maj. Thomas A. Roberts, Fort Sill, Okla., to 57th Infantry, Camp Lewis, Wash.; George H. Estes, 30th Infantry, Camp Lewis, Wash.; Seaton Schroeder, Arts

The following assigned as indicated, and upon arrival in United States to stations specified and join regiments: Lieut. Cols. Thaddeus B. Seigle, 18th Infantry, Camp Dix, N. J.; Elliott M. Norton, 4th Infantry, Camp Meade, Md.

The following assigned to regiments indicated, and upon arrival in United States will proceed home for duty: 1st Lieuts. Malcolm M. Nasser, 31st Infantry; Davis Jones, 34th Infantry; Thomas H. Tenney, 44th Infantry.

The following assigned to regiments and to stations indicated for duty:

Lieut. Col. Reuben Smith, 52d Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.

Lieut. Col. Percy G. Buttenwieser, 19th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass.

Maj. Edson Buerkle, 19th Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Maj. George C. Rumbough, 22d Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

Maj. Frank Berkshire, 12th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.

Maj. Lee Bumgardner, 30th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich.

Capt. Carl A. Coykendall, 46th Inf., Eagle Pass, Tex.

Capt. John R. Dinsmore, 27th Inf., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Capt. Thomas B. Lewis, 45th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.

Capt. Lester J. Harris, 35th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.

Capt. Paul Mathews, 47th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Clyde A. Lundy, 7th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.

Capt. John Sloan, 25th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.

Capt. George D. Barry, 47th Inf., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Capt. Leland W. Skaggs, tanks, Camp Meade, Md.

Capt. Lewis Sorley, 4th Inf., Fort Riley, North, Kans.

1st Lieut. Fred W. Caswell, 62d Inf., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

1st Lieut. John R. DeVall, 37th Inf., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

1st Lieut. Harry G. Dowdall, 32d Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

1st Lieut. John W. Heisane, 31th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.

1st Lieut. Edgar H. Keltner, 23d Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

1st Lieut. William F. Newton, 56th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.

1st Lieut. Pleas B. Rogers, 9th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

1st Lieut. Carl A. Russell, tanks, Camp Meade, Md.

1st Lieut. John P. Somers, 4th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.

1st Lieut. Walter M. E. Sullivan, 62d Inf., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Walter Jessee, 30th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.

1st Lieut. Walter J. Cavenaugh, 1st Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.

1st Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Herman detailed as professor of military science and tactics, Kansas State, Kansas City, Mo.

Chaplain Charles B. Doherty relieved from active duty and proceed home.

The following assigned as indicated upon arrival in United States to stations specified and joining regiments: Maj. Thomas A. Roberts, Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. Paul W. Nelson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Claude G. Benham, Fort Moultrie, S. C.

Army Notes.

The following from recruiting duty to places indicated for duty in connection with distribution of victory medals: Lieut. Cols. William A. Kent, Inf., Atlanta, Ga.; John J. Miller, Inf., to Chicago; Maj John F. Crutcher, Cav., to Fort Thomas, Ky.

Husband (angrily)—"What! no supper ready? This is the limit! Where's the cook?"

Wife—"Wait just five minutes."

Husband—"Will it be ready then?"

Wife—"No, but then I'll go with you."—Houston Post.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis, West Point

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 21 out of 26 papers; in April 17 out of 31 papers. All told, we put in 5,136 papers—many more than any other regular preparatory schools combined.

We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chances for success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address,

F. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

"Pete! That cigar you are smoking is strong enough to kill a mule."

"It was." I have been smoking these for years."—Boston Transcript.

He—Your cousin married a divorced woman, didn't he?

She—Yes, but she had only been divorced a few days.—Boston Transcript.

Madge—Have you found out, dear, that absence makes the heart grow fonder?

Marjorie—Indeed, I have. Since Tom has been away he has learned to love another so much more.—Boston Transcript.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S

NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy and Principal Colleges and Universities. West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. R. WILMER, P. A., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy, J. L. CHEW, A. B., A. M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Three Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Coast Corps, etc., when available. Catalogs

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Thos. Nelson Page, U. S. N., class of 1902, Pres.
Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.

280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys near 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work; only earnest boys desirable. Number of students limited to 50.

BOILAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT

Most helpful text-books and review pamphlets ever published for entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis, $6.00; West Point, $8.50. Postpaid and insured.

Feidmeyer's Bookstore Annapolis, Md.

"Why did Miss Olden discharge her butler?"

"He boasted around that he had been a guest in her service."—Boston Transcript.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

TEXT-BOOK COMPANY

280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for the Academies. Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

The Berlitz School of Languages

816 14th St., N. W., Washington

Branches in over 200 leading cities in America, Europe and Africa. Pupils traveling may transfer the value of their lessons from one city to another without additional cost.

PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS DAY AND EVENING.

BEST OF NATIVE TEACHERS

Terms reasonable. Catalog on application.

Grand Prizes at All Expositions

New Classes Forming

TRIAL LESSONS FREE

why?

A man at sixty years of age is often a failure or a success. BEECHAM'S PILLS have been made for sixty years and have the largest sale of any medicine in the world!

Millions use

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

"Yes, but don't you see anything peculiar in the fact that I'm going to marry you?"

"Not on such an auspicious occasion as this, dear."—Boston Transcript.

"No doubt appearance has a lot to do with one's success."

"But not on such an success has to do with one's appearance."—The Bulletin (Sydney).

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage. Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle in his form of a pistol, weighting seven pounds and having only thirty parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges.

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
303 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Cable address:—Autordco

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds, Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 8700
BOSTON NEWPORT
TEMPLE PLACE AND WASHINGTON STREET 220 BELLEVUE AVENUE

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL
Army and Navy Tailors

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

909 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Branch Office: Woodward Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

A Journal of the Business of the Government

Essential to Those Having or Seeking Government Contracts

U. S. Government Advertiser

511 Eleventh St. N.W. Washington, D. C.

SAMPLE COPIES ON REQUEST

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests.

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U.S.A.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 322 4th Ave., Cor. 10th ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave



SLOW AND RAPID FIRE
IN ALL POSITIONS MADE EASY

By daily practice with the Hollifield Dotter attachment in the service rifle, as issued, Skill is acquired. Dotter outfits are procurable on requisition. Expert opinion, etc., sent on request.

Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co. Middletown, N. Y

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allen Established 1815

227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments

THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Codet Shaw, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was cutter for over 30 years

OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 200"

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment

12 West 40th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 3261

A Real Estate Sign Over a Door Doesn't Mean So Much Nowadays—

It's the "Real Estate Organization" founded on Maximum Service.

Special attention to officers of the Services

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
Washington McKEEVER and GOSS Service
SALES - RENTS - LOANS
1407-9 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., April 2, 1921

Vol. LXIX. No. 2124.

Court Construes Section 24b

Chief Justice McCoy of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on March 26 granted W. T. Creary a writ of mandamus against the Secretary of War to compel the latter to restore him to the rank of colonel in the Army. The opinion involves a construction of section 24b of the Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920, and is as follows:

This is an application for a writ of mandamus directing Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, substituted as respondent, to vacate an order discharging the relator from the Army of the United States and to restore him to his rank as colonel. A rule to show cause was issued. The respondent answered the petition and the relator demurred to the answer. The undisputed facts raise the questions upon which decision must be based.

The proceeding calls for a construction of section 24b of the act of June 4, 1920, being "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes,' approved June 3, 1916, and to establish military justice." A copy of the section so far as it relates to the matter in controversy is as follows:

Section 24b. Classification of officers.—Immediately upon the passage of this act, and in September of 1921 and every year thereafter, the President shall convene a board of not less than five general officers, which shall arrange all officers in two classes, namely: Class A, consisting of officers who should be retained in the service, and Class B, of officers who should not be retained in the service. Until otherwise finally classified, all officers shall be regarded as belonging to Class A, and shall be promoted according to the provisions of this act to fill any vacancies which may occur prior to such final classification. No officer shall be finally classified in Class B until he shall have been given an opportunity to appear before a court of inquiry. In each court of inquiry he shall be furnished with a full copy of the official records upon which the proposed classification is based and shall be given an opportunity to present testimony in his own behalf. The record of each court of inquiry shall be forwarded to the final classification board for reconsideration of the case, and after such consideration the finding of said classification board shall be final and not subject to further revision except upon the order of the President. Whenever an officer is placed in Class B a board of not less than three officers shall be convened to determine whether such classification is due to his neglect, misconduct or avoidable habits. If the finding is affirmative, he shall be discharged from the Army; if negative, he shall be placed on the unlimited retired list with pay at the rate of 2½ per cent of his active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of commissioned service, or service which under the provisions of this act is counted as its equivalent, unless his total commissioned service or equivalent service is less than ten years, in which case he shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay.

The relator did not has notice of the convening cation board and thereupon at his request a court of inquiry was convened before which he appeared without counsel. He was not furnished with a full copy of his record in the War Department, but was furnished with copies of the more important parts of it. He was permitted in the court of inquiry to examine all the original record in the presence of the court while it was in session. The final classification board classed the relator in Class B, and the board to determine whether such classification was due to his neglect, misconduct or avoidable habits found in the affirmative and the relator was discharged from the Army.

The relator did not have notice of theconvening of the final classification board or of its action, nor did he have notice of the convening of the board to determine cause or of its action until he received notice of his discharge.

One member of the preliminary classification board had previously in the course of his duty made an adverse report upon relator's efficiency, and one member of the final classification board had made a like report, and previously in the course of his duty one member of the board to determine the cause of relator's classification had sat as a member of a board administratively convened which had classified relator as a "misfit" for the duties which he was then performing.

None of the proceedings was ever laid before the President, but before any action in the relator's case the respondent laid before the President the whole matter of the procedure to be followed and the action to be taken in all cases of classification and determination under the provisions of the statute and received from the President then and there a general authority and direction that the respondent should in all such cases take such action in the name of the President and by his authority and by way of approval, revision or otherwise as from the circumstances shown by the record in each such case appeared to him to be right and proper. Pursuant to such authority and direction the original respondent as Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of War took action as follows:

(1) The signing by respondent at the foot of the record of the final classification board before submission of it to the board to determine the cause of relator's classification the following notation: "Approved. Baker, Secretary of War."

(2) The signing by the respondent at the foot of the record of the board to determine the cause of relator's classification the following: "Majority report approved. Baker, Secretary of War."

(3) Respondent read the records of all boards and of the court of inquiry and thereupon the Assistant Secretary of War, on his instructions, signed an instrument of approval reading: "The action of the classification board in finally classifying Colonel William F. Creary, infantry, in Class B is approved by the President and by his direction a board of officers having determined that such classification is due to the officer's neglect, misconduct and avoidable habits, Colonel Creary is discharged from the service under the provisions of section 24b of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920. Signed, Wm. R. Williams, Assistant Secretary of War."

(4) A special order was issued by order of the original respondent discharging relator from the United States Army, signed by the chief of staff and authenticated by the adjutant general.

The statute must be construed in the light of the cases holding that the relator had no right of property in his office; Taylor vs. Beckham, 178 U. S. 548; that his appointment to it did not create a contract right; Butler vs. Pennsylvania, 10 How., 402; and that he enjoys a privilege revocable by the sovereignty at will; Crenshaw vs. United States, 134 U. S., 99. In short, the statute constitutes the law of the case. (Reaves vs. Ainsworth, 209 U. S., 296; ex parte Garland, 4 Wall., 333, at 378.)

The relator contends (his respondent's claim of authority to act in reviewing the finding of the final classification board and argues that the President alone was authorized to do so. The contention of the respondent is threefold:

(1) That the statute gives the President a mere privilege or option to intervene if he desires.

(2) That properly construed the statute indicates a purpose to require action by the executive and not by the President personally.

(3) And that aside from such indicated purpose personal action by the President would be not necessary because no judicial act is involved in carrying into effect the purposes of the statute.

If it is optional with the President to order a revision of the proceedings either directly or through the secretary, certainly they must be called to his attention so that he may exercise his option, as an opinion implies an intelligent act. It can hardly be supposed that the classification board would be permitted to say "this case calls for revision and that case does not," and without some review of the proceedings no intelligent decision could be reached.

Quoting the statute where it says "the finding of said classification board shall be final and not subject to further revision except on the order of the President," respondent in his brief argues that the officer's classification is valid without direct or delegated presidential action. But the answer alleges the adoption of a plan of procedure with the approval of the President indicating that it was supposed that in each case the proceedings leading to the final classification should be reviewed, and in this case the claim is that the action in review of the proceedings as presidential action within the meaning of the statute.

It is intimated that the officer can ask for a consideration of the proceedings by the President, but in the present case the officer did not know what the decision of the final classification board was until he had been dismissed from the Army. The War Department evidently thought he had no right to petition the President as it rendered final judgment without giving him the opportunity. Moreover, the statute does not indicate an intention to constitute the President a court of appeals.

The third contention of the respondent is that a review personally by the President of the finding of the final classification board is not necessary because no judicial act is involved in carrying into effect the purposes of the statute.

In Runkle vs. United States, 122 U. S., 543, the court says (page 557):

There can be no doubt that the President in the exercise of his executive power under the constitution may act through the head of the appropriate executive department. The heads of departments are his authorized assistants in the performance of his executive duties, and their official acts, promulgated in the regular course of business, are presumptively his acts. That has been many times decided by this court. (Wilcox vs. Jackson, 13 Pet., 498, 513; United States vs. Kinsech, 16 Pet., 291, 302; confiscation cases, 20 Wall., 92, 109; United States vs. Fulden, 99 U. S., 10, 19; Wolsey vs. Chapman, 101 U. S., 755, 769.)

Here, however, the action required of the President is judicial in its character, not administrative. As commander-in-chief of the Army he has been made by law the person whose duty it is to review the proceedings of court-martial in cases of this kind. This implies that he is himself to consider the proceedings laid before him and decide personally whether they ought to be carried into effect. Such a power he cannot delegate. His personal judgment is required as much so as it would have been in passing on the case if he had been one of the members of the court-martial himself. He may call others to his assistance in making his examination and in informing himself as to what ought to be done, but his judgment, when pronounced, must be his own judgment and not that of another. And this because he is the person, and the only person, to whom has been committed the important judicial power of finally determining upon an examination of the whole proceedings of a court-martial, whether an officer holding a commission in the Army of the United States shall be dismissed from service as a punishment for an offense with which he has been charged and for which he has been tried.

What the court held in substance was that the act of reviewing was judicial in its character, not solely because the proceeding was judicial, but because the act involved the findings of others based on evidence is essentially a judicial act. True the court quoted from the opinion of an Attorney General, which emphasized the judicial nature of a court-martial proceeding from its inception and the importance of it to the officer involved, but the difference between a court-martial proceeding and the one involved here so far as the question of review is concerned is one of degree, the principle difference being that court-martial cases are strictly adversary; that is to say, they go on charges against the officer and may be followed by punishment. In both a hearing is had and evidence is considered,

Digitized by Google

in both facts nor found—in court-martial proceedings guilt or innocence, in proceedings like the present unfitness or fitness. In court-martial proceedings the judgment fixes the punishment if the officer is guilty; in the case now being considered the statute specifies the effect of the finding. It is said in re Brodie, 128 Fed. Rep., 685, 686, a court-martial case:

The superior authority which orders a court-martial and to which its proceedings must be submitted for approval or disapproval is spoken of as the reviewing authority. Its action becomes indispensable to a final conclusion or judgment, the reviewing authority is an essential component of the original tribunal, and is not entirely a matter of return.

The four cases cited in Rinkle vs. United States, supra, which the court distinguished from the case before it are relied upon in respondent's brief. A statement of the facts in each will show that they are distinguishable from the present case. In Wilcox vs. Jackson, 13 Pet., 498, it appeared that certain lands were exempt from preemption if they had been reserved from sale by order of the President. Upon the order of the Secretary of War the land there in question had been set aside for use as a military reservation. The court says (page 513):

The President speaks and acts through the heads of the several departments in relation to subjects which appertain to their respective duties. Both military posts and Indian affairs, including agencies, belong to the War Department. It must be considered the act of the War Department in requiring that reservation to be made and being in legal contemplation the act of the President; consequently that the reservation thus made was in legal effect a reservation made by order of the President within the meaning of the act of Congress.

In United States vs. Eliason, 16 Pet., 291, it appeared that an officer was claiming allowances under an Army regulation which the Secretary of War had rescinded. The court says (page 302):

* * *; and the question propounded to the Circuit Court was neither more nor less than this, whether a subsequent officer of the War Department upon a prior regulation, which he thinks either is or ought to be in force, shall obtain from the government the emoluments which a subsequent order from his superior had warned him that it was not in his power to require?

In the Confiscation Cases, 20 Wall., 92, the statute in question gave the President the power "because the seizure" of certain property. The court said that this implied that the seizure was to be made by agents of the President, and following Wilcox vs. Jackson, supra, that the direction of the Attorney General to make the seizure must be regarded as a direction given by the President, but that whether this be so or not the subsequent ratification of the information averred that the seizure was made by virtue of the act of Congress and must therefore have been made by the President.

In United States vs. Paiden, 99 U. S., 10, the court says (page 19):

Under the Tenure of Office Act the President had the power at that time, which was during the recess of the Senate, to suspend the officer until the next session of the Senate, and the act of the Secretary, the head of the Treasury Department, is presumed to be the act of the President. Wilcox vs. Jackson, 13 Pet., 498.

The suspension had not been ordered by the Secretary, however, but by the supervisor of an internal revenue district upon whom the law expressly conferred the power to suspend.

Wolsey vs. Chapman, 101 U. S., 755, was a case of the reservation from sale of public lands and the case followed. Wilcox vs. Jackson, supra, the court saying (page 768):

The truth is there can be no reservation of public land from sale except by reason of some public law or authorized act of the executive department, and the acts of the heads of departments, within the scope of their powers, are in law the acts of the President. * * *.

The respondent cites several cases in addition to those mentioned above, but while the facts in no two of them are alike they apply the rule of the cases cited in Reinkle vs. United States, supra, and only three of them will be mentioned here.

United States vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., 218 U. S., 233, in one of the cases principally relied upon by the respondent.

In that case it appears that an act of Congress approved March 3, 1887, as amended, provided for the adjustment of land grants theretofore made in aid of the construction of railroads. If on completion of the adjustment it appeared that lands had been erroneously certified or pertained to the railroad by the United States and a recovery was to be demanded, to be followed by appropriate proceedings in case of refusal. If any land had been sold by the grantee company to purchasers in good faith demand was to be made for payment of an amount equal to the government price for similar lands. This action was brought under that act.

The grant to the railroads was of the familiar type-place lands and lieu lands. Lands previously reserved to the United States or any person by any act of Congress were excepted from the grant. The defendant or its predecessor in interest by completion of its line and filing maps as required converted its inchoate title into a complete one.

The government contended that before the passage of the act under which defendant claimed the lands in dispute they had been reserved under the Swamp Land Act of September, 1850, which granted swamp lands to the states and so were not within the grant to the defendant. The contention of the defendant was that these lands were not in fact swamp lands granted by the act of 1850, and that therefore, nothing else appearing under the act could avail the state except a decision by competent authority in due form that the lands were in fact within the class of swamp lands mentioned in the act of 1850.

The court then quotes the act of 1850, which was one giving to the states swamp and overflowed lands which answered a certain description. It made it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior as soon as practicable to plat the kind of lands covered by the statute and to transmit the plats to the governor of the state in which they were located, and on his request to issue patents to the state. The proceeds of the sale by the states of the lands were to be used as far as necessary by the state for reclamation thereof. In 1176 the state of Iowa or some of the counties therein claimed the lands as swamp lands and the defendant's predecessors claimed them as lieu lands under the grant to them. The commissioner of the General Land Office upon public hearings on those claims after notice to all the parties held that the lands in dispute were not swamp lands within the act of 1850, and that the state of Iowa had never been entitled to them thereunder. The hearing was held not under the act of 1887, but under the act of 1860 approved March 5, 1872, Ch. 39, 17 Stat., 27, which provided:

That the commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized and required to receive and examine testimony touching the claims of Lucas, O'Brien, Dickinson and such other counties in the state of Iowa as the commissioner may select, and the surveyor general of the district including that state, and allow or disallow said selections and indemnity certificates issued by virtue of the act of Congress in force touching the same at the time such selections were made, and to cancel the said locations or the rights of bona fide settlers under the homestead and pre-emption laws of the United States prior to the sale of this act.

The court held that the commissioner's decision under the act of 1872 was final, adding:

In any view, that decision was in contemplation of law one by the Secretary of the Interior, who, by the original act of 1850, was charged with the duty of making out the lists of the lands described by that act, and of issuing patents to the states. (Wilcox vs. Jackson, 13 Pet., 498; Wolsey vs. Chapman, 101 U. S., 755, 768.)

The court did not hold that the hearing before the commissioner of the General Land Office was had under authority delegated by the Secretary of the interior because the act of March 5, 1872, expressly conferred upon the commissioner of the General Land Office the power to hear and determine and a decision by the Secretary would have been without jurisdiction. After deciding that the facts were contingent established by the finding of the commissioner under the act of 1872, the court then says: "In any view the decision by the commissioner was good under the act of 1850." The court then goes on to speak of the decisions above mentioned, but does not say that it was under the act of 1850, nor could it so hold, as hearings were not provided for under that act. Selections under the act of 1850 "constituted a determination based on observation and examination that the lands were not swamp and overflowed, etc." (McCormick vs. Hayes, 159 U. S., 332, 336; Railroad Co. vs. Smith, 16 U. S., 95, 100.) The Secretary could not be compelled to proceed under the act. (French vs. Fyan, 93 U. S., 169.)

The case of the United States vs. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. Co., therefore, is not one of delegated authority.

In Williams vs. United States, 1 How., 290, it was shown that the President was authorized to make advances to various disbursing officers as might seem necessary to permit the discharge of their duties, and the question whether in this case was a United States marshal. The President in writing authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to make the advances.

The court said that it was the duty of the President to superintend administrative officers, not to be himself the sole administrative officer. To the same effect in United States vs. Freeman, 3 How., 556, which was one to recover certain public moneys, in this instance for double rations to be allowed "as the President of the United States shall from time to time direct, having respect to the especial circumstances of each post." By the Army regulations, the President delegated the administration of this not to the Secretary of War.

The decision in re Brodie, 128 Fed., 683, is not in conflict with the views expressed above. There the court held that no statute forbidding it was competent for the President through the Secretary of War to establish rules and regulations laid down in the manual for courts-martial. Fixing a rule for guidance of departmental action in matters of procedure obviously does not require the direct personal attention of the President, otherwise he would be the sole administrative officer (Williams vs. United States, supra) of the War Department.

In the act under consideration it appears that where Congress intended to allow the delegation of authority conferred on the President it used apt words for the purpose. See section 5, containing the following: "The chief of staff shall preside over the War Department general staff and under the direction of the President, or of the Secretary of War under the direction of the President, shall cause to be made," etc.

The conclusion is that the President's individual action is called for in consideration of the findings of the classification board.

The relator complains that he was not furnished with a full copy of the official records on which the proposed classification was based, but he did not, as far as shown, demand a copy of his entire record before the court of inquiry convened at his request nor object to proceeding without it. There was jurisdiction of the subject-matter and of the person, and it must be held that the relator by proceeding without protest cannot now object. (See Bishop vs. United States, 107 U. S., 149, 154.)

The contention of the relator that he was entitled to a hearing before the final classification board cannot be sustained. There is nothing in the statute indicating that Congress intended that there should be a hearing preliminary to final classification except that before the court of inquiry. That court, it is true, had no power to make findings or to recommend anything, but it is a fair inference that where Congress has provided for a certain sort of hearing during the classification proceeding none other can be had.

There is nothing in the statute to indicate that the action by the classification board can be challenged if a member has previously expressed an opinion on the relator's fitness. This same question would follow from the holding that a hearing before these boards is not a matter of right. It has been held by most respectable authority that a judge may sit on appeal in a case heard by him in the first instance. Pierce vs. Delamater, 1 N. Y., 17; Higgins vs. Lambert, 213 Ill., 625.) It is quite obvious why this is so. Were it not the case it is clear that the passed on by one who has prejudged him, especially as all the board may have done so, but any unfairness in that respect may be corrected by order of the court. (See Reaves vs. Ainsworth, 211 U. S., 296, 304.)

As the statute speaks of the convening of only one classification board it seems that two boards were not contemplated. The word "board" is a final classification board," but it also says that after the taking of testimony before the court of inquiry the record of that court shall be laid before the final classification board for "reconsideration" of the case. It seems that the word "consideration" would have been used were separate boards intended.

The relator contends that he was entitled to a hearing before the board to determine cause.

The act provided for two proceedings, one leading to the classification for unfitness and the other to determine cause. The classification under the statute, for he passed upon the finding of the former before sending the case to the latter.

The provision in respect to the duty of the board to determine cause is the most difficult of interpretation. It reads, to quote it again: "Whenever an officer is placed in Class B a board of not less than three officers shall be convened to determine whether such classification is due to his neglect, misconduct or avoidable habits." Literally read it seems to require the board to say what was the mental operation of the classification board. That would be an unreasonable interpretation. It must have been intended that the board should determine whether the antecedent facts were such as the reason for placing the officer in Class B, was due to any of the causes mentioned.

Taking the purpose of the statute to be as stated, the important question to be determined by the written letter that the board to determine cause is to consider only the officer's record as it was before the final classification board or whether he is to be given a hearing de novo. The consideration of the former course was contemplated the objection must be met that the final classification board had the record and could just as well have been given the power to determine cause so avoid duplication of work. To which it may be replied that effects are more obvious than the causes of them and that the latter call for more careful scrutiny, also that judgment from the service of those who are unfit calls for speedier action, so that the Army shall be properly officered, and therefore the intention of Congress was that the final classification board should not be held back in accomplishing its work by having to determine cause. Other reasons might be assigned perhaps to support respondent's contention. But such contentions assume that Congress had in mind that the board to determine cause would have before it all the officer's paper record and the report

[Continued to page 325.]

LEGAL DECISIONS IN THE NAVY.

Only the Secretary of the Navy can empower commanding officers of squadrons, divisions or flotillas to convene general courts-martial. A general court recently convened by order of the commander, air force, Pacific fleet, "pursuant to the authority vested in me by the commander-in-chief, U. S. Pacific fleet," was held to be illegal and its actions were set aside by the judge advocate general of the Navy.

The absence of a member of a court-martial must be authorized by the convening authority, even though the officer is in command of a vessel due to sail.

The requirement of testimony of an accused against himself will not support the charge of perjury.

The examining conduct of a court-martial to sentence of bad conduct discharge does not operate to expunge from his record the fact that he was an sentenced.

Naval authorities are without jurisdiction to relieve the liability or other civil duty of a person, including overseas, and wear it for three months after discharge; and thereafter on occasions of ceremony he may wear the uniform of the highest grade he held by brevet or commission.

Permanent commissions issued to marine officers cannot antedate the law that creates the vacancies. This somewhat obvious ruling was made in reply to the question:

"Would it be legal to give officers appointed to a permanent commissioned rank in the Marine Corps, called out rank corresponding to the rank held in the temporary commissions now held by them?"

The naval appropriation act of June 4, 1920, fixed the temporary authorized enlisted strength of the Marine Corps at 27,400, which number was made permanent by the naval appropriation act of June 5, 1920. As a result, vacancies were created in the authorized commissioned strength of the Marine Corps to which officers now holding temporary commissions therein are entitled to appointment. The earliest date of rank that can be given to the officers so promoted is the date of the occurrence of the vacancies for which it is proposed to fill. Consequently is that most of the vacancies involved are due to the act of June 4, 1920, which fixed the date of increasing the permanent authorized commissioned strength of the Marine Corps, the earliest date of said act is the earliest date that can be stated in the commissions issued to officers appointed to vacancies created by said act.

An officer of the Navy or Marine Corps takes rank from the date of his commission and if he holds a commission of a naval or marine officer is only to a limited extent under the control of the Secretary of the Navy. The date stated in the commission is itself be the date on which the vacancy occurred, or a later date, but in no case could it be a date prior to the occurrence of the vacancy."

The department will not investigate reports concerning deaths in the inactive list of the naval reserve force, but will make a record of each report. The question presented was whether an officer of the naval reserve force on inactive duty who is reported as missing under circumstances indicating death, should be officially declared dead at once, and if so, the date of his death. It was recommended, without expressing any opinion as the specific case submitted, that the shortest time be undertaken to investigate and decide each case arising in the naval reserve force where a reported member was not on active duty at the time of his disappearance, as to do this as a matter would involve considerable labor which the Navy department is not called upon to perform.

It was further recommended that in each case appropriate notation be made in accordance with the known facts, and that, if possible, after making the circumstances be filed with the reservist's record without any official determination by the Navy department that the man is dead, leaving such question to be decided, if necessary, by the bureau of war risk insurance and bureau of pensions of the department, who are required by law to make payments of insurance and pensions in such cases.

NAVY COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

Ensign J. M. Fassett (T), U. S. N., was tried by general court-martial on board the U. S. S. Michigan and honorably acquitted of the charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The bureau of navigation in recommending approval, stated that but for the fact that the examination of Ensign Fassett had been accepted, the bureau would recommend that appropriate executive action, in view of the unusual and irregular methods employed by Ensign Fassett in obtaining professional examinations of enlisted men, and his unusual conduct in other respects as brought out at the trial, that his temporary appointment be revoked, "believing that he had clearly demonstrated his unsuitableness as a commissioned officer."

Lieutenant Ira B. Talton (S. C.), was tried by general court-martial on board the U. S. S. Bridgeport on the following charges: Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty; drunkenness and attempting to execute a fraud against the United States. The court found the accused guilty of the first and second charges and the specifications thereunder, and not guilty of the third charge. He was sentenced to lose $125 per month of his pay for four months, then to be dismissed from the naval service.

The convening authority approved the proceedings, findings and sentence. The judge advocate general recommended that the law of pay be remitted, and that the accused be immediately dismissed in accordance with the provisions of the sentence. The bureau of navigation recommended approval of the proceedings and findings, that the loss of pay be remitted and that the sentence of dismissal become effective immediately. The Secretary of the Navy approved the recommendations of the judge advocate general, concurred in by the chief of the bureau of navigation, and submitted the record to the President with the recommendation that the loss of pay be remitted and that the sentence of dismissal be executed.

The President confirmed the sentence of dismissal and remitted the loss of pay.

Ensign Loyd K Barry was tried by general court-martial on board the U. S. S. Michigan fleet, and acquitted of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., March 24.—Maj. and Mrs. Asa H. Blanding entertained at dinner at the Vlaisoc House on Saturday night. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. R. L. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. Murray, Col. Leslie, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gardenhire, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton, Col. and Mrs. Griggs, Maj. and Mrs. Tate, Capt. and Mrs. Rice, Miss C. Balding, Capt. and Mrs. McKenzie, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Lieut. Balsaugh, Mr. and Mrs. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Weinoand, Miss L. Murray and Miss E. Winter. Two other dinners were held at the Visitors' House on March 19, the hosts being Col. and Mrs. S. Nixon and Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Nixon. The guests were of Camp Pike dramatics. * * Capt. and Mrs. Geo. H. Bridge had three tables of bridge on Friday night for Capt. and Mrs. Cuppy, Capt. and Mrs. Staples, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Eggers and Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor. * * Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Cook and daughter, 56th field artillery band, and Miss Ruth Hall were the guests at Mrs. Frank Koyle, supervisor of Women's Relations of the 7th corps area. * * Mrs. J. M. Wainwright had two afternoon bridge parties for her partners on March 21 and 22. * * Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Pribbeli, Maj. T. J. Johnson and Capt. Ed Hallock were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. White. * * Mrs. Lee Smith was hostess at an informal affair by Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Beck at their quarters. * * The ladies and officers of the 4th infantry had a regimental dance on Saturday night, celebrating the opening of their new clubhouse.

There have been a number of farewell parties given for Col. and Mrs. T. N. Horn, who have been ordered to Fort Sheridan. * * Mrs. Lee Smith gave a dance in honor of their departure at the 14th Field Artillery Club. The music was accompanied by gypsy violins and harp. * * Mrs. Horn was a luncheon given by Mrs. B. L. Kiser, two tables of bridge at the quarters of Mrs. J. H. Bloemer given by Captain and Mrs. J. H. Doxsetter and a supper and dance at the Camp Pike Club by Mrs. A. W. Long. * * Mrs. G. E. Goodrich had two tables of bridge at her home on Friday. * * C. Merrill entertained at a bridge luncheon for Mesdames Stalnaker, H. H. Lewis, Eggers, Hodge, Rice, Bowers and Hall. * * A theater party was given by Col. and Mrs. C. L. Sturdevant at Port Hood on Saturday night, March 19, in honor of Lieut. Col. 1921. to Capt. and Mrs. Richard J. Bothern, a daughter, Patricia Kathryn.

Col. and Mrs. C. L. Sweeny had a small supper party for Col. and Mrs. G. E. Goodrich and Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Lewis. * * Mrs. J. H. Bloemer entertained with six tables of bridge on Tuesday night at their quarters. * * Mrs. Ralph E. Talbot, Capt. and Mrs. M. J. Gilmore gave a small theater party at the Majestic. * * Mrs. J. H. D. Arlen entertained with six tables of bridge on Tuesday night at their quarters. * * Mrs. Ralph E. Talbot, Capt. and Mrs. M. J. Gilmore gave a small theater party at the Majestic. * * Mrs. J. H. D. Arlen Carolyn Balding, who is visiting Gen. and Mrs. Lewis, entertained with a bridge luncheon for a few of her friends. * * The 6th engineers polled a big majority on the 7th corps area ballot by defeating the favorite 16th field artillery team, 23 to 13, and winning the championship of the camp. * * Mrs. N. S. Jones gave a bridge party for the wives of the 14th field artillery on Tuesday afternoon. * * The 7th infantry gave a very pretty dance for officers and ladies of the 4th infantry, and the 6th Engineers Clubhouse was delightfully decorated with green boughs and cut flowers. Music was furnished by the regimental band and orchestra, and a delightful luncheon was served.

ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

The eighth annual meeting of the Association of Military Colleges and Schools will be held April 23 and 24 at the Washington Hotel, in this city.

On March 5 Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sladen and F. J. Morrow, general staff officer of R. O. T. C. branch, war-plans division, on Relations with War Department, Educational Work, R. O. T. C. and "Summer Camps"; an address by Major General C. S. Farnsworth, U. S. A., "The Value of Infantry' a paper by Colonel L. T. Richardson on "The Mission of the Essential Officer in Modern Warfare"; an address by Colonel Hall, adjutant general's office, U. S. Army, on "Recall of Officers of the Army to Educational Institutions"; a paper by Lieut. Colonel M. Danford ,commandant of cadets, U. S. Military Academy, "Training of Officers in Character and Discipline at West Point," followed by a general discussion.

General Pershing was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the association.

SEVENTH DIVISION NEWS NOTES.

Camp Meade, Md., March 26.—The tank corps, under the command of Col. Hockenbury, gave a splendid demonstration on Wednesday last of the work of the tanks. The tank corps, in the demonstration assumed the proportions of a function, which was attended by Gens. Biles, Farnsworth, Cronkhite, Lee, Conner and Hall, and a number of the lesser generals attended, among them Cols. Ferguson, Grimes, Shumeda, Stewart, Lee, and Hall. The afternoon was devoted to a five-minute lecture by Col. Hockenbury, followed by an inspection of the technical educational features and culminating in a demonstration—I, e., simulated attack by both big and little tanks with the infantry.

Easter services at the chapel were conducted by chaplains of the division. Special musical programs were rendered, followed by a special service. After the special service was concluded the usual Sunday service followed.

MISSOURI R. O. T. C.

The University of Missouri Chapter of Scabbard and Blade, the national honorary society among the R. O. T. C. organizations, scored a rare triumph in their acquisition last year of the following members of national fame. Generals Pershing and Crowder and Dr. Hill were successfully put through the ritual in the presence of all the cadet regiment. General Pershing is a native of Missouri, General Crowder was once commandant of the cadet corps at Missouri and Dr. Hill is president of the university. The local chapter exerts a very favorable influence in promoting loyalty.

The field artillery unit was highly commended on its recent search from Kansas City to Jefferson City. The university responded to the call of the State committee on inaugural arrangements by having the field artillery students fire the salute for the incoming governor and the battalion of 3-inch guns was unveiled by 19 students. The march to Jefferson City, the firing and the return trip was most successful.

The 14-man rifle team of the infantry unit has to date a 2-to-1 record in the intercollegiate matches and no defeats. On February 19 they won from the University of Kansas, 1,014 score as against 1,000, 2,595. On February 21 the Kansas Aggies were defeated, 2,691 to 2,414, and on March 11 the team won from the University of Iowa by a score of 2,760 to 2,626. As shown by the team scores in successive competitions, the marksmanship of the students is constantly improving, and hopes of a corps area victory are running high.

The R. O. T. C. at Missouri consists of an infantry unit of one regiment and a field artillery unit of two batteries. Colonel Lloyd E. Jones, U. S. Infantry, is P., M. S. and T., and Major Lloyd E. Jones is the present field artillery officer. A total of seven officers and 32 enlisted men constitute the instructional staff.

NAVAL AIRMEN IN DEMONSTRATION.

During the recent southern conference of national editors, Governor Morrison, with more than 200 delegates to the conference, visited the naval air station at Pensacola for an inspection of the aerial activities. Full honors were recorded the governor on his arrival. Following the visit to the air, including a formation of eight twin-motor boats, 108 boats engaged in gunnery work, R-6-L's dropping torpedoes and engagement of N-9-H's seaplanes dying. Three non-rigid airships were in the air at the same time.

The governor and the delegates expressed the greatest delight at the visit. Governor Morrison, one of the delegates who, for the first time, saw large formations of aircraft in operation expressed as their opinion that the conference had been favored with an opportunity of observing aerial activities conducted in masses, and declared aviation to be extremely beneficial as a result.

Next day Admiral H. F. Cooper, commandant of the 8th naval district, inspected the station. As a demonstration of squadron maneuvers, 42 planes were in the air by 10 o'clock that morning, a greater number than all of the aircraft the Navy had in commission at the beginning of the war.

ARTILLERY FIRE AIDED BY AIRCRAFT.

In working out plans for the defense of the Panama Canal, the utmost cooperation obtains between the coast artillery at Fort Randolph and naval aviation at the Rodman naval aviation station.

During the season's coast artillery target practice the latter station will assist the former in the shot spotting purposes with unusual success.

In wireless telephony, the army had considerable difficulty in getting accurate information to the plotting room quickly enough to be of much value. Accordingly a telephone wire was rigged from Fort Randolph with about two miles of wire, which was attached to a Navy kite balloon operating from an Eagle boat. Another Eagle boat towed a suitable target, and the Navy, by the use of an Army telephone kit, excellent communication was maintained between the kite balloon and the plotting room at Fort Randolph.

For several days the big gun firing from the fort was practically directed from the kite balloon, there being an Army officer in the balloon in charge of the apparatus and a Navy officer in the observer, however, were given valuable practice, and several of the plotting room officers became particularly efficient as coast artillery spotters.

MARINE BAND AGAIN PLAYS AT WHITE LOT.

After a lapse of five years the Marine Band played at the White House grounds Easter Monday afternoon. The last time the band appeared there in White Lot since 1916.

The regular weekly concert at the marine barracks by the Marine Orchestra was accordingly canceled.

The first public concert by the band was given at the marine barracks at 3 p. m. Monday, April 4. The opening composition on the program was by the late Lieut. John Philip Sousa, which was written by Taylor Branson, of the band, in honor of the administration system of the Marine Corps. The program follows:

1. March, "Marine Corps Institute"..Taylor Branson
2. Overture, "The Caliph"..Harold
3. Characteristic "Persian March"..Lampe
4. Selection, "The Jolly Musketeer"..Luders
5. Waltz, "Tales of the Vienne Woods"..Strauss
6. Caprice, "Wedding of the Rose"..Jessel
7. Gypsy music from "Amorga"..Herbert
8. Scenes from "Rilken" (arranged Lampe)

MUST STUDY "MARITIME WARFARE."

All line officers of the Navy have been directed to familiarize themselves with the contents of the publication issued by the Navy Department entitled "Instructions for the Navy of the United States Governing Maritime Warfare," published in June, 1917, as they will be required to pass a satisfactory examination on this subject prior to their promotion to a higher grade.

This book is available in but limited numbers. It has been issued by the bureau of navigation to commanding officers, who will call the attention of line officers to the requirements in this subject preparatory to examination.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The British navy estimates for 1921-22 were issued on March 14, with an explanatory statement by First Lord of the Admiralty Leo. The Naval and Military Record, London, says:

The figures show a net reduction of £8,393,300 at 12,745,000, and a gross total of £21,146,523, a reduction of £14,000,000. Provision is made for the completion of ships in hand—light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, etc.—and another £2,500,000 for commencing the replacement of obsolescent ships.

A reduction of the personnel from 121,000 to 121,700 officers and men is to be made this year, and other economies in the admiralty and dockyards are to be effected.

The eight battleships armed with 12-inch guns are to be transferred to the disposal list, thus reducing the number of capital ships to 66, of which 14 will be in the reserve.

The policy of the admiralty at present is not to build against another power, but to get rid of useless obsolete ships. This program is not competitive, and the admiralty does not contemplate competitive building.

Extracts from the explanatory statement by Lord Lee follow:

Naval Policy.

Estimates can only be based on policy, and the naval policy of the government, as announced in my pre-decessor in the House of Commons on March 17, 1920, is to maintain a "one-power standard," i. e. that our navy should not be inferior in strength to that of any other power. The duty of the admiralty is to carry out that policy as economically as possible, giving full weight to the special geographical, international and other considerations which have arisen since the war.

This they are doing in no mechanical spirit nor with insistence on "numerical equality," but determining to the full the necessity for reducing expenditure to the lowest limits compatible with national security. The admiralty have effected large economies and agreed to assume risks which in ordinary circumstances they would not take, in order to reconcile with the full maintenance of the government's declared policy.

Proposed Economies.

The details of these economies will be apparent in the votes, but it may be here mentioned that they include:

(a) The reduction of the number of capital ships in full commission from 31 to 22 as compared with 38 in March, 1914. This is the smallest number that will enable the naval personnel to be trained, training of officers and men to be properly carried out.

(b) The placing in reserve of one of the four destroyer flotillas of the atlantic fleet.

(c) The reduction of the North American and South African squadrons from four to two ships each, and the complete temporary withdrawal of the South American squadron.

(d) The reduction of the personnel of the fleet during 1921 to 121,700 officers and men, as compared with 127,500 in 1919 and 146,000 in 1914.

(e) The reduction of civil staffs at the admiralty and other establishments, and the concentration in the dockyards.

These changes are dictated almost entirely by the pressing need for economy, and make it incumbent on the admiralty to maintain the reduced Navy in a state of the highest possible efficiency. The maintenance of this policy the retention in reserve of the eight battleships Hibernia, Colossus, Superb, Canada, Agincourt, Collingwood, Temeraire, Bellerophon and Superb, which are armed with 12-inch guns, are no longer considered justifiable, and they are transferred to the disposal list. The number of capital ships on the effective list is thus reduced to 36, including H. M. A. S. Australia, of which 14 will be in reserve.

Replacing of Obsolete Ships.

Of these 36 ships, the older types are becoming obsolescent and cannot be reckoned as efficient fighting units for more than a few years longer. The need for their gradual replacement by modern ships embodying the lessons of the war can, therefore, no longer be delayed. Consequently provision must be remembered that no capital ship for the royal navy has been laid down since completion of the 1913 and it is obvious that as the fleet is reduced in number, the ships which it is composed must be of up-to-date type and of the highest efficiency.

A sum of £2,500,000 has therefore been included in these estimates as a first instalment of replacement ships. Further details of the proposed expenditure will be laid before parliament as soon as possible.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that in making this long-delayed beginning with the replacement of obsolete ships, the government neither commits itself to nor contemplates any building programs in answer to those of any other power. Indeed, it trusts that it may be found possible, in spite of frank and friendly discussion with the principal naval powers, to avoid anything approaching to competitive building, either now or in the future.

But, meanwhile, it would be a dereliction of duty on the part of the admiralty if the fighting efficiency, training or morale of the royal navy to deteriorate through neglect to provide it with ships which will be equal to the best, and in which it can fool confidence. It is also important to avoid on irrevocable loss of time and building facilities, which might not be found possible to maintain our sea security if it should be threatened. It is on this ground that we ask for a full realization of the vital need for economy, that these estimates have been framed.

Cooperation With Dominions.

Referring to the imperial conference, which is to take place in June of this year, and the problem of naval policy in relation to the empire as a whole, it is added in a memorandum supplemental to the explanatory statement:

"The lines on which it would be proposed to proceed are towards the development of dominion navies under the administrative and executive command of their own officers, each separate navy being the responsibility of its own government and imbued with the particular characteristics and spirit of its own people, all, however, working in close cooperation and under the guidance of a common doctrine. "If war occurred in which the empire as a whole took part, then the various component navies would work in harmony with the general strategical policy previously decided on. To ensure such intelligent cooperation, common principles of command and staff work would be necessary, and these are developed by a uniform system of staff training. It is proposed to make gradual progress in this direction by the appointment of dominion officers to the naval staff at the admiralty and by arranging for a certain proportion of dominion officers each year to undergo the naval staff course at the staff college.

"Finally, it is hoped that at the conclusion where the dominions themselves will be able to set up their own staff colleges, and to train their navy and under the same system as the navy staff college at home. The scheme in general terms sketched in these tentative proposals cannot be indicated until this matter has been considered in conjunction with the dominion representatives and their views have been fully stated."

MARINES MAKE LONG FLIGHT.

Starting from Washington last Tuesday, Marine Corps flyers in two DH-4B airplanes began a round-trip flight to St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. Major P. C. Turner, chief of Marine Corps aviation at Marine headquarters, is senior officer of the flight and pilot of one of the machines, and Capt. Ralph J. Tucker, engineer for the flight.

The flight was undertaken to establish an aerial route by airplane from the United States to our possessions in the Caribbean Sea. The same plane it will afford an opportunity to test out the mechanical equipment of the planes, including navigating instruments and radio and photographic equipment. This is the first flight over long stretches of open ocean ever undertaken by land-plane equipment by an air service in the United States. The only use made of the ocean by planes of the army in operations aside from the squadrons of marine aviation in Cuba and Haiti have been when land planes were used in transporting to and from ships in the Pacific operations off Guantanamo during short and long range target practice. These flights, however, have been limited either on the ships or shore stations.

Department officials regard this flight of first importance. It will establish an aerial route which may be utilized by commercial concerns and will contribute to the strategical value of the navy if entered in the Caribbean in connection with the defense of the Panama canal. The Washington-Virgin Islands air route is 5,513 miles, and it is expected the round trip will be made in 50 hours.

The route is via Fayetteville, N. C., Parris Island, S. C., Daytona, Fla., Miami, Fla., Havana, Cuba, Camaguey, Cuba, Port au Prince, Haiti, Puerto Plata, Haiti, Santo Domingo City, Cuba, San Juan, P. R., and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

KIEL CANAL.

[From a report of the commanding officer of the U. S. S. Pittsburgh, showing conditions existing September 13, 1920.]

The Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel) Canal will accommodate the largest dreadnoughts. A depth of 36 feet is maintained in the canal and locks at low water. The channel is 44 meters in width and slopes gradually to the sides. The new locks, which were completed in 1914, are 350 meters long and 45 meters wide, several ships at a time, depending, however, on the size of the vessels. The gates are about 20 meters when only one ship desires passage. The average time of passing through the locks is 20 minutes. The locks are never open. Upon entrance a delay of about 1½ hours may be required in order to make the necessary payments. There are five bridges over the canal. The lowest is 42 meters above the canal level. The average speed of vessels in canal is under 5,000 tons is 15 knots, and 10 knots for heavier vessels. The average speed of ships is from 8 to 9 knots. Pilotage is compulsory for all ships. Pilots are exempted from all local taxes, being employed in the western section and 30 in the eastern section. There are seven sidings for passing. Small ships may pass in the locks. It is necessary to communicate with the canal officials in advance, in order that arrangements may be made for passage without stopping at the sidings.

A. R. A. IMPROMPTU HORSE SHOWS.

The American Remount Association announces its fifth impromptu horse show, to be held at the west end of the polo field in Potomac park, April 19, 1921, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, weather permitting.

Competitions will be open to the public. There will be one class for each event, to be awarded the first, second and third places in each class. Judges will be appointed by the chairman of the sports and competitions committee of the American Remount Association.

Classes.

1. Polo pony race, 100 yards and return.
2. Ladies' jumping class. Judged on conformation, manners and style of jumping. Jumps not to exceed 3 feet.
3. Park hack. Judged on conformation, manners, style of gaits and suitability for ladies to ride. To negotiate one 3-foot jump.
4. Open jumping class, jump of 3½ feet and stone wall of 3½ feet in and out 3½ and twice around. Judged on performance only.
5. Open jumping class, jump of 4 feet, stone wall 4 feet, in-and-out 4 feet, triple bar 4 feet and once around. Judged on performance only.

SALE OF AVIATION BOOKS.

To meet an increasing demand for authentic aeronautic information, the Navy Department has arranged for the sale at a nominal price of certain of the books which are used so successfully in the schools and stations of naval aviation.

These handbooks explain in detail the handling of large flying-boats, with reference particularly to unpacking and assembling. As used by naval aviation these handbooks cover every phase of unpacking, assembling and handling the three types of boats mentioned, and are undoubtedly the most exhaustive treatises obtainable on the subject.

FURNAGERE FOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

The Secretary of War directs that the following decisions be published to the army:

1. The Secretary of War has accepted the fourragere, in the colors of the croix de guerre, which have been awarded by the French government to the 5th, 6th and 7th field artillery and the 1st machine gun battalion, 1st engineers and 2d field signal battalion.

2. The Secretary of War directs that the 5th, 6th and 7th field artillery and the 1st engineers be notified of the above and furnished with copies of the attached citations with illustrated fourragere for the decoration of the regimental standards and color. Copies of the citations will also be furnished to company H, 23d infantry (formerly company A, 1st machine-gun battalion), to company H, 16th infantry (formerly company B, 1st machine-gun battalion), 1st engineers, and signal company (formerly 2d field signal battalion). The fourragere decoration will be placed on the old battalion colors of the 1st machine-gun battalion and the 2d field signal battalion, the ultimate disposition of those colors has not yet been determined. The fourrageres herefor ecorated will be a part of the uniform of the above-mentioned distinguished units.

The citations from the French orders follow:

French Order No. 24023 "D."

5th Field Artillery, 1st Division—"An artillery regiment of the 1st American division, which, under all circumstances, has displayed real bravery and a magnificent ardor in aiding its infantry, notably at Menil-la-Tour, in January, February and March, 1918, and at the taking of Cantigny on May 28, 29 and 30, 1918, where its fire was most destructive."

6th Field Artillery, 1st Division—"A fine regiment which had the honor of firing the first American salvoes of the war and which displayed, during its entire ardor and vigilant endeavor to support its infantry, notably in the sector of Ansauville on which by its fire it stopped a violent enemy attack on March 20, 1918, and at Menil-la-Tour, during numerous local attacks in February and March, but at the taking of Cantigny on May 28, 29, and 30 where its effective and powerful cooperation, being based the obtainment of all the objectives assigned to the 1st infantry."

7th Field Artillery, 1st Division—"A fine field artillery regiment which, under exigencies of the professional worth and its constant endeavor to support its infantry either in a defensive sector in stopping a violent counter attack on March 20, 1918, or in the course of an attack as at Cantigny on May 28, 29 and 30, 1918, where its judicious support powerfully favored the 2d infantry brigade in its progression and in the capture of Cantigny."

1st Machine Gun Battalion, 1st Division—"The machine gun battalion of the 1st American Division in the sector of Menil-la-Tour, as well as in the attack of Cantigny, by its maneuvering qualities and its zeal, fully contributed to the success of the operations of the 1st Division."

2d Engineers, 1st Division—"A fine unit whose esprit de corps and technical worth powerfully contributed to the success of the operations of the 1st American division in the Menil-la-Tour sector of Menil-le-Tour, but in the course of the attack of Cantigny, notably thanks to the devotion of the personnel, and, in spite of violent enemy counter-attacks, the organizations were constantly all that one had a right to expect."

2d Field Signal Battalion, 1st Division—"The regiment brilliantly cooperated in the operations which the division can Division in the sector of Menil-la-Tour in January, February and March, 1918, and during the 1st Corps at Cantigny in organizing the conquered terrain in spite of the violent reaction of the enemy artillery."

French Order No. 24024 "D."

5th Regiment, Field Artillery, American Army—"A fine regiment which has constantly and remarkably established the reputation it acquired on its first arrival in the line, notably during the counter attack in the sector of Soissons, launched on July 18, 1918, it accompanied and supported its infantry for six consecutive days and powerfully contributed to the total destruction of enemy resistance and in conquering all its objective."

6th Field Artillery—"Has taken part in the war in October and November, 1918."

6th Machine Gun Battalion, American Army—"A magnificent field artillery regiment which continued its fine traditional value and its ardor under all circumstances up to the end of the operations of the counter-offensive from July 18-22, 1918, to the south of Soissons, and during the operations between the Argonne and the Meuse in September, October and November, 1918, in particular during the interruption whetever from September 30 until the armistice, taking the audacious part in the contanual attacks of that epoque."

7th Regiment, Field Artillery, American Army—"During the operations themselves of the 1st and 2d following days, to the south of Soissons, and in the operations between the Argonne and the Meuse in September, October and November, 1918, this regiment gave by the admiration of all by the timeliness of its intervention and the thoroughness of its maneuvers for the efficacious support of its infantry."

1st Machine Gun Battalion—"A machine gun battalion which, under all circumstances, displayed technical worth and admirable military qualities (esprit de corps, attachment and sacrifice to professional duty, Cantigny, May 28, 29, 30, 1918, superb contempt for danger) and distinguished themselves under all circumstances, notably during the counter-offensive from July 18-22 to the south of Soissons and in the operations between the Argonne and the Meuse from September to November, 1918."

1st Regiment of Engineers—"A regiment which, under all circumstances, displayed ardor in combat and the finest technical and moral qualities. During the counter-offensive to the south of Soissons it contributed to the successful operations of the 1d American Division in attacking with the infantry on

Digitized by Google

July 20, 21 and 22, and capturing all its objectives. In the course of the operations between the Argonne and the Meuse from September to November 11, it again showed itself worthy of its magnificent reputation."

NAVAL CENSUS.

Following is the weekly census, all officers and men, on active duty of March 5:

	Officers.	Men.	Grand total.
Regulars	7,331	117,469	
Reserves	949	992	
Warrant officers, regulars	1,327		
Warrant officers, reserves	43		
Midshipmen	1,992		
Prisoners, officers and men		1,336	
Totals	11,642	120,139	131,841
Marine Corps:			
Regulars	883	21,258	
Warrant officers, regulars	11		
Warrant officers, reserves	128		
Warrant officers, reserves		193	
Prisoners, officers and men		193	
Totals	1,011	21,462	22,473
Female reserve corps:			
Regulars	271		
Reserves	162		
U. S. N. R. F.	13		
Total	462		462
Grand totals	12,653	142,123	154,776

Navy decrease for the week, 834.

Marine Corps decrease for the week, 83.

Enlisted personnel short, Marine Corps, 6,194 (based on 27,400).

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Claims for Losses.

The act of July 8, 1918, in chapter VI and the act of March 4, 1921, relate to private property belonging to officers and enlisted men of the Army and members of the Army nurse corps, the transfer which since the 6th day of April, 1917, has been or shall hereafter be lost, damaged or destroyed in the military service, without fault or negligence on the part of the owner, under any of the circumstances described in paragraph 4 of section 2 of said acts. Of the four paragraphs the second is materially modified and the third is slightly modified by said act of 1921. The comptroller (March 21) says:

"Claims or items of claims for losses occurring under circumstances which did not make such claims or items of claims allowable under the act of July 9, 1918, but which would be allowable under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1921, and which were filed under the former act and disallowed by the auditor for the War Department can be presented by the claimant within the period specified in said act of March 4, 1921, and under the provisions of that act be considered and determined by the Secretary of War."

Must be on "Field Duty."

Lieutenant Commander A. G. Olson, U. S. Navy, is held not entitled to commutation of quarters, heat and light for dependents under the act of June 4, 1920, during authorized delay in changing from sea duty to shore duty station. He was in command of the U. S. S. Kennedy at San Diego, Calif., on December 18, 1920, and arrived at Fort Worth, Texas, on January 25, 1921, having been detached en route. During the period of delay he was in a leave status. The comptroller says:

"Right to commutation of quarters, heat and light for dependents ceases only while the officer is in 'field duty' status—either actually or constructively.

"In the case presented, upon being detached from sea duty on December 18, 1920, Lieutenant Commander Olson ceased to be in a 'field duty' status, either actually or constructively. Accordingly, you are advised that he is not entitled to commutation of quarters, heat and light for dependents during the period in question."

Statement of Claims of Officers and Men.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has approved of the decision of the auditor for the War Department to the effect that the act of March 4, 1921, amending the act providing for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the military service, deprives him of jurisdiction to allow after March 4, 1921, any claim under the act of March 3, 1885, as amended by the act of July 9, 1918, that all papers originating in the War Department on file in his office pertaining to such claims which were not settled prior to March 4, 1921, should be returned to the War Department for action pursuant to the provisions of said act of March 4, 1921, and that all papers pertaining to such claims which were settled prior to March 4, 1921, should be returned to his office regardless of the question whether the claims were allowed or disallowed. The comptroller (March 23) says:

"This law clearly confers exclusive and final jurisdiction in the matter of such claims upon the Secretary of War and provides that the determination made by the Secretary of War shall constitute a final determination, and such claims shall not thereafter be reopened or considered. The result of this legislation is that, as to the amounts to be allowed on claims arising under the act, no jurisdiction remains in the accounting officers of the treasury."

Quarters on Shore a Military Necessity.

Captain Ray Spear (S. C.), U. S. Navy, applied on January 21, 1921, for a revision of the action of the auditor for the Navy Department in disallowing credit for payments aggregating $15,302.25 made to the commander, cruiser force, Atlantic fleet, and officers on his staff, including Captain Spear, as reimbursement for expenses alleged to have been incurred for hire of quarters in or near New York city during the period from January, 1919, to June, 1919.

It appears that during the period for which the payments in question were made each of the officers concerned was in a sea duty status, and entitled to quarters on the vessel to which attached. Therefore, said officers were not entitled under the law to reimbursement for any expenses incurred by them in connection with quarters on shore. It appears also that many of these officers were receiving commutation of quarters, heat and light under the provisions of the act of April 12, 1918, on account of quarters occupied by dependents.

The request for revision of the auditor's action in this case is based upon a certificate by the Secretary of the Navy June 6, 1920, under authority of a provision in the act of July 11, 1919, to the effect that the expenses were "incurred and made under military necessity." The provision of law provides that no officer making such disbursing order shall be held responsible for any loss incurred in connection therewith. The comptroller on March 2 says:

"From statements made by members of the committee on naval affairs of the house of representatives at the time the bill which the certificate was made was under consideration, it is clear that the provisions of law under authority of which this certificate was made was neither enacted nor intended to be a retrospective act, but was merely that said provision was intended to apply only to payments which a disbursing officer was required under military necessity to make as to insufficient evidence as to the amount actually due, such as where landing had been necessary in battle, papers lost in transfer from one hospital to another, papers lost in the mails, etc., and for unavoidable delays, etc. But the language of the provision as enacted is free from ambiguity, and, not only authorizes, but directs the accounting officers of the treasury to allow credit for such payments made to officers and enlisted men as are certified by the secretary of the Navy as having been incurred under military necessity, or as having been occasioned by precedent military orders or conditions over which the disbursing officer had no control, and for which he was not justly responsible.

"That the officers now under consideration were made by the disbursing officer to officers of the navy decline to question, but the auditor and the secretary of the Navy has certified that they were incurred and made under military necessity and occasioned by precedent military orders over which officer had no control, and for which he was not justly responsible. The accounting officers of the treasury have no choice but to allow credit for said payments in the manner provided by law, and have so to do as to the question of 'military necessity.'

"The action of the auditor is reversed and certificate will be issued accordingly."

AGE LIMITS WAIVED ONLY FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

Age limits for appointment to the Navy under the act of June 4, 1920, are waived only for active service, such service must have been on active duty with the Regular Navy or Marine Corps. Service in the Regular Navy or the Marine Corps should be included in said phrase unless such service was rendered on active duty with the U. S. Naval militia or service in the naval militia, national naval volunteers, naval reserve force or coast defense would be counted if rendered on active duty with the Navy.

The judge advocate general has held that service in the naval militia should not be included in the phrase "active service" unless such active service was actually rendered on active duty with the Navy. Held further that no part of the service in the Regular Navy or the Marine Corps should be included in said phrase unless such service was rendered on active duty with the Navy. Held that all service in the naval militia, national naval volunteers, naval reserve force or coast defense would be counted if rendered on active duty with the Navy.

MEDICAL SERVICE FOR PROMOTION.

In regard to counting the service as captain and assistant surgeon in the Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant E. S. Tenney, Army medical corps, for promotion purposes, the War Department holds that medical officers are entitled to count service rendered only that service prescribed in section 16, act of June 4, 1920, and that the Army is not concerned with service referring only to service necessary for relative rank, increased pay or retirement. Accordingly the officer is not entitled to count the service in question.

OFFICERS SUE FLEET CORPORATION.

Suit has been brought in the District of Columbia supreme court by Captain Godfrey L. Carden, of the United States navy, and Captain Harry E. Baldwin, U. S. Navy, and Captain Paul Foley against the Emergency Fleet Corporation for compensation aggregating $18,210.45 as compensation for expert services while these officers were detailed on special detail from the Navy Department and the Coast Guard.

Captain Carden, who was detailed at Buenos Aires as naval attaché and Fleet Corporation agent, claims $7,016; Captain Foley, former head of the tanker service of the corporation, asks for $5,500, and Commander Baldwin, former acting manager of the division of construction, asks $5,694.45.

The three plaintiffs all received pay from their respective departments, but rendered the Fleet Corporation an extra service, it is contended. The question now before the court is whether or not men on the active list of the Navy are entitled to pay in the same class as men on the retired list who draw salaries from the corporation at the same time the Navy Department was paying them. Other suits will be filed if the plaintiffs win this one.

CAPT. DUNCAN ORDERED TO DUTY.

Captain Arthur G. Duncan, who served during the war as a reserve officer in the Army quartermaster corps, has been again assigned to active duty in Washington in connection with the activities which formulates the policies of the reserve officers.

RETIREMENT OF VICTOR IN FALKLAND FIGHT.

Announcement of the retirement of Admiral F. C. D. Sturdee of the British navy and of his recent detachment from the command at Nore serves to recall one of the most brilliant naval engagements of the world war. Admiral Sturdee was selected by the British admiralty to deal with Admiral von Spee after the latter had destroyed a British squadron under Cradock at Coronel. Sturdee set out at once in search of the Huns, with a squadron consisting of the two battle cruisers invincible and Inflexible, the armored cruisers Carnarvon and Kent and Cornwall. He kept the existence of his retributory force in complete secret, not only from the British public, but from the admiralty as well. He made rapidly for the Falkland islands, where the Glasgow, an old battleship, was defending the port. The Germans approached the Falklands the morning of December 8 in their light cruiser station, but discovering the squadron in the harbor they took to flight. Sturdee followed full speed and overtaking the enemy, three separate fights ensued. The Leipzig was sunk in a running fight of four hours; the Nurnberg sank shortly after, followed by the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau. The Dresden was later destroyed by the cruisers Kent and Glasgow of all fifteman cruisers excepting those operating in home waters. Sturdee's victory was made notable by the small casualties suffered by his vessels, six killed and 16 wounded, as against the loss of 2,000 men in the German cruisers. Admiral Sturdee will be practically unimpaired by the battle.

He was promoted to the rank of vice admiral and subsequently took part in the battle of Jutland.

SUMMER PROGRAM OF PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Rodman, commander-in-chief, Pacific fleet, has announced the program of operations of battleship force to August 31, as follows:

April 4—Gunnery exercises (D. I. S. P.), San Pedro.

April 6-9—Gunner training (D. I. S. P.).

April 11-16—Gunnery exercises (D. L. R. apot, and D. S. P.).

April 18-22—Machinery Overhaul.

April 25-30—Gunnery exercises (division practice).

May 2-7—Division 8, machinery overhaul; division 6, machinery overhaul.

May 11-14—Division 8, gunnery training (night P.); division 9, gunnery exercises (D. T. D. spot, and D. S. P.).

May 23-24—Division 3, machinery overhaul; division 4, machinery overhaul.

May 25-28—Division 9, machinery overhaul; division 1, machinery overhaul (Torpedo Day, May 27).

May 30-31—Division 3, machinery overhaul; division 4, gunnery exercises (Torpe. and A. A. Gun P.), proceed to Puget Sound by June 4.

June 1-4—Division 8, gunnery training (Torpe. and A. A. Gun P.).

June 7—Division 8, arrive Puget Sound; overhaul and docking; leave Puget Sound June 13.

June 13-21—Division 8, machinery overhaul.

June 21-July 12—Division 8, visit Seattle, Wash.; proceed June 27-July 1—Division 9, visit Monterey and Santa Cruz.

July 5-12—Division 9, visit Seattle, Wash.; proceed to Puget Sound July 15.

July 18-August 2—Division 8, overhaul and docking, Puget Sound; leave Puget Sound August 20, division 8, visit San Francisco, Calif.

August 22-31—Division 8, visit San Francisco; division 6, visit San Francisco.

PRAISE FOR EAGLE NO. 59.

The commandant, 3d naval district, Rear Admiral H. P. Huse, has forwarded to Commander L. W. Hesselberg, U. S. N., the commanding officer of Eagle No. 59, the following letter relative to the performance of Eagle No. 59 on a recent 15 days' cruise:

"The cruise just ended will be remembered by the performance of the U. S. S. Eagle No. 59 on her recent 15 days' cruise, during which time she officered and manned wholly by members of the U. S. naval reserve force and did herself credit.

"It is noted that the officers and crew arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., on the afternoon of March 9, that they immediately began coaling ship and coaling and got up steam, that they finished putting the full outfit of provisions on board by 11 o'clock that night, that during the same time having made all preparations for getting under way in the morning, the navy yard so soon as the stores were on board, that the compasses were then adjusted and the deviations obtained, that the ship then proceeded to sea, and that the cruise, having been completed, the vessel was moored alongside the dock at the navy yard, Brooklyn, in excellent condition at 11 a. m., March 18, exactly on the minute prescribed in the previous instruction of the commandant.

"This performance reflects credit upon the officers and crew of Eagle No. 59 and upon the whole U. S. naval reserve force, of which they are a part.

"It is desired that a full report covering the contents of this letter be made known to each officer and enlisted man who took part in this cruise."

AMMUNITION FOR R. O. T. C.

Department and corps area commanders are authorized by the War Department to make the additional allowance of thirty rounds of ammunition, caliber .22 short, for each rifle target practice exercise and 30 rounds per student for machine-gun practice for members of the R. O. T. C. units. Of course when any R. O. T. C. units of infantry, cavalry, and field artillery possess facilities for practice with field ammunition and when practica is authorized by commanding officers.

ARMY COLORS.

The Secretary of War has directed that the battalion colors of all the former infantry, coast and field sigmal battalions be turned in to the quartermaster general of the Army for occasional use and trophies of the World War and that the national colors from those organizations be turned in to stock.

Teacher (after lesson on snow)—As we walk out on a cold winter day and look around, what do we see in every home?

Pupil—Gloves!—Life.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.

J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 814. Phone, Franklin 1913.

New York Office: 258 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1454 and 1455. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtained at Room 808.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and drafts payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, this ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard. Moreover, which branchee of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

DEFECTIVE NAVAL PROMOTION RECORDS.

There is very much of importance and deserving of serious consideration in the report of the naval authorities, now that a new administration has taken control of the affairs of the Navy, in an article which appears in the July number of the United States Naval Institute Proceedings, entitled "Now Wine in Old Bottles," by Captain J. S. Taylor, of the naval medical corps, on duty in the bureau of medicine and surgery of the Navy Department. It is the expression of a conviction doubtless entertained by many other officers than the author who "do not believe in the present system of promotion, which is not necessarily based on merit just because it is officially declared to be so based." Captain Taylor points out that the fundamentally practical fact to be established in a discussion of the present system is not whether merit should be the basis of promotion, but how merit is to be determined and to what extent it can be determined by any system.

One of the objections to promotion by merit arises from the belief that it involved a breach of contract which would have escaped by the adoption of a method after the warrants of others, and as it is now, officers feel that a new system of promotion with unexpected conditions requires an adjustment of which some officers are incapable. It is asserted that promotion by seniority could have recognized individual efficiency and usefulness and made those characteristics the reason for advancement if examining boards had performed their duty. It is claimed that it is perfectly clear that had promotion by seniority worked properly it would have eliminated the men actually left to be eliminated by the plucking board and would have made such action less necessary, but "there is undoubtedly a strong disinclination on the part of an examining board to adopt an aggressive policy of elimination not called for by the law. * * * In law it is held better for many guilty to escape than for one innocent man to suffer. The promotion by seniority may have rewarded some whose merits was not conspicuous, but it could never so miscarried as to punish the truly meritorious."

Captain Taylor identifies the selection system as "realtively different," adding: "With the purpose of adequately rewarding a few supposed to be conspicuously deserving it constantly blasts the future of many who rightly or wrongly are equality or almost equally deserving, estimation of the relative deserts turning on varying shades of opinion. The placing of now wine in old bottles consists in utilizing for the purpose of determining merit a set of records gotten up not so much to show conspicuous merit as to record evidences of disqualification." If promotion by selection is to continue, the medical officer believes that the time has arrived for establishing "a well-considered and well-adjusted system for the determination of merit." As the first step toward that he recommends the repudiation of the fitness report as being a procedure to the end of conspicuous merit of the individual officer may be of definite record, since "none can claim that anything but conspicuous merit should outweigh the combination of fidelity, intelligence, industry and experience in the matter of eligibility for promotion."

The danger in the present system is exemplified by the assertion that citizen officers are the victims of negative character, "the slave of routine and the master of policy," who "never incurs criticism in an important issue because he avoids issues" and who "cannot be justly punished for every situation that holds possible disaster for the man of daring and resolution." As an illustration, Captain Taylor makes the following observations:

The danger of forcefulness is well illustrated by the matter of indulgence in alcoholics. It is certainly nothing against a man to be a total abstainer. Total abstinence, though accompanied by the consciousness on an individual's part that through inherited or other limitations a wine or drink may not be illustrious consequences, is usually credited to a man as an index of stoicism and fortitude. On the other hand, the disposition to imbibe may indicate a jovial, social disposition and personal qualities not without value. While the failure to get drunk and then disorderly may actually be due to an aggressiveness that often goes to the limit in business and life. Two years ago moderate drinking was a perfectly legitimate indulgence. Twenty years ago it was a very general practice that entailed no consequences. One hundred years ago it was a virtue in the eyes of all but a few. Then it was the common and best bottle of after-dinner port was lower in popular esteem than the wine used during dinner. Today the palm for manliness, both physical and moral, was awarded to him who could negotiate three. The four- and five-bottle men had passed away. It is true that to take a drink may mean taking three or four drinks, and the two or three may lead to one's trouble. The trouble may get on one's record and may not. For lack of a full knowledge of the laws of Providence, we ascribe the very dissimilar consequences of taking a drink to luck. We do not disqualify a man for drinking, but because he cannot be used to drink, but because he had the misfortune to have the combination of qualities that made him, and, as a correction of this injustice to individuals, it is urged that the departmental interrogatories should be so framed that the entries will be confined to cases of peculiarly meritorious acts or unusually marked display of ability. The report might be labeled, submits Captain Taylor, "Confidential Report of Marked and Unusual Qualifications for the Naval Service" and should allow for exercise in what direction the officer has impressed his superior, for what task he is considered more than ordinarily qualified, for his activity in a prominent, wherein he has displayed conspicuous courage or gallantry, to what he is peculiarly adapted by temperament, or bearing and viewpoint, in the study of what subjects he has shown unusual proficiency, in what way he has proven himself more than ordinarily gifted, with a statement of particulars, if any, wherein the officer has shown executive ability and to what extent and in what manner the officer excels other officers of his grade and station.

In conclusion, Captain Taylor answers his own question as to the practical result of the constructive system of records, as follows:

At the end of five, ten, or fifteen years, there would be a certain number of officers whose records would not contain a single entry relating to marked, unusual, and conspicuous talents or accomplishments. Only a few would have made more than perhaps one or two such entries. They might all write to and feature in the several reporting seniors might emphasize different qualities worthy of calling for special commendation. There would be a few officers whose records would show grounds for praise in many particulars and almost uniform agreement on the part of the reporting seniors. Then the comparative case and justice a selection board could meet and classify reports of the type. Those characters would be grouped together as like as the men eulogized for a single praiseworthy characteristic. The smaller number whose numerous claims to recognition were concurred in by many superiors would form still another group. If the promotions authorized were few, they would perhaps be made from the last of the classes given. If many promotions were called for, the men in the other categories would be taken into consideration. Naturally such reports would give an index to the personality of those service and opportunities had been limited, but the lapse of time would produce an ever-increasing differentiation between the positive and the negative type.

THE CARE OF THE DISABLED SOLDIER.

There is no occasion for the indignation, feeling, and generally pugilistic attitude evident among some of the former service men, especially those of the class entitled to disability allowances, the expression of whose grievances has been undertaken by the head of the so-called National Disabled Soldiers' League. Still less is there any reason for the impression that the organization shall take the form a "strike" and the picketing of the White House. A dispute has arisen over the action of the board for vocational education in limiting the disability rating of those former soldiers who now hold civil-service positions so that their combined pay will not exceed $2,240. Spokesmen for the disabled soldiers have denounced the action as unfair, contended that unless it is rescinded 79,000 disabled war veterans employed in shops and factories throughout the country will go on strike and picket the White House. Officers of the board, however, declare their ruling affects only about 100 men, and that it is necessary in order to comply with the law which prohibits double pay from during two salaries from the Government which aggregate over $2,240. Apparently this is solely a legal question and one for the Comptroller of the Treasury or the attorney general to pass upon.

It is gratifying to observe that the head of the American Legion in the District of Columbia, General J. A. Drain, has, without discussion of the merits of the controversy, expressed disbelief that on public record "as against all talk of trying to call a strike or attempting to picket the White House. It is safe to assume that the level-headed, conservative element of the membership of the Legion and its organization will subscribe to this sentiment. They could do nothing less or nothing else and retain their standing as law-abiding citizens of the country. They know there are legitimate and dignified methods of making their complaints known effectively and seeking a redress of wrongs, if any exist.

We admire those of the soldiers who have been disabled by service in the World War refusing to participate in this foolish blunder of threat that will, unless repudiated and condemned, deprive them of the sympathy and generous support of the people. There is not at the present time, nor has there been at any time during or since the war, a lack of either in the sentiments, opinions, actions and speech of men who were wounded in battle. Those who fought as gallantly and who escaped injury or disease must not expect coddling that shall take the place of material compensation and that would put in a state of helplessness and utter dependence or that shall make them continuously the object of silly gush. Those who served in the World War are entitled to be regarded as infinitely above such cheap and tawdry forms of reward and to be considered as capable of being shocked, if not disgusted, by the palaver of those who, under the pretext of humanity, disseminate in some quarters a desire and a demand for this very thing, making itself known in a sort of peevish and querulous dissatisfaction and disappointment that there is imagined a lack of proper appreciation of the men and of their sacrifices. The vast majority of them who fought are, it is agreeable to record, willing to accept without remonstrance this obnoxious tribute to their worth.

For those who fought and suffered and who are now in the class known as the disabled there is on every hand the manifestation of unanswerable instances of a determination to help where help is needed. It has taken many practical forms and has been assured by many people, including President Harding, who recently said to the disabled men at the Walter Reed Hospital: "I am sorry the burden has come so hard to you, but you may be sure the Government will never will be unmindful of you and your condition."

It does not seem to be necessary to hold mass meetings to bring the public to a proper comprehension of the merit of the plea for the relief of the disabled soldiers or to appeal to Congress to legislate adequately for their protection and benefit. Much has been done, as the records show, and some of it has been criticised as an opportunity for extravagance and of downright fraud. It is evidently necessary to proceed with a certain amount of caution in adopting and executing the program that shall be considered adequate and effective. There is an absence of such protestation against the misuse of public funds. When it comes to the question of dealing with the matter of compensation and certain of the disabled soldiers one may be excused for impatient remark when it is proposed to resist a proposed restriction of allowances by methods that are far from creditable to the class concerned. Those who, albeit described as "peaceable," and who plan to conduct picketing in the neighborhood of the White House with banners by day and torches by night are a highly objectionable, and in the past oftentimes equally insulting, form of "propaganda." The disabled soldiers, wherever and whoever they are, may be sure that they will be treated justly and amply by the administration, by Congress, and by the people of the country. The defects and deficiencies in the system have but to be made known through its

Digitized by Google

telligent investigation and revelation to be fully corrected. There is no occasion for strikes or for picketing parades anywhere to accomplish what is desired, provided the cause is reasonable and proper and necessary. When it is not, there is less justification for such exhibitions of contempt and plots of coercion. The friends of the disabled soldier will, therefore, hope that the legitimate claim for necessary relief will not invite or incur public disapproval by performances that are worthy only of hostile and rebels. We may be sure that there are too many thoughtful and law-abiding citizens in the class entitled to, and in need of, relief to permit such unwise and crude methods of securing "reform."

We are glad to observe o phase of the relief project that, so far as we can recall, has not been as candidly and courageously presented hitherto—the danger of pauperizing the beneficiaries. This has been clearly set forth in a statement made early this week by Dr. Charles E. Sawyer (brigadier general, Army medical reserve corps, and physician to the President), who, in consultation with other eminent members of his profession and experts, has been assigned to make a survey of the entire relief and welfare work and who says by way of preliminary observation:

When the war was on and the men were going to training camps and battlefields, the citizens of the country did everything possible to add to their comfort. We gave up butter, sugar, even coffee, and innumerable other things to which we had become accustomed in order that their life might be made easier. And there was not the slightest bit of grumbling. Many soldiers came to the point where they looked for this sort of care. They were given the best of medical attention. As many doctors were sent into the Army to look after their physical well being as were retained here to look after the business of our population. They deserved all that and as much more as it was possible to give them. When the war was over and they were brought back, those who were crippled or diseased were taken to hospitals and given wonderful care. There the grave danger arises in some cases. When you keep a man in a hospital after he is well, surround him with every possible convenience, have nurses and doctors continually on the lookout to add his slightest wish, give him sufficient money to allow for his wants, then you are playing with fire, and that is what we have been doing to a certain extent and what I am opposed to doing any more. It is almost impossible to give some men such treatment after the need has passed and not stultify their ambitions. Some recently will just like the life in a hospital and want to stay there the rest of their lives, objects of charity and utterly dependent upon others for support. This, I maintain—and I think anyone who studies the situation carefully will agree with me—must be avoided. The Government would be failing in its duty, not only to those men who served in the Army, but to the vast population of the country, if it were to allow this to become widespread.

General Sawyer has a wide field of opportunity for achievement, especially if he takes up, as it is to be hoped he will, the affairs of the Red Cross and the other independent agencies that have been soliciting and obtaining funds in vast amounts and expending them without the knowledge of any of the contributors or with the advantage and enlightenment afforded by a governmental audit. There have been and continue to be too many charges that should not be permitted to pass without investigation in simple justice to those against whom the allegations are directed and the organizations of which they are in control. Such accusations as imply that the influences of some of these bodies have been used in commercial aggrandisement and exploitation afford a proper subject for diligent, impartial inquiry. With General Sawyer's independent status and the obvious influence that he possesses with the administration, he is capable of doing things that have hitherto been exceedingly difficult to accomplish. His remarks concerning the need of better regulation of the aid extended to disabled soldiers is an indication of his good sense, along with an admirable, and somewhat rare, quality of fearlessness.

PROMOTING GLASS WAR.

[From the Boston Herald.]

This tendency to separate citizen from citizen, and to establish, as far as possible, an old world race and class war here in America, has been strikingly exemplified in such a proceeding as the demand, sponsored and advocated openly in the New York by Justices Cohalen and Gavegen of New York local courts and a New Jersey justice named Wall, to withdraw all men of Irish descent from the American Legion to "rebuke" the action of the legion in dismissing Lieutenant Colonel Anderson because of his participation in the pro-German "Rhine horror" meeting in that city. The American legion is a thoroughly representative and inclusive body of veterans of the world war, deeply imbued with the patriotic purposes that animated our nation in that war. And because the league saw fit to punish a distinct act of disloyalty to those principles, the legion, if these gentlemen have their way, is to be henceforth henceforth by race and blood. Could there be anything more unfortunate for the cause of Ireland than such a boycotting of a representative body of American citizens? Are we ready to separate our people into two hostile racial camps, and transfer the warfare of Ireland to our cities and our homes? It will certainly be a sad day for the Irish cause, as well as for American peace and harmony, when such a thing is done.

(Situation: Burglar caught red-handed, arraigned in court)—Woman—The sores of the feller is prescribed to be my husband—all right, Judge, but the darlin'—it's only me." It was the word "darlin'" wot give 'im away.—Punch (London).

THE THREE HUNDRED.

A Lamentation of the Ineligible.

[From the Military Engineer, the journal of the Society of American Military Engineers.]

[With apologies to Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Lord Tennyson, The Three Hundred, the rest of the Army, and anybody else who may take unbrage.]

In accordance with the provisions of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, the War Department, in general order No. 64, October 16, 1920, published the initial list of some 300 officers eligible for general staff duty.

The act further provides that, "after the completion of the initial general staff corps eligible list the name of no officer shall be added thereto unless upon graduation from the general staff school he is specifically recommended as qualified for general staff duty."

The procedure, as was of course inevitable, has moved some to laughter and others to tears. Our anonymous correspondent, whose contribution expens below, is moved to versification:

I

Half is life, half a life,
All is life working,
All in the Service Schools.
All but three hundred.
Cheers! for the staff brigade!
Cheers! for the school they've made!
Cheers! for the life we'll lead!
All but three hundred.

II

Hurrah for the Staff Brigade,
Are any dismayed?
Not though they plainly knew,
Some one had blundered.
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs but to school to die,
There just to hone and die,
All but three hundred.

III

Schools to the right of them,
Schools to the left of them;
More schools in front of them;
Nothing but schools.
All knew "tis but a pell,
All who have worked like hell,
But 'tis fated all to fail,
'Tis of our hopes the knell,
All but three hundred.

IV

Flashed all our records bare—
Examined all with care,
Selecting that staff affair,
Back in some secret lair,
While the world wondered.
Screened in department smoke,
Till one day the service woke,
Undone at a stroke,
All but three hundred.

V

Schools to the right of them,
Schools to the left of them,
More schools in front of them.
Nothing but schools.
Mark you the orders fell,
Hark to the fatal bell,
You that have fought so well,
Come through the jaws of death,
Back to life of hell,
Back to your master's cell,
All but three hundred.

VI

When can their glory fade?
Oh! the fine schools they made!
While a world wondered.
Honor the Staff they made,
Honor the Staff Brigade,
Lucky three hundred.

NAVAL RESERVE NAVY SECRETARY.

[St. Louis Globe Democrat.]

Edwin Denby is a former famous football player at the University of Michigan, a naval reserve man in the Spanish-American war and now in the stock of the Hupmobile Company, the head of the Denby truck organization. A Republican progressive whose influence survived his three terms of office and he is probably a millionaire. Still, when the war began, he made no effort to utilize any of the advantages that might readily have obtained a commission for him and enlisted in the ranks as a private. He spent a large part of one hot summer carrying knapsacks of sand on long marches over the new marine encampment in Virginia. By hard service he later won appointment in the marines as a major on the staff of General Lejeune, commanding the marine aviation, accustomed to dealings on a large scale, a keen judge of men and professional conditions, familiarity with civilian viewpoints and experience in politics, has not previously been known in the cabinet position.

TRANSATLANTIC VISITORS.

[From the Naval and Military Record of London.]

The American Navy is still doing its bit in "clearing up" its mess in Europe, and has left in the remoter parts of Europe and also in the near east. The result is that the navy men frequently are in our ports, and Uncle Sam's naval officers and "Jackies" still contribute a considerable share to the transient population of our capitol. Among the latest visitors to Gravesend were the new "flush-deck" destroyers Sark and Semaphore. The naval representative of The Naval and Military Record who took the opportunity last week to inspect the former vessel was courteously received by her commanding officer, Commander Charmley, U. S. N. These flush-deckers have introduced a new fashion in destroyer design. They are big, weatherly ships, and those who sail in them speak enthusiastically of their seakeeping qualities. The complement averages 110, including eight officers, and there is all oil on board are most comfortably housed. The United States Navy, like our own, has had a large number of its best and most highly-trained men through demobilisation, but if the destroyer crews are a fair sample, the ratings that remain are of excellent quality. It would certainly be difficult to find a cheerier and harder working ship's company than that of the U. S. S. Sands. It is interesting to observe the record a mile difference which the recent modification of uniform has made in the appearance of American naval officers. The old-fashioned tunic, with its stiff stock, has given place to a double-breasted reefer very much after the British pattern. It is by no means easy to distinguish American from British U. S. officers at any distance, especially as the former seem to be discarding the mustache, which their regulations contrary to those of our service, permitted. Many of the officers have the only striking difference in the two uniforms is that the American deck officer wears a cap in place of the "peaked cap." Nor is the resemblance between the two types limited to appearance. There is much likeness with a group of American naval officers leave one wondering what on earth prevents two nations so much akin in ideals, thought and temperament from "getting together" and working in double harness. Certainly, if the feeling existed that a united voice in affairs on both sides of the Atlantic, reciprocal hickering would speedily give place to final and cordial cooperation between the two peoples.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE
NEW SPRING STYLES
Are a Joy to See

Especially beautiful are the selections in
New Silks, Dress Goods,
Custom Dress Fabrics,
White Fabrics
Among which are many exclusive and unusual creations.

Write for samples and prices if you cannot see them in person

George A. King William B. King William B. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
725 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Chase Patent and Trade Mark Law
OURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Formerly Lieut. U. S. Naval Academy, Resigned 1896)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instructions on application.

PENSION JOHN W. ROBBINS, Attorney, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Office.
9 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
GENERAL INVESTMENT COMPANY,
474 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.

Baker's
Eagle
Brand
Caster Oil
Specially Refined
for the Lubrication of
AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO
Incorporated
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOGUE. It is a 224-page illustrated catalog (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

WARRANT OFFICER'S ASSOCIATION
An association for Warrant Officers of the United States Army and Mine Planter Service has been formed with temporary headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.
Upon application, full particulars and other data will be sent.
Let us hear from you—Address P. O. Box 37, Station A, Atlanta, Ga.

PATENTS
BOOKLET FREE HIGHEST REFERENCES
PROMPTNESS ASSURED BEST RESULTS
Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
624 F Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

"FOR ARMY AND NAVY FAMILIES" COMFORTABLE country resort in Albemarle County. Charming, inexpensive, all-year home, near good schools. Running water, baths, horses, hunting, shooting, steam heat. Ninety feet above Charlottesville. Near Army and Navy references. "THE RANDOLPHS," Keswick, Va.

Digitized by Google



ESTABLISHED 1865

Uniforms

FOR OFFICERS

OF THE

Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Departments

Makers of the

LILLEY CAPS

Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Coin Silver

Correspondence Requested

THE

M. C. Lilley & Co.

Dept. M

Columbus, Ohio

WEARING OF THE UNIFORM.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: I can not say that I agree with your proposal to permit officers on duty in Washington to doff the uniform. It seems to me that the best interests of the Army will be served in another way if its highest traditions are to be borne in mind to inspire the youth of the country. If the shades of the great are ever permitted to revisit the scenes of their glory, what must be the dismay of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan to see that the manly profession that is honored by the achievements of Alexander, Caesar, Frederick, Gustavus Adolphus, William of Orange, Napoleon, Wellington, Washington, Lee, and Jackson now bestows its eagles and bars to distinguish correspondents, record keepers, bookkeepers, and messengers in the corridors of the War Department and on the streets of Washington, where once those three walked when soldiers ever were inspired by martial achievements!

Their anger, it seems to me, would be not unlike the righteous anger of Christ when he came upon the money-changers in the Temple and drove them forth, for do not the best traditions of an honorable profession constitute a sort of spiritual temple dedicated to the noblest memories and to the highest aspirations? And do they who come to it with lesser motives that leave them willing to devote their days to tasks not in consonance with these traditions place themselves on a plane with those who profaned that other temple?

One of my earliest recollections is that of sitting on my father's knee in front of the fire and listening to his tales of soldier days in the west and southwest before the Civil War under such men as Albert Sidney Johnson, and the recital of privation and soldier endurance and daring fixed certain conceptions in my mind as to what an officer of the Army really should be. I have never been able to adjust that view to agree with present conditions, and I hope that I never shall be able to change it, because that would mean a lowering of certain ideals—a loss of something out of life that never could be returned.

I tell you this intimate thing only because I want you to understand that, regardless of how it may seem to others, I approach this subject from what I am certain can be the only viewpoint that can be held by officers themselves who are imbued with a jealousy of the ideals of their profession. For that reason it seems to me that you do wrong to the real interests of the military profession by suggesting to the Secretary of War that he hide its shame from the outside world under the cloak of civilian clothing. What is needed is a renaissance of the best aspiration of the profession which would make an officer scorn the thought of the pretense that now so greatly exists about the department. That is what, in the real interests of the service, you should suggest, and if Mr. Weeks were to lead in that renaissance he would make the service his debtor eternally.

X. Y. Z.

[We assume that our esteemed critic imagines that he has turned the tables on us and covered us with chagrin, and it seems a shame to destroy his satisfaction with any rejoinder that takes issue with him in the form of downright denial and contradiction. It is very far from any justification afforded by our editorial comment on the question of wearing the uniform to read into it the absurd assumption that the uniform is a garb of which the wearer may be ashamed and that it is for any such reason that this paper has advanced the suggestion that, now that the war is over, it would be proper, with loss to no service interest or sacrifice of no service efficiency, but with obvious advancement of individual comfort, to return to a peace-time discard of the uniform, at least when officers are not on duty. It is quite apparent from the remarks of our critic that he failed to read our editorial with the same care that he has expended in preparing his exceptions and expostulations.]

THE SPECIAL-DUTY EVIL.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: The sole excuse for an army in time of peace is the preparation and instruction for field service in case of war of all, or at least a large portion, of the nation's men of military age. The nucleus for this center of military training is its permanent personnel, who must be constantly training new men for their task—the task which must come at least once in the life of every able-bodied man. This nucleus has always consisted, first, of the officers of the Regular Army and, second, of the noncommissioned officers, who, up to the last war, were a more or less permanent class and were called very properly by Major Moss "the backbone of the Army." At the present date, however, if we had to rely on old noncommissioned officers for the back-bone of our war machine, it must be admitted, we would have a rather spineless outfit. This lack of old noncommissioned officers is due necessarily to their having been spread rather thinly over a greatly increased number of organizations, but, in addition to this, a large number have been lost to the line by their assignment on staff duties and by their being detailed on special duty.

The field artillery has suffered in this respect to no less extent than other arms, and I purpose to make this paper a defense of the field artillery by an attack on this special-duty "boll weevil" which I believe is eating up too large a share of the crop of potential field artillery soldiers.

In the first place, my readers will agree that the field artillery is called upon to perform missions which involve as great an amount of tactical training as any other arm and an even greater and more varied amount of technical training than most arms. I am not prepared to state the relative technical training necessary for the personnel of different arms, but I am going to set forth briefly the varied departments involved in the training of field artillery personnel.

A battery commander is confronted with the task of training three distinct technical branches, each of which has its manifold subdivisions, and he must find a way to do this with the help of his lieutenants and look for comparatively little from his noncommissioned officers beyond their assistance in the administration and discipline of the command and the routine technical training. The greater part of these noncommissioned officers are today as ignorant of anything beyond the rudiments of technical training as the privates themselves. Among them he finds men with alert minds who learn quickly, and on these he must place his hopes for a rebuilding of the old, well-schooled class of noncommissioned officers. It is, therefore, vital that he keep these men throughout their enlistment at least.

A commanding officer of a headquarters detachment is also confronted with various departments of technical training, as, for example, the scouts, telephone operators, instrument operators, and radio experts. He very often finds the oldest noncommissioned officers of his organization on special duty as provost sergeants, stable sergeants of polo stables, or V. and E. T. school stables (as, for example, the color sergeants), and the sergeant majors who head the details when they take the field are in headquarters becoming experts at shorthand and administration, but remaining in the dark about route marking. I recall a case in the late war of a detail gathered together at the eleventh hour. The sergeant major did not even know the names of his men and their duties. The detail had not properly functioned as a unit until a week or two before their baptism of fire. The battalion adjutant had been on special duty, and the men had lost their identity as technical experts and parts of the detail while on special-duty work. I will not describe the confusion of their first march from bivouac at night.

The importance of preserving the unity of a battery of field artillery can not be emphasized too strongly. Take four men at random from a firing battery and note the loss of fire discipline. Replace four or five good drivers with four men just returned to duty from a long detail on special duty and watch the bits get rusty. This would not be the case if such cases were only occasional, but when an organization is affected this way continuously it will begin to tell on the efficiency to a deplorable extent. Again, detail a range-finder operator to drive a mule team for the quartermaster and return him to duty after three months. My wager is he will not only have forgotten all he knew about the instrument, but he will be clumsy in handling it. I have seen a radio operator learn to take 10 words a minute from the buzzer in a period of two weeks and forget the alphabet while serving a week's kitchen police. If the necessary drudgery of an organization tells so on its technical training, imagine the effect of losing 25 per cent besides this on special duty around the reservation.

Am I making a mountain out of a mole-hill? I believe not. It has been an item of my daily routine to hunt down dead-beats and turn out as many men as possible for drill. Not to annoy the reader with statistics, I will simply state that my own organization has had as high as 23 men out of a total of 110 present on special duty, and there were about 10 at the lowest ebb, I can remember. I believe that this is more or less general. The chief offenders—and I do not blame them, either—are the quartermaster corps and the military police. Although I will confess that I am one of those people who try to hold on to the best men I have like an indignant hen defiantly hiding her remaining chicks under spread wings, I have had to let go of some of the best as a result of being called upon to furnish men for special duty with a long list of rare qualifications and length of service. For instance, the quartermaster will exact a man of long service with still more to serve and educational qualifications that do not abound among the recruits. And the military police must invariably be furnished with a tall, erect, mature man with excellent character and neat habits. And away goes another candidate for expert first-class gunner! Often they call for the man by name after hearing that he is the snappiest soldier in the battery.

I expect some individuals to condemn me for my frankness, but I am in dead earnest, and I believe that officers of field artillery should break loose from this and let their growls be heard beyond the mess. We learned in the past war that a driver in a horsed battery can not be made in a few weeks. I am not the only one who has seen teams stand in their harness, caked with mud, thirsty, sore, and fatigued through lack of training of the driver. Officers with motorized batteries can recall blown-out crank cases as a result of the driver ignoring the knock that meant a loose bearing. Then they wished they hadn't had to put that recruit on to replace Murphy, who was detailed to squirt soda in the camp exchange!

I will not argue which is the most important phase of a field artillery soldier's life. There is only one important thing, and that is his training as a field artilleryman. If there must be an operator of the movie machine in the camp theater, all right; but get him somewhere else—not from a battery of field artillery. As a cattleman would set the hounds after the coyote packs who are making depredations on his herds, so, I believe, must we attack the special-duty wolf.

We have taken up the question from the standpoint of its injury to the tactical and technical training of a field artillery command. Now, let us pass to the effect special duty has on the morale of the men if carried too far. In every organization you will probably find five per cent of the men who don't mind being detailed on some special duty or other. By calling for volunteers up to a certain number there will be men who will step up and say they'll try anything new. But let it get beyond that percentage and you begin to hit men who do not want to give up the training they enlisted to obtain, and when you start cutting into these for special duty the morale is affected. It gets worse when so many men are placed on special duty that the burden of fatigue, kitchen police, and guard falls too often on the remainder of the organization, who see the special-duty men go off to work without doing their turn with the pick and broom around the battery area. Discontent and a feeling that they are not getting an equitable share of the work and privileges springs up among the men. The special-duty men, being away most of the time and little available for discipline, become sloppy. The others note this and require watching to prevent their following the bad example. Special-duty men on certain work are required to be excused from reveille, as, for example, a clerk in the camp personnel office. When the other men hit the floor at sunrise and see these men lying abed they imagine they are being discriminated against.

Take the example of John Doe, 21 years old, graduate of high school, and ambitious to be, for example, an electrician. He passes the recruiting office and sees a poster which declares that the field artillery gives opportunity for young men to get a free education and training in all sorts of vocational work, among which he notes that of electricians, signalmen, wireless operators, and telephone specialists. He walks in and enlists. He receives his recruit instruction and is assigned to battery B, 1st field artillery. After a week's work the battery commander notices his progress and assigns him to the telephone detail. But alas! The first sergeant calls for volunteers to go on special duty as a carpenter in the utilities detachment, and no one volunteers. The battery commander has been required to submit the name of a man, with at least 10 months' service to do, who has had manual training in civil life. He finds that Private John Doe is one of ten men who have 10 months to do and have been to high school. Of these ten he finds that Private Doe is the only one who ever took any manual training in high school. Private Doe gets the detail, smothers his chagrin, tries to do his best, which happens to be good enough to suit the utilities officer, and remains throughout his remaining eleven months doing carpenter work. Still undaunted, he offers to reenlist, provided he be sent back to the battery for duty. Upon receiving ample assurance from the recruiting officer, he reenlists and reports back to the battery. Two days later he notices the battery commander having a heated argument with the utilities officer, and the next morning the morning report reads: "Pvt. Doe asgd. and jd. Pvt. Doe duty to S. D. Qm. C." Private Doe hangs on for another month, nursing a growing feeling of resentment, and then goes "over the hill."

The conclusion, then, is that excessive special duty is harmful to the training, discipline, and morale of the command. Next, is special duty a necessary evil to be borne in moderation or should it be wiped out altogether? I believe it is not a necessary evil and could be wiped out by a revision of the tables of organization for the branches who most often find it necessary to ask for special-duty men. You never heard of a man in the quartermaster corps being detailed on special duty with a regiment of field artillery. Why, then, should the field artillery be called upon to furnish enough men to make it possible for the quartermaster corps to function. Why not allow the Qm. C. greater enlisted strength. If there are to be V. and E. T. schools, why not provide authorized personnel for them instead of running them with men who ought to be learning how to disassemble a breech block? Why not have a military police company for each camp and enlist men for it?

I have written this in the hope that it may be printed and stir up thought on this subject which certainly needs a solution if the best interests of the field artillery and other branches are to be furthered. I have not meant it in a complaining way, but tried to make it a constructive scrutiny into the ways and means of building more efficient organizations in our line. Officers of the Army are drawing good salaries for the sole purpose of training good efficient, expert fighting men, and I am sure every officer wants to do this to the best of his ability. Let's get together and help them.

Christiancy Pickett,
Capt., 3d F. A.

BOOK AND MAGAZINE NEWS.

The Gyroscopic Compass, by T. A. Chalmers. New York; E. Van Nostrand Co. $4.

The author of this book, which is described as a "nonmathematical treatment," is on the editorial staff of the Engineer, in which publication the chapters composing the work originally appeared. There are 17 chapters, relating to all phases of the subject, the text being embellished by some 58 pertinent illustrations. The gyro-compass represents at once the most involved and abstruse and the most important and valuable of all the practical applications to which the gyroscope, so far, has been put. As a navigational instrument it is now in practically universal use in all the chief war navies of the world and is today being adopted by several important representatives of the mercantile marine. Remarkable figures were shown to the author recently which demonstrated that not only was navigation by the gyro-compass much more accurate than by the magnetic compass, but that the increased accuracy reduced the length of the voyage of a mercantile vessel to an extent that resulted in saving a quantity of fuel the value of which on a single trip would go a considerable way towards meeting the extra first cost of the gyro-compass. Bearing these facts in mind, the author from the outset endeavored not only to dispense with mathematics, but to avoid introducing anything except the most familiar physical principles and conceptions, for his object was to explain the mode of action of the gyro-compass for the benefit primarily of the navigating officer—naval and mercantile.

The Military Engineer for March-April contains as principal articles one on "The Operation of Motor Trucks in War," by Major G. R. Young, corps of engineers, who, under the direction of General Moseley, assistant chief of staff, A. E. F., had charge of general staff activities connected with the motor transport service. This article is followed by comments by Major General James G. Harbord, commanding general of the S. O. S., and Colonel M. L. Walker, formerly chief of the motor transport corps in the A. E. F. Other commentators are Brigadier General Malin Craig, Colonel H. C. Smither and Lieutenant Colonel George P. Tyner. The articles of military interest include a discussion on staff control by Majors C. L. Hall and Brehon Somervell, corps of engineers, and one on the engineer reserve officers' training corps by Captain P. H. Tansey, engineers; a discussion of railroad training for Army engineers by Major L. A. Jenny and Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Green, of the transportation corps, and Colonels E. A. Gibbs and C. W. Sturtevant, formerly of the 15th engineers (railway). Articles on engineering subjects relate to "The Galveston Sea-wall Extension," the Ice Problem at Power Plants, Locks and Other Structures in Canadian Streams, "Air Temperatures in the New York-New Jersey Vehicular Tunnels," and Dredging Tests and Pipe Lines of Locks and Other Structures in Canadian Streams, "The Army Officer and the Engineer as Salesmen," "The Congress and the Army," "The Military and Non-Military Mind Combined" and "The R. O. T. C." Not the least readable is a poem on "The Three Hundred," inspired by the fact that eligibility to the general staff corps can be established only by graduation from the general staff school at Leavenworth, except for the lucky 300 whose names were borne on the original eligibility staff list.

AIR TRANSPORTATION IN HAITI.

Aside from making a photographic map of the entire coast-line of Haiti for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, marine corps aviation is engaged in scheduled mail carrying in Haiti and Santo Domingo, and regular mail trips are now being made from Santo Domingo, D. R., to Santiago and San Pedro de Macoris, D. R. The roads in Haiti and Santo Domingo, across country and among the hills, are really nothing but trails, and, while it takes several days to transport mail by old methods, it is a matter of only a few hours to carry the mails by airplane.

Navy and Marine Corps officers and officials of the two republics find it more convenient to travel by airplane than by the train or automobile service over the country roads. Consequently, regular inspection trips and official trips are made from city to city in Santo Domingo and Haiti by airplane.

Digitized by Google

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

The Secretary of War has sent out a letter for the information of all departments and corps area commanders as follows:

In connection with S. R. No. 44b, Citizens' Military Training Camps, the following instructions are furnished for your information and guidance:

No camps will be held outside the continental limits of the United States this year.

Due to the failure of the last appropriation bill, definite information as to the funds that will be available for the conduct of these camps during the fiscal year 1921 cannot be given. It is believed, however, that the appropriation for these camps will be sufficient to permit of holding camps for approximately 1,200 candidates in each of the nine corps areas.

Funds are now available from the appropriation for the current fiscal year for the initial steps preparatory work. Detailed information as to your allotment from this fund will be furnished in the near future.

The War Department will advertise the camps generally, and will prepare and have printed such advertising literature, which will be furnished you for distribution in your areas. This literature will include pamphlets, circulars and possibly a poster giving information which is general in character and applicable to all corps areas and camps. War Department regulations governing the camps and standard application blanks for use in all corps areas will also be printed here.

As attendance at these camps will be purely voluntary, it will be necessary for you to organize a systematic recruiting campaign in your area. As soon as the War Department literature on this subject is received, you should cause to be prepared and distributed leaflets giving specific information concerning the camp or camps in your area and circulars and letters to individuals and civic agencies giving information as to places, dates and transportation facilities pertaining to individual camps. It is suggested that you cooperate with the National Training Camps Association, The American Legion, National Guard associations, reserve officers' commercial and fiotary Club, principals of schools or clergymen, as all will be helpful in assisting in the distribution of publicity matter.

The War Department desires to stress the Red Camps this year, and all advertising and publicity work done here will have this object in view. White and Blue Camps may be held, provided there is a sufficient demand for them, and you desire to do so. If these latter camps are held, it is believed they should be small, and, primarily, for the purpose of gaining experience for future years.

It is expected that the Red Camps will appeal to the boys and young men of the country between the ages of 16 and 18. Through the influence of their parents, the Army can gain close contact with the people, and will be in a position to show them that military training and the military environment will develop the young men physically, mentally and morally. The seriousness of purpose of the conduct of these camps should be impressed upon all concerned. If the future young men of the nation are to succeed, you must have at the conclusion of the first camp the enthusiastic approval of the boys who attend, and must have used every precaution in caring for and improving the health and physical condition of the candidates.

Unquestionably a large part of the success of the 1921 camps will depend upon the character personnel. The selection and assignment of officers, both of the regular establishment and of the reserve corps, must be given careful attention. Experience in previous camps has demonstrated that, although young men of 16 to 18 years of age will often do better under strict discipline, nevertheless, if must be of a student kind, and will call for a high order judgment and discretion by officers of high character who are, as far as possible, selected for the peculiar characteristics of boys several years younger than the average Army recruit.

In view of the fact that this year's camp will be the first, and, to a certain extent, experimental, it is suggested that you assemble the officers selected for duty at the camp prior to the opening of the course and impress upon them the necessity, not to the proper conduct, at the same time taking advantage of this opportunity to relieve any officer who may not fully measure up to the demands of the situation. It is further recommended that at some time during the camp you deliver a lecture to the candidates, as it is believed that an address by the corps area commander in person will have a most salutary effect upon the morale of the young men attending the camp. This lecture would also include an explanation of the military policy of the United States and the function of the Regular Army, National Guard and organized reserves, as establishing the national defense act; recreations and amusements; medical supervision and food, and the duties of candidates.

It is the desire of the War Department to train the maximum number possible under the appropriations made by Congress. The transportation charges will form one of the important items of cost, and, in order to aid in this, an effort should be made to secure a majority of the candidates for each camp within a radius of 100 miles. In the Corps Area of advertise future camps, some candidates should be secured from all sections of your corps area.

All Red Camps will open not earlier than July 10 nor later than August 10. White and Blue Camps may be held on the same dates, but not more than other times as may be found advisable.

Camps will be located as follows: 1st corps area, Camp Devens, Mass.; 2d corps area, Camp Dix, N. J., or Plattsburg, N. Y., or both; 3d corps area, Camp Meade, Md.; 4th corps area, Camp Jackson, S. C.; 5th corps area, Camp Knox, Ky., or Camp Sherman, Ohio, or both; 6th corps area, Camp Custer, Mich., or Fort Sheridan, Ill., or both; 7th corps area, Fort Snelling, Minn., and camp in North Dak.; 8th corps area, Fort Logan, Colo., and Camp Travis, Texas, or Camp Bowie, Texas, and 9th corps area, the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and Camp Lewis, Wash.

NAVY RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of Navy officers have been accepted: Lieutenant (M. C.) (R) S. N. Pierce, Machinist (T) J. D. Rogan, Lieutenant (M. C.) (R) R. M. Kreppe, Lieutenant (Jr.) J. K. Allen, Lieutenant (J. G.) (T) R. M. Stover, Assistant Pay Clerk (T) T. J. Keane.

RETURN OF THE SOLDIER DEAD.

Colonel George H. Penrose, chief of the cemeterial division of the Qm. G. O., paid a visit of inspection this week to the Hoboken stetion, where are being received the bodies of the soldier dead returned from European piece of interment. Arrangements have been made for taking care of 1,500 of these bodies each month, but it is expected to increase these arrivals by placing an extra transport on duty next month. Disinterments from the big cemeteries in France will begin some time in June, when the work with the 4 Remagen, where there are 28,800 bodies to be returned. Identifications are proceeding at a rate so to make it certain that the number of those which can not be identified will be materially reduced from the present number of 2,300 which is a good cause. A remarkable example of this was the case of some 18 soldiers who were killed by a shell hole. Recently nearly every one of these men were identified, representing a most remarkable piece of identification. The men of the graves registration service abroad who are searching the battlefields in France have found 174 bodies of unidentified soldier dead, of whom 132 are positively identified. There are 46 bodies of our dead now being identified, but of these there are seven which still have possibilities of identification. Of all the bodies now located, 54 were found in the vicinity of the cemetery at Romagne and were removed there in the beautiful plot which will be a permanent American memorial.

As soon as possible the names of those bodies that were identified will be sent to the relatives of the soldier dead. Recently 28 bodies were inspected by Colonel Penrose at the pier in Hoboken, N. J., in order to check up as to the care taken in preparing them for the last journey. In this matter of care the soldier dead is treated with all possible professionalism and care. A United States soldier, who called on to view the remains of the son of one of his constituents, also observed the condition of the body and declared that he was profoundly impressed with the reverent care given to all.

DO NOT TAKE SINGLE LIST PHILOSOPHICALLY

[To the Editor.

Sir: There seems to be a lament that the junior officers are not taking the new list philosophically. Let us see if this is possible.

1. The officers of the Regular Army lost the following after reorganization:

a. Possibly 1,000 places in the Regular Army.

2. Undoubtedly 2,000 flies after all the lieutenants with no more service take precedence.

3. Financial consideration of some hundreds of dollars back pay.

4. They lost not:

1. They took the Regular Army examination three weeks before reserve officer left a training camp.

2. They were accepted or permanently commissioned officers eight months before any reserve officer was examined for acceptance in the Regular establishment.

3. They were given no chance to compete with reserve officers for higher commissions that they had left in the reserve organizations.

4. No consideration was given to enlisted service in the Regular Army and the federalized National Guard when the country was at war and in the border days.

5. No consideration was given for service in Europe to the four, five, and six star men who had been granted the real test of a soldier's right to existence, namely, war.

6. Finally, no search was made for evidences of hard work in the Army. One would think that as well have joined the mounted balloon section of Hip Van Winkle's Army as to have thought you could very easily have drawn your pay and cashed in your war-risk insurance.

What is a soldier going to do when he likes the Army and wants to stay in it? A Regular.

MARINE BAND CONCERT.

The regular Sunday concert to be given by the Marine Band Orchestra and Mendez Sorenson will be held at 3 o'clock in the auditorium of the marine barracks, 8th and I streets S.E., Captain Santelmann conducting.

Immediately after the conclusion of the program a dress parade will be given on the parade grounds by the officers and men of the Marine Corps Institute detachment. The program follows:

1. March, "Admiral Dewey".....Santelmann
2. Overture, "Poet and Peasant".....Suppe
3. Suite d'Orchestra, "silhouettes".....Hadley
   a. Spanish. b. French; c. Italian; d. American.
4. Two Characteristic Dances.....Bizet
   a. Serenade d'Amour.
   b. Dance of the Fahrmaids.
5. Grand scenes from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi
6. Valse de concert.....Theodore Moldeuhauer
7. Two movements from "Suite Algerienne,"
   a. Evening Reverie, allegretto. Saint Saens
   b. French Military March, allegro giocoso.
   Marches by John Philip Sousa:
   "The Star-Spangled Banner."

DEFINITION OF DUTY WITH TROOPS.

The quartermaster general of the Army has been informed that officers of the Regular Army located at a camp or station at which tactical troops are serving is not duty with troops, within the meaning of paragraph 40 of the Army Regulations as amended by Changes, No. 1. Duty at a bakers and cooks' school located at a camp or station at which tactical troops are serving is duty with troops, provided that the officers on duty at these schools actually serve with tactical combat organizations at the station to the extent of one month in connection with tactical organizations. A constructing quartermaster engaged on construction work at a camp or station at which tactical troops are serving is not on duty with troops, officers on duty at general depots, Camps Holabird, Jessup, Normoyle, and Boyd, where mobile regular units (enlisted battalions, companies, and platoons) are in training for field service with tactical corps, etc., are not on duty with troops.

"Maud's husband is the make-up man on a newspaper."

"I suppose his work is to make up those sensational stories they print. What a fascinating job!"—Boston Transcript.

THE LAND OF ORANGES

"Westward the Star of Empire Takes its flight,"
Was written in the dim and misty past.
That same star shines in Rosie Land tonight.
The South has come into its own, at last.
The famed discoverers of long ago
Came and were pleased, and passed on to the west;
Thousands of men, sheep-like, have followed them,
Leaving unto the last the land that's best,
De Leon came and found Fair Florida.
De Soto came and marched away again.
Since their demise, historians declare
Decidedly, they'd better been detained.
De Leon lost the fountain, and his youth.
De Soto found the Mississipi shore;
But could they both come back—to tell the truth
They'd never wander westward any more.
I've never pined to pioneer, out West;
Nor yearned to swing upon the "Golden Gate."
I know the land of Flowers is far the best
For those who have to labor and to wait.
The soil and rain and sunshine here conspire
To help the poor man make his daily bread,
And he can have some honey on it too,
If he'll contrive to use his hands and head.
There's fish and fowl, and many kinds of game;
There's sports of water, swift as sports ostream;
A million jeweled lakes without a name
A chance to make a home to fit your dream.
Here is a smiling landscape, full of cheer;
I'll tickle with a hoe, I'll merrily laugh.
'Twill yield for you four golden crops a year,
And health and happiness in your behalf.
We've put this information in a book.
Some people don't think it well worth reading, too.
It will not cost you much to have a look.
A two-cent stamp will bring it straight to you.
It tells about Orange Lands—and
The land of oranges—A TRUE APPEAL;
Where you can come and make your final stand,
And never lack a dollar nor a meal.

Send for big, FREE, Illustrated Book—"TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY TO DO"—that tells of the unbelievable profits made from truckingg and fruit growing in our part of FLORIDA. Also about sick and disabled soldiers and other protective features of our Contract. Address **sylvester E. Wilson, Dept H66, Orlando, Florida.**

MARINE CORPS RESERVE OFFICERS.

Following is a list of Marine Corps reserve officers recently selected for permanent commissions in the Marine Corps, the first title denoting the former rank and the letter the future rank recommended by the selection board:

Martyr, Cyril W., 1st lieut. to 1d lieut.
Cuttle, Kenneth O., capt. to 2d lieut.
Ulrich, William, 2d lieut.; recommended same.
North, Carl E., 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Boeckel, Thomas J., 2d lieut.; recommended same.
McFadden, Cornelius, jr., 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Cashman, Thomas J., 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Van Riper, George S., 1st lieut. to 2d lieut.
Moont, Robert M., 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Hanson, Elmer Ellsworth, 2d lieut.
Hall, Gordon, 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Knorr, Louis F., 2d lieut.; recommended same.
McMeen, Clifford L., 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Beatty, Guy B., 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Fox, Harold D., 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Crossen, Wm. J., maj. to capt.
Potter, Hal C., capt. to 1st lieut.
Borke, Janee F., capt. to 1st lieut.
Tate, Thomas O., capt. to 1st lieut.
Ostrander, Lewis A., 1st lieut. to 1st lieut.
Manahan, Ocia K., 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Preiter, Louis F., 1st lieut.; recommended same.
Price, Wm. H., capt. to 1st lieut.
Woodrich, Clifford L., capt. to 1st lieut.
Sessions, Warren, 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Parsons, Miller V., 2d lieut. to 1st lieut.
Gilman, Lloyd, 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Nelson, Jesse A., 1st lieut.; recommended same.
Fish, Ernest G., 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Hall, George T., capt. to 1st lieut.
Vasey, Harold, 2d lieut. to 1st lieut.
Tandy, Jack H., capt. to 1st lieut.
Paul, Albert W., 2d lieut. to 1st lieut.
Johnson, Clifford, 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Lusk, Frederick C., 1st lieut.; recommended same.
Williamson, Guy M., 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Ackerman, James, 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Mulsberger, August H., 2d lieut.; recommended same.
Brown, Paul F., 1st lieut. to 2d lieut.
Gordon, Fred, 2d lieut.; recommended same.

MIDSHIPMEN DEFEAT PENN. OUTFIT.

Annapolis, Md., March 19.—The victory of the Naval Academy over the University of Pennsylvania by 10 to 5 on the local diamond was given a big start when six runs were scored in the opening inning. Yates is understood to be a first baseman with baseball ability and is the son of the diamond. Llewellyn, who succeeded him, did fairly well but the game uphill effort of the Quakers could not overcome the big lead.

News and Comment.

There has been a stoppage of Army promotions on account of the delay in renaming the brigadier generals and colonels who are destined to be permanent major generals and brigadier generals, respectively, to fill vacancies in those grades in the list of general officers of the line created by the act of June 4, 1920, and the mix-up which has been created in the court decision in the cases of Colonels French and Creary, the former having been retired and the latter discharged by virtue of claim B legislation. Announcements are being made daily of promotions to fill original and casual vacancies beginning with July 1, but this list includes the names of officers whose advancement has already been made known in these columns, at first in the form of recess commissions and then as the accomplished fact of senatorial confirmation. There are now 305 vacancies in the grade of captain, 685 in the grade of first lieutenant, and 2,694 in the grade of second lieutenant. Some question has been raised as to whether there are any more original vacancies remaining to be filled by members of the emergency commissioned personnel. Section 24 of the act of June 24 provides as follows: "Not more than one-half of the total number of vacancies caused by this act * * * shall be filled by the appointment, to date from July 1, 1920, and subject to examination as the President may prescribe, of persons other than officers of the Regular Army who served as officers of the U. S. Army at any time between April 6, 1917, and the date of the passage of this act." It is observed that there is no time limit placed upon the appointments so that those who are eligible and who could have appeared before the examining boards in July and October may still be regarded as eligible for appointment, notwithstanding the fact that the examinations have been concluded and the final appointing boards, of which General Pershing was the head, has been dissolved. But inasmuch as more than one-half of the total number of vacancies have been filled by the appointment from this class of candidates, it is presumed that the War Department will conclude that there are no more original vacancies, especially in the higher grades, remaining unfilled, and that whatever lack or laxness is manifested in the coming examination of candidates for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant of the Army. Many of those who qualify for the grade will be found deficient also to the next higher grade. The situation has led the Secretary of War to issue the following statement in the hope that the list of candidates will soon be increased: "An exceptional opportunity for appointment in the Army is rapidly passing. The Army now has less than 19,000 officers. An examination to fill vacancies is scheduled for April 25. Many vacancies exist in the grade of first lieutenant, and some appointments will be in that grade. In this way several years' service as a second lieutenant is avoided, presenting an exceptional opportunity for appointment. That the opportunity is not known or understood is evident from the small number of applications thus received. Only ten days remain for receiving applications. Every facility for obtaining information has been made available at all military stations. All young men aspiring to an Army career should know of this opportunity and should act promptly, as the opportunity will soon be a thing of the past."

The promotion list of the Army, created by the act of June 4, 1920, as the basis of advancemeute of members of the commissioned personnel, excepting those of the medical department and the corps of chaplains, shows provision for 14,268 officers, distributed in the various grades, lower: Lieutenant colonel, 674, or 5 per cent of total; major, 1,045, or 12 per cent; captain, 4,490, or 31 per cent; first lieutenant, 4,786, or 30 per cent, and second lieutenant, 2,844, or 19 per cent. The approximate lineal number on the single list of the highest man in each Military Academy class is as follows, the numbers being based on promotions actually made and vacancies in consideration approximately 40 involved vacancies in the grades of brigadier general and colonel: Class of 1915, No. 40; 1916, No. 188; 1917, No. 548; 1918, No. 838; 1903, No. 837; 1904, No. 1088; 1905, No. 1188; 1906, No. 1856; 1907, No. 1343; 1908, No. 1448; 1909, No. 1678; 1910, No. 1864; 1911, No. 2064; 1912, No. 2348; 1913, No. 2518; 1914, No. 2687; 1915, No. 2769; 1916, No. 2696. The following table shows the approximate positions on the single list of emergency officers who were appointed lieutenant colonels and majors in the Regular Army under the act of June 4:

Military Academy class.	No. of former emergency officers placed between M. A. classes.	Date of birth of oldest and youngest former emergency officers.
Lieut. Col.: 1906-'07.....	14	1867-1875.
Majors: 1901-'02.....	4	1862-1864.
1902-'03.....	9	1864, 1865, 1866.
1903-'05.....	28	Oct., '65, July, '73.
1905-'06.....	57	Sept., 1873, 1876.
1910-'11.....	74	1877, Mch., 1882.
1911-'12.....	37	Apr., 1882, 1888.
1912-'14.....	14	1884, 1885.

In the following table regular Army captains and lieutenants are grouped according to the months of their original emergency commissions, their approximate lineal numbers being shown (that is, the lineal number on the single list of highest man commissioned each month):

1917.	1918.
April, 3463.	January, 6123.
May, 3442.	February, 6247.
June, 3966.	March, 6107.
July, 4481.	April, 5316.
August, 4774.	May, 5612.
September, 7027.	June, 5717.
October, 7194.	July, 5981.
November, 7372.	August, 9230.
December, 8668.	September, 9452.
	October, 9639.
	November, 9776.

Some interesting and informative torpedo-practice exercises lately have been conducted by the submarines stationed at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, in cooperation with airplanes from which the course of the torpedoes were observed. Heretofore airplanes have been used to spot the hits against the targets made by torpedoes, but reports recently received at the Navy Department describe a system that has been followed in which observations have been made from the airplanes of the course of the torpedoes from the time they left the water from the submerged submarines until they reach the target or become spent. The planes were at an altitude of about 1,500 feet, some of them about 4,000 feet away from the target, and others directly over it.

Aircraft Spotting Submarines.

Approximately 119,000 enlisted men are now in the Navy, including a number of recruits under instruction at training stations and at the trade schools. As we announced last week, recruiting has been resumed on a limited scale and in specified ratings, with a quota of 500 a week. No discharges prior to expiration of enlistment or re-enlistment are to be granted except for cause or for humanitarian reasons, barring, of course, the necessary yielding to political pressure, which, by the way, promises to be materially exercised as they are considered. The usual practice, which grew up in the last regime, of peremptorily ordering the discharge of men at the instance of politicians, after the bureau officials had for good and sufficient reason refused the importunities, is in a fair way of being discontinued. Meanwhile, however, the chief of naval operations is still alive to the necessity of ordering out of various types out of commission in order to obtain sufficient men to man the ships of a military character which must be kept in commission, and to put in commission the new vessels as they are completed. The question of a summer practice cruise for the midshipmen will be decided immediately upon the return of Secretary Denby, next week. All hope has not been abandoned for the extensive foreign cruises of the two big fleets, although it is utterly impracticable for the departmental officials to make any plans looking to those cruises until both houses of Congress have agreed upon the appropriations for the Navy after July 1. The solons must be brought to realize that there is a necessary amount of cruising required to keep the ships of the fleets in conditions, and that tactical exercises and fleet maneuvers are vital for an efficient Navy. All of this requires the expenditure of fuel, the appropriation for which was denied by the House appropriations committee below the figure requisite for proper maintenance. It is hoped at the Navy Department that the Senate bill will prevail in the House, particularly in the two vital items of men and fuel.

Fleet Fuels Shortage of Man-Power.

Among the vessels ordered to be placed out of commission this week is the hospital ship Solace, which recently returned from duty with the Atlantic fleet and is now lying at the navy yard, Washington, where she has been inspected during the past week by the board of inspection and survey. This decision was no doubt influenced by the shortage of men, for it is understood that the Solace is not in urgent need of extensive repairs, despite her long career of active service. This vessel was the pioneer among hospital ships, having been fitted out for that purpose at the outbreak of the Spanish war, and she has been in active service almost continuously since that time. The decision to place her out of commission puts at rest the discussion as to her future duty, since her place as hospital ship of the Atlantic fleet has been taken by the new Relief. There was some talk of sending her to Haitian waters as a station ship, fully equipped as a floating hospital, but coincident with the decision to put her out of commission were issued instructions to supply additional hospital facilities ashore at Port au Prince. The presence of Secretary Denby in that port during the week quite probably enabled the Navy Department to reach a prompt decision of both these questions, which have been the subjects of discussion for some time.

Solace to Go Out of Commission.

An earnest rivalry prevails among the adherents of the various sites offered for the new naval base on the Pacific coast. These champions are conducting their campaigns with typically Californian modesty as to claims of merit and superiority. The fight for the new naval base in the vicinity of the Golden Gate is a tri-party affair, with Alameda, Hunter's Point and Vallejo as the contestants. Alameda has generously offered the government for one dollar a tract of 5,340 acres for the naval base, and the joint committee which visited the Pacific coast last autumn strongly favored the Alameda site. But it is pointed out that this large free tract is under water, but not under enough water to accommodate, necessitating the dredging of and scooping out a harbor and of filling in a dry base for the buildings. Hunter's Point, on the other hand, possesses besides the permanent water front, the advantage that the present existence of dry docks and of plenty of dry land, but is shy on water. Further up is Mare Island, the present navy yard and station, with several thousand acres of contiguous submarine land, and with a total investment by the government of $32,000,000, but which is handicapped by shallow water approaching it. Alameda won the first heat by securing the appropriation in the Navy bill as it passed the Senate committee of a million and a half dollars for dredging, excavating and grading, but the item has not yet been reported by the House and is incorporated in the House bill. The contest promises to be spirited and increasing in zest as the time approaches for the new Secretary to submit the project for report and recommendations of the joint committee.

Rivalry Among West Coast Sites.

Interviews with the Secretary of War during the past week revealed the somewhat obvious fact that Mr. Weeks intended to consult the President before any announcement was made of the succession of Gen. P. C. March as chief of staff of the Army. Most of the gossip around War Department circles

Chief of Staff of the Army.

presses confidence in the selection of General Harbord, but there has been nothing more than conjecture as to the identity of the next head of the general staff of the Army. Associated Press statement of the situation, published in numerous newspapers, must have misquoted Secretary Weeks when that official was made to say that the choice of a chief of staff was limited to the first five officers of the grade of major general, and, in the second place, to those of that rank whose names appear on the general staff corps list. Neither statement is correct. Section 5 of the act of June 1, 1920, provides as follows:

The general staff corps shall consist of the chief of staff, the assistant to the chief of staff, and the general staff with troops. The War Department general staff shall consist of the chief of staff and the assistants to the chief of staff selected by the President from the general officers of the line and the corps of engineers on the active list of the Army.

* * * In time of peace the detail of an officer as a member of the War Department general staff shall be for a period of four years, unless sooner relieved, and such details shall be limited to officers whose names have been on the list of general staff corps eligibles.

* * * and hereafter no officer of the general staff corps except the chief of staff shall be detailed as a member of the War Department general staff unless he be a graduate of the general staff college or his name is borne on the initial eligible list.

It will be observed that, under this provision, the chief of staff, while a member of the War Department general staff, is specially exempted from the requirement that he shall be, as must all other members, a graduate of the general staff college or be carried on the general staff eligible list. The President, it may not only select from the present list of major generals and brigadier generals, to say nothing of General Pershing, but he may include in the survey those officers of the two grades who receive recess commissions as such pending the meeting of Congress in the extra session to begin on April 11. It will be seen that there is nothing in the law which restricts the choice of a chief of staff save that he may not go below the grade of brigadier general of the line. The peculiarities manifested in the composition of the general staff eligible list are, least of all, to prove a handicap or limitation upon the exercise of the presidential

Digitized by Google

judgment. At the time this legislation was under discussion before the House and Senate military committees. It was seriously considered whether it would not be wise and proper to remove all restrictions upon the selection of a chief of staff, on the theory that the President should be unhampered in the matter and should be permitted, if he chose, to select a second lieutenant for the office; but it was finally concluded to limit the selection to general officers of the line and to specifically enable the President to detail one for the office, no matter as to whether or not his name appeared on the general staff eligible list and whether or not he was a graduate of the general staff college. It seems to have been almost universally anticipated at the Capitol that the eligible list would fail to include some officers who would be regarded by the President as desirable personnel from which to make his selection.

Proposed Consolidation to Avoid Duplication.

Among the questions which are destined to come up for early consideration in Congress are the proposed plans for consolidating or reassigning the various Government activities, such as the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Light House establishment, the Naval Observatory, the meteorological office of the Navy, and others. The realignment of these bureaus and offices, which undoubtedly will first be considered by the President and his cabinet, will occasion an extended, and probably a prolonged, debate in Congress before any final apportionment will be made.

Spanish War Rewards in Jeopardy.

Army officers who are interested in legislation proposed at the last session of Congress to increase the award of the distinguished-service cross or the distinguished-service medal for extraordinary heroism or gallantry in action or specially meritorious services during the war with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition will be disappointed to learn that there may be successful opposition to this project which originally took the form of a bill introduced in the Senate of the 66th Congress by Mr. Chamberlain and was subsequently cited as a clause in the Army appropriation act as a Senate amendment which in the last days of the session was agreed to by the House of Repre- sen- tatives, the measure with the result that it remained in the hill as it went to the President, by whom, however, it was pocket vetoed. It was provided that in the case of officers then in the Army who were recommended to the Senate by the President, under date of March 20, 1902, for brevet commissions for the service described they should be entitled to be so rewarded by senatorial action in which they had ceased. There were many other officers who had been recommended for brevet commissions as a recognition of their services, but the War Department did not forward these to the Senate, and so on to the Senate, because no action would be taken. It has been proposed that the clause in the Army bill be changed so as to limit the award and justifying all the officers for whom brevet commissions were intended. It was supposed there would be no objection to this Senate amendment, especially as the House conferees on the Army bill had accepted it; but now it develops that the House conferees contemplate a disagreement with the result, in all probability, that the representatives of the House may consent to the removal of this clause from the bill which, in the form presented to Mr. Wilson and unsigned by him at the close of the late session on March 4, is expected to be taken up again by the House and Senate at the coming extra session that begins on April 11.

Perilous Delay in Auditing Accounts.

The recent disappearance of Ensign Joseph J. Lynam, supply corps, of the Chester, with $22,000 of naval funds, has brought sharply to public attention the deplorable condition of the accounts of disbursing officers in the Navy. The work of the auditor for the Navy is nearly three years behind, and it is stated that the office force is only now working on the audit of accounts for the quarter beginning October 1, 1918. In other words, the supply officers of the Navy have had their accounts audited for the closing days of hostilities. Meanwhile hundreds of supply officers have left the active service, although they are not released from their bonds and their accounts have not been closed. These officers are daily in receipt of letters from the auditor directing them to make good some overpayment, or to pay an additional sum due to some man formerly on their rolls, since they have no public funds at their disposal. The annoyance and irritation caused to both supply officers and to the men whose accounts they carried by this long-drawn-out method of auditing is bad enough, but the essential feature of an audit, the main reason for maintaining an auditor's office, has been utterly defeated. As evidenced by the case with which Lynam got away with so large an amount, the auditor's office is of no protection to the public whatever in preventing defalcations. An audit, to be of value, should be made within a month or two of the time the accounts are received, otherwise the dishonest official is immune from detection for a period amply sufficient to enable him to conduct his peculations at his own leisure, and make his get away when he has stolen everything in sight. The auditor's office in the Congress over the wretched state of affairs, since he has not been allowed a sufficient force to meet the tremendous increase of work since the end of hostilities during the war. Auditor Luckow was quoted in an interview this week as saying that "if we were not to receive any more accounts or claims it would take us one or two years to dispose of what we have." The work of auditing Army accounts is in somewhat better shape, because an auditing force accompanied the American expeditionary forces to Europe and established a separate auditing office in France, so that the accounts of disbursing officers in the Army were not permitted to get so hopelessly far behind.

Examination for Naval Dental Corps.

An examination will be held in Washington on April 11 of candidates for appointment in the permanent dental corps of the Navy. This examination is open to candidates from civil life. Heretofore applications have been approved. The bureau of medicine and surgery expects to conduct examinations of

dentists about June 27, which will also be held in Washington. There are now 24 vacancies in the naval dental corps. Successful candidates will be commissioned in the rank of lieutenant, (j.g.), and they are promoted with their running mate in the regular medical corps.

Decision in Army Class B Cases.

Chief Justice McCoy, of the District Supreme Court, this week rendered a decision in the cases of Colonel John W. French and Colonel William F. Creary, officers of the Army who were given by class B, the former being transferred to the retired list and the latter being discharged. These cases have resulted in the holding up of all promotions dating from November 24, 1920. Considerable interest has been created by the questions raised in behalf of these officers, and the publication of the decision of the court is published in another part of this paper. The War Department authorities this week refused to express their views in this case of the court or to state what future action would be taken, especially whether or not there would be an appeal from this decision. General S. B. Ansell, former acting judge advocate general of the Army, of Ansell & Bailey, counsel for Colonels French and Creary, made the following statement:

The chief justice decides favorably to the officer and against the War Department on three points, which are important in themselves and more so because of their far-reaching implications.

The first is that the decision of the final classification board is not executive until approved by the President, but individually and in his judicial capacity. This means that he may approve or disapprove, but upon facts presented and with judicial judgment which must be exercised personally and upon consideration of the papers upon which he is sworn. He may not, under the law, and, of course, the present President will not, act in a routine or perfunctory way in the execution of this judicial power to another. This means also that the officer concerned has the right, by writ of mandamus to petition the President, showing that the final classification board in the case has failed to act judicially, and that he should not be classified in class B, and may present his entire case upon the law and the facts, together, it is believed, with such additional facts, by brief presented by himself or by counsel. Furthermore, the President is entitled to and entitled to notice of the action of the final classification board and must be allowed a reasonable time for the filing of his petition and the presentation of his case to the President; and he is entitled to notice also of the final action by the President in order that, if it be adverse, he may have reasonable time for the preparation and presentation of his case before the board of officers.

The second point is that when an officer has been finally classified in class B, with the approving judgment of the President, he is entitled to a full, fair, and impartial hearing before a board of officers convened to determine whether or not his classification in class B in his previous case was justifiable habits. The question of the cause of classification is indefinite, and it is the duty of the officers of the court of inquiry and the final classification board and the proceedings thereupon and is to be tried by the board of officers sitting in the independent judicial capacity. The officer is entitled to be informed of the law governing the case and whether the department relies upon as constituting a cause for disclassification in class B any specification or implication also the burden is upon the department to establish in evidence the derogatory cause for the discharge. Before this board an officer, of course, is entitled to be represented by counsel, to a full opportunity to adduce evidence in his own behalf, and make a full and fair presentation of his case.

The third point is one which we believe the court decided, though inferentially; and that is, that an officer before the court of inquiry is entitled to full copies of all the record considered by the provisional classification board, including the favorable as well as the unfavorable evidence, and that this requirement of the statute is not satisfied by giving him leave to inspect his original record, as is the present departmental practice; but that this right is waived if an officer proceeds to trial without asserting his right to be furnished such full copies. This is a matter of very considerable importance, and every officer should insist upon being furnished with such copies a sufficient time in advance of the convening of the court of inquiry to enable him to prepare his case, and if the same should not be furnished until the convening of the court of inquiry, then he should move for a continuance of his case for the necessary preparation.

The opinion of the chief justice, which is clear and comprehensive, is a contribution to Congressional law which we have always relied. It so accords with established principles of law that we do not suppose that it will prove to be reversed or modified. It points out the correct legal principles which should guide the department and all classifying agencies.

Naval Reserve Force News.

Proofs are now being corrected of the new naval reserve regulations, which the bureau of navigation will shortly issue, and also of the naval reserve directory. This pamphlet will contain a list of all naval reserve officers, their rank, precedence, duty, or address as of January 1, 1931. It is distributed to

the commandants of naval districts and to commanding officers, but will not be available for issuance to all reserve officers. Among the recent enrollments was that of L. C. Palmer, formerly captain in the Regular Navy and one time chief of the bureau of navigation with the rank of rear admiral. Mr. Palmer has been enrolled in the professional rank of lieutenant commander, which is the highest rank attainable under the reserve law for appointment or promotion, except by selection in time of war. His appointment represents the highest ranking officer of the regular establishment, although there are several reserve officers who outrank him by reason of former U. S. Army and naval militia service and who were advanced during the war in the reserve. Lieutenant Commander Palmer is in business in the Orient.

Adverse Decision in Coal Suit.

Several coal operators who were dissatisfied with the prices offered them last year by the Navy Department have brought suit in the United States courts to compel the Government to pay the prices which they hoped to get and which they would have extorted except for the operation of the Lever commandeering act which the Navy invoked. One of these cases was decided in the district court at Cincinnati in favor of the plaintiff, the C. G. Blake Co., by which verdict the operator will receive an additional price of $1.60 over that offered them by the bureau of supplies and accounts, which brings the price of the Blake coal up to about $5.60 per ton. About 8,500 tons of coal were involved in the suit, which covered deliveries from July to October, of 1920. Another suit has been tried this week in Trenton, N. J., before a jury in which the New River Collieries Co. is the plaintiff, this company being one of those which refused to accept the Navy offer as to cost of production, and consequently the Navy offered but 75 per cent of the minimum price, which was $4.25 a ton. In the absence of any evidence as to the actual cost plus a reasonable profit, this price was refused by the coal concern, which insisted upon the prevailing market prices, which ranged from $5.10 to $6.60 a ton. The Navy Department was estopped in this case from producing evidence that the coal market last year was not normal or of using the costs of production prepared by the Federal Trade Commission in 1919, because the different coal contractors refused to accept as satisfactory the prices fixed by the bureau of supplies and accounts for the coal purchased in the summer and in at least one instance refused the checks which were sent them in payment.

Duties of Warrant Officers of the Army.

The War Department has announced the following in regard to the duties of warrant officers of the Army: The duties to which warrant officers may be assigned are enumerated in G. O. 6, W. D., 1928, and G. O. 6, W. D., 1921. In that connection attention is called to the violation of the approved opinion of the judge advocate general of the Army to the effect that, since a warrant officer is not a commissioned officer, he can not under the law be detailed as summary court officer, trial judge advocate of a court-martial, detailed to investigate charges against enlisted men or defense counsel. A warrant officer may not properly be assigned as officer of the day, assistant adjutant, exchange officer, surveying officer, athletic officer, and educational and recreational officer. A warrant officer may prefer charges against an enlisted man. Except as provided for in G. O. 6, W. D., 1921, warrant officers will not be assigned to duties hereafter assigned only to commissioned officers, except by authority of the War Department.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
Military and Navy
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Regular Flags
287 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

Discussions are proceeding in the War Department as to the changes that should be made in the method of procurement of military supplies. The appears to anticipate that work

Centralized Procurement in the Army.

that is destined to be undertaken, more or less successfully, by the congressional commission charged with a reorganization of the executive branch of the Government and the reduction of activities so as to avoid multiplication of work. It is realized that the plan of this subjects to be considered by this commission is that of obtaining supplies for the military-naval establishment, with special reference to the duties under the War Department. The present department conference is, therefore, entirely preliminary and has not gone very far toward a solution of the problem or a simplification of the activity. There are, however, indications of more and more favor being manifested for centralized procurement and decentralized storage and distribution. It is being appreciated, evidently, that the present method is cumbersome, costly, and complicated with very little to recommend it. Certain orders or instructions have been issued by the War Department representing a step in the right direction, but they are of only partial effect, and much remains to be done in a practical way. It will be necessary, for one thing and as the first step, to rearrange the way the appropriation bill or the estimates as they are now drawn up, so as to place within the quartermaster appropriations executive items which, according to the views of more bureaus, must under existing law be purchased by the quartermaster general, taking such specific items out of the appropriations for other branches. As it is now, these items have been determined by departmental regulation with necessity for corresponding transfer or adjustment of the appropriations, a round-about method of proceeding. This inconsistency in the present system of getting up the Army bill has been remarked at the Capitol, and it is expected that Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate military committee, will call the attention of Secretary Weeks to the situation with the recommendation that the improvement in the construction of the measure be adopted when a new bill is submitted.

Discussions are ensuing in the Navy Department in regard to some important changes in the plans contemplated on the Atlantic station, especially in the

Cavite and Olongapo.

matter of the naval stations at Cavite and Olongapo, in the Philippines, Cavite, it is said, has been for some time, by the naval authorities that the establishment at Olongapo be abandoned. It is an expensive place to operate and plans were drafted some time ago to concentrate the naval facilities of repair at Cavite. As it is now, it is necessary to maintain both stations, with a division of the labor to be performed at increased cost in the way of overhead and general maintenance. But, of course, the transfer of all material and machinery from Olongapo to Cavite is not a mere question of moving it, that it shall be done, since there are many things that must be adjusted and much in the form of improvements and alterations that must be made. This will require new appropriations, for there is available no fund upon which to draw for this purpose and the plans require a great deal, such as dike and pier construction and dredging, and so on. The matter to be determined by Secretary Denby, on his return to Washington from his visit with the fleet, whether or not the Navy Department can, during the next year or two, go on record as seeking, probably, not less than $5,000,000 for the work that would have to be done if it were decided to go ahead with the project of abolishing the naval station at Olongapo and a congregation of all the naval docking and repair resources at Cavite. There is no doubt in the mind of the naval authorities in this respect, but it is appreciated that the policy of the administration is no likely to endorse at this time a departmental estimate for this purpose.

Secretary Weeks is not in favor of special publicity offices within the War Department. He does not regard them as essential for the development of the

Publicity in the War Department.

military establishment or as specially useful to the administration of the affairs of the Army. He regards with favor, however, the present arrangement that exists in the war-plone division of the general staff, a section of which acts as a means of communication with the newspapers and to which branch those in quest of information of a public character may successfully apply for authoritative statements and statistics. There is, on the other hand, no intention to prevent the acquisition of information, and bureau officials will be authorized to render such assistance as may be required to those who have occasion to obtain news or facts needed in the preparation of articles for periodicals. But Mr. Weeks believes there is no necessity for maintaining publicity offices for the purpose of creating public sentiment in behalf of the Army or the administration or influencing the newspapers in this or that direction. For a time during and immediately following the activities of the war there was obviously a practical service that such agencies could render the Government, but the period is regarded by the Secretary of War as having passed and such branches as having completed their functions. Such communications as come from various branches of the War Department, therefore, will be sent through the "clearing house" of the war-plans division more to prevent duplication of statements and bulletins and to regulate the system so as to avoid the exploitation of any branch and the glorification of any individual than for any other purpose. It is desired that whatever is given out shall be with as much avoidance as possible of personal advertisement.

Now that Rear Admiral E. R. Stitt has been confirmed in the office of surgeon general of the Navy, he hopes to carry into effect some of the policies of

Surgeon General Stitt's Plans.

administration of the Navy medical department which he has had in mind for some time. Principal among these are the establishment of a bureau of medicine and surgery of a division of medical education, in conjunction with the naval medical school, and the development of a department devoted to sanitation and hygiene, following the example of some of the leading universities in conferring the degree of doctor of public health (in which branch of the profession Admiral Stitt has hitherto lectured) plane have been made for the establishment of a division in the bureau devoted to the study of matters pertaining to public health, the inspection of food on a more extensive scale than is heretofore been conducted by the medical department. This plan contemplates the utilization of the excellent facilities afforded for laboratory experiments at the medical school and the equipment of the school. In conducting this educational work it is expected that not only the younger members of the medical corps will be benefited by the courses of them, but that medical officers of more mature experience will be the gainers. Admiral Stitt's own time has been devoted in large part during the past week or two to the conference which he has had with Brigadier General Sawyer, official physician of the White House, who has been charged by the President with the tremendous task of re-building naval hospitals and nursing facilities for the ex-service men, to meet the increasing volume of grumbling which has resulted from the government's allegedly loose methods of issuing and he still has a full day's duties. No important changes in personnel have yet been made in the Navy medical department, excepting that during the past week Captain George Pickerell (M. C.) has been detached from duty on the examining and retiring boards in Washington and ordered to command the naval hospital at Portsmouth, Va., and the pharmacist corps has been augmented by Lieut. L. W. Spratling, and Captain Thomas A. Berryhill has been detached from temporary duty at the Navy recruiting station in Chicago and ordered in command of the naval hospital at Cleveland as relief of Captain Ammen Parenholt, who goes on waiting orders.

Some of the important Army appointments, which the Senate failed to confirm, were renewed during the past week, being those of the heads, without in-

Important Army Recess Appointments.

cluding those of such officers, of the various branches, concerning whom there has been at the Capitol no objection, as to any of the list of general

officers of the line nominated by the late administration. The new appointments will be submitted to the Senate at the beginning of the session on April 11, as follows: Colonel J. L. Chamberlain, I. G. Dept., to be inspector general with the rank of major general; Brigadier General H. M. Lord, Qm. Corps, to be chief of finance with the rank of brigadier general; Colonel G. O. Squier, signal corps, to be chief signal officer with the rank of major general; Colonel Alfred W. Price, C. W. S., to be chief of the chemical warfare service with the rank of brigadier general; Colonel W. A. Holbrook, cavalry, to be chief of cavalry with the rank of major general; Colonel W. J. Snow, C. A., to be chief of field artillery with the rank of major general; Colonel C. S. Farnsworth, Inf., to be chief of infantry with the rank of major general; Brigadier General C. T. Menoher, U. S. Army, to be chief of air service with the rank of major general. The date of rank in each case is July 1, 1920, except in the cases of Generals Squier and Chamberlain, which is to be as of October 6, 1917. In all cases the appointments are for four years from March 28, 1921. There remains, as already stated, the announcement of the various assistants to these officers, authorized in the act of June 4, 1920, with the rank of brigadier general. There is a possibility that the present administration will choose to make some changes in the list of these officers as sent in by the late administration. Already candidates for some of these places have appeared on the scene and have had their claims for presidential consideration communicated to the Secretary of War. The important places to be filled and the officers who filled each by virtue of recess appointment until March 4 are chief of personnel bureau of the adjutant general's office, Colonel J. T. Kerr; assistants to the quartermaster general, Colonels J. M. Carson and R. A. Wilhelm, the former in charge of construction, of the separation of which branch from the quartermaster corps there is renewed discussion; assistant to the chief of engineers, Colonel H. A. Finch; assistant to the chief of ordnance, Colonels G. W. Burr and W. S. Peirce, and assistant to the head of the air service, Colonel William Mitchell, all of whom had the rank of brigadier general. One of the doubtful cases of recognization is that of Colonel Burr, formerly chief of purchase, storage and transportation, in the days before the reduction in the army's commissariat, whose appointment as one of the assistants to the chief of ordnance was made without regard to the recommendation of that officer, who was desirous of the appointment of another officer of the ordnance department. There is some rivalry, too, over the places in the quartermaster corps, especially for that occupied by General Williams. It was expected that the list of new general officers of the line of the Army would be made known during the past week, in fact, as much was admitted by Mr. Weeks as a probability. But it is now announced that the appointments will not be made until they go to the Senate on April 11 or 12 as nominations. It may be expected that, as usual, there will be broken, if the President shall, in the meantime, make up his mind as to the identity of the officers. The delay has necessarily encouraged the confidence of those who were not appointed, and it is the administration, otherwise they think there would be no such hesitation as has ensued in announcing the selections, especially as the vacancy created by the retirement of General Liggett has occurred, and this makes it possible to reser the appointments, with the addition of the name of General Edwards, who will be placed, by data, at the head of the list of major generals. It is apparently due to no discussion of the claims of that officer to this place that there has been a postponement. It is more likely to be attributable to the effort that is being made by the friends of the older generals to have them appointed brigadiers, in place of younger officers who will, under the arrangement in the law administered, "jump" them. At all events, two things appear to be certain: General Edwards will be first on the list of the new major generals and he will not be chief of staff. It is understood that he has been appointed governor of the Philippines and governor of Porto Rico, but that would require him to go on the retired list.

The first volume of the comprehensive work descriptive of the medical and surgical history of the World War, of the preparation of which Colonel

Army Medical-Surgical History.

Charles Lynch, of the Army medical corps, is in charge, is about to appear from the Government Printing Office, although it is not numerically volume number one. The part which is nearly ready for issue, probably early in the coming month, will be devoted to military anthropology, compiled by Major A. G. Love, of the Army medical corps and Dr. C. B. Davenport, an expert on the subject. This volume contains much valuable information and uncommon features. The next volume to appear, in July, will relate to military statistics, containing, for example, a series of charts and tables showing a comparison of statistics relating to the World War, the war with Spain, and the Civil War by diseases and months. It will be a popular list of charts wherein the problems of the medical department differed in the three wars of which this Government possesses any record. Another feature will be in the form of charts showing disease rates during the result of a century of preventive medicine. Still another compilation covers the period since 1919, with some omissions, such as during the Mexican War, still another collection of statistics has to do with the casualties in the various Indian wars from the Revolution to 1842. This information has not been heretofore published and was obtained from old records in the adjutant general's office and is very complete, even, in some instances, to names and rank of individuals.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department this week assigning the armored cruiser Pueblo as receiving ship at the navy yard, New York. The

Cruiser Assigned as Receiving Ship.

Pueblo was formerly the Colorado and is one of the large, roomy type of armored cruisers, of which a number were built some fifteen years ago. She has been at the navy yard, Philadelphia, out of commission for some time. When she becomes a receiving ship at the Brooklyn yard the receiving station at Bay Ridge, in South Brooklyn, will be closed as a Government establishment, and the activities of the enlisted personnel will be recurred to the navy yard, as was the practice before the recent war.

Digitized by Google

Army Put on Peace Strength.

It is necessary, so far as the enlisted personnel is concerned, that the Army be put on a strictly peace-time basis as authorized by the act of June 4, 1920, by midnight of July 2 next. With this end in view the Secretary of War has issued instructions that there is no authority for carrying enlisted men as "infantry, unassigned." Every officer under whose direction enlisted men are serving is charged with the responsibility of initiating the necessary steps to insure that they be assigned to an organization authorized under the act of June 4 or to the detached enlisted men's list if his duties entitle him to this. Such assignments will be made by post, camp, corps area, and department commanders under whose jurisdiction or within whose territorial limits of command the man is serving and the commanding general of the force in Germany. Such men will join the command to which assigned before midnight of July 2, unless prevented by unavoidable service status by proper authority, except that when travel expense will be incurred the travel will not be ordered until after July 1. The commanding general hereafter regarding the force in Germany, all "emergency" organizations authorized under the act of May 18, 1917, will be demobilized by midnight of July 2. The enlisted personnel of each organization will, if circumstances require it, be transferred to a branch of the service for which enlisted personnel is authorized by the act of June 4, by the authority authorized to permit transfers between branches and will then be disposed of as directed. Where a doubt exists as to whether or not an organization is to be emergency or not the commanding officer thereof will be held responsible for initiating the proper steps to ascertain the true status of the organization. The authority hereinbefore made in regard to the forces in Germany will remain in effect. The number of noncommissioned officers on July 4 must not exceed the number authorized by the act of June 4, except that noncommissioned officers who served as officers during the war and have reenlisted in their former grades may be retained as extra numbers until absorbed. It is of importance that, in this connection, the following orders promotion of all noncommissioned grades will be suspended. All temporary or emergency warrants of noncommissioned officers are canceled not later than midnight of July 2. All enlisted men drafted for the period of the emergency and all men who enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, and have completed three years of service under their current enlistments, including those undergoing treatment in hospitals, will be discharged on or before midnight of July 2. All officers of the corps and bureaus and offices of the War Department will initiate steps to relieve from duty in such offices not later than July 2 all enlisted men and warrant officers on duty therein except those covered by the allotments recently authorized.

Delay in Army Promotion Notices.

Many inquiries have been made by Army officers who have been promoted and who have heard nothing from the War Department in a formal way as to their new commissions. There is, under the circumstances, considerable curiosity as to the failure of official advices in this respect, and naturally officers are anxious over the situation now that the promotions have been confirmed and several weeks have elapsed without the usual notification of advancement. The delay is due entirely to the new and slow methods of the adjutant general's office in handling new appointments and promotions. It seems to have been decided to effect economy in the printing of orders, and to that end instructions are issued to notify officers of their promotion by means of an announcement that should be sent with the commission, which the recipient is required to sign and accept. Formerly promotions were promptly made known through the medium of special orders, and the present arrested action in all important transaction of considerable interest to the Army was avoided. It will be several weeks longer before all the notices of individual advancement can be sent out, mainly for the reason that the Secretary of War has refused to sign more than 300 commissions per day, and evidently he prefers to perform this tedious task himself rather than transfer it to a clerk, as has sometimes, it is understood, been done by preceding heads of the War Department, who felt justified in shirking a merely routine duty when there were so many documents to be signed. But Mr. Baker is new on the job and chooses to do his own signing, with the condition—natural enough under the circumstances with some 12,000 commissions to be signed—that he shall not impose the function on himself at a greater volume than 300 a day. Army officers who are concerned over the failure to receive the usual departmental notice of promotion, therefore, may be relieved of any further anxiety in the matter when it is made known that the delay is one of the inevitable results of the present method of doing business in the War Department, and especially in the adjutant general's office. In other respects, however, the adjutant general's office, or that part of it having to do with recess appointments and the later nominations of officers for appointment and promotion, is entitled to great praise for the volume of work performed in that connection, representing expeditious and accurate action on nearly 16,000 cases. It was necessary to work on some occasions without much regard to hours, and the product was a testimonial to the willingness and efficiency of the clerical force.

Danger of Too Much Consolidation.

There are numerous evidences, vocal for the most part so far, of the determination to regard with considerable favor the numerous proposals from many sources for consolidations and merging of governmental tasks and offices. It is expected that the coming session of the congressional commission, charged with the difficult duty of instituting economical readjustment of functions and organization, will have upon many occasions to urge consolidation and that some of the suggestions will involve drastic change in existing conditions. Of course, as is intimated, the War and Navy Departments are in the position to be the Garden Sit, and other branches, not connected with the military-naval organization, are apparently getting ready for a raid in a direction that promises to be productive of the least resistance for all the resources of opposition in command of the Army and Navy officials. It will undoubtedly be regarded as proper to propose that all chemical research be taken away from the Army medical department and that a large part of the experimentation necessary in the chemical warfare branch of the Army also be taken away from it and handed to the War Department; that the functions of the naval hydrographic office be transferred to the Coast Survey; that the bureau of standards do many of the things now intrusted to the bureaus of the War and Navy Departments. It may, perhaps, be overlooked that all of these tasks are, in the first place, of a multiple character for military purposes and should be left where they are now, unless the reformers are willing to incur the grave risk of delaying action on important work and so handicapping the development and preparation for the defense of national defense. It will have to be very clearly pointed out to the commission that the mere saving of money in certain instances is the only consideration and really amounts, in the end, to a species of extravagance, especially if highly technical branches of the service, such as the chemical warfare service, to mention one, are deprived of the best results of investigation of purely scientific problems upon some branch remotely situated from the military organization and under superior control than that of the War Department or the Army.

Mr. Denby's Strenuous Cruise.

Secretary Denby is having an active tour of duty in the tropics. He left Key West on the 27th inst. to Guantanamo in record time in the fast destroyer Crowninshield, covering the distance in 24 hours. He arrived in time to witness the fleeting Pennsylvania's preliminary runs, as well as her firings on the following day. Later he witnessed the same witness the Oklahoma's firings, and on Saturday he inspected the various ships at Guantanamo Bay, leaving Guantanamo late Saturday night for Haiti, where he arrived at 5 o'clock Sunday morning to Santo Domingo, where he made an inspection of the American occupation. He will probably return in a destroyer in time to reach Key West, not yet determined, arriving early next week, and may indeed reach this country by next Monday. The trip, though strenuous, has given the secretary an abundant opportunity to study at close range the problems which this country has been called upon to face in the two black republics, as well as to acquire a close-up view of the fleet in action. He is also availing himself of the opportunity which the cruise has afforded him of discussing with officers of the fleet the numerous questions which are pressing upon his attention with regard to new policies, important assignments, and pending legislation.

Navy Line Selection Board.

Consideration now is being given in the Navy Department to the personnel which will have the process of selecting officers of the line for promotion to the grades of rear admiral, captain, and commander. Ordinarily a selection board would be convened in May, but that may be postponed until June. One difficulty of prescribing in the board the number of selections to be made arises from the uncertainty of the number of temporary and reserve officers that will qualify in the examinations to be held in May for permanent appointment in the commissioned personnel. The number that will be appointed to the line, of course, will affect the numbers that will be allotted to the various grades in the proportionment made thereafter. About 2,200 candidates have been authorized to appear for examination, but a number have been withdrawn, and more withdrawals are expected before the examinations begin. The number that may be appointed to the line under the law is 1,200, but it is predicted that not more than 800 will be found qualified. One proposition is to make an allotment of numbers in grades based on 40 accessions to the commissioned personnel as a result of the May examination and on the number of midshipmen that will be appointed ensigns in June and to instruct the board to convene in June to make selections for the vacancies that now exist and that will result for the allotment. If that is done, probably another board would be convened in September to take care of the additional vacancies that may result from qualifications in excess of 40 in the May examinations. The matter will not be settled until after the return to the Navy Department of Secretary Daniels from his visit to Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The New Marine Corps Appointments.

Following announcement last week of the names of those recommended by the Marine Corps examining board for appointments as captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants in the permanent personnel, officers at the headquarters of the corps have been busy ascertaining the number and names of those that have declined the tendered appointments and of determining the physical qualifications of those who have not been physically examined. The Marine Corps has an allowances of 320 captains; there already are 100 officers permanently in that grade, and 218 were recommended for appointment to the grade. If all of them accept appointments and qualify physically, there will remain eleven vacancies in the grade, which have occurred since the act of June 4, 1920, became a law, could not be filled by the board. None of those tendered commissions as captains so far has declined them, but before the day was well heard from up to the time of this writing, two have failed on the physical examination, and physical qualifications remain to be determined in six cases. For those reasons the number of vacancies, in addition to the eleven mentioned, that will remain to be filled by promotion of first lieutenants will be uncertain for the time being. Quite a number have declined appointments and have failed physically for the grades of first lieutenant and second lieutenant, and some of them may be near the head of the list of those grades. Therefore, the names of those due for promotion as a result of the eleven vacancies now known to exist in the grade of captain can not be announced definitely at this time. Of the total of 219 selected for the grade of captain, 123 were former noncommissioned officers in the corps; of the 276 for first lieutenant, 187 formerly were noncommissioned officers, and of the 191 for second lieutenant, 180 formerly were enlisted men. Among those recommended for appointment are 40 officers of the Marine Corps reserve, one being assigned to the grade of captain, 16 to that of first lieutenant, and 23 to that of second lieutenant. The remainder recommended either hold temporary commissions in the corps or now are serving in the grades had commissioned service in the corps during the war. Orders are being prepared and issued from the headquarters of the corps assigning to stations those not already on duty under temporary commissions.

Peril for the Army.

Members of Congress, especially those of long service and in possession of acquaintance with the affairs of the Army and the relations of representatives of the executive branch of the military problems and projects, are found expressing themselves in these days preceding a new session as apprehensive of the prevailing criticism to which some Army offers are prone in regard to Congress, its attitude toward the military establishment, and especially toward the provisions of the Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920, and, notably, in the matter of the creation of the single list. There is no escaping the impression on the part of observers of things congressional in Washington that the temper of the legislative body is none too friendly when it comes to discussing the interests of the Army. It was for that reason, alone, that no attempt was made by the War Department or by members of the military committees during the session that ended on March 6 to amend in the slightest particular the act of June 4. It was realized that in

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

MILLIES do not matter when you Bank by Mail. This institution has been safeguarding the savings of the Army and Navy men for more than 60 years.

Send for Booklet "A" and learn of our system.

The Union Trust Co. Cleveland, Ohio

Resources over $300,000,000.

Digitized by Google

some minor directions it was advisable to change the statute, but it was also appreciated that, were anything begun with that object in view, there was no knowing where he thing would end. This situation has accordingly lead some of the congressional friends of the Army to deplore, and to urge against, further attacks on the law and to recommend that the plan to change the clause relating to the promotion list be abandoned. It is significent and of greater value that this comment is by no means confined to committee members who have any pride of authorship or sense of personal responsibility for the provision itself. The military committees, with which future legislation in regard to Army promotion will rest, will not take kindly to any more recommendations for a change in the law on this subject. This is because for years Congress has been wearied with the discussion and the discontent invoked by the methods of advancement. It assumed that it had devised a system that would operate satisfactory and it is realized that any change that is made will not reduce the dissatisfaction but merely transfer it from one set of officers to another. Those of the military committees who have had to do with the existing legislation pertaining to the single list know what they were doing and they are inclined to resent the intimation advanced in some quarters that they were basely deceived by cunning members of the military establishment. They knew what they were trying to do and they feel sure they succeeded in doing it and they are not going to consent to any change in the law, in which they have faith. The principle they had in mind was too obvious and the simplicity of that principle was too readily apparent to give color to any pretense of misunderstanding on their part as to what they were doing. But aside from this phase of a pugilistic situation, it is unfortunately too true that it is difficult to get things through Congress for the Army now. The danger, as some of the military committee members see it, is in carrying the criticism too far and leading upon ripping apart the reorganization act in order to patch it up again, with no better result than, to the surprise and dismay of the Army, finding it ripped open not to be repaired. This may not be pleasant reading for some of the officers, who feel that the injustices they believe are contained in the single list legislation justify drastic action without delay, but it is a state of affairs that should be known and the foregoing comment may be accepted as an accurate exposition of the conditions prevailing at the capitol.

In order to effort opportunity of ascertaining the tactical possibilities of automatically loading shoulder rifles of somewhat smaller caliber than the present service arm, arrangements have been made by the ordnance department of the Army for sending to Camp Benning, Ga., for test at the infantry school of

Auto-Loading Rifles.

o number of Remington auto-loading rifles, caliber .25, modified by the addition of a pistol grip at sight with short shenk, which has been changed to fit the right-hond side of the rifle in such position as not to interfere with either the safety or trigger finger. As the sight was not designed for use with the .25 Remington piece, the peep does not come quite in the center. That has been taken care of by offsetting the front sight a corresponding amount. A new feint sight of military style, with a notch 3/16inch wide, has been fitted. A new forearm of military type also hse been provided. An upper hand for the Springfield rifle was modified to fit the Remington rifle, and it was used for attaching a sling-swivel. The rear sling-swivel is atthched to the butt in the proper place. The addition of a standard sling completes the changes made in the Remington arm for tests. As a result of the tests it is expected to obtain definte data concerning tactical advantages that may accrue from the use of such a type of weapon.

Now that the warrent grades in the Army have been established and the appointments made in the several branches with rank next before second lieutenants, it is not unlikely that

Army Warrant Officers and Field Clerks.

efforts will be made in behalf of the forces of field clerks, and field clerks, Qm. C., who were in the service at the time

of the passage of the reorganization act on June 4, 1920. That act provided that thereafter no more appointments should be made of field clerks, but there are some 1,100 still in the service. They have no definite rank or status, although they are subject in all respects to the Army Regulations. They have no benefits of retirement in the Army, and they forfeited the benefits which accrued to their former civil-service status under the civil retirement law of last year, although they are held to be entitled to the $240 annual bonus granted to all civil-service employes. A considerable number of field clerks and field clerks, Qm. C., will probably be let out of the Army on the 1st of July and with no relief under the retirement or pension laws unless there is legislation in their behalf. During the recent short session bills were introduced by Representative Siegel in the House and by Mr. Sheppard in the Senate providing that all such men who were appointed under the act of August 29, 1916, and who are selected by the Secretary of War for retention in the Army shall be appointed as warrant officers, with the rank, pay of $1,598, $1,500, and $1,680, with an addition of $240 until June 30, 1922. An interesting fact in connection with this subject is that Army field clerks and field clerks, Qm. C., receive a maximum pay which is greater than the pay of a warrant officer, their lowest base pay being $1,200 with a bonus of $240, and some of them are paid as high as $2,500 per annum. Their status is not unlike that of the old grades of captains' clerks and paymasters' clerks in the Navy before the latter grade was vested with the permanent benefits of warrant officer.

Unexpected delays have occurred in the reorganization and adding to the number of boats in the destroyer force of the Asiatic station. Six months ago Captain Willis McDowell, who was on duty in the Navy Department, was sent to the Asiatic station to command the destroyer force, and at that time it was announced that six destroyers then in the Mediterranean were to be transferred to the Asiatic fleet. Destroyer division 31, made up of the Smith-Thompson, Barker, Borie, Tracy, John D. Edwards and Whipple, was selected for transfer, but all of these boats still remain in the Mediterranean. One difficulty is that the American naval commander in European waters does not believe that they can be spared from their present duty unless they are replaced, and the Navy Department has decided to send an equal number of destroyers from home waters. In the meantime the Asiatic destroyer force is made up of the Stewart, Parker and the destroyers Elliott, Greer, Upshur, Tarbell, Lea and Yernall forming division 13, and the Southard, Chandler, Hovey, Long, Broome and Aiden forming division 28.

Asiatic Destroyer Force.	With a quota of 500 per week first enlistments, the Navy recruiting service last week obtained 526 men, 427 of whom were first enlistments, which does not include the men enlisted or reenlisted at navy yards.
Navy Recruiting Picks Up.	For the last week in March the quotas for the various recruiting districts were temporarily increased in order to take care of the vacancies earlier in the month before they occurred, and to average the first enlistments for the three weeks at 500. There is no quota fixed for reenlistments, but they are made only in those branches for which there is a demand, except continuous-service men.

Interest continues unabated in naval circles, and particularly the supply corps, in the selection of a new paymaster general. The list of candidates has been cut down until it now comprises some forty names. Among those whose candidacy has become active in the past week are Commanders J. D. Robnett and Chester G. Mayo, both of whom are on duty in Washington. The latter officer is the son of Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, who commanded the Atlantic fleet during the recent war. His candidacy is championed by Senator Calder of New York. Commander Robnett is one of the youngest officers of his grade and is at present senior member of the important board on appraisal and sale at the navy yard in this city. The names most prominently mentioned are those of Rear Admirals Cary Grayson, Robnett and Kenna. As we predicted last week, it is expected in high official circles that Secretary Denby will announce his selection immediately after his return from the fleet early next week. Another prospective vacancy is that of judge advocate general, as the relief of Rear Admiral George R. Clark, who voluntarily retired a few months ago, is expected. It is by no means certain that a change will be made in the chief office

Bureau Chiefships.

for the present, since there are ample precedents for retaining an officer as bureau chief after he has passed to the retired list, provided his four-year term had not expired. Admiral Clark still has nearly fifteen months to serve under his present commission as Judge advocate general. The same condition applies to Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, engineer-in-chief, who retires on account of age next September, but whose commission as chief of the bureau of engineering does not expire for four months later. It is not improbable that the secretary will decide to follow the numerous precedents and retain Admiral Griffin at the head of the engineering bureau until he shall have completed the four-year term for which he was appointed in the winter of 1918.

By the time the dirigible ZR-2, building for the Navy in England, has completed trial runs and is ready to start across the Atlantic for this country next summer the Navy Department will have hangar accommodations for three airships of that size, a structure at Lakehurst, N. J., being capable of taking care of two of them, and another at Cape May, N. J., of one. The hangar at Lakehurst is 804 feet long, 318 feet wide and 200 feet high, and it can be made about 200 fet longer by moving out the rear end wall and putting in additional structural elements. Each of the two front sliding doors of the hangar is 177 feet high, 136 feet wide, formed of framed sheet steel and covered as fast it has a thickness of 7/8 feet at the bottom. The doors slide on specially built tracks, and when they are open they afford with the hangar itself a wind-break 600 feet wide. A 50-ton crane carrying 135 feet wide would be taken into the hangar when the doors are open. Parts for the Navy dirigible ZR-1 are being fabricated in Philadelphia, and it is expected to commence assembly of them in the hangar at Lakehurst in a few months. The ZR-1 will have a diameter of 80 feet, length of 710 feet and a gas capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet, and it will carry four cars for engines and supplies and two larger cars for the crew and other personnel. It is estimated that it will have a cruising radius of more than 12,000 miles. The ZR-2 is of similar characteristics. Until the ZR-1 is assembled and put into cruising condition at Lakehurst the ZR-2 after its arrival in this country will use the hangar at Cape May.

Naval Dirigible Hangars.	

In the announcement recently of the War Department ruling in regard to precedence in assignment of quarters on Army transports no mention it has been discovered was made of instances where the families of officers travel on transports accompanied by the officers, who have preceded them. Where the family of an officer is unable to accompany him on the transport on which he is traveling, it will be assigned the accommodations and, if possible, similar to those that would have been assigned to the officer, provided such assignment can be effected without depriving officers traveling on the transport of the class of accommodations to which their rank entitles them. Among the families of officers on the same transport, other considerations being equal, assignment of quarters will be made in the order in which the officers were reported. An officer's children, not occupying the same stateroom as the parents and sufficiently responsible to occupy separate staterooms at a distance therefrom, will be assigned suitable first-class accommodations. These instructions apply equally to families embarking from United States ports who are joining officers on foreign stations.

Quarters on Board Army Transports.

In view of the diversity of opinion in the inferior federal courts as to whether Japanese may be naturalised under the act of May 9, 1918, notwithstanding Revised Statutes, and in the absence of an authoritative decision by the United States Supreme Court, the comptroller of the treasury

Naturalization of Japanese Enlisted Men.

hse decided that they cannot benefit by the increase of pay granted enlisted men of the Navy, by G. O. 34, who are citizens of the United States. The decision le a guide for making payments under G. O. 34 and will in no wise jeopardise the rights of thse effected thereby in the event that a different conclusion le reached at a subsequent date. In this latter event those affected may make claim for and be allowed such amounts as shall then be found due. The secretary of the treasury upholds, considering the importance of the subject from the standpoint of practical application leads the comptroller to conclude that e case involving this question will soon find its way to, and be decided by, the Supreme Court of the United States.

3% This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department. Accounts opened with ONE DOLLAR or more. Interest at 3% compounded semi-annually.
Allotments can be arranged through your paymaster.
U.S. SAVINGS BANK Dept. D. Washington, D.C.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment Optional Privilege
W. M. HOFFMEIER COMPANY, Incorporated
200-202 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Digitized by Google

In the hearings before the subcommittees of the House appropriations committee a statement was made by the chief of naval operations that the consumption of the fleet was based on vessels operating one day at sea to two days in port.

Fuel Consumption for Operating Forces.

A later statement from the bureau of supplies and accounts representative before the subcommittee, relative to the basis for the estimates actually submitted for fuel consumption, indicated that the estimates were based on operations considering one day at sea to two days at sea. It appears that these two apparently contradictory statements have misled the committee into the possible belief that there was contemplated a change of policy with regard to operating vessels, which would reduce their cruising by one-half the amount which was used as a basis for estimating the fuel needs of the fleet for the coming fiscal year; in pursuance of the belief it appears that the allowance for fuel and transportation, in the bill reported out from the committee, was radically reduced from the original estimate. In this connection Admiral Coontz and Rear Admiral Peoples presented the following joint statement:

As a matter of actual fact the two apparently conflicting statements are not conflicting when properly analyzed. There is no change of policy contemplated in operating the vessels of the fleet during the coming fiscal year. The actual fuel consumptions used to the committee were based on past performances and represent the estimated fuel consumption. The basis based on the actual fuel consumption of vessels of the fleet over a period of about 18 months preceding September, 1920.

It has been found that the actual fuel consumption of the entire fleet in the past could be utilized roughly on the basis of a ship steaming one day and remaining in port two days is also capable of a similar kind of proof. It is known that a vessel steaming at economical speed—say, 9 to 10 knots for 24 hours a day for 10 days' cruise, would burn the same amount of fuel as a vessel steaming 20 knots at six and two-thirds hours per day at 15 knots. Both rules are rough and approximate, but of making an estimate, and they furnish a means of indicating for vessels of the active fleet a close approximate of steaming at sea and lying in port. The rule cited by Admiral Peoples has, as a matter of practice, a day which comprises six and two-thirds hours steaming 15 knots, and it yields exceedingly accurate results where vessels of the battleship type are involved. It had its origin in data derived from actual performances in that class. The rule cited in the brief of naval operations is more practical for a mixed force of vessels, but for battleships alone small craft not capable of 15 knots speed. It was not cited to justify the estimates, but merely to give a rough idea of the cruising activities of the fleet. The actual estimates originally submitted to Congress are derived from actual fuel consumptions of the vessels involved, or the performances of vessels of a similar type to those involved. These figures can be clearly understood; and it should also be thoroughly understood that no change in the policy of operating the fleet, as the brief has been misinterpreted for next year, so far as the operations at sea are concerned.

It is proposed to conduct a basic course at the engineer school next year, which will be designed for the education of men who come in as second lieutenant from West Point or from civil schools, and it is to perfect them in the duties as subalterns. That is to be followed a little later, as they become a little more mature, by company commander's courses. These will cover the subject of military art and military history and in brief the duties of the officer in his capacity as a military man. In addition to that, the school has to take care of their education as engineers. That is another course of one year, and that instruction will be conducted at civil institutions, where the facilities are greater. There will be not less than 48 officers at civil schools next year, and there will be 28 of those who graduated in 1920 from the Military Academy, with a two-year course, and one more who graduated during the war with less than a four-year course. There are 16 others who graduated just before the war at West Point, who have never yet been given an opportunity to attend the civil engineering education. Approximately 100 officers will be under instruction at the engineer school at Camp Humphreys, including those who may attend the field officers' course yet to be organized. There will be three courses next year, where there is but one this year. This is the first course at the engineer school since the war, and the shortage of officers has been so great that all the courses could not this year be put into operation. There will be at the engineer school a basic course; another for company commandants; and there will be another course for field officers; that is, for men who are field officers or are to become such. That is a training course which leads to that of the General Leavenworth and subsequently to the staff college.

Activities at Army Engineer School.

Rifles of the model of 1903 now are being manufactured at Springfield Armory, Mass., for use in the national matches next August, and about 2,500 of them will be specially selected and nice ammunition assembled for the competitors. Ammunition for the matches designed to be especially accurate at ranges up to and including 1,000 yards is being developed at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and a sufficient quantity for the national matches probably will be manufactured there after the initial lot is examined, tested and approved. Civilians will be engaged for some to select the rifles and test the ammunition. It consists of Colonel John H. Rice, ordnance department; Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Medhurst, ordnance; Majors J. S. Hatcher and G. P. Wilhelm, ordnance department; Captain E. C. Crossman, U. S. Army, and Sergeant William Libbey and K. K. V. Casey. In addition to the rifles and ammunition which are issued to participants in the national matches, a large number of special articles are required each year, such as Kennedy kit bags, eight projectors, one micrometer eight adjusters, elbow pads, cleaning material, etc. Heretofore considerable confusion has attended the procurement and issue of this special equipment. With a view of avoiding such confusion and relieving the work involved to a minimum, a complete table of allowances of special equipment and materials for the rifle published, which shew the allowance of every item to individuals and to teams participating in the matches.

National Match Rifles and Ammunition.

The Secretary of War has directed that the following action be taken under A. R. 605-35, providing for the reappointment of former Regular Army retired officers:

Reappointment of Former Army Officers.

1. Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 5 of the regulations, the necessary action is to be taken from time to time to provide the board for examination of records. Applications will not be delayed for reference to the classification board nor will it be considered practicable for that board to consider any case other than such examinations will interfere with the classification functions of the board. Reappointments will not be made in the cavalry, judge advocate general's department, finance department, medical corps, dental corps, medical administrative corps, or as chaplains until such time as the commissioned strength of these branches has been reduced to the limits provided by the laws and regulations. Applications will be disposed of under provisions of paragraph 12 of regulations. Chiefs of branches to whom reports of examinations are referred will be required to have the records and reports reviewed by a board of at least three officers convened by them and to submit the report of the board with their recommendations. Under provisions of regulations that govern the personnel bureau, that bureau will carefully review each step in the procedure as it is received, cause any necessary reconsiderations or investigations to be initiated or irregularities corrected, and will submit to the chief of staff.

Pending the publication of the new regulations in relation to the Army officers' reserve corps, the following instructions have been issued by the Secretary of War regarding the disposition of applications now on file with the adjutant general:

Army Officers' Reserve Corps.

Delays and correspondence relative to physical fitness for appointment of persons hereinfore in the military service will be avoided by examining the physical fitness of all such persons whose records do not indicate probable physical disqualifications. In making appointments a letter will accompany the commission of each to apolitical examining board to appointee that there is no recent report of his physical condition on file that is required and appointment is made subject to his being physically qualified for duty in the grade and section in which appointed. This letter will further state that, with acceptances of commission, a certificate of physical fitness to be sent to the A. G. O. by a medical officer under which appointee can not sign such certificate he should in general decline the appointment, stating in full the reasons for his declination. The letter will further provide that in any case in which he so desires and in all cases in which the appointee is in doubt as to his physical qualification he will, in lieu of the certificate, furnish one in which he so desires and in all cases in which the appointee is in doubt as to his physical qualification he will, in lieu of the certificate, furnish one in which he so desires examination. Appointment of persons from whom a report of physical examination has been requested, but not received, will be accepted under the above instructions. In view of the fact that every reserve officer will be physically examined when placed on active duty, it is not deemed necessary that the A. G. O. maintain records of persons appointed under these instructions differing in any way from those of other appointees. Chiefs of branches will be instructed to act expeditiously on all applications referred to them for examination and will be required to explain any unnecessary delay.

There have been several instances where enlisted men of the military and naval service have made as beneficiaries in war-risk and death gratuity benefits relatives who reside in enemy countries, such as Germany and Austria. The question of paying such benefits has been the subject of discussion, the latest case being that of a soldier who recently died in Fort Sam Houston under circumstances that would entitle his beneficiary to the six months' gratuity. The beneficiary named by the soldier was a woman living in Baden, Germany, and presumably a citizen of that country. The law authorizing the gratuity contains no limitation as to citizenship of beneficiary. It is held that residents of Germany are alien enemies, and enlisted men can not lawfully transmit money or property to them within the meaning of the trading with the enemy act, but the war-risk insurance act gives the uninsured right to all enlisted men to obtain insurance and to name beneficiaries any persons within the designated class. These men have been made members of our military force and are entitled to all the benefit of the war-risk insurance. Consequently, there is no escape from the conclusion that they have an absolute right to name these aliens as beneficiaries. Whether the latter would, until maturity of the policy, receive immediate remittance of the installments due thereafter is another question. Presumably no private insurance company would be permitted to make such remittance. There is no legal objection, it is held by the authorities, to the making of such remittances by the Government. The question is largely one of expedient or policy to do so is to be determined as a political, and not as a legal, question.

Death Gratuities for Alien Beneficiaries.

It was demonstrated during the World War that under certain conditions—rapid advances in the combat zone—it was not possible to preserve the Lyster-heg method of sterilization of drinking water and that, if possible, a liquid agent should be provided to be carried by the individual soldier for use in emergency to sterilize drinking water in the canteens. Experimental work in this regard has been under way at the Army Medical School for more than a year. So far this work has been confined to tests at stated intervals and under varying conditions to ascertain what agents are best, the chief main object being to determine the influence of storage under varying conditions on the potency of the preparations. It is known that so far tests made the best results has been halozone. A liquid preparation known to the trade as hychlorite (chlorine compound) also is being investigated. This preparation is made by electrolytic process. The ordnance department's agent states that quantity production could be made available with any expeditionary force, provided electricity is available. Other suggestions of a technical nature are also being undertaken, such as simplification of methods of testing for excess chlorine and methods for neutralization of excess chlorine. Efforts are also being made to introduce scientific men in the development of a sterilizing agent for the Army that will meet the necessary requirements and to arrive at improvements over the standard methods now in use. The recommendations so far submitted are general in nature, and no attempt has been made to cover the innumerable technical details attendant to the problems. To be taken out in detail would necessitate the formation of a board of officers empowered to investigate and report on all phases of this matter, and the work of such a board might well include an investigation of new agents for the sterilization of drinking water.

Preservation of Drinking Water for Troops.

The War Department has been engaged in clearing up the records of enlisted men who more or less mysteriously disappeared during the period of the war, of whose fate there is no official record. This is necessary to determine the payment of the six months' benefit to the designated beneficiary, among other things, and it has been somewhat difficult in many instances to prove that the death, if it was death, was in line of duty. The War Department authorities have had a liberal policy in this respect, after due care in trying to obtain information in each instances. In the case of several members of the 57th pioneer infantry, for example, the men were on board the Leviathan on its trip to France when it arrived at its destination on October 7, 1918. They were known to have been sick on board, or else were over or missing, or became of them, whether they died and were buried at sea or were taken ashore and died in a hospital. No medical records have been found, inquiries among company commanders and companions of the soldiers failed to produce any information, and the departmental records do not show that they were returned to this country. It has been decided in such cases, and many of them exist, to conclude that the enlisted men died in line of duty, now that two years have elapsed and nothing has been heard of the men.

Mysterious Disappearance of Soldiers.

Digitized by Google

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

37th and 38th Sts. New York

A Store of Individual Shops

Exclusive Apparel for

Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants

At Moderate Prices

Men's Shops Clothing

5 to 8 West 38th St. Furnishings

Street Level Shoes Hats

MEMBER OF NATIONAL RETAIL DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION

If you are a Member of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., send your name and address, and any orders or statements for your membership saving to their home office at 906 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Personal Matters.

—Mr. William R. Williams, who was continued in office as Assistant Secretary of War, severed his connection with the War Department on March 29 and left for Richmond at 2 p. m. About 100 people, including ladies and officers of the supply branches of the Army, went to Mr. Williams' home to pay their respects and to say good-bye. Colonel J. Mayhew Wainwright, the new Assistant Secretary of War, who was in New York at the time, took the oath of office in his arrival in Washington on March 31.

—Owing to the sudden orders of Captain Sumner T. Kittelle, U. S. Navy, detailing him as governor of the Virgin Islands, and the consequent departure of Mrs. Kittelle and the family from Washington before April 26, the date of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Anna Louise, to Lieutenant Commander Charles J. Moore, U. S. Navy, has been advanced from June 4 and will take place in the church of the New Jerusalem, 16th and Corcoran streets, northwest, Washington, on Saturday, April 16, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Most of the usual formal preliminaries to a wedding have had to be either curtailed or abandoned by the bride and her mother in the earnest wish of Captain and Mrs. Kittelle that all the friends of the family, as well as the friends of Commander Moore, may be present on the occasion.

—Colonel and Mrs. Stephen H. Slocum, who have been spending the winter at Old Point Comfort, in southern waters, are expected to return to Washington about April 3.

—Major Raymond G. Payne, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Payne have returned to Washington from an extended trip to Panama and the Panama Canal Zone and expect to make their home here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Corbin Lawton have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Iowena May, to Lieutenant Fabius Henry Kohlsaat, corps of engineers, U. S. Army, Wednesday evening, April 6, at 8 o'clock in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. The ceremony will be performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George Fiske Dudley. Miss Mildred Hoover will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Jean Ramey, Miss Alice Watts, Miss Virginia Hereford, Miss Dorothy Hill, Miss Evelina Preston, and Miss Mary Lee. Major Paul T. Bock will be best man for Lieutenant Kohlsaat, and the ushers will be Captain Ralph Wilde, Lieutenant Otto Praeger, jr., Lieutenant Beverly C. Snow, Lieutenant Arthur J. Sheridan, Lieutenant John E. Wood, and Lieutenant James P. Dervey, all of the engineer corps.

—Miss Louise Maxwell, of Melrose, Mass., who was graduated from Simmons College in 1919, has announced her engagement to Lieutenant Donald G. White, corps of engineers, U. S. Army, son of private secretary to Dr. S. Monroe Graves, superintendent of schools, Wellesley, Mass. Lieutenant White left Harvard in 1918 to go to West Point and was one of the honor men there in 1920. He is now stationed at Camp Travis in Texas.

DON'T TAKE RISKS

Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, in this bank, where you will be sure it is in absolute safety.



Our conservative, time-tried policy, experienced management and Government Supervision assure complete protection for every dollar.

Detailed information gladly furnished on request.

3% paid on Checking and on Savings Accounts

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia

Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

—Captain T. T. Craven, U. S. Navy, was in Washington to spend Easter with Mrs. Craven, who, with Miss Craven, left Thursday for their cottage at Jamestown, R. I., where they will spend the summer. Miss Craven is in Annapolis, Md., where she went to spend Easter with Mrs. Grace Hoffman Hunt.

—Captain W. H. Barrow, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Barrow went to New York the middle of last week and have been at the Hotel Astor for a few days. Also in New York at the Hotel Astor this week are Major and Mrs. Lefroy Bartlett, and their son, Lefroy Bartlett, jr., who came from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and will go to Camp Slocum, N. Y., where the major is to be stationed for the present.

—One of the most brilliant military dances of the season was given Tuesday night at Rauscher's by the Army and Navy officers stationed in Washington, the Secretary of War and Mrs. John W. Weeks being the guests of honor. Secretary and Mrs. Weeks were assisted in receiving by Senator James W. Wadsworth, jr., and Mrs. Wadsworth, Major General and Mrs. William J. Snow, and Mrs. Van C. Conger. Colonel William E. Horton made the introductions.

—Colonel Henry M. Morrow and Mrs. Morrow entertained Tuesday in honor of Mr. Percy Colonel and Mrs. D. M. King, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, and Major and Mrs. George T. Perkins.

—Mrs. Edward Victor Bowen and her young children have left their quarters in the navy yard and gone to their country home in Virginia for the spring and summer. Colonel Bowen will be joined by Lieutenant Isaacs later.

—Major and Mrs. Pearson Menoher announce the arrival of a son, Pearson Tuthill Menoher. The baby is a grandson of Major General Charles T. Menoher, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, and Hector Tuthill, of W. 4th street, Los Angeles, Calif.

—Lieutenant Commander Thomas Gardner Foster, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Foster, who have returned this week from the Republic of Haiti, is in New York for a few days and will soon return to the West Indies.

—Major General and Mrs. William J. Snow entertained at dinner Friday evening for the Army and Navy dance, when their guests were Senator and Mrs. Joseph W. Fordney, Colonel and Mrs. Asa Fox Conner, General and Mrs. John A. Johnson, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Johnson Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, Colonel and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Colonel and Mrs. Fauntleroy Barnes, and Colonel and Mrs. Van C. Conger.

—Colonel and Mrs. Lewis Douglas Greene entertained at dinner Saturday evening, having as their guests General and Mrs. Peyton C. March, Colonel and Mrs. Frances T. A. Junkin and their niece, Miss Alice Junkin Wood, and Colonel C. B. Morgan. The party later went to the dance at Rauscher's.

—Mrs. Kent C. Melhorn, wife of Lieutenant Commander Melhorn, who arrived last week from the Republic of Haiti, is with Mrs. Ralph Wilde at the Hotel Astor for a week prior to coming to Washington, where Commander Melhorn is in the naval hospital undergoing treatment for malaria while returning from Port au Prince, where he went in an airplane with Lieutenant Wilde. Lieutenant Commander Melhorn returned from Haiti aboard the hospital ship Solace a week ago.

—Major and Mrs. William K. Barnes were hosts at dinner Tuesday evening before the Army and Navy dance at the Willard, when their guests were invited to meet General and Mrs. John W. Ira Reed. Those in the party included Colonel and Mrs. R. D. Hoyle, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Parker Avery, Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Smedburg, Colonel and Mrs. Matthew A. Batson Lewis, Colonel and Mrs. Reynolds, Colonel and Mrs. Field, Colonel and Mrs. Percy Jones, Mrs. Eric Purdon, and Colonel C. C. Collins.

—Guests at the Hotel Astor in New York this week included Captain Ralph Wilde, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieutenant Commander Russell L. Lucas, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Hugh Rogers, U. S. Navy, of Newport, R. I.; Commander Richard Wainwright, U. S. Navy; Captain and Mrs. R. C. Menis, of Camp Dix, and Major George L. Van Horn, of Camp Meade.

—Major General A. W. Greely, U. S. Army, retired, is at Walter Reed Hospital for an operation. He is reported as doing well.

—Mrs. Charles W. Bunker, wife of Commander Bunker, U. S. Navy, entertained on Easter Sunday afternoon at her home, 1615 21st street. She was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Francis Shippor Collins, and Mrs. Charles Kelly Bronson, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Newton E. Mason. Mrs. Murphy, wife of the assistant chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Field, wife of Captain J. G. Field, U. S. Navy; Miss Barbara Taylor, Miss Anne Hacker, the Misses Mary and Anne Stitt, daughter of Surgeon General and Mrs. Stitt, and Miss Gail Langhorne, were included in a charming group of girls, who assisted at serving tea. The table and house decorations were of spring flowers.

—The Atlanta Georgian of March 23 contained a long article devoted to Mrs. Bash, wife of Lieutenant Colonel L. H. Bash, U. S. Army, who recently took station at Fort McPherson, Ga. Mrs. Bash, whose pen name is Bertha Runkle, is the author of "The Helmet of Navarre." A new novel is now in the hands of her publishers, although no public announcement have been made concerning this work.

—Mrs. Charles Porter and Mrs. Eaton A. Edwards entertained the Army and Navy chapter of the D. A. R. for the March meeting at the Portner, the residence of Mrs. Porter. A number of guests were present and a paper was read, written by General Wm. D. Carter, entitled "Lady Harriet Ackland."

MINIATURE RINGS

OF

U. S. NAVAL

AND

MILITARY ACADEMY

JEWELED AND SOLITAIRE

Appropriate for Engagement Rings and with semi-precious stones for the lady member of the family.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.

Jewelers Stationers

PHILADELPHIA

MARION INSTITUTE

THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE

Designated by War Department "Honor School 1918." Special branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering first year's work in the Academies, such as recommended. Additional General for candidates who are admitted on certificate. Unsurpassed record of successes. *Unlimited private tuition for every cadet without extra charge.* Facilities for earning part or all of tuition by efficient service rendered. Limited number of scholarships, as announced through Morale Branch. For catalogue and information address Col. W. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

—A brilliant military wedding took place Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Margaret's church, when Miss Phyllis Muriel Pulliam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ellis Pulliam, of California and New York, became the bride of Lieutenant William Stewson Jervey, 6th cavalry, U. S. Army, son of General Henry Jervey and Mrs. Jervey. The Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith performed the ceremony in the presence of a gathering of the military and residential circles. The church was simply but beautifully decorated in palms and ferns, with vases of pale pink peonies and roses adorning the altar. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of embroidered crepe, with veil and the gift of a mandarin, when, as a little girl, she was in China with her parents, and it was given her with the understanding that she would be used for her wedding gown. The gown, which was made with panniер drapery and caught with a graduated bunch of Spanish lace, was finished by a veil of tulle, caught with a band of pearls and orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. Miss Luella Wallace, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. William B. Wallace, attended the bride as maid of honor and wore a petaled gown of mauve georgette over pale blue satin, with a Juliet cap of silver lace, and carried pink sweet peas. Miss Elsie Stuart, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Mary Lyon, of Vassar College, were bridesmaids and were blue and mauve gowns made in petal fashion over blue satin. They carried bouquets of pink and mauve sweet peas, and wore Juliet caps of silver lace. The bridal party passed out of the church under the drawn sabers of the ushers, all of whom were classmates of the bridegroom. Lieutenant James P. Jervey, jr., a cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and the ushers included Lieutenant Arthur W. Pence, Lieutenant Forest E. Cookson, Lieutenant Chester K. Harding, Lieutenant Howard R. Perry, jr., Lieutenant Edwin J. Sibert and Lieutenant Stuart Barden. A reception, to which only the wedding party and the officers' families were invited, followed the ceremony at the apartment of Colonel and Mrs. William B. Graham, uncle and aunt of the bride, at the Wyoming. The bridal couple was assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Pulliam, parents of the bride, and Colonel and Mrs. Graham, cousins of the bridegroom. Mrs. Pulliam wore a becoming afternoon gown of Flanders lace over lavender satin and Mrs. Jervey was in a lovely creation of cream lace and georgette. Mrs. Wollard A. Holbrook, wife of General Holbrook, chief of engineers, presided at the tea table, and was assisted by Mrs. Edith Knowles of New York, Mrs. Alvin Owsley Proctor, of Monopoly-on-the-Hudson, and Mrs. William B. Wallace, who are the wife and mother of the bride. Lieutenant Jervey and his bride will be at home after April 15 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where Lieutenant Jervey is stationed.

—Vice Admiral Albert P. Niblack, commander of American naval forces in European waters, has been accorded many honors in Rome. Robert Underwood Johnson, the American ambassador, gave a dinner in honor of Admiral Niblack on Monday.

—Major and Mrs. Frank Burton Andrus announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine Dyett, to Lieutenant Smith Robbins Welsh, 32d U. S. Infantry.

—Major General and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Woodhull prior to sailing for an extended tour in France.

—Lieutenant Commander James A. Bass, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Bass were in New York at the Hotel Astor for over the Easter holidays.

Digitized by Google

—A wedding of wide interest in this city will take place in St. Louis April 16, when Miss Miriam Benoist, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Benoist of that city, will become the bride of Commander Patrick N. L. Bellinger, U. S. Navy. The ceremony will be performed in the Catholic Cathedral at noon, and will be followed by a breakfast at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benoist. Miss Carolyn Nash and Miss Katherine Robinson of this city, will be bridesmaids for Miss Benoist, who will also be attended by her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Benoist, and Miss Anne Hunt and Miss Marie Baker of St. Louis. Commander Bellinger will be best man for Commander Bellinger, and the list of ushers will include Major Alvan C. Sandford, Lieutenant Commander Richard Byrd and Philip Hart of Washington, D. C., Ensign Wilson Benoist, brother of the bride, who is now on duty on the west coast. Miss Isabella Wells, with whom Miss Benoist spent the greater part of last winter and at whose home she was staying when she met Commander Bellinger, will go to St. Louis for the wedding, accompanied by Miss Mary Predrick. The entire party will leave Washington on April 13.

—On the evening of March 21 a charming and original party was given by Lieutenant and Mrs. Percy Field in their new quarters at the naval hospital, Great Lakes training station, in honor of Captain J. B. Dennis, the new commanding officer, and Mrs. Dennis. Accompanying every invitation was a prover:b which each couple was to act in pantomime. Some of the charades were most amusing as the guests entered into the spirit of the thing, and the clever way of providing themselves with costumes. The will o'the wisp effect produced some of the performers also caused much laughter. Captain Dennis even went so far as to invent new proverbs to fit the charades. Commander W. A. Angas, U. S. Navy, was the first to be set charade. His proverb was "It's a wise child that knows his own father." Commander Angas is a bachelor and baby's bonnet, and, by the time he had crawled up to half the men in the room with the most engaging look, the room was rocking with laughter. Mr. J. T. Troth, a house guest of Commander Angas, gave his skit, "Two Blue Birds Sitting," assisted by Commander Farwell, who represented the spirit of the blue hen remarkably well, considering his antipathy to them.

—Mrs. Frank Anderson, wife of Captain Anderson, U. S. Navy, retired, was hostess at luncheon Tuesday, entertaining 22 guests in her new home, 1346 Rhode Island avenue. Spring flowers were used as decorations.

—Mrs. Margaret Boynton announces the marriage of her daughter, Josephine, to Lieutenant Stanley M. Anses, air service, Rolling Field, at noon Saturday in St. John's Episcopal Church, Hampton. The ceremony a luncheon was served at the Shoreham Hotel. Lieutenant and Mrs. Anses left on a short motor trip, after which they will return to Washington, where they will make their home.

—Colonel H. H. Bridges, ordnance department, and Mrs. Bricker entertained at dinner preceding the Army dance, which was held at Rauschers in Washington, Tuesday, March 22. Their guests included General and Mrs. W. S. Peirce, Colonel and Mrs. D. M. King, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Major and Mrs. George T. Perkins.

—A son, John Isaac Hale, jr., was born to Lieutenant Commander J. I. Hale, construction corps, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Hale at Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 20.

—A daughter, Dorothy, was born to Ensign Harold K. Parker, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Parker on March 26 at Charleston, S. C.

—A daughter was born to Lieutenant Commander George N. Reeves, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Reeves at Parrish Memorial Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., on March 14.

—Miss Anne Swann Hubbard, of Weston, Mass., has been chosen as sponsor for the fuel ship Pecos to be launched at the Boston navy yard on April 9. Miss Hubbard is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Hubbard and is a descendant of a long line of member of the Sewing Circle of that year. She is a niece of Rear Admiral Harry W. Lyon, U. S. Navy, retired.

—The Women's Army and Navy League held at the New Willard Wednesday night a most brilliant mingling of men in uniforme from all branches of the service and women in evening dress. The Army, the Marine and Navy Yard Bands played alternately. Flags formed a gay touch of color, entirely encircling the ballroom floor at the level of the transmilax, and a screen of palms, ferns, and asmilax, studded with spirea and lilies, formed a background for the receiving party, Brigadier General C. E. Sawyer, physician to the President, and Mrs. Sawyer held a small reception in the box of honor, where were seated Miss Laura Harlan, Miss Boardman, and others. Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum, president of the league, received the guests, assisted by Mrs. John C. Chamberlain, Mrs. Frank Mclntyre, Mrs. Alexander Sharp, chairman of the ball committee. A box was reserved for a party of the wounded soldiers from Walter Reed and the naval hospitals. Major General John A. Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps, was present with the men's box committee and assisting him were Captain Earl Jenkins, U. S. Navy, retired, Mrs. Alfred D. Johnson, U. S. Army; Commander Theodore Jewell, U. S. Navy; Colonel William Lassiter, Major W. L. Patterson, Major Pierre Gallin, U. S. Army; Captain Edward J. Dorn, Commander W. D. Puleston, U. S. Navy; Major A. C. Sandford, and Captain R. J. Marshall, U. S. Army; Mr. Alexander D. Legare, Mr. Thomas Hyde Brown, Mr. Chester Spon, Mr. Parris, Dr. Daniel L. Borden, and Mr. Clarke Watson. Miss Carolyn Nash was chairman of the young ladies' committee, and among those who assisted her were Miss Zilla MacDougal, Miss Marie Louise Johnson, Miss Louise Dehaa, and Miss Montgomery.

—Miss Evelina Gleason, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gleaves, arrived in Washington yesterday to be the guest of Miss Katherine Robinson. Miss Robinson with Miss Carolyn Nash and the other members of the wedding party of Miss Miriam Benoist and Commander Patrick N. Bellinger, U. S. Navy, who are going from here to St Louis, where the wedding will take place April 16, will leave here April 12.

—Colonel George H. Penrose, of the quartermaster corps, and Mrs. Penrose have taken an apartment at the Woodley in Washington. Colonel Penrose reported here some weeks ago for duty as chief of the ceneteral division of the quartermaster general's office.

—Colonel George C. Thorpe, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Thorpe entertained at dinner Wednesday night in honor of brigadier General and Mrs. Henry C. Hasbrouck and an other guest. Commander and Mrs. Gilbert J. Rowcliff, Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota, Captain Joshitaka Ichida, naval attache of the Japanese embassy; Mrs. H. H. Wells, mother of the hostess, and Miss March, niece of Mrs. Thorpe, were the other guests of attended the Army and Navy League ball.

—Mrs. Barbin heads the list of distinguished patronesses who are lending their names to the success of the Red Cross benefit to be given by the Welfare Branch of the Army Relief. This list includes Lady Pershing, Madame Viviani, Mrs. Victor Kaufman, Mrs. Walter Tuckerman, Mrs. Frederick Gillett, Mrs. Frank Mandell, Mrs. Irene Keone, Mrs. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, and the wives of the heads of the different branches of the Army. Mrs. Ethel Walker worth will head the receiving line, which will also include Mrs. Julius Kahn, wife of the chairman of the House military committee. This is the initial appearance of the Welfare Branch of the Army Relief, and every effort is being put forth to make the affair a success socially as well as financially. This is to be April 16 from 4 to 7 at Hotel Washington. Admission will be $5 per person, and all will be enjoying whatever the weather as part of the roof garden is to be used. Among the boxes which have been reserved are those which include seven sons of Mrs. Pickett, who are one dollar each, and may be had of Mrs. Lloyd E. Roberts, 1356 Parkwood Place, phone, Col. 8137.

—Mrs. Lore W. Steere, wife of Major Steere, entertained Monday at her home, 218 New Jersey avenue northwest, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Henry Steere, who is visiting in Washington for a few days. Dainty refreshments were served, and as each guest departed she was presented with an Easter lily in the shape of a hole-pocket picturing a little girl in a bonnet. The rooms were decked by Mrs. Steere with Easter studs and prettily decorated with spring blossoms. Those invited were: Mrs. Henry Steere, Mrs. Lore W. Steere, Mrs. Lore Steere, Mrs. Wells; John H. Kendrick, William J. Harris, Raymond Briggs, Harry Hall, Miss Helen Bowman, Edith Brownie, John H. Small, Gilmer Brenner, and Everett Sanders, Miss Miss Isabelle Trent, Miss Maybelle Small, Miss Julia Harris, and Miss Florence Steere.

—Brigadier General and Mrs. Amos A. Fries entertained with a tea at the Newcomen's League in Washington Saturday, March 26. The guests parties were scheduled with friends from congressional, diplomatic, and official circles. There will be large numbers of Army officers and their wives

NAVY WINS FROM PRINCETON.

Annapolis, March 26.—The Naval Academy baseball baseball season this afternoon by defeating Princeton in the first baseball game of the season, while Princeton easily led in the field However, Maretta pitched a fine game for Navy and this together with failure of Princeton to grasp opportunities, gave the victory to the Navy. Princeton failed to score in the fourth, although it hit cleanly three times, and in the fifth a man on first cutting off McNamara at the plate by a splendid throw from Carney. Navy scored in the first on the fifth inning on Carney's overthrow of first and scored on Gilroy's single. Princeton pitched a fine game here were two on the bases, but Stinson, who was sent up for Maretta, struck out to Regan. The score:

Naval Academy.						Princeton.					
	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.		AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Harris, cf...	2	0	1	2	0	McIlvaine, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Pino, lb...	3	0	0	7	0	Pino, lb...	4	0	0	7	0
Rawlings, lf	2	0	2	3	0	Gilroy, 3b...	4	0	0	0	4
Hunter, 2b	3	0	1	2	3	Carney, ss	3	0	1	1	1
Stubbs, rf...	3	0	2	2	1	McNamara, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Carney, ss	3	1	1	1	2	Regan, rf...	4	0	1	1	0
Barchet, ss	3	0	0	2	4	Cooper, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
Regan, c...	3	0	0	5	1	Hamilton, c	3	0	0	5	1
Glines, p...	3	0	0	0	3	Maretta, p	3	0	0	0	3
						Stinson	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	1	7	27	14	Total...	33	0	2	16	13

*Batted for Maretta in ninth.
Errors—Humphrey, Carney (3), Barchet, Glines, Gilroy.
Naval Academy.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Princeton.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Two-base hit—Hunter. Sacrifice hits—Maretta, Regan. Stolen bases—Stubbs (2), Magette, 2. Double plays—Struck out—By Glines, 1; Magette, 1; Maretta, 1. On bases—Naval Academy, 7; Princeton, 2. Bases on balls—Off Glines, 1. Hit by pitcher—Pino. Umpires—Meixler, Washington, and Schmidt, Baltimore. Time—1 hour and 45 minutes.

POST SCHOOLS AT WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Although the marine barracks in Washington are the home of the Marine Corps Institute, a number of matters are attached to the barracks who perform regular duties which are not directly connected with the work of the institute.

For the benefit of men not on duty with the instruction department the following notice which has been established. All men who are not performing special duty will be required to attend attendance, are required to attend the post school from 8 to 11:30 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. The first hour is devoted to study and the remaining hours to drill without interruption. Attendance at a school is not voluntary. All available men are required to attend. Those on special duty are permitted to attend if they desire, provided they can do so without seriously interfering with their other duties.

Men may elect to take one of the Marine Corps Institute courses, or one of the following. Professional or vocational courses are assembled in one class and taught by the method of the group system. Men electing to take educational or vocational courses are grouped according to their ability to progress taught and whenever possible instructors are assigned to leading members of the class act as instructors. During school hours, working parties are not detailed, but after the close of the school period all hands turn to to perform the necessary duties

B. U. T. C. IN SAN FRANCISCO.

(From the San Francisco Examiner, March 8.)

Approval of tentative plans for the establishment of an academic summer school, under the supervision of Captain W. S. Crosley, U. S. N., retired, as the school department, was given yesterday by the board of education.

Reg Trade Mark

TABLE LINENS AT ADJUSTED PRICES

WE have listed below a few specimen prices of Damask Table Cloths and Napkins which should interest every housewife.

These prices, based on the recently adjusted list, accurately represent the decided saving possible on purchases throughout our whole stock.

We wish to add also that lines of sizes and designs are complete.

Table Cloths

2x2 yds., $11.00, 12.50, 15.00 ea.
2x2½ yds., $13.75, 16.50, 20.50 ea.
2x3 yds., $15.75, 16.50, 22.50 ea.

Napkins

22x22 ins., $12.00, 13.50, 17.00 doz.
24x25 ins., $14.75, 19.50, 26.00 doz.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets, New York

Under the present plan the camp will be established either at Fort Baker or Monterey, and the United States government will furnish the tents, camping grounds, tents, and military equipment for the boys. Conversations with the state officials will be carried on until noon, similar to the West Point plan. The afternoon will be devoted to the drill and military training.

The proposed camp, which will be the first of its kind in California, will accommodate from 300 to 500 boys, and the teachers will be furnished by the board of education. This will be the only expense attached to the camp, which will last six weeks.

Captain Crowley will work out the details of the proposed camp and present them to the board of education for adoption within the next few weeks.

The board definitely agreed on the establishment of an Easter vacation camp to last five days and which will probably be held at Fort Baker. This camp will be held indoors if the weather is bad.

CONCESSIONS TO ARMY CHILDREN.

The adjutant general of the army has compiled a concise and complete list of educational institutions that offer concessions to Army children. It gives the name of each institution and the nature of the concession offered. This information in pamphlet form may be obtained by officers, warrant officers, or enlisted men upon direct application to the adjutant general's office.

MR. DENBY GUEST OF NEVADA.

Secretary Denby was an official guest of the Nevada and of the division commander all at last Friday. On the day previously he was on board the Pennsylvania, flagship of the fleet, with Admiral Wilmer, and manned the gun crews of the first turret. This was not only interesting, but reminiscent, to Mr. Denby as he served on the old battleship Maine during the Spanish War.

While with the Nevada he played the role of target observer, the Nevada being the towing vessel. Dr. Denby was keenly alert to all the fleet activities and evinced a lively enthusiasm in the work of the ship.

PACIFIC FLEET MOVEMENTS.

The New Mexico, Admiral Rodman's flagship, sailed from from San Pedro for San Diego March 30 on an inspection tour by the admiral. The Mississippi and Idaho left Bremerton the 28th for San Pedro to join the destroyer and balloon squadrons.

The hospital ship Mercy left San Pedro March 29 for Mare Island, where she will remain on overhaul to last until May 1.

Destroyer division 31 was ordered to make a search for Eagle 32 in the vicinity of Santa Barbara Channel.

She (tenderly)—"When did you first know you loved me?"

He—"When I began to get mad when people said you were brainless and unattractive."—Brown Bull.

CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT, by COLONEL HUGH T. REED 111 pgs. 75 cts. B.R. (1920 REED) G 809, Publishers, Richmond, Ind.

Digitized by Google

Lerch's

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

Telephone Main 3033 and 3034

DYERS AND CLEANERS

Established forty years

Quick service to Army and Navy patrons

826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph

Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.

BLACKISTONE

FLORISTS, 14th & H Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

First Sergeant, D. E. M. L.—The recent Changes in Army Uniforms, as published in the paragraph, par. 19, do not require that service chevrons be worn on both arms. The new regulations require that chevrons of N. G. and Reserve privates will be worn on both sleeves.

No reference is made in the new regulations to wearing shoulder-patch insignia on both sleeves.

W. J. F.—A retired enlisted man of the Navy who was called to active duty during the World War and, as a result, is rating may retain that advanced rating when returned to the inactive retired list.

Also a transferred Reserve who is recalled back to active duty and promoted in rating may retain his advanced rating when he returns to the inactive list, and he is also entitled to have it included in his retainer pay.

J. D. St. Louis.—Confirming telegram, you are No. 19 on the list of second lieutenants appointed from Unqualified - Section 127a of the act of June 4, 1920, only provides that certain retired enlisted men shall receive pay and not allowances of warrant officers on the retired list."

H. C. I.—The information you desire is sent by mail

H. D. W.—You are No. 5174 on Army promotion list.

T. W. S.—You will get your notification of your promotion by mail from the War Department. Announcement of advancement of Army officers is no longer made to orders. Look for your name on the promotion list.

L. D. A.—You are No. 3618 on the Army single list.

R. F. T., Fort Ruachuca.—Regret we are unable to answer your question more specifically than you have already been answered. Generally, the qualifying board has dissolved and no record was filed of the reasons why it left out certain officers on the list while others were selected for warrants. There is nothing in your record to be corrected, and only the brief statement was filed in the adjutant general's office as to you will remain as others were found qualified for appointment. Many more names were considered than there were places to be filled, and failing to be selected does not mean that those who were given choice were better than the unlucky ones, but that enough candidates qualified ahead of them to fill all the vacancies.

J. P. G., Naval Academy.—Neither an officer or enlisted man forfeits his U. S. citizenship by dishonorable discharge from the Army, but does, or does not, however, be reinstated as an officer, and under the civil service rules a dishonorably discharged man may not be appointed to a classified civil position under the government. The citizenship is not affected. Conviction for desertion in time of war (which usually involves dishonorable discharge) does forfeit citizenship.

H. A. P., Houston, Tex.—Under naval regulations the bill for services of a physician should first be approved by the bureau of medicine and surgery before the services are rendered that the question the medical officer recommended that you be treated by a specialist, you should send it through the medical officer who directed you to visit a specialist, requesting that the claim be forwarded specially accompanying your claim the specialist's bill, which has been paid, the reasonableness of which has been approved by the medical officer who was treating you. Article 1189, paragraph 1, of the new Navy Regulations applies only to the treatment of officers on shore. If you are out of the service you cannot expect a statement from your former medical officer and forward your claim to the bureau of medicine and surgery.

J. J. W.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 8059.

C. M. S.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 9282.

F. P. S.—Your number on the single list is 8165, which, according to our estimate, would make you 332 numbers away from No. 1. There are 210 vacancies in the grade of captain.

H. A. W.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 8043.

F. L. B.—From our point of view, there is likely to be no amendment to the existing regulation relating to the Army promotion list.

H. E. F.—Your number on the promotion list of the Army is 1031.

M. M. A.—You are No. 7242 on the Army single list. The last first lieutenant to be promoted (regimental) is No. 2333, and, as there are over 300 vacancies, you are due for promotion as soon as the present block is removed. See our "News and Comment" pages each week for the latest news on the subject.

ON TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Captain Joseph A. Murphy, medical corps, U. S. Navy, assistant chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, is on a tour of inspection of naval hospitals in New England. He expects to visit the naval hospitals at the training station, Newport, and at the navy yards at Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., while on the trip.

BRITISH ADMIRAL TELLS OF AMERICAN VISIT.

Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, who was in command of the Queenstown base at the time when the United States entered the war and until after the termination of hostilities, came into close personal contact with a considerable portion of the American Navy, and made many warm friendships which he has renewed in his home at Ermington, near Plymouth, from a trip round the world, during which he visited many towns and cities in the country. We quote a representative of the Naval and Military Record the following account of his experiences:

About two of the United States commissioned naval officers, both of whom were well known and popular in the Irish command during the war, after returning to their own country formed themselves into the Queenstown Association, which was formed to perpetuate the tradition of their services and of their cooperation with the British Navy. Admiral H. B. Wilson, Pringle, U. S. Navy, is the president of the association; Mr. Junius S. Morgan, Jr., is the secretary-treasurer; Admiral W. S. Sims, U. S. Navy, and I are honorary presidents, and my niece, Miss Voysey, is an honorary member. Practical communications have passed between us since the war, several members of the association have visited us, my home on their way back to the United States, and my niece and I have very often been asked to go over to their country.

Cordial Reception.

As soon as the association knew that my niece and I were going to Japan in the autumn of 1920 they invited us to return to the United States, the association issuing all the arrangements for this purpose. We gratefully accepted this offer, and visited San Francisco, Los Angeles, Arkansas, New York, Washington, Annapolis and Newport (Rhode Island). As afterwards, in Japan, we were received with with the greatest cordiality in all these places by the members of the association and by other United States naval officers in active service.

We were off San Francisco in the S. S. Ecuador on a foggy morning, December 29, and when about 20 miles outside the Golden Gate we were met and escorted by a division of U. S. destroyers, commanded by Commander M. S. Davis, U. S. Navy, who had been sent up from the naval base at San Diego for the purpose. Before the Ecuador left the dock, on his own initiative, made a British admiral's flag and had hoisted it. Admiral Davis, the American flag of course, being hoisted aft. As soon as we entered the senior U. S. destroyer asked for orders, as he had been instructed to place himself entirely at my disposition. Our vessel was immediately boarded by Captain Price, U. S. Navy, who is the naval boarding station at San Francisco, who had served at Queenstown in command of the destroyer Parker.

San Diego was reached on January 6, and on the arrival of the train I was received by Admiral R. Wilcox, the commandant of the base, who with his staff and a large number of naval officers, the greater number of whom I had known in the war, commanded. Admiral Wilcox took me on board U. S. S. Brooklyn, with a large party of officers, to lunch. She is an American flag aft, the admiral's flag having been specially made to the designs and afterwards presented to me. I was also presented a position followed on board the Brooklyn, and on our leaving she fired a 19-gun salute, which I returned with 21 guns.

On leaving San Diego for Panama in a U. S. tug to join the Pacific mail S. S. San Juan we were accompanied by a chaser carrying many officers and their wives and a band, which played us off. The same ceremony also rose It should prove too rough for the tug to go alongside the San Juan, and the admiral's launch home to boarding the San Juan twelve searchlights kept sweeping the sky, waving us a farewell.

Panama Canal Impressions.

The San Juan was met outside Balboa by three U. S. seaplanes and was escorted by them into harbor in the usual manner. The Panama Canal I was taken in a U. S. seaplane by Lieutenant Commander Herbster from Coco Solo to Panama and back over the canal at a height of about 1,500 feet. It is a big job.

When we left Colon on February 8 in the S. S. Talos we were accompanied by Commander Ralph E. Johnson, U. S. Navy, of U. S. S. Shawmut. On the way out the Talos was met by seaplanes from the Tulsa for about five miles, the seaplanes flying round the ship. Before parting company Captain Johnson hoisted the white ensign at the main and I was taken on board and played "God Save the King" and the American National Anthem, the officers and crew lining the decks at attention. All the seaplanes were manned by naval officers, and during the run leaving, the leading plane also firing a Maxim salute.

We proceeded up New York harbor escorted by seven naval seaplanes and the U. S. destroyer Rodgers, my Admiral flag still aboard at the dock. Governor's Island we were met by a flight of 12 planes flying my flag at the fore. We were received at the dock by Admiral Sims and Commander Kephart and Pelteet, and the same afternoon left for Washington, where I visited Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and then Mr. Woodrow Wilson's Secretary, who introduced me to the chief of bureau.

Friendly Speeches.

There were a considerable number of luncheons and dinners given by the Queenstown Association and by business men in San Francisco and New York, and all the speeches on both sides showed the great friendliness between the two nations and the appreciation by the American people of the accomplishment of the two navies working together during the war. The hospitality shown by all was extremely generous.

The principal feature of all speeches made on both sides were, first, the splendid cooperation of the United States and the British Navy throughout the war, and, secondly, that we welcome a big United States Navy as the best guarantee for the peace of the world by policing the seas, meaning that however big the two navies may become they will never fight each other.

Admiral Bayly stated in conclusion that he has found that among practically all the United States officers who served with out Navy during the war there is a strong desire to have a medal ribbon issued which could be worn by the officers and ratings of both navies who actually served together during hostilities. If this could be done it would have a moral effect on the two nations, and if both navies wore the same ribbon it would do a great deal towards helping our mutual friendship.

The Naval and Military Record makes the following comment:

Admiral Bayly's Message.

That the proposal which Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly has brought back from the other side of the Atlantic, to the effect that British and American naval officers and men who served together during the great war should wear a common medal ribbon in commemoration thereof would meet with cordial approval from our service service was a foregone conclusion. The close camaraderie born of a partnership of peril should surely be a lasting one, and anything calculated to further this end must warmly commend itself to all right-thinking men.

A further suggestion in the same direction is put forward, and seems to us no less sympathetic of fection. It is that a United States cruiser and destroyer flotilla should be attached to our Atlantic Fleet for the season's cruising. To carry to the fullest possible effect such an arrangement should be reciprocal. An entente between the services between the two greatest navies in the world would be the finer guarantee of peace. The aims and ideals for which the two fleets stand are virtually identical. We have practically everything in common and nothing in conflict. Such a mutual visitation would provide the best confirmation imaginable of the assurance that the present immense building programs of the United States is in no way directed against British maritime interests.

A Point of Demur.

Hesitating to the idea of a common commemorative medal, we have heard but one point of demur mised. A well-known naval officer is disposed to be skeptical, whilst frankly sympathetic towards it, expressed some apprehension lest it should form a precedent for a similar award on the part of the navies of all the allies. Such a development would, of course, make unique the distinctive character of the symbol, which is one of the principal features of the proposal. It is especially a fraternal memorial, and will doubtless have occurred to many.

In a general way the allies' medal meets the natural wish for international demonstration. But the association between the British and American naval arms of a far more intimate and significant character than any other of the war partnerships, not forgetting our cooperation with the French in the Americas. We had an American battle squadron incorporated in the Grand Fleet. We had American flotillas based upon British ports. We had an American admiral acting as commander in chief at Queenstown. But beyond all this, there is another condition which deeply strengthens the appeal of Sir Lewis Bayly's proposal on both sides the Atlantic, and this is the kinsmanship of the two races. Sharing a common heredity, the sentiment of "blood being thicker than water" rests upon emotional grounds more profound than mere diplomatic reciprocity.

LEWANDOS

AMERICAN GARMENT

CLEANERS

DYERS

LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops

204 Berkeley Street		37 Temple Place
	and Huntington Avenue	
29 State Street		79 Summer Street

Brookline	Albany	Worcester
Cambridge	Salem	New Haven
Watertown	Fall River	Waltham
Worcester	New Bedford	Lowell
Providence	Newport	Springfield
Pawtucket	Lynn	Waterbury
Bridgeport	Manchester	Philadelphia

and 10 West 45th Street New York

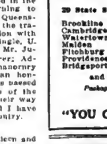
Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1859

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SUPERIOR QUALITY

has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches it in actual food value or any of the qualities which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for



you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.

Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated Milk, and the best effort of over 30 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask for Pet Brand and accept no substitute.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.

Stark Building, Boston. St. Louis, Mo.

Digitized by Google

DISAPPROVAL OF ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT PROMOTIONS.

There is printed on age 346 of this issue a list of recommendations made by the surgeon general of the Army fer promotions to the grades of master sergeant and technical sergeant of the Army medical department as a result of recent examinations. The list would have been approved under ordinary conditions, but during the last few days the War Department announced its policy of reducing the strength of the Army in peace details, to go into effect by midnight of July 2, as explained fully in a paragraph on the pages of this issue devoted to "News and Comment." Under the ruling of the Secretary of War, there will be no more promotions of noncommissioned officers for a time. The list of promotions indicated for the medical department has, however, been already approved by the department. The list printed elsewhere in this issue is, consequently, of no significance beyond the fact that it shows who, among the candidates, would have been promoted if the situation had not changed.

EXAMINATION OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

At present there are about 1,200 temporary naval warrant officers on active duty. Of this number, 52% have made application for the examination, 30% have expressed a desire not to take the warrant examination and 18% have failed to express their wish.

It is of the greatest importance that the advantages of transfer to the permanent Navy be made known ie eligible warrant officers.

The examination for the transfer of temporary warrant and chief warrant officers to the permanent warrant grades of the Navy will be held during May. In order that all temporary warrant officers may be given an opportunity to submit applications for this examination, the bureau of navigation will accept such applications as are received in sufficient time for questions to reach candidates prior to date of examination.

The scope of the examination is similar to previous examinations. Both the written and the practical examinations will follow the general type of the last competitive warrant examination with such changes as are necessary to make them up-to-date. The candidates will be along the general lines on which the candidate has served in his special rank. Enough questions in each subject will be given to ascertain the degree of knowledge of the candidate.

Chief warrant and warrant officers of the line (except machinist and pilot candidates) will be expected to answer a simple question in dead-reckoning navigation and elementary questions relating to navigation instruments—lead, log, compass, chronometers, etc., and to U. S. buoys. There will also be questions relating to the duties which an individual officer may assign to those under his command.

CHANGES IN N. R. F.

The following resignations, transfers, promotions, deaths, new enrollments and retirements in the naval reserve force occurred in the week ending March 26:

Resignations—Henry A. Wise, ensign, class 2.

Discharged upon Expiration of Reenrollment—Ethridge Webster Wynnon, ensign, class 2.

New Enrollments—Leon Frederick Brown, lieutenant, class 1; Frederick E. Hoshschild, lieutenant (J. G.), class 2; Jeremiah Smith, ensign, class 2, and Charles F. Hoffman, gunner, class 2.

Promotions—Hart H. Creighton, Benjamin B. Dewell, Dolan M. Kindell and Braxton Rhodes, lieutenant (J. G.) to lieutenant, class 5; George B. L. Green, ensign to lieutenant (J. G.), class 5, and Sherman D. Perie, coxswain to ensign, class 2.

Retirements—Claude Chandler and Lee Herlihy, lieutenants (J. G.), class 3.

Deaths—Alexander B. Tweedie, lieutenant commander, class 3; Wm. Reid Murphy, ensign, class 5, and Maxwell B. Blanchard lieutenant (J. G.), class 5.

Transfers—Clifford B. Savage, lieutenant (J. G.), class 3 to class 2; Richard Lee Ryan, ensign, class 4 to class 2; E. N. Mowbray, ensign, class 4 to class 3, and T. A. Scott, commander (C. C.), class 4 to class 6.

MARINES GET BEHIND VICTORY MEDALS.

To expedite the delivery of the rainbow-hued ribbons and the bronze medal that is worn on the reverse face the name of our 13 allies in the great war for civilization, better known as the victory medal, the Marine Corps has opened a new campaign of publicity through the agencies of its recruiting offices. The active resumption of recruiting by the sea-soldiers is expected speedily to clear the decks of the recruiting offices of all unclaimed medals. The aid of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the posts of the Army and Navy Union has also been enlisted for this purpose. Application to the nearest Marine Corps recruiting office is all that is necessary, as the usual government red tape for the distribution of the victory medal has been eliminated by the Marine Corps. Each recruiting office has been issued a complete list of all officers and men who served in the war, and opposite each name is a record of all battle clasps and other devices that go with the individual medal.

DEAD ADMIRAL GOODRICH ON RED TAPE.

[From an article on "Government's Paper Waste," by Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U. S. Navy, retired.]

It may seem odd to associate two terms which, at first sight, appear to have no connection whatever, but in fact they are intimately related, almost as much as are the submarine telegraph cable and wireless telegraphy with the overcapitalization manifested in present business management at the Navy Department. Let us take up one time to take up the latter branch of the subject. Astonishing and attractive as it is, could not be dealt with adequately otherwise to the topic briefly stated in the title of this paper.

We are daily deploring the enormous wastage of paper (of course the newspapers are the greatest sinners) in the "drunken orgy of paper use," as Mr. Munsey expresses it, but the government, if anyone happens to have conferred with representatives of several departments, is even more guilty, since it appears to be quite beyond the comprehension of some to realize that this has become a nightmare with the press, and that the enormous waste made by multitudinous reports and returns, many of which are, as one bureau chief has marked it, "for characteristic reasons only," is a serious menace to the economies to "File and Forget." Why should not the documents to be kept daily be eliminated? In certain cases the paper they consume has saved its cost in duplicate. Another remedy lies in the hands of the heads of the several departments, and that is the elimination of the certain dead wood. Dead wood is present in the extreme, and although drastic could convert a large body of consumers into such needed producers. The burden of official correspondence rests heavily upon our ship captains and not later up-lines which they had to defer to their commands.

The present system feeds infallibly to a vicious centralization of power and detracts sadly from the initiative of the man on the spot who can, in the vast majority of cases, deal more intelligently with the problem confronting him than can his pastor in Washington who too often decides upon the line of action which his senses about must follow. There is too much red tape in our management of governmental affairs and too much centralization. Any doubt on that point will be at once dispelled by a glance at the huge mass of existing Navy Regulations. To compare it with an earlier issue, say of 1832, one is a mountain, the other a mole hill. The fifty or sixty tiny pages of the one have grown into thousands of octavo in the other. To master the contents of the latter, other and much more important duties must be sacrificed. Why the insistence on so meticulous an attempt to deal with every conceivable contingency in total disregard and lack of the officer at the front to meet the situation as it arises? One officer of high rank was seen heard to say that the first thing he would do on taking command of a fleet in time of war would be to order thrown overboard all copies of the ponderous tome.

The Articles of War, good common sense, and the Navy's traditions would, he holds, remain as sufficient guide. The Army's bureau is, possibly with even worse cause, no wiser. If, again, would-be profiteers in the Army and Navy stands of arms have their names published as those of thieves and of their answers the fate is to be marked "P. F." Doubtless all the powers of a court martial overpowered with three paper destroying machines. Imagine the relief to some who find a sword in her blotted at would bring to the taxpayer. If more officials had in consequence to write that letter, I laughand one wonders whether the government's business would really suffer? One thing is certain—our forests of spruce, hemlock and poplar would stand a better chance than now of enduring. Whereas at present they seem to be doomed. A check placed upon this tendancy to centralization by the suppression in government departments of the majority of these deadly instruments would help in this good cause. Useful as they doubtless are in reason, they have proved themselves, in excess, to be poiral for hara is our fast-disappearing trees; while they stimulate a polley of centralization which is strongly opposed to efficient service.

I once told Secretary Long that he could either have well-drilled officers for any service, or perambulating offices, but that he could not have both at once. He chose the latter. Every report is scrutinized. Cut out the red tape, reduce reports and returns to a fraction of their present volume, and you can easily hold the captain afloat to a strict accountability. Then will the Navy be restored to its proper regard in target practice, contentment and general efficiency. Otherwise I cannot do or think of a way to devote so much of his time to his paper work. The way to start would be to abolish the Navy Yards and let all the government clerks in Washington and bring to a close the construction of battleships. Needless to say, of course, there will be large protests from every office affected, but the country will be the gainer and the general economical business will proceed even more smoothly than before.

FRANCE ACQUIRES VALUABLE CONCESSIONS.

According to a Paris report, the Hungarian government has granted a general monopoly to France over the territory for an air line which is to be run between Paris, Strasbourg, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade and Constantinople. The Hungarian government has undertaken to instal landing facilities at Budapest and the air line will be run by the France-Rumanian Company, which already controls the Paris-Strasbourg-Prague-Vienna air line. M. de Flaurieu, who had considerable war experience of the matter with the Rumanian army, is in charge. The price, hopes also to conclude similar arrangements with the Austrian and Serbian governments, he has already concluded similar concessions from the Rumanian, Turkish and Czecho-Slovakian authorities. Although the Hungarian section will not be working until 1922, the scheme will be partly in operation before the end of 1921.

NO HARI KARI FOR JAPAN.

Reconstruction Now Engrossing Nation.

War deliberately entered into by Japan against the United States is unthinkable, as unthinkable as between the United States and Colombia. This extreme statement is made advisedly. Individuals in Japan commit hari-kari, but not the nation, and every intelligent person in Japan knows that for Japan an aggressive war with America would be national suicide. They did not know it before the last war; but then the demonstration was more than Excelsior in its grim logic. Germany thinks of how the United States was taxed in the last war, in spite of its railways, its industrial resources and its raw materials, the idea of Japan, with its few narrow-gauge railways, few forests, few mines, relatively few factories and shortage of food supply, waging a successful war with any first-class industrial power is simply silly.

At present, having spent her war gains in enterprises in China which are not yet remunerative, and in Siberia—where they will never be remunerative until Kolchak comes to life and successfully resurrects the Omsk Government—and, having increased her already burdensome taxation to the stretching point, Japan is on her back financially. If she gets control of the man-power and natural resources of the continent, the case will be different. But, short of that lime, which, of course, is artificially hastened by encouraging Japan to exploit Asia for her own benefit, any war between Japan and America will be the result of a series of accidents due to drifting and not to the deliberate choice of the rulers of Japan.

COLT FIREARMS

"The Proven Best by Government Test"

Revolvers

Automatic Pistols

Automatic Machine Guns

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

W. & J. SLOANE

Established over 70 years

SEAMLESS RUGS

Worsted Wiltons Chenille Wilton Velvet

9x12 SIZES—$69.50 to $127.50

We have decided to discontinue certain patterns in some of our Wilton, Velvet, Axminster and Brussels Rugs, which we will dispose of at greatly reduced prices. These reductions will strongly appeal to all who are economically inclined.

A large assortment of other sizes at relatively moderate prices.

Price delivery to all shipping points in the United States.

1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 925

S. Hayn Boys Co.
Washington D.C.
OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

New Spring Pumps

—Pumps that will be very smart all through the late spring and summer. Made of Russia calf and dark brown kid, with military heels, welt soles and plain toes. All sizes and widths.

A PAIR

$7.50

Knnn's—Fourth Floor.

MYRLE A. WALKER

$500 Reward
FOR MYRLE WALKER

believed to be serving in the Army or Navy under an assumed name. You, minor officers, examine your men. Myrle is 16 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches tall, weighs about 125 pounds, has dark hair and eyes, a mole at back of his neck; a small scar on his right temple near the eyebrow; a scar near end of left forefinger. Direct Information to V. A. WALKER, St. Johns, Michigan.

Digitized by Google

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

March 28.

Lieut. E. L. Askins (Ch. C.), New Hampshire; to Eagle 33.

Capt. A. Berryhill (M. C.), navy recruiting station, Chicago; to command naval hospital, Mare Island.

Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Bowerfind (S. C.), navy supply depot, South Brooklyn; to supply officer, Florida.

Lieut. J. J. Brady (Ch. C.), navy yard, New York; to New Hampshire.

Lieut. L. W. Buchey (C. S.); to S-2.

Lieut. Guy Fish (M. C.), naval hospital, Puget Sound; to Chaumont.

Lieut. Leonard Prince, Sampson; to connection with fitting out Lawrence and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. J. H. Harper, Fulton; to O-5.

Lieut. (j. g.) J. H. Hyde (Ch. C.), Kansas; to Connecticut.

Lieut. H. W. Jackson, Fulton; to K-7.

Lieut. (j. g.) H. I. Lovell, connecticut; Sampson; to Osmond Ingram.

Lieut. Hyman Mann (D. C.), Kansas; to Connecticut.

Lieut. A. M. McMahon, naval training station, Great Lakes; to connection with fitting out Maryland and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Robert B. Price, Des Moines; to Ohio.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Williams, in charge of navy recruiting station, Oklahoma City; to recruiting station, Kansas City.

Ensign R. B. Armstrong, Asiatic Station; to command Alden.

Ensign M. M. Bamm, command Alden; to command Panther.

Ens. 4C S. Ingrip, Panther; to Rizal.

Ens. E. F. Leonhardt, Rizal; to Panther.

Ens. Frank H. Lowry, Panther; to naval station, Cavite.

Ch. Pharm. H. J. Rogers, naval hospital, Canacao; to naval hospital, Guam.

Lieut. H. P. Rowland, aid to commandant, 16th naval district; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. Fred Wilden, naval station, Cavite; to Panther as executive.

March 24.

Lieut. (j. g.) P. C. Becker, O-9; to S-2.

Lieut. (j. g.) W. Chase (S. C.), Des Moines; to R. S. Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. (j. g.) J. Creelman, Cone as torpedo material officer of squadrons 8 and 9.

Pharm. (j. g.) Hoke Kinney, Algonne.

Lieut. (j. g.) J. B. Earnest (Ch. C.), Connecticut; to Kansas.

Lieut. H. R. Forbes (M. C.), Solace; to Relief.

A. P. Fik, J. P. Gallagher, Ens. Marion V. N. R., Portsmouth.

Lieut. (j. g.) T. Goertz, King; to destroyer force, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (j. g.) J. J. Graham, K-7; to K-1.

Lieut. W. W. Hall (M. C.), naval hospital, San Diego; to Pittsburgh.

Lieut. (j. g.) J. O. Huse, Fulton; to S-2.

Lieut. J. J. Lucas, Lawrence as ordnance material officer, squadron 7.

Lieut. (j. g.) Lunch (S. C.), salvage and sales board, 3d naval district; to accounting officer, navy supply depot, Brooklyn.

Born to F. McDermott, duty with director of tugs, to Modoc.

Ens. E. J. Milner, R. S. New York, and Pennsylvania, to Helena Wednesday.

Lieut. J. B. Moloney (M. C.), Solace; to Black Hawk.

Ens. M. B. Myers, assistant communication officer on staff of commander, U. S. Pacific Fleet; to New Mexico.

Capt. E. J. Nearing, naval radio station, Otter Cliffs; to navy yard, Portsmouth.

Ch. Gun. Tetzel Pettit, to squadron torpedo material officer, squadron 14.

Lieut. George Pickrell (M. C.), naval examining board, Navy Department; to command naval hospital, Norfolk.

Ens. R. P. Powell, Beaver; to Michigan.

Lieut. C. B. Rigney (M. C.), Wyoming; to 2d advanced base force, U. S. marines, San Diego.

Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Rindlaub (M. C.), San Francisco, to Aroostook.

Lieut. W. R. Rossell (M. C.), Cyrams; to 2d advanced base force, U. S. marines, San Diego.

Ens. H. A. Brooks, Hogan; to Beaver.

Gun. T. J. Cotter, Mackenzie; to Thornton.

Lieut. C. W. Gamble (M. C.), Illinois; to Charleston.

Ens. R. W. Simpson, Brooklyn; to Farquhar.

Lieut. (j. g.) J. O. Ticker, Mars; to Orion.

Ens. G. W. Brown, naval hospital, Quarantine, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.; to Burns.

Ens. S. W. Chaffee, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.; to Burns.

Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Crutchfield, Fulton; to Eagle 33 as torpedo officer.

Ens. L. O. Davis, Bath; to Arapaho.

Lieut. Wm. Derrington, R. S., New York; to command Sagamore.

Lieut. T. J. Dingle, jr., command Twiggs; to connection with fitting out Hull and on board when commissioned.

Ens. T. T. Evans, Beaufort; to Wandank.

Lieut. W. S. Faith, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Mach. Joseph Fetler, Maryland; to connection with fitting out Maryland and on board when commissioned.

Ens. E. W. Greene, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Ens. G. H. Hrdy, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio, to Burns.

Ens. A. M. Harvey, Brooks; to connection with fitting out Lamson and on board when commissioned.

Ens. R. S. Hoffman, Hogan; to Eagle 33 as instructor at submarine school.

Lieut. (j. g.) C. J. Hugh, Bruce; to connection with fitting out Coghlan and on board when commissioned.

Ens. E. F. Johnson, Jr., Bainbridge; to connection with fitting out Hull and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Johnson, De Long, to connection with fitting out Lamson and in command when commissioned.

Ens. B. L. Jones, Fulton; to Eagle 32.

Lieut. (j. g.) D. Langworthy, command Tarlaul; to Cleveland as executive officer.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
Columbia 9600 TAXICABS Columbia 9600

Lieut. (j. g.) A. E. Maginnis, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Lieut. (j. g.) Mayer, R. S., Philadelphia; to Naval Academy.

Gun. Benton McKinzie, Eagle 13; to S-18.

Ens. R. P. Noinst, Farquhar; to connection with fitting out Preston and on board when commissioned.

Mach. Robert Odening, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Gun. B. A. Paulin, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Ens. L. K. Powell, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Lieut. (j. g.) O. B. Hilder, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Boat. H. D. Rogers, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Ens. H. H. Ross, Jr., connection with fitting out Preston and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (j. g.) Sanchez, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Lieut. (j. g.) L. E. Shaw, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Lieut. (j. g.) W. Vaneyck, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Ens. A. H. Small, Montgomery; to connection with fitting out Lamson and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. G. K. Stoddard, Des Moines; to New Hampshire as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Train, New Hampshire; to bureau of navigation, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Trebly (M. C.), Des Moines; to Relief.

Ens. D. McK. Weld, Boggs; to connection with fitting out Hull and on board when commissioned.

A. P. Fik, H. P. Boyce, Albany; to home and wait orders.

Pharm. A. N. May, naval station, Olongapo; to home and wait orders.

Ens. J. E. Nolan, Panther; to Howes.

A. P. Fik, C. F. Vaughan, Cavite Station; to Albany.

Gun. J. L. Wheelock, Hovey; to Panther.

Gun. F. E. McCoy, Mississippi; to Tattnall.

Gun. F. H. Minter, Pittsburgh; to Fanning.

Ens. C. H. Daugherty, Scorpion; to Barker.

Lieut. (j. g.) Aner Erickson (S. C.), Utah; to Scorpion.

March 26

Comdr. G. A. Alexander, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Lieut. (j. g.) Bruce Bell, Fulton; to K-7.

Gun. C. M. Canneen, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Lieut. E. A. B. Enghis, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Gun. O. J. Hackler, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Lieut. (j. g.) C. F. Hoffman, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Lieut. (j. g.) F. A. Lawrence, Fulton; to Eagle 33.

Lieut. (j. g.) H. Minter, Fulton; to O-5.

Ens. L. B. Andrews, Bruins; to Finch.

Lieut. (j. g.) Ellis Atkins, Delaware; to Michigan.

Comdr. T. P. Caldwell, Connecticut; to navy recruiting station, St. Louis, Mo.

A. P. Fik, A. D. Cossairt, R. S., Mare Island; to Wyoming.

Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Dunbin, Fulton; to Eagle 33 as engine officer.

Lieut. John Erikson, jr., Sagamore; to navy recruiting station, Minneapolis.

Lieut. Comdr. Clarence Gulbranson, navy recruiting station, Philadelphia; to command 3d naval district, 4th naval district.

Gun. W. H. Hughes, Moody; to Heron

Ens. Herbert Lovejoy, submarine chaser 316; to Bainbridge.

Lieut. J. R. McMeekin, naval training station, San Francisco; to command Reid.

Lieut. Pavelle Myers, naval training station, San Francisco; to command Ward.

Boat. C. B. Parr, R. S., San Francisco; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. J. T. Rice, Bruins; to Arcturus.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Rosendahl, navy recruiting station, Kansas City; to R. S., Philadelphia.

Lieut. Comdr. Wm. Sherman, inspector of ordnance, New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden; to Ordnance Inspector, Chicago.

Lieut. (j. g.) Shaar (M. C.), naval hospital, League Island; to Duke.

Lieut. (j. g.) Shoemaker (S. C.), Reno; to navy yard, Portsmouth.

Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Thompson, Fulton; to Eagle 33 as instructor at submarine school.

Lieut. J. A. Topper (M. C.), Solace; to Columbia.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook, Connecticut; to command Kennedy.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Whitehead, navy recruiting station, Jacksonville, Fla.; to navy recruiting station, Birmingham, Ala.

Ens. A. O. R. Bergeson, Gamble; to William Jones

Ens. C. H. Chadwick, Jr., Wyoming; to Lamson

Ens. R. M. Graham, Stoddert; to William Jones.

Ens. W. B. Gregg, Stoddert; to William Jones.

Ens. W. B. Goggins, Meade; to William Jones.

Ens. R. H. Hall, Jr., Reno; to William Jones.

Ens. J. E. Hauff, Buchanan; to William Jones.

Ens. H. C. Hoffman, Stoddert; to William Jones.

Ens. D. S. Gurney, Lansberton; to William Jones.

Ens. W. G. Ingram, Montgomery; to William Jones.

Ens. J. B. Lyon, Dent; to William Jones.

Ens. J. H. Mitchell, Stoddert; to William Jones.

Ens. E. P. Sherman, Thornton; Ens. P. W. Steinharter, Breese, Ens. H. C. Bole, Morris; to William Jones.

March 27.

Lieut. H. W. Barnes, Rowan; to Galveston.

Lieut. J. J. Ballentine, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio; to Atlantic Fleet torpedo plane division, Yorktown.

Lieut. (j. g.) Bell, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio; to Atlantic Fleet torpedo plane division, Yorktown.

Lieut. K. L. Ericsson, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio; to Atlantic Fleet torpedo plane division, Yorktown.

Lieut. (j. g.) Osmond Ingram; to Rochester.

Ens. T. H. Hunch, Jr., Stewart; to Noa.

Lieut. F. B. Hall, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio; to Burns.

Lieut. (j. g.) Hall, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio; to Burns.

Lieut. (j. g.) F. Hinkley, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio; to Burns.

Lieut. (j. g.) Hoffman, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio; to Burns.

Lieut. (j. g.) Hoffman, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio; to Burns.

Lieut. (j. g.) Hoffman, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio, to Burns.

Lieut. (j. g.) Hoffman, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio; to Burns.

Lieut. (j. g.) Hoffman, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio, to Burns.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Courtney, command Phillip; to command Zeilin.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Dibrell, navy recruiting station, Birmingham, Ala.; to navy recruiting station, Nashville, Tenn.

Lieut. Comdr. L. L. Jordan, bureau of ordnance, navy Department; to command Chester, Jones.

Lieut. J. H. Macdonald, Galveston; to R. S., Philadelphia.

Lieut. (j. g.) Mahoney, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio; to naval air station, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. W. S. Hester, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio; to Burns.

Ens. H. K. Madsen, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, to Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (j. g.) McFall, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, to Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (j. g.) Schuyler Adams, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, to Hampton Roads.

Lieut. Estabrook, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, to Hampton Roads.

Lieut. Victor Heiser, Celtic, to Isabella.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Underfield, Saturn; to R. S., Puget Sound.

Lieut. (j. g.) L. H. Loveiace, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio to Burns.

Lieut. (j. g.) E. F. McKellar, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio, to Burns.

March 31

Ens. J. T. Acree, Tuscoy; to Rochester.

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Barr, R. S., Mare Island; to Alert.

Lieut. Comdr. B. Cunningham, Cleveland; to command Saturn.

Lieut. (j. g.) Blessing, navy yard, Philadelphia; to Kansas

Lieut. H. H. Brown, connection with S-32; to S-4.

Gun. W. H. Cady, Thrush; to Sproston.

Lieut. T. W. Chantry, O-1; to command O-8.

Lieut. C. H. Gilbuly, Tucker; to Bridgeport.

Lieut. (j. g.) H. Hoover, S-4; to S-6.

Lieut. H. E. Keller, naval inspector of machinery, Ford Motor Company, Detroit; to Detroit.

Capt. C. S. Kempff, navy yard, Philadelphia; to command Hannibal.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Lafrenz, command Hopewell; to naval training station, West Lakes, Australian barracks' school.

Lieut. W. LeRoy (S. C.), bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department; to Mayflower as supply officer.

Lieut. E. F. Linstrom, Kansas; to navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. Comdr. Lawrence McAdams, 13th naval district; to bureau of navigation, Navy Department.

Comdr. C. E. Nelson, command Mahan; to inspection officer, navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (j. g.) Moody, navy yard, Boston; to Beaver

Capt. W. H. Reynolds, destroyers based on Philadelphia; to command Wickes when manning base.

Lieut. McClure Scott (M. C.) marines barracks, Quantico; to marine expeditionary force, Santo Domingo.

Lieut. E. M. Steger, marine barracks, Quantico; to marine expeditionary force, Santo Domingo.

Ens. F. W. Stewart, Paloka; to Whippoorwill.

Lieut. (j. g.) Sweeney, naval mission to Brazil; to command Humphreys.

Ens. L. Swift, Jr., Brutus; to Celtic.

Ens. L. L. Tower, Rochester; to Tuscoy.

Lieut. (j. g.) Underwood, R. S., Newport; to Seagull.

Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Wilson, naval training station, Great Lakes; to connection with fitting out Wright and as engineer officer when commissioned.

Lieut. R. A. Bell, Wyoming; to Lamson.

Ens. B. S. Mansfield, Salem; to William Jones.

Lieut. M. J. Mayer, R. S., Boston; to Relief.

Ens. Bruce Bettie, Charleston; to William Jones.

Ens. A. D. Bernard, Charleston; to William Jones.

Ens. H. F. Cope, Birmingham; to William Jones.

Ens. H. C. Hoffman, William Jones; to Marshall.

Ens. W. B. Goggins, Meade; to assistant communication officer on staff of commander, U. S. Fleet.

Ens. J. M. Eggleston, Birmingham; to William Jones

Ens. W. F. Hall, Jr., Connecticut; to William Jones.

Lieut. E. J. Moran, Ramsey; to reserve division.

Ens. Thomas Ryan, Charleston; to William Jones.

Ens. Wolcott Roberts, Aaron Ward; to William Jones.

Ens. Carleton Shugg, Prairie; to William Jones.

Lieut. (j. g.) Wm. Sullivan, 3d naval district; division.

Lieut. J. S. George (D. C.), naval air station, San Diego, Calif.; to Frederick.

Lieut. (j. g.) Wood (M. C.), New Mexico; to Glacier

March 30.

Lieut. C. E. Alexander (M. C.), Pacific Fleet; to naval training station, San Francisco.

Lieut. (j. g.) Anderson, Atlantic Fleet; to navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. Comdr. Meddox; to naval operations, Navy Department.

Lieut. (j. g.) Brown (M. C.), destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet; to naval hospital, New York.

Ch. Pharm. (j. g.) Bell, 1st naval district; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (j. g.) Bowers, Shawnut; to bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department.

Ch. Pharm. (j. g.) Bell, naval training station, San Francisco; to Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. (j. g.) M. Bentts, command Mervine; to connection with fitting out Coghlan and on board when commissioned.

Ens. H. A. Rigby (S. C.), navy yard, Boston; to supply officer, Aroostook.

Comdr. F. H. Roberts, command Branch; to naval inspector of ordnance in charge naval ammunition depot, Iona Island, N. Y.

Ch. Pharm. H. Reeves, Naval Observatory, Washington; to Arkansas as executive officer.

Lieut. W. C. Ruble (M. C.), Algonquin; to accounting officer, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Ch. Pharm. (j. g.) Shaw, naval hospital, New York, N. Y.; to Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. O. B. Fish, Kanawha; to Celtic as executive officer.

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant—John A. Lejeune.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

March 23—Col. D. P. Hall, April 5 detached western recruiting division, San Francisco, to 1st brigade, Haiti.

Capt. Bayard, Jr., and 1st Lieut. H. N. Hale, retired March 12, 1921.

1st Lieut. C. A. Ingram, marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, to duty in naval mission to Brazil, Washington.

Capt. Hugh G. Parker, retired March 19, 1921.

2d Lieut. M. Cox, marine barracks, naval station, Cavite, P. I., to marine barracks, naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

March 24—No orders issued.

March 24—No orders issued.

March 25—Capt. N. Old, to marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, upon arrival in United States.

Capt. D. E. Root, U. S. S. Helena, to United States 1st Lieut. L. Ashburn, marine barracks, American Legation, Peking, China, to U. S. S. Helena.

1st Lieut. Chas. Barrett, U. S. S. Texas, appointed second lieutenants and assigned to duty at headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

March 31—Capt. R. H. Tebbe, to headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, upon arrival in United States.

1st Lieut. F. D. Gibson, 3d brigade, D. R., to United States.

Upon acceptance of appointment as commissioned officers in Marine Corps, the following appointed the prescribed oath of office the following assigned to active duty and ordered to the stations indicated, for duty: 2d Lieuts. Wm. J. Stampers and Jay D. Swartwout, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.; 1st Lieut. Jack

KLEIN UNIFORMS
We make Uniforms for Every Branch of the U. S. Service and can Please You.
All Fabrics—Reasonable Prices
Just Drop Postal Today.
D. Klein & Bro.
715 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google

H. Tandy, marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Nicholas E. Clawson, marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; 1st Lieut. Frank R. Armstead and 2d Lieut. Charles Gorkum, marine barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; 2d Lieut. Paul F. Howard and 1st Lieut. James W. Flett, marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Gally, marine barracks, San Diego, Calif.; 2d Lieut. Marvin V. Yandle, 1st Lieut. Willis Ostrander, 2d Lieut. Terrill J. Crawford, 1st Lieut. George T. Hall, 1st Lieut. Herbert V. Hansen and 1st Lieut. Miller V. Parson, marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

2d Lieuts. Edward Selby and Harry E. Darr, 1st Lieuts. Wm. W. Rogers, George Bower and John Groff, marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Capt. George W. Hamilton, marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D. C.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

March 18—Lt. Comdr. S. S. Yeandle, assigned to duty as P. and A. officer, relieving Lt. Comdr. C. H. Jones.

Lt. Comdr. W. T. Stromberg, to command Algonquin.

March 19—Lt. Comdr. (E) Ellis Reed-Hill, detached Bear, assigned to assist inspector for hulls and to duty on Haida when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. (E) E. W. Davis, detached Bear, on w. o.

Lt. Comdr. J. H. Cornell, detached Ossipee, assigned Algonquin.

Lt. Comdr. (E) F. H. Young, detached Snohomish, assigned Algonquin.

Lt. Comdr. (E) F. C. Allen, detached Algonquin, assigned Snohomish.

Lt. Comdr. E. A. Coffin, detached inspector for hulls, assigned Unalga.

Lt. F. J. Birkett, detached Bear, assigned to assist inspector for hulls and to Haida when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. C. J. Todd, detached duty with inspector for hulls, assigned Bear.

Lt. Comdr. (E) J. I. Bryan, detached N. Y. Div., assigned to assist inspector for hulls and to Tampa when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. C. G. Roemer, detached Bear, assigned to assist inspector for hulls and to Tampa when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. W. A. Benham, assigned to Tampa when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. (E) W. M. Prall, detached Unalga, assigned to assist inspector for hulls and to Haida when commissioned.

Boats. (L) N. F. King, Eastern Div. to New York Div.

March 21—Lt. Comdr. (E) A. F. Patterson, detached N. Y. Div., assigned Unalga.

March 22—Lt. Comdr. W. K. Thompson, detached duty assisting inspector for hulls, assigned Bothwell.

Lt. Comdr. (E) F. E. Bagger, resignation accepted, effective April 19.

March 24—Lt. (J. G.) Lyndon Spencer, detached Snohomish, assigned Algonquin.

Lt. Comdr. W. K. Thompson, assigned to command Bothwell.

Lt. Comdr. R. R. Waesche, detached Bothwell, assigned Snohomish.

COURT CONSTRUES SECTION 24b.

[Continued from page 316.]

of his testimony before the court of inquiry and that these would contain all that could be adduced as to the cause of his unfitness. To support this conclusion it must be argued further that Congress assumed that the officer's paper record sent to the court of inquiry would in every case inform the officer not only of the respects in which he was deemed unfit, but of the discreditable causes which it would be later claimed brought about that unfitness—an assumption which cannot be made when cases can be readily imagined in which it would not be likely to accord with the facts or at least possibly would not, for instance, cases of nervous breakdown.

But what about the officer who has not demanded a hearing before a court of inquiry because he admits unfitness warranting his being placed on the retired list? It is argued that he takes his risk in not asking for a court of inquiry, which is for all practical purposes to say that every Class B officer will be forced to demand an opportunity to appear before such a court, though not conscious of any wrong-doing—almost a confession. If he does not ask to be heard before a court of inquiry he may not know what his paper record shows, and until he receives notice of his discharge from the Army for causes of which he was not notified he may not know that anyone ever suspected him of misconduct. When he has received his order of discharge, if the practice followed in the present case is adopted, he will not have been informed of the charges and may be entirely ignorant of what they were. If Congress intended a procedure that might lead to any such result certainly it would have made its intention obvious.

As Congress did not explicitly say that there should be a hearing before the board to determine cause the question is not free from difficulty, but as we have the outstanding fact that an officer of the Army may be discharged in effect on charges to his discredit and without honor on an adverse finding of the board it is more reasonable to infer that Congress intended that an officer should have whatever rights any public officer has where causes for removal are specified.

In Regan vs. United States, 182 U. S., 419, 425, the court says:

The inquiry is, therefore, whether there were any causes of removal prescribed by law March 1, 1895, or at the time of removal. If there were, then the rule would apply that where causes of removal are specified by constitution or statute, as also where the term of office is for a fixed period, notice and hearing are essential. If there were not the appointing power could remove at pleasure or for such cause as it deemed sufficient.

In Shurtleff vs. United States, 189 U. S., 311, the court says (page 314):

It must be presumed that the President did not make the removal for any cause assigned in the statute, because there was given to the officer no notice or opportunity to defend.

And at page 317:

We are not unmindful of the force of the contention that, if the power of removal is not limited to the causes specified in the statute, that then those words providing for a removal for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, fulfil no function, because without them the President has unlimited power of removal, and with them he still has the same power.

It may be said, however, that there is some use for the provisions for removal for the causes named in the statute. A removal for any of those causes can only be made after notice and an opportunity to defend, and, therefore, if a removal is made without such notice, there is conclusive presumption that the officer was not removed for any of those causes, and his removal cannot be regarded as the least imputation on his character for integrity or capacity. * * *

In Kelbfus vs. Siddons, 42 App., D. C., 310, at 318, the court says:

* * *. When, therefore, Congress used this language ("shall not be removed except for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office"), it limited the right of removal in the commissioners to the causes specified, and notice and hearing thereafter were requisites to the exercise of their jurisdiction. * * *

And further quoting 2 Dill, Mun. Corp., 5th Ed., section 480:

The proceedings in all cases where a motion is for cause is advisory or judicial in its character, and if the organic law of the corporation is silent as to the mode of procedure, the substantial principles of the common law as to proceedings affecting private rights must be observed.

It must be held that the relator was entitled to notice of the charges against him and to a hearing before the board to determine cause.

Something more than is alleged in the petition must be shown to raise a question of bias on the part of a member of the board to determine cause. An officer may be a "misfit" and another officer may think so and still be of the opinion that the conduct of the former has been unexceptionable so far as its moral quality is concerned. The answer denies bias.

That the relator might have been discharged under the 118th Article of War is not to the point. He was not discharged under that authority.

There is no requirement in the statute of a reference to the judge advocate general so as to make action by him preliminary to a decision under the act here in question.

No interpretation of the statutes said to be in pari materia that has been called to the court's attention is in conflict with the foregoing conclusions.

Walter I. McCoy,
Chief Justice.

Case of Colonel French.

All the points involved in the mandamus proceedings by Col. John W. French, also pending before Chief Justice McCoy, were answered in the foregoing opinion in the case of Creary vs. Weeks, with the exception as to whether or not it was a proper case in which to issue a writ of mandamus. Judge McCoy says in this connection:

It is argued that mandamus does not lie because the relator may try his title to the office in a suit for his salary in the Court of Claims and so has an adequate remedy other than by writ of mandamus. While the relator had no property in his office, Congress gave him a status which he is entitled to have maintained until deprived of it in the manner prescribed by Congress or until it is changed by the act of the President either alone or in conjunction with the Senate. As said in Crenshaw vs. U. S., 134 U. S., 99, he enjoys a privilege revocable by the sovereignty at will.

ADMINISTRATION AVIATION ACTIVITIES.

Secretaries Weeks, Hays, and Hoover and Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt met at the War Department on March 31 to discuss aerial activities. As a result of the conference it was decided that in the interests of economy standardization could be effected of certain types of machines to be used by the War, Commerce, and Post Office Departments. It was also concluded that a standardized plane, suitable to the needs of the postal air service and commercial work, could be developed along lines that would also permit its use as an Army bombing plane.

The question of unification of all Government aerial activities under one bureau or a separate department was discussed. Secretary Hays called attention to the number of accidents in the postal air service and suggested that one way to reduce them would be to subject postal mail flyers to the regular Army aviation examination and to require them to enter the Army aviation reserve corps.

In addition to the heads of departments, there were present to explain technical questions Major General C. T. Menoher, director of Army aviation; Captain William A. Moffett, director of naval aviation, and W. S. Stratton, of the bureau of standards. The department heads will meet again next week.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following named candidates for appointment to the Military Academy have been designated to submit educational certificates with a view to admission on July 1, without mental examination: Ray Love, 1st alternate, Grayson, La.; Porter Kidwell, 1st alternate, Covington, Okla.; Henry G. Cook, Cartersville, Ga.

OBITUARY.

The sudden death of Colonel Robert Cutts Williams, U. S. Army, which occurred at Houston, Texas, on March 15, was a great shock to his friends both in and out of the service. He was born in Washington in 1867, of an old and distinguished family, being the oldest son of General Robert Williams, a former adjutant general, and Mrs. Adele Cutts, who was by her first marriage the widow of Stephen A. Douglas. He was a member by inheritance of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a veteran of two wars—the Spanish-American, when he served with his regiment, the 1st U. S. cavalry, and the Rough Riders at El Paso and El Caney, and of the World War, when he received a citation for faithful and conspicuous performance of duty during the Meuse-Argonne operations. Most of his 25 years of service was spent in the Philippines and on the border with the 4th, the 7th, the 13th, the 14th, and the 16th regiments of United States cavalry, where his sturdy endurance, his ready wit, and the open hospitality of his home endeared him to his fellow officers. He was also inspector-instructor for the New Jersey and Pennsylvania National Guards and during the late war commanded the 881st infantry, with which regiment he sailed for France in 1918. At the time of his death he was inspector-instructor of the Texas National Guard and was under orders to proceed to Columbus, Ohio. The Houston Chronicle pays Colonel Williams the following tribute: "He was always approachable and was democratic in his views. He was untiring in behalf of the National Guard of Texas, and when I say we will miss him I speak for every officer and man of the Texas National Guard." His funeral took place at Arlington Saturday, March 19, with full military honors. He leaves a widow, Mrs. R. C. Williams, who will make her home at Highland Park, Ill., with her father, a son, Robert Yoe Williams, of Amherst College, Massachusetts; a daughter, Miss Mary Wadsworth Williams; a brother, Captain Philip Williams, U. S. Navy, and three sisters—Mrs. Patton, the wife of Commander J. B. Patton; Mrs. Benjamin Van Dorn Hedges, of Plainfield, N. J., and Mrs. Walter Farwell, of Syosset, Long Island.

Rear Admiral David Kindleberger, medical director, United States Navy, retired, died at his home in New York on March 25. He was eighty-six years old. He was born at Smithville, Ohio; graduated at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, in 1857, and entered the Navy two years later. He was retired in 1896 with the rank of captain and was made a rear admiral in 1906, by special order. He was fleet surgeon of the Asiatic squadron from 1877 to 1880, and commanded the naval hospital at Philadelphia from 1892 to 1896.

Captain Frank Anderson, U. S. Navy, retired, dropped dead shortly after noon on March 31 in front of the Washington Hotel, in this city. Death is believed to have been due to heart trouble, from which he had suffered a previous attack. After collapsing, Captain Anderson was lifted by bystanders into a passing automobile and rushed to Emergency Hospital, where he was pronounced dead. He is survived by his widow and daughter.

NAVAL AIRMEN TRAINING IN ENGLAND.

Additional training facilities for the crew of the rigid airship ZR-2, now rapidly nearing completion in England for the Navy, have been made available by the acceptance of the British air ministry of the new rigid airship R-80.

The R-80 was built by Vickers, Ltd., at Barrow, and flown to the royal air force hangars at Howden, Yorkshire, the same station at which our Navy fliers are making their training flights.

Heretofore the American personnel have been using the wood-frame rigid R-32 for training purposes, an older type of airship than either the R-80 or the ZR-2. The R-80 is the most completely equipped airship now in Great Britain, and will be surpassed only by the ZR-2 when she is in commission.

It is an extremely advantageous arrangement for our naval personnel to be able to make practice flights in the R-80, as her equipment is similar to that which will be installed in the ZR-2.

SOUTH AMERICAN INTEREST IN AVIATION.

Recent visits of the combined fleet to ports of the west coast of South America equipped with naval air squadrons created tremendous interest on the part of the officials of those Latin-American countries, in whose waters they maneuvered, in the possibilities of naval, military and commercial aviation. As a direct result Commander Giula, of the Peruvian navy, brought from Guayaquil to the U. S. naval air station, Coco Solo, Canal Zone, a Peruvian airplane to be assembled and tested at Coco Solo, and then shipped back to Peru. The Peruvian navy having no facilities at present for assembling and testing aircraft, our naval officials extended the use of the mechanical equipment and personnel at Coco Solo to enable the Peruvians to begin aviation experiments during the summer season.

POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

The distinguished service cross has been posthumously awarded to First Lieutenant Harold L. Hemingway, 104th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action in the vicinity of St. Remy, France, September 12, 1918. In advancing with his company under heavy shell and machine gun fire he boldly exposed himself and his personal conduct was a splendid example of fearlessness to all his men. His company having been held up by enemy barb wire entanglements, and two enlisted men having been wounded at the enemy's wire, Lieutenant Hemingway exposed himself to machine gun fire to advance in front of the front line in order to rescue the two wounded members of his company. His father, James S. Hemingway, resides at 325 Temple street, New Haven, Conn.

DEATH ENDS CONEY'S FLIGHT TO PACIFIC.

Lieutenant D. W. Coney, injured in an airplane accident near Crowville, La., on March 25, died at Natchez, Miss., on March 30. An X-ray examination of Lieutenant Coney's injuries disclosed the fact that his back was fractured.

Digitized by Google

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

BALLARD—At Chillicothe, Ohio, March 12, 1921, to Captain James L. Ballard, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Ballard a son—Robert Early.

CARR—At Kansas City, Mo., February 24, 1921, to Lieutenant Frank L. Carr, cavalry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Carr a son—Charles Lee.

DAWLEY—At Providence, R. I., March 14, 1921, to Major E. J. Dawley, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Dawley a daughter—Harriet.

DUNN—At Camp Bragg, N. C., February 28, 1921, to Captain Sidney F. Dunn, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Dunn a daughter—Mary Frances.

EVEY—At Camp Grant, Ill., March 19, 1921, to Major John M. Evey, D. C., U. S. Army, and Mrs. Evey a daughter—Mary Jane.

GORDER—At Camp Devens, Mass., March 12, 1921, to Captain Alexander G. Gorder, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Gorder a son—Robert Alexander.

HALE—At Brooklyn, N. Y., February 20, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander J. I. Hale, U. S. N., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Hale a son—John Irene Hale, Jr.

HEWITT—At Boston, Mass., March 16, 1921, to Captain Leland H. Hewitt, corps of engineers, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Hewitt a daughter—Margaret Kingsland.

MILLER—At Schofield Barracks, H. T., February 26, 1921, to Major Faustley M. Miller, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Miller a daughter—Susan Jane.

PARKER—At Charleston, S. C., March 26, 1921, to Ensign Harold R. Parker, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Parker a daughter—Dorothy.

PURDY—At Cobienz, Germany, March 6, 1921, to Lieutenant William G. Purdy, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Purdy a son.

REEVES—At Pershih Memorial Hospitl, Portsmouth, Va., March 23, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander George N. Reeves, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Reeves a daughter.

SABINE—At Fort Sill, Okla., February 25, 1921, to Captain D. J. Sabine, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Sabine a son—John Anthony.

SHERMAN—At Camp Devens, Mass., March 16, 1921, to Captain Raymond G. Sherman, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Sherman a daughter—Jeanne.

ZIPPANN—At Fort McIntosh, Tex., March 20, 1921, to Captain Lloyd Zappaan, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Zappann a son—Gerald Zappann, Jr.

MARRIED.

AMES—BOYNTON—At Washington, D. C., March 26, 1921, Lieutenant Stanley M. Ames, A. S., U. S. Army, and Miss Josephine Boynton.

BRISLAWN—WALLICH—At Manila, P. I., January 15, 1921, Lieutenant Mark G. Brislawn, infantry, U. S. Army, and Miss Anna Wallor.

JERVEY—PULLIAM—At Washington, D. C., March 24, 1921, Lieutenant William Hamilton Jervey, U. S. Army, son of Brigadier General Henry Jervey, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Jervey, and Miss Phyllis Muriel Pulliam.

WHITTAKER—ASHLEY—At Honolulu, H. T., March 3, 1921, Lieutenant Lelfgr A. Whittaker, U. S. Army, and Miss Catherine Ashley.

DIED.

ANDERSON—At Washington, D. C., March 21, 1921, of heart failure, Captain Frank Anderson, M. C., U. S. Navy, retired.

BOOK—At New Castle, Pa., March 22, 1921, Rear Admiral George M. Book, U. S. Navy, retired.

BOWIE—At Anniston, Ala., March 23, 1921, Mr. John Middleton Bowie, father of Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton Bowie, cavalry, U. S. Army.

BRODERICK—At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 12, 1921, Mr. John M. Broderick, father of Captain John A. Broderick, U. S. Army.

COATES—At Pittsburgh, Pa., March 11, 1921, Mr. William Coates, father of Mrs. Howard, wife of Major Allen Redmond Howard, U. S. Army.

GEORGE—At El Paso, Tex., March 12, 1921, Mr. John Hatch George, son of the late Major Charles P. George, U. S. Army, and uncle of Major Charles P. George, field artillery, U. S. Army.

HAYNES—At Camp Meade, Md., February 14, 1921, Mrs. Florence Parker Haynes, wife of Lieutenant Alfred F. Haynes, U. S. Army, and daughter of Colonel Henry W. Parker, U. S. Army.

HOLDERNESS—At Fort Riley, Kan., March 27, 1921, Philip Meade Holderness, aged 2 years, son of Major A. W. Holderness, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Holderness.

KANE—At Newark, N. J., March 25, 1921, Mary Kane, aged 82 years, mother of Lieutenant Patrick J. Kane, U. S. Navy.

KINDLEBERGER—At New York, N. Y., March 25, 1921, Rear Admiral David Kindleberger, M. C., U. S. Navy, retired.

MARSHALL—At Milwaukee, Wis., March 29, 1921, Mrs. Georgia Meredith Marshall, aged 74 years, mother of Colonel F. C. Marshall, cavalry, U. S. Army.

METCHTHELL—At Fort Lyon, Colo., March 9, 1921, Ensign Frank Metchthell, U. S. Navy.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOL DIPLOMAS.

The Secretary of War has decided that a general order be issued to the effect that the academic board of general or special service schools, in the absence of the board, the commandant thereof, is authorized to issue a certificate of graduation or a diploma to any director or instructor of the school, provided the board or commandant is satisfied as to the satisfactory completion of course. The commandant will report the name of the officer to the adjutant general for entry of the proper notation as to such graduation in the Army Register as in the case of a student officer. It has also been directed that there be adopted the policy of entering in the Army Register the fact that certain officers have graduated from general and special schools. This will include the general staff college, general staff school and the institutions at Fort Leavenworth. No graduates of special service schools prior to the class of 1920 will be entered in the Army Register.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE NEXT WAR.

(By Brigadier General Johnson Hagood, U. S. Army, in the Journal of the United States Artillery.)

In all its history, the United States has never yet made a correct estimate of the military situation until after it was actually engaged in war. Usually the estimate has not been made until the war was half over. This consistent failure to make an estimate of the situation has cost us untold millions in treasure and hundreds of thousands in lives. For example, when we declared war in 1812 the British had on the Canadian frontier 4,000 troops. Our failure to estimate the situation caused us to muster into service a total of 527,000 men, including repeaters, to go through the entire war without winning a single battle or engagement—except New Orleans, fought after peace was signed, and to establish a pension roll, which, in 1882, 70 years after the war, carried three times as many pensioners as the total initial force of the enemy.

If our people had as little judgment and foresight in business as they have in military affairs, we would still be trading with the Indians.

For 20 years France foresaw the war with Germany. Every detail of her military policy was laid out with that object in view, and, when the blow fell, she was prepared to meet it. No lamb was ever worse caught on the stock market than the United States was caught by this war. If any public man had ever even suggested such a war as possible he would have been considered as a candidate for the lunatic asylum. On the other hand, if we had shown the slightest spark of military foresight the war would probably never have been pulled off.

Our country always has been and perhaps always will be divided into two camps. One believes there will never be another war, and, therefore, refuses to make any preparation. It takes the attitude of the young wife who is afraid for her husband to insure his life for fear he may die. The other side admits war as a possibility, and wants our shores defended against foreign aggressors, but neither side dares to pick out any individual nation and openly prepare for defense against it.

One difficulty is that the military is not regarded as an integral part of our government. It is looked upon very much like a bankruptcy court that we hope we shall never get mixed up with, and which we don't bother much about as long as business goes well. Our people will not heed the opinions of medical men and lawyers upon matters coming within those professions, but when it comes to a big military question, they think the military man is biased in his judgment. The biggest questions affecting our military policy are controlled by men who know nothing whatever about the military art. The President, the Secretary of War, the members of the military affairs committees of the House and Senate and even individual members of Congress from the floor have more power to determine broad military questions than any great soldier this country has ever produced. We also have Departments like the foreign relations is not equipped to foresee the military situation produced by its negotiations.

This has resulted in the Army itself taking a very narrow view in the solution of problems in national defense. The view prevails that a certain situation has been brought about, and that the Army's duty is to meet that situation. The possibility of such a situation ever actually existing or the best means of preventing such a situation ever being brought about are matters which do not come within the scope of the average military student. For example, I witnessed a problem in a coast artillery war game in which the supposed commander of the naval forces informed me that he had established his mission, when, as a matter of fact, he had sacrificed $50,000,000 worth of ships in the operation. He overlooks the location of searchlights and fire control stations. It was not within the scope of his problem to consider the fact that there is probably no nation in the world that doesn't already know the locations of all our searchlights and fire control stations, or which could not obtain this information by the purchase of a 50 cent guide book. Any man and a dozen laborers from its nationals who are accustomed to the run of our harbors.

One of the military lessons of the war for Americans is that G-2 work must precede that of all other planning and operations of armies. We must not only have knowledge of the enemy, but we must have knowledge of our own forces and close liaison with those operating on our right and left. Yet most of our military problems and war games with no knowledge of our enemy, and with practically no knowledge of what our own Navy proposes to do. While we have in itself there is little liaison between the coast artillery and the so-called mobile Army. As a result, neither knows the other's plans, and the tendency of the day is to give the artillery ashore insufficient power to repel a landing and then try to crush the enemy with a large mobile force after it gets into the country.

We are apparently working up a military organization the purpose of which is to defeat a foreign enemy operating from the Atlantic coast line of the United States. Attention is not focused upon the main issue, namely, preventing a landing. This comes from the lack of coordination above referred to, namely, that a certain group, composing about 95% of the whole force, considers that it is not responsible for preventing the landing; that its work begins after the landing has been effected.

To quote some specific instances: For the great fortress at Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, at one time 75% of the proposed garrison was mobile troops, and practically the only plans made for their employment were to defend the island after a landing was effected. For the island of Oahu, Congress has appropriated a million dollars for building a strong line around the city of Honolulu, within which the military authorities propose to hold out until relief came from the outside. The local commanding general told me a much better plan would be to keep the enemy off the beaches. This would save sending out an expensive relief expedition. For Panama, at one time the plan of defense was of a purely local character, such as State troops might adopt for preventing strikers from seizing their armory. A local commanding general told me that in this an important role had been assigned to mosquitoes and malaria, in that the board that drew the plans had left undefended certain areas which they said were impassable on account of the danger of malaria and snake bite. In the approved plans for the defense of one of our important harbors at home seven infantry divisions—or practically five—are assigned for the defense of an enemy who already has effected a landing. Only one-seventh of this number would prevent a landing or could defeat the enemy in detail during its progress. On the other hand, if the landing of a few forces were effected, the enemy would never stop in the vicinity long enough for us to accumulate seven divisions in his front.

This is all small stuff. It is like assuming that a large number of troops have been collected in the side streets of Washington to parade down Pennsylvania avenue. War is declared and they suddenly find nothing each one of the initial assumptions is absurd, and, therefore, we get an absurd solution.

The idea is that a foreign aggressor has landed on our shore. He has appeared from nowhere. We find at the end of the war that the plan the morning like a little child who sees snow for the first time. Sometimes he is standing upon a narrow strip of beach with his heels in the water, and others on the front line trenches. Other times he is possessed of one of our large seaport towns. The problem always is how to dislodge him. A similar problem would be to dislodge a billiard ball that has become accidentally fastened in your mouth. Now, the purpose of this article is not to keep people from putting billiard balls in their mouths, but it is to focus attention upon the general problem of keeping foreign aggressors from landing on our shores as against the

Say it with Flowers

WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C.
Telephone: M. 4276, 4277, 4278, and F. 9584

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

For the Army—
Uniforms, Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Serges, Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, Reefers, Leggins, Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service—Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, D.C. Atlantic City
Annapolis

ESTABLISHED 1872
W. R. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(CORNER OF 12TH STREET)
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE MAIN 108
ARSPEARE CJNICHOLS W.B.SPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 282

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Digitized by Google

more local problem of making it unpleasant for them after they arrive.

It is fundamental that a military plan to be successful must be simple. I think some one has said "strategy is horse-sense." Applying a little horse-sense to our own military problems leads us to a few very simple conclusions.

First: We have four frontiers—Canada, Mexico, the Atlantic and the Pacific. On each of these we have a certain definite number of possible enemies or enemy combinations. If we eliminate all the others we simplify our problem. Take the time when we were worried by a war with Spain. But now there are not many nations in the world that we could worry us in a war on the home field. In planning for our defense, let's get down to brass tacks.

Let us assume that no country will attack or bear on our shores. Let us assume that the ocean is a blessing or a blessing. Canal, three thousand miles wide, and let's not forget our own difficulty in landing a large force in the face of opposition. France, if France had been conquered and England neutral, the S. S. would have had an awful time getting over here.

So much for generalities. Let us now take up the two water frontiers in which the canal is to be concerned. Let us consider the kind of attack we may have to meet.

We are in no danger from the Babylonians, the Phoenicians, the Hittites or the Romans, nor from the Turks, the Huns, the Portuguese or the Dutch. No nation is going to organize an expedition against us unless it has the wherewithal to carry it out. That means ships and men—an army and a navy. No nation in Europe today has both and a navy sufficient for this purpose. Great Britain has the navy, but not the army, others could raise the army but lack the ships.

It is thus safe to say that no nation or combination of nations could successfully attack us on the Atlantic side without the assistance of the British navy, also that there is no probability of a change in this situation within the next 10 years. Even if we have had two wars with our friends, the British, it is an impossibility that we should ever engage in war if Great Britain were alone against us, she could not raise an army to land on our shores and even if she could raise one to relet it. Let us suppose, however, for the purpose of argument, that the world became so topsy-turvy that some other European power should organize the man-power and that England should acquire the ships.

Even then England's naval superiority would not be such that our defenses on the Atlantic side, the Germans' and our enemy sail the seas in freedom to within a few hundred miles of our shore. But again, for the sake of argument, let us assume this absurd situation. The submarine menace we could brina about would be much more serious than that encountered by the Germans. There would be no friendly nine-seven-zero to tear a hole in the net and wait for the approach of troop ships. An anti-submarine patrol based upon Europe to prevent our submarines from slipping out of Chesapeake Bay would be very different from the patrol based upon England that covered the Straits chosen by the Germans for the transports to appear off the New Jersey or Virginia coast and begin the debarkation. Such an attempt now is a kind of military suicide that is not likely to engage seriously the G-2's of our present friends and future possible enemies. Nevertheless, we must have secoual guns are the weapons to meet this situation; and field artillery and land forts.

On the other hand, let us suppose that our enemies, with the assistance of the Canadians, had succeeded with or without the assistance of the Canadians showed that amount of horse sense with which we must always credit our adversaries, that their attack would be to form their army in Canada. This army would operate along our long northern line of communication and the attacks on our coast would consist of submarine raids on our harbors and not attempts to land an army with its supplies upon an open beach. Such undertakings have been made, sometimes on a large scale, to accomplish a purely local mission. But there are very few places on the Atlantic where a transcontinental line could be bundled, and, in any case, for the British it is much simpler to operate from Halifax.

Army coast defense on the Atlantic, therefore, from a practical standpoint, should consist for the present, as in the past, in mobile land defense. We are not in attempting to cover the whole coast with divisions and corps organizations of the regular force in Europe. Railroad lines parallel to the beach is a popular idea now entertained by writers and magazine writers. We are just about as likely to get this as a tunnel under the Atlantic. Short spans for local harbor defense are all the artillery is what we need. The expense of this comes within the bounds of reason, and, as mentioned before, many advantages over fixed batteries.

Thus it seems to me that the simple experience of this war goes to strengthen our pre-conceived ideas of national defense, namely, that our best protection lies in a strong Navy, with a large principal force so strongly fortified that they afford a safe refuge and base for our ships and protection from interception to any hostile ship that tries to enter them. The methods of accomplishing this have been greatly revolutionized by the development in submarines, aircraft and long range artillery.

So far we have been discussing the Atlantic side only. When we come to the Pacific the situation is entirely different.

Following the trail of civilization from the beginning of its history it is not difficult to imagine—one he no indirect—that the center of the white race have reached their zenith, and that a new nation of the yellow race are in the process of rise to be shall arise in Asia to take supremacy of the earth. The main purpose of such a movement is apparent. With our fleet divided such a nation already has the supremacy of the sea.

Let us then see what might happen. At the outbreak of war with Germany our government allowed then enemies to destroy all interned vessels. The plan was thoroughly organized, simultaneously and effectively executed, and, because of the form of our government and the character of our people, we never had the slightest suspicion of it, took no means to prevent it and awarded no adequate punishment to the perpetrators. The same trick was repeated at Scapa Flow. It is a 100 to 1 bet that at the outbreak of war with an Asiatic power the canal and every transcontinental railroad line will be put out of business. A few tons of explosive in the locks, tunnels and mountain passes is all that is needed to make a hike that months of undisturbed labor could not repair.

The following been accomplished, there are many places on the coast where a landing could be effected in sufficient force to overrun the whole of the Pacific slope. Such a landing could be made with a deliberation not possible on the Atlantic side, and would be "dedicated," as the medicos say, with much less danger than would attend an effort to force a harbor entrance. Such a landing is not nearly so hard to dislodge.

So while harbor defense is the all important thing on the Atlantic side, the main thing on the Pacific is the unprotected landing places. The problem for the railroad artillery is to assist in repelling landings and to operate against an enemy who has effected a landing and is trying to fight his way to the advances.

What then should be our policy for national defense? A two-ocean Navy; submarines and aircraft sufficient to prevent the establishment and maintenance of a base for operations by an enemy on the Atlantic, supplemented on the Pacific by sufficient additional railroad artillery to protect possible landing places. To maintain an Army of sufficient size to defend the enemy after he is ashore is the most expensive nor the most desirable solution. Moreover, it is a solution that the American public will never stand for for the first time.

There is a tendency at the moment to build our military policy around the plan of defense that presented in France. We are inclined to picture suburban residences of Washington, Boston and this part of the country or that for extensive land operations. In time this conception will pass away, and we shall realize that the war in northern France, as is our foreign policies, our plans must be based upon our own peculiar conditions and not upon the genius of our people. The present fad is rather to brush the coast artillery aside as of secondary importance, or one whose functions could readily be absorbed or transferred to other branches of the reservation. This is a mistake, and unless we are going to get back on the old basis and place our faith for national defense in a large Navy and strong coast defense.

INCONSISTENCY OF ARMY PROMOTION LIST.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: Officers in the army entered to as lieutenants and captains were for all intended purposes on the same status as officers of the regular army as appointed under the provisions of this act, inasmuch as the majority of the officers in the grade of lieutenants and captains were appointed through training camps in whom were appointed through training camps the same as the emergency officers, and the appointment of the provisional officers in most cases is less than that of the emergency officers. The method of making appointments for the appointment as provisional lieutenants of the Regular Army required that the applicant be less than 24 years of age, be a graduate of engineering, eliminate a practical engineer with a technical education and a practical knowledge of engineering would of necessity be more than 24 years of age to have gained such knowledge. Therefore these appointments were made with a great deal of leniency, due to the stress of war and the lack of facilities to carry out such examinations. The examinations that were applied for the Regular Army under this act were restricted to the line of the commissioned service, particularly a very few, if any, emergency officers were appointed under the technical branches, consequently no special business and army experience that would particularly fit them for this department. This test applied to emergency officers in the Regular Army would have eliminated 15 per cent of such officers.

By reference to the Army List it will be found will be observed that in about 95 per cent of the cases the appointees in the grades of major in the Regular Army nil were appointed in the officers' reserve corps; that is, in the emergency service, irrespective of their later commissions, therefore, in reality both the emergency officers in the relative grades which they obtained in the Regular Army with the exception of their worth to the service. The promotion of the respective grades of emergency officers and consequently the real status of these two grades of officers, grade for grade, was practically the same as of July 1, 1920.

The board that examined the applicants from the emergency officers for the Regular Army misconstrued the interpretation of the clause at the time the examination was taken, and the War Department was indefinite in its article by the War Department was indefinite within the W. A. regarding the examination, consequently we have had a clear view of the War Department interpretation of this clause. This question was asked a member of the board by the writer, and answer was that promotions would be grade for grade.

A comparison of the records of the two specific references, with direct comparisons of captains and lieutenants from officers' reserve corps to Regular Army:

(A) From O. R. C. to Emergency—First lieutenant, O. R. C., November 27, 1917; captain, O. R. E., June, 1918; captain, O. R. C., July 1, 1920; Regular Army, by examination, August, 1920. Assignments—Artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., August, 1920; assignment; in charge of artillery ammunition and study of steel mill. Educational—Graduate of University of Rochester. Business Experience—Five years' mechanical engineering and steel manufacturing. Age—31 years.

(B) From O. R. C. to Provisional—Second lieutenant, O. R. C., November 27, 1917; first lieutenant, provisional, October 26, 1917; first lieutenant, temporary, October 1, 1918; first lieutenant, infantry, Regular Army, April 17, 1919; 1st lieutenant, ordnance department, 1920 (no education examination required). Assignments—Ordnance school in connection with the prescribed courses for provisional officer; completed course 1920. Educational—Graduate of University of Kansas. Business Experience—One year. Age—26 years.

(C) From O. R. C. to Emergency—First lieutenant, O. R. C., August 15, 1917; captain, O. R. C., February 19, 1919; captain, Regular Army, by examination, August, October 28, 1919. Assignments—Armament officer, A. E. F., for aircraft machine guns and automatic weapons; in charge of design and development of 37 mm. automatic cannon. Education—Graduate Alabama Polytechnical Institute. Business Experience—Six years mechanical engineering, engineering testing, Pennsylvania electrical testing, General Electric Company. Age—32 years.

(D) From O. R. C. to Provisional—Second lieutenant, O. R. C., August 15, 1917; second lieutenant, provisional, November, 1918, first lieutenant, temporary, June, 1918, first lieutenant, Regular Army, September 6, 1918. Assignments—Training centers, later with Grace registration Commission, A. E. F. Education—Graduate University of Georgia upon completing training camp. Business Experience—None. Age—25 years.

(E) From O. R. C. to Emergency—First lieutenant, O. R. C., August 15, 1917; captain, O. R. C., August 6, 1918; captain, Regular Army, by examination, August, 1920. Assignments—In charge of design and development of automatic machine guns; chief of the branch, aircraft armament division. Education—Graduate Indian Agricultural and Mechanical College. Business Experience—Two years mechanical engineering, design and development work. Age—28 years.

(F) From O. R. C. to Provision—Second lieutenant, O. R. C., October 24, 1917; 2d lieutenant, provisional, October 26, 1917, 1st lieutenant, temporary, June, 1918; 1st lieutenant, infantry, Regular Army, September 22, 1919. Assignments—Assigned to instructor's school at Camp Benning; Georgia; assigned as lieutenant with infantry company. Education—Military Academy, one year; equivalent of four years high school. Business Experience—None. Age—26 years.

From the above compiled data typical cases are sighted, which give a comparison of the qualifications of respective applicants in the Regular Army from those appointed under provision of this act and from those appointed from the officers' reserve corps during the world war. It will be observed that all were appointed from the O. R. C. and that their relative rank and promotions were comparable with the grades received in the actual training in the training camps all were training camp graduates, and all had received the same experience. The provisional lieutenants included in the compilation were taken from the subject army register of 1920 and are representative of the appointments of the year 1919, and November 11, 1918.

The colonels' reserve officers were the company commanders, who led in battle in more than 90 per cent of cases, they trained companies and instructed the provisional officers in their training. This is the most comfortable reward meted them by placing the lieutenants from the Regular Army over the captains in three years ahead of them for future honors.

X. Y. Z.

BETTER ARMY UNIFORMS.

As a result of the combined efforts of the remount service and the quartermaster branch, under instructions from Major General H. L. Rogers, the quartermaster general of the army, the best riding breeches and the four troops of Uncle Sam's armed forces are stepping out with the joyful proclamation of the days before the war. The boiled-up breech is rapidly passing into his own again. At every big post he can now find a salvage repair clothing shop where he will cut his uniform into a perfect 36, and, if he rides a horse, he can draw a pair of boots with the new rubber at any country fair. The Secretary of War added a climax to this today by issuing orders which placed a ban on the wearing of spurs.

The remount service has been busy in collecting the finest, the most comfortable field boots and spurs available throughout the country. Some of them have been brought from the special drill and exhibition for General Pershing at Fort Myer, Va., where the 3d cavalry, colonel William C. Rivers, not only did some fancy riding, but outfitted well disciplined spore dandy new uniforms cut within an inch of their lives. Colonel Rivers' men, too, and uniforms were also in evidence on inauguration Day, when a squadron was detailed to President Harding, and received the plaudits of thousands along the route.

As General Pershing wrote to Colonel Rivers, in complimenting the officers and men for their splendid showing: "I always like to see the best and most favorable comment on the smartness and general appearance of the cavalry troops." The reference to inaugural Day. We all felt a real pride in the good impression made on every one privileged to witness the ceremonies.

General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, also said to Colonel Rivers: "I would like to see General Pershing and I looked you over on the 4th, and we decided it was the smartest troop we had ever seen turned out."

Recently Major General William G. Price, Jr., commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania, wrote in a similar strain to Major General C. P. Summerall, commanding the Philadelphia Division. Camp Dix, N. J., regarding the well-dressed soldiers seen on the streets of Philadelphia.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT GETS VICTORY MEDAL.

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was awarded the Victory medal for service in the World War, together with four clasps representing his active participation in major engagements, in some of which he commanded his regiment of infantry. Colonel Roosevelt was unable heretofore to obtain a victory medal from the War Department because he had lost or mislaid his discharge papers from the army. Finally he was able to identify himself after taking over the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Digitized by Google

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
—MASONIC TEMPLE—

Philippine Government Sole Official Depository
Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted
MANILA, P. I. P. O. Box 1469

PAID UP CAPITAL - - P12,216,210.00
RESERVE FUND - - - " 4,154,478.48

We feel highly honored by the invitation extended by the Army and Navy Register to advertise the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK in its columns.

Allow us to respond to this courtesy by offering our banking service in New York, Shanghai and the Philippines to the United States Army and Navy.

When you take a trip to the Philippines, make this Institution your depository and you will find our banking facilities profitable.

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., March 17.—Mrs. W. F. Dalton gave a delightful tea and bridge at the 7th Infantry Club on March 15. Those present were Mmes. Bullard, Davis, Waterman, Powers, Tarleton, Brown, Rosenbaum, Clark, Kline, Wright, Marshall, Cross, Walk, Naylor, Rhett, Lovett, Ayres, Gregory, Chamberlain, Buttner, Gairuit, Chapman, Elliot, McNeil, McAdams, Ward, Wainwright, Blodgett, Irwin, and Wagner and the Misses Spencer, Baldwing, and Strickland. * * * Announcement is made of the engagement and approaching marriage of Miss Martha Elizabeth Barton to 1st Lieut. William Powell Blair, 14th F. A. The ceremony will take place March 31 at the home of Miss Barton, Marion, Ark. * * * The Visitors' House was the scene of three very elaborate dinner parties on Saturday night. Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Lewis entertained for 42 guests. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Smither entertained for the younger set of the camp, among whom were the Misses Baldwin, Smither, Robotham, Drexel, and Murray, Capt. McCullough, and Lieuts. Gering, Mayo, Miller, and Lehlbicher. Lieut. and Mrs. Russell H. Dixon were hosts for the 18th F. A. regiment and Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. McKenzie.

Lieut. Utmost Cummings had a small dinner party at the Country Club on Saturday evening. * * On Friday night the 7th infantry gave a delightful dance at their club. * * * Maj. and Mrs Herbert J. Wild entertained March 15 in honor of Miss Dorothy Robotham at the Visitors' House. The guests were the Misses Bolding, Drexel, Smither, and Robotham, and Lieuts. Hildebrand, Williams, Gering, and Miller. Bridge and dancing formed the evening's entertainment. * * Mrs. H. C. Smither and Mrs. G. M. Allen, of the camp, were the guests of Mrs. S. Cochran, of Little Rock, at the Country Club on Wednesday afternoon. * * Lieutenant A. C. Searles and Lieut. H. Dayton entertained Miss Clyde Evans and Miss Gladys Robinson at dinner in the Marion Hotel on Saturday. * * Maja. J. J. Waterman and Gardner and Lieuts. Green, Bullard, and Dayton, 16th F. A., entertained the Brigade Bridge Club at their club on Friday evening. Cards on carne was served.

Lieutenant and Mrs. A. F. White had four tables of bridge at their home on Saturday evening. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Shafter, Maj. and Mrs. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. Gage, Capt. and Mrs. Cale, Lieut. and Mrs. Clifton A. Pritchett, Lieut. and Mrs. O. A. Walsh, and Lieut. and Mrs. Bullard. * * Lieut. and Mrs. Clifton A. Pritchett had se dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. Burton L. Lucas, 14th Inf. * * Mrs. Schenk H. Griffin, wife of Capt. Griffin, 6th Engrs., gave a delightful bridge luncheon, entertaining Mmes. Ithell, Hunter, Pritchett, Fairbanks, White, Lopez, and McKenzie and Miss Sandos. * * * An Easter post card bearing the insignia of the 3d division has been distributed to the members of the division at cost to send to their relatives and friends. * * * Mrs. Robert A. Hunter, wife of Capt. Hunter, 6th engrs., entertained eight ladies of the camp with a delightful bridge luncheon.

Mrs. Rosenbaum, wife of Col. Rosenbaum, entertained at cards at her home in honor of Mrs. W. A. Chapman. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ayres and Mrs. Blodgett. While the guests were partaking of a dainty lunch the 7th infantry band played selections on the lawn. Those present were Mmes. Chapman, Rhett, Brown, Gregory, Lovett, Dalton, Ayres, Blodgett, Chamberlain, Walk, and Marshall and Miss Strickland. * * The Springtime Picnic Club, composed of Capt. and Mrs. Shaffer, Lieut. and Mrs. Walsh, Lieut. and Mrs. Wesley, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, and Lieut. and Mrs. White, held their first monthly picnic last Sunday in a forest about ten miles from camp. Horseback was the means of transportation. * * A "progressive dinner" was held last Saturday evening by the officers and ladies of the 34th infantry, courses being served at the quarters of the various officers of the regiment. The guests first assembled at regimental headquarters and then motored in turn to the house of Maj. and Mrs. Carr, Officers' Mess, Capt. and Mrs. Beck, Col. and Mrs. Wagner, and thence to Colonel and Mrs. Wickham's, where the last course was served. After enjoying courses at each of the above places the party then repaired to the Visitors' House and attended the weekly dance of the Saturday Evening Club. A delightful time was had by all and the innovation voted a great success.

SEISMIC SEA WAVES.

The commanding officer of the U. S. S. Parrott reports the following interesting account of seismic sea waves encountered off Corinto, Nicaragua:

"On the morning of August 30, 1920, at 9:50 a. m. the U. S. S. Parrott got under way and stood out of Corinto Harbor, Nicaragua. At the time of getting under way the tide was about at low-water stand. The weather was clear and calm; the barometer steady at 30.06; and the thermometer at 86 degrees Fahrenheit. Overhead the sky was clear; cirrus and cirro-stratus cloud formation could be seen on the horizon. There was no perceptible swell, although breakers could be seen to the south of Cardon Island. These breakers were observed on entering Corinto Harbor the day previous, and there had been no perceptible increase in size or violence. At 10.02 a. m. we passed Cardon Island, distance two hundred yards; speed two-thirds standard speed, which was fifteen knots; course 310 degrees true. On passing Cardon Head it was seen that a low line of breakers extended entirely across Cardon Channel, about a mile from land and south of Cardon Island. At 10:05 changed course to 285 degrees true in order to stand out to sea, taking the sea on the bow. Up to this time there was nothing alarming in the condition of the sea or weather. About this time, looking seaward, I observed an unusually high wave coming in; there were three of them, the first only being visible at that time. There was nothing to do but to head into them holding our speed, which I did, but not, by quick action, getting all men out of the exposed places and the ship battened down. The first one of these large waves broke just before reaching us. It picked us up and threw us almost broadside on and a heavy one. In order to head back into the sea I now put the rudder hard left and went ahead standard speed, as the first of these great waves had carried us landward a considerable distance. The second wave caught me before I could get headed into it, and gave us a heavy roll to the starboard, and then threw our bow around to the eastward in the direction of the sea; also carrying us landward. After this wave had passed the rudder was put hard over, and we had almost gotten on our heading to the next sea, bow on, when the third and last of these great waves hit us. The third wave was much larger than either of the other two. Our bow did not lift to this one, but plunged into it much below the crest. The crest of this wave swept the ship, rolling over forecastle and striking the forward and port side of the bridge at about the level of the parabolo windshield. Spray, almost solid, passed over the fire-control platform on top of the bridge. After this wave had passed the sea was comparatively quiet, although a few lines of breaking water were passed through. Immediately after this master was held, and it was found that we had not lost any one overboard, and careful inspections showed that very little damage was sustained by the ship, except to the front and port side of the weather protection on the bridge, which was smashed, and the forecastle stanchions and awning spreaders snapped off and carried away; also a few articles were washed overboard.

"Proceeding on to La Union, great areas of yellow volcanic ash were noticed on the water, and I was informed by the commandant at La Union that San Miguel volcano had been active during the past week, throwing out great quantities of ashes, steam, etc. The consul at Corinto had mentioned the fact that earthquakes had been felt there the day previous to our arrival in that port, so attribute the three tremendous waves which we encountered to a tidal disturbance due probably to earth tremors of some kind."—Hydrographic Bulletin.

EX-SOLDIER REGAINS VOICE WHILE IN AIRPLANE.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

H. A. Reed, Jr., an ex-soldier, who had lost his voice due to wounds, and who could only speak in a whisper, was taken up to an altitude of 14,000 feet March 23 at Rolling Field in an Army aeroplane and flown around for an hour. When he came down he could talk as well as ever.

RESIGNATIONS FROM ARMY.

The resignation of Major Harry L. Arnold, medical corps, to take effect in Honolulu, H. T., has been accepted by the President. His home address is Owasso, Mich.

The resignations of Captain Thomas B. Crecraft, medical corps, of Kelly, Ala., and Captain Albert W. Draves, ordnance department, of Sparta, Wis.; Captain Gill McCook, cavalry, of Steubenville, Ohio, and Chaplain Guy H. Wilson of Venus, Texas, also have been accepted.

RETIREMENTS FROM THE ARMY.

The following officers have been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, their retirement from active service is announced:

Colonel W. A. Cavenaugh, infantry, Omaha, Neb., and Major Harold C. Lutz, cavalry, Highland Park, Ill.

Collegiate styles in men's clothes are to be "along saber lines." This will leave out the hip pocket.—Durr.

Digitized by Google

THE ANNEX

NEW YORK

WHEN it was announced that Hotel McAlpin had acquired the Martinique, now known as The Annex, requests for reservations were received in amaazing numbers.

The Annex, with its six hundred rooms and convenient location, will greatly aid in caring for the ever-increasing volume of McAlpin patronage.

Direction of L. M. Boomer
F. E. Jago, Resident Manager

32nd to 33d Street and Broadway

AMERICAN LEGION ON ARMY LEGISLATION.

Following is a statement by Wade H. Hayes, of New York, chairman of the military affairs committee, American Legion, before the Senate military committee on February 17:

I appear here as chairman of the military affairs committee of the American Legion, and I feel that you know the American Legion and its policy so well that it is unnecessary for me to touch upon that now, to explain our natural interest in this subject.

This committee appeared before the subcommittee of the appropriations committee of the House of Representatives on January 19, and submitted a prepared statement of the attitude of the American Legion. This statement we should like to file herewith as part of the record of the hearing. We recognize the short time at the disposal of your committee and will try and present our recommendations in a brief and specific manner.

We want to emphasize that the American Legion recognized the necessity for economy and indorses heartily economical appropriations. At the same time we insist that appropriations and policy are so tied together that the policy may be changed through lack of appropriations. We regret to say that this is what seems to have happened in the bill as it has come out from the House. To be specific, the new policy for our military establishment contemplated by the national defense act, as amended in the reorganization bill of June 4, cannot function in parts adequately, and in other parts at all, under the appropriation bill as it now stands.

The American Legion went on record at its convention held in Cleveland last September as indorsing the policy adopted by the Congress in the act of June 4, 1920, and it will use every endeavor and all the influence at its command to have all such policies sustained and made effective. Indeed, the convention went farther, for while approving what had already been done, it urged the members of the Legion to seek further measures which had not yet met the approval of the Congress. We will not discuss these now, but will confine ourselves to the one single appropriation bill before this committee.

The broad basis of the new Army of the United States as at present organized is made up of three components—the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

As to the Regular Army: The military affairs committee of the American Legion does not feel it necessary at this time to open a discussion as to the size of the regular establishment, inasmuch as that matter has been ably presented by experts on the subject and has received a full and open discussion both in and out of Congress.

As to the National Guard: The second line of defense, the National Guard, we feel is a matter that cannot be passed over so lightly. The reduction recommended by the War Department, totaling $51,000,000 (from $74,808,000 asked to $23,334,000 granted), is seriously detrimental to the National Guard. We feel that here again this matter will be presented to you with expert data by the military bureau. As far as our investigations show, however, while some economies may be effected through the War Department supplying certain equipment which it has on hand to the National Guard, thereby saving appropriations, there is nevertheless a minimum amount which must be granted if the guard is to have the benefit of training in the summer camps in the numbers now enlisted. The field training of the National Guard is of vital importance if it is to become an effective substitute for a larger Regular Army than Congress seems to be disposed to support at this time. One of the most effective arguments supporting the policy of a greatly reduced Regular Army is that the National Guard can supply the deficiency. If this is true, then it seems to us that Congress is obligated, by its own reasoning, to supply the funds that are indispensable to the continued development and training required by the guard to make it an efficient and effective component of our basic military establishment. We are told that the appropriation will have to be increased by at least $12,000,000 to provide this necessary minimum; possibly more. We respectfully urge that the House in its desire for economy did not properly estimate the amount necessary to cover the actual, immediate, reasonable and appropriate needs of the guards, irrespective of any increase, and urge the amount to be increased.

As to the Organized Reserves: We also stress the importance of adequate appropriations for the various needs of the Organized Reserves. The reduction of the number of regular troops to the small Army now contemplated, whether 150,000 or 175,000, naturally increases proportionately the necessity for the Organized Reserves just as it increases the necessity for the National Guard. The whole idea of the reorganization act was a skeleton organization having the smallest possible number of regulars on permanent duty, but so arranged that to meet a national emergency this skeleton Army could be immediately expanded efficiently to war strength. Its sole object was to prepare a definite scheme of quick mobilization of the man power of the nation. This excellent policy is now being put into effect through the system of dividing the country into Army corps areas, each corps area to form its own complete divisions. We urge your body to remember, however, that in forming these divisions the main reliance, in point of numbers, in a national emergency will be the reserve divisions which would be naturally filled from a draft. The proportion of the corps area is one division of regulars to two of National Guard and three of Organized Reserves. Manifestly it will be impossible to effect even a skeleton organization of these organized reserve divisions without the hearty cooperation of Congress through appropriations that would at least permit gathering the bones of the skeleton together.

With this brief summary we specifically call your attention to the following: First, the Officers Reserve Corps. As a matter of preparedness the 66,000 officers now in the Officers Reserve Corps form an asset of great value. They have had training and service. We must keep up and if possible increase their numbers. **Up to now their status has been vague.** Many good men have not taken commissions as they did not know what would be the obligations and opportunities. The appropriation bill unfortunately has a limitation upon the pay of the Officers Reserve Corps to the effect that "no portion of this appropriation shall be expended for the pay of reserve officers on active duty for a longer period than 15 days." We respectfully urge that this provision is absolutely fatal to the efficient working of this act. As section 37a limits ordering reserve officers to active duty to the extent provided by appropriations "for this specific purpose," this limitation means that absolutely no reserve officer could be ordered to duty for longer than 15 days.

We urge that this limitation be stricken out in order to allow reserve officers to be ordered to duty where they will be most needed. For instance, many of them desire to take a course at the general or special service schools. They should be encouraged to do this. The course is approximately three months, and if they give their time for this extra instruction the government should at least order them there to duty so that they would receive pay while undergoing the instruction.

Again, many reserve officers have volunteered to act as instructors in the civilian military training camps that are to be held. These camps will be for a period of 30 days. It is most desirable to have some reserve officers perform this duty. It would not only help the War Department in supplying the necessary commissioned personnel for instructors, but would be valuable experience and training for the reserve officers themselves. Moreover, it would be popular in the country at large to have some reserve officers connected with the civilian camps. It would increase the confidence of the country in those camps and tend to make them popular.

Another important duty has been the detail of reserve officers as members of the War Department general staff on the joint committee provided in sections 3a and 5 of the national defense act as amended. This detail is for approximately six months. While only a few officers are on that duty, nevertheless it is most important, as they plan the entire policy, regulations and all the detail of the organised reserve work.

The amount, $250,000, is totally inadequate. It would hardly provide for some 2,000 officers being called out for 15 days. While the recommendation of $3,000,000 seemed reasonable, nevertheless, that amount might be reduced, but certainly an increase should be made in the appropriation as the matter stands now.

Second, the enlisted Reserve Corps. The item granted here is merely nominal, $100. We believe the amount asked, $1,100,000, might well be reduced as this is new and one hardly knows what numbers will be called out, but we submit that there at least should be an appropriation of $100,000.

Third, civilian military training camps. Here again the amount appropriated, $1,000,000, is totally inadequate. It would provide for the training approximately of only 10,000 figuring $100 per man, which distributed throughout the United States in the nine corps areas is almost trifling. These camps would help to train men for the Organized Reserves. We know that the President elect has stated publicly that he was in favor of having 150,000 volunteers in these camps annually. Evidently the policy of the new administration will be along the lines favorable to these camps. It will take time to build them up and for this coming year at least we recommend that the amount originally asked by the War Department, $3,000,000, be granted. This would train approximately 25,000 to 30,000 citizens.

We wish to indorse the recommendations which have been made to your committee to change the wording of the item for this appropriation. It must be remembered that these camps must be made attractive so as to invite volunteers to attend, but that provisions for advertising and recruiting for them must be made in order that their opportunities may become known to the country at large. The law should recognize this necessity. The limitation to use second-hand uniforms is unfortunate and we believe might well make citizens hesitate to volunteer in times of peace. In view of the small number affected, we believe that this is a petty economy which is a mere trifle to the government and might well be seriously fatal to securing the desirable numbers.

Fourth, reserve officers training corps units. We make no specific recommendation in regard to the reserve officers training corps appropriation, as we understand that matter will be presented by the experts connected with that branch who are better qualified to speak. We merely reinforce their request that the appropriation be sufficient to cover the actual present needs with a reasonable increase to train the actual numbers there now are in these units. These units help to supply the future officer needs in the Officers Reserve Corps. They are now well established, have proven themselves successful and here again we urge they are an important link in the new army policy.

In closing, we wish to repeat that these recommendations seem to us absolutely the minimum that is necessary. The so-called civilian activities and civilian relations of the Army as referred to above should be encouraged. The new army policy should at least have a fair chance to function reasonably and it can not well do so under the appropriation bill as it now stands.

ENLISTMENT IN THE NATIONAL GUARD AND ORGANIZED RESERVES OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The Secretary of War directs that the following be published for the information and guidance of soldiers discharged from the Regular Army:

(1) The approved policies of the War Department contemplate the organization of the military forces of the nation into one harmonious, well-balanced and effective army, the Army of the United States, consisting as provided by law of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

(2) Each of these components has a distinct and separate mission, and no reason exists for the interference of one with the other, nor that the development of one will conflict with or retard the progressive advancement of the others. A spirit of mutual support and sustained cooperation between all the components of the Army of the United States is highly essential to the development of the whole.

(3) The Regular Army and the National Guard will be developed to the strength authorized by law, and the Organized Reserves will be organized as divisions and auxiliary troops with complete officer personnel and sufficient enlisted personnel to be capable of rapid assimilation of the numbers required to form full strength units.

(4) Every trained soldier discharged from the Regular Army has a potential value to the nation, and if this training is maintained and prolonged in the National Guard or in the Organized Reserves, it will continue as an active asset to the Army of the United States.

(5) In order that discharged enlisted men who do not desire to reenlist in the Regular Army may continue to serve in the Army of the United States, if they so desire, all such soldiers hereafter honorably discharged will be impressed with the importance of the obligation they owe to their country.

(6) The personal advantages of enlistment in the National Guard and Organized Reserves are substantially as follows:

Service in the National Guard does not of necessity conflict with civil pursuits and has many attractive features for honorably discharged soldiers returning to civil life. Among the more important of these are:

(a) The opportunities offered by association with young men active in the civil, business and social life of the various communities, which cannot fail to be an aid and benefit to those desiring civil employment.

(b) Honorably discharged soldiers of the Regular Army are always welcomed on account of their military training in the armories of the National Guard, where facilities for recreation and acquaintanceship are exceptional.

(c) Enlistment in the National Guard carries pay for privates at the rate of one dollar per drill of not less than one and one-half hour's duration, and an appropriate increase for specialists, noncommissioned officers and officers at the rate of one-thirtieth the pay of like grades in the Regular Army for each drill attended. Sixty drills per year are set as the maximum. In no case shall this drill pay exceed $500 per annum. In addition to drill pay such troops receive the full base pay of their grades during 15 days' annual field service.

(d) There is no restriction upon promotion, which is based on efficiency and qualifications. Practically all commissioned officers of the National Guard began their service as privates in the ranks.

(7) Service in the Organized Reserves is attractive for discharged soldiers who desire to accept a limited obligation only and who desire to continue their training only during the annual 15 days' field service period, as provided by law. During training periods members receive the pay and allowances of their grades. No other duty is required of the Organized Reserves except in the event of war. Honorably discharged soldiers of the Regular Army may enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps in the highest grade shown on a discharge certificate. Regulations for the organizations of combat and administrative units of the Organized Reserves have been promulgated. These regulations and regulations for the Enlisted Reserve Corps, which will follow shortly, contain complete information as to the requirements for enlistment, the opportunities afforded for promotion and the objects and details of the organization. Until the organization of the Reserves is effected, soldiers honorably discharged from the Regular Army who desire to enlist in the Organized Reserves will be instructed to forward their applications to the commander of the department or the corps area in which their homes are located, who will advise them at the proper time where enlistments may be made.

(8) The foregoing information relative to the National Guard and the Organized Reserves will be conveyed to each soldier honorably discharged from the Regular Army and who does not desire to reenlist therein by his immediate commanding officer at the time of his discharge, and such soldiers will be urged to continue their military service. Every assistance will be rendered to secure this end.

(9) Department and corps area commanders will issue the necessary instructions to the end that soldiers honorably discharged from the Regular Army may be fully informed on the above subject, and that the detailed information required to place them in touch with local authorities may be made available.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORRECT POSITION.

[From the New York World, Independent Democrat.]

President Harding found the proper words, beyond question, with which to sustain the refusal of the local commanding officers and of Secretaries Weeks and Denby to allow the use of Army or Navy uniforms of the United States in the evacuation day parade in Boston in which the Sinn Fein flag was to be carried, not because of any antipathy toward the ambitions of Sinn Fein Irishmen, and not because of any prejudice in favor of continued English rule in Ireland, but because military insignia of the United States should not be lent, even in appearance, to the purposes of foreign propaganda. "The spirit of St. Patrick's Day," said the President in his telegram, "is felt throughout the country, but the naval and military forces of the nation can have no part in any demonstration which may be construed as influencing the foreign relations of the republic." After which there is no more to be said.

[From the Springfield Republican, Ind't Democrat.]

The correctness of the position of the Army and Navy authorities in refusing to permit detachments of United States regulars and blue-jackets from the Navy to march in the projected evacuation day parade in Boston, yesterday, is too obvious to require argument. The fact that it was intended by the organizers to have the flag of the Irish "provisional republic" carried in the parade was enough to forbid any official participation by services representing the United States government.

It ought to be clear to the friends of Irish independence that the protests made to Washington against the decision of Brigadier General Ruckman and Rear Admiral Dunn were unwarranted and unreasonable. No nation in the world has recognized the Irish "provisional republic." Our own government does not regard it as existent. Congress has thus far refused to adopt any resolution looking toward recognition, and the present Chief Executive is personally committed to the view that Ireland presents a purely domestic question for the British government to deal with. Holding such a position, it was manifestly impossible for our government to parade United States troops in a procession which, by displaying the Irish republic's flag, committed itself to a full indorsement of Irish independence.

UNIFORMS
FOR
MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS
UNITED STATES ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD
BOYS BRIGADE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
SIGMUND EISNER CO., Red Bank, N. J.
Official National Outfitter, Boy Scouts of America.
NEW YORK OFFICE: 126 FIFTH AVE.

Digitized by Google

American municipalities have conferred the freedom of the city upon Mr. De Valera in his capacity as "president of the Irish republic," but they were merely municipalities sustaining no official relations with foreign powers. Certain state legislatures have given official receptions also to Mr. De Valera, but states are merely states and sustain no official relations with foreign powers. But, whether or not such acts were wise or proper on the part of municipalities and states—and The Republican thinks they were neither wise nor proper—there is a line which cannot be crossed without serious consequences, and that line is the one beyond which the federal government itself becomes responsible for the treatment a foreign nation receives in this country. The federal government has a direct and single control of the Regular Army and the Navy, and those soldiers and sailors cannot be used in a way to give offense to the British government without instantly creating an incident official explanation of which the British government, in order to maintain its self-respect, would be compelled to demand in diplomatic form.

Evacuation Day, which is still celebrated in Boston in combination with St. Patrick's Day, is the anniversary of the evacuation of the port by the British forces in 1776. No one objects to the celebration as such. United States soldiers and sailors might participate in it legitimately if it were a purely American celebration. But it is not a purely American celebration when it is used as a public demonstration for political movements in Ireland and India whose avowed objectives are the dissolution of an empire with which the United States is officially on terms of peace and friendship.

[From the New York Times, Ind't Democrat.]

In upholding the order to the naval and military forces of the United States to take no part in parades in which the flag of the Irish republic is displayed President Harding has taken an unassailable position. And he supports it by reasons which cannot be gainsaid. Whatever our sympathies or desires, we must agree with the President that our soldiers and sailors "can have no part in any demonstration which may be construed as influencing the foreign relations of the republic."

All thinking Americans must applaud this stand by the President. The Irish themselves must see that it is proper and necessary. Coming on St. Patrick's Day, it ought to serve as a warning against supposing that our government can be boisterously rushed out of the correct attitude which Mr. Harding took before his election and has maintained since. This is that the independence of Ireland is a British "domestic question," with which the United States has no call or right to meddle.

[From the Boston Transcript, Ind't Republican.]

The President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy lost no time in calling the bluff of organized hyphenism and its alien allies in Boston. By sustaining the enforcement of the regulations of the Army and Navy, which were the sole guide of the acting commander of the northeastern area and the commandant of the first naval district in their refusal to order out the armed forces of the nation to serve on March 17 as an escort for marching hyphenates, or as a color guard for unrecognized flags, President Harding, Secretary Weeks and Secretary Denby have signalized the restoration at Washington of the good old custom of "backing up the man on the job." We hope to see it in frequent operation during the years ahead. It is a safe rule of conduct and a sure sign of sound administration. It will have a salutary effect throughout the public service at home and abroad.

But the halt which the administration at Washington has called upon the conscription of the Army and Navy to answer the beck and call today of organized hyphenates and imported alien propagandists accomplishes another useful purpose. It sets an example which the governor of Massachusetts and the mayor of Boston, and other governors and other mayors should be quick and glad to follow. Their official presence in the future should be, and we shall hope will be, withheld from any formation in which hyphenated organizations implicated in alien revolutionary movements are accorded a place. A rule that is good enough for the President of the United States ought to be good enough for American governors and American mayors.

A third and also useful purpose accomplished by President Harding's firm and patriotic stand in defense of single loyalty and single devotion to the one nation, the one government and the one flag is the precedent he has established in respect of future celebrations of "evacuation day" and similar anniversaries here and elsewhere. Unrecognized flags cannot in future receive an escort at the hands of the Army and Navy of the United States, and hyphenated organizations will not again be permitted to fall in behind a color guard from the armed forces of the nation. Boston is an American city—not a half-way house for hyphenates.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The following are Army, Navy, and diplomatic corps members of the Society of the Cincinnati, taken from the triennial roster of the society, 1920. The name of the state society is given after each name:

Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., ret. (Conn.); Brig. Gen. H. T. Allen, U. S. A. (Va.); Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Ashe, U. S. N. (N. C.); Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War (hon., Va.); Col. J. M. Banister, U. S. A., ret. (Va.); Lieut. S. W. Battle, M. C., U. S. N. (N. C.), Lieut. W. H. Bell, P. C., U. S. N. (N. C.), Brig. Gen. T. A. Bingham, U. S. A., ret. (Conn.); Capt. D. F. Boyd, U. S. N. (Md.), Lieut. Col. Lytle Brown, C. E., U. S. A. (N. C.); Lieut. Col. H. C. Cabell, U. S. A., ret. (Va.); Maj. J. M. Cabell, U. S. A., ret. (Va.); Gen. Ferdinand, Count de Chalendar, French army, ret. (R. I.); M. Charles Louis Pierre Antoine Gilbert Pineton, Marquis de Chambrun, Ch. of D., France (R. I.); Comdr. Logan Cresap, U. S. N. (Md.); Rear Admiral C. H. David, U. S. N., ret. (Mass.); Lieut. H. A. Dean, Inf., U. S. A. (S. C.); Capt. J. R. Finley, cav., U. S. A. (Va.); Marshal of France Ferdinand Foch, generalissimo allied armies (hon., N. Y.); Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., ret. (hon., Conn.); Col. J. C. Gresham, U. S. A., ret. (Va.); Capt. F. F. Hall, 23d Inf., U. S. A. (N. C.), Lieut. W. C. Hall, U. S. M. C. (Md.); Maj. W. L. Hart, M. C., U. S. A. (N. H.); Capt. G. P. Hawes, jr., C. A. C., U. S. A. (Va.); Col. G. G. Heiner, C. A. C., U. S. A. (Pa.); Capt. C. C. Heth, C. A. C., U. S. A. (Va.); Comdr. A. B. Hoff, U. S. N., ret. (hon., N. J.); Commo. W. S. Hogg, U. S. N., ret. (N. C.); Maj. E. E. Hume, M. C., U. S. A. (Va.); Mr. P. A. Jay, first secretary American embassy, Rome; Marshal of France Joseph Jacques Cesar Joffre, French army (hon.); Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, U. S. N. (Va.), Col. S. G. Jones, cav., U. S. A. (N. C.); M. Jean Jules Jusserand, French ambassador, Washington (hon., N. J.); Capt. F. W. Kellogg, U. S. A., ret. (Conn.); M. Emile Loubet, former president of France (hon., R. I.), Comdr. R. V. Lowe, U. S. N. (Md.), Brig. Gen. W. D. McCaw, M. C., U. S. A. (hon., Va.), Maj. Gen. P. C. March, U. S. A. (hon., Va.), Chaplain Walter Marvine, U. S. A. (hon., Conn.); M. Henri Merou, consul general of France (hon., N. H.); Lieut. Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A., ret. (hon., N. Y.); Capt. Lewis Morris, M. C., U. S. N. (S. C.), Maj. H. P. Nicklin, Inf., U. S. A. (Va.); Gen. R. G. Nivelle, French army (hon., N. Y.); Brig. Gen. H. E. Noble, M. C., U. S. A. (Conn.), Capt. Comdt. C. A. M. Celeste, Count d'Ollone, 25th Dragoons, French army (R. I.); Brig. Gen. Daingerfield Parker, U. S. A., ret. (Va.); Lieut. Col. F. L. Payson, U. S. A., ret. (Va.); Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Riener, U. S. N. (N. C.), Maj. Gen. H. L. Scott, U. S. A., ret. (hon., N. Y.); Brig. Gen. Allen Smith, U. S. A., ret. (Del.); Capt. R. C. Smith, U. S. N. (Va.); Capt. Hans Ludwig, Count von Stedingk, 2d Life Guards, Swedish army (R. I.); Capt. H. C. Tatum, cav., U. S. A. (N. C.), Col. J. R. M. Taylor, U. S. A., ret. (Va.); Judge S. P. Tuck, International Court, Egypt (Md.); Brig. Gen. P. D. Vroom, U. S. A., ret. (N. J.); Maj. A. M. Watson, U. S. M. C. (Va.); Capt. E. M. Watson, F. A., U. S. A. (Va.), Maj. W. D. Webb, U. S. A., ret. (N. Y.); Mr. J. W. Weeks, Secretary of War (N. H.); Capt. Deshler Whiting, Inf., U. S. A. (Mass.); Brig. Gen. C. H. Whipple, U. S. A., ret. (N. Y.); Col. C. deW. Willcox, prof. U. S. M. A. (hon., Ga.); Lieut. Thom Williamson, P. C., U. S. A. (Ga.); Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States (hon., S. C.); Rear Admiral C. McR. Winslow, U. S. N., ret. (N. H.); Lieut. Col. H. D. Wise, U. S. A., ret. (Va.); Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A. (hon., R. I.), Lieut. Col. R. S. Woodson, U. S. A., ret. (Va.), Maj. J. W. Wright, Inf., U. S. A. (Ga.), and Capt. E. L. Zane, cav., U. S. A. (Va.).

APPOINTMENTS IN ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

As a result of examination recently held for promotion to the grade of master sergeant and technical sergeant, medical department, the following named have been recommended for appointment to master sergeant, medical department, in the order given:

Technical Sgt. Guy Wyrick, Staff Sgts. Robert V. Johnson, Roscoe Goodman, Clarence Dodds, and Albert F. Dowler, Technical Sgt. Daniel E. Mennix, Staff Sgts. Ira H. Phillips, Grover Robinson, and Joseph P. Mills, Technical Sergeant Algernon van Aller, Staff Sergeants Eugene C. White and Francisco R. Acosta, Technical Sgts. Quentin J. Barker and Harry L. Reiter, Staff Sgt. Willis W. James, Technical Sgt. Hugh H. MacClrery, Sgt. Edward H. Wildman, Staff Sgts. Ernest C. A. Berber, Ernest H. Evans, Henry Ash, Foster Sharp, and Jacob O. Berven, Technical Sgt. Herman A. Przybylski, and Staff Sgts. Gurney O. Oakley, Walter S. McWhorter, Frederick J. Hazlitt, William S. Washburn, Clyde W. Cleary, and Edward F. Johnson.

The following named will be appointed technical sergeants:

Staff Sgts. Thomas E. Alberison, Charles MacLean, Emmor G. Tuthill, Harry A. R. Kroger, Ernest Sampson, Daniel C. Donovan, Edward M. Pennypacker, Arthur R. Crean, Neil M. Stewart, Claude Richards, Ignatius B. Thomas, Herbert A. Hepp, William W. Elcook, Maurice E. Jacobs, John Deano, Frank A. Digil, Sothoron J. Scott, Charles Wood, Frederick J. Locke, and Estus Kennedy, Sgt. William Alexander, Staff Sgts. Rudolph Ritterbusch and Archie Coffie, Sgt. John D. Sims, Staff Sgt. William J. Mulford, Sgt. Richard Ewinski, and Staff Sgts. George H. Lillestrom, George H. Yetgey, and Charles W. Jensen.

This does not include the names of candidates examined in the Philippine Department, as reports from that department have not been received.

ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Association of Graduates, U. S. Military Academy, has very recently issued its annual report for 1920, an interesting and attractive book of 158 pages. This volume resembles those of preceding years in general appearance and arrangement, but is enlivened with 11 full-page half-tone photographs of subjects and incidents of general interest at West Point during the period covered. It contains sketches of the lives and service of 53 deceased graduates of the academy, each sketch, with one exception, being accompanied by a half-tone portrait.

The entire work of making the plates, of printing and of binding, was done by Messrs. Seeman & Peters, in their plant at Saginaw, Mich. The printers are to be congratulated on the neatness and general excellence of the work.

In accordance with the usual custom, one copy has been mailed to each member of the association and extra copies have been sent to the immediate relatives of deceased officers for whom sketches appear in this volume. As the association now numbers over 2,206 members, widely scattered throughout the service and in civil life, the task of preparing an up-to-date mailing list was a difficult one. The secretary of the association regrets that some members will necessarily fail to receive their copies, due to incorrect addresses, and that the limited edition will not permit of replacements.

TRIBUTE TO NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER.

The enlisted faculty of the school for bakers and cooks, camp at Empire, C. Z., were hosts at a smoker on March 3, the occasion of the retirement of Master Sergeant Charles Koerpel, senior instructor. The guests were students of the school, the members of bakery company No. 10, Q. M. C., and the detachment Q. M. C., Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone. It was an informal gathering and enlivened by many stories of the service both old and new. Sergeant Koerpel was presented with a silver cigarette case and cigarette holder, appropriately engraved, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the men with whom he served.

Sergeant Koerpel entered the service in October, 1889, as a member of battery C, 2d artillery, serving also in the 3d artillery, 3d infantry, 7th infantry, 4th Wisconsin volunteer infantry, 5th artillery, hospital corps, coast artillery corps, and, joining the quartermaster corps in 1914, served the balance of his time in that branch. He was commissioned a first lieutenant, quartermaster corps, in 1917 and promoted to a captain of the adjutant general's department in 1918. During his commissioned service he was assistant commandant of the school for bakers and cooks, Fort Shafter, Honolulu. After his discharge from his commission he was sent to the Panama Canal Department to assist in establishing the school for bakers and cooks at Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, and was senior instructor of this school from its institution to the date of his retirement. His service has been marked by his steady advance and is noteworthy because of the technical knowledge, devotion to duty, and sterling qualities of honesty and fair dealing required of men in the position that he held, constantly grappling with new and unusual conditions which arose during the war, and during this period of readjustment through which the service is now passing his ability was tested, and in every case he proved equal to the situation. No more eloquent expression could be made than that of General Rogers, quartermaster general of the Army, in his letter to Sergeant Koerpel upon the date of his retirement. General Rogers said: "No more worthy example of sterling patriotism can be found than that of our old and tried noncommissioned officers who have unflinchingly endured the hardships and privations of a soldier's life during thirty years of honorable service and who have been ready at all times to subordinate their personal interests, even to the sacrifice of life itself, in defense of our country." Sergeant Koerpel leaves the school for bakers and cooks with the best wishes of all for many years of success and happiness.

PURCHASE OF ARMY SUPPLIES.

A general order will shortly be issued at the War Department containing instructions pertaining to the purpose, acceptance of and payment for, supplies for the Army. The supply branches of the War Department are required to coordinate their activities with those of the finance department under conditions that are prescribed in order to enable finance officers to make prompt settlement.



Good Looks—Good Fit and Good Wear in Every Pair.
IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)
Make good with all the fellows because of these qualifications.
Size No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5
Calf 13 in. 14 in. 15 in. 16 in. 17 in
Pat. May 26, '08, Dec. 27, '10, Mar. 28, '11
If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. R. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.
ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

Westinghouse
Propulsion Machinery
—Geared Turbine Drive
—Electric Drive
—Diesel Electric Drive
Electrical Equipment for Ship Yards and Shipboard
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
Sales Offices in All Principal Cities
Special Pacific Coast Representatives
Hunt, Mirk & Company
San Francisco

(Established 1889)
H. L. RUST
Realtor
Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
All Classes of Property For Sale
Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.
Desirable apartments and houses for rent.
Insurance in all its branches.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

THE BRIGHTON
APARTMENT—HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.
By day, week or month.
J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress
304 Sands Street, New York City

Digitized by Google

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. F. Lynn. At Philadelphia, Pa.

KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. F. H. Brumby. At Philadelphia, Pa.

MINNESOTA, Capt. H. Le Hasbrouck. At Havana, Cuba.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. T. Craven. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Stearns. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traphagen. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

FLORIDA, Capt. J. N. Olmstead. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. G. C. Day. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, Commander.

RALEIGH, Comdr. John Craig. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. At Galveston, Tex.

DES MOINES, Capt. A. St. Clair Smith. At Portsmouth, N. H.

GALVESTON. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NAHANTAN, Comdr. Nelson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. E. W. Coanstis. At Mare Island, Calif.

DENVER, Capt. A. Knotts. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Hunt. At La Union, Salvador.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Operative squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding.

BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

GRAHAM, Comdr. H. M. Fawell. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

HEMMER, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

MASON, Comdr. R. Wilson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Saxer. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickam. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

BARNEY, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

HERBERT, Comdr. R. S. Galloway. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

RICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Squadrons One and Two.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander (Reid, flagship).

Division Forty-two.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. At Charleston, S. C.

TOUCEY, ISHERWOOD, LARDNER, CASE, SHARKEY. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONYNGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.

REID, Comdr. W. D. Chapline. At Charleston, S. C.

WORDEN, PRESTON. At Charleston, S. C.

DALE. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Forty-four.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

BILLINGSLEY, DALLAS. At Charleston, S. C.

LAWRENCE, PAUL JONES. Fitting out.

HOPKINS. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Forty-one.

BAINBRIDGE, BARRY, DECATUR, PAULDING, KING. At Charleston, S. C.

GOFF. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH, Comdr. P. W. Roberts. At Charleston, S. C.

HUNT, W. C. WOOD. At Charleston, S. C.

GEORGE E. BADGER. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

HERNDON. At Charleston, S. C.

ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART, POPE. At Charleston, S. C.

THUXTON. At Charleston, S. C.

PILLSBURY, FORD. At Charleston, S. C.

PEARY, Lieut. Comdr. J. Hall. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HULBERT, NOA, BRECKINRIDGE. At Charleston, S. C.

DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRUITT. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. F. Nelson, Commander.

LEONIDAS (tender), Comdr. Jos. F. Daniels. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN. At Portsmouth, N. H.

ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.

DYER. At Charleston, S. C.

RINGGOLD. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADISON. At Charleston, S. C.

MERIDITH. At Boston navy yard.

KALK, FOOTE, BUSH, CONNELL. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELL, RAMSAY, McCALLA, BANCROFT. At Charleston, S. C.

ROGERS, EDMOND INGRAM. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. E. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, THOMAS, ABBOT, CLEMSON, BAGLEY. At Charleston, S. C.

HARADEN. At New York.

Division Twenty.

COLE, CHARLES AUSBURNE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.

ELLIS, HALE. At Newport, R. I.

Squadron Three.

Captain Chas. P. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT (flagship), Comdr. John Downes. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

PARKER, DUNCAN, DOWNES. In reserve at Norfolk navy yard.

RALEIGH, BENHAM. At Charleston, S. C.

CASSIN. At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL, WINSLOW, O'BRIEN, ERICSSON. At Charleston, S. C.

NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, TUCKER. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

PORTER, WAINWRIGHT. At Charleston, S. C.

CONYNGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.

CUMMINGS. En route to Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Fifteen.

Capt. C. L. Arnold, Commander.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.

RAMSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

HOWARD. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

CALDWELL, CHAUNCEY. At Charleston, S. C.

STOCKTON. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

CONNOR. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

GWIN. En route to Boston, Mass.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Charleston, S. C.

KIMBERLEY. At Boston, Mass.

MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL, STIRLING. At Charleston, S. C.

LUCE. At Boston, Mass.

MAYO. At Philadelphia, Pa.

MARSHALL. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. Joseph Johnson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read. Fort au Prince, Haiti, to sea March 29.

SANDPIPER. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. B. Lackey. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

BURNAP, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.

GREBE. At Newport, R. I.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. At Norfolk, Va.

LARK. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

SWAN. At Portsmouth, N. H.

HEWITT. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

QUAIL. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

MALLARD. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Submarine Detachment.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender). At Norfolk, Va.

T-1. At Norfolk, Va.

T-2. At Norfolk, Va.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.). At Guantanamo, Cuba.

SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) At Washington, D. C.

BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Dennewer. At Charleston, S. C.

ONEIDA. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Battleship Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.

WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Blamer. At San Pedro, Calif.

ARKANSAS, Capt. C. E. Moses. At San Pedro, Calif.

TO LET APARTMENTS
IN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CHASTLETON
(New portion now ready)

SIXTEENTH STREET at R

The F. H. Smith Company
(Exclusive Agent)

815 FIFTEENTH STREET

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
119-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments



JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
S. W. Cor. Conn. Ave. and Eye St., Washington, D.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 30 years.

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Alakea Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
149-151 West 36th Street NEW YORK City
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

Financial Advances
on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.
WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

Digitized by Google

NEW YORK, Capt. F. L. Bennett. At San Pedro, Calif.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. At San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. Seattle to San Pedro.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. T. Symington. Seattle to San Pedro.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Diego, Calif.

Operative Squadron.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. G. R. Landenberger. At San Diego, Calif.
METALLIE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At San Diego, Calif.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. At San Diego, Calif.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance. At San Diego, Calif.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. At San Diego, Calif.
PHELPS, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Scheuer. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-three

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At San Diego, Calif.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. At San Diego, Calif.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Coman. At San Diego, Calif.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNEDY, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. At San Diego, Calif.
PAUL HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Thirty-eight

PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley. At San Diego, Calif.
BELKNAP, Comdr. J. P. Jackson. At San Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. At San Diego, Calif.
MACLEISH, Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Heim. At San Diego, Calif.
EDSALL, Comdr. A. H. Rice. At San Diego, Calif.
MCCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Schelkla. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Longworthy. At San Diego, Calif.
DAHLGREN, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS, At San Diego, Calif.
BARRETT, At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Johnston. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES, At San Francisco, Calif.

Squadron Two.

Capt. F. L. Oliver, Commander.
SALEM, At San Diego, Calif.
PEARL (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON, At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD, At Mare Island, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Landis. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE, At San Diego, Calif.
BREESE, At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY, At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. F. Oding. En route to Bremerton, Wash.
THORNTON, En route to Bremerton, Wash.
MOEBUS, En route to Bremerton, Wash.
TRIPPE, En route to Bremerton, Wash.
SWASEY, En route to Bremerton, Wash.
MCGEE, En route to Bremerton, Wash.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly. En route to San Diego, Calif.
DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Freilson. En route to San Diego, Calif.
RATHBURNE ROPER, TALBOT. At San Diego, Calif.
WATERS, Comdr. C. W. Nichols. En route to San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Comdr. J. V. Babcock, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Gillam. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON. At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON. At San Diego, Calif.
BOGGS, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WARD. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
BENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MCCALEY. At San Diego, Calif.
MAHAN. At San Diego, Calif.
SPENCER, Comdr. C. W. Dyson. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Squadron Four.

Destroyer Two.

MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Brown. At San Diego, Calif.
SCHLEY, HAZLEWOOD, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
WILLIAMSON, Comdr. S. S. Robinson. At San Diego, Calif.
CHAMPLAIN. At San Francisco, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At San Diego, Calif.
STELLA. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine

TILLMAN. At Bremerton, Wash.
WILLIAMS. At Bremerton, Wash.
AULICK. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McDERMUTT. At Bremerton, Wash.
WOLFFY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Six.

Destroyer Eighteen.

CRANE, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY. At San Diego, Calif.
PALMER. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SHERRICK, GREENE. At San Diego, Calif.
BALLARD, EDWARDS, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
MCLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At Bremerton, Wash.
BENHAM. At Bremerton, Wash.
O'BANNON. At Bremerton, Wash.
MACKAY. At Bremerton, Wash.
STANSBURY. At Bremerton, Wash.
HOWARD. At Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Twelve.

Division Thirty-four.

WM JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. H. Gromer. At San Diego, Calif.
WORDEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS, Lieut. Comdr. K. G. Hinize. At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
LAUB, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

YARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
LA VALLETTE. At San Diego, Calif.
KIDDER, Comdr. H. J. Abbott. At San Diego, Calif.
WADSWORTH. At San Diego, Calif.
SHIRK, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. At San Diego, Calif.
SLOAT. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At Mare Island, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. P. Seymour. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-five.

BRUCE. At San Pedro, Calif.
SEXTON. At San Pedro, Calif.
MADDOX. At San Francisco, Calif.
MCDOUGAL. At San Diego, Calif.
CHASE. At Mare Island, Calif.
ROBERT G. SMITH. At Mare Island, Calif.
MCCLANY. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. Mustin, Commander.
AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At San Diego, Calif.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. F. McCauley, Jr., Commander.

Squadron One.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SPRINGFIELD, Comdr. C. C. Mases. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
AVOCET. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ORIOLE. En route to Salina Cruz, Mexico.
EAGLE. At Mare Island, Calif.
FINCH. At Mare Island, Calif.
PONTOOSUC. At San Pedro, Calif.
PENGUIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Rear Admiral R. A. Field ordered to command
FLEET CRAFT, Capt. W. R. Sexton. At Bremerton, Wash.
VESTAL, Capt. J. Hoe. At San Pedro, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.) At San Pedro, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. At San Francisco, Calif.
OTSEGO. At San Francisco, Calif.

Fuel ships: Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha and Cuyama. The Vulcan is at Hilo. The Jason is at Guam. The Orion is on the east coast.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail to Washington, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Admiral Niblack), Capt. David W. Todd. At Naples.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. At Plymouth, England.
GALVESTON, At Pola.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Thebeau. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Venice.
KANE, Comdr. A. Hall. At Chatham, England.
PIKE, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. At Constantinople.
PORTER, Comdr. H. Bryan. At Naples.
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. Wm. Baggeley. At Constantinople.
O'BRIEN, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Constantinople.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Deasey. At Samos.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Gibaltz.
BOOTH, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Clement. At Smyrna.
TRACY, Comdr. L. L. Conner. At Haifa.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. At Samsoun.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. At Varna.

Division Twenty-six.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. At Spalato.
MCFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Haines. At Pola.
CUSHING, Comdr. I. H. Mayfield. Naples to Malta.
REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. L. Weyler. At Pola.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. At Cherbourg, France.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Division One.

HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Shanghai.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owen. En route to Longview, Calif.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shupp. At Vladivostok.
PAMPANGA. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Hongkong, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. R. B. Daugherty. At Nanking, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Shasi, China.
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Gillespie. At Changsha, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Chanking, China.
ISABEL, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Shanghai, China.
BITTERN. At Cavite, P. I.
R. E. BARNES. At Cavite, P. I.

Auxiliaries—Alex. Pleiadiana, Abereads, Pompey, Gemert, Sara Thornton, Mobjack and Wompatuck.

UNIFORMS FOR

Real Army Service

THEY STAND THE TEST THEY ARE MADE RIGHT OF RIGHT MATERIALS

Officers' Catalog No. 20M
Enlisted Mens' Catalog No. 19

MILITARY EQUIPMENT

THE HENDERSON-AMES COMPANY

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Mine Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. At Cavite, P. I.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. R. Root. At Cavite, P. I.
SAPELO, Comdr. HIGBON. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. George M. Baum. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
FISHER, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. At Cavite, P. I.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. I. P. Dortch. At Cavite, P. I.
FTANKLIN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. Maxwell. At Cavite, P. I.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
LANGLEY, A. B. Cook. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
BROOME, Comdr. J. M. Austin. At Cavite, P. I.
ALDEN, Comdr. R. P. Armstrong. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA, At Port Arthur, Tex.
ARTEMIA, At Boston, Mass.
ALAMEDA, Key West to Constantinople March 20.
BATH, At New York, N. Y.
BRAZOS, At Hampton Roads, Va.
CAESAR, At Norfolk, Va.
LONG BEACH, At Boston, Mass.
KITTERY, In West Indian waters.
SARA, En route to Gibraltar.
XERES, En route to Tutuila, Samoa.
ARIES, At Mare Island, Calif.
PENSACOLA, At Mare Island, Calif.
CHAUNCEY, At Port Arthur, Tex.
HANCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. Balboa to San Diego March 15.
HENDERSON, Capt. Wm. B. Wilt. At Norfolk, Va.
HUNTER LIGGETT, En route to Hampton Roads.
NEPTUNE, At Boston, Mass.
PATUXENT, At Mare Island, Calif.
RAMAPO, At Brooklyn, N. Y.
TITUS, Comdr. J. C. Wilcox. At Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUINCY, At Hampton Roads, Va.
SAPELO, At Norfolk, Va.
SATURN, At Bremerton, Wash.
TRINITY, En route to New York from Constantinople.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Norfolk, Va.
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. C. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
MANNING, Comdr. George W. Hayward. At Cape Gracios-a-Dios, Nicaragua.
SCORPION, tatanding ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
RAPIDAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in Cuban waters.
ARGONNE, At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING, At Galveston, Tex.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Rampson. En route to Gibraltar.

CRIPPLING NATIONAL DEFENSE.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Representative Anthony of Kansas is known as one of the most irresponsible and unintelligent opponents of adequate national defense in the House. That he was put at the head of a subcommittee dealing with appropriations for the army is either a piece of congressional routine or proof that in the Republican congressional organization the opposition to proper military defense of the nation has learned nothing and, unfortunately, retains as much mischievous influence as before the war.

It is not surprising that we find Anthony recommending an appropriation which will bring the Regular Army down to 150,000, but we confess we believe that Mr. Harding has approved this course. The president-elect has had no opportunity, we think, to examine the problem of military legislation or to make up his mind as to what an adequate regular force is and we cannot accept the assurance of a stubborn and stupid politician like Anthony that Mr. Harding has given judgment without consideration on so important a matter.

The Tribune favors drastic economy in appropriation and organization. Retrenchment can be applied so that it is not economy but waste. If the Army is cut too deep the organization will suffer in a way which cannot be compensated or corrected for a long time. The country asserts in this matter should rule, and must certainly not that of men like Anthony, whose bad judgement and prejudiced views have been displayed through many years.

The state of the world and of our own foreign relations ought to impress the most indifferent legislator that we need a regular force adequate to garrison safely our possessions and to provide such a framework of training as will enable us to create a war-strength army upon in case of need. Professional opinion of the highest authority should determine the number of men we ought for these purposes to maintain with the colors.

Digitized by Google

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. P. C. March, Chief of Staff.

Lieut. Col. Stuart Heintzelman, at headquarters 6th corps area, Fort Sheridan, Ill., to duty as assistant chief of staff for war plans and training.

Maj. John P. Smith, upon his arrival at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to duty as assistant chief of staff for supply 4th corps area.

Maj. John C. Lee from duties at headquarters 4th corps area, Fort Sheridan, Ill., duty in military intelligence division, Washington, for two weeks and to San Francisco and about June 5 to Philippine Department for duty as assistant chief of staff for military intelligence.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

The retirement of Col. Lewis E. Goodier from active service March 23 is announced; proceed home.

Maj. Ralph W. Halladay, Fort Bliss, to office of judge advocate general to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty as assistant corps area judge advocate.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Col. Robert H. Rulfo, upon arrival in United States, to Washington and report to quartermaster general for duty.

Col. Edward R. Walton from present duty as chief, first district office, construction service, quartermaster corps, Washington, and will report to quartermaster general for duty in his office.

Lieut. Col. Francis B. Armstrong, upon deputation of Col. Louis F. Garrard, will report to commanding general Panama Canal department for duty as assistant to the quartermaster of that department.

Capt. Richard T. Eaton, upon arrival in United States, will report to commanding general 9th corps area, San Francisco, for assignment to duty.

Capt. John J. McManus from duty in coast defenses of Narragansett Bay to Fort Monroe, Va., for assignment to station and duty.

Capt. Carey D. Smith from duty at general intermediate depot, San Antonio, Tex., to command of remounting general 8th corps area for assignment to duty.

Capt. Eugene E. Barton, infantry, is detailed in quartermaster corps.

Capt. George F. Hobson from duties at general intermediate depot, Washington, for temporary duty as overseas courier, to Paris, France, and Colonel Irving Brand, N. J., for duty.

1st Lieut. Hardy L. Waggoner from duties at Buffalo, N. Y., to Washington and assume duty as constructing quartermaster for Fort Myer, Va. (Camp A. C. Humphreys, Va., general staff college, Washington, Virginia, used for aerial flights), Va., for quarantine station, Reedy Island, Del., relieving Capt. Morgan Hamilton.

Upon transfer to the Officers' Reserve Corps, infantry, to quartermaster corps, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced to Fort Myer, Va., for duty; report to commanding general 3d corps area for assignment to duty with remount service.

Transfer on March 10 of 2d Lieut. Engmann A. Anderson, cavalry, to quartermaster corps, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Transfer on March 10 of Maj. George D. Murphey, Lawrence W. Wiesting, Hans H. W. Koenig, Alvin C. Kimball, infantry, Capts. Sherman I. Strong, cavalry, Hans Gutzeit, infantry, Harry W. Scott, infantry, 1st Lieut. William Foelsing, cavalry; 2d Lieut. Glen D. Gordon, medical administrative corps, to quartermaster corps is announced.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Capt. Arthur G. Duncan to active duty under direction of the director of operations division, general staff, Washington.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Transfer of Maj. Joseph J. Grace, C. A. C., to finance department, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; to Boston for duty in office of finance officer 1st corps area.

Capt. Chester J. Dick from duty in office of finance officer, Chicago, to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for station and duty as finance officer, relieving Maj. Edwin H. Spiller, who will return to his station.

Maj. Louis M. Thibadeau from duties in Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, and report to commanding general 9th corps area, San Francisco, for assignment to duty.

Maj. Archie H. Wills from duties at headquarters, 9th corps area, San Francisco, and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Maj. William H. Thacher from duty at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, to Camp Dix, N. J., for general hospital, for duty.

Capt. Roy W. Layton from duty at station hospital, Fort Slocum, N. Y., to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty.

Capts. George R. Harris, jr., Jarrett M. Huddleston, Jacob H. Holmes, Medical Department, and Capt. Hugh Jacks, Pa., medical department field service school (Carlisle).

1st Lieut. Harvey D. Thornburg, upon arrival in United States, will report to commanding officer San Francisco for duty.

1st Lieutenant Herman B. Seebold, James F. Tompkins, honorably discharged.

Transfer of Maj. Harry L. Arnold, Capt. Thomas B. Truesdell, 1st Lieut. John F. Dedeaux accepted.

Veterinary Corps.

1st John H. Hess from duty as assistant to corps veterinarian, 9th corps area, Presidio, San Francisco and about July 5 to Philippine Department for duty as assistant to chief veterinarian.

Lieut. Col. Raymond F. Ingalls from duties in Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Veterinary Corps.

1st Lieut. Joshua W. Worthington, en route to United States from Hawaiian Islands, is assigned to the 9th corps area, and will report to the chief veterinarian for assignment.

Capt. George J. Nold, 1st Lieut. John C. Arrowsmith, upon arrival in United States from Hawaiian Islands, to Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty at remount depot.

1st Lieut. Conrad F. Hardy, upon arrival in United States from the Hawaiian Islands, to Los Angeles, Cal., for duty.

Transfer on March 10 of Maj. Henry H. Stickney, jr., chemical warfare service, to Corps of Engineers, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; to Fort Humphreys, Va., for duty.

Transfer on March 16 of Capts. James D. Cleary, William O. Waugh, quartermaster corps, to Corps of Engineers, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Maj. Raphael R. Nix to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as ordnance representative with coast artillery board and as ordnance member of coast defense study group, Washington.

Maj. John E. Munroe from duties in Panama Canal Zone, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Capt. Thomas G. Conrad, C. A. C., is detailed in the ordnance department, to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

Capts. Joel G. Holmes, Miles W. Kreger, C. A. C., are detailed in ordnance department.

Transfer on March 22 of Capt. Herman F. Safford, C. A. C., to ordnance department, with rank from July 1, 1921, is announced; to Boston for duty as assistant to 1st corps area ordnance officer.

Transfer on March 26 of 1st Lieut. John W. Uncapher, C. A. C., to ordnance department, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; to Curtis Bay ordnance reserve depot, Md., for duty.

Transfer on March 19 of Maj. Oscar Krupp, Thomas A. Clark, Capts. Lewis Brant, Ralph Tate, Frank E. Lee, C. A. C., to ordnance department; Capts. Jesse A. Rogers, jr., Luther H. Sheldon, infantry, to ordnance department; Arthur A. Woody, John M. Moore, William R. Beddie, jr., John W. Coffey, C. A. C., to ordnance department.

Resignation by Capt. Albert W. Braves, effective April 10, accepted.

FOR CONSTIPATION BEECHAM'S PILLS

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

The following at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., report April 2 for duty as student officers at the chemical warfare school: Maj. Lawrence W. Miller, Belle Fourche, S. Dak.; Egmont F. Koenig, John A. MacLaughlin, Edward Lukesh, Capts. Louis Charles S. Wallon, Maurice E. Barker, James W. Rice, James F. Smith, Edward G. Bell, Henry M. Black, 1st Lieut. Grant Acton St. John, 1st Lieut. Arthur A. Bessler, 1st Lieut. John O. Hutchinson, jr.

The following transferred to chemical warfare service and to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty as student officers: Maj. Edwin L. Ivins, infantry, 1st Lieuts. Joseph F. Binford, infantry, Harry C. Ajello, Capt. John F. Lowe, infantry, John H. Embich, C. A. C., Patrick F. Power, infantry, William B. Hartsell, cavalry.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. Hamilton H. T. Glessner from duty in office of signal officer 4th corps area, Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty.

Capt. William H. K. Holmes from duty at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., to Chicago and about June 15 to office signal officer for duty in his office.

1st Lieut. Lewis M. Hammond, Ronald B. Sanger, infantry, to a grant corps, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; to Fort Wadsworth, Tex., for duty as signal officer of 2d Division.

The following on March 1st of Capt. Walter C. Ellis, C. A. C., to signal corps, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; to Fort Wood, N. Y., for duty.

Transfer on March 22 of Maj. Thomas J. Ninetead, first lieutenants, Capts. Paul S. Edwards, infantry, Harold J. Adams, cavalry, to signal corps, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. Clarence L. Tinker from duty at March Field, Calif., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty in charge of instruction at air service observation school.

Maj. Jonathan M. Wainwright, duty at Kelly Field, Tex., to Washington and report to chief of air service for duty in his office.

Maj. Raymond S. Bamberger from duty at Langley Field, Va., to Camp Little Rock, Ark., for intermediate field for duty.

Maj. Henry J. F. Miller from duty at Mitchel Field, N. Y., to San Antonio, Tex., for duty at Kelly Field.

Maj. Hugh M. Elmendorf, Harold H. Emmons from duty at March Field, Calif., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty and course of instruction at air service field artillery liaison school.

Capt. Ernest Clark from duty at March Field, Calif., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., air service mechanics school for duty.

Capt. Lloyd N. Keesling, 1st Lieuts. Raphael Boss, jr., Cyrus Leland Bledsoe, jr., Air Service, to Manila and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph Talley, Air Service, from Mather Field, Calif., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for temporary duty at Langley Field during course of instruction at air service school of aerial photography.

1st Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, Air Service, Langley Field, Tex., to Little Rock, Ark., air intermediate depot for duty.

1st Lieut. William C. Morris from duty at March Field, Calif., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty and advanced pursuit training at Kelly Field.

1st Lieut. Grayson E. Hayner from duty at Langley Field of instruction, Hampton, Va., on temporary duty, thence by airplane ferrying a Martin bomber airplane to Kelly Field, Tex., for duty and return to station.

1st Lieut. Edward H. Wood at March Field, Riverside, Calif., will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as instructor.

2d Lieut. Frederick S. Ott from duty at March Field, Calif., to Dayton, Ohio, engineering division, air service, for duty.

2d Lieut. Reuben D. Biggs from duty with engineering division, air service, to Cleveland, Ohio, thence by airplane, ferrying Martin bomber airplane to Langley Field, Va., for duty.

Transfer on March 10 of Capt. Louis E. Appleby, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, to Air Service, 2d Lieuts. Merle McCormick, cavalry, James D. Summers, C. A. C., to air service, is announced.

The following from duties in Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tours of foreign service to duty at stations indicated: Capt. Charles P. Phillips, air service pilot school, Carlstrom

LOCKHART SPIRAL PUTTEES

Patented Made in U. S. A.

"Known above-par since the world began."

Specification for Officers in the Field Smart—Serviceable—Correct

Olive-Drab, Marine, Cadet-Gray Khaki & Field Blue, Light & Dark Gray

Put Exchanges, New Yorker & Wells 142 Broadway, New Brighton, N. Y. Uhls, Inc. and Gem Cutlery Co. Manufacturers

THE CANE AS A WEAPON

By A. C. CUNNINGHAM
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.

FOR SALE BY

Army & Navy Register

50c per copy

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Launches Powder Press Plates Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Pipes Rods and Motor Bus Bars. Also rolled and forged. For quick delivery of bronzing from our large and extensive pumplant, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Boston

NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Copper and Phosphor Bronze Ingots for Sheets, Rods, Nuts, etc. Rolled Sheets and Plates for Piping Lumens, Condensers, Evaporators, Heater Shells and Tubes for Yachts, etc.

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving troubles and loss of time to Army and Navy officers. Drafts transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited.
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $25,000,000

PACIFIC COAST NORTH.
HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Modern Rates for Good Accommodation.

PATENTS C. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Exam. Corps U. S. Pat. Off.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability of inventions. Highest references. Booklet of instructions sent upon request.
McGill Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

LACEY & LACEY
U. S. and Foreign Patent and Trade Mark Lawyers
Members Bar U. S. Supreme Court, and Supreme Court, District of Columbia.
Reference: Any bank in the locality. Comme cial and Industrial Concerns in this country for which a request to purchase with copy of PATENT-ASSIGNMENT. *The book for inventors and manufacturers.*
Lowest fees consistent with unsurpassed service
700 F St. N.W. Washington, D. C.
ESTABLISHED 1869

FOX'S PIP PUTTEES

Millions of fighting men marched to war in Fox's Puttees. They are made of the best quality English wool. Fox's Improved Spiral Puttees cannot slip, the edges overlap and do not curl or curve to fit smoothly.

Look for the small brass tag on each puttee, marked with the name FOX and the London address, and fit for. Write for the name of the nearest dealer who sells them.

Regulation Heavy Weight . $4.00
Extra Fine Light Weight . . 5.50
Extra Fine Light Tan 5.00

The Fox Puttee Ensemble
Dr. Scholl's Arch Supports
Dr. Scholl's Foot Balm
Rice Tred Strip

Wife—"Ta-ta, dearie, I'll write before the end of the week."
Husband—"Good gracious, Alice, you must make that check last longer than that!"—London Mail.

"Well, my boy, any college debts?"
"Nothing, sir, but what will diligence, economy, and hearty self-denial you will be able to pay."—Jester.

Digitized by Google

Field, Arcadia, Fla.; 1st Lieut. Irl C. Baker, Kelly Field (on detached list), San Antonio, Tex.; 2d Lieut. Irving Field, Associate, D. C. Newton, Longfellow, Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain John O. Lundquist from duty at Camp Lee, Va., to San Francisco and about July 5, 1921, to Philippine Department for duty with 31st Infantry.

Resignation by Chaplain Guy H. Wilson accepted.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Col. Pierce A. Murphy from Pasadena, Calif., and detailed for duty with the organized reserves with a view of assignment to a unit of the 6th Corps area, practicable date, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty pending assignment to the 12th Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. Frank P. Amos from duties on general recruiting service at Kansas City, Mo., and detailed as assistant to assistant chief of staff for war plans and training, 8th corps area, Fort Crook, Neb.

Maj. Edgar W. Ivers report to chief of cavalry for duty.

Maj. Sidney D. Maize from duties at Cornell University and report for assignment to an educational institution with view to detail in Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

Transferred to 17th Cavalry and assigned to Tyner, second staff, from cavalry arm to field artillery arm, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced.

Transfer on March 30 of 1st Lieut. Donald C. Kemp, C. A. C., to cavalry arm, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced to 3d Hse. Tex., and report to 12th Cavalry for assignment with that regiment.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Maj. Henry C. Greenwald to field artillery school, Camp Knox, Ky., for duty.

1st Lieut. Hilla D. Stowell from assignment and duties with 6th Field Artillery, Camp Dix, N. J., as assigned to 5th Field Artillery, Camp Bowie, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Herbert L. Berry, now on duty with 20 Field Artillery, Camp Knox, Ky., is assigned to that regiment.

2d Lieut. Leonard H. Fuller, now at general hospital, Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and return to his station, Camp Knox, Ky.

2d Lieuts. James Y. Lesiette, Charles D. Calley, Jr., and Hyman J. Levy to field artillery school, Camp Knox, Ky., for duty.

The following assigned as indicated: Capt. Alfred U. Ford, 21st Field Artillery, Camp Bragg, N. C., to 11th Field Artillery, Montgomery, Ala.; 1st Lieut. Camp Bragg, N. C.; Henry E. Sewell, 4th Field Artillery, Camp Stanley, Tex.; Capt. Harwood H. Hall, 4th Field Artillery, Camp Dix, N. J., 1st Lieut. Paul H. Jones, 5th Field Artillery, Camp Bowie, Tex.

Capt. Carl J. Lehnhard honorably discharged.

Transfer on March 10 of Capt. Ralph E. Kaser, C. A. C., to field artillery arm, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; assigned to 6th F. A. and report to 11th F. A. for assignment with that regiment.

Transfer on March 10 of 1st Lieut. Sandel Baron, cavalry, to F. A. arm, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; assigned to 11th F. A. and report to that F. A. for assignment to that regiment.

Transfer on March 10 of 1st Lieut. Leo F. Crane, infantry, to F. A. arm, with rank from August 19, 1919, is announced; assigned to Camp Lee, Va., and report to 17th F. A. for duty with that regiment.

Transfer on March 10 of 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., cavalry, to F. A. arm, with rank from August 12, 1919, is announced; assigned to 6th F. A.

Transfer on March 10 of 1st Lieut. Harry M. Schwarzer, cavalry, to F. A. arm, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; assigned to 14th F. A.

Transfer on March 11 of 1st Lieut. John F. Doran, infantry, to F. A. arm, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; assigned to 12th F. A.

Transfer on March 11 of 1st Lieut. John S. Mallory, infantry, to F. A. arm, with rank from August 19, 1919, is announced; to duty with 7th F. A.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. C. P. Townley, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Capt. Albert C. Cleveland to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty.

1st Lieut. Frank H. Hastings, C. A. C., at headquarters 9th coast artillery district, San Francisco, is assigned to coast defenses of San Francisco, with station at Fort Scott.

Transfer on March 10 of Col. Charles H. Hilton, Q. M. C., to C. A. C., with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; to Camp Jackson, S. C., and assigned to 30th Artillery Brigade (C. A. C.).

Transfer on March 10 of Maj. Avery J. French, F. A. arm, to C. A. C., with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; duty with 6th coast artillery district, Atlanta.

Transfer on March 10 of Capt. Watson L. McMorris, infantry, to C. A. C., with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced.

Transfer on March 10 of 1st Lieut. Sherman E. Wright, infantry, to C. A. C., with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; to duty with coast defenses of Narragansett Bay.

Transfer on March 10 of 1st Lieut. Norman E. Wood, infantry, to C. A. C., with rank from May 14, 1919, is announced.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Capt. William R. Sample from duties with recruiting service, Atlanta, Ga., and detailed to duty with organized reserves with a view to assignment to unit thereof at the earliest practicable date, to Fort Mc-Pherson, Ga., for duty pending assignment.

1st Lieut. Ralph Eberlin, from duty with general recruiting service at New York city and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Edward P. Hutton, from duties on general recruiting service, Boston, Mass., and detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, at Springfield.

1st Lieut. Orville Nichols, 4th infantry, to transfer from 54th Infantry and will report to the regimental adjutant.

Capt. Maxwell E. Hetrick from duties on general recruiting service, Kansas City, Mo., and detailed as inspector-instructor, Missouri National Guard, at Kansas City.

Maj. Robert H. Barrett from duties as inspector-instructor, Illinois National Army, Springfield, Ill., assigned to 2d Infantry and to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty pending assignment.

Maj. George B. Koehler detailed as inspector-instructor, Illinois National Army, Springfield, Ill.

Capt. Howard H. Bertram from duties at Camp Jackson, S. C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff, G-3, for supervising and training, 8th corps area.

Maj. Arthur M. Hyde from general recruiting service at Fort Logan, Colo., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, University of Nevada, Reno.

Maj. Hiram R. Kean from duties on general recruiting service at Denver, Colo., and detailed as inspector-instructor, Nebraska National Guard, at Lincoln.

Capt. Charles H. Karlstad, 45th inf., transferred to headquarters and military police company, 4th division, and will report to the company commander.

Capt. Clarence B. Colp, assigned to 33th infantry and to Camp Sevier, S. C., for duty.

Capt. William Waite, 27th inf., transferred to 4th infantry and to Camp Custer, Mich., for duty.

Capt. Edward R. Schoffner, 24th inf., transferred to 19th infantry and to Camp Funston, Kans., for duty.

Capt. Leavenworth, Kans., and join the regiment.

1st Lieut. Thomas E. Mahoney, 44th inf., transferred to headquarters special troops, 7th division.

1st Lieut. Edward M. Hoffman, assigned to San Francisco, assigned to 59th infantry at Camp Lewis for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph E. Haines, 5th inf., now at Camp Dix, assigned to 39th infantry at Camp Lewis for duty with that regiment.

Transfer on March 10 of Capt. James Hunter, C. A. C., to infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; assigned to 6th F. A. and report to 11th F. A. for assignment with that regiment.

Transfer on March 10 of 1st Lieut. Sandel Baron, cavalry, to F. A. arm, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; assigned to 11th F. A. and report to that F. A. for assignment to that regiment.

Transfer on March 10 of 1st Lieut. Leo F. Crane, infantry, to F. A. arm, with rank from August 19, 1919, is announced; to Camp Lee, Va., and report to 17th F. A. for duty with that regiment.

Transfer on March 10 of 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., cavalry, to F. A. arm, with rank from August 12, 1919, is announced; assigned to 6th F. A.

Transfer on March 10 of 1st Lieut. Harry M. Schwarzer, cavalry, to F. A. arm, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; assigned to 14th F. A.

Transfer on March 11 of 1st Lieut. John F. Doran, infantry, to F. A. arm, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; assigned to 12th F. A.

Transfer on March 11 of 1st Lieut. John S. Mallory, infantry, to F. A. arm, with rank from August 19, 1919, is announced; to duty with 7th F. A.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Maj. Robert H. Barrett from duties as inspector-instructor, Illinois National Army, Springfield, Ill., assigned to 2d Infantry and to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty pending assignment.

Maj. George B. Koehler detailed as inspector-instructor, Illinois National Army, Springfield, Ill.

Capt. Howard H. Bertram from duties at Camp Jackson, S. C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff, G-3, for supervising and training, 8th corps area.

Maj. Arthur M. Hyde from general recruiting service at Fort Logan, Colo., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, University of Nevada, Reno.

Maj. Hiram R. Kean from duties on general recruiting service at Denver, Colo., and detailed as inspector-instructor, Nebraska National Guard, at Lincoln.

1st Lieut. Thomas E. Mahoney, 44th inf., transferred to headquarters special troops, 7th division.

1st Lieut. Edward M. Hoffman, assigned to San Francisco, assigned to 59th infantry at Camp Lewis for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph E. Haines, 5th inf., now at Camp Dix, assigned to 39th infantry at Camp Lewis for duty with that regiment.

Transfer on March 10 of Capt. James Hunter, C. A. C., to infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; assigned to 6th F. A. and report to 11th F. A. for assignment with that regiment.

Transfer on March 29 of Capt. Howard W. Turner, signal corps, to Q. M. C., with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; assigned to 40th infantry, Camp Funston, Kans.

Resignations by 1st Lieuts. Jerome H. Joyce, jr., and William Hamilton accepted.

Following, now on duty with regiments indicated, are assigned as indicated: 1st Lieuts. Robert E. Frazier, 56th inf.; 1st Lieut. William Y. McIlvaine, 11th inf., and 2d Lieut. Ralph Hamilton, 5th inf.

Following assigned as indicated: 1st Lieuts. Robert W. Parker, 22d inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Cecil Percival A. Wakeman, 1st inf.; Floyd T. Gillespie, 29th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Frank Lowe, 4th infantry; Arvid S. Fogelberg, 24th inf.; James B. McDaid, 15th inf., Fort Jay, N. Y. Harbor; Ralph H. Wilson, Johnson, 11th inf., and William F. Joyce, Ships and Barracks, Hoboken, N. J.; 2d Lieuts. Ralph E. Haines, 5th inf.; Jesse R. Sullivan, 55th inf., and William Hood, 39th inf., Camp Lewis; Ira Jarrell, 30th inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; Jacob Reichel, 23d inf., Henry G. Swinger, 26th inf., Camp Dodge, Iowa; Ralph Hamilton, 5th inf., Fort Crockett, 21th inf., John B. Rudge, 61st inf.; Harry A. Wilmer, 62d inf., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Edward C. Kenney, 1st Lieut. Henry G. Wunder, 18th inf., and 1st Lieuts. Hal O. Bush, 58th inf., and Gladstone Williamson, Camp Benning, Ga.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Appointment of Thomas H. Beveridge as lieutenant colonel, infantry, reserve corps, dated March 18, 1921, is announced; to active duty and detailed as on additional duty with the general staff corps and will report to chief of staff for duty.

Retired Officers.

Maj. Henry S. Wygant detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Maj. William H. Bell from duties on general recruiting service at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Texas Agricultural College, College Station, Tex.

Capt. Paul A. Barry from duty with general recruiting service at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Texas Agricultural College, College Station, Tex.

Capt. Percy Leshon, from duties on general recruiting service, Cleveland, Ohio, and will report for assignment to an educational institution maintaining a unit of the reserve officers training corps within 8th corps area.

1st Lieut. Ralph Eberlin, from duty with general recruiting service at New York city and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Edward P. Hutton, from duties on general recruiting service, Boston, Mass., and detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, at Springfield.

1st Lieut. Orville Nichols, 4th infantry, to transfer from 54th Infantry and will report to the regimental adjutant.

Capt. Maxwell E. Hetrick from duties on general recruiting service, Kansas City, Mo., and detailed as inspector-instructor, Missouri National Guard, at Kansas City.

Maj. Robert H. Barrett from duties as inspector-instructor, Illinois National Army, Springfield, Ill., assigned to 2d Infantry and to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty pending assignment.

Maj. George B. Koehler detailed as inspector-instructor, Illinois National Army, Springfield, Ill.

Capt. Charles H. Karlstad, 45th inf., transferred to headquarters and military police company, 4th division, and will report to the company commander.

Capt. Clarence B. Colp, assigned to 33th infantry and to Camp Sevier, S. C., for duty.

Capt. William Waite, 27th inf., transferred to 4th infantry and to Camp Custer, Mich., for duty.

Capt. Edward R. Schoffner, 24th inf., transferred to 19th infantry and to Camp Funston, Kans., for duty.

Capt. Leavenworth, Kans., and join the regiment.

1st Lieut. Thomas E. Mahoney, 44th inf., transferred to headquarters special troops, 7th division.

1st Lieut. Edward M. Hoffman, assigned to San Francisco, assigned to 59th infantry at Camp Lewis for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph E. Haines, 5th inf., now at Camp Dix, assigned to 39th infantry at Camp Lewis for duty with that regiment and assigned to 21st infantry at Camp Custer, Mich., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Howard W. Turner, signal corps, to Q. M. C., with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced; assigned to 40th infantry, Camp Funston, Kans.

Following now on duty with regiments indicated, are assigned as indicated: 1st Lieuts. Robert E. Frazier, 56th inf.; 1st Lieut. William Y. McIlvaine, 11th inf., and 2d Lieut. Ralph Hamilton, 5th inf.

Following assigned as indicated: 1st Lieuts. Robert W. Parker, 22d inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Cecil Percival A. Wakeman, 1st inf.; Floyd T. Gillespie, 29th inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Frank Lowe, 4th infantry; Arvid S. Fogelberg, 24th inf.; James B. McDaid, 15th inf., Fort Jay, N. Y. Harbor; Ralph H. Wilson, Johnson, 11th inf., and William F. Joyce, Ships and Barracks, Hoboken, N. J.; 2d Lieuts. Ralph E. Haines, 5th inf.; Jesse R. Sullivan, 55th inf., and William Hood, 39th inf., Camp Lewis; Ira Jarrell, 30th inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; Jacob Reichel, 23d inf., Henry G. Swinger, 26th inf., Camp Dodge, Iowa; Ralph Hamilton, 5th inf., Fort Crockett, 21th inf., John B. Rudge, 61st inf.; Harry A. Wilmer, 62d inf., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Edward C. Kenney, 1st Lieut. Henry G. Wunder, 18th inf., and 1st Lieuts. Hal O. Bush, 58th inf., and Gladstone Williamson, Camp Benning, Ga.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Appointment of Thomas H. Beveridge as lieutenant colonel, infantry, reserve corps, dated March 18, 1921, is announced; to active duty and detailed as on additional duty with the general staff corps and will report to chief of staff for duty.

Retired Officers.

Maj. Henry S. Wygant detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Maj. William H. Bell from duties on general recruiting service at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Texas Agricultural College, College Station, Tex.

Capt. Paul A. Barry from duty with general recruiting service at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Texas Agricultural College, College Station, Tex.

Capt. Percy Leshon, from duties on general recruiting service, Cleveland, Ohio, and will report for assignment to an educational institution maintaining a unit of the reserve officers training corps within 8th corps area.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis, West Point, U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 22 of our 26 pupils; in April, 1920, 27 of 34 pupils. All told, we put in 1,336 pupils—as many as all other regular preparatory schools combined. We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chance for success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

F. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S

NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Young men are prepared for the West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. R. WILMER, F. A. Cog., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy, J. L. CHEW, A. B., A. M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the last West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for **West Point and Annapolis** and for **Direct Commissions** in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogue.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Theo. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1902, Prin.

Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.

280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for **COLLEGE** and for the **SERVICE ACADEMIES.** Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work: only superlest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 50.

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

TEXT-BOOK COMPANY

280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are forged especially for the West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other Government service.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT

Most helpful text-books and review pamphlets ever published for entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis, $6.00; West Point, $3.25. Postpaid. Circulars free.

Feldmyer's Bookstore Annapolis, Md.

An engineer looks forward to the time when he can conquer the air. Commercial carrying airplanes will make hostile fleets useless. All we can say is that anybody can have our seat.—Punch (London).

Wife (pradingly)—"I'm afraid, Jack, you do not love me any more—anyway, not as well as you used to."

Husband.—"Why?"

Wife—"Because you always let me get up to light the fire now."

Husband (affectionately, my love! You getting up to light the fire makes the room seem the more."—Quoted by the Watchman-Examiner.

Digitized by Google

Senator Swanson—In the case of commanders, the construction corps get a chance to do something hard to get people to go into construction, the engineering corps, 11 per cent., medical, 8 per cent., line, 5 per cent.

This is to increase the supply corps from 1 to 6 in captains and from 8 to 12 in commanders.

Admiral Washington—It is 50 per cent increase in each grade.

Senator Swanson—What I want to know is whether it is going to be held as a precedent for the line to come here next year and say, "We are the fighting forces of the Navy."

Admiral Washington—I hope not.

Senator Swanson—We bear the brunt of it. You give seven the supply corps and six to the staff corps; age of captains and commanders than you give admiralty the line the final about that?

Admiral Washington—As far as I am concerned, the line will not ask for any legislation.

Senator Swanson—Not as far as you are concerned, but can you speak for the rest of the line?

Admiral Coontz—As far as it is possible to do so. The line officers know the law as well as we know it, they are not promoted. You have no provision for supply corps for retirement because you have no law of retirement. Therefore in that respect the line has the best of the supply corps.

Senator Swanson—Let me ask you this: Does the line is slowly promoted at the beginning. All the staff officers run far ahead of the line in the first 10 or 15 years. In the last 10 or 15 years the line recently has been promoted equally as fast as the staff officers, especially the supply department. There is some element of justice in it.

Admiral Coontz—There is some element of justice in it. At the same time, it is rather a dangerous thing to bring up all the questions. Somebody might throw something in the machinery.

Senator Swanson—Let me ask you this:

Admiral Coontz—The supply corps.

Senator Hale—Is the head of the corps asking for it?

Admiral Peoples—Yes.

Senator Hale—Why do you want it?

Admiral Peoples—In order to equalize the promotion of the officers of the supply corps with the running mates in the line. Since 1916 the law stipulates that up to and including the rank of lieutenant commander they shall keep pace with each other. That is, the staff man shall keep pace with the running mate in the line. The flow of promotion has been so rapid that the running mate in the line is now the equivalent of about four to five years ahead of the original running mate in staff corps, and it is to equalize that that these percentages have been proposed.

Senator Swanson—Let me ask you this. Until we passed the law of 1916, which we fought out at the time I was acting chairman, at that time we had no rank of admiral in the supply corps at all.

Admiral Peoples—Yes.

Senator Swanson—You had mighty few captains. We increased the corps here and created all these different departments precisely as of the line, and it never had been done before to lieutenant commander. After that you had mighty slow progress higher, did you not?

Admiral Peoples—It was very slow.

Senator Swanson—We have created these corps all of them equal with the line, put them ahead of the line. Each corps is treated with the same consideration as anybody in the line, except you can not promote them, and they do not need any more supply officers. You have the same percentage the line has. The same the medical department has. I do not see progress determines you need so many supply officers. That is true, is it not?

Admiral Peoples—Yes.

Senator Swanson—There is no difference. The only reason why you don't promote as fast is because Congress has not thought you needed as many officers in the Supply Corps as in the line.

Admiral Peoples—No; they don't want to get additional officers. It is merely to increase the percentage.

Senator Swanson—That is what I said. The reason you do not get the increase of officers is because you do not need as many men in the Supply Corps as in the line.

The Chairman—It would be a beautiful situation if you had as many men in the supply corps as you had in the line—just the one item of overhead cost equal to the whole organization.

Admiral Peoples—The total number is alright. It is now the question of distribution of those numbers in those ranks, that is all.

Senator Swanson—We give you the same number of captains in percentage that the medical corps has the same percentage the line has. The only difference is the small engineering and construction corps which require somewhat a larger, an especially small corps. You have the same percentage as anybody else, except for those two small corps, the engineering and the construction.

Admiral Peoples—The medical corps is very much larger in numbers. The smaller the corps it seems the larger the percentage it has been necessary. The supply corps is not nearly as large as the medical corps, and we have got these people that are five years now behind.

Senator Swanson—How many men have you?

Admiral Peoples—Six hundred and fifty-seven.

Senator Hale—How many captains now?

Admiral Peoples—Seventy-four, 11 per cent of that.

Senator Hale—You want 50 per cent now?

Admiral Peoples—Yes.

Senator Hale—And that is not enough?

Admiral Peoples—No, sir. It will interest an account of about $26,000 a year.

The Chairman—Is that all we had this section?

Admiral Washington—My only objection is that it is lighting up more officers for the grades. I think it is perfectly proper they should be heads of departments, etc., but it is because captains as a rule do not go to sea, and in that respect it makes it an addition to the number for sea duty.

Senator Hale—Captains in the supply corps, you mean?

Admiral Washington—Yes, sir.

Admiral Peoples—It does not increase the number already on shore.

Admiral Washington—Only relatively.

Senator Swanson—The construction corps never goes to sea.

Admiral Peoples—No.

Senator Swanson—The engineering corps never goes to sea?

Admiral Peoples—No.

Senator Swanson—The medical corps does go to sea?

Admiral Peoples—Yes.

Senator Swanson—Well, we will consider this thing as a memorandum on it.

THE END OF GAS WARFARE.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

If one starts with the proposition that there can be no effective agreement to abolish the use of poisonous gas in warfare then the position that Representative Kahn took on that subject in his recent speech in Detroit is unassailable. If gas is to be used in future wars the United States must train men for gas warfare, must prepare to produce gas in enormous quantities and must carry on intensive investigation with a view to discovering better gas for use in war than any other nation has.

There is no pretense at the present time that any nation has decided to abandon the use of poisonous gas and some of the nations have announced that they are not engaged in trying to make gas warfare more deadly than ever. The British government is one of these, and Lord Cecil, who has been mentioned as the supposed gas warfare bete noir, manifestly has no purpose of the sort. While that condition continues the United States cannot do less than the other governments are doing.

But the position does not imply the impossibility of absolutely gas warfare by general agreement.

Madge—"Did you send his presents back when you broke the engagement?"

Marjorie—"Why, certainly not. Did you send back the silver cups you had won when you resigned from the golf club?"—New York Sun.

SALE OF NAVY CRAFT.

Another sale of sailcbaats, yachts and other types of small boats by the Navy is scheduled for April 21, when sealed proposals will be opened at the Navy Department.

The boats that are to be offered for sale had a part in the winning of the war, some of them having seen considerable service. Each of them is in first-class seagoing condition. The sailchasers have demonstrated their value in commercial uses as well as pleasure craft, into which they are easily converted.

Prospective purchasers can obtain full information about the various types and permission to inspect them at the same time securing the necessary forms for submitting bids, merely by writing to the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department.

ORDERS FOR GENERAL WOOD AND PARTY.

The Secretary of War has directed that orders in the form of a letter be issued to Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. Army, as follows:

"You are hereby directed to proceed to the Philippine islands and such other points in the Orient as may be necessary in order to comply with the instructions of the President. You will be accompanied by the following officers, in addition to one authorized to be on the field staff: Walker, headquarters, 6th corps area; Colonel Frank H. McCoy, general staff; Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Johnston, cavalry, and Major Edward Bowditch, jr., 5th cavalry.

"Upon completion of this duty the officers mentioned above will proceed to their proper stations. Travel by commercial liner is authorized."

RADIO CENSORSHIP LIFTED.

In the past the policy of the Navy Department enforcing a limited censorship over all messages sent or transmitted by the naval radio. The Department has always considered this repugnant to the ideas and concepts of the American people, except in times of national emergency. It is further held that censorship, even for a limited nature, implies a departmental sponsorship for those messages which are permitted to be sent. Since no national emergency exists at this time, the Navy Department announces that it hereby removes all restrictions over the press and other commercial messages sent by the naval radio, and wishes it further understood that by doing this, it disclaims all sponsorship for any messages thus sent."

ARMY EDUCATION.

[From Harvey's Weekly.]

Amid the flood of "Pub. Docs." for the printing of which this nation pays millions of dollars a year, there has been issued a really valuable little pamphlet. Such is one on "Education for Citizenship," which has just been put out by the commissioner of education but by the War Department. If it were as much be espoused, with the splendid work of the schools which were opened for recruits at Camp Upton and other camps, of which some account has hitherto been given in our columns, though it falls far behind these limits and discusses in detail the whole scope of instruction and training, moral, mental, and physical, which is necessary to fitting men for their civil duties as citizens. The fine sanity and practicality of these recommendations in such wide circulation as little else could, to the widest possible notice of educators and of all public-spirited citizens.

Prof.—"Nobody ever heard of a sentence without a verb in it."

Bright Soph—"I have, prof."

Prof.—"What is it?"

Bright Soph—"Thirty days."—Punch Bowl.

ANDREW ALEXANDER

Correct boots and shoes for active service. New types stocked as soon as approved. Accounts opened and goods shipped to officers in any part of the world.

Correspondence invited

Sixth Avenue New York 548 Fifth Ave.
Cor. 19th St. Above 45th St

NEW YORK THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. LONDON

Forged Steel Marine Water Tube Boilers and Superheaters

3¼ Million Horse Power in Use.

New edition of our catalogue, "MARINE STEAM," on application

THE WARNOCK UNIFORM COMPANY

16 and 18 West 46th Str et, New York

SPECIAL—Army officer's waterproof cop cover---pure gum rubber---will fit any cap---mailed anywhere 75c

$10.00 per Year $6.00 per six months

U. S. Government Advertiser

Washington, D. C.

A magazine devoted to the interests of Contractors and Supplymen Contains ALL ca ls for Government Work, the prices bid, and to whom awarded.

The Antiseptic of Many Uses

Protection against infection of cuts and wounds, care of teeth, mouth wash, gargle, clearing the scalp, lotion after shaving, personal hygiene.

To protect bottle from breakage remove top only of corrugated wrapper.

Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

LISTERINE
The Safe Antiseptic

PETTIBONE'S UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and RESERVE FORCE

Officers' or Enlisted Men's Catalogs on request

Manufacturers of High Grade Uniforms, sold direct to the individual, for over 50 years.

PETTIBONE'S CINCINNATI

and

Washington—Wash. L. & T. Bldg. San Francisco—Pacific Building.

THE ALLEN DENSE AIR ICEMACHINE

USED IN THE U. S. NAVY CONTAINS NO CHEMICALS, ONLY AIR

The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets on large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER. 41 Maiden Lane, New York

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

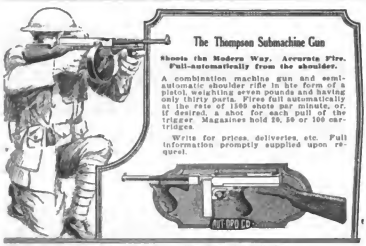
Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2 inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle in the form of a pistol, weighing seven pounds and having only thirty parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 10, 20 or 100 cartridges.

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
303 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Cable address:—Autordco

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests.

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds, Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers CLOTHING Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 8600
BOSTON Tremont cor. Boylston NEWPORT 220 Bellevue Avenue

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits Ready made or to measure

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 222 6th Ave., Cor. 10th. ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

RICE & DUVAL

Army and Navy Tailors

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

800 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office: Washington Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Cadet Store, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was outfitter for over 30 years

OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 500"

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment

13 West 46th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 5961

You Should Have the Same Sort of Confidence in Your Real Estate Agent That You Have in Your Physician or Lawyer—"Maximum Service" bespeaks that confidence in this office—an organization of men who have achieved success along their special lines. Consult them freely!

special attention to officers of the Services

MAIN 4752 Real Estate MCKEEVER and GOSS Rents—Rents—Loans MAIN 4752

1405—Eye Street, NW Washington, D. C.

GORDON & DILWORTH



REAL ORANGE MARMALADE

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., April 9, 1921

Vol. LXII, No. 2125

Criticism of Appointment of Army Officers

[The following statement has been prepared as a brief summary of the effect of the Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920, with respect to the status of former National Guard and reserve officers who have been appointed to fill vacancies in the Regular Army:]

Section 4 of the national defense act as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, provides the total commissioned strength of the Army, exclusive of the medical department and chaplains, which, compared in the previously authorized strength, creates increases in strength as follows:

	Now Authorized.	Former Strength.	Increase.
Major generals	21	14	7
Brigadier generals	66	59	7
Colonels	599	288	311
Lieutenant colonels	394	202	272
Majors	2,245	824	1,421
Captains	4,450	2,827	1,291
First lieutenants	6,268	3,099	1,167
Second lieutenants	2,494	2,263	231

It also provides that major generals of the line shall be appointed from brigadier generals of the line, who in turn are to be appointed from colonels. The increase in general officers should be added to the increase in colonels, as the appointment of general officers creates vacancies in the grade of colonel.

Section 24 of the act as amended provides that not less than one-half of the total number of vacancies thus created shall be filled by the appointment, to date from July 1, 1920, of former emergency officers. Half of these vacancies gave opportunity for the appointment of former National Guard and reserve officers to the following grades: Colonels, 191; lieutenant colonels, 185; majors, 710; captains, 796; first lieutenants, 584; second lieutenants, 246. However, instead of appointing emergency officers to one-half the total vacancies or anything near that proportion in the higher grades, the appointments actually made were as follows: Colonels, 6; lieutenant colonels, 16; majors, 244; captains, 1,171; first lieutenants, 1,653; second lieutenants, 1,189. Under other provisions of section 24 the appointment of 3 colonels and 8 lieutenant colonels in the judge advocate general's department was obligatory.

This administration of the act has resulted in leaving a large number of vacancies in the higher grades which were filled by the promotion of Regular Army officers. These promotions left vacancies in the grades of the officers so promoted, which in turn were filled by the promotion of Regular Army officers. The total promotions of Regular Army officers under the act are shown as follows:

	Remaining Vacancies.	Resulting Vacancies.	Total Vacancies.
Colonels	321	6	315
Lieut. cols.	272	16	256
Majors	1,421	244	1,177
Captains	1,591	1,171	420
1st lieuts.	1,167	1,653	.....
2d lieuts.	491	1,189	.....

	Appointments.	Resulting Vacancies.	Total Vacancies.
Colonels	321	6	315
Lieut. cols.	272	16	256
Majors	1,421	244	1,177
Captains	1,591	1,171	420
1st lieuts.	1,167	1,653	.....
2d lieuts.	491	1,189	.....

All the last-stated vacancies above the grade of captain were filled by the promotion of Regular Army officers before the emergency officers appointed to these grades were placed on the promotion list. The vacancies in the grade of captain have been filled by the promotion of first and second lieutenants arranged on a promotion list according to length of service, Regular Army officers being given preference. These lieutenants are now senior to many captains appointed July 1, 1920. Therefore, instead of having the same number of vacancies to be filled by promotion as were to be filled by appointment of emergency officers, the Regular Army officers exceeded one-half the vacancies in the three highest grades to the following extent:

	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.
Regular officers promoted to	313	671	1,648
One-half vacancies	161	184	711
Excess over half	152	185	1,137

Section 24 provides that no emergency officer below the age of 45 years shall be appointed in the grade of colonel, below 45 years in the grade of lieutenant colonel, or below 34 years in the grade of major. In the record of the testimony before the military affairs committee of the Senate March 1, 1920, when these age limits were under consideration, the following appears:

"Senator Hitchcock—What is the purpose of your age limit?"

"The Chairman—So that all officers in a given grade shall be approximately the same age, so that age and rank shall go along as far as possible together, so that when men reach the retiring age they shall be, generally speaking, retiring in the same grade, to have a uniform flow of promotion and retirement.

"Senator Hitchcock—Isn't that a matter of statistics, as to what the ages would average, or what they are, for officers?

"The Chairman—In the Regular Army that is the way we have arrived at those figures."

It is apparent that Congress fixed these age limits to achieve a certain desired result, namely, a uniform rate of promotion for the Army officers as constituted under the law to be enacted and so that all officers might retire in approximately the same grade. The age limits stated were fixed on the theory that the regular officers to be promoted under the operation of the act would not be under those ages in the various grades. However, exactly the contrary has resulted. Some of the officers appointed in the grade of captain can never be promoted to major before retirement. None of the new captains or lieutenants of 30 years or more in age can reach the grade of lieutenant colonel before retirement. No captain whose commissioned service dates from August 15, 1917, can reach the grade of major within ten years. Captains whose commissioned service dates from December, 1917, will wait fifteen to twenty years for a majority. Officers of the Regular Army have reached the grade of colonel in 22 years' service, lieutenant colonel in 19 years' service, and major in less than 5 years' service. One thousand two hundred and twenty officers under the age of 30 have been promoted to major, being over half the total number in that grade. Instead of bringing about a uniform rate of promotion and a uniform retirement rank, the administration of the law has perpetually barred the majority of the emergency officers appointed from promotion to or retirement in the grade of lieutenant colonel, colonel, or of general officer.

The compulsory retirement age for Army officers is 64 years. A sufficient number of younger men ahead of an officer on the promotion list will prevent his advance to the higher grades before retirement. There are 599 colonels and 674 lieutenant colonels on the list, and if that number of younger officers on the list advance to the two higher grades, holding them until retirement, no older officer, lower on the promotion list, can reach those grades prior to his own retirement. These are known as "bad files" in the Army.

Under the provisions of section 24a of the act all Regular Army officers commissioned prior to April 8, 1917, precede all former emergency officers appointed to grades below major. Under the provisions of the fifth subdivision of this section, emergency officers appointed to the grades of major and lieutenant colonel can be arranged among the Regular Army officers of the same grades according to age, but this arrangement according to age does not extend to captains or lieutenants.

All captains and lieutenants commissioned after April 6, 1917, are arranged on the promotion list according to length of commissioned service indiscriminately, without regard to their respective grades or ages, resulting in a large number of Regular Army and a few former emergency lieutenants preceding captains with a shorter period of federal service.

Under this situation all younger majors are bad files for older captains or lieutenants, as are all other younger officers commissioned prior to April 6, 1917, and all other younger officers commissioned since April 8, 1917, having a greater length of commissioned service.

The promotions to major include officers originally commissioned June 3, 1916, having less than 4 years and 1 month's service on the date of their commissions as major. All of the 1915 West Point class have reached that grade. One thousand two hundred and twenty of these majors are under 36 years of age. There are an additional 687 officers commissioned prior to April 6, 1917, 592 of whom are under 36 and an additional 919 officers all under 36, commissioned between April 9, 1917, and August 15, 1917, and now senior on the promotion list to all officers graduated from the first training camp and most of them senior to all National Guard officers whose federal service dates from August 5, 1917. The result will be bad files for all captains and lieutenants of greater age upon these officers precede on the promotion list. The information given is from the 1920 Army register. Ages shown are as of July 1, 1920. Medical officers and chaplains are not included in any of the figures given in this statement:

Age	Commissioned prior to April 6, 1917. Majs.	Captains	Com-missioned Apr. 6, '17, to Aug. 15, '17. Capts. & lts. (actual age).	Total bad files for emergency of capts. & lts. over age (actual age).	stated.
23	.....	4	2		10
24	.....	13	122		144
25	.....	53	134		337
26	.....	83	153		580
27	 26	105	149		551
28	 75	124	124		1,148
29	 75	98	124		1,444
30	 100	66	76		1,678
31	 128	23	17		1,845
32	 165	7	12		2,024
33	 208	7	7		2,246
34	 250	2	2		2,372
35	 250	2	2		2,731
Total		1,238	592	919	

Under another provision of section 24a to the effect that commissioned service of these officers "shall be counted as having begun on the date of original commission," 373 of these officers, who did not accept their commissions as provisional second lieutenants until after August 15, 1917, nonetheless get credit for service not actually performed, under antedated commissions.

The bad files as shown are not the total number of files preceding the former emergency officers, but merely those held by officers under any stated age, who will advance first in the grade of lieutenant colonel and colonel, holding those grades until retirement and thus preventing the advancement of older men lower on the promotion list. From this it appears that any newly appointed captain or lieutenant of 30 years or over must retire as a major, with 674 younger man holding the grade of lieutenant colonel and 599 in the grade of colonel.

As a matter of fact, notwithstanding the prescribed age limits, many emergency officers above those ages were not given commissions appropriate to their ages, but given two and even three grades lower than their emergency rank. The following former National Guard and reserve officers have been demoted in rank:

Colonel reduced to lieutenant colonel, 1; colonels reduced to majors, 5; colonels reduced to captains,

Digitized by Google

2; lieutenant colonels reduced to majors, 73; lieutenant colonels reduced to captains, 21; majors reduced to captains, 391; majors reduced to first lieutenants, 32; captains reduced to first lieutenants, 378; captains reduced to second lieutenants, 15; first lieutenants reduced to second lieutenants, 200.

The ages of these officers can not be definitely ascertained before publication of a new Army register, but it is a matter of common knowledge that some of the newly appointed majors and captains are nearly 50 years of age, some lieutenants are over 40, and it is doubtful if the average age of the new captains is under 36 years or of the new first lieutenants under 30 years.

A proponent of the law has stated:

"As a matter of fact, the board realized at the time that the exact determination of the grade in which the officers should be originally appointed was a matter of secondary importance, the principal function of the board being to determine whether or not the candidate had the necessary qualifications to be an officer of the Army, not an officer of any particular grade."

Doubtless this was what Congress intended—i. e., that the qualifications for the candidate to be an officer having been established, he should be given a grade appropriate to his age and experience. The result, however, has been otherwise.

These former colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, and captains who are now appointed captains are ranked on the promotion list by former first and second lieutenants, both of the Regular Army and emergency officers, to whom they have always been senior, but whom commissioned officers, remember, in some instances by a few days only. The interpretation of the law which has brought about this condition is the subject of a nondamage action now pending and is also the subject of a proposed amendment to the law (S. 4781) by Senator McKellar. The success of this suit or of the proposed amendment will eliminate this condition, but slightly, leaving all new captains and lieutenants of 30 years or more permanently barred from the grade of colonel and of 34 years or more permanently barred from a lieutenant colonelcy, because in many if not most of the captains and majors commissioned prior to April 6, 1917. Practically all captains commissioned from the second training camp or subsequently are hopelessly barred from the two higher grades, and many of them will not reach a majority. None of these officers can ever be appointed brigadier or major general.

This denial of the opportunity for service, the pay and emoluments of long and efficient service, and the retirement pay of the higher grades will work an irreparable injury to the morale of the officers involved and to the troops under their command. Conversely the promotion, without examination or other method of determining fitness, of hundreds of younger officers to positions of grave responsibility beyond the average capacity and experience of men of their years will have an equally deleterious result.

Under the fifth subdivision of section 24a the newly appointed lieutenant colonels and majors may be placed on the promotion list according to age, and it is understood that this has been done generally with all such officers, placing them, as they should be, on a comparative parity with regular officers. But this merely relegates a large number of hundreds of younger officers to positions of grave responsibility beyond the average capacity and experience of men of their years will have an equally deleterious result.

Under the fifth subdivision of section 24a the newly appointed lieutenant colonels and majors may be placed on the promotion list according to age, and it is understood that this has been done generally with all such officers, placing them, as they should be, on a comparative parity with regular officers. But this merely relegates a large number of hundreds of younger officers to positions of grave responsibility beyond the average capacity and experience of men of their years will have an equally deleterious result.

The former National Guard and reserve officers who were appointed captains and lieutenants. An officer over 27 in 1917 could not have been commissioned in the Regular Army and if under 36 in 1920 could not then be commissioned major. This results in a situation where by operation of law such officers are preceded to a majority by much younger men permanently from the two higher grades by younger men of a few days' more commissioned service and in many instances by men who were their recognized juniors in the same [illegible] corps, regardless of more than 4 years and 1 month's service prior to July 1, 1920, are now majors. Officers of greater age and general experience than 4 years, 1 month's less service are 3,000 files from a majority and can never rise above that grade. Such a disparity can not be founded in reason or justice.

The selecting and revising boards having determined the qualifications of these officers to hold commissions in the Army, it is now appropriate that Congress in legislative duty they will have a status as officers of the Army appropriate to their years and experience and on a parity with other officers of the Army. This may be brought about by amending section 24a of the national defense act so that captains and lieutenants shall be placed on the promotion list in their respective grades according to age and when promoted to the next higher grade shall be placed in that grade according to age. This would not require demotion of any of the Regular Army officers already promoted. It would give all emergency officers a period of service in the grade to which appointed and when promoted would place them in suitable positions in the next grade. Otherwise, none of the new captains or lieutenants can overcome those of the 1,200 majors and 2,000 captains under 36 years, who are his juniors in years, and will be barred from the grade of lieutenant colonel, colonel, and from appointment as a general officer. If not qualified, any officer may be removed under the provisions of section 24b.

Prior to the act of June 3, 1920, all officers were required to start in the grade of second lieutenant and were limited in age to 27 years. Under these circumstances it is but natural and logical that length of service should have been recognized as the controlling factor in seniority. There was no substantial disparity in age, and all officers entered the service in the same grade. But under the act of June 3, 1920, officers are entering the regular service in all grades on the promotion list, and the range in age is from 21 to 58 years. It therefore seems that age should be made the controlling factor in rearrangement of seniority of the officers now entering service. The new officers began their emergency service at the earliest moment possible for them. The conditions of service in the last four years have been so varied that mere length of service has no determining relation to the actual experience gained, as the determining factor in seniority of majors and lieutenant colonels appointed under the act of June 3, 1920, and the reasons underlying the adoption of this principle as to junior officers seem more cogent.

Such legislation as proposed will prevent the feeling of bitterness and disappointment that is bound to assail the great number of officers who are at present adversely affected by the operation of the present law. It will leave the regular officers a present and future advancement in rank far beyond that available to them under the present law. It will permit every officer of the Army to give the nation the best service that is in him and will give the nation the opportunity of utilizing the services of each one to the greatest rank when confronted by another national crisis.

PLAN TO PURCHASE LINCOLN COLLECTION.

Renewed efforts will be made in the incoming Congress to obtain the necessary authority through legislation for the purchase of the valuable Lincoln collection belonging to Mr. O. H. Oldroyd of this city. This collection, believed to be the most complete in existence, is housed in the old building on 10th street, where the martyred president was carried from Ford's theater across the street after receiving the fatal wound at the hands of the assassin Booth, and where he expired some 9 hours later.

This old house was purchased by the government more than 25 years ago, but it has never been rendered fireproof, nor has the government spent any money on it since the original purchase. Curiously, the plan to buy the house was first started by an ex-Confederate soldier, Representative Sayers of Texas, who made an eloquent speech in eulogy of President Lincoln, upon the conclusion of which the bill for the purchase of the house was passed without opposition. When his attention was called to the omission of the collection itself in the bill, Mr. Sayers explained that he intended to obtain authority to buy the building first and then introduce a bill for the purchase of the collection, but, before the next session of Congress, he became governor of Texas and he never returned to Washington. Later, the project was taken up by Representative Anderson, of Ohio, who obtained favorable committee action upon a bill acquiring possession of the collection, but, at the time, when he could have called it up for consideration in the House, he was called to Ohio, where his father was dying. The matter subject has been urged several times since then, but without success. Now that a Republican Congress and administration there is reason to believe that a similar bill will be promptly introduced, and no serious opposition is predicted for it.

Mr. Oldroyd has steadfastly refused all offers for the collection from other sources, notably, from the State of Illinois, as well as from private philanthropists as he hopes to turn it over to the United States Government when he relinquishes it. Mr. Oldroyd is past 79 years of age, and has been collecting Lincolnian treasures since the memorable campaign of 1860. The following year he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, serving throughout the war. For several years he has been the custodian of this valuable collection, constantly adding to his store. The collection contains not only articles of interest to admirers of Lincoln, but also many rare and valuable books, papers and pictures of the Civil War period, and bearing upon our military history. Among the latter are several bound volumes of The Army and Navy Register, extending back over many years.

The old house has been kept intact, practically in the same condition as it was on the memorable night in April, 1865, when the wounded President was carried into it and laid on the bed of a Union soldier who happened to be lodging there. The government invested $30,000 in the old building a generation ago, and it should now complete the transaction by purchasing the collection which virtually fills the house, as well as providing funds for arranging the collection and rendering it fireproof. The interesting and instructive museum should be open to the public without payment of fees, and made available to the thousands of visitors to the capital.

BOOK AND MAGAZINE NEWS.

The Infantry Journal for April contains leading articles on "Training Officers for Nothing; Universal Military Service; Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz, U. S. A., Commanding Various Posts," Maj. W. P. Barrow, U. S. Mechanized Force Attack Maj. Donald D. Bentley, National Defense, Edward H. Hall, Lt. R. M. Hall, Infantry Reserve, Maj. John B. Barnes, Gen. Staff, Napoleon's Maxims of War, Capt. James D. Sharp, U. S. Army, Retired, Promotion List, Thomas Marshall Spaulding, Major, Coast Artillery Corps, The U. S. C. Mess, Lieut. Col. James L. Frink, Inf. (G. S.), A Visit to the Infantry Tank Center, Franklin Conference, John Bell Bennett, Lieut. R. H. Kerkenbach, Inf., Enlisted Strength of the Regular Army, Maj. Thomas Wilhelm, Gen. Staff Corps, U. S. A., Who Won Tannenberg? Policy, Capt. J. M. Scammell, Reserve Corps.

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER.

Captain Lowndes, who died suddenly since August, 1911, of Admiral Sir Montague R. Browning, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., C. V. O., D. S. O., on March 26, 1921, the result of a severe operation, performed eight days previously. He was a well known officer and came into contact with American naval officers, who were considered among his personal friends. Admiral who knew him best were Admirals Rodman and Hilary Jones and Rear Admiral Sims. Sims. Rodman and Jones.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL AWARDED.

A distinguished service medal has been awarded Lieutenant Colonel Edward W. Kibbrik, field artillery, then colonel, field artillery, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as director of the department of firing, school of fire for field artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., from September, 1917, to May, 1918, he displayed professional attainments of the highest and most praiseworthy order. He was primarily responsible for the excellent grounding received by thousands of officers in the principles of artillery firing, including those applicable to open warfare.

LINE OF DUTY CASES.

In the case of Private Leo J. Judy, Battery F, 19th F. A., who was injured in a motorcycle accident at Camp Dix, N. J., it seems that he had permission to keep his machine at the camp on condition that he used it only when he had permission. At the time of the accident he had not such permission and it is held that his injury was not in the line of duty.

WHAT DISARMAMENT MEANS.

[From the Portland Oregonian.]

Every conscientious who opposes a big Navy would do well to consider [illegible] meaning of Mr. Root's ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Woodbury Dimmandstein, who says that the effect of disarmament is actually, "to be without arms," and the effect if we were on that condition would be "to invite" any other government until some predatory nation conquered us. Everyone should give a little thought to the cost of armament and to provide soldiers to fight it. Such an analysis of the matter will soon convince us unless that it would have been cheaper and wiser to maintain a peace establishment and that any would-be conquerors of our country would be frightened by a powerful defense. A forbidden greater folly than disarmament. If increase is made in the Army or Navy, we run no more the enemy; it brings defeat on us, and our resistance angers the enemy, so that we are worse off than if we surrendered. That is the point of these words of Admiral Samuel McGowan:

"Remember always that battles cost more than battleships. Have enough battleships under your belt that a little Navy is a dangerous thing."

If we have enough battleships and other armament, we shall have no battles, for no nation will dare attack us and we shall pay no tribute, but a little Navy is an invitation to attack and causes battles which end in defeat.

USE OF PENALTY ENVELOPES.

The War Department has ruled that it is not lawful to make use of penalty envelopes in mailing copies to make use of penalty envelopes in mailing copies of the history of the 354th Infantry to its former members.

Digitized by Google

FIRST DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Dix, N. J., April 4.—The stage is set for the 1921 baseball season in this command, and practically every organization of the 1st Division and separate unit on the reservation will make a strong bid to capture the honors this summer. Major General Charles P. Summerall has officially sanctioned the schedule, which includes double-headers on Sunday afternoons. Two leagues have been formed, and play will start on April 15. Tennis and track and field sports will attract the attention of many, as the Camp Athletic Council has made provision for all the usual out-door sports enjoyed by soldiers. * * The annual dinner of officers of the 18th Infantry is scheduled for May 7, and will be held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Philadelphia. Besides the usual engraved notice, the invitation committee has sent to each former commissioned officer of the 18th Infantry a "warning order," whose form follows closely the well-known battle instructions of 1917-1918. Major John W. Foos is receiving many acceptances, and it is believed that an extremely large convention will result. The covers are to cost $6 each, and checks may be forwarded to Major Foos at Camp Dix. * * The Keith vaudeville produced here each second week is still attracting large numbers, with the result that the Children's School Fund is increasing steadily. * * The 1st Division Memorial Fund has passed the $124,000 mark, with $26,000 more to go. When the goal of $150,000 is reached, one of the most attractive monuments in the country will be erected opposite Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington in memory of the 5,400 dead of the 1st Division.

General Summerall has returned to camp after an absence of several days on a board of general officers in Washington. During his absence Brig. Gen. C. P. Edwards commanded. * * Highly praising the military bearing and snappy saluting of members of the enlisted personnel on pass in Philadelphia, Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, G. S., wrote a letter of commendation to the division commander, in which he declared that he was greatly impressed by their neatness and soldierly bearing. This is the second notice of this characteristic of enlisted men of the 1st Division within the past two weeks. * * Amateur Thespians of the 7th field artillery entertained their comrades last week with a vaudeville show which was so clever as to smack of professionalism. It is likely that repetition of the program will be arranged for various other areas within the command. * * Camp Dix is beginning to present a decidedly different appearance to the casual eye. Trees have been surrounded by wickets painted in white, garden plots have been laid out and cultivated, roads repaired, trees and plants set, and, on the whole, the reservation is assuming the appearance of a mammoth country club. When spring actually arrives, and the landscape begins to take color, this community will be second to none in beauty and attractiveness. Every man is taking a personal interest in helping to make his barracks a little better than the next one.

Work on the narrow gauge railroad to the rifle range is nearing completion. Like in war days, every organization gained their "objective" on schedule-time and completed their allotment of the grading work. Parties from the 1st engineers are now busy laying ties and rails. Steam transportation to the range will be available when the target season opens June 1. * * The sick in the camp hospital enjoyed a happy Easter Sunday, mainly through the efforts of the various welfare associations from nearby cities, as well as the ladies of the camp, who distributed flowers and plants to the various wards. Mrs. Summerall, chairman of the 1st Division Welfare Association, is directing the work of assisting the convalescents in their fight to regain health. * * A farewell dinner was given by the officers of the 26th Infantry to Mrs. George D. Arrowsmith and Miss Grace Arrowsmith prior to their sailing for Coblenz to visit Maj. and Mrs. David N. W. Grant. A beautiful bouquet of American beauty roses was presented to Mrs. Arrowsmith by the officers of Colonel Arrowsmith's regiment at the 26th Infantry Officers' Club.

RETURN OF ENLISTED MEN FROM FOREIGN SERVICE.

The Secretary of War has directed that due to the lack of funds for transportation the return of enlisted men upon completion of foreign service tour, in accordance with the provisions of circular 35, W. D. 1921, be suspended so that men returning from foreign service will not arrive in the United States prior to July 1, 1921. Also that the sending of enlisted men to foreign service for the relief of enlisted men whose foreign service tour will expire, be suspended until after July 1, 1921.

NO PAY FOR FARM.

The War Department has decided that there is nothing in the law to authorize a recompensation of a man who sought to enlist in the Army, but who was prevented by the resolution of February 7, and who sold his farm in anticipation of going into the service, only to find that he could not repurchase it except by paying the price advanced by $1,000.

NAVAL RESERVE CHANGES.

Following are the resignations, discharges to enlist in the Navy, discharges by expiration of enrollment and not reenrolled, new enrollments, retirements and transfers in the N. R. F. for week ending March 31:

Resignations: Lieut. Comdr. Robert D. Moore, class 1; Ens. Edward F. Crane, class 3, Lieut. (J. G.) David Mendoza, class 5.

Staff: Lieut. Charles Lieber (M. C.), class 2, Lieut. (J. G.) O. C. Butler (M. C.), class 4; Lieut. (J. G.) James A. Martin (M. C.), class 1, Lieut. Arthur E. J. Male (C. C.), class 4; Ens. Marsden W. Longden (supply corps), class 4.

Discharge to enlist in U. S. Navy: Mach. John J. Malone, class 1; Phar. Maurice W. Throckmorton, class 2.

Discharged by expiration of enrollment and not reenrolled: Lieut. (J. G.) R. E. Scripture, class 2; Ens. Ernest O. Foster, class 1; Lieut. Thomas G. Waring, class 4; Mach. L. V. Hagman, class 4; Lieut. (J. G.) Thomas H. Morse, class 5.

Retirements: Ens. Harry J. Wilson, class 3 (active); Mach. Alfred P. Lyons, class 4 (active); Pay Clerk Hardie R. Morin, class 4.

New enrollment: Lieut. William H. Bowman, class 4 (U. S. N.).

Transfers: Lieut. (J. G.) Fred A. Williams, class 3 to class 2; Ens. James W. Ullman, class 3 to class 2, Ens. Richmond E. Seaman, class 3 to class 2; Ens. Thurman C. Batdorf, class 3 to class 2; Lieut. (J. G.) Harold D. Shaw, class 4 to class 2, Btsn. Luke C. Towles, class 4 to class 2; Ens. Howard S. Lyon, class 4 to class 6; Comdr. Clifford E. Henry (M. C.), class 4 to class 6; Pay Clerk Kenneth H. Coss, class 1 to class 2; Lieut. (J. G.) L. R. Crumman (C. C.), class 4 to class 5; Lieut. (J. G.) Charles H. Chatfield (C. C.), class 4 to class 2 (active); Lieut. (J. G.) R. D. MacCart (C. C.), class 4 to class 2 (active); Lieut. (J. G.) W. S. Diehl (C. C.), class 4 to class 2 (active); Lieut. (J. G.) C. A. Rodegerdts (C. C.), class 4 to class 2 (active); Lieut. (J. G.) Walter C. Wilson (C. C.), class 4 to class 2 (active).

Note.—Pay Clerk Hardie R. Morin, listed under "Retirements" on this report, was included in report for week ending March 5 under "Discharged by Expiration of Enrollment and Not Reenrolled."

Labor has its closed shop and capital has its shop closed, and now everybody should be happy.—Baltimore Sun.

Mother—"Johnny, will you be quiet for a bit?"
Johnny—"I'll do it for two bits."—Awgwan.

INJUSTICE TO M. A. CLASS OF 1919.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: I should like to bring to the attention of the Army at large the injustice rendered to the class of 1919 (graduated June 12, 1918), U. S. M. A., and to do this I desire to use concrete examples.

This class entered the academy in June, 1915, and was subjected to the regular routine of studies and drills as had always prevailed. In the summer of 1917, when the class was to go on furlough, the entire class voted as one to forfeit the furlough and requested that the War Department use the class during this period as instructors at the different training camps. The request was denied; the class went on furlough late, and a large number of the members served individually as instructors at such camps as Camp Sheridan and served well and proficiently, as evidenced by the letters of commendation that most of us brought back to the academy September 1, 1917.

When it was decided to graduate the different classes early in order to supply proficient officers, 1919 went to it with a will; we worked on Saturday afternoons, holidays, and Wednesday afternoons, thereby enabling us to accomplish two years' work in thirteen months.

On June 12, 1921, we will have completed three years of continuous commissioned service. Bearing this in mind, I shall cite examples which will prove beyond a doubt that the class is suffering under a grave injustice.

In one regiment I know of this case: An officer who is now a second lieutenant was commissioned August 15, 1917, and served until December, 1918. He then left the service and came back in December, 1920. He is now up for his captaincy (skipping the grade of first lieutenant entirely), will receive it, and rank by many, many files classmates of mine who have had three years' continuous service as compared to his one year and three months' service. And that is not an isolated case, it is simply one of many.

To get men back into the service after they had left the law was formed that any absences subsequent to November 11, 1918, would be counted as service insofar as promotions were concerned. As a consequence many such men came back in—came back after having been out many months because they were promised that this unjust law would be made a law for their sole benefit.

I wonder if the persons who are responsible for such a farce becoming a law ever stopped to consider that many really good men—men of the classes of 1918, 1919 and 1920 who were given such a rotten deal—would resign? It might pay to consider this!

I would suggest that it would probably make rather interesting reading if you would publish the names of those men who have already resigned. I can say without hesitation that some of the very best men in 1918 and 1919 have resigned because of this.

I also know of cases where men who were originally in 1921 and were "found" in 1917 now rank my class. Is it fair? If it is, how much better it would have been for all of us had we, too, been found in 1916.

We have continually hammered into us "esprit de corps." Is there in all the world such esprit de corps as that of West Point? It is a fact that we have it when we leave the academy, but how can we keep it under such circumstances? It is impossible.

The officers of the regiment not only knew of such things, but the enlisted men as well. If the officer who is given the raw deal is at all efficient and popular, the enlisted men talk about the rotten deal he got, and again you have the beginning of an undermining of esprit, which is exactly the opposite of that which is desired.

We all feel the unfairness of the whole proposition very keenly. Some of us because of the love of the game will stay in—others of us will get out, not because we want to, but because we can't see why such unfairness should be tolerated.

I would suggest that the payment of the fogey be granted for time at West Point. Nineteen sixteen was the last class so paid. I would also suggest that the actual length of actual commissioned service determine the status of rank and that, where the dates are identical in two cases, the older man be ranked first.

This to a great extent would banish the bitterness which we can't help but have and make us better officers.

A Member of the 1919 Class.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Robert Kemper Bailey, U. S. Army, retired, died at Bridgeton, N. J., April 3. Colonel Bailey was an especially well-known officer of the infantry and of the old Army, on the active list of which he served with distinction for almost forty years. His demise is mourned by his many friends throughout the service. Colonel Bailey was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., September 5, 1847, being the son of Judge Peter P. Bailey and brother to Brigadier General Clarence M. Bailey, U. S. Army, now deceased. The service of Colonel Bailey was entirely in the Regular Army and is as follows: Second lieutenant, 5th infantry, July 27, 1872, first lieutenant, 5th infantry, November 17, 1879; captain of infantry, July 4, 1892; major of infantry, February 2, 1901; lieutenant colonel of infantry, October 31, 1903, colonel of infantry, December 23, 1907, in which last grade he was retired at 64 years on September 5, 1911. During his well nigh two score years on the active list of the Army Colonel Bailey served as lieutenant and captain in the 5th infantry, his remaining years as a field officer being spent in the 25th infantry as inspector general (by detail), as commander of the Porto Rican regiment of infantry, and of the 29th regiment of infantry, with which latter organization his entire service in the grade of colonel was spent. In addition to the above, Colonel Bailey served as acting judge advocate, Department of Arizona, and as aide-de-camp (with the rank of lieutenant colonel) to Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles when that officer was commanding general of the Army. During his subaltern days Colonel Bailey performed notable service on the frontier in the Indian campaigns of his regiment—the 5th infantry—and for this service on February 27, 1890, was awarded the brevet of first lieutenant. His most conspicuous exploit, in October, 1876, was his entry alone into the hostile camp of Sitting Bull as envoy of the commander of pursuing United States troops, Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, then colonel, 5th infantry. Hazardous in the extreme as was this mission, Lieutenant Bailey was prompt to perceive that its successful accomplishment might terminate the campaign, and he cheerfully volunteered the task. His courageous action and distinguished bearing played no small part in making possible the proposed conference between Colonel Miles and the Indian chief, who was later escorted to this conference by Lieutenant Bailey after he had for a second time returned alone to the hostile camp for the purpose. The danger involved can best be gaged from the fact that it was inappropriate to order any individual to execute the mission. Colonel Bailey leaves his widow, Margaret Elmer Bailey, and a daughter, Mrs. Lesley McCreath, to whom the many friends and admirers of the gallant soldier, now departed, extend most earnest sympathy in their bereavement.

RANK OF AIR SERVICE OFFICERS.

In regard to the status of Colonel William Mitchell, Majors J. M. Reynolds, L. H. Brereton and Carl Spatz and Captain M. A. Hall, of the Army air service, it is held that they are not entitled under the law to the rank, pay and allowances of one grade higher than that held by them under their respective commissions. Their aviation ratings, it is decided, have no bearing whatever upon their rank. The ratings do not affect in any manner the position of the officers on the lists of colonels and majors.

Over a Half Century of Leadership

The special needs of varying types of writing have forced a variation in the pen itself—to meet these needs. And among the principal twelve of Esterbrook fame you will find your need. They are the twelve most popular pens in the world.

Choose from the display case in any dealer's, order by number and buy them by the box—it is red.

The Esterbrook Pen Manufacturing Co.

84-100 Delaware Ave., Camden, N. J.



Esterbrook Pens

ALLOTMENT OF UNITS OF THE ORGANIZED RESERVES TO CORPS AREAS.

Corps area commanders have recently been furnished with advance copies of special regulations No. 46, general policies and regulations for the organized reserves.

It is now desired that the formulation of plans be initiated in each corps area for the development of this component of the Army of the United States.

The studies and plan required by paragraph 9, special regulations 46, should be forwarded for approval to the War Department not later than June 1, 1921. By this date the regulations governing the officers' reserve corps and the enlisted reserve corps should have been promulgated. It is not contemplated that enlistments in the enlisted reserve corps will be authorized or that the reserve officer personnel will be assigned to units until after the War Department has acted on the above plan and has authorized such action.

You are further advised that it is the policy of the War Department to place at the disposal of corps area commanders for assignment in connection with the organized reserves groups of officers of the Regular Army for the organization of each division and the corps, Army and G. H. Q. reserve troops. It is hoped that these officers will be available in time to assist in preparing the initial studies.

The following numbers are reserved for, and will be made use of, as divisional designations in the several corps areas.

Corps Areas.	Numbers.
1st	76, 94 and 97
2d	77, 78 and 98
3d	79, 80 and 99
4th	81, 82 and 87
5th	83, 84 and 100
6th	85, 86 and 101
7th	88, 89 and 102
8th	90, 95 and 103
9th	91, 96 and 104

The proper designation for units of the mobile forces of the Army of the United States is contained in General Orders No. 5, current series, War Department.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE.

The Coast Guard Weekly Bulletin of April 2 says:

It is understood from the naval war college that work of Coast Guard officers in the correspondence course has been, in general, particularly good.

The requirements of this course are made extremely elastic to enable student officers to adapt it to their regular duties. As a minimum one written solution of problem is required every three months. Completion of a problem in first part of a three-month period would leave the student the greater part of six months for a second problem. An officer with more time to devote to this course is at liberty to make rapid progress. On the other hand, a student who finds it impracticable to continue the work may return his books at any time and take it up later.

The advantages of this correspondence course are unquestionable, both in making an officer a better potential war asset and in reviving habits of study and logical reasoning.

Application for this course may be made to the U. S. naval war college, Newport, Rhode Island, and should be forwarded through Coast Guard headquarters. Satisfactory completion of this course will naturally be made part of an officer's record.

GROWTH OF MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE.

Since its establishment a year ago the Marine Corps Institute has enrolled 8,058 students. There are 7,277 students at present on its rolls. During the past year the institute has received examination papers covering 16,690 textbooks, of which 3,012 were submitted during the month of March.

The students include officers and enlisted men of the active and retired lists of the Marine Corps and their dependents of both sexes.

In the 39 separate schools of the Marine Institute there are over 200 courses of varying grades of advancement requiring from six months to two years to complete. These schools cover the following subjects:

Civil service, 195 students; commerce, 677; banking, etc., 18; business management, 71; commercial law, 83; higher accounting, 187; railroad accounting, 9; traffic management, 47; general English, 787; preparatory, 130; automobiles, 1,418; chemistry, 51; mining and metallurgy, 31; refrigeration, 3; pharmacy, 25; electrical engineering, 541; telephony and telegraphy, 101; steam engineering, 80; mechanical engineering, 145; shop practice, 105; gas engines, 117; agriculture, 180; domestic science, 22; architecture, 91; drafting, 182; civil engineering, 178; navigation, 47; textiles, 10; plumbing, etc., 82; concrete engineering, 6; structural engineering, 14; advertising, 55; salesmanship, 1,868; foreign trade, 17; window trimming, etc., 9; illustration and design, 140; show-card writing, 39; lettering and sign painting, 29; languages, 238.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A letter has been received from D. Merillon, provisional president of the International Rifle Association, announcing that a meeting will be held in Paris April 16, 1921, at the office of the union of the French Shooting Association, 46 Rue de Provence.

Lieutenant Colonel O. F. Snyder, U. S. Army, retired, now on duty in the War Department, has been directed to proceed to Paris as a member and representative of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, National Rifle Association of America and United States Revolver Association at the meeting of the International Shooting Union.

"DEWEY DAY."

The board of managers of the Navy Relief Society at its annual meeting, January 27, 1921, at the suggestion of the president of the District of Columbia Auxiliary, unanimously adopted a resolution designating May 1 "Dewey Day," of each year on which to make special efforts to increase the membership, receive dues and generally advance the interests of the society by auxiliaries, ships and stations.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 918. 'Phone, Franklin 5242.

New York Office, 258 Broadway, Tribune Building, Barclay 1461 and 1462. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 818.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 10 cents.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Postage postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER holds a without rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, from which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

THE 67th CONGRESS AND SERVICE LEGISLATION.

The extra session of the 67th Congress will begin on Monday. Its duration and its achievements are a matter of animated conjecture, with full rein permitted the imagination. It is reasonable to suppose that the attention of the House and Senate will be concentrated on important problems that relate mainly to the reconstruction of our governmental and commercial affairs as a result of the belated declaration of peace. The subjects to be discussed are momentous and bear an intimate relation to the situation at home and abroad, involving such intricate and perplexing projects as the control of immigration, the readjustment—if not the reduction—of taxation, the revision of the tariff, and, always, the lessening of the cost of living. It is doubtful if the program of new legislation, under the circumstances, includes anything of importance to the military-naval service, beyond the necessary enactment of the regular annual appropriation bills which failed of presidential approval before the adjournment of the 66th Congress at noon on March 4. It is hardly to be expected that, with the mass of legislation of a more general character now in prospect, Congress will be inclined to consider any suggestion from the War or Navy Departments for important changes in existing service legislation, at least during the extra session. Whether Congress will be disposed to do very much at the succeeding session is a matter that no one is now in a position to make the occasion of anything more valuable than a guess.

There is evidently in many quarters throughout the united service a desire, if not an expectation, that Congress will make important changes in existing law. The desire is something which may be readily understood and is entitled to considerable sympathy for a variety of reasons; for the expectation there is little or no justification. Those who have observed, with any degree of attention, the attitude of Congress toward the military-naval establishment during the period since the signing of the armistice can not fail to have acquired the impression that there is an increasing disinclination at the Capitol to do very much for the service in any direction. There is, in some respects, a positive unfriendliness and there is nothing, in all likelihood, to create any material modification of this with a new Congress, where the newness of it will not count for any lessening of prejudice and may, indeed, add to it. This is attributable to several phases of the situation.

There is, in the first place, the ever present confidence in something or other which shall prevent the recurrence of war in which this country may be the remotest chance or combination of circumstances becomes involved. It is difficult to argue this impression, out of the minds of many people, now that we have attained more or less security or a feeling of security, following the great conflict in Europe. The program of maintaining the country in a reasonable state of preparedness for defense against an enemy must be in itself a continuous battle against a domestic element that has never been able to realize the possibility of war, even when we were brought face to face with it as an inevitable sequel of a long series of menaces and when we were in imminent danger of being met the situation. That portion of our population, with its representation in Congress, will remain, it is safe to predict, an one of the constant irritants, if nothing more formidable, to the defense of national defense. Then, there is the faction that believes that too much is being done for the military-naval establishment, without being willing to assume the risk of downright disarmament. These people are more potent in their efforts, being impatient of any increases and insistent upon numerous reductions. They count also the few in the regular service that pretend to prove how much is being wasted on the useless machinery of warfare and its operating personnel and how much better it would be from the "productive" activities of the people. It does not appear as at all essential, from that point of view, that the occupations of our citizens are increased and protected and that they be generously pursued so long as we are in a position to defy attack from an enemy without or within.

But aside from this situation created by what may be called the permanent obstructionists, there has grown up gradually a feeling against the military-naval establishment, coming from those who have been quick to criticise and condemn the service plans for development. It is in that direction that most is to be apprehended, since it amounts to the alienation of the affections of a desirable contingent in Congress, that is, the contingent, outside of the influences of the war and the need of preparing for it, for what has been done for the improvement of the service in the material sense and the conditions of the personnel. It would be a mistake to widen the breach by injudicious effort to obtain new legislation at a time when there may be easily created a situation, through such action that will prove detrimental to the service interests and the welfare of the personnel. It would be wise, therefore, to adopt some course of procedure that shall permit legislation of all service activities that contemplate congressional support of any proposition independent action by various classes of officers, for example, should be avoided, not to say damaging, consequences. It should be realized that the spirit of discontent and the habit of complaint one protest communicated to Congress just at the time will result in legislation of a character that is not desired by anybody who has an interest in the maintenance of military-naval efficiency. In this connection it is enlightening to quote from the statement of one of the prominent members of the military committees of Congress, who has done much in a big way for the permanent benefit of the Army and who does not enjoy the reputation of a "yes man" in point of view than as a friend of the military establishment. He says: "The Army has some very good friends in Congress, and they are entitled to generous in attitude toward it, having in mind their proper duty to the country always. But these men are getting impatient with the complaints and demands that are reaching them from the Army, and I am sure that it is very hard to get things through the Congress for the Army now; there is a lingering feeling against it in the minds of too many men. The committee members also points out the grave danger in attempting to make amendments of the Army reorganization act, for example, and the probability that, once opened for any one that chooses, there is no telling where it will stop, certainly not with what the advocates of a change in the law desire. The same is literally true of the legislation pertaining to the Navy. Marine Corps affairs show slight difference discernible in the congressional sentiment in favor of the naval branch.

The relations of the House, at least, have been materially changed toward service legislation by the adoption of the new system of preparing the appropriation measures, which now go to one big committee, where all such legislation is concentrated, to the exclusion of the regular military and naval committees, where the attitude of the members was more friendly and sympathetic. It has been shown to be under the arrangement that prevailed during the late session or than it is destined to be in the coming session. Those who are interested in the development of the military-naval establishment have a right to prefer that all the estimates, as well as all the legislative projects, relating to the Army should go to a special military committee and those relating to the Navy and Marine Corps should go to the naval committee, the assignment of work to include everything that bears any relation to the respective branches and that has hitherto gone into the deficiency bills, the legislative, etc., appropriation bill and the sundry civil bill. Then, all that has any connection with the Army or the Navy would be handled intelligently and effectively by a single committee in each instance, with no sacrifice of the principle of economy and with increased assurance of safeguarding the interests and efficiency of the system of national defense and protection against the disaster of a false economy.

THE DANGER OF CONSOLIDATION.

It is quite evident to the most casual observer of the trend of congressional purpose and, to some extent, the consequent enlistment of public sympathy that the immediate future holds many promises or threats of very radical changes in organization. There is a decided faith in the ability to effectively and economically reduce personnel and issues routine in many directions. Undoubtedly this may be done with advantage, and to the limit of the executions of the advocates of the reformatory methods to some extent, but it is absurd to claim the full measure of relief and betterment that is now being advanced in somewhat reckless fashion. As a bid for public support it will unquestionably have its uses, but it is eminently desirable that the project of supposed salvation be carefully and thoroughly sifted, most of all, that it be intrusted to men with breadth of view, experience, sound common sense, and business sagacity, with a comprehensive knowledge of details of the Government and, when it comes to dealing with matters pertaining to the national defense with a reasonable acquaintance with the military-naval branches.

It is easy enough to assert, as has been rather prominently advanced, that great economies may be derived from the consolidation of the services of the Government, of taking from several executive departments certain activities and turning them over to one and so subtracting a vast amount of labor from the present situation in that respect. It should be appreciated that this fad can be carried to the danger point and, while creating alleged economies on paper in the consolidation of the services, secure the complete deception of the public, bring about a state of affairs that is very far from an increase in efficiency or, in the case of the preservation of the nation's defenses, very far from assurance of security against the attack of the enemy or our ability to meet him with any degree that insures his defeat. It should be appreciated, therefore, that the newfangled plan for relief and reform we should proceed with abundant caution and always with an intelligent understanding of what is being done. It may be too much to expect the acquisition of this attribute for this purpose, but it will be obviously disastrous if the development of such new and important changes rests with people who are very far short of it, whatever name is called.

It would be well, it may be remarked in this connection, if due and proper thought were given to the fact that the activities of the military-naval establishment are entitled to be regarded in another light than merely lending themselves to some pet scheme for reducing paper work, cutting red tape saving in a general way, preventing duplication and worse, and lessening the cost of operation. To be sure, it might be possible to urge plausibly the merging of the medical work, to the end that there might be a central laboratory to conduct all the experimentation, investigation, and research required for all the branches of the Government. But whether this is done or not the activities of the chemical service of the Army or to the surgeon general's office of the War Department, it becomes a question, influenced with much doubt, as to whether or not such an arrangement would not be of decided disadvantage to the military branches in the degree that would ensue and in the reduction in effective results by the complete severance from the control of vital service on the part of the chief of the chemical warfare service and the surgeon general of the Army.

The same is true of transportation, which should be under the control of the military and naval authorities as far as it relates to the movement of personnel and the shipment of its supplies under the War and Navy departments. With these developments, it is conceivable, there may be many consolidations that could be brought about with improvement in the service and the system. One of the most effective, as has been remarked before in these columns, is that of the procurement of supplies for the Army, which is in great need of a revision so as to bring about centralized procurement and decentralized storage and issue. That, however, is a matter resting entirely within the War Department, to be achieved by a simple action on the part of Secretary Weeks. Any attempt to transfer this function to one bureau that shall have to do with the acquirement of naval supplies and the supplies of all other executive branches beyond what is now efficiently done, would be ridiculous.

These observations are prompted by the prospect that to the campaign that has been inaugurated in favor of consolidation the military-naval establishment is likely to be harder hit than other branches of the Government. There is evidently a belief

Digitized by Google

that most may be accomplished in that direction, and it is probably not inaccurate to assert that the suggestion would be received with approval in Congress and indorsed by the public, without much knowledge of the consequences so long as a brave showing is made in statistics. It will be seen that there is occasion for a certain amount of care in dealing with this problem that on its face makes such a bid for support. It should be appreciated that the field of endeavor will be identified as a profitable one for operation when it comes to considering the activities of the Army and Navy, which is too likely to be regarded as the legitimate object of devastation.

GENERALS OF THE ARMY.

[Compiled from official records of War Department.]

George Washington was appointed general of the armies of the United States by unanimous vote of the Continental Congress upon the nomination of John Adams June 15, 1775. He surrendered his commission to the Congress in person, in public audience, on December 23, 1783, having fulfilled the trust committed to him in the successful termination of the war for independence. After serving as the President for nearly eight years under the new federal Constitution he was appointed on July 4, 1798, lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of all the armies raised or to be raised in the service of the United States under the act of May 28, 1798. This commission was signed by his successor as President of the United States, John Adams, who had nominated him for general under the Confederated States, and the Secretary of War, James W. Henry.

The office of "general" under the present form of government was first established by section 9 of the act approved March 3, 1799, while Washington was holding the office of commander, with the rank of lieutenant general, and which provided "that a commander of the Army of the United States shall be appointed and commissioned by the style of 'general of the Armies of the United States;' and the present office and title of lieutenant-general shall thereafter be abolished." While the purpose of this legislation was undoubtedly to confer the title of general upon Washington, no record can be found in the adjutant general's office that the appointment was ever made. It is asserted in note 3, page 138, Scott's Analytical Digest of the Military Laws of the United States, that no appointment was ever made under the act, but no record can be found in the War Department to confirm or disprove the assertion. This may be accounted for from the fact that many records of the War Department were destroyed by fire in 1814 by British troops. If the mandate of Congress was carried out, Washington must have been the first general. The appointment of any other person could not have been made during his life without legislating General Washington out of the office of lieutenant-general, as the act provided that the office and title of lieutenant-general should be abolished after the appointment of a commander with the title of general. The office of general was abolished by the act of March 16, 1802.

The office of general was revived by section 9 of the act of July 25, 1866, and Lieutenant-General Grant was appointed to that office and held it until March 4, 1869, when he became President. Lieutenant-General William T. Sherman succeeded Grant to that office, and held it from March 4, 1869, until his retirement on February 1, 1884, when the office ceased to exist under the act of July 15, 1870. The office was revived again in June 1, 1888, by abolishing the grade of lieutenant-general and merging it in the grade of general, to which Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan was appointed and held it until his death, August 5, 1888, when it ceased under the terms of that act.

The office of general was revived for the emergency during the World War by an act of Congress approved October 6, 1917, holding and construing the act of May 18, 1917, as authorizing the President, for the period of the existing emergency only, to appoint as generals the chief of staff and the commander of the United States forces in France. Under this authority, General Tasker H. Bliss, as chief of staff, and General John J. Pershing, as commander of the forces in France, were appointed to the rank of general on October 6, 1917, and, on May 20, 1918, General Peyton C. March, as chief of staff, was appointed to that grade. General Bliss held the office until retired December 31, 1917; General March till June 30, 1920, and General Pershing till September 3, 1919, when he accepted an appointment of general in the permanent establishment. The act of September 3, 1919, under which General Pershing was appointed to his present grade, provided that only one appointment should be made to that grade.

Lieutenant Generals.

By section 5 of an act approved May 28, 1798, the President was empowered whenever he should deem it expedient to appoint a commander of the Army which might be raised by virtue of that act, and who, being commissioned as lieutenant general, may be authorized to command the armies of the United States. Under this authority George Washington was appointed "lieutenant general and commander in chief of all the armies raised or to be raised in the service of the United States on July 4, 1798. Under section 9 of this act the commander of the Army (lieutenant general) was to continue in commission during such term only as the President might judge requisite for the public service, but, by the act of March 3, 1799, it was made terminable on the appointment of a "general of the Armies of the United States."

No record is found in the A. G. O. that this appointment was ever terminated by executive action or by the appointment of Washington as a general under section 9 of the act of March 3, 1799.

Section 3 of the reorganization act approved March 16, 1802, abolished the grade of general (and that of lieutenant general, provided that office had not been vacated by the appointment of a general under section 9 of the act of March 3, 1799), by providing for but one general officer and that with the rank of brigadier general.

Resolution 9, February 15, 1855, provided, however, that the grade of lieutenant general might be specially conferred by brevet, and by brevet only, whenever, in the opinion of the President and the Senate, it should be deemed proper to acknowledge eminent services of a major general of the Army in the late war with Mexico, and that when the said grade of lieutenant general shall have once been filled and has become vacant the joint resolution shall expire and be of no effect.

The brevet rank of lieutenant general was conferred upon Major General Winfield Scott March 7, 1855.

The grade of lieutenant general was revived by section 1, act of February 29, 1864, and the office was held successively by U. S. Grant from March 2, 1864, to July 25, 1866; W. T. Sherman from July 25, 1866, to March 4, 1869; P. H. Sheridan from March 4, 1869, to June 1, 1888. The grade was discontinued by an act approved June 1, 1888, when it was merged into that of general for the benefit of Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan. The grade was revived by a joint resolution of Congress approved February 5, 1895, and was conferred upon Major General John M. Schofield February 8, 1895, subject to the restriction contained in the resolution, and ceased on the active list upon his retirement September 29, 1895.

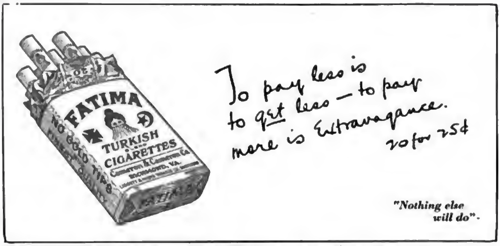
The grade was again revived by section 2 of an act approved June 6, 1900, making appropriations for the Military Academy, specifically providing that the senior major-general of the line commanding the Army should have the rank of lieutenant-general. This legislation could apply to only one officer, Major General Nelson A. Miles, but the office was continued by section 1 of the reorganization act of February 2, 1901. The office was successively held by Nelson A. Miles from June 6, 1900, to August 8, 1903; Samuel B. M. Young from August 8, 1903, to January 9, 1904; Adna R. Chaffee from January 9, 1904, to February 1, 1906; John C. Bates from February 1, 1906, to April 14, 1906; Henry C. Corbin from April 15, 1906, to September 15, 1906; Arthur MacArthur from September 15, 1906, to January 2, 1909, when the office ceased to exist under the terms of an act making appropriations for the support of the Army, approved March 2, 1907.

The grade was temporarily revived for the emergency only by the act of October 6, 1917, authorizing the President to appoint a lieutenant general for each commander of an army or army corps organized as authorized by existing law. The rank was held by Hunter Liggett and Robert L. Bullard October 16, 1918, to June 30, 1920.

The question as to whether the office of lieutenant-general exists on the retired list seems to be answered by the act of March 2, 1907, providing that when the office of lieutenant general shall become vacant it shall not be filled, but said office shall cease and determine: Provided further, That nothing in this provision shall affect the retired list. The question as to whether an office exists in any grade on the retired list has been widely discussed with varying opinions. It would be inaccurate to refer to a person as an officer on the retired list if he did not hold an office, and, since he is subject to call for duty appropriate to his rank, he could not well perform the duties of a military office if he did not hold one. Rank and office are not synonymous terms, but rank is an incident of office and could not well exist in our military system apart from it. Under section 1255, Revised Statutes, an officer is transferred from the active to the retired list and is withdrawn from command and promotion, but even this privilege is partly restored to him under section 24 of the act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920.

There are many precedents for appointments for the purpose of placing the appointees on the retired list in all grades from second lieutenant to brigadier general, and for advancement of officers in grade on the retired list up to the grade of major-general.

Under an act approved March 3, 1885, U. S. Grant was appointed a general on the retired list.



STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, ETC., OF THE Army and Navy Register, published weekly at Washington, D. C., April 1, 1921.

City of Washington, }
District of Columbia, } ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared J. E. Jenks, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the Army and Navy Register, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher—Army and Navy Publishing Company; post office address, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

Editor—J. E. Jenks.

Associate Editor—M. P. Ward.

Secretary—St. John Appo, 253 Broadway, New York City.

Treasurer—O. T. Wright.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

J. E. Jenks, O. T. Wright and M. P. Ward, all P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.; St. John Appo, 253 Broadway, New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

No bonds, mortgages or other securities issued or for sale.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is .... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

J. E. JENKS, Editor.

(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of April, 1921.

[Seal] MARTIN P. WARD, Notary Public.

(My commission expires January 7, 1926.)

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON

COME IN AND SEE THE
NEW USE FOR LINEN—
KLEARFLAX LINEN RUGS
Are pure linen through and through. In many beautiful plain colors.
MODERATELY PRICED

George A. King William B. King William E. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
728 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Giusta Patent and Trade Mark Law
OURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '90, U. S. Naval Academy, Resigned 1890)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
434 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.



BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 428 Pages, 9"x11", illustrated mailed 50c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

WARRANT OFFICER'S ASSOCIATION
An association for Warrant Officers of the United States Army and Mine Planter Service has been formed with temporary headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.
Upon application, an initiation card and other data will be sent.
Let us hear from you—Address P. O. Box 27, Station A, Atlanta, Ga.

"FOR ARMY AND NAVY FAMILIES" COMFORTABLE country resort in Albemarle County. Charming, inexpensive, all-year home, near good schools. Running water, baths, horses, hunting, shooting, steam heat. Jitney line to Charlottesville. Best Army and Navy references. "THE RANDOLPHS," Keswick, Va.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

Army Personnel Affairs.

The week has passed again with no intimation of an official nature as to the selection of a chief of staff of the Army or as to the identity of the officers who will be appointed to the vacancies in the grade of major general and brigadier general. It is quite evident that no announcement of the latter appointments will be made by the War Department or at the White House until Monday or Tuesday, when the President is expected to send the nominations of these officers to the Senate, which will then be in session. The only comment of significance that has been made lately by Mr. Weeks on the subject is the assurance that the name of General Clarence R. Edwards will head the list of brigadiers appointed to be major generals, and the statement that the chief of staff would not be named until after the Senate had acted upon the list of general officers. This remark has been construed in some quarters as an indication that Mr. Weeks is awaiting senatorial confirmation of the newly-appointed brigadiers, when some additional officers of that rank will then be eligible for selection as chief of staff, the law requiring that that officer shall be chosen from the general officers of the line. However, the Weeks' statement may not have any such meaning, for it is apparent that the Secretary of War entertains the belief that the detail of an officer as chief of staff is limited to the major generals, under which circumstances it may be that he intends to select one of the new major generals, although no such restriction is placed on the selection of a successor to General March. The departmental impression continues to prevail in favor of General Harbord. The President will also send to the Senate the names of several hundred officers of junior rank to be promoted in accordance with the single list, most of these being some 200 first lieutenants. A part of the list consists of officers who were not examined in time to have their nominations sent in before the Senate adjourned its extra sessions following the 4th of March. In other respects there is a block of Army promotions, due to the fact that everything is tied up on account of the court decision in the cases of Colonels French and Creary, as fully described in these columns last week. Much depends upon the policy of the War Department in relation to these cases, and, if there is an appeal to the Supreme Court, as has been suggested, there will be an arrest in Army promotion quite without precedent. It is expected, on account of the consequences, that the difficulties attending the cases, which have to do with retirements and discharges on account of class B legislation, will be otherwise removed and the advancement of officers, now indefinitely held up, will be made possible.

—o—

Appointment of General Officers of the Army.

It was learned this week that the list of eligibles for appointment to the grade of brigadier general in the Army was appreciably enlarged by recommendations made by a special board which was convened by the late administration in January last. This board was composed of Generals J. L. Hines, G. W. Read, W. M. Wright, C. T. Menoher, and W. G. Haan and made a report that is described as more liberal in the selections it furnished than the board which met on June 15 of 1920 in compliance with the law of June 4 and of which General Hunter Liggett was the head. The Liggett board is understood to have named not more than 75 colonels and lieutenant colonels regarded as entitled to be appointed brigadier generals, mostly to fill the vacancies in the grade created by the act of June 4, some twenty-five in number. The law required that the appointments be made from an eligible list to be "prepared annually by a board of not less than five general officers of the line not below the grade of major general." There has been considerable discussion as to whether it would be legal to convene a second board, following the board that met in June, before the expiration of a year from that date, but it appears that the late administration considered it would be proper to call another board after the beginning of the new calendar year on the theory that the Liggett board of last June was convened to create an eligible list from which could be filled the vacancies existing during 1920, and especially those authorized by the act of June 4. It was finally decided that the second board should be convened in January, therefore, with a view to furnishing the names of colonels to fill the vacancies that would occur during the present calendar year. These would be caused, for example, by the retirement of Generals Hunter Liggett on March 21, J. T. Dickman on October 6, and J. F. Morrison on December 25. The recommendations of the Liggett board of last June, apparently, will provide the list to which the President will be confined in making selections for the places of the brigadier generals vacated when the recess commissions of newly appointed officers expired on March 4.

Reorganized Service Committees.

With the advent of the new, the 67th, Congress, which begins its extra session on Monday, it becomes necessary in the usual order of things to add to some of the committees of House and Senate so as to supply places for the members who make their first appearance in the national legislative body. In the House it is expected that the methods adopted at the last session will be continued, with an attempt to have them permanently installed, despite the opposition on the part of many representatives to the formation of an enlarged central committee, which shall have to do with all departmental estimates and the preparation of all the appropriation bills. This operates to reduce the influence, power and importance of such committees as those of military and naval affairs and confining those bodies to consideration of general legislation, with considerable doubt as to exactly what that signifies and the possibility that it will do little or nothing in a practical way, since pretty much everything pertaining to general legislation involves to some extent, at least, an appropriation and thus requires action on the part of the central appropriation committee, with its various subcommittees, of which two will have to do with the military and the naval estimates. The fight against this arrangement was not successful at the last session and the dissatisfied members of the two service committees, which have been functioning with effect for many years, propose to make another determined effort to defeat the new program. It is apprehended that an unsatisfactory situation will sooner or later ensue from the concentration of the government estimates in one committee, especially as it vastly adds to the power of that committee and reduces all other committees to a state of uselessness. It is argued that it will give a few members, gathered into one committee, altogether too much authority over the rest of the House and it is prophesied that this power may easily be misused and lead to a return of the conditions prevailing in the old days, when the revolt against the dangerous power resulted in the formation of various appropriation committees and the distribution, imperfectly, to be sure, of the appropriations. It is apparent that there will be an interesting fight in the early days of the extra session, with the further prospect that the old committees may prove more or less troublesome on the floor when the service appropriation bills, for example, come up for consideration in the House. There were, indeed, signs of this in the last days of the late session during the debates on the Army and the Navy appropriation bills, and the passage of both measures was somewhat delayed by these tactics. Under these circumstances the composition of the military and naval committees of the House lacks the significance that it would possess in other times, although there is no doubt that those committees will strive to provide themselves with some functions that shall keep them occupied and retain for themselves a place on the congressional map.

—o—

Officers' Efficiency Ratings.

Officers charged with details in connection with classification in the personnel bureau of the adjutant general's office are authority for the statement that there has been no recent change in the method of classification and no criticism has come to their notice, and that the officers of the combatant arms detailed to staff duty appear to be content that they will receive just treatment while the classification is in the hands of the chiefs of their respective arms. An officer commissioned in the line or branch who is detailed for service in a staff department is reported upon by the staff officer in that department under whom he serves. This efficiency report is then transmitted to the chief of branch in which he is permanently commissioned and his efficiency rating made by the chief of his own branch based on such reports. No officer has, so far as known, suggested that his efficiency rating be intrusted to the chief of the staff branch in which he may be detailed for duty. In view of the fact that there is more or less apprehension concerning the operation of the classification provisions of the Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920, the War Department states that officers of the Regular Army should be cognizant of the regulations governing efficiency reports and ratings, resting assured that any changes in the regulations will be communicated to them through channels immediately a change has been made.

—o—

Naval Hospitals To Receive Disabled Men.

Following out the investigations made at the instance of President Harding to aid disabled veterans of the recent war, an estimate has been made of the facilities which can be furnished to disabled men by the medical department of the Navy. It is found that about 1,500 beds can be supplied at the outset, with an additional 1,500 in the course of a few months. The accommodation of this number of civilian patients is, however, predicated upon the immediate increase of the medical personnel, officers, female nurses, and hospital corpsmen. An effort will at once be made to obtain a large number of young physicians for the medical corps and to recruit a considerable number of hospital apprentices. The latter step has been taken in cooperation with the naval recruiting service under the bureau of navigation. It requires about seven months to adequately train a hospital apprentice so as to develop him into a trustworthy man for the sick room. The hospital corps training schools suffered heavily from the demobilization which set in as a result of the widespread privilege granted to men to obtain their discharges, some schools having been decimated practically on the eve of their graduation exercises. Many of these men are now eager to come back after having received mileage to their homes, which, in many instances, amounted to hundreds of dollars. The frantic efforts to reduce the enlisted strength in January, just as the complement had been filled at great cost and effort, proved a most expensive operation, not only to the naval establishment in loss of man power, but to the taxpayers, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the new administration will so coordinate its efforts with both houses of Congress as to prevent any such wastage of money and energy.

—o—

Navy Victory Medals and Clasps.

As stated in these columns two weeks ago, the distribution of victory medals to naval recipients has been interrupted recently by the unsatisfactory quality of the campaign clasps, which brought about a rejection of the entire lot and a reopening of bids. It was expected that deliveries would be made on the new contract about April 1, but thus far no clasps have been received at the bureau of navigation. That bureau had held up requests for victory medals for the past few months in the hope that both medals and clasps could be sent to those who served in the Navy during the late war, but with the failure to receive the new clasps as expected the victory medals are now being sent out, the recipients being advised that the clasps covering their particular duty will be sent later and that one receipt may cover both.

—o—

Navy Target Practice.

Record target practice of the character that affects the relative standing of ships during this fiscal year has been completed by the Atlantic fleet, except that a small amount of torpedo work remains to be carried out. Some experimental firings also will be conducted, but that does not enter into the competitive phase of the gunnery work. The firings of the fleet off Guantanamo were under adverse conditions in that higher seas were encountered than usually prevail in that locality. The vessels of the fleet are due to return to their home yards by April 30. The Pacific fleet yet has considerable record firings to perform, which will not be completed until about June 11. It has been decided to enter a Navy team and a midshipmen's team in the national rifle match this year, and both teams will train on the range at Annapolis, Md.

—o—

Organization of Army Air Service.

It is announced by the War Department that the situation in the air service in the matter of the various units is so unbalanced as to demand that the national guard and the organized reserves be considered with the Regular Army in order to secure coordinated effort in the organization and operations of the air service as a whole. It is insisted by the military authorities that economy and efficiency make it desirable to have, as far as practicable, only one system of airdrome, supply and repair shops, for the three components of the air service—the Regular Army, national guard and organized reserves. A plan for the distribution and location of air service units for the three component parts is now being prepared in the War Department and will be announced shortly to serve as a guide to the boards of officers which are to be appointed in accordance with War Department orders of December 7 last. While the location of national guard units within a given state is by the act of June 4, 1920, vested in the state, it is desired that the boards appointed to locate these units give careful consideration to the coordinated plan referred to and assign units to the locations therein given as far as is compatible with local or other conditions within the state.

—o—

Safety at Sea Rules.

Various government agencies concerned with rules and regulations concerning safety at sea are giving consideration to some proposed changes in them. A board to take care of the naval phase of the subject convened at the Navy Department on April 4, and it will consider certain alterations in the rules of safety and to those affecting the licensing of master engineers. The board consists of Rear Admirals Albert Cleaves, Charles W. Dyson, Richard H. Jackson and Casey B. Morgan, and Captain Robert Stocker, construction corps, with Captain William N. Jeffers as recorder.

Digitized by Google

It develops that there will be a material delay in reducing the enlisted strength of the Army to 175,000, as required by Congress. It will be recalled that this exaction imposed upon the military establishment at the last session further stipulated that the force should be maintained at that strength when it should be reached. Of course, this situation may be changed materially by the proposed Army and Navy appropriation bill, which failed of enactment during the last Congress, and which must now be taken up as a brand new proposition in advance of the coming extra session. It was estimated by the War Department when the discussion in regard to the reduction of the Army enlisted strength was in progress before the House and Senate committees that the strength of 175,000 would be reached by December 27. This took into account, of course, an average volume of separations from the army for the recognized causalities and in the schedule of the monthly reduction. It was expected by the departmental authorities that the enlisted force would be down to 231,000 by March 1. This is very far from being the situation, it now appears, since on March 20 the strength was 237,437. At this rate it is foreseen that there will be great difficulty in attaining the required strength by the end of the term of the calendar year. It may be well into the second or third month of the next year before the strength of 175,000 is reached and it will not be possible to renew enlistments. There is nothing to indicate at this time whether or not there will be a renewal of a discussion of the Army enlisted strength during the coming session or wherever the new Congress takes up the problem of military maintenance. It is expected, however, that there will be an attempt to further reduce the authorized force, being a favorite object of attack in certain congressional quarters. The public demand for economy will undoubtedly assist the critics who are intent on further reduction of the military force.

Delayed Reduction in Army Force.

The Secretary of the Navy, on his return from his visit with the Atlantic fleet, has resumed the weekly conference held on Thursday. It is known that he intends to make more use of this assemblage of his service advisers than he has had the habit of. Mr. Daniels. Mr. Denby finds the conferences exceedingly useful to him in keeping him posted as to what is going on in the Navy Department and in the various bureau affairs generally. Hereafter these conferences will be held twice a week, on Mondays as well as on Thursdays, and will begin at 11 o'clock instead of at noon. It is observed that they are of longer duration than was the case in the late administration. An addition has been made to the council in the person of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Smith, who succeeds the late Colonel Elisha Theall in charge of the survey office of the Secretary's office. Mr. Denby's thus is much taken up these days with callers, especially those who have claims against the Navy Department and who found it difficult in most cases and impossible in some instances to come to terms with Mr. Daniels, whose policy toward enforcement of the law was on many occasions harsh and unreasonable. The favorite charge of extravagance could hardly in fairness be applied to Mr. Daniels in his dealings with those who had business relations with the Navy Department. He frequently delayed the settlement of claims and many times rejected them without warrant of law or warrant of equity. The result was that much ill feeling was created on the part of those whose contracts were entitled to settlement. It is this class of work which Mr. Denby has inherited now to the consumption of much time of himself and others of much thought. He has indicated that he will authorize the payment of those claims that are proper, with the result that his record of authorized expenditure in this direction will, in all probability, be among the niggardly and exasperating program followed by Mr. Daniels.

Increased Importance of Naval Conferences.

During the conference of Army chaplains held recently at Fort McPherson, Ga., General Johnson Hagood, in command of that post, made some important comments which, it is believed, are likely to engage considerable discussion throughout the service. He suggested the advantage to be derived in many respects from "church parades," to which function has been applied the significance of compulsory attendance at religious services on the part of members of the military personnel. There is, in many quarters, much favor manifested toward this suggestion. It is in the line of the practice in the British service and is the custom at the Military Academy at West Point and at the Army medical institution at Carlisle, at both of which establishments it is the practice of the cadets and the student personnel, respectively, to be required to regularly attend divine service. Of course this incident, if adopted throughout the Army, would not interfere in any way with individual choice of, or preference for, religion. A pertinent suggestion made by General Hagood on this occasion in his address to the chaplains was that as little use be made as possible of the term "enlisted man" or "private." General Hagood pointed out the desirability of habitually referring to members of the enlisted force as "soldiers" and he recommended that the chaplains make use of this term in their public addresses. During the conference there was some discussion of the advisability of practically standardizing the order of worship far general services in the Army. It was pointed out that advantage might be derived from the adoption of forms of prayer with exercises so arranged that the entire Army personnel would soon become familiar with this form and would never be strangers to the order of worship wherever Army religious service was held. It is appreciated that there are some difficulties to be removed before there is a consummation of this one step in that direction has been the recent adoption of a standard Army and Navy hymnal with provision for services in both the Protestant and Catholic churches. These chaplains conferences have been of great value to the production of useful suggestions and to the exchange of individual views. Another such conference will be shortly held for the benefit of the Army chaplains in the third corps area. The chief of chaplains of the Army has this week sent out circulars to 125,000 clergymen and 1,500 secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. calling attention to the distribution of the victory medal and asking assistance in informing those entitled to this emblem how it may be obtained. There has been an unaccountable indifference manifested toward the medal and in his circular letter Colonel Axton says: "The victory medal and the sentiment surrounding it will become increasingly valued. Many will appreciate as a greatly appreciated service if you will inform the people about you how they may secure this emblem of high honor to which they and their loved ones are entitled."

New Army Correspondence School.

The quartermaster general of the Army has started the first Army correspondence school for the benefit of 500 officers of junior grade who are members of the quartermaster corps. There will be two classes a year, each with a series of ten lessons, and every officer will desire in time of peace to fit themselves for any emergency will be taught the general duties pertaining to supply, transportation, construction and allied matters. There are more than 15,000 officers commissioned in the quartermaster corps during the war, and its reserve list is the second largest. Only the infantry, an arm of the service for greater numerically, has a larger numbers among the reserve officers. It was found during the war that many new officers who were most valuable as specialists in their business when they did not know Army methods to general—the principles of accounting for property, the disbursement of funds, the handling of correspondence, the making of contracts and bonds or the like. Hence the school. All this it is intended to obviate by grounding the officers of the reserve in advance of any call to active duty. An information section has been established in the office af the quartermaster general, with a view to replying to inquiries from reserve officers of the corps and to have available information concerning new matters. The War Department is making a careful study of the appointment, instruction and promotion of members of the officers' reserve corps. At the present time the quartermaster general is endeavoring to reach the convergent quartermaster officers who have not enrolled, with the idea of commissioning them in the reserve.

Secretary Denby Returns from Caribbean Waters.

After a strenuous tour of duty with the fleet and in the West Indies Mr. Denby returned to Washington last Monday afternoon, making the run north in the destroyer Pruitt in record-breaking time. The trip from the Canal Zone to Washington, a distance of 1,400 miles, was made in 55 hours, without a stop of any kind, the average speed for the entire run being 25 miles an hour. After his arrival north he sent the following message to the fleet and the stations which he visited:

"The Secretary of the Navy, upon leaving Caribbean waters after a short but instructive tour of inspection, compliments the service on the highly creditable condition of the ships and their stations. The men seem zealous and eager, the officers working hard for the good of the service. The secretary deeply appreciates the uniform courtesy with which he has been welcomed during his visit. Good luck to you all."

During his visit to the fleet he took part in target firing, witnessed some athletic contests and made an address to the men. He inspected receive bearers, both officers and men, in a most favorable manner. His brief but strenuous visit served an excellent purpose, not only in giving him an insight into the work of the fleet and the operations of the West Indian station, but it served to introduce him under favorable auspices to the personnel who will be subject to his orders for the ensuing administration. While he was in the Canal Zone he understood that he made an inspection of Sumana Bay, which has been the subject of consideration by this government for two generations. Upon his return he will take up a number of important questions which have awaited his action, some of them having been inherited by Mr. Denby from his predecessor in office. While in Haiti the Secretary was greatly impressed with the development of aerial transportation. Every marine outpost, even if only ten men, had a landing field attached to the camp, and he found that was distributed and inspections made by aircraft, while if a man is in need of hospital treatment a radio message brings an airplane to his assistance in a few minutes to convey him to the hospital at Port au Prince.

No Civilian Clothes for Army Yet.

Secretary Weeks has under consideration the subject of permitting Army officers to wear civilian clothes while off duty. This question was settled for the time being by the late Secretary of War, who gave instructions that there should be no change in the uniform regulations in this respect. Since the change of administration the matter has again been brought up, and is one of the topics that Mr. Weeks is considering. There is by no means unanimous sentiment in favor of a change; indeed, a recent vote at the general staff college showed a majority of 2 to 1 in favor of the present regulation. Many officers are heartily in favor of a rule permitting them to wear civilian garb on leave, but who do not favor doffing the uniform when off duty. The factor of expense enters into the question, which will be accentuated since the passage of joint resolution No. 64, which deprives officers of the exemption of $3,500 under the income tax law. An occasional rumor is heard that there might be a revival of the blue uniform, but we are positively assured that that subject is not being considered at the War Department at present.

Changes in Navy Uniforms Probable.

In all probability some action will be taken by the Navy Department within the next few days on the subject of uniforms. The subject has been brought to the attention of Secretary Denby since his return from the fleet, and we predict that an order will be issued by him which will materially affect the naval uniforms. One of the questions to be taken up very shortly is the return to full dress uniforms, which was suspended by Secretary Daniels during the war. Another question that will receive Mr. Denby's attention is that of wearing the uniform on all leaves. It is unlikely that, however, the orders soon to be issued will be one granting permission to officers to wear civilian garb while off duty and while on liberty. Whether or not authority will be granted to officers on duty at the War Department to resume civilian attire is doubtful, with the odds against such action.

Contest Over Pacific Base.

One of the warmest fights to be waged for Congress in years over a service question is the selection of the site for the new naval base on the Pacific coast. In these columns last week we referred to the rival claims of Alameda, Hunter's Point and Mare Island, and the fact that the joint congressional committee agreed upon a recommendation in favor of Alameda. Vallejo and Mare Island are putting up a spirited contest for the further development and expansion of the Mare Island navy yard, with the addition of sufficient dredging to supply the yard with deep water approach. The joint committee's unanimous recommendation of the Alameda site was a tremendous advantage for that location, and its influence was felt in the shape of an appropriation of a million and a half in the Senate committee's draft of the naval appropriation bill. The failure of the bill to pass the Senate in the closing days of the session was due in large part to the lively fight over the selection of a new naval base and the pressure which was brought to bear by the zealous adherents of the rival communities.

Changes in Marine Corps Notes.

For the purpose of determining qualifications of those eligible for permanent appointment as warrant officers and pay clerks in the Marine Corps a board is in session at the headquarters of the corps. The board consists of Major Jesse F. Dyer, Major Richard B. Creecy, assistant adjutant and inspector; Major Bennet Puryear, assistant quartermaster, and Major William P. Upshur, personnel paymaster, with Captain Arnold W. Jacobsen as recorder. The board will consider those now serving temporarily in those grades and others who may be eligible. If all those now serving under temporary appointments in the grades are given permanent appointments therein there will be nine vacancies to be filled in the grade of marine gunner, one in that of quartermaster clerk and five in that of pay clerk. Captain Ernest E. Eller, First Lieutenant John W. McNamara and Second Lieutenant Leslie G. Wellman have been assigned to the class for marine officers commencing April 16 at the chemical warfare school at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Digitized by Google

Four of the latest design of Christie combined wheel and track-laying self-propelled 155 m. m. gun carriages recently were sent by the ordnance department of the Army to Camp Jackson, S. C., for an extensive series of tests. Each of the carriages weighs about 40,000 pounds. On each side there are four wheels having twin solid tires. When it is to be operated over rough or soft ground a track passing over the wheels is used. When the vehicle is to go on the tracks are removed and carried on a shelf extending along the sides over the wheels and the two center wheels on each side are raised. The rear wheels, under the muzzle end of the gun, are the drivers, and the front wheels are for steering. The mounts are expected to develop a greater speed than heretofore attained with that size of self-propelled vehicles. Each of these is driven by a 6-cylinder, 120 horsepower, internal combustion motor, designed to maintain speeds ranging from two to 15 miles an hour. The gun carried by these mounts is known as the 155 m. m. Filloux, model of 1918. Tests at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., between such guns mounted on the self-propelled carriages and on the regular wheeled mounts showed that the self-propelled mounts gave much better stability during firing than the wheeled carriage. With the self-propelled mount the usual heavy pits required for emplacement for firing is avoided. Having its own means of propulsion, battery positions can be changed very quickly.

Proposed Self-Propelled Gun Carriages.

It is quite evident from all the signs at the capitol and elsewhere among leaders of the new administration that there will be more or less successful attempt to effect consolidation of bureaus and the amalgamation of personnel and the merging of activities throughout the executive departments of the government. There is no telling where the end will be. There is a grave danger, indeed, that the tendency may lead to some drastic action that will be of no benefit to the military-naval establishment, which at once becomes the convenient target for the reformers. It is presumed that the officials of the War and Navy Departments are prepared to make a campaign to the end that they may be able to resist the encroachments upon their present possessions and there are indications of a united front before the conflict is settled. It will begin early in the coming extra session with the investigations on the part of the congressional commission that has been chosen to make recommendations. It is to be apprehended that President Harding may be induced to approve of many of the new plans on the theory that they will prove an improvement on inefficiency and a saving in the cost of conducting the government. Unless the greatest care is taken there may be some perilous things adopted. Of course it will be shown that it is essentially a business that as possible the independence of most of the branches of the military-naval establishment, at the risk of incurring delays and costly mistakes by the adoption of new and untried measures. There is ample room for discussion, and it is safe to predict that there will be a good deal of a controversy arising out of the situation.

The Trend Toward Consolidation.

Questions pertaining to betterment of conditions affecting both government and commercial aviation have been taken up vigorously by General Pershing. On March 31 a conference on the subject was held at the War Department, with Secretary of War Weeks, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Postmaster General Hayes and Secretary of Commerce Hoover in attendance, and with Major General Charles T. Menoher, chief of the air service of the Army; Captain William A. Moffett, director of naval aviation, and W. S. Stratton, head of the bureau of standards, present in addition. As a result of the conference the President the next day addressed the following letter to Dr. Charles D. Walcott, chairman of the national advisory committee for aeronautics. It is desired that you immediately organize a subcommittee of the national advisory committee for aeronautics, with representatives from the War, Navy, Post Office and Commerce Departments, and civil life; that the subcommittee take up vigorously and fully the question of federal regulation of air navigation, air routes to cover the whole United States and cooperation among the various departments of the government concerned with aviation, reporting: a. What can and should be done without further legislative action. b. What legislation and what appropriations are necessary to carry into effect the recommendations of the subcommittee." The subcommittee was organized almost immediately by Dr. Walcott, with himself as chairman, and with the following as members: War Department, Major General Charles T. Menoher and Major W. G. Kilner, air service; Navy Department, Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, chief constructor, and Commander Kenneth Whiting, of the office of the director of naval aeronautics; Post Office Department, E. C. Zoll and R. G. Page, of the air mail service, Department of Commerce, S. W. Stratton, director of the bureau of standards, and E. P. Chamberlain, commissioner of navigation, and from civil life, Sydney Weldrum, of Detroit; F. H. Russell, of New York City and Glenn L. Martin, of Cleveland, the last two being aircraft manufacturers. J. F. Victory is secretary of the subcommittee. It is expected that the report of the subcommittee will be completed and submitted to the President today. The matters referred to in the President's letter will be given careful thorough consideration by the advisory committee for aeronautics and they have been the occasion of recommendations made in its previous reports. It will not be surprising, therefore, if the report now to be sent to the President will contain, among others, recommendations along the lines of those included in the last report of the advisory committee, which are, briefly, as follows:

Cooperation in Aviation Activities.

1. Enactment of legislation providing for federal regulation of commercial air navigation, licensing of pilots, aircraft, landing fields, etc.

2. That Congress authorize an American airplane competition to stimulate private effort in the development of new and improved designs of aircraft.

3. That adequate appropriations be made for the military and naval air services in order to permit continuous development of those arms and to enable them to take advantage of the art and to maintain a nucleus of an aircraft industry capable of sufficient expansion in time of emergency to fulfill the needs of emergency.

4. That control of naval activities in aeronautics be centralized under a naval bureau of aeronautics.

5. That the air mail service be further extended and developed.

6. That Congress approve a program of scientific research in aeronautics and provide for the enlarged facilities necessary for its prosecution.

Of course with the President's letter as its precept, the subcommittee doubtless will have enlarged its scope beyond the subjects treated in previous reports. One of the most urgent needs of the situation is federal control of air navigation, just as navigation on the water long has been under federal laws, rules and rules, the laying out of airways and providing "lighthouses" and other guides to navigation thereon, establishment of landing fields, examination and licensing of pilots, inspection and licensing of aircraft and the like. One feature of the report that is awaited with much interest by those concerned is the recommendations as to coordinating government aviation branches and activities one with another and with commercial aviation. In this connection it is understood that it is contemplated to have charge of a single or consolidated government department or bureau in which is assembled under one head all matters and authority pertaining to aviation. In general, the subcommittee, it is believed, so far as it has directed its attention to policies rather than to details.

Army Finance Affairs.

The new War Department publication, Special Regulations No. 120, Property Accounting, provides for the first time a single volume in which all orders and regulations governing the accounting for public property are included. The difficulty which has been experienced by officers in acquainting themselves with the regulations governing this important subject, especially those of many years and much criticism. Previous to the issuing of this regulation orders with regard to property accounting have been published in War Department circulars, War Department letters, Army Regulations, instruction bulletins, supply circulars and Army regulations, and have been also included in various circulars and papers of instruction sent out by the chiefs of supply branches. Special Regulations No. 120 is a compilation of these various orders, including all the essential points contained in them, and also many points which are being published for the first time in this form. It also contains certain changes which have been incorporated in it as a result of practical experience in the operation of the present property accounting system. The principal change is the establishment of the memorandum receipt for all property in current service other than that included in the field equipment of organizations. This receipt is given by an officer making a shipment of property will receive back a signed receipt from the officer to whom shipment is made. New forms are also provided for preventing the articles of property sent in the possession of organizations, and for keeping a record of property furnished to private manufacturers for use in connection with contracts placed by supply branches of the War Department. Provisions have also been included making clearer the authority to be exercised by the commanders of corps areas and departments of the Regular Army and of territories within their territorial areas as well as defining their power to take remedial action in the case of irregularities and discrepancies discovered in the course of audit. The new regulations were exhaustively studied and to some extent rewritten before publication by the Harris board on the reduction of Army paper work. Another important action is embodied in departmental instruction relating to the use of the telegraph by which is adopted the standard commercial method permitting each post and station to open a charge account. After July 1, when there is declined to be a shortage of funds for this service, it is intended to allot a certain amount of money to each station with a restriction upon the expenditure to this extent. It is estimated that there may be a saving in cost of as much as 40 or 50 per cent, which seems considerable when it is known that the War Department has been spending $500,000 a year for this service. There is a prospect, moreover, that Congress may allot a certain amount available this purpose to $100,000. Still another improvement in the Army finance service relates to what is known as "liquid coffee money." Hitherto funds have been given to officers in command of detachments of men to defray certain costs while en route between stations. The result of this has been much confusion, loss of vouchers and failure to obtain necessary receipts, especially on the part of emergency officers during the world war. The auditing officers of the treasury have been calling on the Army officers for refunds on account of alleged irregularities. In many cases it has been impossible for individuals who have been separated from the service to render those payments and the amount of these accounts in the service the liability is recorded against them. Now this has been changed so that an officer who is in charge of a detachment of men traveling under orders may receive money in advance of him as an agent officer, rendering a return to the disbursing officer from whom he received the money or to the disbursing officer at the station to which he goes. This method of transaction is speedily closed and there is no occasion for correspondence or controversy. Everything is adjusted at the moment to the satisfaction and security of the officer most directly concerned.

It is gratifying to the military authorities who have to do with the supply of adequate and acceptable animals for the Army that so many farmers and breeders are taking a lively interest in the Army plan for developing horses suitable for the cavalry and artillery branches. The remount service of the quarter-

Plan for Developing Army Horses.

master corps of the Army now has under its control 158 stallions, which will all be in the hands of agents for the season throughout the country by April 15, and reports already received indicate that farmers and breeders are very much pleased with the type. The instructions for this remount service now have already been started at remount depots at Front Royal, Va., and Fort Reno, Okla. A few early arrivals are already reported. The 347 colts in hand at the latter depot are good promise of producing some very high class cavalry horses. Of 50 yearling colts at Fort Reno, not one is unsound, nearly one-half of all of them will make good utility horses with plenty of quality and substance; many of them will prove superior for riding purposes to anything the Army has ever had in the past. Dealers and breeders of middle age are very much interested in the smaller, well-bred filly to be used as the dam for the breeding of cotton mule so much in demand in the South. This type of mare, always with the cavalry horse, is becoming very scarce. The American Remount Association will hold its annual meeting in the office of the remount service in Washington on May 14 next, at which time the National Capital Horse Show will also be open. The following nationally known horsemen have been unanimously nominated by all vacancies on the board of directors: A. B. Haeck, Paris, Ky.; F. Ambrose Clark, Westbury, L. I.; Victor C. Mather, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Leonard, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Wirth S. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.; Samuel Culbertson, Troy, J. Stanolif, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Major C. L. Scott, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Owing to the fact that the number of those recently appointed in the regular army and appointed in the Marine Corps in the grades of captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant that decline the appointments or fail to qualify has been determined, it is uncertain how many of the first and second

Marine Corps Vacancies.

lieutenants will be promoted as a result of vacancies left in the grade of captain. As at least ten vacancies will remain in the latter grade, it is certain that at least the first ten first lieutenants and the first ten second lieutenants on the list will become due for promotion, which will be made as of June 30 next, provided they qualify. It is estimated that about 100 vacancies will remain in the grade of second lieutenant, which will be filled as provided by existing law. Encouragement is being given by the commandant of the corps to noncommissioned officers to prepare for examination for the next succeeding for those vacancies, which will be held next December, so it is desired to fill a large proportion of them from the ranks. Noncommissioned officers who may wish to take the examination must secure recommendations from their commanding officers and demonstrate their educational qualifications and their fitness for commissioned rank. With a view of enabling them to prepare for the examination the candidates will be assembled at a marine post and given opportunity for study and other preparation.

Digitized by Google

The Secretary of War has made a favorable impression upon observers of him and his methods since he has assumed office in the War Department.

Secretary Weeks Plans important Changes.

Mr. Weeks has applied himself assiduously to his tasks and has evinced a keen interest in the affairs of the Army. He has adopted certain rules which will enable him to escape a good deal of the routine occupation that engages the attention and consumes the time of the department head, and is restricting himself to signing not more than 300 communications and limiting the hours for reception of callers to from 10:30 in the morning to o'clock and signing him the opportunity to attend to more important matters pertaining to the department and the military establishment. During the next few months Mr. Weeks will make public a number of formation in regard to departmental and bureau conditions, with a view to making certain changes in organization and personnel and practices which have been represented to him as necessary in contributing to increased efficiency. He does not propose, it is explained, to make changes for the sake of it or because there has been a change in administration; but he will take swift and certain action, if he said, once he ascertains that it is justified. There are some important matters, therefore, calculated to require his attention, which he also intends to make a tour of the country later on, as soon as he feels that he can separate himself from the department, and in this way be relieved of contact into intimate contact with the military machinery outside of Washington. He will, in due time, make a trip of inspection to the Canal Zone, and as soon as he can arrange his official affairs he will make a trip overseas. He had planned, it seems, to go anyway during the coming summer, but that was before he knew he was to enter the cabinet; now the trip will be made in the capacity of Secretary of War and will be to such places as concern that official of the administration.

It is not expected by those who are conversant with the sentiment prevailing in the House and Senate of the new Congress, which convenes in extra session on Monday, that there will be much, if any, opposition to the realization of the naval building program of 1916. It has been the appropriations com-

The Naval Building Program.

mittees of both houses of Congress to at least indefinitely delay, if not permanently defeat, the Navy Department's project for completing the effectiveness of this program. It looks now as if there would be no material hindrance to the proposition. Least of all is it believed there will be much effective opposition on the presumption that this country should not go on with its naval construction in view of the alleged policy of checked armament on the part of Great Britain. That country and the United States agreed with their respective programs of naval increase and during the past week some important information has been received at the Navy Department to show that Great Britain has no intention of suspending its naval construction. The announcement has been made in parliament by the parliamentary secretary that it is "proposed to lay down two battleships this year." It is also made known that the British building program contemplates replacing the four oldest of the capital ships now on the effective list with vessels that are described as "an improvement on the Hood class, embodying the lessons of the late war." It is also proposed to build a submarine and a mine layer, both possessing the latest developments in these types and including a number of experimental features. It is further made known that the capital ship is regarded by the admiralty as having efficiency and unquestionably survived the test of the great war.

The War Department is being seriously handicapped during the remainder of this fiscal year by the exhaustion of funds for various purposes and the failure of Congress to furnish deficiency appropriations in certain directions. The situation has rendered it necessary to reduce the amount of official

Lack of War Department Funds.

travel on the part of officers and troops, among other curtailment directed this week being the inspection of the R. O. T. C. institutions by a board of general staff officers. It has been directed that the method to be used in the selection of distinguished colleges and honor schools in the absence of such inspection be made the occasion of a special study, the list of approved institutions to be published later in a War Department bulletin. It has been found impossible, too, to print the new regulations for the organized reserves, in which nearly 100,000 officers are keenly interested and concerning which they are making constant inquiries of the War Department. It has been decided to have these regulations printed in serial form in this paper and to authorize the sale by the Army and Navy Register of the new material in pamphlet form. One of the important delays in departmental publications, on account of the shortage of funds, has been the issue of the Army promotion list, relating to some 12,000 officers of the service, who have had to depend on unofficial sources of information as to their relative standing on the single list. Still another defect in the same direction has been the issue of the monthly Army directory, which appeared, after much delay, this week as of the date of February 1, the January number having been omitted. This delay in the appearance of the new directory renders it of less value on account of the numerous changes that have taken place in the rank and location of officers. Until after the beginning of the next fiscal year the department will continue to be placed in an awkward position of having insufficient funds to conduct many projects.

Fourteen names have been added to the list of naval war decorations. When the list was made public by Secretary Daniels last November, it was stated by the Navy Department that the department would be glad to give consideration to any specific cases of naval personnel entitled to recognition

Additional Naval War Decorations.

that came to its attention subsequently to the completion of the deliberations of the board on awards, and the names of the fourteen officers and enlisted men that may have been overlooked by the board. These fourteen additional cases come within this class. The awards are as follows: Navy cross—Lieutenant Commander Thomas Gilbert Ayres, U. S. N. R. F.; Captain Arthur Crenshaw, U. S. Navy; Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Francis E. Lacy, jr., U. S. Navy, which posthumously; Lieut. (j. g.) U. S. Navy, Captain H. R. Stanford (C. E. C.), U. S. Navy; Captain John W. Timmons, U. S. Navy; enlisted man—Bert S. Grauer, P. M. 3c., U. S. N.; special letters to Captain John A. Hyland, U. S. Navy; Commander William B. Wait, U. S. N. R. F.; Lieutenant Morton D. Wilhelm (M. C.), U. S. Navy Marine Corps; Brig. General Lieutenant Raymond W. Hanson. First Lieutenant Robert C. Pitts, and to Thomas R. Heath, est. (posthumous).

Officials connected with the handling of military transportation have resolved upon plans for simplifying their work and of coordinating their activities. The agreements recently made with the various companies provided for uniform action to be taken by the administrative branches of the government, and in order to facilitate the action the transportation officials of the War and Navy Departments have formed a committee of which Lieutenant Colonel Jack Hayes, chief of the division of transportation, of the War and Navy Departments, will be the chairman, and Mr. John W. Kean, of the bureau of navigation, is the secretary. They will meet on the first Monday of each month and take up in executive session all matters pertaining to transportation so as to obtain the best results for the government. Mr. W. A. Snell, of marine headquarters, is the Marine Corps representative on the additional committee. Mr. Finance office of the War Department and the disbursing office of the Navy. One of the results which the committee hopes to attain is a form of action for the method of transacting business affecting the various military branches of the government in their relations with the railways, on the one hand, and the accounting officials on the other. The committee has already come up for consideration a list of transfer of families and household goods of reenlisted men, in which respect the Army and Navy have different practically opposite courses, due to the legal advice of their respective departments, although both arms of the service are working under the identical clause of the same statute—section 1 of the act of 1, 1916. Marine Corps, being soldier and sailor, too, is pulled in both directions, since it is affected by the rulings of both the bigger military branches.

Committee Military Transportation.

There has been some discussion in the War Department of the question whether a general officer of the general staff corps may have an officer of the same staff corps as aide.

Aids for General Staff General Officers.

As there are no officers in the general staff corps in grades above that of major general, the question, at this time, relates only to major generals and brigadier generals in that corps. Section 1088 of the Revised Statutes provides as follows: "Each major general shall have three aids, who may be selected by him from captains or lieutenants of the Army, and each brigadier general shall have two aids, who may be selected by him from lieutenants of the Army." The act of February 14, 1903, contains this proviso: "Acts and parts of acts authorizing aides-de-camp and military secretaries shall not apply to general officers of the general staff corps." It is pointed that this provision is not that such officers shall not have aids, but that they shall not have the pay provided as extra for other officers of like grade. This is construed by the War Department as creating the following legal situation: There is no statute either permitting or forbidding aids for general officers of the general staff corps, and the question is, therefore, whether the President, under his constitutional powers as commander in chief, has authority to detail or assign officers of the Army to act as aids to general officers. This question, as applicable to the Navy, was before the court of claims in the case of Crosley v. the United States, and it was there held that the appointment of aids for rear admirals, appointed in accordance with naval regulations, "is not much modified by law as the appointment of aids to generals under the statute." At a later date the Congress recognized the authority to provide aids for rear admirals of the Navy by the passage of an act providing additional pay for such aids—this in the act of May 13, 1908. The War Department, therefore, regards it as settled that, in the absence of law specifically authorizing aids, the President is authorized to make provision for their appointment. Authority for extra pay for aids, however, must be based upon specific provision of statute. Quoting again from the Crosley case, the court held that "if the Secretary of War should assign any number of aids to an officer which he might deem advisable, only the number prescribed can be allowed the additional compensation provided by law." It is considered that, as the duties of aids are personal to the officers to whom they are assigned, an aid assigned to a general officer of the general staff corps would not, by virtue of such assignment, become a member of the corps, and that, therefore, his assignment would not violate the provisions of the act limiting the number of officers that may be detailed for duty in the War Department general staff. It is held by the War Department, however, that the President is authorized to make assignment, or to provide by regulation for making assignment, of officers of the Army as aids to general officers of the general staff corps.

An important test occurred at the marine barracks at Quantico, Va., on Wednesday, when was tried out a new attachment of the Thompson submachine gun, the invention of Colonel Thompson, U. S. Army, retired, formerly the well known officer and small-arms expert of the ordnance department. The gun it-

Test of Thompson Submachine Gun.

self has become very well known through previous successful tests as a combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder piece rifle in the form of a pistol, weighing seven pounds and pumping out thirty parts. It is capable of firing at the rate of 1,500 shots a minute and in the test at Quantico there was a demonstration of the attachment that enabled the gun to be fired a shot with each pull of the trigger. It was found that by this means the control of the gun was entirely subject to the will of the ficer, who can fire the contents of the magazine with a single prolonged pull or fire a single shot by merely releasing the trigger. The firing at Quantico was observed with keen interest by the Marine Corps officers and by several officers of the Army and Navy experts. The observers were enthusiastic in their commendation of the gun.

Orders to the marine recruiting service, which were issued on March 15, are now in full effect throughout the country. Recruiting since June has not yet elapsed to receive returns from all the country The weekly reports of the recruiting stations, which come by mail, are not yet complete for the full

Marine Corps Recruiting Resumed.

week after recruiting was resumed, but with incomplete returns it appears that for the first five days of the past week the enlistments amounted to 193. The complement fixed by Major General Lejeune, in resuming enlistments, was 900 per month, which quota will be maintained until action is taken upon the naval appropriation bill by both Houses. Four recruiting districts which were closed last winter were not reopened—Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Syracuse and Oklahoma, although these cities are covered by substations operating from Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Kansas City, respectively. No restrictions are accepted for short-term enlistments, all enlistments being for three and four years.

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

MILLER do not matter when You Bank by Mail. This institution has been safeguarding the savings of the Army and Navy men for more than 45 years.

Send for Booklet "A" and learn of our system.

The Union Trust Co. Cleveland, Ohio

Resources over $250,000,000.

Digitized by Google

As a result of the pinderous opinion rendered by Attorney General Palmer, and which was published in full in this paper on March 12, the bureau of navigation has decided upon a course of procedure in preparing a table of precedence, which will appear in the forthcoming issue of the Navy Register. The table will be based upon the grades laid down by the late Attorney General—that all staff officers are to take precedence among themselves according to the date of their commission in rank. Since that opinion was handed down, March 3, this momentous question has been under consideration at the Department and has been the occasion of much deliberation by the legal officers, with considerable diversity of views. The Navy Register, which bears date of January 1, now over three months due, is otherwise ready to go to press, and as soon as the precedence data is furnished the Public Printer the job of printing the edition will be begun.

Precedence in the Navy.

The Army remount service now has on hand 156 stallions, as follows: Sir Arabs, 6 Morgans, 7 standardbreds, 6 saddlebreds, 130 thoroughbreds, and 1 hackney. Breeding operations for the coming season have already been started at remount depots at Front Royal, Va., and Fort Reno, Okla., and early arrivals are reported at both these depots. The 347 colts on hand at remount depots are of unusual size and still give promise of producing a very high-class cavalry horse. The amount of our breeding appropriation is still to be determined by Congress at the next session. The remount service will submit and defend estimates for the fiscal year for the entire $250,000 originally asked for, and it is hoped that this amount will be secured. The Army appropriation bill pocket vetoed by the President carried $150,000 for this purpose. The senate provided $100,000, which the Senate raised to $200,000, the conferees compromising on $150,000.

Army Remount Service.

The composition of the detached officers' list of the Army has been revised by the War Department, and the character of duty and the number of officers assigned to each branch will be effective until further orders as follows: Reserve officers' training corps, 1,000; officers' reserves, 375; National Guard, including militia bureau, 400; general service schools faculties, 60; Military Academy, 185; recruiting service, 88; disciplinary barracks, 12; A. G. O. 4; general officers, 148; Philippine constabulary, 6; postal officers, 11, Q. M. C. infantry and cavalry divisions, 14; H. Q. of infantry and cavalry divisions, 12; Alaskan road commission, 3; Alaskan engineering commission, 1; District of Columbia commission, 4; federal power commission, 3; Panama Canal, 3; island and coastwise mine service, 5; assistant to the general staff sections at H. Q. of corps areas and departments, 89; military attaches and assistant military attaches, not included in general staff, 13; commanding officers and executive officers of general reserve and general intermediate depots, 38; miscellaneous detached duties, 86; a total of 2,111. In cases where officers are now on duty at the numbers indicated for any particular class of duty, it has been decided that they may be detailed for any other class that need be carried on the D. O. L., provided the total of 2,111 is not exceeded. Until further orders also the allotment of officers for general staff with troops will be as follows: H. Q. of nine corps areas, 45; H. Q. of three departments, 15; H. Q. American forces in Germany, 5; nine divisions, including Oahu and the Philippines, 36; military attaches and assistants, 36; total, 131.

List of Detached Officers of the Army.

Secretary Denby late this week recommended to the President the name of Captain David Potter, supply corps, U. S. Navy, to fill the existing vacancy as paymaster general of the Navy. This selection by Mr. Denby (and which will no doubt be approved by President Harding) is in the nature of a surprise to most people in naval circles, for, so far as known in Washington, Captain Potter was not an avowed candidate; certainly no political pressure has been brought to bear in his behalf. His selection is the result of Mr. Denby's recent visit to the fleet, where he met the new paymaster general, and was so favorably impressed with him that he reached a decision upon the subject about which he was known to be open minded when he left Washington. His action in this appointment bears out the policy which he has announced that he will, so far as it is possible for him, prevent the introduction of politics in the administration of the Navy. He was somewhat chagrined to learn of the extent to which politics were governing the Navy when he entered the department and expressed himself with some force in disapproval of the practice. The appointment carries out another announced policy: that the interests of the fleet will be paramount. Captain Potter is a seagoing officer, having served as fleet paymaster on Admiral Wilson's staff since July 17, 1919. He was appointed a lamporary captain in the supply corps on July 1, 1918, having been a permanent commander since July 20, 1915. He was appointed from New Jersey February 18, 1898, at the outbreak of trouble with Spain. He was born in New Jersey December 10, 1874. The new paymaster general is a man of high character and of generous nature. His selection may be construed as a compliment to the fleet in which he is serving as fleet paymaster. Captain Potter, the acting paymaster general, will upon the reporting of his relief take up the work which he outlined in his letter of decination of the appointment last December, that of coordinating the supply corps work of the navy yards and stations. Mr. Denby, in discussing the matter with the newspaper correspondents yesterday, pointed out that although Potter was not the senior officer for the office, and the fact that that officer had stepped aside and had made no effort to use his official position to obtain the appointment reflected great credit upon that officer.

New Paymaster General of the Navy.

In choosing Captain Potter for the next paymaster general, without the assistance of the politicians, Mr. Denby gave a demonstration of his policies in the appointment of bureau chiefs. First, he eliminated the political influence which had made no effort to be appointed, but who was in close touch with the fighting branch of the Navy, and, third, he selected a man for the office. Moreover, he made it clear yesterday that he feels that bureau chiefs should be selected from the grade of captain or above, and is not in favor of going below that grade in making any future appointment. His action is an endorsement of the principle of selection, to which he expects to adhere in making future appointments in the naval establishment. It is understood that Mr. Denby has recommended the name of Captain Potter for appointment as paymaster general he also submitted to the President the name of the officer selected by him for the office of judge advocate general of the Navy, but he declined to announce the name of the officer in advance of a statement from the White House. This announcement is, however, expected at any time.

Policy in Selecting Naval Bureau Chiefs.

The battleship Maryland, which is nearing completion at Newport News, Va., probably will be placed in commission in June. Officers thus far selected for her include Commander Theodore A. Kittinger, who will be her first executive, and Lieutenant Harry E. McKain, recently on duty in the bureau of navigation, who will serve as navigator. The name of the Maryland's first captain has not yet been announced. Lieut. Henry H. Hough, has been ordered relieved from duty in charge of the naval publicity bureau at New York City and to assume command of the battleship when at that place. He will succeed Captain George L. P. Stone, who is assigned to command the Minnesota, relieving Captain Raymond D. Hasbrouck, who goes to the Naval Operations Office to head the naval intelligence office. The resignations of the following holding temporary appointments in the Navy have been accepted: Lieutenant R. B. Stover, of the first; Lieutenant C. R. Mayo, supply corps; Gunner Frank Siegel, Machinists J. A. Smith and W. J. Darrell and Acting Pay Clerks Thomas F. Derlin and T. J. Keane.

Maryland, Her Personnel and Matters.

At this season of the year the Naval Academy is invariably visited by a delegation of profound statesmen and master pedagogues, who are charged by the President with the important function of passing upon the seat of naval education and of making a report of their deliberations. The fact that nothing ever comes of their wisdom does not in the least deter their successors in office. The board of visitors is composed of three grand divisions, a group of seven are selected by the President, one of late years has usually been college presidents, five members of the lower house selected by the speaker and four members of the Senate, with the chairmen of the naval affairs committees of both houses ex officio members. The House members this year are Messrs. Oliver and McArthur, from the naval committee, with the addition of R. E. Dennison, R., of Ohio, and Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi. Chairman Page, of the Senate naval committee, heads the Senate delegation. The members of the board are allowed mileage and $15 a day expenses, and they are generally entertained by the superintendent and other officials of the academy. It is a harmless custom, which will doubtless endure as long as the Naval Academy is in need of inspection. May 3 to 7 is the period selected for the annual visitation this year.

Visitors to Naval Academy.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Appropriation Not Available to Purchase Newspapers.

The comptroller holds that the appropriation "mi service, Army, 1921," is not available to pay for subscriptions to newspapers other than foreign or professional newspapers.

MR. WEEKS' RECORD SO FAR.

[Washington Correspondence of Boston Transcript.]

In the month that has been consummated in the mind of he has been Secretary of War that he is not going to be dominated by the chief of staff, the general staff or any clique of officers. His determination to direct the affairs of the military establishment as far as he believes they should be directed for the good of the country has won the admiration of all grades of officers. They say that he is gradually bringing order back. These officers, representatives of the various factions into which the establishment degenerated after the armistice was signed, generally believe that the head of the War is a professional Army of which all may be proud. The several factions are also beginning to feel that they receive special favors from the civilian chief of the department, and that favoritism is not shown by the undivided support which a secretary must have if his administration is to be a success.

The problem facing Mr. Weeks when he took the oath of office was to bring order out of chaos in the department. Under the administration of Newton D. Baker, Jr., the War Department had become a huge mass, regulated by Major General Peyton C. Marsh, chief of staff. Secretary Baker was content to let the chief of staff run the department, and the civilian secretary was surprised by the general staff organization which functioned practically as two separate armies—the Pershing faction, the wood faction and the Bullard faction—each jealous of the other, each striving for control. The first duty of the new secretary was to heal the sore. Mr. Weeks addressed himself to the task without delay. In less than two months he began to realize the general's staff of some of the functions it had acquired, directing that the supply branch and foreign service section be taken from the control of the supply division, general staff, and placed under the direction of the assistant Secretary of War J. Mshaw Wainwright, possibly an unconventional method from the point of view of a layman but a vitally important order from the point of view of the Army. Mr. Weeks also appointed as chief of Major General Leonard Wood to the Philippine Commission, which the administration plans this year to have would become the head of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Weeks has since turned his face backwards sore, and it has been announced that the distinguished Major General Hunter Liggett has been promoted to the grade of major general, heading the list of ten officers to be sent to the senate for confirmation next week. Such recognition, without solid backing, such as Mr. Weeks undoubtedly is expected to please the friends of General Edwards. Mr. Pershing's friends say that he is not in the secretary's schedule. He has not indicated what he will do with the command of the American Army. Possibly he will approve the recommendation of a group of distinguished officers that the Army be divided by a readiness to command the three field armies, comprising the Regular Army, while he is President for the next two years.

Army officers are pleased most of all because Secretary Weeks has proceeded cautiously in making changes. Many of the changes ordered have been made after due deliberation. He has demonstrated that no changes are to be made that he is not satisfied that the changes will be for the good of the service. In other words, he is proceeding thoroughly ready of the establishment. When he finds changes are necessary he orders them made. He has not been in the least frightening himself with the department. He may require two or three months before he becomes fully acquainted with the essential details. Once he has familiarized himself with the situation, probably he will leave on a tour of inspection of the several Army areas which he is to command, provided that will not be long before returning to Washington, but probably will not go to any of the overseas areas. It is likely he has had hopes late last year to go overseas this summer with his family, but his acceptance of the state portfolio has necessitated a postponement of the Europeon trip for the present.

To date Secretary Weeks has been successful in accomplishing the things he undertook to do. The assignment of Colonel Wainwright, who served as inspector general of the Army in France under Pershing, as Assistant Secretary of War seems to have pleased everybody. The Secretary accepts appointments to eight chiefs of divisions, all reappointments, has accepted the resignation of Major General Harbord, and may be expected to select a successor to General Harbord as chief of staff. While it has not been known whom he will select as his military adviser, most persons believe that he will appoint Major General Richard Lerbord. Second in importance to his selection of chief of staff will be the selection of a brigadier generale to be promoted to the grade of major general to succeed Liggett, the president of the board who will head the list. Reports in Army circles have been to the effect that he may not appoint any officer to the chief of staff. Wilson sent to the Senate and which the Senate refused to confirm. The indications today, however, are that several officers will be made.

It is hard to say whether departmental matters or visitors have commanded most of the secretary's time. Certainly, Senator McCumber, a member of the Harding cabinet, because of the general approbation that he is receiving, is the busiest of any other member of the cabinet. He arrives at the department not later than 9 o'clock and never leaves until 6:30 o. m. Early as he reaches his office, frequently visitors are there ahead of him. Senators and congressmen visit his office each day, some to pay their respects, some to discuss matters of legislation, but to seek his assistance in securing appointment ranging from postmaster to ambassador. The highest Republican post in the gift of the President. Mr. Weeks is a power in the Republican party.

TWO MEN WE WANT FROM GERMANY.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

A few days ago we wanted four men from Germany. Half one of them is a Chicago boy. The German government has released Carl Neaf and Frank Zimmer, Americans imprisoned in Germany charged to aiding Oscar C. Bergdoll, American draft dodger and deserter to the enemy. The government asked for the release of two men from Germany—Bergdoll and his chauffeur. Both are Americans.

Whether the American War Department or the American government has made any agreement as to terms in Germany is of little importance. The important point remains that we want Bergdoll. We want him because he returned to conditions which he knowingly left behind him, not creditably, and as much of a coward as a man can be. While the American government was making representations more and hand over Bergdoll and Richter. Newspapers of the country should print the letters. They are: Americans who deserted to the enemy, and are entitled to the fate of such men. We can best evidently by making a point of it in the peace treaty which still remains to be signed by Germany.

It would be better for Germany if we got them now instead of later, considering that Germany might suggest it informally if the Germans fail to see the point. There may be no formal legal path over which they can be returned at present, but there is a road from Moabech to Cublenz over which they could be "persuaded" to travel.

Tom—Received you, did she? My boy, you've got to be clever in the promising game. You should have told her you were unworthy of her.

Ned (dubiously)—I was going to, but she told it to me first.—Boston Transcript.

MORALE IN THE NAVY.

[Editorial in The Naval Medical Bulletin.]

Advertising is the flywheel of American business and apparently with the increasing attempts to put naval administration on a business basis we have developed an inordinate desire for publicity in order to popularize desirable measures based on the unusual thing called common sense. It seems that they must masquerade under new titles because the magic of a catchword often carries conviction where sound argument fails. Then comes the exaggeration of a wise suggestion converting it into a fad and its abuse. Essential things of equal importance are neglected. Too often the fuss and feathers which may be the discovery of a partial truth obscure underlying principles latent in the old and correct which but need be by amateur reformers. Without an appreciation of these principles the staff of a hospital may be in vain for a high morale—that state of body and mind most conducive to efficiency.

This word morale is the overworked one just now. Its meaning is not always clear to everybody, but it covers everything from medals to misconduct and as the passing net of publicity and fashion attracts universal attention. We may leave philanthropic societies to their own devices in the perfectly safe public interest of its usefulness, but the real concern is to develop efficiency within itself and it should be generally recognized that contentment, so vital to efficiency, depends, in military life at least, very largely on justice in administration. Magazines and moving pictures, parties and pleasure trips, Christmas presents and petty efforts are wasted on men who do not get their rights or think they do not. It is not the careening hand that is wanted but one which can hold the scales of justice without a tremor and put into the task the power which it is not the alliance of stimulated or even real affection and interest that gives lasting satisfaction but the eye which sees every vital matter in its true light and distinguishes the guilty from the innocent regardless of sleeve ornaments or the contents of the morning mail bag.

The contentment and consequent efficiency of a hospital depends more than is generally given on the force and intelligence which the commanding officer can bring to bear on just administration. It is injustice if the patient does not receive proper fare, nursing and professional treatment, and it is injustice also if the misbehavior does not receive adequate punishment. The latter is just as much prescribed by regulations for his officers as patients, and failure of punishments is indispensable. If informs all those who are subject to regulations of what is to be their aspect and should protect them from variations that may arise in a one-man government due to the vagaries of a frail mortal whose temper fluctuates with digestion and may be seriously disturbed by a morning diatribe from his wife or from having run out of his favorite brand of cigars.

In the Navy a man who receives the prescribed and adequate punishment for his offense is not resentful on the contrary, he is almost grateful. The feeling in every naval institution must be that offense and penalty are inevitably, unfailingly related. It is not what a man may expect, it is what he knows he will get, what all his messmates know he will get, that counts. There must be no favorites. No amount of good will on the part of hospital corpsman, nurse or ward officer won by useful work in the ward or pleasing personality or past performance of any kind must be allowed to avert, when there is an infraction of discipline, the consequence sure to be visited on a less favored offender.

To the other hand, there must be no abridgement of privileges by subordinates. Whether the hospital corpsman "forgets" to enter a ward room on the liberty list or the ward officer scratches it off, there is deprivation of liberty and that is a punishment. If there was sufficient reason for curtailing a legitimate and general privilege which passes for a right, there was justification for making a report to superior authority. Informally settling matters out of court is bad military practice.

Frivolous, unjustified, unsubstantiated charges are not to be tolerated. If guilt exists and can not be proved, they must be investigated and punishment if it is trivial and the man proved guilty but goes unpunished, the general effect is bad.

It is not to be inveited from the above that discipline is to be easy and irksome, a short cut as it were, to morale or contentment. Far from it. The proper administration of discipline is the manifestation of the legitimate claims or rights of the personnel of a hospital, the attainment of the most difficult of problems. The writer's view is rather that sometimes the measures adopted to maintain the new morale are really an unconscious subterfuge, an attempt to obviate the difficulties latent in the prime factor of morale—a square deal to all. To give that square deal becomes harder and harder as the appreciation of the problem deepens. It means that the commanding officer must know everything that goes on; must properly estimate the capacity and limitations of members of his staff, assigning duties to duty for which their powers are commensurate; must understand human nature, allow for individual idiosyncrasies, must be generous and courageous, firm, just and self-controlled, if he would have success in the fascinating game of skill known as handling men. If he attempts this with false standards such as flapjap methods dismal failure awaits him. All the antidote assistance in the world, all that money or love or influence from without can effect will not bolster up the one who relies on these.

We may load men with athletic uniforms, flood them with good literature, offer trophies to arouse the competitive spirit, sicken them with festivals and occasions for merriment, but a fan that makes them play baseball with zest or row with enthusiasm, read our books, eat our cake, laugh at our jokes if they despise us. It is pleasant to inspire their affection, but it is not ultimate to success in handling men—that is, to handling them with a view to a useful purpose. The one thing needful is their respect.

The one thing needful, the thing to which so many trifles contribute and from which so many things flow in the development of morale in military life is the square deal—a square deal to all, to the officer in charge, to the hospital corps and enlisted personnel. Suffering from the surest way to dare that respect is to injure the enthusiasm with the conviction that the superior's supreme purpose is to give him a square deal. In a word, discipline must be made between valuable accessories to the creation of true superior morale and the great point essential to it, if he is sufficiently enlightened, adaptable and progressive to be alive to the fundamental requirements of his men under present conditions the commanding officer will secure for them most of the things supposed to promote contentment and efficiency, but he will do it through an appreciation of discipline in its highest sense, conceiving discipline as the full and prompt discharge of reciprocal obligations by all the components of a military unit. Blind enforcement of regulations does not meet the requirements. Regulations must be observed with a full recognition of every side of a man's nature and an ever present realisation of the dignity of the individual man and of the existence in the man as well as in the officer of a soul.

Such a campaign for elevating morale some publicity may be necessary in order to arouse that public interest on which financial aid depends. The professional philanthropist has an abhorrence of public confidence that it is difficult to secure contributions for confidential enterprises. But within the service itself publicity is baneful and the word "morale" should not be bruited about. The sailor is liable to confound it with moral and although he, in common with the manly youth of all time, resents being the object of missionary effort.

The most compelling influences, whether for good or evil, are the subtle ones which operate without ostentation, in silence, unnoticed. No organized effort to exert influence need be ashamed of masking its batteries and making indirect advances. "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird." (Prov. I, 17.)

THE BLOCK IN APPOINTMENTS.

From the Indianapolis Times, Dem.

Mr. Lodge gave as his reason for objecting to consideration of the list of general officers by committee the fact that the nomination of his friend both Theodore Roosevelt and General Leonard Wood at Rome.

So far as Colonel Roosevelt is concerned the administration will have to assume the guilt, provided there be anyone who believed that Roosevelt would have been more effective as an individual officer on the fighting front, when his friends thought best, than at home where his efforts in supporting the main line could count to the limit. It was not Mr. Roosevelt's private war. It was not the kind of war that could have been won by a regiment, a brigade, or a division of rough riders, at any stage after we got into it. It was a job for our best trained and professional officers and of them the Colonel was not one.

As for General Wood, his case rests on shoulders that Mr. Dawes, of Chicago, declares are broad enough to support it, those of General Pershing. He did not work hand with him in Europe. There came a time also when he did not want General Edwards. As between these two reasons in the one case he might also give them in the other, and neither might suit Mr. Lodge. So far as Leonard Wood is concerned he has had a great deal of good luck in the Army. The success of the war from our standpoint did not depend upon his presence in France. Whether it ever might have done so or not, there is no more reason for criticising the administration for Pershing's failure to take him than there is for indorsing at the same day the criticism of Lincoln who clamored for Grant's head. Senator Lodge picks out two poor cases to cite as a cloak for his defense of Edwards.

CHAPEL AT FORT McPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., April 5, 1921.

Extensive repairs to the building used as a chapel at Fort McPherson, Ga., are contemplated. It is believed there are a number of persons who would like to place a window or mural tablet in this chapel in memory of some relative or friend. Any persons interested are requested to correspond with the post commander or the undersigned.

John A. Randolph, Chaplain, U. S. Army.

Knowitall—I have some good ideas I wish your journal would absorb.

Editor—Do you think we're running a blotting paper?—Boston Transcript.

WEAPONS have grown in power and efficiency only in pace with improvements in the propelling charge. Du Pont has always been a leader in this development.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Sales Dept., Military Sales Division
Wilmington, Delaware

DU PONT

SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS

The SUBSCRIPTION $5 PER YEAR

Fleet Review

The Journal of the Enlisted Men of the Navy

ESTABLISHED MAY, NINETEEN TEN

¶ Published at Washington, the seat of government, its reports of departmental news and congressional action are accepted as *always* authentic.

¶ Clean, wholesome, always dependable, the kind of Navy magazine the bluejacket likes to send home.

¶ Expressing the best spirit of the Navy, THE FLEET REVIEW has won the good will and esteem of the Naval officials, at the same time retaining the loyal support of the enlisted personnel.

¶ An ideal advertising medium to reach the enlisted men of the United States Navy.

¶ Sold by accredited agents throughout the United States Navy afloat and ashore, in all parts of the world.

¶ Special attention given to matters of interest to the Naval Reserve Force.

The Fleet ReviewPublishing Company
811 Eleventh Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

FINANCIAL

Eastern Finance Corporation

A Quarterly Dividend of 2% on the Preferred Stock and 2% on the Common Stock of the Eastern Finance Corporation will be paid on April 15th, 1921, to holders of record at the close of business, March 31st, 1921.

C. S. KIRKLAND, Treasurer.

Write for "The Dollar Compounded," and become a Shareholder in the above Corporation.

Garrison, Harris & Co.

(INCORPORATED)

161 Massachusetts Ave.
BOSTON, MASS.

Personal Matters.

—Colonel R. H. Rolfe, Q. M. C., who has been in command of the U. S. liquidation mission in England at London, closed that office on January 31, after a leave spent in Paris, on the Riviera and Coblenz, accompanied by Mrs. Rolfe and their daughter, have returned on the U. S. A. T. Cambrai. Colonel Rolfe has reported to the quartermaster general for orders. Mrs. Rolfe and daughter are visiting Mrs. Rolfe's sister, Mrs. John R. Brooke at the Aldine Hotel, Philadelphia. Colonel and Mrs. Rolfe have announced the engagement of their daughter Grace to Captain Davis Jones, Inf., U. S. A.

—The San Mihiel Unit of The American Womans' Legion, which is raising money to carry on its relief work amongst the wounded, disabled and needy veterans of the World War, will give a moving-picture show at the Knickerbocker Theater on Wednesday afternoon, April 20, at 2 and 4 p. m. "River's End," James Oliver Curwood's romantic play of the Northwest, and that very amusing comedy entitled "The Toonerville Trolley, Which Meets All Trains," are the two films to be presented at each performance. The success of the entertainment is assured by the following list of patronesses, who have graciously consented to act in that capacity on that day: Madame Jusserand, Lady Geddes, Marchioness di Rennezra, Senora Riano, Madames Grouitch, Peter, Mathieu, Bakhmetiff, Pezet, Colladet and Nicolaiff, and Mesdames James Wadsworth, sr., Charles Bridges, Cromwell Brooks, Henry Dimock, Samuel Winslow, W. W. Wright, C. E. Sawyer, Delos Blodgett, Charles Mathews, Tasker H. Bliss, N. H. Dial, Francois B. Moran, W. C. Rivers, George Hope, Nash, W. A. Holbrook, J. B. Kendrick, Mr. Wm. J. Harris, D. L. Lamont, Stephen Elkins, James Woods and Charles Farnsworth, and Miss Mabel Boardman.

—Major John Q. Quekemeyer, U. S. Army, has returned from Yazoo City, Miss., where he attended the marriage of his brother.

—Commander and Mrs. S. C. Hooper entertained at a buffet supper last Saturday evening in compliment to Commander and Mrs. W. E. Hall, the party going later to the Chevy Chase Club to dance. Among those in the company were Commander and Mrs. J. L. Kauffman, Commander and Mrs. William D. Brereton of Annapolis; Commander and Mrs. Henry B. Soule, Commander and Mrs. David Daschild, of Annapolis; Commander Cohn and Dr. Duncan Walton, U. S. Navy, both of Annapolis; Miss Kate Du Bose, Miss Katherine Robinson and her guest, Miss Evelina Gleaves, and Commander Lee Warren.

—Lieutenant Ralph W. Luce, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Luce announce the birth of a son, Ralph Waldo Luce, jr., on March 31 at the marine barracks at Boston, Mass.

—Major and Mrs. Charles S. Floyd announce the marriage of their sister, Miss Mary Louise Harrison, to Mr. Thomas Hugh Mercer, on Thursday afternoon, March 31, at the Church of the Ascension, Sierra Madre, Calif., the Rev. William Carson Shaw officiating. Mrs. Mercer, who is from Williamsburg, Va., was given away by her brother, Major Floyd. Mrs. Mercer will be remembered in Army circles as the niece of Colonel and Mrs. J. P. O'Neil, Infantry. Mr. Mercer, who is with the Gulf Coast Lines, with headquarters in Dallas, Texas, is also from Williamsburg. After spending several weeks in Southern California, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer will be at home in Dallas, Texas.

—Colonel S. M. de Loffre, U. S. Army, and Mrs. de Loffre sailed this week for Europe, where they will spend the next six months in study and travel.

—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Spencer S. Wood were hosts at dinner Friday evening, entertaining 10 guests in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge, the party later going to the Navy and Marine Corps dance.

—The engagement of Miss Julia Athene Sudduth, of Mississippi, to Lieutenant William Maynadier Miley, son of the late Colonel John D. Miley and grandson of Brigadier General Alfred Mordecai, has been announced. The wedding will take place on April 20 at Agricultural College, Mississippi, where Lieutenant Miley is on duty at A. and M.

—The Japanese embassy has officially conveyed to the State Department an invitation of the Japanese government for General Wood and the members of the mission to the Philippines to visit Japan on their return trip to the United States after the completion of their work in the Philippines.

DON'T TAKE RISKS

Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, in this bank, where you will be sure it is in absolute safety.



Our conservative business policy, experienced management and Government Supervision assure complete protection for every dollar.

Detailed information gladly furnished on request.

2% paid on Checking and 3% on Savings Accounts

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

—A spring wedding of social interest took place Wednesday evening at St. Stephen's church when Miss Rowena May Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Carroll Smith, became the bride of Lieutenant Fabius Henry Kohloss, corps of engineers, U. S. Army. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George Fiske Dudley. The church was decorated with white and pink roses against a background of palms and ferns. The bride was charming in a wedding gown of ivory satin with a court train and graceful veil of tulle caught in a coronet of old lace and orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and roses. The maid of honor, Miss Mildred Hoover, wore a gown of pink and orchid chiffon and a wreath of silver leaves in her hair. Miss Jane Ramey, Miss Alice Watts, Miss Virginia Hereford, Miss Dorothy Hill, Miss Evelyn Prescott and Miss Betsey Ross were the bridesmaids and wore blue and orchid chiffon gowns with silver wreaths. Major Paul Bock acted as best man, and the ushers were Captain Ralph Willis, Lieutenant Otto Praeger, jr., Lieutenant Beverley C. Snow, Lieutenant Arthur J. Sheridan, Lieutenant John E. Wood and Lieutenant James P. Jervey, all of the engineer corps. A reception at the apartment of the bride's parents at the Fulton followed the ceremony. Among the guests who came to Washington to attend the wedding were Mr. R. A. Kohloss, the bridegroom's father, of Salisbury, N. C., and Miss Elizabeth Kohloss, the bridegroom's sister. Lieutenant Kohloss and his bride will make their home at Camp Jackson, S. C., where Lieutenant Kohloss is stationed.

—Lieutenant Bert F. Clark, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Clark are being congratulated on the birth of their second child, a daughter, Frances Annette, on March 20 at their home in New London, Conn.

—Commander Ten Eyck DeWitt Veeder and Mrs. Veeder entertained a party of young people at dinner on Friday evening for their daughters, the Misses Veeder, the company later going to the Junior League dance. The guests included Miss Elizabeth Walker, Miss Amelia Dutton, Miss Floy Barnhart, Miss Harriet Love, Miss Margaret Hicks, Miss Jane Boyd, Miss Margaret Finley, Mr. Thornton Parker, Mr. Merrick Parker, Lieutenant Frederick Buller, Dr. Grainma, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Peasleley, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Francis Winslow, Mr. Walker, Mr. Thomas Craven, Mr. Durant, Mr. Block, Mr. Baylor, Mr. Walsh, Lieutenant Hicky, Captain Cole and Cadet Heltinger.

—A daughter, Helen Josephine, was born to Commander H. C. Dinger, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Dinger at Quincy, Mass., on March 30.

—Admiral Gleaves is the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Garland, 1315 19th street, for a time, having come to Washington from Newport. Mrs. Gleaves is in Newport for the present, with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Thomas E. Van Metre.

—Mrs. Raymond Dalley and her daughter, Miss Eleanor Marguerite Dalley, of Quincy Place, left Washington on Wednesday to join Lieutenant Dalley, U. S. Army, who is stationed at Camp Travis, Texas.

—Mrs. J. V. Howard, wife of Surgeon J. V. Howard, U. S. Navy, is visiting the chief of naval operations and Mrs. Coontz at Wardman Park Hotel.

—Mrs. Keyes, wife of Major Edward A. Keys, U. S. Army, entertained a small company at luncheon on Friday at the St. Marks, in compliment to Mrs. Edwin M. Otis, of California, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. George Theobald, in her apartment at the Rochambeau. Covers were laid for fourteen.

—Mr. Thomas S. Harrison, of North Carolina, announces the engagement of his daughter, Eliza, to Lieutenant Edmund Duval Duckett, U. S. Navy. Miss Harrison has many friends here and in Virginia. The wedding will take place in Washington in June.

—Mrs. William W. McCleary, of Chattanooga, Tenn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Josephine Inman, to Captain A. Murray Neilson, corps of engineers, U. S. Army.

—A daughter, Mary Virginia, was born on April 2 to Lieutenant DeWitt T. Hunter, medical corps, U. S. N. R. F., and Mrs. Hunter at Charleston, S. C.

—The marriage is announced of Corrine Wedderburn, younger daughter of Mr. John Wedderburn of this city, to Lieutenant Commander Herbert Grenville Gates, U. S. Navy. The ceremony was performed Easter Monday afternoon in the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Beulah Fox Wedderburn, at 2310 Ruskin avenue, Baltimore, by the Rev. Dr. Stehl, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, in the presence of a small company of relatives. Lieutenant Commander Harlow was best man, and the bride was unattended. She wore a gown of white chantilly lace made over ivory satin with a large hat of chiffon in delicate orchid shades and carried a shower bouquet of ophelia roses. The wedding was followed by an informal reception and buffet supper, after which Commander and Mrs. Gates left for a short wedding trip, the bride wearing a suit of gray poiret twill with a small hat to match and squirrel furs. They will later be at home in Annapolis, where Commander Gates is stationed.

—The Army and Navy Junior League will give its third tea dance of the spring series at 2400 16th street this afternoon from 4.30 to 7.30. Those receiving will be: Mrs. Anton Fries, Mrs. Lansing Beach, Mrs. Steven Mills, assisted by Mrs. Charles T. Harris, Mrs. Thomas Spaulding and Mrs. William P. Pence. The weather promises to be favorable and a large service gathering of Army and Navy Juniors is anticipated.

—At a tea given by Captain Thomas J. Senn, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Senn at the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I., on Monday, the engagement was announced of Miss Beatrice Hale Pollock to Lieutenant Commander Robert S. Chew, jr., supply corps, U. S. Navy. Miss Pollock is the daughter of Captain Edwin T. Pollock, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Pollock. She made her debut in Washington winter before last. Lieutenant Commander Chew is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Chew, of Washington, D. C., and is on duty at the naval training station, Newport, R. I. It is expected that the wedding will take place early in June in Jamestown, R. I., the summer home of the bride's parents.

—Commander and Mrs. Fred F. Rogers entertained a small company at dinner Tuesday evening in honor of the retiring naval attache of the Japanese embassy, Captain Yoshitake Uyeda. The guests numbered 20, and included Captain Nagano, who will succeed Captain Uyeda.

—Major General Adelbert Cronkhite, U. S. Army, went from Baltimore and was with with Mrs. Cronkhite at the Hotel Astor, New York City, over Sunday, where they have an apartment.

—Major Haig Shekerjian, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Shekerjian are at the Hotel Astor this week and will go to Atlantic City for the remainder of the month of April and will pass the month of May in Boston, on their two months' leave of absence. Following the leave, Major Shekerjian will be stationed at Camp Meade, Md.

—Among the guests at the Hotel Astor, New York City, this week were Lieutenant Commander Russell L. Lucas, U. S. Navy, of the U. S. S. Gresham; Lieutenant and Mrs. Walter G. Farrell, who came from the naval air station in Pensacola, Fla.; Colonel and Mrs. J. N. Straat, of Chicago; Mrs. Roberts, wife of Major W. Roberts, U. S. Army, of Washington, D. C.; Captain Ralph C. Smith, of West Point, and daughter, Miss Genevieve Smith, of Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Major S. W. Sperry, U. S. Army, of West Point; Chaplain F. L. Miller, of Camp Dix; Major M. F. Harmon, U. S. Army, of Washington, D. C.; Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Jones, U. S. Army; Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Snyder, U. S. Army, and Colonel and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre.

Fine Diamonds
Artistic Jewelry
Rich Cut Glass
Sterling Silverware

Illustrations and Prices Furnished on Request

Galt & Bro.

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARION INSTITUTE

THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE

Designated by War Department "Honor School 1920." Special branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering first year's work in the Academies, such as recommended by Adjutant General for candidates who are admitted on certificate. Unsurpassed record of successes. *Unlimited private tutoring for every cadet without extra charge.* Facilities for caring for sons of Army and Navy officers the year round. Limited number of scholarships, as announced through Morale Branch. For catalogue and information address Col. W. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

—Lieutenant Colonel Oliver F. Snyder, U. S. Army, on duty in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War in Washington, was in New York at the Hotel Astor this week and left on the Adriatic on Wednesday for Paris, where he is detailed by the War Department to attend the meetings of the International Shooting Union, which is to take place the week of April 16. While in France he also will represent the National Board of Rifle Practice throughout the United States and the National Rifle Association as a delegate from the War Department. He will stay over for the Rifle Shooting Association of America at the Olympic meeting at Lucerne, Switzerland, some time in May. Colonel Snyder was captain and coach of the United States Olympic pistol team at the Olympic matches at Antwerp in 1920, and also was captain of the American Forces in France in 1919 at Le Mans, France. He is a distinguished pistol shot of the United States Army.

—Mrs. Orlando G. Hinton, of 309 W. Washington street, Petersburg, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Eloise Minor, to Captain Victor Parks, aviation corps, U. S. Army. Captain Parks is the nephew of Admiral Wythe M. Parks, U. S. Navy, retired.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson McDonald Lindsey today announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Captain Albion Smith, 6th field artillery, U. S. Army. Owing to hurried orders to Captain Smith to report for duty at Fort Sill, Okla., the wedding will take place early in May.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. Rozier Dulany announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anne Willing Carter Dulaney, to Captain Frank B. Hayne, U. S. Army. The wedding will take place in June at "Oakley," the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Dulaney at Upperville, Va. Miss Dulany is prominent socially in Virginia and Washington. Captain Hayne is a nephew of Mr. Frank B. Hayne, of New Orleans. He is a member of an old Charleston, S. C., family. He is now stationed at Camp Benning.

—Miss Heloise Lazaro, daughter of Representative and Mrs. Ladislas, of Louisiana, and Lieutenant Allen Howard White, U. S. Navy, were married Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the apartment of the bride's parents at Falkstone Courts. The ceremony was performed by Father Mackin, of St. Paul's Church, in the presence of the members of the family and a few intimate friends, and was followed by a reception. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was charming in a white satin wedding gown with a veil of illusion and lace, caught in a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Miss Elaine Lazaro, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor and wore apricot taffeta trimmed with Russian lace. Her flowers were lavender and pink sweet peas. Lieutenant Commander S. Rowland White, of Charleston, S. C., brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Among the guests who came to Washington to attend the wedding were Mr. S. Rowland White, of Hagerstown, Md., father of the bridegroom; Miss White, of Baltimore, sister of the bridegroom, and Mrs. Edward Clay Lake, of DeQueen, Ark., a sister of the bride. Lieutenant White and his bride will make their home at Norfolk, Va., where Lieutenant White is stationed.

—The award of the first prize in the contest this year for Japanese poetry to Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Burnett, military attache to the American Embassy in Tokyo, makes the second time that this American woman has won the highest literary honor possible in Japan. Her achievement is considered all the more remarkable as she had no knowledge of the Japanese language until 1911, when she accompanied her husband, then a lieutenant student officer, to Tokyo. His wife participated in his studies. The contest is participated in annually by from 10,000 to 20,000 persons, most of whom are of the highest intellectual order. The offerings are judged both for the story they tell and their poetic merit. The form in which the poem is written is short and can contain usually only thirty-one syllables, although thirty-two are permissible.

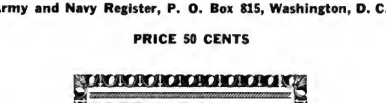
—The "the dansant" given by the Chemical Warfare Service Branch of the Army Relief April 16 promises to be a success, both socially and financially. Many of the patronesses are bringing large parties, and a number of officers and their wives are coming from Camp Humphries, Edgewood Arsenal, Camp Meade and Fort Myer. Among those in Washington bringing parties are Mme. Collardet, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Victor Kauffman, Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, Mrs. Charles Farnsworth, Mme. Grouitch, Mrs. Willard Holbrook, Mrs. Miles Poindexter and Mrs. Atlee Pomerene. It is to be on the roof garden of Hotel Washington and is the first of the springtime al fresco entertainments. The sheltered roof garden has just been handsomely redecorated and in case of showers this one alone will be

Digitized by Google

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

Copies of the Army Promotion List, alphabetically arranged, otherwise known as the Single List, created by the act of June 4, 1920, upon which the advancement in grade of officers of the Army is now based may be obtained by addressing the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS



used, but the weather permitting the dancers will use both. Mrs. Harding is a patroness, but so far has not indicated whether or not she will attend. Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Kahn and the officers of the branch will be in the receiving line. The young ladies' floor committee includes the debutantes of the season and the men's floor committee is composed of well known officers.

—The marriage of Miss Rebecca Merriam Dunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur William Dunn, to Lieutenant Henry J. Hunt, Jr., U. S. Army, son of Colonel and Mrs. Henry J. Hunt, took place Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents in the Oakland in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. P. Sparling, of St. John's Church, Georgetown. The bride was attended by Miss Helen Girling as maid of honor, Miss Elisabeth Eugster and Miss Margaret Aspinwall. Lieutenant Donald Lesley acted as best man, while the ushers were Lieutenant James B. Cullen, Lieut. James W. Jarvey, Mr. Lawrence Arthur and the bride's brother, Mr. Allison Van V. Dunn. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunt departed immediately for Columbus, Ga., where Lieut. Hunt is stationed at Camp Benning.

—Lieutenant Benjamin Soule Gantz, U. S. Navy, is spending a few days in New York.

—Major Charles Sanderson, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Sanderson will arrive in Washington the last of April from Santo Domingo, where Major Sanderson is stationed.

—Colonel and Mrs. Glen Fay Jenks entertained at dinner Thursday night in honor of the Canadian trade commissioner and Mrs. Merchant H. Mahoney and their house guest, Miss Jeanne Bowen.

MUST STUDY MARITIME WARFARE.

All line officers of the Navy are directed to familiarize themselves with the contents of the publication issued by the Department entitled "Instructions for the Navy of the United States Governing Maritime Warfare," published in June, 1917, as they will be required to pass a satisfactory examination on this subject prior to their promotion to the next grade.

This book is available in but limited numbers. It has been issued to commanding officers. They will call the attention of line officers to the requirements in this subject preparatory to examination.

EXCHANGE OF MOTION PICTURE FILMS WITH CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION FORBIDDEN.

Certain motion picture producers have recently brought to the attention of the Bureau of Navigation the fact that some naval or Marine Corps organizations have made a practice of exchanging films which the bureau has purchased from these producers with civilian organizations.

It is imperative that this practice, wherever it may exist, be stopped. The bureau purchases motion picture film of current release from the leading producers of the country at a very favorable price, but with a definite agreement that such film shall only be exhibited by ships and stations of the Navy or Marine Corps. The exchange of film so purchased with civilian organizations will inevitably jeopardize the bureau's arrangements with the film producers. Commanding officers will take special precaution to prevent this practice in the future.

APPOINTMENTS OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Applications are being received at the bureau of yards and docks, Navy Department, to fill vacancies in the corps of civil engineers, U. S. Navy, in the grade of assistant civil engineer with rank of lieutenant (j. g.). The pay and allowances at entrance are approximately $2,500 per annum with increase up to $5,600, depending upon promotions in rank and length of service.

The candidate must be an American citizen between the ages of 22 and 30 years on August 1, 1921; must have received a degree in engineering; must have had not less than 24 months' practical professional experience since graduation and must be of good moral character and repute.

The preliminary examination to determine general fitness will be based on papers submitted by the candidates, reaching the examining board on or before May 15, covering college record, testimonials, references and professional experience. The candidates are not required to report in person for the preliminary examination. Physical examination by a medical board will be made of those candidates who qualify in the preliminary examination.

Those who qualify in the preliminary and physical examinations will take the final oral and written examinations which will be simultaneously held in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, depending upon the number of applications from each locality, as soon as possible after the preliminary examination papers have been passed upon by the board.

Officers of the civil engineers corps are detailed principally to the various navy yards and stations to supervise public work under the bureau of yards and docks, consisting of design and construction of all the public works of the naval establishment on shore as well as the maintenance and repair of existing structures. The work is varied and offers an attractive field for able and ambitious young engineers.

ARMY POSTER SERIES.

A valuable series of posters is being issued by the morale branch of the general staff to every Army camp and post. These posters, which are issued at intervals of two or three weeks, graphically set forth, by terse phrases and sketches in colors, some idea or thought which will convey a wholesome suggestion to the men, particularly the new-comers in the service. The objectives aimed at are: Pride in the service, reliable discharge, the necessity for maintaining a clean record, loyalty to the flag and the part the Army are expected in a foreign country. The first of this series is a poster drawn by Sergeants R. E. Greenleaf and H. P. Hoover, showing in picture and text, from boyhood to a young soldier, the legend reading: "Roosevelt said: 'Success comes only to those who lead a life of endeavor.'"

MARINE INSTITUTE GRADUATES.

Recent graduates of the Marine Corps Institute, the educational institution of the Marine Corps, are:

Sergt. Francis L. Malechy, in bookkeeping and business forms; 1st Lieut. Donald J. Kendall, in fire stock; Corp. Louis Pirich, in complete automobile. Corp. William P. Carpenter, in salesmanship; 1st Lieut. Stewart P. Corning, in salesmanship; Pvt. Walter H. Smith, in sheet plumbing; Corp. Roy L. Stephens, in electrical engineering; Sergt. Ray L. Baumgarner, in salesmanship; Sergt. Claude F. Rogers, in commercial law; Pvt. Willard C. Clopton, in salesmanship; Sergt. Robert H. Clark, in corporation organization and accounting.

THIRD DIVISION NEWS.

Camp Pike, Ark., April 1.—Major and Mrs. Edmund P. Edwards gave a lovely dinner at the visitors' house on Saturday evening. The guests were General and Mrs. Lewis, Colonel and Mrs. Powers, Major Gates, Major and Mrs. Tarbelton, Colonel and Mrs. Allen, Colonel and Mrs. M. A. Elliot, Jr., Major and Mrs. Glendrown, Majors and Mrs. Geary, Kiser and Johnson, Captain and Mrs. Chevrier, Lieutenant and Mrs. Bittner, Lieutenant Dolan and the Misses Winter and Balding. Dancing followed. * * * Mrs. J. T. Rhett entertained with seven tables of bridge at her home on Wednesday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ayres and Mrs. Goodrich. * * * The 4th Infantry celebrated the opening of their new club house with a dance for the officers and ladies of the division. It is by far the most commodious and spacious club house in camp and will do much to help toward the social life. * * * Mrs. Roy P. Bishop was hostess at a bridge luncheon at her home on Friday. Mrs. Reyburn Engles had several tables of bridge Tuesday night. Mrs. R. Elliot had two tables of bridge Monday afternoon. * * * Organization day was celebrated by the entire regiment of the 6th Engineers on March 28. Field exercises were the order for the morning. The regiment passed in review at 10 o'clock. Brigadier General Peter E. Traub reviewed the troops. Following the review Major C. L. Sweetser, commanding officer of the 6th Engineers, presented to him who have joined the regiment since March 1919, when the colors. The history of the regiment was read by Mrs. Charles Fairbanks. Special dinners were served by all companies mess halls. The afternoon program consisted of boxing bouts and apple ducking, followed by a dance in the evening.

Captain and Mrs. Melvin McCreery gave a surprise party in honor of Mrs. A. O. Walsh's birthday. The guests were the married officers of the 10th Field Artillery and their wives. Bridge was the chief entertainment of the evening. * * * Miss Lyle Murray gave a theater party last week, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the Misses Balding, Souther, Captain and Mrs. Elliot, Majors Johnson and Sellick and Lieutenant Miller. * * * Recent arrivals at the visitors' house are Lieutenant and Mrs. Sumner, 4th Infantry. Lieutenant and Mrs. Scherjeon, 16th Field Artillery, have arrived from Fort Sill and are staying at the Hotel Marion. * * * The 4th Infantry was entertained with a theater party by Colonel and Mrs. T. J. Powers. * * * Colonel and Mrs. F. McNeil gave a delightful dinner at the visitors' house on Saturday night for 20 guests. * * * Miss Marion Vinsonhaler of Little Rock had two tables of bridge in honor of Miss Balding and Miss Souther. * * * Major and Mrs. E. E. Edwards had two tables of bridge at their home on Thursday night, followed by a delicious supper. Mrs. Frank B. Hart and Mrs. M. McCreery entertained the ladies of the 11th Field Artillery at their homes the two past weeks. * * * Major and Mrs. R. L. Kiser entertained the 3d Artillery bridge club on Tuesday night. * * * Major and Mrs. L. D. Tarleton had seven tables of bridge at their home last Tuesday.

WASHINGTON-VIRGIN ISLANDS FLIGHT.

Word came to the Navy Department Thursday from Major T. C. Turner, commanding the two marine airplanes that are making flight from Washington to Virgin Isles, reporting arrival of the expedition at Guantanamo at 2:40 p. m. Wednesday. The dispatch continued: "Motor overhaul here. Leave for Port au Prince April 8."

Digitized by Google

CHEMICAL WARFARE SCHOOL.

[Editorial comment on "Chemical Warfare."] The first course in the chemical warfare school at Edgewood Arsenal opened on January 19, 1921, with an attendance of fourteen officers, four of these officers being marines. The rank of the students varied from second lieutenant to major. Some of the officers had seen service in France, some had not. From this it can be easily understood that it was by no means an easy task to make up a course which would fit all the students. It is believed that the course as adopted is the best that could have been put together with the short time at hand for its preparation and teaching. A vast amount of research and elimination was required in the preparation of the course of instruction. There is one phase which rendered this work doubly difficult—that is the total lack of any record of the chemical division tells us that a certain gas will kill at a certain concentration it has been found necessary that such is the case before the subject is ever mentioned in the course.

In order that the students might get a personal, accurate, and full knowledge of the gases, we had gases—cold, new, and embrocine—they were asked if they would undergo tests in the gas chamber and also in lethal concentrations, of course. Every student in the class said he had entered the service to do his part. There is no doubt in our minds but that all of these officers, as a result of their gas training, are better prepared to command troops than they were previously to the instruction. When one of these officers passed in the gas chamber he will be able to say that of having undergone these simple, harmless tests, in recognizing the kind of gas he is being used by the enemy. This will enable him to decide on the instant what precautions to take to safeguard himself and his troops without wasting his time in making a test per se. On the other hand, the laboratory gets valuable data from these tests, inasmuch as the symptoms as reported by the officers are known to be accurate, as we are dealing with men of high intelligence who appreciate fully the value of right diagnosis.

Through the work of these officers and from the data gained when they undertake these tests there is no doubt but that the information will be of material use to save thousands of lives should we ever be drawn into a war.

THE SOLDIER DEAD.

Work in the actual exhumation of bodies of the soldier dead interred in the temporary cemeteries, Belleau Wood cemetery, and the Argonne cemetery will be soon after May 1 next. Only those bodies in the above cemeteries will be removed to the country where requests for their return have been filed with the commercial division, office of the quartermaster general of the Army, Washington, D. C. These cemeteries, together with the Flanders Field cemetery at Bony, Department of the Aisne, have been selected by the American Americas cemeteries for the interment of the dead not to be returned to this country. Until then will in no way affect the previous requests of relatives for the return of remains to this country for final burial or burial in national cemeteries.

Preparations are now being made to begin work in early summer. The necessary supplies and labor are being concentrated near Paris, although the work of the department expects the work to be greatly expedited when exhumations begin. Each body of the American soldier dead have been very patient in waiting for the return of the remains to the loved ones. The War Department has sought at all times to acquaint them with the magnitude of the task as well as the many difficult and unforeseen obstacles that were and are being confronted in this task.

WARRANT OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION ELECTS NATIONAL OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Warrant Officers' Association held at Atlanta, Ga., on March 22, temporary national officers were elected to serve until April 1, 1921, at which time it is believed that the membership will be sufficiently distributed throughout the country as a result of carrying out the original intention of having national representatives in each state.

The following temporary national officers were elected: President, L. K. Sharp; first vice president, H. Tattersall; second vice president, G. P. Stone, secretary, A. J. Steinhardt; first assistant secretary, Alfred Adams; second assistant secretary, F. Sinnke; treasurer, M. Silverman; trustees, C. Thompson, W. Knox, F. G. Haney, F. C. Sutton, M. Smeras and M. Heuchergy.

The national constitution as adopted provides for the formation of separate states when desirable, and also provides for membership at large where warrant officers are situated in such small numbers as to prohibit such formation.

THE NEAT WAR AT SEA.

[From the New York Sun.]

Admiral Lacaze, chief of the general staff of the French navy, agrees with Rear Admiral Sims of the British Admiralty, and with our own general board, that the most valuable and the indispensable unit of a modern navy is the capital ship. Admiral Lacaze says Admiral Lacaze: "do not underestimate the value of submarines in modern warfare, but I do not fail to make use of this arm, but I nevertheless consider that the main factor of victory will be the battleship, the mainn the dreadnought." Also, he says:

"Let no one think because the submarine armed with torpedoes will undoubtedly have great influence in future naval battles, although it is very important, has been somewhat exaggerated by certain persons."

Insistence upon the importance of the capital ship is now coupled with the admission that improved submarines and aeroplanes will undoubtedly have to have to be reckoned with, will surely prove dangerous, "in the next war." There is an unusual ring among partisans of the superdreadnought that the type will be here after all, as it was in the last war. The truth is that they are inclined to underestimate the possibilities of the new submarine. In 1914-18 Admiral Lacaze says:

"The more I, for myself, appreciated the less important the menace of the German submarines became. This was owing to the marvellous energy, devotion, and gallantry of the staffs and crews of the allied fleets."

But what a supreme effort was necessary to checkmate the German U-boats. And even over them in the sea campaign, and how prodigious was the cost in men and material! For every German U-boat that operated in the fighting zone there were light cruisers, destroyers, submarines and chasers of many types belonging to Great Britain, France and the United States, to hunt the U-boat down. It was in this last warmilitary enemy unit. Moreover, the war on land began to be largely against the U-boat bases after 1916 and 1918, and the realization of it was answering to the German cry. The game was up, and they knew it.

It is not to be denied that the allies solved the problem of the submarine menace, but it was touch and go, disaster often being near and narrowly escaped. However, the fact that success was achieved by a great combination of sea powers, and not by one great power like Great Britain or the United States, should have due weight in discussions of the comparative values of the capital ship and the submarine. Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that the German Fleet always put its sea warfare upon supporting a submarine ambush in every few leagues of blue water. The capital ship will be the unit of security at the best "in the next war"; it must be more strongly screened by destroyers, and it will have to look out for the air for torpedoplanes as well as on the sea, for periscopes. Is it not more or less of a fact that the capital ship is the attacking power of the submarine and the seaplane?

A superdreadnought, once from thirty to forty millions dollars, a sum that would pay for many submarines and aeroplanes, is a target that a modern navy can too fast in building capital ships and too slow in equipping hornets of the air and the air? And what of the chemists part "in the next war"? The Germans in the World War developed and protected a liquid poison, three drops of which will kill anyone upon whom it may fall, and which, when shells burst released would destroy a whole ship's company, an entire regiment. The arguments for preventing the use of this would confound all the professional fighting men.

A UNITED AIR FORCE UNWISE.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: A united air force, created, which could bring under one head the Army air service, the naval air service and civil or commercial aviation, has been proposed by certain individuals in the Army air service, and has been submitted to Congress in the form of bills to establish such a united air force.

The following officers, boards and departments are on record as being opposed to a united air force: General John J. Pershing, Major General Leonard Wood, Major General Charles T. Menoher, chief of the Army air service; the general staff, U. S. Army; Rear Admiral William S. Sims, United States naval attaché, London; Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, Rear Admiral Charles E. Rose, Rear Admiral Henry M. Mayo, Admiral Robert E. Coontz, chief of naval operations; Rear Admiral Wm. M. Chase, Vice Admiral Joseph Strauss, Captain T. T. Craven, formerly director of naval aviation; Captain Noble K. Irwin, formerly director of naval aviation; Captain John D. Moffett, present director of naval aviation; the general board of the Navy and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

In Great Britain, where such a united air force is now in operation, called the royal air force, Admiral Jellico, Admiral Beattie, Captain Wilmot S. Nicholson, commanding the Atlantic squadron, Atlantic fleet, royal navy, and Marshal Haig, are opposed to the amalgamation of the air forces, and were opposed to its formation. In France Marshal Foch voiced his opinion against a united air force.

The reasons for this opposition is: First, from a military standpoint. It is not only unwise but disastrous to separate the air from the military or naval, the recruiting, training, organizing and operation of an air force. The air force is a service in which must depend in time of war and in actual battle. The control and operation of any force in time of battle to be successful requires that the given force must have been trained and indoctrinated under the same control and operation. The most successful air service is better than attempted cooperation under dual control, which is always attended by force. To avoid, there will be triple control, namely: Army, Navy, air force, and the Army and Navy will be in a position of requesting the required support from the air force, being an integral part of their forces to perform a given action, an impossible position from the standpoint of a commander-in-chief.

The air force, operating control over any part of a united service, particularly in case of the Navy, the contemplated united air force, as expressed in the bills before Congress, requires not only all shore stations, unkeep facilities and aircraft be turned over to the air force, but the Army and Navy docks and floating craft of any type now in use by the Navy for carrying aeroplanes or other words, the Army service takes part of the Navy along with is, and, in case of war, we would have in fact an outside organization which has to be coordinate with the existing naval force.

Another reason why these admirals, generals and officials are against the formation of a united air force is the enormous expense attached thereto. The purchasing, engineering, medical and legal departments of the Army and Navy must be duplicated by the new force. Those functions which are now being carried out as routine duties by such subdivisions of the Army and the Navy will require the same sort of an organization under the new service. Then there are the separate air force air stations, communication service, meteorological service, experimental buildings, fields and equipment, all of which will be duplicated, as the existing facilities now maintained by the Army and the Navy and the Post-office Department.

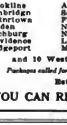
To operate the united air force it is proposed to provide enough personnel for a force of generals, 169 colonels, 329 lieutenant colonels, 625 majors, 1,000 captains, 1,320 first lieutenants, 1,320 second lieutenants, 2,000 sergeants, 2,000 first and second lieutenants; and 50,000 enlisted men.

This enormous force of commissioned pilots and enlisted personnel, if kept employed, would require 5,000 aeroplanes, and in order to keep up the experimental stage and are likely to be obsolete a year after being placed in commission, are entirely wiped out every five years through obsolescence and lack of deterioration; and to keep them in commission during the following years requires a replacement of two-thirds their original cost, it is difficult to understand how the proponents of a united air force can reconcile their statements that such a force would not cost more than $45,000,000 a year.

In the case of aeronautics. This proposed united air force will be obliged to maintain under government auspices a large over-head organization, when at the present time commercial aeronautics is in its infancy, can be carried logically on indust existence without enormous expense. The much-vaunted example of the royal air force of Great Britain has been given as an impossible to such an extent that civil aeronautics in Great Britain is practically "dead," and that the London to Paris lines being obliged to stop service; and we have the spectacle of the royal air force offering to lease to civil aviation free of charge all its airships, the over-head cost being so great that the British cannot find funds to further carry on civil aeronautics under the cognizance of the air force. Not only that, but military control of design of commercial aircraft of all types has ignored the requirements of commercial design to such an extent that it is impossible for commercial companies to carry on, and even the manufacturers are now liquidating and getting out of the business. To solidify the preponderant power in the air force being Army aviation, they

W. & J. SLOANE
Established over 76 years
SEAMLESS RUGS
Worsted Wilton Chenille Wilton Velvet
9x12 SIZES—$69.50 to $127.50
Featuring the usual Sloane high quality merchandise, in such variety as to assure satisfaction in selection and marked, in the new standard of Re-adjustment Value, at prices that represent real economy.
A large assortment of other sizes at relatively moderate prices.
Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States.
1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 985

LEWANDOS
AMERICAS GREATEST
CLEANSERS
AND
LAUNDERERS
Boston Shops
284 Boylston Street 17 Temple Place
340 Huntington Avenue
39 State Street 79 Summer Street
Brookline Albany Worcester
Cambridge Quincy New Haven
Watertown Fall River Waltham
Melrose New Bedford Lowell
Fitchburg Taunton Springfield
Providence Lynn Waterbury
Bridgeport Manchester Hartford
and 10 West 45th Street New York
Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks
Established 1870
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SUPERIOR QUALITY
has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches it in actual food value or in copy of the qualities which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for


you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.
Made by the condensers and largest producers of Evaporated milk and the best effort of over 30 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask for Pet Brand and accept no substitute.
HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
Dept. 836, Arcade Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best
by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Bunting Flags
387 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

have reduced the naval branch so materially that the condition now amounts to a scandal, and on every hand officials and the press are clamoring for a reorganization of the royal air force. It has not worked in Great Britain. Their example is before us, and we should take heed.

To summarize: All of our great authorities, both military and naval, and the highest military and naval authorities in the British Empire and France are opposed to a united air force for military reasons. Civil aviation is opposed to a united air force because of military control, which interferes with the commercial design of aircraft and places such restrictions on its operation that great financial loss be the result, and, thereby, the loss of a most valuable commercial aviation out of existence. Hence, in this country, to avoid enormously expensive duplication, the retardation of the development of commercial aviation, and the chaotic state of military and naval control of aviation in time of war, we must allow the Army to retain its air service, the Navy to retain its air service and the Postoffice Department to retain and operate the aerial mail service.

There has been formulated by and between the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Postoffice Department, the Department of Commerce, a national policy for aviation which takes into account the tremendous importance of aviation in peace and war, and indicates the action that should be taken by the government to foster military, naval and postal air service, and, at the same time, provide for other governmental agencies which necessarily exist in their work, and for the encouragement of commercial aeronautics on a grand scale. This national aviation policy was signed by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the chief of the Army air service, the director of naval aviation, the Second Postmaster General, the then Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, and approved by the President, and forwarded to Congress for action. The entire government was behind the movement. The following is a summary of the specific recommendations as forwarded to Congress:

1. That legislation be enacted providing for federal regulation of commercial air navigation, licensing of pilots, aircraft, landing fields, etc. At the present time there is no authority of law for any executive agency of the government to perform such duties. The committee believes that the executive administration of these new duties of government there should be established in the Department of Commerce a bureau of aeronautics in charge of a commissioner of aeronautics, who should also become a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

2. That the Congress authorize an American airplane competition in order to stimulate private endeavor in the development of new and improved designs of aircraft, the competition to be under the direction of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the entries of the successful competitors to be purchased by the government at a predetermined and unmanned figure, and thereafter available for the use of the postal air service.

3. That adequate appropriations be made for the military and naval air services in order to permit the continuous development of those exceedingly important arms of the service, and to enable them to place orders in such a way as to maintain a nucleus of the aircraft industry capable of sufficient expansion to meet military needs in time of emergency. The committee considers this provision essential.

4. That the control of naval activities in aeronautics be centralized under a naval bureau of aeronautics, in charge of a director of naval aviation.

5. That the air mail service of the Postoffice Department be further extended and developed. This service has already been developed to the point of practicability of the use of aircraft for civil purposes.

6. That the Congress approve the program of scientific research in aeronautics formulated by the committee, and provide for the enlarged facilities necessary for its prosecution. The continuous scientific research is necessary for the real advancement of the science of aeronautics. The present and future solution of problems requiring solution have increased greatly with the general development of aircraft, and the development of dirigibles and all-metal construction will require a large increase in the aerodynamic research and engineering and experimental work done by the committee at the Langley Memorial Aeronautical laboratory at Langley Field, Va.

Nautilus.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. R.—The Army and Navy Register will print the regulations relative to the Reserve Corps

Navy Medical officer.—Service as a naval reserve or a temporary officer is not to be considered in determining the precedence of officers of the permanent Navy. The final effect of the recent decision of the Attorney General on the subject of precedence in the Navy has not been fully and definitely applied but the legal authorities are engaged on the problem now.

E. L. S.—Just Lieutenant made captain was 7333, your number 9405.

W. A. H.—Your number is 1143.

S. A. B.—Your number is 7411.

W. D. R.—Your number is 1089.

CHANGES IN ASSIGNMENT TO THE ARTILLERY OF THE LINE.

Special Orders No. 55-6, War Department, 1921, detailing Major Samuel J. Sutherland (infantry) as a member of the next class at the School of the Line (Year Book, p. 1), have been revoked and Major, relieving Major Thomas H. Lowe, infantry from duty in the Adjutant General's Department and directing him to report at the School of the Line in place of Major Sutherland have been issued

HONOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

In selecting schools for annual designation of "honor high schools," the War Department announces that consideration will be given only to those institutions which are generally recognized and rated as high schools of the public school system. Junior units in preparatory schools or colleges and other secondary schools or other similar units classified as "SM" will not be considered

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

CLARK—At New London, Conn., March 29, 1921, to Lieutenant Bert P. Clark, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Clark a daughter—Frances Annette.

DINGER—At Quincy, Mass., March 28, 1921, to Commander H. C. Dinger, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Dinger a daughter—Helen Josephine.

HUNTER—At Charleston, S. C., April 2, 1921, to Lieutenant Walter T. Hunter, medical corps, U. S. N. R. F., and Mrs. Hunter a daughter—Mary Virginia.

LUCE—At marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., March 31, 1921, to Major Edward Hatch W. Luce, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Luce a son—Ralph Waldo Luce.

McCLOSKEY—At Erie, Pa., April 5, 1921, to Lieutenant Palmer J. McCloskey, S. C., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. McCloskey a daughter.

MARRIED.

BATES—WEDDERBURN—At Baltimore, Md., March 28, 1921, Lieutenant Commander Herbert Greenville Bates, U. S. Navy, and Miss Corinne Wedderburn.

HUNT—DUNN—At Washington, D. C., April 7, 1921, Lieutenant Henry J. Hunt, Jr., U. S. Army, son of Colonel Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army, and Miss Hunt, a daughter of Admiral Edward W. Dunn.

KOHLESS—SMITH—At Washington, D. C., April 6, 1921, Lieutenant Frederick Johnston Kohless, corps of engineers, U. S. Army, and Miss Rowena May Smith.

MURRAY—HALSMOUTH—At Arlington, Mass., April 2, 1921, by the Rev. Edmund B. Sprague, U. S. Marine Corps, and Miss Lillian Halmforth.

WHITTAKER—LEWIS—At Washington, D. C., April 7, 1921, Lieutenant Allen Howard White, S. C., U. S. Navy, and Miss Hilda Lewis.

DIED.

ANDERSON—At Washington, D. C., March 31, 1921, Colonel Frank Anderson, medical corps, U. S. Navy, retired.

BAILEY—At Bridgeton, N. J., April 3, 1921, Colonel Hobart Kemper Bailey, U. S. Army, retired.

CHAMBERLIN—At Washington, D. C., April 4, 1921, Major Paul Elliott Chamberlin, U. S. Marine Corps, retired.

CONEY—At Natchez, Miss., March 30, 1921, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Coney, U. S. Army.

ROEMER—At Coblenz, Germany, April 1, 1921, Lieutenant Walter Roemer, field artillery, U. S. Army.

POINTS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

[Colonel E. D. Miller, British Army, in a recent issue of the London Times.]

The value of the pony is now universally acknowledged for military purposes. If this fact needed proof this year's polo season would supply it conclusively. I have known the great value of the pony since the South African campaign, and I made several offers for this war and my magazine mounted on small animals of the pony type, because I knew that they could carry the kit and would follow on the rations, which were not always sufficient for a big horse. My offers were not accepted, but was by the reluctance of cavalry officers that I believe that the height of remounts will be reduced, and that 14.2 hands will be the low-standard limit of 15.2. The only objection which the chief remount buyer had to ponies, when he purchased their wants from him, was that he did not know where he could obtain the ponies.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI R. O. T. C.

On March 14 the infantry unit of the University of Missouri held their annual election for their honorary colonel. There are 1,200 men in the regiment for the current academic year. On March 21 the regiment was drawn up in review before Colonel Dunlap Reese, U. S. Army, chief of staff, and Lieutenant Colonel Ralph Mills. Miss Mary Innescent, the regimental sponsor, and Miss Mary Innescent, the organization. The honorary colonel presented a most attractive appearance in a khaki pongee habit, wearing the Sam Brown belt and overseer stick. According to the P. M. S. and T. Colonel Reese, "the ladies made a most beautiful and efficient of an honorary colonel * * Ma). Lloyd E. Jones P. A. M. and Lieutenant Ward Jones, who are both units of the advanced course students in the field artillery unit. The local unit is similar in equipment to the University of Wisconsin, and is attracting considerable attention of the local newspapers on account of its terrain, and is so maintained that all the benefits of an outdoor practice both units are obtained. Students of the infantry unit working on the 37-mm. are also finding the device extremely interesting and instructive.

OFFICERS RETIRED BECAUSE OF DISABILITY.

First Lieutenant David O. N. Limberg, jr., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a cavalry officer, on account, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement by the President from active service as a captain is announced, to date from March 30, 1921, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. Captain Limberg is now on duty at the home in Quincy, Mass.

Captain John W. Heisse, infantry, promoted subject to examination, having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement by the President from active service is announced. He will proceed to his home in Baltimore, Md.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—An enjoyable banquet, music and special dancing act to entertain the guests was the feature of practices by the California Military Reserves on March 29. The company rendered patriotic service recruiting, drilling and training men for overseas service during the world war, forty-three of its members in the nation's service. After the banquet Harold Loudenback, a former soldier of the world's war passed the oath and service of the Reserves. Other speakers were Colonel Frank Parker, Lieutenant Colonel Wilson Sergeants Norman D. Cook, C. S. Bunker and Kennedy Barker, Corporal Frank Hamilton and Frank Watson an overseas veteran, related his experience

A daughter was born to Lieutenant Palmer J. McCloskey, S. C., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. McCloskey at Erie, Pa., on April 5

INFANTRY TRANSFERRED FROM CAMP MEADE TO FORT WORTH.

Orders have been issued transferring one company of infantry, consisting of at least two officers and from 45 to 70 enlisted men, from Camp Meade, Md., to Fort Meade, for permanent station. They necessarily will march from Camp Meade, Md., to Fort Meade, Md., arriving April 15.

S. Hays Hoys Co.—
Washington D.C.
OPEN 8.15 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

New Spring Pumps

—Pumps that will be very smart all through the late spring and summer. Made of Russia calf and dark brown kid, with military heels, welt soles and plain toes. All sizes and widths.

A PAIR

$7.50

Kann's—Fourth Floor.

"Say it with Flowers"

WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4374, 4375, 4376, and F. 8164

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia



For the Army—
Cabardine, Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Serges, Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Rain Coats, Aviation Cloths, etc.



For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.



Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service —Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, Atlantic City
Annapolis

ESTABLISHED 1872
W. R. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 1340 F ST. N.W.)
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE MAIN 108
ARSPEARE CJNICHOLS W.B.SPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Digitized by Google

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

March 31

Lieut 13 G t W. C' Assel, Mechanicsburg, to connection with fitting out Mascbinough and as engineer officer when commissioned.

Lieut. A E Glass, command S.S; to command S-2

Lieut Comdr. J. H. Gibbons, in charge of navy recruiting station, Providence, to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet

Lieut. H A. Hooton (S. C.), naval training station, Great Lakes, to Asiatic Station.

Lieut H J Ringwould, Thompson; to connection with fitting out Fatenhull on board on when commissioned

Lieut. F. W. Ryan (M C) Comfort, to New Mexico.

Jos. J F. Wood (S C.) S. R. Pearl Harbor, T. H., to supply officer, Chicago.

Comdr H F Zogbaum, in charge of navy recruiting station, Boston, to command Rhode Island.

Lieut. (d. 4) W E. Greer, Solaris; to 11 Hannon.

Lieut (J. G.) A J Rogers, Challenge; to Saturn

April 1.

Lieut 8 L. Alsop, command Crosby; to navy yard, Puget Sound.

A P. C W. H B Darling, R. S, Philadelphia; to Tyee.

Lieut W R Hall (S. C.), Frederick; to naval training station, San Francisco.

Lieut Comdr N. L. Kirk, navy yard, Puget Sound; to Pacific coast torpedo station, Keyport.

Lieut. (J. G.) Charles Miller (S. C.), naval training station, San Francisco; to Pocahontas.

Rear Adm. Wm. Chauncey, Jr., Bruce; to 11th naval district.

Lieut Comdr A. Seely (M C.), naval medical hospital, League Island; to Bridge.

Lieut Comdr. J. B. Phelps (M. C.), bureau of medicine and surgery, Navy Department; to Oklahoma.

Lieut. (d. 4) Whitney Slocum, Jr., Bruce; to 11th.

Lieut Comdr C K Mickett, R. S, Charleston, S. C.; to recruiting barracks, Hampton Roads.

April 2.

Lieut. J. B. Brown, inspector of machinery, New York, shipbuilding corporation; to Bruce, to 11th.

Ens W. H Hunsaker, Bruce, to 11th naval district.

Rear Adm. Thomas S. Campbell, Jackson; to R. S. Philadelphia.

Lieut. Emil Carlson, Mississippi; to naval air station, San Diego.

Lieut. W. B. Cushman, Jr., Bruce; to 11th naval district.

Lieut. J. G. Davis (M. C.), naval hospital, Great Lakes; to navy recruiting, navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut H. B Fife (M. C.), naval hospital, Hampton Roads, to submarine division 3.

Ens E. F. Forrestel, Bruce; to 11th naval district.

Comdr. J. C. Gilmer, Bruce; to command, to 11th naval district

Lieut Comdr G. N. Ingraham, and on staff, commander destroyer force, Pacific Fleet, to district commandant, navy recruiting station, Boston.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. L. Jones, naval communications, Navy Department; to navy yard, Boston.

Ens. Russel Keith, Bruce; to 11th naval district.

Lieut. (J. G.) Lloyd T. Lang, yard, Mare Island, to Birmingham as supply officer

Ens. R. L. MacBride, Bruce, to 11th.

Capt. F E. Mecullough (M C.), naval hospital, New York, to receiving ship, navy yard, Brooklyn and surgery, Navy Department.

Ens. R. L. Mullinix, naval air station, San Diego, to Mississippi

Lieut. John Burrocker, Bruce; to 11th naval district.

Lieut. (J. G.) Robert C. Raquet, 11th naval district; to staff commander, destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. A Scott (S. C.), Birmingham; to supply officer, Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. A. A Snaddy (M. C.), naval training station, Great Lakes, to navy recruiting station, Boston.

Ens (J. G.) Sheldon, R. S. Boston, to Florida.

Lieut. J. P. Sheridan, Bruce; to 11th naval district.

Lieut Comdr. J. G. Stevens, R. S. Philadelphia; to naval examining board, Washington.

Ens M. E. Carlson, Cuyama, to Celtic.

April 3.

Ens M A Baber, Bruce; to 11th naval district.

Lieut Comdr E. K. Bellinger, naval torpedo station, Newport, to command Bale

Lieut W. W. Cole, Idaho; to connection with fitting out California and on board when commissioned.

Ens C. F. O Hansen, Long Beach, to R. S San Francisco.

Lieut W. S Heath, naval air station, Pensacola; to Asiatic Station

Lieut. E. B. Henning, R-22; to submarine division 1.

Lieut Comdr R. B. Thompson, submarine division 11, to navy yard, Puget Sound.

Rear Adm. Carl Wesage, Scioto; to United States.

Lieut. (J. G.) Anderson, Jr., Wilmington; to Wilmington.

Lieut J. W. Bettens, Long; to command Mobican.

Ens. K E. Brinser, Asiatic Station; to Broome.

A P. C. Garret Garrett, Long Beach, to R. S San Francisco.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. F. Carmody, Asiatic Station; to New Orleans.

Lieut. (J. G.) Evans Mobican; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J. G.) Frank Eggert, Panther; to Pompey as engineer officer

Lieut. (J. G.) H Forshaw, Jr., New Orleans, to home and wait orders.

Lieut J. M. Field, Jr., New Orleans, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. L. Graham, Broome; to Albany.

Ens C. M. Huntington, Asiatic Station; to Long.

Lieut. L. K. Kelly, Asiatic Station; to Wilmington.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. B. Kaveliz (S. C.), Ajax; to Rizal as supply officer and disbursing officer.

Lieut. B. L. Lewis, Asiatic Station, to R. S. Cavite

Lieut. (J. G.) Lloyd Mustin, New Orleans; to home and wait orders.

Ens. R. E. Prest, Asiatic Station; to Huron.

Lieut Comdr J. R. Peterson, Asiatic Station; to command Ajax.

Lieut. P. O. Wells, Wilmington; to home and wait orders.

Lieut W. I. Warrell, Ajax; to Panther as engineer officer.

April 5.

Ens T. W. Battle, det. Meyer; to Duncan

Lieut W B Buchanan, det. Falcon, to R. S. Philadelphia.

Lieut. H. G. Davidson, M. C., det. hospital corps school, naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., to naval sta., Tutuila, Samoa.

Gun. Lawrence Farnan, det. navy yard, Boston; to radio officer, submarine division 1.

Lieut. (J. G.) Garner, det. Lamberton, to William Jones.

Capt H D Hasbrouck, det. command Minnesota, to naval intelligence, Navy Dept.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
WEST 84 TAXICABS WEST 84

Capt. H. H. Houck, det. in charge Navy publicity bureau, New York, to command R. S. New York

Lieut H. G. Lacey, det. navy yard, Norfolk, to instruction Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn.

A. P. C. W. F. Martin, det. Selfridge; to R. S. Philadelphia.

Lieut. R. B. Miller, det. San Francisco, to R. S., San Francisco.

Lieut Comdr. P. J. Murphy, det. R. barracks, Hampton Roads, to litreal Lakes.

Ens F. J. Riley, det. R. S., Boston; to Osmond Ingram

Lieut R. R. Smith, det. Reina Mercedes, to navy yard, Norfolk

Capt. C. Sawtel, det. navy yard, Norfolk, to instruction Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn.

Capt (1. L. P. Stone, det. command R. S., New York; to command Minnesota.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. Wray, St. Louis, to United States.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. Erickson, S. C., Scorpion; to United States.

Ens. E. J. McBride, St. Louis; to United States.

Ens. S. A. Mickam, Fox; to United States.

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant—John A. Lejeune.

Orders 4 (Series 1921), March 2.

593. Members of the Marine Corps reserve who, during the period between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, performed active service in enlisted grades will be awarded good-conduct medals under restrictions imposed by existing regulations and orders applicable to the Marine Corps.

Orders 7 (Series 1921, March 3

594. (1) Marine Corps organizations available for overseas service on March 4, 1921, will be known as The Advanced Base Force, U. S. Marine Corps.

(2) Permanent organizations of the advanced base force will normally be known by their numerical designations. Any part of the advanced base force assigned to a special duty force of occupation, landing force, etc., will be known by the name of the force in accordance with its mission.

(3) The training centers of the advanced base force will be at marine barracks, Quantico, Va., and marine barracks, San Diego, Calif.

(4) The terms "First Advanced Base Force" and "Second Advanced Base Force" are abolished.

(5) Under Tables of Organization, Technical Regulations, Marine Corps, 1920, dated Washington, D. C., July 3, 1920, in the letter promulgating these tables, strength of the various units of the force will be normally constant of 1 technical regiment, 1 brigade of infantry, and 1 aviation group.

(6) The advanced base force, or any part thereof, shall continue to be augmented by such specialist troops as may be assigned to it by headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, and shall include troops from the following branches and such other kindred subjects as may be assigned: Artillery, engineers, M. G. companies, chemical warfare, photographic, and duty which may be assigned to artillery, such as the operation of railroads, searchlights, fire control, machine guns, ground and anti-aircraft, marine aviation, motor transport, tanks, telephone and telegraph, radio, signals, radio, telephone and telegraph, radio, telephone, infantry and attached weapons, ground aviation, air service, aviation, air forces, land and water planes, observation balloons.

Orders 9 (Series 1921), March 22.

111. (1) The following will govern for the present calendar year in the selection of commissioned officers as candidates for commissions as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps:

(2) General and field officers and officers in command of posts and stations in the United States Marine Corps are authorized to recommend, through official channels, for such commissions, those enlisted men who, while not less than six months in service, have demonstrated the ability to fit for the duties of an officer. Recommendations may be made at any time, but no commissioned officer in question has been graduated from a college or university. It must be clear that he will be able to pass the required general educational examination for admission to the service from our present schools.

(3) The general educational examination for candidates will be held during the month of December, 1921, and will include the following: Composition and rhetoric; history of the United States, outline of general history; algebra, through quadratic equations; elementary algebra, plane geometry, and plane trigonometry.

(3) While taking into consideration the general educational qualifications of the candidate, the officer making recommendations will give most especial consideration to the military qualifications of the proposed candidate. In every case the recommendation will include a statement as to why the officer considers the proposed candidate suitable and desirable for advancement to commissioned rank.

(6) Upon receipt of such recommendations at headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, the candidate concerned, the noncommissioned officers in question will be ordered to take a selective preliminary to the December examination. There they will be carefully tested as to their qualifications for commissions and will be given such training and opportunities to prepare themselves for the examination as may be practicable

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

April 1—Lieut. Col. Frederick M. Wise, on April 4 headquarters, Marine Corps, to 1st brigade, Haiti

Capts. Jos. H. Pendleton, Jr., Hagen, 1st Lieuts. Walter Sweet, G. B. Hamilton and G. T. Patterson, made R. S. to Philadelphia.

Capt H M Johnson, marine barracks, naval station, Guam, to Asiatic Station.

1st Lieut. (J. L. Maynard, marine barracks, naval station, Guam, to Asiatic Station.

1st Lieut. J. A. Ingram, headquarters, Marine Corps, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

2d Lieut. J. Manning, retired March 26, 1921.

Upon acceptance of appointment as commissioned officers in Marine Corps and after completing the prescribed course of instruction, are assigned to active duty and ordered to stations indicated:

Capt. Robert L. Denig, 1st Lieuts. Hal N. Potter and Elton C. Hereman, marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

2d Lieut. Gordon Hall, marine barracks, naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

2d Lieut. James Ackermann, marine detachment, receiving ship, Hoskins, Mass.

2d Lieut. Eric W. Gjerholm, marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

1st Lieut. Ladies B. Warriner, marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

2d Lieut. Cyril W. Marlyr, marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Wm. P. Leutze, marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

1st Lieut. James B. Stanners, marine barracks, naval station, New Orleans, La.

ESTABLISHED 1865
Uniforms FOR OFFICERS OF THE Army and National Guard
R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Boards, Police and Fire Departments
Makers of the LILLEY CAPS
Exclusive Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Cloth Silver
Correspondence Requested
THE M. C. LILLEY & CO.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

1st Lieut. Fred S Robillard, marine barracks, naval station, Guam.

2d Lieut. R. C. Battin, marine barracks, naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

2d Lieut. Irving E. Odgers, marine barracks, naval station, Guam.

2d Lieut. Wm. Ulrich, 2d Lieut. Thomas M. O'Sullivan, 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Buchanan, 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Culpepper, 2d Lieut. Herbert C. Bluhm, 1st Lieut. Fred J. Biscoe, 1st Lieut. Earl W. Gavin, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Schoenmiller and 2d Lieut. Lemuel M. Ryan, marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

1st Lieut. Alfred C. Cottrell, 2d Lieuts. Carl Gardner, George Van Orden, Jr., Edgar Sorensen, Raymond E. Hanson, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

2d Lieut. Herbert R. Keimling, 1st Lieut. John F. Cunningham, 2d Lieut. Harold P. Utter, 1st Lieut. David Kinsess and 2d Lieut. John A. Dennis, 2d brigade, Haiti.

2d Lieut. F. S. Gilman, 2d Lieut. Charles W. Pohl, 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Grayson, 2d Lieuts. Harry E. Leland, Clarence Lindley, Lemby M. Cooper, marine barracks, San Diego, Calif.

2d Lieut. Charles A. Monahan, Joseph Ascheim and Marshall U. Chapman, 1st Lieuts. George E. Monson and Chester Quaster, 2d Lieuts. Wm. E. Quastine, Lester E. Power, Wm. E. Quaster, Hans G. Hornbostel, Stephen Block and Francis I. Fenton and 1st Lieut. Jesse A. Nelson, marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

2d Lieuts. Monitor Watchman, Jr., and John T. Sheffield, marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 3—Capt W. J. Crosson, commissioned a captain and assigned to duty at the depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

2d Lieuts. S. L. Robinson and King Terrell, distinguished graduates, Reserve officers' training.

Upon acceptance of appointment as commissioned officers in Marine Corps and after completing the prescribed course of study at the following designated active duty and ordered to stations indicated:

Capts. Elder D. Jackson, Jr., and Otis Salmon, 2d Lieuts. George O. Van Hise, Christian Barrander, Sr., Clifford Prichard, Melvin E. Fuller and Joseph F. Prichard, marine barracks, Quantico, Va.; 2d Lieut. D. Lockbourne, marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

1st Lieuts. Byron F. Johnson and Frederick C. Lack, marine barracks, Washington, D. C.

2d Lieut. Daniel H. Fox, 1st Lieuts. Prentice S. Geer and Mat Charles, marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

2d Lieut. Louis F. Knorr, 1st Lieut. James J. McClelland, 2d Lieut. Wm. Hamilton Hall, 1st Lieuts. Alfred Paul and Lester S. Medaris, 2d Lieuts. Willard R. Kirk and Howard N. Engle, marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

2d Lieut. Frederick C. Riebush, 1st Lieut. C. A. Philbin and Capt. D. R. Nimmer, marine barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Calif.

2d Lieut. Bernard W. Pravits and 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Grayson, marine barracks, San Diego, Calif.

April 4—1st Lieut. H. M. Goode, to duty at marine barracks, navy yard, New Orleans, La.

2d Lieut. B. F. Fogg, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to headquarters, Washington, D. C.

April 5—Capt. J. L. Underhill, upon reporting of Major William P. Upshur, to command marine legation, American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, to United States.

Capt. E. E. Eiler, marine barracks, Washington, D. C., to Cavalier, to relieve 1st Lieut. Harry Edwood Arsenal, Md.

Capts. J. A. Conner and Wm. A McGinley and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Neale, retired March 30, 1921.

1st Lieut. Hilary S. Jones, upon acceptance of appointment as first lieutenant and after executing prescribed course of instruction, assigned to and ordered to marine barracks, Washington, D. C.

1st Lieut. Wm. P. Corbing, marine barracks, Washington, D. C., to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

2d Lieut. J. W. Cunningham, upon acceptance of appointment as second lieutenant and after executing prescribed oath of office assigned to active duty and ordered to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

April 6—1st Lieut. R. Horton, marine detachment, American Legation, Peking, China, to headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington.

1st Lieut. Alfred Noble, 2d brigade, D. R., to marine barracks, naval station, New Orleans, La.

April 7—Capt. Wm. A. Worton, to be discharged from Marine Corps Reserve (inactive).

Capt. Wm. A. Worton, to be assistant quartermaster recruiter.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Cameron and 2d Lieut. Roy W. Conkey, upon acceptance of appointments as first lieutenants assigned to duty with the 4th brigade, Haiti.

1st Lieut. John M. Popham, upon acceptance of appointment as first lieutenant assigned to duty at marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

1st Lieut. Robert J. Woodrich, upon acceptance of appointment as first lieutenant assigned to duty with marine detachment, American Legation, Peking, China.

We have no wish to cast any reflection on the courage of the prohibitionists, but we can draw our own conclusions from the fact that they never noticed them rushing to Ireland.—Punch (London).

Digitized by Google

ACADEMIC ATHLETICS.

West Point, N. Y., April 2.—The Army not away to a flying start today by defeating City College at baseball in the opening game of the season, 3 to 2. With a team made up mostly of new men Hazen Hitchcock's youngsters played an uphill game. They flashed some hard and timely hitting. City College had a lead of three runs at the end of the third frame. In the second inning Rankin was reached, Martin sacrificed and Nalder singled, sending in the collegians' first tally. A brace of runs crossed their way in the third on Eisenstein's drive, Axtell's double and Smythe's error. The Army evened the score in the fourth, hits by Smythe, Burns and McGrath and Rankin's error contributing. Failing on Axtell's grounder, Army's heavy hitsmiths drove him from the mound before anybody was out, Bennett, Pfeiffer and Nalder pounding his delivery hard. Kelley and Murray offended with batting misplays. Rogers yielded two more tallies in the eighth. The scores:

Army.	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Frenech, cf., 5	1	2	2	0	0	
Stevens, rf 2	0	0	0	0	0	
Post, rf., ..1	1	0	0	0	0	
Wilhide, 3b. 4	1	0	0	1	2	
Storck, 1b. 4	0	1	2	9	0	
Smythe, 3b. 4	1	1	1	0	3	
Buckley, lf. 3	0	0	1	0	0	
Burns, ss. ..4	0	1	1	2	3	
Rowland, c. 3	0	0	0	3	1	
Bonnett, c. ..1	0	0	0	2	0	
McGrath, p. 3	1	1	0	2		
Rankin, p. ..1	0	0	0	0		
*Traywick .0	1	0	0	0		
Total...35	5	11	27	19		

City College.	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hahn, 3b....4	0	0	1	2		
Murray, c...4	0	0	0	7	1	
Martin, rf...3	0	0	0	0	0	
Nalder, ss. 4	1	1	1	2	3	
Sala, ss. 3	0	0	0	5	4	
Eisenstein, cf. 3	1	1	1	0	0	
Axtel 3	1	1	1	0	0	
Feigen, p....1	0	0	0	0	1	
Total...37	3	4	24	12		

*Batted for Burns in eighth.
†Ran for Rowland in fourth.
Errors—Wilhide, Smythe, Kelly, Murray, Rankin.

Army	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	3	x—5
C. C. N. Y.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Stolen base—French. Sacrifice hits—Buckley, Martin 2. Base hits—Smythe, Axtell 2. Double plays—Sala and Rankin. Hits—Off Smith 2 in 4 innings; off Axtell 3 in 4 innings; none out in seventh. Feigen 2 in 2 innings, McGrath 1 in 5 innings. Bases on balls—Off Smith 2, Axtell 1, Feigen 1, McGrath 1. Hit by pitcher—By V. Smith, Rasing, Feigen, R. Smith and Smythe. Struck out—By Axtell 1, Feigen 1, R. Smith, 2, Axtel 2, Feigen 2, McGrath 5. Left on bases—Army 5, City College 5. Time of game—2 hours. Umpires—Marshall and Tranis.

Annapolis, Md., April 2.—The Naval Academy lacrosse season was opened by the varsity eleven today, the midshipmen winning from the University of Maryland by 11 to 0. The midshipmen, who won the collegiate championship last year, showed their old-time speed and clever cross through stick work and team play were not yet up to form.

In a game on the local diamond between the second teams of Georgetown and the Naval Academy the visitors were victors, 5 to 4. Both the Georgetown, Navy and Mcowan, Georgetown—were hit lightly but the wildness of the latter proved the team's undoing. The visitors, however, carried off fielding honors. The score:

Georgetown.	Naval Academy.									
	AB.	H.	O.	A.			AB.	H.	O.	A.
Walsh, lf.....	4	0	0	0	Mills, 3b.....	4	0	2	1	
Gross, cf.....	4	1	1	0	Hall, ss.....	4	2	1	2	
Malley, ss....	4	1	2	4	Baker, ss.....	2	0	2	3	
Quaglia, 1b...	4	1	9	0	Hall, 1b.....	4	0	9	0	
Florence, 3b...	4	2	10	1	Dalton, lf.....	1	0	1	0	
Dougherty, c..	3	0	3	0	Wilson, cf.....	4	0	1	0	
Welch, 2b.....	4	0	4	0	Oregan, rf.....	1	0	0	0	
King, rf.....	4	0	1	0	Peterson, c.....	4	0	4	1	
McGowan, p...	4	1	0	0	Peterson, p.....	2	0	0	4	
					Hall, rf.....	1	0	0	0	
					Flaherty, If...	2	0	0	0	
					Kearney, c.....	1	0	1	0	
					†Thatch	1	0	0	0	
Total.....35	6	27	6		Total.....32	6	27	10		

*Batted for Welch in ninth.
†Batted for Peterson in ninth.

Georgetown.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x—5
Naval Academy.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—4

Hunn—Malley, Florence. Sacrifice hits—Gross (2), McKee (3), Baker (2), Carney, Harchet. Errors—Coughlin, Florence, Welch, Malley, Gross, Peterman (2), Lynch. Two-base hits—McGowan, Carney, McKee. Stolen bases—Florence, Malley, Florence, Malley. Hit by pitched ball—By McGowan (Oregan). First base on balls—Off McGowan 6, Peterson 4. Struck out—By Peterson, 4; by McGowan 6. Hits—Off Peterson, 6 in 7 innings; off McGowan (2). Double plays—Welch to Florence, Welch to Malley. Left on bases—Naval Academy 6, Georgetown 2. Umpires—Messrs. Meisler (Washington), Stumm (Baltimore).

Annapolis, Md., April 6.—In a loosely played baseball game, which got a late start and went into semi-darkness, the Army midshipmen defeated Navy today by the score of 6 to 0. French, who is a big gun in all of Army's athletic activities, starred in circuit blast over Regan's head in left field in the third inning. Captain Regan was also in the game for drive came, and Cragin, of course, also galloped home. Four more runs came the Army's way in the fifth, when Carlson weakened and the collegians' defense blew up. Several Navy pitchers were used in the game, when Regan, who had hit safely, advanced to second on Kirk's error, and Kirk and Cheard when Cragin uncorked a wild pitch. No visitor got beyond second base thereafter. The score:

Army.	Stevens.									
	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.		AB.	R.	H.	O.
French, cf....	5	2	3	0	0	Olioth, rf.....	4	0	1	0
Stevens, rf....	2	1	0	0	0	Regan, lf.....	3	0	1	0
Wilhide, 3b...	4	0	0	3	1	Egger, lb.....	4	0	0	11
Dabadie, lb...	3	0	0	7	0	Hunneke, c.....	4	0	0	7
Smythe, 2b....	3	0	0	1	1	Hurst, cf.....	3	0	1	4
Smith, rf.....	4	0	1	0	0	Kirk, 2b.....	3	0	0	1
Burns, ss.....	4	1	1	1	3	Regen, lf.....	3	0	1	0
Cragin, c.....	4	1	0	11	1	Cheard, ss.....	3	0	0	1
Cragin, p.....	1	1	0	0	1	Dillman, 3b....	1	0	0	0
McGrath, p...	1	0	0	0	1	Wilson, 3b.....	1	0	0	0
						Shlorf, p.....	1	0	0	0
Total.....34	6	4	27	11		Total.....	30	0	3	24

Errors—Wilhide, Smythe, Barry, Egger, Hunneke (4), and Carlson.

Army	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	x—6
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Stolen bases—French and Smythe. Sacrifice hits—Stevenson and Kirk. Double plays—Kirk to Dillman. Base hit—Stevens. Home run—French. Bases on ball—Off Cragin, 2; off Carlson, 1; off McGrath, 2. Hits—Off Cragin, 3 in 6 innings; McGrath, 6 in 3; Carlson, 4 in 6 1-3; Shlorf, 2 in 2 2-3. Struck out—By Cragin, 7; Carlson, 3; Shlorf, 1; McGrath, 4. Wild pitch—Cragin. Left on bases—Army, 9 Stevens, 5. Umpires—Marshall and Trasis. Time of game—2:05.

Annapolis, Md., April 6.—The Naval Academy nine was defeated here this afternoon by Lehigh, 11 to 6. The visitors scored runs in big bunches in the first and seventh innings largely as the result of blunders by the Navy players. After three players had received first on errors in the first inning, Reiserson, the All-American football player, hit for the circuit.

In the seventh five singles, a pass, a wild pitch, and two errors, in addition to lots of poor judgment, gave Dartmouth seven runs and made the Navy's race hopeless. The fielding feature was Bruce's stop of Harris' drive in the seventh. He dived for the ball and got it in his gloved hand, recovering in time to throw it first, but he fumbled, and Harris was safe. Robertson failed to cover the base. The score:

Navy.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Bower, 2b.....	5	0	2	2	3	
Kopf, rf.....	5	0	1	2	0	
Maynard, c.....	5	1	1	5	1	
Merritt, c.....	4	0	2	7	0	
Chase, 1b.....	5	0	1	11	0	
Robertson, lb.	5	3	2	1	0	
Bruce, 3b.....	5	1	1	0	2	
Lynch, cf.....	4	1	0	1	0	
Tracy, p.....	4	0	1	0	3	
Total.....	43	7	12	27	14	

Dartmouth	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Harris, cf.....	5	2	2	2	0	
Pino, 2b.....	5	1	2	3	3	
Hall, 1b.....	5	1	1	11	0	
Hump'y, lb..	5	0	0	12	0	
Bruce, ss.....	5	1	1	0	4	
Poole, 3b.....	4	1	0	0	2	
Reiserson, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	
Hoag, c.....	4	1	0	9	1	
Hall, p.....	4	0	1	0	3	
Gaines, p.....	2	1	0	1	2	
Total.....	43	10	12	27	14	

Errors—Robertson, Lynch, Pino (3), Poole, Humphreys, Hedeman (1), Hoag, Bruce (2).

Dartmouth	4	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0—13
Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7—7

Home run—Robertson. Sacrifice hits—Maynard and Merritt 2. Stolen base—Reiserson (1), Chase, Robertson, Pino (2). Bases on balls—off Tracy, 2; off Niemeyer, 1; off Gaines, 2. Struck out—By Tracy, 4; by Niemeyer, 1; by Gaines, 4. Wild pitches—Gaines (2). Left on bases—Naval Academy, 10; Dartmouth, 8. Umpires—Stumpf and Metzler. Time of game—2:15.

ORGANIZATION OF OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

1. By direction of the President, under provisions of section 37, act of June 4, 1920, the following sections are established for the corps, their designations and the grades of each, are established:

(a) Infantry officers' reserve corps; abbreviation, general service O. R. C.; grades from second lieutenant to colonel, inclusive.

(b) Military intelligence officers' reserve corps; abbreviation, M. I. O. R. C.; grades from second lieutenant to colonel, inclusive.

(c) Staff specialist officers' reserve corps; abbreviation, S. O. R. C.; grades from second lieutenant to colonel, inclusive.

(d) Auxiliary officers' reserve corps; abbreviation, Aux. O. R. C.; grades from second lieutenant to colonel, inclusive.

2. For the general service section, O. R. C., the chief, personnel bureau, adjutant general's office, will act in the capacity of a chief of branch. In this section will be commissioned those persons qualified for military police troops a part of divisions.

(a) The military intelligence section, M. I. O. R. C., the chief, military intelligence division, general staff, will act in the capacity of a chief of branch. In this section will be commissioned those persons qualified for military police troops a part of divisions.

3. For the staff specialist section, O. R. C., the chief, personnel bureau, adjutant general's office, will act in the capacity of a chief of branch. In this section will be commissioned those persons qualified and required for duty as officers in time of war, the duties being such as to fit them for duty in the several parts of the U. S. R.

4. Proper transfers to the new sections of present reserve officers will be accomplished without delay, without change of date of rank, or date of commission.

R. O. T. C. in the National Matches.

1. Detailed instructions for the conduct of the national matches, 1921, to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, will be issued in the near future. The following extract instructions are communicated for the information of institutions of the reserve officers' training corps and civilian rifle clubs affiliating corps camps.

2. National inter-scholastic and inter-collegiate match to be fired at Camp Perry. Open to teams of six firers from the following:

(a) The United States Military Academy, one or more.

(b) The United States Naval Academy, one or more.

(c) Any school or college in the United States, one team only.

3. In order to select teams from reserve officers' training corps units and civilian rifle clubs in the small arms firing school and the national matches at Lexington and Camp Perry, Ky., the following is promulgated for the promotion of rifle practice, there may be conducted at each of the several reserve officers' training corps infantry, cavalry, engineer and coast artillery schools, under the direction of the school commandant, a competition, preliminary to and a part of the national matches. This preliminary competition to be completed prior to July 27, 1921.

4. The commandant of the school of the R. O. T. C. camps in which preliminary competitions are held shall submit, not later than September 1, or before August 1 to the executive officer, national matches, Washington, D. C.

5. This report shall contain the names of the members of the team selected, their home address and state, and the institution which the team represents. A list of the officers and civilians who participated during team shall be made from students of the same institution as the team selected, and forward one copy of each report.

6. Each team so selected shall consist of a team captain, a coach, not more than six firers and one alternate. The team captain and team coach shall be selected from the commissioned officers or noncommissioned officers of the Army, detailed for duty at the institution at the time of the matches.

7. Any student of any school or college who was commissioned in the R. O. T. C. at the close of scholastic year 1920-21 shall be eligible to membership on any team representing his institution either in the preliminary competition or at the national matches.

8. No student may be a member of a team in the final competition at Camp Perry who has not been a member of a team representing the same institution in the preliminary competition.

9. In certifying the shooting team to the executive officer, national matches, the membership may be made up only of students of the school which has represented the same institution in the preliminary competition.



Security storage for furniture pianos, works of art, luggage, automobiles.

Security dry cold storage for furs, garments, uniforms, trunks, rugs, etc.

Security safe deposit vaults for silverware, jewelry, linen and other valuables.

Security Storage Company

1140 Fifteenth St. Washington, D. C.

Capital, $500,000

HOPPE'S

Nitro Powder Solvent

No. 9



For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun men throughout the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.

FRANK A. HOPPE

2114 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. R. GAUNT & SON, Inc. (N.Y.)

503 Fifth Avenue New York City

Art Metal Workers in Gold, Silver and Bronze

Manufacturers Of

Military and Naval Metal Uniform Buttons

Ornaments, Insignia, Devices and Gold Laces

SWORDS, FOX PUTTEES, BELTS AND SMALL METALS.

SPORTING MEDALS AND TROPHIES, PRESENTATION SWORDS.

FOREIGN HONORS AND DECORATIONS IN MINIATURE MADE TO ORDER.

SPECIALISTS IN PRESS MONOGRAMMING AND FINE GILDING.

Designers of Military and Heraldic Crests. Quotations for Military Schools, Cadet Corps' and Society Organizations' Crests on Requests.

THROUGH YOUR MILITARY TAILOR OR DIRECT

11. Course of fire for national rifle team match to be held at Camp Perry.

12. Members of teams sent from R. O. T. C. camps will be furnished subsistence or commutation thereof, transportation and mileage or accommodations for the journey from their camps to Camp Perry and from Camp Perry to their legal residences. They will also be given subsistence while at camp.

CARE OF SOLDIER DEAD.

Major General H. L. Ingram, quartermaster general of the Army, announced today that the men of the national guard and the reserve corps who died in front of the battlefields in France, have found 176 new bodies and 1,000 more soldier dead, of whom 800 positively identified. There are forty-six bodies not identified at all, however, but of these there are seven which still have possibilities of identification. Of all the men buried fifty were found in the vicinity of the cemetery at Romagne and were reburied there in the beautiful plot, which will be a permanent American memorial.

The general announced the list of names, and as soon as possible the names of those bodies that were identified will be sent to the relatives of the dead. Recently twenty-eight bodies were inspected by a committee of relatives of soldiers recovered at Hoboken, N. J., in order to check up as to the care given in reverse of the long journey. Every one saw the dead were found to be treated with all possible professional skill and care.

NEW MUTUAL AID MEMBERS.

The following list of names of officers have applied for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid and their applications will be approved and accepted at the next meeting of the board: Lieut. E. J. Sherry, Capt. J. McIlvaud, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Comdr. Percy Jamin Perlman, Lieut. Comdr. Hugh L. White, Surg. Gen. Chas. E. Riggs, Lieut. (j. g.) Dewey Seal, Lieut. Comdr. Lieut. (j. g.) H. P. Knickerbocker and Lieut. Hugh G. Rice.

The Navy Mutual Aid is booming, 757 new members having been received since June, 1920, total number of members, 2,020. It is hoped to reach the 3,000 mark soon. Officers desiring information regarding the association should address the secretary and treasurer, Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, retired, Room 1014, Navy Department.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Monthly Payment Strictest Privacy

W. H. SCHREIBER COMPANY, Incorporated

230-231 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Digitized by Google

Lerch's

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

Telephone 2810 and 2811

DYERS AND CLEANERS

Established forty years

Quick service to Army and Navy patrons

826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph

Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.

BLACKISTONE

FLORISTS, 14th & H Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

NOTES FROM VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 27.—Lieut. W. A. Tow and Mrs. A. Silover, post adjutant, entertained with a no. 2 cards in bay party at work held in the Officers' Club, with Maj. and Mrs. Delaplane as sponsors. The decoration of the dancing parlors were appropriately carried out in green. Likewise the punch served was true to color. Besides the officers and ladies of the post there were present Col. Stevens, Maj. Cutbro, former Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Mackey, former Capt. and Mrs. Sever, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Pulton, Miss Jean MacKaye, Portland; Miss Edith Parsons, Washington, D. C. * * * Mrs. Leroy Eltinge, of Camp Lewis, is visiting her sister, Miss Alma M. Tyrrell, at the Army Service Club. Mrs. Eltinge expects to remain at Camp Lewis until autumn is over, and then will join Lieut. Col. Eltinge, who is now stationed in the Philippines. * * * Miss Edith Parsons, of Washington, D. C., is visiting Maj. and Mrs. C. E. Delaplane, and has recently been given several parties by members of the post. Mrs. F. C. Baker entertained in her honor at a bridge and tea party, Mrs. Delaplane presiding at the tea table. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. C. A. Bell, first, Miss Edith Parsons, guest, and to Mesdames W. A. Platts and Clyde Kelly. Another compliment to Miss Parsons was given on March 17 by Mrs. A. H. Byrne, mother of Maj. Gerald Byrne. Mrs. Byrne was assisted by her daughter, Miss Majory, and her friend, Miss Donnelly. Mrs. C. E. Delaplane and Mrs. F. C. Baker did the honors in the tea room. On the evening of the 17th Woman's Club of Vancouver invited the ladies of the post to participate in the meeting, which was held in one of the speakers. It was a "get-together" for the city and post.

Chaplain Berton F. Bronson has returned to the Easter service in the posts which he had held in many months. Special music and readings were given at Fort Stevens by Mrs. Maj. L. Sloan and family are visiting for Moscow, Idaho, where Mr. Sloan is a professor at the State University. * * * The Thursday afternoons and evenings of Lent at the Army Service Club married enlisted folks is proving to be very popular. Saturday afternoons the bachelor enlisted men serves tea informally. * * * Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Platts are enjoying a visit from the latter's father, Col. T. H. Platts, of Hubbard, Oregon. The captain's brother, Lieut. Col. Sandy Platts, Oregon, is also a visitor "smoker." * * * Many of the boys of the barracks are becoming quite proficient. Nine members of the board of governors of the Service Club and two others were invited to eat at the guest table in the mess hall on Easter-evening dinner. * * * Capt. W. A. Platts, with Mrs. Platts and Miss Parsons, motored to Portland, where, on Easter Sunday, they enjoyed two Easter dinners.

NOTES FROM CAMP MEADE.

Camp Meade, Md., April 5.—A horse show, to be held during the latter part of May at the Camp Stadium, has been planned by camp headquarters, and tentative plans have already been drawn up. It has been decided that a cup will be given to the winning organization in each class and to three winning second horses. Ribbons will also be presented for the first four places in each class. Maja. N. E. Margetts and H. N. Erwin drew up the tentative plans. * * * The 6th infantry, Colonel E. A. Lewis commanding, and the officers and ladies of the regiment entertained General E. F. McClachlin, Mrs. McClachlin and the officers and ladies of the 11th Division and Camp Meade at a beautiful dance given at Service Club No. 1 on the night of April 1. * * * Capt. Cuthbert, chief of infantry, and Mrs. Parnsworth and Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite attended. The program contained many novel features, among which were a gentlemen's favor dance. The 6th infantry officers and ladies have what is called a "sweetheart's dance." It has no place on the program, but the prize awarded to whoever the "Missouri Waltz" is played all husbands dance with their wives. The officers and ladies gave their escorts at the time-being. An elimination dance, where couples are eliminated as the music stops, was an amusing feature. Capt. Gilbertz and Mrs. Tom Broad won the favor dance. The 6th infantry officers' and ladies' committee consisted of Capt. Cuthbert and Ashley Lee, 6th infantry. * * * Mrs. Katherine P. Allen, of Baltimore, is the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph E. Nichols, of No. 2-G area.

Mrs. Tyrone Power, wife of Maj. Troop Miller, of division headquarters, who has been visiting her parents at Knoxville, Tenn., and her husband, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, has joined Maj. Miller at this station. They will have quarters in No. 25-A area. * * * The commanding officer and officers and ladies of the station hospital will entertain the officers at a dance to be given at the officers' Club at Camp Meade Wednesday evening, April 6. * * * A golf course is assured. Many of the tees, fairways and putting greens are nearing completion, and the finishing touch work done on them, and the 6, F. McClachlin and Col. G. Gale have a spirited match that initiated the partially completed course by going a round last Sunday. * * * Lieut. Col. Ellerbrake, chief of the service company of the 6th infantry, formally opened the club rooms of the organization on March 25-A area. The regimental orchestra rendered some splendid music. The entire personnel of the regiment was present as well as several invited officers, among whom were Col. E. A. Lewis, Lieut. Col. Ellerbrake, Col. Gale, Maj. G. Lefferts and Thomas Mahoney. The company quartette sang, there were a couple of clever vaudeville specialties made and a few good stories told—then the "feed." Murph Gaffney, Ashley Lee, Sergt. Maj. Long, Sergt. Maj. Gal. Wm. H. Waldron, W. D. & T. at division headquarters, and Sergt. Maj. Gal. Wm. H. Waldron, of the Camp Meade Signal Corps, were the donors. * * * Golfers will be the first unit to form. A schedule has been arranged for a match-play series date for all other units which will use the range this season. * * * The 6th infantry is constructing a baseball field in 25-area and a baseball diamond on the central parade ground. The tennis courts are about 50% completed.

ADDRESS AMERICANIZATION MEETINGS.

General John J. Pershing and Admiral Robert E. Coontz were the guests of honor at two mammoth Americanization meetings held in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, both these officers making addresses on the duties and privileges of citizenship. The addresses were made before the auspices of the American Legion, but about 48 patriotic societies participated in the ceremonies.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' MEETING.

Army chaplains of the 4th corps area of the United States Army met in conference at Fort McPherson on March 28 and 29 to discuss the work of the chaplains and to consider modern problems facing them.

Colonel John T. Axton, Army chief of chaplains, was in general charge of the convention. It opened Tuesday morning with an address of welcome by Colonel R. H. Williams, of the general staff of the 4th corps area. Chaplain C. W. Freeland, of the 6th cavalry, replied.

The formal award of the handsome bronze medal offered to all chaplains of the American Army and Navy who have served during the late war was made at the Wednesday morning session of the convention. The award was made by the general war-time commissioner of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and has a design showing a chaplain assisting a wounded soldier in the battlefield.

General discussion at the close of the convention Wednesday at noon of the routine problems of the chaplain created considerable interest among the delegates. Another subject under discussion was the cooperation between the chaplains and the education and recreation work in the camps. The chaplain service, as a liaison agent between the camp and the community; the personal work of the chaplain among the soldiers, and other subjects. Among the speakers were Chaplain Henry S. Blanchard and Major John T. Mickey, of the education and recreation service at Fort McPherson.

The closing address following the report of the resolutions committee was made by Lieutenant Colonel John T. Randolph, chaplain at Fort McPherson, who discussed the convention. This is the second of a series of chaplain conventions among the various areas of the Army, planned to make the work of the army chaplain more effective. The Army now has one or more religious workers for each enlisted different and men.

The Chaplain's Work With Recruits, Prisoners, Patients in Hospitals and Men About to Be Discharged will be the topic for the Wednesday afternoon session, to be led by Chaplain George C. Stull, of the 11th infantry, Camp Meade, and Chaplain Peter Ainslie, of Baltimore. "The Chaplain as a Pastor," will be discussed Wednesday evening by Chaplain Ainslie, and "The Place of Teaching in the Chaplain's Work" will be pointed out by Chaplain Carl Gregg Brang, at Fayetteville, N. C.

Chaplain Axton, Chaplain Randolph and Major McPherson, Dr. E. O. Watson, secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of America, and Chaplain Axton were the principal speakers at the afternoon session. Their addresses were on the subject, "Chaplains Can Do Its Best Work."

The value of the conference was brought out at the conference was suggested by General Hagood, who advocated an "Army Synod" as a forerunner of the Army as a convenient time on Sundays. He did not advocate compulsory attendance at worship, but pointed out that such a formation would be in line with the spiritual awakening which followed the armistice somewhat in chapel attendance at colleges and universities. It would serve to maintain the interest which the government is taking in the spiritual welfare of soldiers.

Following are the resolutions and recommendations adopted at the conference:

1. That all ministers of the various denominations in our country should be commissioned as chaplains of the U. S. Army and required to meet in any emergency that may arise. They should be distributed among the various organizations on the same basis as chaplains of the Regular Army, and should be commissioned in proportion similar to the number they have attained in civil life.

2. A central chaplains school be held annually in each department and corps area for the purpose of discussing questions and problems of the work of chaplains; and that all reserve, National Guard and regular chaplains be ordered by competent authority to attend such conferences on a duty-status, such conferences being in line with the War Department policy of developing efficiency and esprit de corps among all officers.

3. That suitable chapels be provided at all permanent camps and that the use of these chapels be used only for such gatherings as are proper for a place of worship.

4. That a system be established in the army similar to that of organization whereby chaplains in service may be transferred from one station to others at such detail work, leaving more time for other duties which require their personal attention.

PLEASED WITH CHIEF JUSTICE McCOY'S DECISION.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: I have read the opinion of Mr. Justice McCoy in the case of Mrs. Bessie A. Breen, in behalf on behalf of certain class "B" officers, and in the argument of which I had the honor to participate, and I am very highly pleased with the victory. I believe every officer who has formerly aggrieved on account of his final classification can now be reinstated if he promptly submits application to him to move them of the courts for the relief granted in these cases, provided the limitation of two years has not run. I am no longer a member of Congress, neither am I licensed to practice in the courts of the District of Columbia, so I cannot tender my services in this regard, however I will be glad to do so.

Of course, the officers might expect that next September Congress will pass an act on the tentative list of class "B" officers, but this should not deter him from bringing suit, for many of these men, who have been so ruthlessly injured by the policy heretofore pursued by the War Department.

I feel reasonably satisfied that the constitutionality of the provisions of the act of 1920 relative to the classification of officers of the Army and to the manner of rules and regulations for future classification that will be fair to both the government and the officers, and will not outrage the sense of justice of those who love country and flag. The principles of rule of law common to all English-speaking countries and to other Democracies will prevail.

All this could have, and, probably would have, been avoided had the War Department seen fit to administer section 24B consulted the judge advocate general's office and the Attorney General, after the latter had been to the will of Congress in establishing the single list and promotions based thereon, and not attempted to create by indirection a system of promotion by selection.

I am confident that the New Secretary of War, with his long legislative experience, will undertake such a letting nor permit it to continue, but that he will take opportunity to rectify the wrong.

It has always been my family idea, as I understand it, to protect the officer who has devoted the best years of his life to the service of his country and particularly those who have served with honor and distinction.

I don't think the Secretary of War would be justified in reinstating any officer unless he made application to the courts, and I therefore advisedly urge everyone who has been dismissed or retired against his will to immediately take legal steps to obtain reinstatement.

Yours, sincerely,

Charles Pope Caldwell.

GEORGETOWN B. O. T. U. NOTES.

In recent matches the rifle and pistol clubs of Georgetown University defeated Dartmouth by a score of 1,000 to 989, and University of Maine by a score of 1,000 to 499, and Columbia University by a score of 1,000 to 493.





(Established 1889)

H. L. RUST
Realtor

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance

912 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

All Classes of Property For Sale

Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate

Desirable apartments and houses for rent.

Insurance in all its branches.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

THE BRIGHTON APARTMENT HOTEL

2123 California St., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.

By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY

Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress
304 Sands Street, New York City.

Digitized by Google

TAKE
BEECHAM'S PILLS
FOR CONSTIPATION

BOOKS OFFERED FOR SALE.

Book lovers will be given an opportunity to secure from the Navy at nominal cost many duplicates they want. Forty thousand books, valued at approximately $80,000, are listed for sale as a part of the surplus stock of the Navy. They were purchased during the war in order to provide the "Ships libraries" with suitable and sufficient reading material for officers and men aboard all the various ships of our Navy and these books for sale are those in excess of the peace-time requirements.

They are offered for sale in almost any quantity desired, large or small. This will afford libraries an excellent opportunity to replenish their stock on very reasonable terms.

This surplus stock embraces practically all types of books that are found in any representative library and cover technical, military and naval fiction works and almost all of the best writers and representations.

Full information with descriptive catalogues may be obtained on request from the commandant of the Navy Department.

Among the classes of books in this sale are the following:

Naval and Military Science, by Knight, Upton, Barton, Stickney and other authoritative writers.

Histories, geographies and biographies by Marvin, James, Belknap, Sherburne, Perry, Putnam, Abbott, Clemencau, Lodge, Roberts, Northcliffe, Roosevelt and other eminent biographers and historians.

Books on philosophy and religion, by Smith, Studdert, Swedenborg, Forsyth, Taylor, Mandis, Plutarch and other prominent thinkers.

Dictionaries and simplified grammars, by Adler, Frege, Valdes and Hill.

Books on science, by Lodge, Fournier, Fleming, Myers, Towers and other masters in science.

Books on law and diplomacy, by Wheaton, Kent, Moore, Route, Wilson, Choate, Malloy and other eminent jurists.

Popular books and fiction, by Alcard, Ainsworth, Allen, Bachelier, Bacon, Balzac, Barrie, Blackwood, Brady, Bulwer-Lytton, Carlyle, Chambers, Cooper, Dickens, Eliot, Fleming, Gerhart, Hardy, Hawthorne, Howells, Irving, Jordon, Kingsley, Locke, Marryat, Mihlach, Oliphant, Parker, Reynolds, Rhoades, Riley, Scott, Smith, Stevenson, Stockton, Thackeray, Vance, Dyke, Ward, Wells, Webster, Winslow and others.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE FORMS NOT TO BE FILLED.

Commanding officers of naval hospitals have been informed by the surgeon general that it is not the bureau's policy to complete the data forms submitted from insurance companies, beneficial organizations and societies requesting medical history upon which to base payments of sick benefits.

In addition the bureau will not furnish information relative to medical history to such organizations without specific written authority from the man in the service, from the individual directly concerned, who requests vital certain information be furnished and under no circumstances, except as hereinafter quoted (will cepy filled copies of the medical history be furnished, except as required by a civil court).

When applications are received from the individuals concerned requesting that medical history be furnished to the organizations served as above stated, the bureau in lieu of the completion of the usual blank forms, forwards a duplicate of the medical history on file, showing only the dates of admission, diagnosis, date and character of disposition and date of discharge. Hereafter when applications are received from these organizations requesting medical history, the commanding officer will forward the application and the data written request for information received to the bureau together with a request for authority to furnish the information desired.

NAVY COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

Ensign Benjamin C. Airey (S. C.), U. S. N. R. F., was tried by general court-martial at the naval operating base, Hampton Roads, and was found guilty of the charge of executing a fraud against the United States in violation of article 14 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy (three specifications). The court therefore sentenced him to be dismissed from the naval service and to be imprisoned for a period of two years.

The judge advocate general recommended approval of the sentence, but remitted the confinement to the place of confinement. The bureau of navigation recommended approval.

The Secretary of the Navy approved the proceedings, findings and sentence and submitted the record to the President, who confirmed the sentence of dismissal.

NATIONAL MATCHES.

War Department Bulletin No. 1, dated March 15, publishes the rules and regulations for the national matches to be held at the Ohio State Rifle Range, Camp Perry, Ohio, during August, 1921. The matches will begin in the following order: A National individual rifle match. A National individual pistol match. A National pistol team match. A National rifle team match. A National intercollegiate rifle team match.

NEW DIRECTORS NOMINATED.

The following nominations were unanimously nominated to serve on the board of directors of the American Rifleman Association for a three-year term beginning May 1, 1921, at the regular meeting of the board on February 5. The nominations will be voted upon at the annual meeting of the association in this city on May 17:

A. H. Hancock, Paris, Ky.; F. Ambrose Clark, Westbury, L. I.; Victor C. Bailey, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Leonard, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Wirth A. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.; Lieutenant Colonel C. Blanchfil, U. S. Army, and Major C. L. Scott, U. S. Army, Washington. The first five named are internationally known barrel fanciers and owners. The date of the annual meeting is coincident with the National Championship shoot, which will be held May 12 to 17, inclusive. It has been announced that a banquet dinner be held, probably at the Army and Navy Club, on the night of the date of the meeting, the cost to be pro-rated among those attending.

RESIGNATION FROM THE SERVICE.

The resignations of Captain Donald Hatfield Tripp, infantry, and 1st Lieutenant William Crosby Dougan, infantry, have been accepted.

Honorable Discharge From Army.

1st Lieutenant Howard P. Blake, M. C., has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, with one year's pay, under the provisions of section 5 of an act of Congress approved April 23, 1918, and section 24c of an act of Congress approved June 4, 1920.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.
Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.
PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. P. Lyon. At Philadelphia, Pa.
KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. C. E. Brumby. At Philadelphia, Pa.
MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De Hasbrouck. At Havana, Cuba.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. T. Craven. En route to Culebra.
MICHIGAN, Capt. C. B. Stearns. En route to Culebra.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. Earle. En route to Culebra.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traut. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
FLORIDA, Capt. F. N. Cumstead. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Division Seven.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. G. C. Day. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral Henry P. Bryan, Commander.
DOLPHIN, Comdr. Grady. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. At Galveston, Tex.
GALVESTON, Capt. C. S. Hemppl. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NIAGARA, Comdr. H. R. Adams. At Havana, Cuba.
SCHLEY, Comdr. Wyman. At Birmingham, At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. E. T. Constein. At Mare Island, Calif.
DENVER, Capt. A. Kauts. At Balboa, Canal Zone.
TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Hall. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, Commander.
ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. D. Karns. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Destroyer Squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding.
BLACK, Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Lobe. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. At Balboa, Canal Zone.
DAHLGREN, Comdr. G. Bartlett. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
COLHOUN (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
GILLIAM, Comdr. R. H. Lowell. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MAYO, Comdr. R. Wilson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Baxer. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickam. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BARNEY, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BENHAM, Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Berg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Division Thirty-six.

ROBERTSON, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
STERETT, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
HERBERT, Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Lewis. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
SICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
WAINWRIGHT, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Squadrons One and Two.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander (Reid, flagship).

Division Forty-two.

BIRCH, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Von Hook. At Charleston, S. C.
TOUCEY, ISHERWOOD, LARDNER, CASE, SHARKEY. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CONVERSE. At Charleston, S. C.
REID (flagship), Captain D. Chapline. At Charleston, S. C.
WORDEN, ELLYSON, CHEW. At Charleston, S. C.
DALE. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Forty-four.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BILLINGSLEY, DALLAS. At Charleston, S. C.
LAWRENCE, PERRY, JONES. Fitting out.
HOPKINS. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Destroyer Squadron Four.

BAINBRIDGE, BARRY, JAMES K. PAULDING, KING. At Charleston, S. C.
CRAFT. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles F. Hughes, Commander.
BRIDGEPORT (flagship), Comdr. John Downes. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH. At Charleston, S. C.
HUNT, W. C. WOOD. At Charleston, S. C.
GOODRICH, BABBITT. At Charleston, S. C.
HERNDON. At Charleston, S. C.
ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART, POPE. At Charleston, S. C.
THATCHER. At Charleston, S. C.

TO LET APARTMENTS
IN
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE CHASTLETON
(New portion now ready)
SIXTEENTH STREET at R
The F. H. Smith Company
(Exclusive Agent)
815 FIFTEENTH STREET

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
S. W. Cor. Conn. Ave. and De St., Washington, D. C.
Well Known to Army Officers for the past 35 years.

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freights at Hilo?
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Alshea Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
149-151 West 20th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

Financial Advances
on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.
J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

Digitized by Google

MANILA is one of the financial and commercial centers in the Far East and the leading Bank there is

The Philippine National Bank

Manila, P. I.

Sole Official Government Depository

CABLE ADDRESS

Philnabank or National Bank

CAPITAL INCREASED TO - - - 35,300,000.00 Pesos Fully Paid
" AUTHORIZED - - - 50,000,000,00 "

Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted

BRANCHES: ILOILO, CEBU, CORREGIDOR, CABANATUAN, APARRI, DAVAO, BACOLOD, LEGASPI, LUCENA, DAGUPAN, VIGAN, NAGA

AGENCIES: 41 other Agencies throughout the Philippine Islands

FOREIGN: NEW YORK and SHANGHAI

CODES USED: Western Union, A. B. C 5th Edition, Bentley's, Peterson & Liebera

E. W. WILSON, *General Manager*

PILLSBURY, FORD. At Charleston, S. C.
PEARY, Lieut. Comdr. P. Slingluff. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HULBERT, NOA, BRECKINRIDGE. At Charleston, S. C.
DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PRUITT. At Washington, D. C.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. P. Nelson, Commander.
LEONIDAS (tender), Comdr. Jos. F. Daniels. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At Charleston, S. C.
RINGGOLD. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX. At Charleston, S. C.
MEREDITH. At Boston navy yard.
KALK, FORTE. At Charleston, S. C.
HULL, LOWELL. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, BANCROFT. At Newport, R. I.
ROGERS, OSMOND INGRAM. At Boston, Mass.

Squadrons Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. E. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

ROPEWELL, THOMAS, ABBOT, CLEMSON, BAGLEY. At Charleston, S. C.
HARADEN. At New York.

Division Twenty.

COLE, CHARLES AUSBURNE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.
ELLIS, HALE. At Newport, R. I.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.
DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

PARKER, DUNCAN, DOWNES. In reserve at Norfolk navy yard.
BAILEY, BENHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
CASSIN. At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL, WINSLOW, O'BRIEN, ERICSSON. At Charleston, S. C.
NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, TUCKER. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
PORTER, WAINWRIGHT. At Charleston, S. C.
CONYNGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
CUMMINGS. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Fifteen.

Capt. C. L. Arnold, Commander.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.
SAMPSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
ROWAN. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
CALDWELL, CRAVEN. At Charleston, S. C.
STOCKTON. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
CONNOR. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
GWIN. At Boston, Mass.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Boston, Mass.
SIGOURNEY. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL, STRIBLING. At Charleston, S. C.
LUCE. At Boston, Mass.
MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
LANSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
SANDPITER. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba

Fleet Detachment,

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey, ✈ Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowall. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.
GREBE. At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. At Norfolk, Va.
LARK. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
SWAN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
CHEWINK. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
QUAIL. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MALLARD. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.) At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) At Philadelphia, Pa.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Dennemore. At Charleston, S. C.
CUYAMA. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels to Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Blamer. At San Pedro, Calif.
ARKANSAS, Capt. C. E. Mowe. At San Pedro, Calif.
NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett. At San Pedro, Calif.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. At San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. At San Pedro.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. F. Symington. At San Pedro.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Diego, Calif.

Operative Squadron.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. G. B. Landenberger At San Diego, Calif.
MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At San Diego, Calif.
McCLANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. At San Diego, Calif.
✈ ZEILIN WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance. At San Diego, Cal.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. At San Diego, Calif.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At San Diego, Calif.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. At San Diego, Calif.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Comen. At San Diego, Calif.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNEDY, Lieut. Comdr J. C. Van de Carr. At San Diego, Calif.
PAUL HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley. At San Diego, Calif.
BULMER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. At San Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. At San Diego, Calif.
MACFEISH, Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Heim. At San Diego, Calif.
EDWALL. At San Diego, Calif.
McCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Scheibla. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL. At San Diego, Calif.
BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
HABBITT. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. F. L. Oliver, Commander.
SALEM. At San Diego, Calif.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At San Diego, Calif.

HOTEL ASTOR F. A. MUSCHENHEIM Times Square New York ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

Digitized by Google

Division Twelve

LAMBERTON, At San Diego, Calif.
RAYFORD, At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellie Lande. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMBLE, At San Diego, Calif.
RHEES, At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Gilding. At Bremerton, Wash.
THORNTON, At Bremerton, Wash.
MORRIS, At Bremerton, Wash.
TINGEY, At Bremerton, Wash.
SWASEY, At Bremerton, Wash.
MEADE, At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Stark. At San Diego, Calif.
DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Fridsen. At San Diego, Calif.
RATHBURNE, ROPER, TALBOT. At San Diego, Calif.
WATKINS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Capt. H. P. Perrill, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Gillam. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON. At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON. At Mare Island, Calif.
BOGGS, Lieut. Comdr. E. M. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WAHL. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

BOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MOORE. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
MCCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR. Comdr. A. W. Sears. At San Diego, Calif.

Fleeting Two.

Squadron Four.

Division Two.

SHIRLEY, HAZLEWOOD, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
WILLIAMS. At San Diego, Calif.
CHAMPLIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At San Diego, Calif.
FULLER. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARENHOLT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLES. At Bremerton, Wash.
AULICK. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
MCDERMUTT. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Six.

Division Eighteen.

CRANE, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY. At San Diego, Calif.
PALMER. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SHUBRICK, GREENE. At San Diego, Calif.
HALSTED, EDWARDS, ADAMS. At San Diego, Calif.
MCLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At Mare Island, Calif.
STANTON. At San Francisco, Calif.
O'BANNON. At San Francisco, Calif.
HOGAN. At San Francisco, Calif.
STANSBURY. At San Francisco, Calif.
HOWARD. At San Francisco, Calif.

Squadron Seven.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Groner. At San Diego, Calif.
WOODRUFF, Lieut. Comdr. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS. At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

YARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
LA VALLETTE. At San Diego, Calif.
KIDDER, CROZIER, H. J. HALSEY. At San Diego, Calif.
WOOD. At San Diego, Calif.
SHIRK. At San Diego, Calif.
SLOAT. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At Mare Island, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. P. Seymour. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-five.

BRUCE. At San Pedro, Calif.

SELFRIDGE. At San Diego, Calif.
MARCUS. At San Francisco, Calif.
MERVINE. At San Diego, Calif.
CHASE. At San Diego, Calif.
ROBERT SMYTH. At San Diego, Calif.
MCLANY. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

COGHLAN, Lieut. Comdr. K. G. Hinkle. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
ANDERSON. At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.

Squadron Nine.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.
AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At San Diego, Calif.
HUGHES, Comdr. J. F. Towers. At San Diego, Calif.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. E. McCauley, Jr., Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LITTLE, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SWINBURN, Comdr. C. C. Moses. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAPWING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
FALCON. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
OSIOCK. En route to Salina Cruz, Mexico.
EIDER. At Mare Island, Calif.
PELICAN. At Mare Island, Calif.
TURKEY. At San Pedro, Calif.
PENGUIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral H. A. Field, Commander.
FREDERICK. At Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.
VESTAL. Capt. F. J. Horne. At San Pedro, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. At San Francisco, Calif.
CELTIC. En route to Salina Cruz, Mexico.

Fuel ships: Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha and Cuyama. The Yukon is en route to Guantanamo. The Alaska, Jason is at Guam. The Orion is at Hampton Roads, Va.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail to care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship and Vice Admiral Niblack), Capt. David W. Todd. At Naples.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. At Lisbon, Portugal.
GALVESTON, Capt. ——. At Pola.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Thelsen. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Capt. Frank Taylor, Commander.
GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Venice.
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Chatham, England.
PAUL, Comdr. C. P. Snyder. At Cherbourg.
BROOKS, Comdr. ——. S. Houston. At Spalato.
SUTHERLAND, Comdr. H. J. Ray. At Samsun.
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Constantinople.

Transport Service.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Deases. At Constantinople.
BAILEY, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Constantinople.
BOSLEY, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Small. At Constantinople.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. At Haifa.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. At Samsun.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Hernard. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. At Pola.
BEARSS, Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Haines. At Pola.
CHILDS, Comdr. J. H. Maxfield. At Pola.
HEYWOOD JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. At Naples.
WILLIAMSON, Comdr. C. Cunningham. At Cherbourg, France.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Division One.

HERON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Olongapo, P. I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owen. At Olongapo, P. I.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shamp. At Vladivostok.
PAMPANGA. At Canton, China.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Hongkong, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. R. B. Dougherty. At Hankow, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Shaal.
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Gillespie. At Changsha, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Chunking, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Shanghai, China.
BITTERN. At Cavite, P. I.
H. L. BRIDGES. At Cavite, P. I.

Auxiliaries—Ajax, Pisces aqua, Abarenda, Pompey, General Sara Pompano, Manlicao and Wompatuck.

Mine Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Denny. At Cavite, P. I.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. At Cavite, P. I.
AVOCET, FINCH, HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.

Destroyer Squadron.

Capt. W. McDowell, Commander.

Division Three.

PANTHER (leader), Comdr. George M. Baum. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. At Cavite, P. I.
TUCKER, Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Brereton. At Cavite, P. I.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
LEA, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. I. P. Dortch. At Cavite, P. I.
CHASSELOUX, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. At Cavite, P. I.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
LAMB, Comdr. A. B. Cook. At Olongapo, P. I.
BROOME, Comdr. C. E. Austin. At Cavite, P. I.
ALDEN, Comdr. E. G. Armstrong. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. En route to Fall River, Mass.
ALAMEDA. Key West to Constantinople March 30.
ARCTIC. En route to Guantanamo.
BEAUFORT. At Norfolk, Va.
CABRAS. At Norfolk, Va.
LONG BEACH. At Boston, Mass.
KITTERY. At West Indian Waters.
MARS. En route to Gibraltar.
PERO. At Tutuila, Samoa.
NEWPORT NEWS. At Mare Island, Calif.
HANCOCK. At Mare Island, Calif.
GULFPORT. En route to Hampton Roads.
HENDERSON. At Balboa in San Diego to March 30.
HUNTINGTON. Capt. Wm. B. White. At Norfolk, Va.
HOUSTON. At Norfolk, Va.
NECHES. At Bodega Mare.
SITKO. At navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. MARYS. At Mare Island, Calif.
PATOKA. At Brooklyn, N. Y.
PYRO, Comdr. J. R. Defrees. At Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUINAULT. Hampton Roads, Va.
SAPELO. At Norfolk, Va.
SATURN. At Bremerton, Wash.
TRINITY. At sea en route to New York.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Norfolk, Va.
CHICAGO, Capt. H. Fairfax. At Mare Island, Calif.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
MAYFLOWER, George W. Hayward. At Cristobal, C. Z.
SCHLEY (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. H. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in Cuban waters.
PUEBLO. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
GALVESTON. At Galveston, Tex.
YACONA, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. En route to Guantanamo.

"No, I know nothing about music."
"All you have to do is to tangle the cow-bell."
"But suppose I come in at the wrong time."
"You can't do that in jazz."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented Made in U. S. A.
"A Lasting Turn-about the Service"
Regulation for Officers in the Field
Smart—Comfortable—Efficient
Olive-Drab, Marine, Cadet-Gray
Men's & Boys' Sizes, Light & Heavy Weight
Post Exchanges, Your Dealers or Write
108 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mfrs. to the Army, Navy, Marine Services and Organizations.

THE CANE AS A WEAPON
By A. C. CUNNINGHAM
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.
FOR SALE BY
Army & Navy Register
50c per copy

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
Launches Fender Posts Plates Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Bent Shafts, Rudder Stems, Propeller Shafts, Etc.
For sheets, bars and rod and structural iron, enamel and stock. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see Government specifications. For expansive pumpfiber, furnished on application. TRK AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Used for Bolts and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condenser Heads, etc. Rolled Bronze Bolts, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches. Propeller Blades and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Bent Shafts, Rudder Stems, Propeller Shafts, Etc. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see Government specifications. For expansive pumpfiber, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL
HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Modern Rate for Good Accommodations

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $3,000,000

LACEY & LACEY
U. S. and Foreign Patent and Trade Mark Lawyers
Members Bar U. S. Supreme Court, and Supreme Court, District of Columbia
References: Judicial name of the Supreme Commercial and Industrial Concerns in this country, furnished on request, together with copy of PATENT-SENSE, "The book for inventors and manufacturers."
Largest fees consistent with unsurpassed service
700 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
ESTABLISHED 1869

PATENTS C. L. PARKER Formerly Member Examining Corps, U. S. Pat. Off.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Suits conducted. Practice limited to matters sent upon request.
McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOX'S P.I.P. PUTTEES
Wherever the bugle blows, Fox's Improved Spiral Puttees are the recognized standard of quality. Their smart, shapely spirals give the right military dash to the wearer. Fox's Puttees will not ravel at the edge. They fit any leg end are always full length and width, of the best English wool. They are made for men of action.
Genuine Fox's have a small brass tag with the name FOX and R for right and L for left. Write today for the name of the dealer in your town.
Regulation Heavy Weight $4.50
Extra Fine Light Weight 4.00
Extra Fine Light Tan 4.00
The Manley-Johnson Corporation
Sole Agents
Dept. R.A. 200 W. Broadway, New York City

"It was a case of love at first sight when I met Billy."
"Then why didn't you marry him?"
"I met him again so often."—The Bulletin (Sydney).

Digitized by Google

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

G. O. No. 9, March 3, W. D.

I. The new motor repair section organized in the fourth corps area is designated motor repair section No. 89.

II. So much of section IV, G. O. 36, W. D., 1920 (terminology of arrest of military adviy), as defines "supply zones" is rescinded.

III. Publications pertaining to the purchase, inspection of, and payment for supplies for the Army.

Adjutant General's Department—Maj. Gen. P. C. Harris, Adjutant General.

The following detailed in adjutant generals' department, Colo. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Inf.; Francis J. Koestler, Cav., Lewis, Colo.; Oliver B. Hunter, Inf.; William A. Kent, Inf.; Majs. Robert S. Lytle, Inf.; Augustus B. Fry, Cav., Denver; Arthur Alvin, Cav., Harry L. King, Cav.

Lieut. Col. Horace P. Sykes, 10th Inf., from duties at Camp Sherman, Ohio, detailed in adjutant general's department and to Chicago for duty in connection with distribution of victory medals.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Capt. Harry M. Thatcher from duties at Brooklyn, N. Y., and will report to the Army transport service, Hoboken, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Eugene E. Barton from duty at Camp Meade, Md., to Washington for temporary duty and 21 days' furlough, then quartermaster intermediate depot for duty.

1st Lieut. Walter L. Sherman from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty, relieving Capt. Edwin A. Manthey, who will proceed to Hoboken, N. J., and report for transport duty.

1st Lieut. Samuel H. Baker from duty in office of quartermaster general to Camp Jesup, Ga., for duty.

Transfer on March 19 of Capt. Ralph E. Longfield, Inf., to quartermaster corps is announced; will be assigned to quartermaster corps for duty in commanding general of American forces in Germany.

Transfer of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Whitman, Cav.; William R. Kendrick, Inf.; Majs. Charles C. Reynolds, F. A.; Clyde Selby, Inf.; Capts. Walter W. Liuffio, Inf.; Harry Boisseranult, Inf.; Rene E. Fraile, Inf.; Frederick P. Reinhold, Inf.; Lieut. Col. Everett H. Wylie, Inf.; 2d Lieut. Everett R. Stevens, medical administrative corps, to quartermaster corps announced.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Maj. Horace T. Jones relieved from active duty and proceed home.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Transfer March 10 of Col. William F. Clark, Cav., and 1st Lieut. Birnie L. Brunson, Q. M. C., to finance department is announced.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Col. Henry S. Cleverley, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

Maj. Harry L. Ford, to addition to present duties at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, is detailed as professor of military hygiene in the University of California medical school, San Francisco.

Maj. William T. Weisinger from treatment at station hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas, to Walter Reed General at that hospital for duty.

Maj. George L. Jones from duties at Camp Taylor, Ky., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

Capt. Benton G. Shelley from duties at Hoboken, N. J., to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Ernest J. Denver from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., to Denver, Colo., Fitzsimons General Hospital for duty.

Capt. Roy W. Layton from duties at Fort Banks, Mass., to final corps area for duty.

1st Lieut. Bernard A. McDermott from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to Hoboken, N. J., for duty as transport surgeon.

1st Lieut. Richard P. Blake, honorably discharged. Acceptance of resignation of Maj. Edgar B. Brown, to take effect March 31, announced in orders March 11, is revoked.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Capt. Garrett V. Johnson proceed home and relieved from active duty.

Dental Corps.

Capt. James L. Owen from duties at Camp Meade, Md., to Edgewood, Md., Arsenal for duty.

The following from duties at Hoboken, N. J., to camps specified for duty: Capts. Frederick W. Camp Jackson, S. C.; Charles E. Calley, Camp Meade, Md.

Veterinary Corps.

1st Lieut. Peter V. Carpenter on duty at remount depot, Camp Grant, Ill., to 6th Division for duty.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

2d Lieut. Dandit L. Smathers proceed home and relieved from active duty.

Medical Administrative Corps.

Capt. Clark L. Brown from duties in office of surgeon general to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Bench, Chief of Engineers.

Transfer on March 10 of Capt. Clifford E. Black, Inf., to corps of engineers is announced.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Maj. Roger Taylor from duties in office chief of ordnance May 1 to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty.

Maj. Charles J. Schindelbeck en route to Germany, upon arrival in United States report to chief of ordnance for duty.

Maj. Philip Mathias from Honolulu to Jacksonville, Texas, for duty as commanding officer, Old Hickory powder plant, Nashville, Tenn.

Capt. Charles A. Bonesteel from Rock Island arsenal to Picatinny Arsenal reserve depot, South Baltimore, Md.

The transfer on April 3 of Capt. Peter K. Kelly, Inf., to ordnance department, Regular Army, at his own request, is announced; from duty with 13th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J., to Rock Island, Ill., arsenal for duty as commanding officer of 20th ordnance company.

Transfer on April 4 of Capt. Neil H. Gilmore, Inf., to ordnance department announced; to Erie Proving Ground, Ohio, for duty.

Transfer on April 4 of Capts. Hiram B. Ely, Thomas D. Nisbet, C. A. C., to ordnance department, Regular Army, at their own request, is announced; relieved from command at Fort Monroe, Va., and to Erie for duty.

Transfer on March 19 of Maj. Cecil G. Young, C. A. C.; Capts. John W. Confer, Jr., Cav.; Charlie E. Hart, Cav.; Lieut. Col. Edward L. Munson, Cav.; and Charles C. Bortley, Inf., to ordnance department is announced.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. s. Price, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

Transfer of Lieut. Col. Claude Bracken, C. A. C.; Majs. Adelino Gibson, C. A. C.; Charles W. Mason, Inf.; Capt. Edward L. Fleming, Inf., to chemical warfare service is announced.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. G. Everett Hill, jr., from duty as acting signal officer secretly attached to 2d Division, Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as post signal officer.

1st Lieut. Ralph Hoffman from duty with first signal company, Camp Dix, N. J., to Seattle, Wash., and report for duty to Lieut. Col. George Richards, military cable and telegraph system on temporary duty and to Nome, Alaska, for duty.

Transfer of Majs. Stanley L. Jansen, Cedric W. Lewis, Joseph P. Wenz, Signal Corps; William R. B. Hinnes, C. A. C., to signal corps is announced.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. M. M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service.

Capt. Ralph A. Gibson from duty at balloon school, Fort Omaha, Nebr., to air intermediate depot, Fairfield, Ohio, for duty.

Capt. Robert C. Candee, 1st Lieut. Richard H. Baldwin, Inf., detailed in air service for flying duties with 8th Cavalry, in Philippine Islands, to Arcadia, Fla., for duty as student in primary flying school, for pilot training in heavier-than-air craft, for the course of instruction prescribed therefor.

1st Lieut. Ernest L. Hurst from duty at Brooks Field, Tex., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty and instruction in pursuit aviation.

1st Lieut. Ned Schramm from duty at March Field, Calif., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty.

1st Lieut. George W. Purdy to San Francisco and about April 30 to Manila for duty.

The transfer of Maj. William L. Moose, jr., Cav.; Capts. Gerald C. Brant, Cav., and Hugh M. Elsenhardt, Inf., to air service is announced.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Charles H. Hall, from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Meade, Md., upon completion of course at chaplains' service school, Camp Grant, Ill.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Clifton R. Norton from duties at Hampton, Va., effective June 15, relieving Col. Ely P. A., and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

Lieut. Col. Sidney P. West from Leavenworth, Kans., to transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for treatment and return to duty.

Maj. John V. Spring to Fort San Houston, Tex., and report to Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Lull for assignment.

Capt. Nelson M. Imboden from duty at Camp Travis, Tex., and on expiration of present leave, and to that station for duty.

1st Lieut. William H. Little, 8th Cav., is transferred to 1st Cavalry and to Douglas, Ariz., and join the regiment.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snaw, Chief of Field Artillery.

Maj. Samuel Frankenberger to duty as student officer at general staff school, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the year 1921-22.

Capt. William D. Alexander, 7th F. A., is transferred to 4th F. A.

Capt. Richard G. Hunter, 1st Lieut. Edward M. Taylor report at 2d F. A. school, Camp Knox, Ky., for duty as student officers.

Transfer of Lieut. William H. Brady, Beh C. McComas, Harry F. Schoonover, Inf., to F. A.: 1st Lieuts. Charles M. Wood, Jr., F. A. R. C.; John H. Price, Jr., Denver, Inf., to F. A. arm is announced.

The following detailed as instructors: Capts. John G. White, Edward R. Roberts, 79th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; William Hamilton, 1st Lieut. Ralph E. Truman, William A. Bay, 6th F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.; Percy C. Fleming, Jr., Lieut. Leroy Dix, jr., 2d F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; 7th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Samuel White, jr., 5th F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.; Lewis A. Pick, jr., 4th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Fred P. Clark, 82d F. A., Fort Hiles, Md.; Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Lull, 2d Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Clifford B. Cole, 4th F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Frank Connell, jr., 8th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; 1st Lieuts. Guy C. Denson, 16th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; James H. Phillips, 18th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; James P. Morison, 8th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Capt. Lewis A. Pick, jr., 4th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Julius T. Berry, 11th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; Ernest S. Peaser, 79th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Herschel D. Baker, Herbert E. Baker, 2d F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. Ralph Hoffman, 1st F. A., Camp Pike, Ark., Thomas S. Gunby, 8th A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Maj. Thomas M. Spaulding from duties with operations division, general staff, to New York City and to Dutchess county, New York, for duty with civil defenses.

Maj. Ralph C. Harrison at Moscow, Idaho, is transferred to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment and return to duty.

Maj. Paul D. Bunker from duties in Panama Canal zone, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, and to duty in office of the chief of coast artillery, Washington.

Maj. John H. Hood from duties at Camp Lewis, Wash., and Seattle to transportation service, Q. M. C., Washington National Guard, at Seattle.

Capt. Harold L. Clinton, honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. William Q. Jeffords, jr., is relieved from detail in coast artillery corps and from duty at Fort Mason, Calif., assigned to 21st Artillery Brigade (C. A. C.), and to Camp Stanley, Texas, for duty.

Transfer on March 16 of Maj. George M. Peek, F. A., to C. A. C. is announced.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Ernest L. Stephens, jr., is accepted.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. Harold L. Jackson from duties at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Col. James A. Shipton from duties with transportation service, Hoboken, N. J., and detailed to duty with transportation service, Q. M. C., for duty in connection to a unit thereof at the earliest practicable date and report in command of such general service unit for duty pending his assignment.

Lieut. Col. John Miller from recruiting duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., assigned to 14th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with that regiment.

Maj. Harold J. Weeks from general recruiting service at Pittsburgh, Pa., assigned to 14th Infantry and to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

Maj. John C. Fitzpatrick, 14th Infantry, transferred to 31st Infantry and proceed from Camp Grant, Ill., to Anchorage, Alaska, for duty.

Maj. George C. Donaldson, 13th Infantry, relieved from assignment to 4th Infantry, and detailed to Camp Devens, Mass., attached to 31st Infantry and to Fort Lawrence, Alaska, for duty.

Maj. Harold J. Weeks from duties on general recruiting service, Pittsburgh, Pa., assigned to 14th Infantry and to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

Maj. Thomas M. Spaulding from duties with general staff, New York City and to Dutchess county, New York, for duty with civil defenses.

Capt. Frank E. Barber, at Camp Travis, Texas, is assigned to headquarters, 4th Infantry and to be member of brigade staff.

Capt. Alexander Gorder, 36th Infantry, Camp Devens, Mass., is transferred to 31st Infantry, effective June 10, to Fort Mitchel, Alaska, for duty.

Capt. Stuart Cutler, now on duty with 33d Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

Capt. Harry E. Pulley, 33d Infantry, is transferred to 27th infantry and to Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., and to Philippine Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Rex H. Burger, 31st Infantry, is transferred to 27th Infantry and to Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., and to Philippine Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Ben C. Sharpe, 31st Infantry, is transferred to 27th Infantry and to Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., and to Philippine Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph Hoffman, 1st Infantry, Camp Pike, Ark., to Seattle, Wash., and report to Lieut. Col. George Richards, military cable and telegraph system on temporary duty and to Nome, Alaska, for duty.

1st Lieut. Samuel H. Baker from duty in office of quartermaster general to Camp Jesup, Ga., for duty.

Transfer on March 19 of Capt. Ralph E. Longfield, Inf., to quartermaster corps is announced; will be assigned to quartermaster corps for duty in commanding general of American forces in Germany.

Transfer of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Whitman, Cav.; William R. Kendrick, Inf.; Majs. Charles C. Reynolds, F. A.; Clyde Selby, Inf.; Capts. Walter W. Liuffio, Inf.; Harry Boissonnault, Inf.; Rene E. Fraile, Inf.; Frederick P. Reinhold, Inf.; Lieut. Col. Everett H. Wylie, Inf.; 2d Lieut. Everett R. Stevens, medical administrative corps, to quartermaster corps announced.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Maj. Horace T. Jones relieved from active duty and proceed home.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Transfer March 10 of Col. William F. Clark, Cav., and 1st Lieut. Birnie L. Brunson, Q. M. C., to finance department is announced.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Col. Henry S. Cleverley, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

Maj. Harry L. Ford, to addition to present duties at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, is detailed as professor of military hygiene in the University of California medical school, San Francisco.

Maj. William T. Weisinger from treatment at station hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas, to Walter Reed General at that hospital for duty.

Maj. George L. Jones from duties at Camp Taylor, Ky., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

Capt. Benton G. Shelley from duties at Hoboken, N. J., to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Ernest J. Denver from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., to Denver, Colo., Fitzsimons General Hospital for duty.

Capt. Roy W. Layton from duties at Fort Banks, Mass., to final corps area for duty.

1st Lieut. Bernard A. McDermott from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to Hoboken, N. J., for duty as transport surgeon.

1st Lieut. Richard P. Blake, honorably discharged. Acceptance of resignation of Maj. Edgar B. Brown, to take effect March 31, announced in orders March 11, is revoked.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Capt. Garrett V. Johnson proceed home and relieved from active duty.

Dental Corps.

Capt. James L. Owen from duties at Camp Meade, Md., to Edgewood, Md., Arsenal for duty.

The following from duties at Hoboken, N. J., to camps specified for duty: Capts. Frederick W. Camp Jackson, S. C.; Charles E. Calley, Camp Meade, Md.

Veterinary Corps.

1st Lieut. Peter V. Carpenter on duty at remount depot, Camp Grant, Ill., to 6th Division for duty.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

2d Lieut. Dandit L. Smathers proceed home and relieved from active duty.

Medical Administrative Corps.

Capt. Clark L. Brown from duties in office of surgeon general to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Bench, Chief of Engineers.

Transfer on March 10 of Capt. Clifford E. Black, Inf., to corps of engineers is announced.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Maj. Roger Taylor from duties in office chief of ordnance May 1 to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty.

Maj. Charles J. Schindelbeck en route to Germany, upon arrival in United States report to chief of ordnance for duty.

Maj. Philip Mathias from Honolulu to Jacksonville, Texas, for duty as commanding officer, Old Hickory powder plant, Nashville, Tenn.

Capt. Charles A. Bonesteel from Rock Island arsenal to Picatinny Arsenal reserve depot, South Baltimore, Md.

The transfer on April 3 of Capt. Peter K. Kelly, Inf., to ordnance department, Regular Army, at his own request, is announced; from duty with 13th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J., to Rock Island, Ill., arsenal for duty as commanding officer of 20th ordnance company.

Transfer on April 4 of Capts. Hiram B. Ely, Thomas D. Nisbet, C. A. C., to ordnance department, Regular Army, at their own request, is announced; relieved from command at Fort Monroe, Va., and to Erie for duty.

Transfer on March 19 of Maj. Cecil G. Young, C. A. C.; Capts. John W. Confer, Jr., Cav.; Charlie E. Hart, Cav.; Lieut. Col. Edward L. Munson, Cav.; and Charles C. Bortley, Inf., to ordnance department is announced.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. s. Price, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

Transfer of Lieut. Col. Claude Bracken, C. A. C.; Majs. Adelino Gibson, C. A. C.; Charles W. Mason, Inf.; Capt. Edward L. Fleming, Inf., to chemical warfare service is announced.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. G. Everett Hill, jr., from duty as acting signal officer secretly attached to 2d Division, Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as post signal officer.

1st Lieut. Ralph Hoffman from duty with first signal company, Camp Dix, N. J., to Seattle, Wash., and report for duty to Lieut. Col. George Richards, military cable and telegraph system on temporary duty and to Nome, Alaska, for duty.

Transfer of Majs. Stanley L. Jansen, Cedric W. Lewis, Joseph P. Wenz, Signal Corps; William R. B. Hinnes, C. A. C., to signal corps is announced.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. M. M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service.

Capt. Ralph A. Gibson from duty at balloon school, Fort Omaha, Nebr., to air intermediate depot, Fairfield, Ohio, for duty.

Capt. Robert C. Candee, 1st Lieut. Richard H. Baldwin, Inf., detailed in air service for flying duties with 8th Cavalry, in Philippine Islands, to Arcadia, Fla., for duty as student in primary flying school, for pilot training in heavier-than-air craft, for the course of instruction prescribed therefor.

1st Lieut. Ernest L. Hurst from duty at Brooks Field, Tex., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty and instruction in pursuit aviation.

1st Lieut. Ned Schramm from duty at March Field, Calif., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty.

1st Lieut. George W. Purdy to San Francisco and about April 30 to Manila for duty.

The transfer of Maj. William L. Moose, jr., Cav.; Capts. Gerald C. Brant, Cav., and Hugh M. Elsenhardt, Inf., to air service is announced.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Charles H. Hall, from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to Camp Meade, Md., upon completion of course at chaplains' service school, Camp Grant, Ill.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Clifton R. Norton from duties at Hampton, Va., effective June 15, relieving Col. Ely P. A., and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

Lieut. Col. Sidney P. West from Leavenworth, Kans., to transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for treatment and return to duty.

Maj. John V. Spring to Fort San Houston, Tex., and report to Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Lull for assignment.

Capt. Nelson M. Imboden from duty at Camp Travis, Tex., and on expiration of present leave, and to that station for duty.

1st Lieut. William H. Little, 8th Cav., is transferred to 1st Cavalry and to Douglas, Ariz., and join the regiment.

Bausch Lomb

Optical Products

are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service requiring the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Gun Sights for Army and Navy, Stereo-Prism Binoculars, Periscopes, Battery Commanders, Telescopes, Microscopes, Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Projection Apparatus (Stereopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic Lenses and Instruments, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and other high-grade

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N. Y. LONDON

ADMIRAL SIMS AND THE NAVY.

[A Letter in the Boston Transcript.]

Admiral Sims does not need the Navy; he has already every article of effect and man big enough to be distinguishable. But the Navy does need Admiral Sims, since he is the chief exponent and valiant defender of its morals and life. No one best qualified to bring about a reorganization gradual enough not to be confusing. Hence it follows limit his services could be retained beyond the retiring age, as were the services of admiral Dewey. It is common, after a review of his professional accomplishments and an appreciation of the services he has rendered, there can be no questioning the merit of the suggestion that Rear Admiral Sims be made an admiral and continued on the active list of the Navy he adorns.

INSPECTION OF RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS UNITS.

Owing to the lack of funds there will be no inspection of reserve officers' training units in institutions by a detail of general staff officers this year. The duties usually performed by these distinguished colleges and honor schools, in the absence of such inspection, will be the subject of study, and the list of designated institutions will be announced in W. D. Bulletin. You are authorized to inform the heads of reserve officers' training corps institutions accordingly.

Henry Schick & Co.
Formerly with John G. Hans
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS
Civilian Dress a Specialty
1421 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Gordon & Dilworth
REAL ORANGE MARMALADE

RELIEF OF RETIRED OFFICERS FROM ACTIVE DUTY.

The retired officers now on active duty, with the exception of those detailed in connection with the recruiting services and duty at colleges and schools, will be relieved therefrom as soon as their services can be spared.

"Do you believe in heredity, Newpop?" "I have my doubts about it. For instance, both my wife and I are optimists, but the baby seems a good deal of a pessimist."—Boston Transcript.

A young woman called herself a writer—a writer of vers libre. She spelt—Her neighbors said that

But wrote was the way that she felt.—Boston Transcript.

SAVE YOUR EARS
from the deafening shock of shell explosion and gun fire.

Elliott Perfect Ear Protectors
are patented and officially approved. 15 years service in U. S. Army and Navy. More than 60,000 now in use without a single case of ruptured ear drum.
PRICE $1.00 PER PAIR post paid in neat aluminum box.
Write for free illustrated booklet on "Preventive Deafness" from Gun or Shell Explosion.
Address
J. A. R. ELLIOTT,
P. O. BOX 201, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Persistent Canvasser—This time, sir, I have quite a new departure.
Busy Merchant—Quite! Let me see you do it.—Exchange.

Digitized by Google

ferred to 38th Infantry and from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Hyde assigned to 28th Infantry and report at Camp Dix, N. J., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Harold J. Luther, 46th Infantry, Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz., is transferred to 46th Infantry; report to commanding officer 46th Infantry by telegraph for assignment to station and proceed to that station indicated.

1st Lieut. Victor C. Broome, 23th Infantry, from assignment to that regiment and report to Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn for duty as aide-de-camp.

1st Lieut. William J. Davis from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, assigned to 42d Infantry and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

Transfer on March 16 of Maj. Louis T. Byrne, William H. Jones, Capt. Ralph W. Cavalli, Harry Jenkins, air service, to infantry is announced.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Ira Tinsley accepted.

The following assigned as indicated: Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, adjutant general, to George Lee, Kenney, 52d Inf., Panama; Col. Robert K. Evans, 5th Inf., to Fort Sheridan; Col. Frederick, 28th Inf.; Robinson E. Duff, 1st Inf., Fort Jay; Lieut. Col. Frank D. Beary, 1st Cav., Sadler, 56th Inf., John H. Redman, 38th Inf., Donald C. Grimm, 4th Inf., Samuel Reber, 15th Cav., 38th Inf., Albert H. Dunan, 17th Inf., Paul T. Baker, 18th Inf., William F. Rehm, 33d Inf., Edward N. Jay, 11th Inf., William J. H. Ryan, 47th Inf.; John A. Andrews, 25th Inf.; Hugh Barclay, 5th Inf., Frank Bowman, 30th Inf.; Kenneth F. Hazen, 28th Inf.; Frank A. Keating, 5th Inf.; James C. Gilkeson, Sterling R. Hedekin-Jones, C. Wear, James L. Dikes, Lester H. Barnhill, Thomas C. Cherry, 31st Inf.; Frank W. Lovell, 2d Inf.; Hamilton L. Lucas, 24th Inf., Edmund J. Lilly, Jr., 52d Inf.; James G. Wylie, 33d Inf., Eugene M. Caffey, 1st Cav., 1st Inf., Julian V. Link, 52d Inf., Albert A. Nostrand, 2d Military Police; C. Stuart Godfrey, 1st Cav., Archibald M. Mizner, headquarters, 4th Inf. Brig., Norman A. Nelson, 33d Inf., Edward S. Ely, 33d Inf., 5th Inf., Jesse R. Lippincott, 9th Inf.; Eugene Erwin Morrow, 5th Inf., Frank C. Bowen, 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Jefferson M. Stewart, 32d Inf., Lloyd S. Spooner, 17th Inf.; Theodore M. Cornelius, 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Robert Vas K. Harris, Jr., tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; Ernest L. Ives, 11th Inf., 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Samuel Hof; Frank C. Mellon, 2d Inf., John W. Hodman, 33d Inf.; Glenn A. Ross, 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Leslie H. Hunter, 9th Inf.; Robert T. Hayes, 39th Inf.; Thomas J. Guilbert, 4th Inf., 6th Inf.; Donald C. Spalding, 4th Inf., 6th Inf.; Frank J. Pearson, 17th Inf.; Truman M. Martin, Lawrence L. W. Meiners, 6th Inf., 4th Inf.; Robert E. Wood, Jr.; Henry P. Gray, 25th Inf.; Adrian S. Brian, 10th Inf., 33d Inf.; Nick Edwards, 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Frederick H. Smith, tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; Thomas F. Brosnahan, 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Frederick Gilbreath, 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Leonard L. Hibbard, 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Hugh D. Adair, 28th Inf.; Allen J. Kennedy, 5th Inf., 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Patrick Hurley, Jr., 1st Cav., 1st Inf., Michael E. Halloran, Bruce O. Kirk, Alexander R. Bolling, 34th Inf., 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Edward C. Raymond, Sherman, 13th Inf., Ronald L. Hing, 12th Inf., David Kendall, 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Ralph E. Haines, 1st Inf.; Richard A. Jones, 66th Inf., Charles F. Craig, 3d Inf., William R. Terrell, 1st Inf., Reuben H. Bixler, 1st Inf.; Milton Whitney, Jr., 9th Inf., Arthur B. Walk, 5th Inf., Robert J. Mills, 3d Inf., 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Robert C. Hill; Anthony J. Tourot, 36th Inf.; John W. O'Daniel, 25th Inf.; Harry L. Thompson, 1st Inf., 4th Inf., 6th Inf., 5th Inf., Darryll de Saussure Trenholm, 29th Inf.; Paul J. Yates, 44th Inf.; Maurice F. Daly, 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Joseph A. Klein, headquarters and military police company, 7th Division; John C. Nichols, 4th Inf., 6th Inf., 5th Inf., Warren, 58th Inf.; Albert G. Wing, 3d Inf.; Walter W. Von Georgi, 1st Inf.; Carter B. Magruder, 1st Inf.

1st Lieuts. William H. Speidel, 50th Inf.; William A. Smith, Augustus H. Gilmer, 3d Inf., 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Waxenkiught, Jr., 32d Inf.; Leo O. Clarke, 7th Inf.; Hugh C. Durfee, 1st Inf., 4th Inf., 6th Inf., 5th Inf., Henry W. Brandhorst, 39th Inf.; Hen. H. Jacobs, 1st Inf.; Lee S. Lindsey, 19th Inf.; Reuben E. Ryerson, 7th Inf.; Roland S. Henderson, 29th Inf.; Carlisle C. Dunnington, 6th Inf.; Earl T. Smith, 1st Inf., 4th Inf., Fredrik L. Knudsen, Jr., 26th Inf.; Edwin M. Pendleton, 7th Inf.; John C. Nichols, 4th Inf., 6th Inf., 5th Inf., Mcdonald, 51st Inf.; Joseph T. Zak, 9th Inf.; Fremont R. Hodson, 23d Inf.; Albert H. Schreier, 5th Inf., 4th Inf., Daniel E. Morgan, tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; Raymond C. Zettel, 15th Inf.; Willis C. Crenshaw, 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Mac K. Shaw, 41st Inf.; Francis H. A. McKeon, 29th Inf., Harvey L. Higgins, Jr., Campbell Hoffman, 4th Inf., Leonard R. Smith, 23d Inf.; Walter F. Graham, 47th Inf., William J. Wood, 45th Inf., Kenneth E. Hycroft, 8th Inf.; Harold V. Foster, 38th Inf.; Thomas H. Fonville, 33d Inf.; Henry B. Ellison, 23d Inf., Robert W. Knight, 33d Inf.; Eugene L. Miller, 49th Inf., Richard C. Lunt, 49th Inf., Edward M. Hill, 49th Inf., George A. Gilmer, 33d Inf.; Edwin K. Pohlson, 34th Inf., Joseph W. Stilwell, 3d Inf.; Keith K. Tatom, Paul B. Taylor, 23d Inf.; Donald D. McCaskey, 26th Inf., Frederick R. Undritz, 63d Inf.; Hafael L. Balmaceda, 5th Inf.; Edwin C. Lickman, tanks, Camp Benning, Ga.; Joseph E. Monholing, 14th Inf.; William F. Pittman, Robert S. Moore, 29th Inf.; Victor O. Overcash, 24th Inf., David R. Nimocks, 61st Inf.; Archie D. Wilson, 5th Inf., 4th Inf., 6th Inf., Pitts, Jr., 29th Inf.; Jesse T. Harris, 29th Inf.

Philippine Scouts.

Orders, War Department, May 20, 1920, announcing retirement from active service of Capt. Thomas Gordon is revoked; Capt. Gordon will proceed to San Francisco and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Retired Officers.

Col. James R. Lindsay placed on active military duty and to Baltimore, Md., Johns Hopkins University, for temporary duty in charge of military science instruction in reserve officers' training corps duties; upon completion will report to chief of infantry, general for assignment to an educational institution; Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Bevans placed on active duty of military science and tactics, high schools, Memphis, Tenn.

Lieut. Col. George M. Hyde placed on active duty and to Baltimore, Md., Johns Hopkins University, for a one months course; upon completion will report to the adjutant general for assignment to an educational institution.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Artland from active military duty and detailed an assistant professor of military science and tactics at Oregon Agricultural College, Ore.

1st Lieut. Frank E. Artland from duty at Atlanta, Ga., to Camp Jessup, Ga., for duty.

The following relieved from active duty and proceed home: Cols. George C. Saffarrans, George L. Byram, packed; Majs. Joseph A. Gaston, Jr., Frank B. Andrus, Cols. Delamere Sherrett, Walter S. Schuyler, Majs. Frank C. Bolles, Frank M. Graham, Alfred S. Frost, Ulysses G. Worrilow, Majs. Irene W. Rinehart, Walter S. Grant, E. Vidor, Capt. Fred W. Hershler, 1st Lieut. John Baker.

WANSER-MANNING WEDDING.

One of the pretty weddings of the late history of Governors Island occurred at 1:30 p. m. on March 26, 1921 in the Little Church around the Corner, 29th St. and 5th Ave. The contracting parties were Mr. Victor Winfield Wanser, son of Col. and Mrs. Wm. H. Wanser, and Veronica Manning, stenographer and typist, quartermaster corps, Governors Island. The bride's father, Wm. Manning, water transportation division, Q. M. C., and the bride was given away by Col. Wanser. The ring bearer was Sergeant William Hudson, military intelligence division, recently returned from the Rhine. Cecilia Manning, sister of the bride. The bride, who is a member of the choir of the Little Church around the Corner, in the Catholic Chapel, Governors Island, has lived on Governors Island for the past two years. The chapel was crowded with officers and soldiers of Governors Island and civilians from the Island. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain A. C. Dineen, 22d Inf., assisted by Chaplain Charles Hall, 69th Inf., Fort Hiles, Texas, and the Rev. Anthony J. Grogan, assistant pastor of the Little Church around the Corner, New York City. Chaplain Dineen delivered an impressive address, reminding the bride and Mrs. Helen Cecilia Manning, sister of the bride, who sang "O Promise Me" and "Ave Maria." The bride was given by Sergeant Samuel Loechel, Army bandmasters' school. The bride's gown was of white satin with lace veil, terns and Easter lilies. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of Chaplain Dineen, who resides in the bastoes house, Governors Island, where dancing and a buffet supper was served. Chaplain Dineen officiated for a honeymoon and on their return will reside in New York City.

EXPIGHTE RESERVE OFFICERS' COMMISSIONS.

Former service men scattered throughout the country who secured commissions in the officers' reserve corps of the Army of the United States during the World War and that the Secretary of War has directed immediate action upon applications for restoration of their commissions by temporarily waiving delay heretofore caused by the necessity of securing from them physical examination certificates

In order to avoid future delay in the issue of commissions to reserve officers the adjutant general of the Army will inclose with each commission a examination a certificate of physical fitness which the appointee will sign and return together with the oath of office of the commission. Should the applicant be in doubt as to his physical condition he will not sign the physical certificate, furnish a physician's report as to his fitness. Commissions will be withheld by the War Department either when physical reports are received or when failure to submit the same is noted.

CANDIDATES DESIGNATED FOR APPOINTMENT TO WEST POINT.

The following named candidates for appointment to the Military Academy have been designated in substitution of candidates heretofore named to be examination on July 1:

Lawton Jackson, 205 Parkle avenue, Terrell, Texas.
Donald J. Hickens, Main street, New Orleans, La.
Robert Hamilton, 1st alternate, Springfield, Ill.

CITIZENS' TRAINING CAMPS.

Offering to the youth of the nation a month of military instruction carefully supervised, physical training, the War Department has practically completed plans for the establishment this summer of a number of citizens' military training camps throughout the entire country.

These camps, which are in furtherance of the policy of volunteer military training strongly endorsed by President Harding, will be so superintened that any young man who is eligible to attend them may find one within reasonable distance of his home. The present plan is to have at least one camp in each corps area.

Special emphasis will be laid by the War Department this year on the enrollment of candidates for the reserve officers' training corps. While the open to men up to thirty-five years of age who have had little or no military training, the more intensive instruction is the field

Transportation to the without cost to the candidate. Upon being accepted for enrollment he will proceed to the designated camp and upon his arrival will be reimbursed for the amount of his traveling expenses. The subsistence, uniforms, camp equipment and established camps where the candidate will find selected officers to give him instruction and to train him in the elementary duties of a soldier. Physical training with the usual recreational features, a hospital and medical officers, chaplains and bookstores will be in constant attendance. No military obligations therefore are required, but the applicant's intelligence must be such as to enable him to act understandingly at other commands.

Applications for these camps should be made to the corps area commander in which the camp is located. The headquarters of the nine corps areas and the states allotted to them are as follows:

First Corps Area—Boston, Mass.
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Second Corps Area—Governors Island, N. Y.
New York, New Jersey, Delaware.

Third Corps Area—Fort Howard, Md.
Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, District Columbia.

Fourth Corps Area—Fort McPherson, Ga.
North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.

Fifth Corps Area—Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky.

Sixth Corps Area—Chicago, Ill.
Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.

Seventh Corps Area—Fort Crook, Nebr.
North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas.

Eighth Corps Area—San Houston, Texas.
Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas.

Ninth Corps Area—The Presidio, San Francisco, Calif.
California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah.

Many officers have been set for the opening of the camps, but it will not be earlier than July 15th nor later than August 1st.

JUDICIAL RELATIONS IN HAWAII.

On February 26, 1921, the president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the military committees of each body, made a delightful visit to Honolulu. On March 1st, Governor Farnsworth, the Hawaiian Department, all Army headquarters in the Hawaiian Department, and the Navy Yard and station were received by General Morton and his staff in the post's parade ground, surrounded by the troops in what was a cordial reception. Music by the Fort Kamehameha band, a review of the troops with each Senator from Aloha" and other selections fitted to the occasion. The guests were then taken to the Army and Navy Country Clubs and cigarettes. After a general greeting the representatives and senators were taken to the Army Navy Club for a luncheon with each Army officer. A government enjoyed individual conversations with each officer of the Army.

On March 19, 1921, Major General Morton and his staff boarded the transport for the Senate Committee of Representatives at the Senate chamber. Senator Harreld, chairman of the committee, presided over military affairs, met the general and his staff at the door of the Senate chamber, took place and introduced to the Senate chamber, where they were welcomed by the members of the Senate and House. The gentlemen were served, after which short talks were made by Senator Harreld, Senator McCumber and prominent of the Senate, Mr. Chillingworth. The earnest desire of the territorial legislature to cooperate with the Army authorities was the keynote of Mr. Chillingworth's address. On his call on the Senate the Army officers were conducted to the House of Representatives, where they were received by Speaker Lenroot and the representatives.

The Army officers were entertained in the court near by during the session of the Senate and House and in the capitol building. The spirit of cordial cooperation between the Army and territorial officials of which has existed throughout the period of General Morton's command in the Hawaiian Department was accentuated by the open manifestations of friendliness that appeared during the course of the two calls.

"But it a good show, Bailey?"
"Naw, only four killed."—New York World.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis, Md. West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 23 of our 28 people, in April, 17 of our 84 people. All told, we put in 1,136 papers—many as a result of regular preparatory schools combined.

We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chances exceptional.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address,

F. W. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S
NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Prepares candidates for admission to West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. R. Slay, U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy, J. L. CHEW, A. B., A. M.

BRADEN'S has had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for the Coast Commission in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay corps, etc., when available. Catalogs.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence
Thos. Novins, U.S.N.A., class of 1905, Prin.
Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.
280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Seven School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. Give and demand exceptionally thorough work; only earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 50.
ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

SCHOOLS.

She—The man I marry must have a fortune over $1,000,000.
He—Well, make half of yours over to me.—Boston Transcript.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS
TEXT-BOOK COMPANY
280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis, $17.50. West Point, $8.10. Postpaid and insured.
Feldmeyer Bookstore Annapolis, Md.

"Say, buddy, do you remember when I were a soldier? Say, they used to tell me that when we got back nothing would be too good for me!"

"Sure, what about it?"

"Well, the truth—The American Legion Weekly."

When a concern advertises "This place has changed hands," it generally means that it has changed heads.—Boston Transcript.

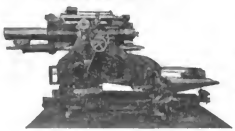
She—People are saying that you married for my money alone.
He—They are mistaken. You had quite a lot of real estate.—Boston Transcript.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

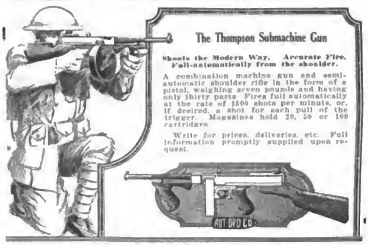
Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle in the form of a pistol, weighing seven pounds and having only thirty parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges.

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
303 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Cable address:—Autordco

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds. Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers CLOTHING Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 6800
BOSTON Tremont cor. Bromfield NEWPORT 220 Bellevue Avenue

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS







INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 222 4th Ave., Cor. 18th ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.



SLOW AND RAPID FIRE
IN ALL POSITIONS MADE EASY

By daily practice with the Hollifield Dotter attachment in the service rifle, as issued, Skill is acquired. Dotter outfits are procurable on requisition. Expert opinion, etc., sent on request.

Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co. Middletown, N. Y

RICE & DUVAL

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

909 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Offices: Woolsey Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allien Established 1815

227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments

THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Cadet Store, U. S. Military Academy, where "Neally" was cutter for over 30 years

OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 100"

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment

12 West 46th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 8961



THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.

16 and 18 WEST 46th STREET

2d Floor, Schneider-Anderson Bldg., Near Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS

HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900

SELLING OR RENTING A PIECE OF PROPERTY

isn't simply sticking a sign on it and waiting for a possible passer-by to become interested—it is properly presenting and pushing the property.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS
SALES - RENTS - LOANS
1407 G St. Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

PRINTING

NATIONAL CAPITOL PRESS
(Incorporated)
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., April 16, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2130

General Policies and Regulations for the Organized Reserves

PART I.

General Policies.

1. *Authorization.*—Under the military policy provided for in the National Defense Act, as amended by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, the organized reserves are the principal war component of the Army of the United States, and are raised, supported, and employed by the United States under the power given to Congress by the constitution, "to raise and support armies." Extracts from existing law applicable to the Organized Reserves are contained in Appendix I.

2. *Components of the Army of the United States.*—The military policy provided for by Congress contemplates the organization of our military forces into one harmonious, well-balanced, and effective army, the Army of the United States, consisting of the Regular Army, the National Guard when in the service of the United States, and Organized Reserves, including the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

3. *Missions of the three components.*—The missions of these three components may be stated as follows:

a. The Regular Army.

(1) To furnish adequate garrisons in peace and in war, for our oversea possessions.

(2) To provide adequate peace garrisons for the coast defenses within the continental limits of the United States.

(3) To provide personnel for the development and training of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

(4) To provide the necessary personnel for the overhead of the Army of the United States, wherein the duties are of a continuing nature.

(5) To provide an adequate, organized, balanced, and effective expeditionary force, which will be available for emergencies, within the continental limits of the United States or elsewhere, and which will serve as a model for the organization, discipline, and training of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

(6) The Regular Army is the first component of the Army of the United States in peace and in war.

b. The National Guard.

(1) In time of peace, to provide an adequate, organized, and effective force, which will be available in minor emergencies for employment within the limits of the United States, by the States or by the United States.

(2) In time of war or major emergencies, when Congress has authorized the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, to provide an adequate, balanced, and effective component of the Army of the United States for employment by the United States without restrictions.

(3) The National Guard is the second component of the Army of the United States in peace and in war.

c. The Organized Reserves.

(1) To provide a trained, organized, and balanced force which may be readily expanded and developed into an adequate war component of the Army of the United States to meet any major emergency requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army and the National Guard.

(2) The Organized Reserves are the third component of the Army of the United States.

(3) The Regular Army and the National Guard may be employed separately or together in minor and in major emergencies, but the Organized Reserves constitute purely a war force and may be employed only in the event of a National emergency declared by Congress.

4. *Development of the components.*—A clear understanding of the missions of these components and a spirit of mutual support and cooperation between them is essential to the development of one harmonious army. A well-defined mission for each component having been definitely established, no reason exists for the interference of one component with another for the development of the component to conflict with or retard the progress of either of the others. It is the policy of the War Department to develop the Regular Army and the National Guard to the full strength provided by law and for the present to maintain the tactical units of the Organized Reserves as cadres only, with complete officer personnel and with the enlisted personnel including only those noncommissioned officers and specialists necessary to make the organizations capable of rapidly assimilating the numbers of men required to bring them to war strength.

5. *Basic peace organization.*—The basic peace organization of the Army of the United States provides for all of the essential elements for a complete and immediate mobilization for the National Defense in the event of a National emergency declared by Congress. (See section 3, National Defense Act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920.) The first echelon will be composed of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves. The strength of the initial, or first, echelon is prescribed by the War Department, taking into account the war plan considered.

6. *Tactical organization.*—The Army of the United States shall be organized so far as practicable into brigades, divisions, and army corps; and, whenever the President may deem it expedient, into armies. (See section 3, National Defense Act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920.) Tables of Organization prescribe in detail the organization in peace and in war strength of field armies, army corps, divisions, and subordinate units thereof, and of the auxiliary and special troop Basic Tables of Organization applicable to the Organized Reserves are the same as those adopted for the Regular Army (war strength).

7. *Territorial organization.*—The principal territorial command within the continental limits of the United States is the corps area and in the oversea possessions the department. The primary functions of the corps area are the organization, training, and mobilization of troops. The present system of corps areas is based upon the military population available, and normally each corps area is capable of developing an approximately equal number of troops.

8. *Allotments to departments and corps areas.*—As a general rule each corps area will contain one or more army corps with certain auxiliary troops, troops composed of troops of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves. The allotment of troops to departments and to corps areas is the function of the War Department. The quota in the Organized Reserves normally allotted to each corps area will include three infantry divisions and a proper proportion of corps, army (including cavalry), auxiliary, and special troops. This normal quota will be varied to accommodate differences in the number and character of population between the several corps areas and in the strength of the other two components of the Army.

9. *Localization of units.*—Allocation to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia of units of the Organized Reserves within departments and corps areas will be made by department and corps area commanders in accordance with a general distribution approved by the War Department based on the military population, each corps area should be subdivided into division areas. As a general rule the subdivision of division areas is necessary and desirable except where they comprise more than one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia. The location of units entirely comprised within the limits of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia will be determined by a board, a majority of which shall be reserve officers. (See section 3a, National Defense Act, as amended by act of June 4, 1920.) So far as practicable, each administrative unit will be organized within the limits of a single State, Territory, or the District of Columbia. The law above referred to also provides that the names, numbers, and designations of divisions and other administrative units thereof that served in the World War between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, shall be preserved as such as far as practicable. Designation of units will be made by department and corps area commanders from the names and numbers approved by the War Department, in accordance with the complete plans of allocation, except in the case of units entirely comprised within the limits of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, when the designations shall be determined by the local boards composed as provided above.

10. *General war plans.*—Under the provisions of section 5, National Defense Act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, the War Department General Staff is charged with the preparation of plans for the national defense and for the use of the military forces for that purpose, both separately and in conjunction with the naval forces, and for the mobilization of the manhood of the Nation and its material resources. General war plans involve defensive and offensive measures, and usually cover the mobilization, concentration, and initial deployment of the troops for a given situation, and contain a statement of the mission of each force. The detailed plans for the operations contemplated are prepared by the commanders of the forces and become effective after concentration is completed.

a. The mobilization of the Organized Reserves is effected within each department or corps area by the department or corps area commanders in accordance with the mobilization program prescribed by the War Department.

b. The concentration of our forces for probable theatres of operations is provided for in plans which are developed in detail by the War Department.

c. The employment of our forces after concentration in the execution of assigned missions is provided for in plans which are developed by the commanders of the forces.

11. *Mobilization plans.*—In every war plan covering a situation calling for troops in excess of those of the Regular Army and the National Guard, and involving the employment of the Organized Reserves, the mobilization plan is essentially the same. The basic plan for the peace organization of the Army of the United States provides for all military organizations necessary to make possible an immediate and effective mobilization. In such mobilization the departments and corps areas have the primary function of organizing, equipping, and training troops. The employment in war of the troops generated in any department or corps area will be governed by the war plan covering the situation and the theatres of operations will rarely, if ever, coincide with the departments or corps areas.

The mobilization of the Organized Reserves includes:

a. The assembly of the Organized Reserves component at its war strength by mobilization camps.

b. The recruitment of the Organized Reserves component to war strength by voluntary enlistments or through the draft.

c Supply and equipment of the Organized Reserves component.

d. Training of the Organized Reserves component.

PART II.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZED RESERVES.

SECTION I.

Composition and Organization.

12. *Officer personnel.*—Except as provided by paragraph 14 hereon, the officer personnel of the Organized Reserves is furnished by the Officers' Reserve Corps. (See section 37, National Defense Act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920.) The appointment, assignment, transfer, promotion, and discharge of reserve officers will be governed by appropriate regulations pertaining thereto.

13. *Enlisted personnel.*—Except as provided by paragraph 14 hereon, the enlisted personnel is furnished by the Enlisted Reserve Corps. (See section 55, National Defense Act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920.) Enlistments, assignments, transfers, promotions, and discharges in the Enlisted Reserve Corps will be governed by appropriate regulations pertaining thereto. The general requirements for enlistment are eligibility for enlistment in the Regular Army and military or technical training. The military or technical training required will be such that the man upon joining his unit will be able to function in his capacity thereon without further basic training. Details as to eligibility are contained in the Regulations for the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

14. *Regular Army personnel.*—Selected commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Regular Army will be allotted to each department and corps area by the War Department for assignment to the Organized Reserves, where they will perform those duties that are of a continuing nature and which, therefore, cannot be performed by the reserve personnel. The numbers and grades of such officers and enlisted men will be announced from time to time by the War Department.

When the Regular Army personnel assigned to a department or corps area is inadequate to perform the duties indicated herein, the department or corps area commander shall request The Adjutant General of the Army to place on active duty such reserve officers and enlisted men, who have consented to accept such active duty, as may be required to supply the deficiencies.

15. *Peace strength.*—Units of the Organized Reserves shall be organized in accordance with the approved

[Continued on page 387.]

Digitized by Google

TESTS OF THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUN.

Some important tests have occurred recently of the Thompson submachine gun, of which events brief reference has already been made in a paragraph in the columns of this paper devoted to "News and Comment." These demonstrations took place at Camp Benning, Ga., and at the marine barracks at Quantico, Va.

The demonstration at Camp Benning occurred on the 9th instant, being given before the infantry board and the officers of the rifle and pistol section of the infantry school. It was conducted by Colonels Gordon, Macnab, Kirk, Coleman, Malone, Middleton and Wilhelm, the last named being the ordnance representative, constituting the infantry board; and Majors Fullmer, Fuller and Cheadle, of the rifle and pistol section. The proceedings were divided into two parts, the first being firings at ranges from 500 down to 100 yards, one minute at each range. There were four groups—the first composed of eight riflemen; the second, when the submachine gun was fired by Sergeant Uneber; an automatic rifleman who had never seen the submachine gun; the third, firing the submachine gun by a civilian; the fourth, a marine infantry squad composed of seven riflemen with the Browning automatic rifle.

The results of the firings were as follows: The first group, firing 40 rounds, made 311 hits on the target with a total score of 972; the second group of 449 rounds made 345 hits, with a total score of 1063; the third group, firing 440 rounds, made 221 hits with a score of 639; the fourth group, firing 574 rounds, made 394 hits with a score of 1,240.

A comparison of the figures shows the accuracy of the submachine gun at long ranges, together with the speed of fire and the effectiveness of the weapon for ranges up to 500 yards.

The second part of the test was attack fire, starting at 500 yards, firing at silhouette targets, lasting 24 minutes. There were two groups in this description of fire. The group on the left (No. 1) was composed of seven riflemen with the Browning automatic rifle; the other group (No. 2) was composed of seven riflemen with the Thompson submachine gun. The record of group No. 1 was 721 hits, with a total score of 2340. The record of group No. 2 was 735 hits, with a total score of 2,466. The approximate number of rounds fired by group No. 1 with the rifles was about 740 and the firing was continuous with a few rounds. Group No. 2 fired with the rifles 840 rounds and the submachine gun about 1,200 rounds.

The second part of the test was attack fire at 300 yards, with a demonstration of the accuracy of the gun at the performance. The conclusion was the gun mechanically perfect, and members of the board were of the opinion that among the tactical uses of the gun was as an auxiliary arm for artillery, tanks, raiding parties and special missions on the part of infantry. Considerable satisfaction was also expressed by the official observers with the results of the demonstration, which they considered hardly to be describe as remarkable.

Further tests of the Thompson gun will be made by the experimental division of the infantry school at Camp Benning.

The first of the demonstrations held at Quantico was that on April 4 for the aviation branch of the Marine Corps in order to determine the value of the Thompson submachine gun was an available weapon to replace those in the tripod. The tests were conducted by Major McCullough, formerly an observer in France, fired at 200 yards from the air and on the ground over open field without using sights. He made three hits at over 200 feet. Among those who saw the demonstration were General Smedley Butler, in command of the station; Colonel Watts, in command of the marine artillery; Major Ridley, in command of Reed Field; Major Smith, of the infantry branch, and Captain Minear, executive officer of Reed Field, and formerly of the 2d Division.

After the demonstration General Butler stated that the gun was mechanically perfect, as far as he could see, and requested that further demonstrations be conducted with bayonet attachment and sling carry.

Another test at Quantico was held on April 6, when 1,500 rounds were fired in all with the machine gun firing and with but few misfires, which were occasioned by range ammunition, as stated by officers in charge range. Army A target, a perfect score being made by Gunner Larson of Reed Field. The gun thus functioned perfectly with range ammunition of inferior grade. Among those present on this occasion were General F. C. Alexander, Major Ridley, Colonel Bradnox, Major Upshur, Captain Cushing, Captain Minear, Captain Monroe and Captain Burrows of the Marine Corps and Captain Crossman of the Army.

It was considered that in these tests the gun functioned perfectly in a mechanical way, and could be used without a mount from the shoulder. One of the observing board at Quantico express the opinion that the gun would be used as an auxiliary arm for artillery and machine gun nests, supply trains, lookouts, trench protection, raiding parties, and that it might be well adapted to the tropics, where the bushwacking type of warfare prevails. The official report of Lieutenant Butler on the tests will also be forwarded to the commandant of the Marine Corps.

The Thompson submachine gun will be subjected to important tests that are to be held at one of the Army aviation station at Dayton, Ohio, on which occasion General William Mitchell is expected to attend. Two of the Thompson guns have been purchased by the air service for experimental purposes.

MENACE OF ICE.

Secretary Denby telegraphed to the branch hydrographic office at New York directing that the transatlantic steamship companies be urged to appoint a committee to act for them all in deciding upon shifting the east and westbound tracks across the Atlantic Ocean in accordance with recommendations of the hydrographic office, in order to avoid ice.

This action is necessary in order to avoid the delays incident to dealing separately with 30 or more different companies. Such delay leaves some ships unduly exposed to danger from ice. Also adoption of a change in track by some companies before it is adopted by all brings the hazard of meeting eastbound ships into the same areas, thereby increasing the probability of collisions.

20¢ SANARGYROS MURAD

WHY is Murad the largest-selling high-grade cigarette in the United States? *Think it over.*

WHY do thousands of men every day pay 20c for a box of Murad when they can buy other cigarettes much cheaper? *Think it over.*

WHY do we go 6000 miles to the provinces about the Black Sea for the finest, costliest varieties of Turkish tobacco, and pay several times the price of ordinary tobacco? *Think it over.*

WHY do we make Murad 100% pure Turkish instead of mixing the high-priced with cheaper tobacco? *Think it over.*

You have the answer—

Because American smokers of experience *and judgment* demand the best. We give it to them in Murad. The proof is easy—Buy Murad today and—

"Judge for Yourself—!"

MURAD

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

NATIONAL MATCHES, 1921.

An important meeting has been held in Washington of the committee on selection of rifles and testing of ammunition for the national matches of 1921. The following officers were present: Colonel John H. Rice, ordnance department; Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Mcbougal, Marine Corps; Major Julian S. Hatcher, ordnance department; Captain Edward C. Wimblin, ordnance department; Captain Edward C. Crossman, U. S. Army, and Gunner William Ridley and K. K. V. Casey.

Colonel Rice stated he had received a letter from the commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, offering the use of Quantico for the tests, and stating that they could furnish the necessary facilities and necessary men to take care of the range. As there would be no greater expense connected with holding the test at Quantico than elsewhere, and in view of the accommodations they could offer, it was thought a step advisable to the ordnance department. Lieutenant Colonel Mcbougal stated that the Marine Corps have six machine rests, the Frankford Arsenal model, available, with removable front clamp. Motion was made and carried to accept the invitation of the Marine Corps to hold the test at Quantico.

Colonel Rice stated that special guns have already been ordered made at the Springfield Armory, under specifications furnished by the other board, and a certain number of them will be assembled and tested at this trial to see if they are satisfactory. There are special reasons why Rock Island guns will not be included this year—Rock Island being practically out of business, being mostly on a repair basis.

Gunner Casey brought up the subject of reverse operation of the safety lock, and stated that it would not require change in jigs or fixtures. He stated that the change be made, because of the injuries inflicted on some shooters in firing, just because of the fact that there is quite a large demand among different men.

After discussion the board recommended that the Springfield Armory be directed to furnish for the national matches a sufficient number of bolt sleeves equipped with the reversed safety lock to supply all different shooting them. Colonel Rice stated that the ordnance department could supply this equipment, and that the reversed safety lock of the M1911 could be used in the national matches was one to be decided by the national board for the promotion of rifle practice.

Gunner Casey brought up the question of unstraightened barrels, stating that experience had shown a straightened barrel very often changes its point of impact in firing, because of the strain set up in the straightening process. He stated that he desired to have the board go on record that the rifles for the national matches be made with the minimum amount of straightening and the utmost care in the straightening operation. It was also suggested by a member of the board that in targeting these rifles no warming shots be fired, and that the shots be numbered in the order of firing to ascertain if the barrel "walked" or changed its point of impact in firing.

Major Wilhelm stated that Camp Benning has a number of straightened and unstraightened barrels, and proposed to test the matter thoroughly. He suggested that Gunner Casey supply Camp Benning with a program of test which he felt would demonstrate his theory as to straightened and unstraightened barrels. After discussion by the entire board, it was recommended that Gunner Casey's suggestion be followed by the Springfield Armory.

The board discussed the matter of permitting lubricants applied after the complete cartridge had been assembled in the machine rest test, and finally decided not only to forbid lubricants in the test itself, but also to forbid the cleaning of the barrel in the greases at the national matches. A suggestion to request the chief of ordnance to write to the chief of staff recommending that the use of grease be forbidden at the national matches was not adopted, because of the impossibility of enforcing any such prohibition. The discussion brought up the fact that grease carelessly used greatly increased chamber pressure, added to the thrust on the head of the bolt and was likely to carry grit into the barrel. Major Wilhelm made the following statement:

"We have conducted extensive experiments on national match ammunition at Frankford Arsenal in starting out we had the benefit of all the experience of Major Clay, and we knew just how the ammunition seated out at the national matches last year. The ammunition that Major Clay put out last year had a copper-clad jacket loaded with 11½ powder. It did not prove absolutely satisfactory. There were some copper fouling throughout and for shots at 1000 yards and complaints about black fouling in the barrel. This did not decrease the accuracy, however. I think we ought to get away from that black fouling due to the incorporation of 4% tin in the jacket. The matter came up of using tin on the bullets instead. At the same time, I was rather in favor of gilding metal jacket. You can get more uniform thickness of walls in the jacket, and Major Clay found that the most accurate bullet he had prior to the test at Seagirt was the bullet made with gilding metal jacket. The bullet did not stip out as did the Sesarin; it came in second best. However, that was an incident of that one particular test. The test was not carried far enough. So I started experimental work on a bullet with a gilding metal jacket turned 10 to ½ of 1000th of an inch, by a process developed at Frankford. That bullet was jacketed to measure .307 of an inch, and was turned .311 of an inch. After extensive firing, the result was about three weeks ago developed that the tin-plated bullet with gilding metal jacket showed the greatest accuracy than any of the others. It also has other advantages—one is that it practically leaves no fouling in your barrel. We also found that unless we used powder that would establish high pressures in it, that we could not put out a copro-jacketed bullet that would not cause a great deal of trouble with fouling.

"A gilding metal jacket not plated is a very excellent jacket, especially in service rifles where you put in a gun where there is fouling it increases the fouling. There is also a matter of velocity connected with it. The bullet will have to push its way more accurate the bullet flies. The ammunition which Major Clay loaded had a 2,750-foot velocity at 78 feet per second. Indications are that with the gilded jacket at 2,700 feet per second we will get the mean radius of it almost an inch at 600 yards. That means three or four inches in the diameter of the group.

"As to pressures: With any powders that we have in the proportions of powder charge that we have used from that bullet and remain within a pressure of 52,000 pounds per square inch, we have had no trouble. Powders that are burning powder our coppers do not give a true value as to the breech pressure, because they remain under pressure much longer. The peak may not be so high, but it is maintained longer. We get a much truer compression to true breech pressure when we use uncompressed copper. The most reliable way of getting a true breech pressure is to use uncompressed copper, provided you have a thin tube the coppers are carefully manufactured. If we take pressures with out uncompressed coppers we can get a satisfactory

Digitized by Google

cartridge with a velocity of 2,700 feet per second and not exceed a pressure of 52,000 pounds. Most of my experimental work so far has been with pyro powder. We have been working right along with a pressure of 54,000 pounds per square inch, using initially compressed coppers, and there has been no trouble whatever.

"In the matter of recoil: The 170-grain bullet, 2,700 feet per second, will give a little more recoil than the 172-grain bullet at 2,600 feet per second. There was some slight objection to recoil with this 170-grain bullet at 2,600 feet per second at the national matches last year. The matter of recoil is largely imaginary, particularly among seasoned riflemen."

It was decided by the board that Frankford Arsenal should submit small arsenal representative production lots of approximately 10,000 rounds, made of three types: cupro-nickel, gilding metal and gilding metal plated with tin, and that the bullet will be 172-grain. About 2,200,000 rounds of the best type of ammunition will be made by Frankford Arsenal after the test.

The board directed Major Whalen to use whatever powder would give the best results with the gilding metal bullet, and to use No. 17½ with the cupro-nickel.

The matter was then discussed of inviting the participation of commercial loading companies in the machine rest test. Colonel Rice stated that the chances were against a commercial company being given a large order for the national match ammunition. The board decided, therefore, not to take up with the loading companies the matter of submitting ammunition of this type for test. Gunner Casey then stated that there was a strong probability of a competition for the Palma match this year, and suggested that the commercial loading companies be invited to enter their match ammunition in the machine-rest test. It was also recommended by the board that Frankford Arsenal be directed to prepare special match ammunition for competition against the commercial loading companies, no limitation being placed on the powder, bullet weight or velocity.

Major Whalen stated that the cost of such match ammunition would be roughly from $60 to $65 a thousand, with about $1,000 additional for experimental development work.

The recorder was directed to invite the commercial loading companies to participate in the test for the Palma match ammunition.

Pistol Ammunition.

After discussion the board recommended that the procedure heretofore followed in the case of pistol ammunition be followed this year. No special ammunition will be manufactured, and the best lots at present on hand in Frankford Arsenal will be used.

The board recommended that the pistol ammunition be tested from the standard 1,000-inch ammunition gun type and that the total group size be measured from center to center of the widest bullet holes.

The board designated Lieutenant Colonel McDougal to make the preliminary arrangements for the conduct of the test. It was also decided to hold the test the first week in May.

The board, after discussion, brought up and adopted the following procedure for the conduct of the ammunition test:

National Match Ammunition.

1. The mean error, which is the mean of the extreme vertical and the mean vertical, will be used for all rifle tests. The mean radius would be taken for information only.

2. Sufficient warming and sighting in shots may be fired before beginning a target.

3. Distances—200 yards, 600 yards and 1,000 yards.

4. Rifles Used for Each Type of Ammunition Submitted—A, two rifles held in standard machine rest; B, two Mann barrels and V rests; C, two service rifles fired by expert shots in the prone position.

5. Rate of Fire—Not faster than one shot every 10 seconds, using the gun as a single loader.

6. Number of Targets—At 200 yards, 5 10-shot targets; at 600 yards, 5 10-shot targets, and at 1,000 yards, 10 10-shot targets, all from service rifle in machine rest. In addition, at 1,000 yards from Mann rest, 10 targets of 10 shots each. In addition, at 1,000 yards, by expert riflemen in the prone position, five targets of 10 shots each. In the judgment of the board, also 5 targets of 10 shots at 200 yards and 5 targets at 600 yards by expert riflemen; at 200 yards, 3 strings of 10 shots under national match 200-yard rapid-fire conditions, to be fired by as many expert riflemen as the board may designate.

7. If indications show that a particular rifle is not averaging up to the results from other rifles under similar tests, the board may either substitute a rifle for it or eliminate the results obtained from that rifle.

8. The use of grease or any external lubricant or material that would be applied as a separate element from the complete round will be absolutely prohibited.

9. Cleaning is prohibited except at the end of 5 targets; the board, however, will give the proper value in its considerations to the ammunition that shows advantages from the amount of cleaning required.

Palma Match Ammunition Test.

1. Distance—1,000 yards.

2. Rifles Used for Each Type of Ammunition Submitted—A, two rifles held in standard machine rest; B, two Mann barrels and V rests; C, two service rifles fired by expert shots in the prone position.

3. Rate of Fire—Not faster than one shot every 10 seconds, using the gun as a single loader.

4. Number of Targets at 1,000 Yards—A, from machine rest, 10 10-shot targets; B, from Mann rest, 10 10-shot targets; C, by expert riflemen, 5 10-shot targets.

5. Type of Ammunition—A, there will be no limitation as to the weight and type of bullet, provided the type of powder used, and the cartridge may be longer than will pass through the magazine; B, the mean pressure, which will be measured by means of Frankford standard pressure gun, must not exceed 52,000 pounds with uncompressed coppers; C, no grease or any other form of lubricant or material separate from the complete round will be permitted; D, no cleaning whatever will be permitted except at the end of each five targets.

6. Measurement of Targets—Targets will be judged by the "mean error" instead of by the mean radius as formerly. The mean error is the mean of the extreme vertical deviation and the mean vertical deviation. The mean radius will be used for information, but in view of the slow rate of fire will not be considered in the test. Competitors may fire a reasonable number of shots for warming or sighting in between the targets.

7. Changes deemed advisable by the board will be made at the time of the test.

The committee later decided that in determining the best type of Palma match ammunition only those targets made by firing from the machine rest and the Mann rest would be considered, but that the ammunition wining the test must function to its satisfaction in the service rifle when fired by expert riflemen in the prone position.

TRAINING AMERICAN AIRMEN IN ENGLAND.

Additional training facilities for the crew of the rigid airship ZR-2, now rapidly nearing completion in England for the Navy, have been made available by the acceptance of the British air ministry of the new rigid airship R-80.

The R-80 was built by Vickers, Ltd., at Barrow, and flown to the royal air force hangars at Howden, Yorkshire, the same station at which our Navy fliers are making their training flights.

Heretofore, the American personnel have been using the wood frame rigid R-23 for training purposes, an older type of airship than either the R-80 or the ZR-2. The R-80 is the most completely equipped airship now in Great Britain, and will be surpassed only by the ZR-2 when she is in commission.

It is particularly advantageous for our naval personnel to be able to make practice flights in the R-80, as her equipment is similar to that which will be installed in the ZR-2.

CHANGES IN NAVAL ORDNANCE.

Captain Frank L. Pinney, U. S. Navy, has reported for duty as assistant chief of the bureau of ordnance, Navy Department. He will relieve Captain Claude C. Bloch, who has completed his tour of shore duty and shortly expects to be assigned to a command afloat.

Lieutenant Commander L. L. Jordan, who has been on duty in the armor and projectile section of the bureau, has been detached in order to command the destroyer Clemson. Lieutenant Commander Jordan is an ordnance expert, having taken the ordnance post-graduate course.

Commander Theodore A. Kittinger, ordnance inspector at the works of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, at Quincy, Mass., has been detailed as executive officer of the new Maryland, now approaching completion.

Knicker—"How much does an inaugural cost?" Bocker—"We can't tell until the term is up."—New York Herald.



Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.

J. E. JENKS....................President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO......Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.............................Treasurer
M. P. WARD.......................Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 815. 'Phone, Franklin 5242.

New York Office: 258 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1451 and 1452. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 808.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

"SOVIETISM" IN THE NAVY.

One of the new problems with which Secretary Denby is now called upon to deal, and with which he should deal with alacrity and vigor, is a state of affairs or condition of mind in the enlisted personnel of the Navy represented by the growth within and the encouragement from without the service of what, for want of a better title, might be called "sovietism." It is no exaggeration to say that this is assuming such proportions in numerous directions as to create a serious situation that may easily lead to demoralizing consequences of positive detriment to the Navy itself and of no benefit to the individuals who are being misled by specious appeals that are harmful in their purpose, obnoxious in their suggestion, and repugnant to the object of our form of government and its institutions. This may be regarded as strong language, but the conditions that are threatening the spirit of the service, the efficiency of the naval establishment, and the discipline of the naval personnel justify this and more that might be said and that will have to be said in no unmistakable terms.

It is absurd, when it is not tragic, to prattle about injecting "a true democracy" into a military organization. This is pure and unadulterated bolshevism, despite what is said to the contrary by those who carelessly and crudely juggle with phrases in an effort at deception and an attempt to conceal from others the true significance of their diabolical corruption of the service sense of loyalty, obligation, and obedience. This deliberate breaking down of the confidence in, and respect for, superior authority; this bold assertion of contempt for, and denunciation of, law and order and regulated administration of those responsible for effective service in the program of national defense, this arrogant assumption of the right to control, without liability for acts committed or omitted, constitute a grievous offense against our form of government and, unless prevented, will be a step backward and downward in the scale of human progress.

Men of the Navy who are being fooled by the arrant nonsense that promises to make them masters of their own destiny, in a selfish scheme of personal benefit at all odds and regardless of service interests and national protection, should be set right by good and wholesome advice from responsible sources. They should be shown the folly and peril they are incurring for themselves and the disaster they are invoking upon the service.

The formation of associations, societies, or whatever name may be adopted by organizations of men in the service, for the purpose of compelling departmental and congressional action to the full beat of the desire of the membership of such bodies is one of the initial steps toward demoralization of the Navy. There are other measures that may be properly and effectively utilized to achieve reforms when they are needed. The resources of the Navy Department, reaching down in its effect of benefit to the latest or newest recruit, are always available for the correction of abuses and the redress of grievances of whatever nature and wherever located. It is least unnecessary in the order of things that there should be such external—and antagonistic—aids to justice and the promotion of welfare as has been unwisely proposed.

It is to be hoped that the good sense of the American youth comprising the enlisted force of the United States Navy will now, as hitherto, be sufficient guaranty of the continued integrity, loyalty and sanity of the service personnel and that nothing approaching anarchy, bolshevism or sovietism—kindred terms applying to a mongrel state of discontent and disorder—will be permitted to gain a foothold in any quarter.

DOFFING THE UNIFORM.

In a paragraph on the pages devoted to "News and Comment" in a recent issue of the Army and Navy Register it was stated that the sentiment of the military personnel was "by no means unanimous in favor of a return to civilian clothes" and that a poll of officers on duty at the general staff college showed a majority of 2 to 1 as preferring the continuance in force of the regulation that requires all officers of the Army to wear the uniform "at all times." A valued correspondent informs us that this statement, which we supposed was derived from authentic sources, was erroneous and that, as a matter of fact, the poll of the general staff college produced but three out of nearly one hundred officers on duty there who were in favor of the unconditional and undeviating rule of the use of the uniform. It is further asserted:

"At one cavalry post at which a poll was taken the verdict in favor of civilian clothes was unanimous. In one field artillery brigade only one lieutenant voted in favor of the present policy of habitual wearing of the uniform. A chief of staff of a corps area recently remarked to the effect that the thing that would do more to improve the low morale now existing would be to let the personnel get out in civilian clothes occasionally, forget the Army and the war and act human. A general staff officer who has interviewed hundreds of Army officers on this subject is of the opinion that over 99 per cent of the commissioned personnel are in favor of returning to pre-war conditions, that is, optional wearing of civilian clothes when off duty and not on a military reservation."

This is exactly as we should expect the situation and the service sentiment to be. It could, of course, be frankly said that these statistics and this representation of the views of Army officers on this subject are of more interest than of importance, since it might justly be retorted that the wishes and preference of the members of the military personnel in this matter need not be consulted or allowed to settle the question, although there is no ignoring or disputing the benefits to be derived from a reasonable amount of departmental respect shown for the desires of officers in this matter. As a contribution to personal contentment and comfort it has a direct and intimate bearing on the efficiency of personnel, just as the corps area chief of staff claims.

Now that the Navy Department has come to a sensible conclusion and liberal policy in the matter of the wearing of the uniform on the part of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, it is only fair to assume that the attitude of the War Department on this subject, which is of such vital concern to every Army officer, will be changed in favor of, at least, the optional wearing of the uniform, as in most civilized countries and even, we believe, in Germany under its scene of militaristic rule. The theory that we are still at war is one of those absurd fictions that only serve to make the requirement in regard to the wearing of the uniform "at all times" the more grotesque. It furnishes the least of any of the plausible or alleged reasons for advocating and for insisting upon this regulation. The action of the Navy Department appears to fully dispose of that particular excuse.

It has been advanced in some quarters that the permission to return to civilian garb would mean extra expense imposed upon officers at a time when they can not stand the burdens already placed on them. This objection, which attempts to appeal to the human sympathy and secures it when merited, is removed by making it entirely optional with the individual whether he shall wear the uniform at all times or only occasionally as when on duty, or not at all. If it were made obligatory that the officer should wear civilian dress at all times or a part of the time and also maintain his equipment of official dress for use only now and then or on rare occasions, it might be asserted with some justice that the departmental exaction constituted a hardship upon the service personnel, but it does not assume any such horrendous characteristic when the wearing of civilian clothes is made optional. If it is a matter of economy which compels some officers to always wear the uniform or one of convenience or comfort or personal preference for that style of apparel, the officer may remain in uniform without impairing his standing in the community, but to compel other officers differently situated or with different desires to always wear the uniform is unfair, irksome and a detriment to service interests. Indeed, there are many extra expenses involved by wearing the uniform and officers feel that they are obliged out of respect for it to maintain a certain dignity with inevitable cost that does not attach to the man in the plain garb of the civilian.

Another and about the weakest of reasons advanced for continuing the uniforms is that the return to civilian attire would lead officers into temptation and fail to preserve the high standard of conduct expected of an officer. The acceptance of such an argument would reduce the Army uniform to the deplorable grade of convict dress, which it is necessary to adopt in order to prevent escape and to promote identification of the criminal. Army officers surely can be depended upon to bear themselves with all the propriety required by their positions without the aid of the uniform for any such purpose. If they are not so inclined the compulsion to wear the uniform "at all times" would be of no avail. An officer can get into civilian dress at any time if he thinks that by that means he can misbehave to his utmost desire. That particular excuse for the survival of the obnoxious regulation is too silly to be seriously discussed.

Then, there are such phases of the situation, of a purely personal nature, as the effect upon the individual in never having an opportunity to get into other clothes, and so enjoying the result, which is psychological and physical, of an occasional change of garb, especially of an evening after the day's work; the influence of such a change, too, in its relation to a sense of recreation that comes of being separated from the apparel associated with the performance of duty; the effect upon the members of the civilian community, who are plainly tired of seeing the effects of the war, as is shown by the refusal to patronize war plays and battle "movies" and the literature of the great conflict, and who would be glad to see less of the uniform on the streets and in places of public assemblage; the relief of officers who, now in uniform, are so often addressed by civilians on the subject of the service or the war and who to avoid such conversation, obviously of no value to them, must assume an air of discouragement that may sometimes be mistaken for snobbishness, when it is merely the natural desire of a man to be left alone with his thoughts in a public conveyance, for example, and which he can not always afford to do in the presence of a stranger who probably feels that the spectacle of the uniform invites this form of attack.

There are, of course, the other and more familiar reasons which suggest the wisdom and advantage of doffing the uniform, at least when the officer is not on duty—those which relate to personal comfort especially in the summer and which create the unfavorable impression notably among congressional critics that there are too many officers on duty in Washington, for example, the presence of the uniform magnifying the actual number of wearers and permitting full play of the imagination of the prejudiced.

It is time, we again insist, to modify the Army regulations that have for so long required the wearing of the uniform "at all times."

ARMY PROMOTION LIST.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: In reading the recent contributions to the promotion list controversy the writer has been particularly impressed by the comments of the "Satisfied Group" and those writing from the viewpoint of this group. The drift of the expressed thought of these contributors apparently treads toward crystallization into two parties of the same group whose interests are in common, but whose ideas of policy are slightly different. These two parties may be appropriately designated as the "stand-pat party" and the "mild compromise party" of the satisfied group.

The "stand-pat party" of the satisfied group may be understood here as including those captains and lieutenants who have gained by the operation of section 24a-(d) of the act approved June 4, 1920. The members of this party, it may be assumed, have been given something which, in some instances, were beyond their most exalted expectations. They are pleased and satisfied, naturally, and wish to see their advantage perpetuated by law. In a given situation, reasons why the existing order of things should remain undisturbed are always easily found. Such reasons supported the theory of divine right for ages, and are the seeds of "might is right." It is unfortunate, of course, that it so happens that a promotion of, say, one officer by 20 files on the single list must necessarily result in the demotion by one file of another 20 fellow officers. But why kick? The law has so willed it. They should worry!

The moderate compromise wing of the "satisfied group," on the other hand, are presumed to be satisfied with what they have secured in the promotion scramble, but are wisely willing to compromise—just a wee bit, but not too much. To use the graphic expression of former President Roosevelt, they would make it a "little bit right, yet leave it a little bit wrong."

Digitized by Google

Now, it seems to the writer that a very pertinent and highly important consideration has been missed by all commentators. To explain, we shall accept the principle of the single promotion list as a commandable fact once initial position on that list has been determined justly and correctly. In the days of the old peace Army, prior to April 6, 1917, all officers in the line of the Army were taken in as second lieutenants at ages less than 23 years, and with the same requisite qualifications. In other words, all officers had approximately the same start. As years passed, these officers attained different advancement, depending on the branch of the service, corps, etc. This inequality is presumed in the old Army, where conditions of entry into the service were approximately the same, prior to the age limit which has gradually evolved into the present single list idea, in which relative qualities must be determined by total length of commissioned service. The idea has been accepted as safe and sound. Questions of weight to be given such qualities as "vitality," "energy," "special training," etc., are always debatable. By their nature they are incapable of reduction to exact values in the manner that we know that ten and ten make a score. Nevertheless many observers may reasonably rate one officer's ability in 20 different values. Therefore, indeterminate and debatable values would not automatically be relied upon in determining position on the promotion list. Under old Regular Army conditions of officers there being equal, relative length of commissioned service in an infinite way to determine position on the single promotion list, appears to apply with the greatest attainable fairness, is just, and as it should be. But there it should stop—but it does not stop. Let us see wherein lies the rub.

Now, it so happened that an entirely different situation confronted the Army after April 6, 1917. And presently this is the point which the writer would make. The old peace Army suddenly became a war Army. An entirely different set of conditions governed the entry of officers into the service. Officers were admitted at ages from 21 to 45, and in grades ranging from second lieutenant to major general, depending on qualification, age and experience. Total length of commissioned service became a mere recent date as April 6, 1917, is an insignificant and unimportant factor in determining relative position on the promotion list. Difference in length of total commissioned service since April 6, 1917, deserves no consideration whatever in the matter of promotion. Even as a purely technical expedient it is dangerous and without merit. The total length of commissioned service factor has no logical application to officers who entered the service during the war. This has already been recognized in the field grades.

The officers who entered the service since April 6 1917, at grades higher than lieutenants, were, with few exceptions, men of education, experience and maturity. In addition to the qualifications that the average young lieutenant enters the service with, these older officers brought to the service of their country the benefit of ripe years in the broad school of business, the sciences or the profession. Any officer who has had experience in the war Army knows what a difference this makes. This is intended as no reflection on the lieutenants. They have proven excellent young officers as a class. But to assume that any normal man at the age of 21 is not a better man by 10 years than he was at 21 is to make a mistake—it is blunder.

The operation of section 24a-(d) of the act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920, has undoubtedly resulted in inconsistencies and injustices of the most absurd kind. Ludicrous they may appear to the indifferent observer, but tragic facts are to those ex-majors re-colonel who have been jumped by his former lieutenants, and who must calmly see these excellent young men attain their majority in less than 20 years, while he must either resign or spend the remainder of his unattractive life as a captain, chagrined, humiliated and probably broken in morale, due to an arbitrary law that ignores commissioned service more or less between certain specified dates!

The present law, in its remarkable application to the junior officers of the Army is so fundamentally weak and unsound in principle, that it presents no remedying one abuse of long standing in the old Army, a quality nonexistent in the present law has been unwittingly injected into the new Army.

The determination of initial relative position on the single list in the junior officer grades is settled along a broader and more thoroughly thought-out plan than contemplated when section 24a of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920. The morale and the reputation of the Army depends on it. The single list idea cannot survive without it.

It appears to the writer that the present unhappy situation could not be more fairly solved than to have collectively to oil officers concerned the greatest measure of equity and fairness by simply amending the present law to read substantially as follows:

"All graduates and lieutenants of the old Army and the Philippine Scouts shall be arranged on a single promotion list among themselves, in their respective grades, according to their length of commissioned service in the Army within the grades in which commissioned or a higher grade on June 4, 1920: Provided, That where such total length of service within the said grade or a higher grade is equal, precedence shall be determined by sequence in order of age: Provided further, That where ages are equal, precedence shall then be determined by the length of commissioned service in the Army."

The words place the new and old Army generally at the foot of the list of captains, where they properly should be. In case a new captain had been appointed in July 1, 1920, in a higher grade, such service in a higher grade would be credited in determining his initial position among the captains, but commissioned service in the "Regular Army" and the Army of the United States would be credited only as grouped, when all forces are merged into one army. The length-of-service factor would be applied only to service which happened to fall between certain specified dates arbitrarily arrived at. Why be inconsistent?

Unfortunately, the McKellar amendment, as it stands, cannot fit the new situation which has developed as the result of the recent Senate confirmation of the promotion of some 2,500 lieutenants to captains. These new captains, who had a few days' greater commissioned service as lieutenants, would still "jump" hundreds of old officers who have been captains or higher throughout the entire length of commissioned service of the United States Army in grade in which commissioned July 1, 1920, or a higher grade is the only factor which can equitably determine initial position on the promotion list for those officers who entered the Army under war conditions.

"Disillusioned."

COMMENDATION OF REGISTER STATEMENT.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: To promote initiative and efficiency, a system of rewards for meritorious service has been established in the Marine Corps. Quoting: "That a system of marking was instituted by which a man who distinguished himself in battle was credited with an appropriate mark and was rewarded by being placed higher on the list." In the event of two individuals employed in the selections of the officers called for in the reorganization bill, the qualifications outlined by the personnel branch is correct. Several examples are noted, that the injustice done may be appreciated.

Two hundred sergeant pay clerks in the finance department were promoted second lieutenants for the expressed purpose of permitting them to draw commutation. That consideration of service is of greater length than emergency officers who were promoted to field grades in the line, and, therefore, they are placed higher on the promotion list.

The junior candidates at the first training camp were promoted to the provisional appointments in the Regular Army. This privilege was denied officers over 30 years of age. The failure to secure the promotions of other candidates is held as a mutual influence that would have guaranteed to their case.

Those officers who qualified in the recent examinations for field grades and whose age entitled them to be selected, are ranked according to age, no service, therefore, is given credit. Many served the same privilege because they were not 36 years of age. Such officers are penalized on a disqualifying condition that lacks the element of "length of service."

Legislative intent sometimes needs judicial interpretation. Ambiguity that is capable of a modern interpretation based on the precedent should have received the attention of the personnel branch before candidates for older commissions had been induced to give up civilian status. There was no suggestion, certainly the writer has not seen it, where appeal to a grade did not carry with it the prerogatives appertaining thereto. The bulk of emergency officers who had seen service, were inclined, then, resort to extensive examinations to determine the grade to which one should be appointed? Is the statement that great favor was shown those unfortunates of length of service in making them captains is true, for it was the only method by which they could be induced to enter the service. The regulars had passed into the grades of over the list, vacancies had to be filled, and the officers who had seen service on the battlefields were entitled to the grades of captains, once as lieutenant colonels, majors, captains and second lieutenants. Some of the field officers had held three grades in one day's service. Some of the second lieutenants had three years' and two days' service. If the line officers had preserved himself as capable as the field officer, he should have the same consideration. Two officers were selected for one for captain and the other for second lieutenant. If the interpretation had been a matter of knowledge to all, there would be no complaint. No one has contested the point that captains should rank according to service, and lieutenants according to service. "Themselves," conjunctively used, means that the captains, majors, etc., should rank them as lieutenants (being plural in the sense of plurality in each grade) shall rank according to service. Three numbers of the Register convey the ordinary affiliate sense that this was their intention. If another meaning had been desired, why should not the expression "all officers below field grade" have been used? The plan was to, and has, eliminated the "hump" now in recently new stand on the threshold of field grades. Their examination left them a grave injustice. Their length of service, measured by time, left them a great opportunity. Neither examination into the qualifications of a man, nor length of his fitness for command nor as a result of distinguished service on the field of battle, determined rank, but, instead, length of service measured in days.

Benning.

COMMANDER KAIL NOT AFFECTED TO COURT MARTIAL.

The Secretary of the Navy on March 10 disapproved that part of the findings and opinions of the court of inquiry which inquired into the political, financial and legal administration of the government of Samoa, and the conduct of naval personnel during the incumbency of the late Commander W. J. Terrune, U. S. Navy, which related to Commander A. C. Kail, U. S. Navy, and directed that Commander Kail was not made an interested party and accorded the rights incident thereto. Captain Waldo Evans,

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON

COME IN and SEE the
NEW USE for LINEN—
KLEARFLAX LINEN RUGS
Are pure linen through and through.
In many beautiful plain colors.
MODERATELY PRICED

George A. King William B. King William B. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
738 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Ghais Patent and Trade Mark Law
GURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Formerly U. S. Naval Academy, Resigned 1896)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instructive on application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau
3 yrs in 4th st., 15 adjudicating claims, any class.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY.
434 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Washington, D. C.

Bake-A-Stove
Bake-A-Stove

Easter Oil
Specially Refined
for the Lubrication of
AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
Founded 1857
120 Water Street, New York

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 256 Pages, Illustrated, mailed 50c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

"FORMY AND NAVY FAMILIES" COMFORTABLE country resort in Albemarle County. Charming, inexpensive, all-year home. Excellent schools. Rowing water, baths, horses, hunting, shooting, steam heat. Jitney line to Charlottesville. Best Army and Navy references. THE RANDOLPHS," Keswick, Va

PATENTS
BOOKLET FREE HIGHEST REFERENCES
PROMPTNESS ASSURED BEST RESULTS
Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer,
624 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SERVICE PEOPLE WITH AUTOMOBILES!

Friends of W. F. Fischer, major during the emergency, but U. S. Regular Army, 1916, when he was made Sergeant, 1st Cavalry, will be pleased to know that he has entered into partnership with Chevrolet business of 1124 New York avenue northwest, Washington, where a full line of tires, batteries and all accessories are carried. Special discounts will be given to Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers.

U. S. Navy, was president of this court and Major R. B. Creasy, U. S. M. C., judge advocate.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE ARMY.

The following resignations have been accepted by the President: Capt. Joseph H. Wirt, infantry, of Berkeley, Calif.; Capt. Lee Hall, infantry, of Kansas City, Mo.; Capt. George W. Snyder, medical corps, of Belle Plains, Minn., and 1st Lieut. John H. Welsh, field artillery, of Kansas City, Mo.

LIEUT. COL. DANIEL W. HAND AWARDED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

Lieutenant Colonel Daniel W. Hand, field artillery, has been awarded the D. S. M. for exceptional meritorious and distinguished service as assistant director and director of the department of firing in the school of fire for field artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., from October, 1917, to October, 1918. He is a native of Minnesota, and is at present on duty in the militia bureau, Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment Dividend Privilege
W. H. HOPPENSTEDT COMPANY, Inc.
320-321 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Nashville, Tn.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

Secretary Denby has given several demonstrations of his disapproval of the use of politics in the Navy. He has expressed himself in no uncertain terms regarding the prevalence of political influence which he found in the naval establishment, and he has shown a decided tendency to discourage the practice. The latest evidence of his sentiments in this respect was his selection of bureau chiefs, the first important positions he has filled at his own initiative since he assumed office. In choosing Captain Latimer for judge advocate general and Potter for paymaster general, he displayed a courageous disregard for the proffered assistance of influential men, especially members of the Senate and the House. Captain Latimer and Potter are reliably informed, was not even a candidate for the office of judge advocate general, but expected to be assigned as the first commanding officer of the new Maryland, while Captain Potter had contented himself with filing a formal application for paymaster general, which came through the usual official channels of the Navy, and was placed on file at the department. He took no part in the strenuous campaign which was waged for weeks by numerous members of the supply corps and their influential friends, and which involved the participation of nearly every influential man in public life. Entire State delegations were lined up for the coveted appointment, and the fight was carried on with great intensity, some of the over-zealous partisans even going to Mr. Denby's residence at night with their importunities, to the annoyance of the Secretary, who, it is said, not witnessed for many years such an unrestrained exhibition of politics, and the futility of the campaign, as much as Mr. Denby disapproved of it, was obvious to the members of the naval service in guiding them in the future, for we can assert with some positiveness that such an excessive employment of political influence never before met with such marked disfavor, and the activity of several members of the supply corps in openly playing politics in the scramble for the senior office will not redound to their improvement. Mr. Denby has laid down an arbitrary rule regarding the employment of political influence, thereby displaying his wisdom and his knowledge of Washington conditions, but he has in no way indicated that he is opposed to the use of political pressure in obtaining details or assignments, and particularly obnoxious is that indirect form of influence which is exerted by the appeal from a prominent member of Congress in behalf of an officer whom he has never met, but who asks the department to take some action in the instance of an interested party. This form of influence, when its identity is discovered, will result to the injury of the individual in whose behalf it is invoked. The present regime at the Navy Department is not inclined to view with disfavor all forms of lobbying, whether it be in behalf of an increase in pay or for any other motive, and it is accredited information that any such harrowing cries will be told by accredited representatives as were related to the congressional committees a year or so ago when the subject of pay-revision again came up by the joint committee which will be appointed for that purpose during the present session. The policy of the department will probably be that it is a question for Congress to decide, with the voluminous testimony of the hearings a year ago at hand, and that it is neither seemly nor advantageous for the department to permit, much less to encourage, members of the personnel of the naval service to appear before the committee or to lobby among the members of the two Houses of Congress.

Political Influence Discouraged in the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy not only intends to discourage the resort to political influence on the part of the members of the personnel of the service in behalf of the endorsement of the administration as well. Now with the change in administration there has appeared an entirely different situation and senators and representatives have complained to Mr. Denby that this form of influencing legislation should be prohibited, with instance that no whitewash was approved by the Department should be presented to Congress through the various committees in the regular way and that there should be no reliance upon individual effort or such an agency as a committee from some service personnel organization. Those who have been active in this direction have evidently acquired the notion that it were indispensable to their service associates and that it was only through theo that results of any sort could be obtained. The situation developed in the last Congress and the stage where it was felt by members of Congress that something radical should be done in the way of correcting what was rapidly becoming a nuisance. The limit appears to have been reached recently, however, when it was learned at the Capitol that the service agents for legislative advancement contemplated a new campaign which had for its object the permanence of legislation which were but temporary—legislation in the matter of pay and allowances. It was considered at the Capitol that the present is one of the last times for any legislation of a pecuniary project, especially when the cry is for economy on every hand and when the administration is committed to a policy of reduction in the annual cost of service maintenance. It was pointed out to spokesmen, it is said, that Representative Butler, chairman of the House naval committee, among others, went to Mr. Denby and suggested that he take steps to check the industrious lobbying, as it was plainly and seemed what cruelly termed. Mr. Denby was not slow to act. It was quite in the line of the general policy that he has adopted, and he has directed that no bills be prepared in the bureau of navigation forthwith transferring some five or six warrant officers and petty officers from their present stations to distant places where they would not have the opportunity to engage in this particular form of activity. He also ordered that these men be kept at their new stations and that no leaves be granted to any of them because of the service to approach Congress on the subject of new legislation, especially that which had any bearing on the matter of pay and allowances. Hereafter, or as long as Mr. Denby is the head of the Navy Department, there will be no more of this kind of service lobbying in and about Washington. It is possible that the bills in which the officers were interested and purpose of the various personnel organizations and, if the revelation justifies it, orders will be issued to cancel some of the programs that have been adopted. It is also proposed to ascertain in what amounts funds have recently been raised or solicited and for what use it was proposed to apply these contributions. Mr. Denby is strongly of the conviction that no part of the service personnel requires this sort of protection by involuntary contributions for its welfare and advancement.

Secretary Denby's Indignation Aroused.

There is no warrant, it appears, for the statement made in certain quarters that the changes in the act of June 4, 1920, proposed by the Adjutant Generals' Association and fully described on these pages at the time of the adoption, do not meet with the approval of Army officers familiar with National Guard administration. The suggested amendments were confined, naturally, to those provisions in the law of last year which related to the National Guard. There may be criticism on the part of Army officers of the changes favored by the Association of the National Guard; that would be inevitable in any situation and in relation to any subject that concerned the military administration or organization or personnel, but the attitude of the War Department is more likely to be determined by the observations made by the deliberate studies of the general staff on the particular subject that have been entertained by individual critics of the service. This is not saying that all of the recommendations for changes in the law submitted by the adjutant generals some weeks ago will be approved without change by the Secretary of War, and some of the recommendations are, indeed, regarded as not entitled to adoption, for one or another reason, but the proposed change in the title of the division of militia affairs to "National Guard division." Nor is it regarded as wise to make any change in the personnel of that division at this time, it being considered of importance to allow the new chief of the division, who under the law will be an officer of the National Guard, to acquire a knowledge of the needs of that branch and permit that official to make his own recommendations in this particular. It is especially desired by the conservative element in the War Department, in possession of a knowledge of the situation, that every encouragement within reason shall be given to the National Guard, and of late there has been a constantly increasing cooperation that, it is felt, will improve the military establishment in general. Such officers as General Haan, director of the war-plans division, deplore any attempt to produce controversy or encourage the impression among members of the National Guard that there is ioerradicable prejudice among officers of the Regular Army to the National Guard and opposition to any change in the law which may be identified as contributing to greater efficiency and an improved state of feeling. As has been published, the Adjutant Generals' Association has recommended amendment to eleven sections of the act of June 4, 1920. The four of the proposed amendments the War Department appears to be in complete accord. These are the sections (37) which make National Guard officers "member commissioned and recognized" eligible for reserve commissions in their present National Guard grades; (99) extending the provisions to "the necessary period of travel from any of the United States" and striking out the final proviso; (109) striking out the words in the tenth line "captains commanding organizations" and inserting "commanders of companies or other corresponding units"; and (110) so amended to read: "All amounts appropriated for the purpose of this and the last preceding section shall be disbursed and accounted for by the United States property and disbursing officers of the several states, and all disbursements under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be made as soon as practicable after the last days of March, June, September, and December of each year upon pay rolls," etc. Four other sections are also under careful consideration and may be recommended by the War Department for congressional consideration, leaving only three that are not now under consideratio for submission to the special session of Congress. It may be stated as the policy of the War Department that only such changes should at the present time be recommended in the law as have been found to be obstructive in the development of the Army, as was evidently the intention of Congress in the statement of the general policy in the law. The War Department also desires to refrain, at the present time at least, from proposing any modification that might add to the expense, a conclusion due to the general situation and need for economy.

National Guard Legislation Favored.

A general order is being issued this week by Secretary Denby, at the instance of acting Secretary General Peoples, fixing the price of naval clothing and small stores. The prices contained in the general order are little more than what have hitherto prevailed in the naval service, and take effect upon receipt of the order, applying to officers and enlisted men of the Navy and the Marine Corps. No adjustment of prices will be made of the stock on hand, but only for such quantities of articles as are issued from time to time. The difference between the values at which the articles are carried and that at which they will be issued are to be entered under the head of the respective articles in the clothing and small stock account as "Gain from advanced prices on issue," or "Loss from reduced prices on issue," as the case may be, at the end of a quarter or upon detachment of the supply officers.

Navy Clothing Reduced.

Captain Claude C. Bloch, U. S. N., assistant chief of the bureau of ordnance, Navy Department, has been assigned to the command of the U. S. S. Baltimore, flagship of the mine force of the Pacific fleet, based on Pearl Harbor, H. T. He will relieve Captain Edward McCauley, Jr. Captain Bloch will join the Baltimore at Honolulu in May. He will shortly be relieved in the bureau of ordnance by Captain Frank L. Pinney, lately in command of the cruiser Cleveland.

Assigned to Command Baltimore.

Immediately following the arrival in this country in July of the rigid airship ZR-2, now nearing completion in England, the Navy will begin experiments to determine the feasibility of the use of rigid airships for commercial purposes. Plans are under consideration in the department include long-distance flights by the ZR-2 that will cover practically every section of the country. Mooring masts, which have now proved to be a satisfactory method of mooring-out large airships, will be erected at Chicago and other points west to accommodate the ZR-2 in intermediate stops between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Arrangements are now being completed for the ZR-2 to make a trip, shortly after her transAtlantic flight, to Chicago carrying a message which President Harding will be asked to send to the officers of the Chicago Exposition, which will be held during July and August, 1921. Other points between Chicago and the Pacific coast where masts will be needed will be Omaha and Salt Lake City and possibly others. It is believed by the department that the great stretches of territory embraced in this country make airships particularly adaptable as commercial carriers. To definitely establish this numerous flights across the country will be made by the ZR-2 as long as they do not interfere with the ovai activities of the ship.

Rigid Airship.

Digitized by Google

Those in the War Department who have lately had to do with the execution of the Army reorganization law of June 4, 1920, are more and more impressed with the difficulties ensuing from too much restriction upon executive authority by law. There are some more or less striking examples of this in the act of June 4, and if the congressional situation were normal (which it is far from being in these days), there would be no effort to have the law changed. But there is no such intention at the present time, for it is appreciated that any step in that direction might lead to serious consequences in the way of amendments of the law that could not be considered favorable to the service. It is felt that it is generally unwise to place too many conditions on executive action, as a general thing, although in the present case the Congress has done this it is because of departmental or presidential action that has invoked it. One of the features of the law of June 4 which is regarded with disfavor, for example, is the provision which established the initial eligible list for general staff officers, the limitations imposed by Congress, however, having brought into additional disrepute by the results of the board of Army officers that compiled the list and omitted therefrom so many names that most observers had no trouble in deciding belonged to officers who were of the general staff number. Then there is the provision that the appointment of brigadier general of the line shall not only be limited to the colonel of the line—except in the filling of vacancies created by the law—but also that those included officers of any grade with 22 years of service—but that, also, the selection by the President should be confined to a list furnished him by a specially convened board. The first of those boards met in June, promptly and, to the surprise of most people, the second met last January, which had the appearance of a session of the selection board rather than once a year, which the word "annually" is commonly supposed to mean. The first board named some sixty odd officers regarded as fit for brigadier generals; the second board was more liberal, it is said, although the result is was convened to anticipate were the comparatively few that will occur during the present calendar year. There is one, however, the President may not go outside of the eligible list provided for him by the selection board and in the direction the arrangement is regarded as unwise. It places too much power in the hands of the method of appointment and the range of choice, which many critics of the situation believe should have stopped with the provision for the initial selection of brigadier generals to officers in the grade of colonel. There has been some discussion as to whether this legislation that confines the presidential selection of new brigadier generals to officers of the line by an Army board is not as interference with his constitutional privilege, but probably nothing can be made of that claim. As will even be seen by the law executed, although there is a feeling that the late administration somewhat overdid it in convening that second board in January before the fall year had expired since the second board met in April, in June and at a time when it was known, of course, that a brand new administration was coming in. The effort was to place certain restrictions upon the incoming administration for its entire term in the matter of filling the vacancies in the grade of brigadier general that should not occur until January first next.

Instructions have been issued by the surgeon general of the Navy to the commanding officers of all naval hospitals to notify the supervisors of the Public Health Service in their districts of any increased facilities available in the hospitals for the care of War Risk patients, as beds occupied by naval or marine patients become vacant during the coming season. It is planned to take care of a considerable number of such patients with the present naval medical and hospital personnel; but in order to fully utilize all the facilities which are expected of the naval medical department it will be necessary to recruit the forces, both of doctors and of nurses, and steps have already been undertaken. Practically all classes of patients may be received at the naval hospitals, excepting psycho-neurotic cases, in which the department is not equipped to handle; but it is noted that the Navy transferred to the Public Health Service three large hospitals, fully equipped with beds, and in one instance even with bedding, for the treatment of this class of cases. These hospitals are at Philadelphia, with 900 beds; at Ward's island, New York, 600 beds, and Chelsea, Mass., with 220 beds. Patients afflicted with this malady are not usually taken care of in the regular naval hospitals, but naval patients are sent to the psychopathic ward at the naval hospital in this city for observation and treatment before it becomes necessary to transfer them to St. Elizabeth's. Tubercular cases can be received in limited numbers at the naval hospital at Fort Lyon, Colo., although the number of ex-service patients seeking hospital treatment far outreaches the naval facilities. At one time there were 67,000 tubercular cases under the War Risk bureau that had never seen any military service, but had been rejected for military duty at the cantonment to which the men had reported from the draft boards. The question of available funds has arisen, and the comptroller has been asked for a decision concerning the legality of using the funds in the sundry civil act assigned to the War Risk bureau for the payment of naval personnel. If this authority is forthcoming, additional officers, nurses and hospital corpsmen will be assigned to the hospitals and the beds in patients as rapidly as the personnel can be recruited, the plan being to temporarily increase the force based on the number of civilian patients. An effort will be made to obtain the services, on the pay of female nurses, who claim they are discriminated against by the prevailing rates of naval pay, and that many of these women have had experience on land and on board from the Great Lakes training station will be assigned to the reserve squadron, and it is expected that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will attend the ceremonies at Chicago. The vessels will rendezvous at Benton Harbor, Duluth, Clary, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo and Chicago, at which ports officers and their families will be invited on board, and the opportunity will be utilized to popularize the Navy and to acquaint the people with the routine of ship life.

Elsewhere in this paper is published parts one and two of the new regulations for the organized reserve, relating to the commissioned personnel. Part three, which will be published later, contains the extracts from the act of 1920 pertaining to the reserves and a study, prepared in the war plans division of the general staff, which shows the method by which the reserve of officers will be created. These regulations, which are of great interest to present and prospective members of the reserves in all its branches, have been published by the Army and Navy Register in pamphlet form, as announced in another column. The regulations for the enlisted reserve corps will be published in due time by the War Department. Until the organization of units in the organized reserves has been authorized by the War Department, as contemplated in the instructions which are published in this issue, it is not deemed desirable for the War Department to make enlistments in the enlisted reserve corps. Corps area commanders are, however, permitted to authorize in their jurisdiction enlistments in the enlisted reserve corps of soldiers honorably discharged from the Regular Army who desire to enlist therein under the existing orders and regulations. Such enlisted reservists will be assigned to vacancies in "unassigned" in each corps area pending assignment to a unit of the organized reserves.

Secretary Denby took the entire Navy by surprise when he selected Captain Julian L. Latimer, U. S. N., to be the next judge advocate general. His recommendation to the President late last week was not contemplated by anybody, as now known, was not even a candidate for the office, but had been selected by the bureau of navigation for the command of the Maryland, now approaching completion. Captain Latimer is now in command of the seventh naval district and also commands the naval station at Key West, Fla., which is an important naval base, and has been brought into the limelight recently by the controversy over the cutting of the international cable, which involved the naval authorities, the Department of Justice, an American telegraph company and a Cuban cable concern. Captain Latimer is known as a capable naval officer and during the war he commanded the battleship Rhode Island. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from West Virginia. He will relieve Rear Admiral George R. Clark, who retired at his own regret, but who has been relieved on active duty pending the appointment of his successor. Captain Latimer's nomination was sent to the Senate by President Harding on Thursday, together with that of Captain David Potter to be paymaster general.

Owing to the scarcity of funds, the Navy Department has found it necessary to greatly curtail the employment on active duty of officers of the naval reserve force. The discovery of a deficit of some millions—the amount not yet definitely determined—in the appropriation Pay of the Navy has necessitated the cancellation of plans which had been prepared by the reserve division of the bureau of navigation respecting practice cruises this summer. For the remainder of this fiscal year, therefore, it will not be possible to order reserve officers, except a few, to active duty, consequently the midshipmen's practice squadron, which is scheduled to begin its foreign cruise in June, must be officered and manned entirely by members of the regular establishment, instead of largely by reservists, as was done last year, and contemplated for this year. These foreign cruises proved immensely popular last summer, and brought to the colors a large number of reservists of every grade who were eager to avail themselves of the opportunity to qualify for confirmation at the same time participating in an interesting and instructive cruise abroad. Neither can any definite plans be made for the employment of reservists on training duty in the new fiscal year until it is known what Congress expects to do in the way of appropriating funds for the various reserve activities. Acting Secretary Roosevelt has evinced a keen interest in the development of the naval reserve force and has issued orders approving the conduct of joint evolutions of all the naval craft on the Great Lakes, to be held in the vicinity of Chicago in July and August. This squadron comprises the historic old Essex, the ancient Yantic, the Hawk, Willmette, Gopher and several others. The Essex will be one of the vessels that will participation in the "pageant of progress," which will be held in Chicago July 31 to August 12, at which time the reservists will parade, and there will be a handsome illuminated boat parade, and every one aboard from the Great Lakes training station will be assigned to the reserve squadron, and it is expected that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will attend the ceremonies at Chicago. The vessels will rendezvous at Benton Harbor, Duluth, Clary, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo and Chicago, at which ports officers and their families will be invited on board, and the opportunity will be utilized to popularize the Navy and to acquaint the people with the routine of ship life.

Danger of Restricted Army Legislation.

Providing Facilities for War Patients.

Navy Reserve Practice Cruises.

New Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Organized Reserve Regulations.

The question of whether or not "unauthorized absence," as defined in the 107th Article of War is to be deducted in computing service for longevity pay of enlisted men under the provisions of the act of June 4, has been settled by the War Department. The chief of finance is of the opinion that such absences should be deducted, and in that opinion the War Department concurs. Increased pay of enlisted men, based on length of service, is given upon the theory that a man's usefulness is increased by such length of service and should be rewarded by increased compensation. The Comptroller specifically provided in the case of commissioned officers that "the actual time of service in the Army or Navy or both" shall be allowed to officers in computing their additional pay for length of service. It is held, therefore, that the actual time of service only should be computed and that unauthorized absences should be deducted.

Unauthorized Absence in the Army.

Elsewhere in this issue appears the approved list of Army officers selected by the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, for the existing and the two prospective vacancies in the grades of brigadier general. The nominations have been made with such dates of rank as will make General Charles P. Edwards the first on the list of major generals, as of March 5; others are appointed with the dates of March 6, 8 and 9, and the last named is Colonel Conrad Hunter Lanza, who will be promoted as brigadier general, with the date of March 16, when he will be retired on account of age. For the reason of the remaining brigadiers on the list can be substituted as nominations. Secretary Weeks said he had carefully studied the records of every eligible for promotion to either of the general grades, and that he regretted very much that he was limited to 12 major generals and 26 brigadier generals. He would like, he said, to have appointed at least 50 officers on their records. Asked as to the reason for dropping Brigadier General Omar Bundy from the next list of major generals, Mr. Weeks said he was convinced that Brigadier Generals Edwards, Bell, Bailey and Stargis were entitled to promotion ahead of General Bundy. The same names that appeared on former Secretary Baker's list of brigadier generals that did not appear on Secretary Weeks' list were those of Colonel Robert C. Davis and Lieutenant Colonel Hugh A. Drum. Six names appeared on Secretary Weeks' list that were not on that submitted by Mr. Baker. They were Colonels Weigel, Helmick, Brown, Bewley, Johnston and Albright. There was comment concerning the failure of President Harding to retain the name of Colonel R. C. Davis on the new list, as that officer is in possession of a splendid record in war and abroad, having highly recommended for recognition by General Pershing, with whom he served in France, and was also proposed for rank of brigadier-general by Colonel Bureau of the adjutant general's office. The failure to include on the new list the name of Colonel H. A. Drum is undoubtedly due to the fact that a question had arisen as to the eligibility of that officer under the law. It being considered that he did not possess the requisite service of 22 years at the time of his selection by the board that originally, in June of last year, prepared the eligible list to which the present appointments was confined. The only change in the list of assistants to heads of the various staff corps, as submitted by the late administration, was in the case of one of the assistants to the quartermaster general, the name of Colonel George P. Scriven, formerly an officer of the line and pay department, being substituted for that of Colonel A. E. Williams.

The New General Officers.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Weeks' Policy of Economy.

Secretary Weeks has started on his policy of strict and unrelenting economy. He means to enforce his rule without favor and to apply it as early as possible in the administration. He has furnished many evidences of this, and he has now served notice on the heads of bureaus and the various branches of the service that he intends to achieve definite results in the matter of a reduction in expenses during the coming year. The appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, having been prepared by the late Congress, there is furnished very little opportunity to make additional cuts; but it may be expected that before the preparation of the estimates for 1923-3 is begun there will be a new condition presented by the new administration of the military officials. Secretary Weeks will find Congress very ready to consent to any proposal that promises to reduce the amount of money required for military maintenance, and, indeed, it would be exceedingly difficult to get Congress to allot funds approaching the recommendations of those with whom the Army estimates originate. Already the Secretary of War has directed the discharge of a large number of the clerical force, and this is in accordance with the provisions of Congress, justified by the statement of certain bureau chiefs that the force employed is well advanced. Mr. Weeks believes it most essential to cut down the cost of operations, and confesses that he is somewhat startled at the discovery that certain projects threaten to require the appropriation of vast sums. He has announced that he will not approve of recommendations involving the expenditure of ammunition in the millions in order to take care of property which, he insists, be abandoned now, regardless of the loss it will represent. He has found that the sum of property or material for much less than the original cost or more looked upon by some experts as a sacrifice, rendering in some instances formidable proportions, but he considers that that is, nevertheless, real economy in the end.

Disposition of Surplus Army N. C. Personnel.

Noncommissioned officers unrated enlisted men of the Army, rendered surplus by reorganization of the service, will be disposed of, it is announced in the War Department, under the terms of departmental circular 87. They will be considered surplus only when the number of grades and ratings previously authorized for a particular organization exceeds the number authorized for that organization by the new tables. Noncommissioned officers and rated men will not be considered surplus when their grade of rating is changed by the tables. Such men will be rerated at grade or rating prescribed by the tables. For example, sergeant buglers, formerly graded as staff sergeants, will be rerated as first class; first class assistant cooks, formerly rated as specialists, fourth class, will be rerated as specialists, fifth and sixth class, as indicated in the tables; buglers, formerly rated as specialists, ninth class, will be placed, in the new tables authorize no rating for buglers, and wagoners, formerly rated as specialists, fifth class, will be dirated to specialists, sixth class, or to rating, as indicated in the tables. Warrant officers in excess of the number covered by the tables of organization will not be considered surplus. Such warrant officers are assigned for duty with the organizations, but are not to be an intergral part of those organizations. They are to be available for other assignments upon the revision of departmental general orders 45 of last year.

Training in Army Post Schools.

From information available to the War Department, it does not appear that tactical commanders of the Army are making full use of schools established for educational and vocational training of enlisted men of the service. These schools may be remarked, are post schools. Ordinarily there is one such school at each post, camp, and station, and students from all organizations attend. The archaic hereinfore designated "educational and recreational officer" is hereafter to be designated "officer in charge of post schools and recreation," and the schools themselves will be referred to as "post schools." Courses in general education will, in general, be divided into two classes—(a) primary education of illiterates and non-English speaking recruits, and (b) more advanced work in general education for those men who volunteer for such instruction or who need it in connection with the preparation of vocational course. The primary object of this vocational course is to make known, are to give instruction to that percentage of the personnel of tactical organizations which, by talent of organization and by instruction concerning training, are required in the performance of their military duties to possess occupational skill which is the same as, or very similar to, that required in the vocation taught; in time of peace to develop teaching technique which will be suitable and available in war for the training of technicians and specialists; to afford enlisted men who volunteer opportunities for instruction in vocations which will improve their condition in civil life after leaving the Army. In order to accomplish the first two objects, the chief consideration in selecting vocational courses for camps and stations must be the military needs of the organizations there stationed. Tactical commanders should make full use of the schools as a means to accomplish the technical training of the personnel of their commands who are designated for duties that require the same kind of technical skill as do all vocations. With this end in view, the proper proportion of enlisted men must be required to attend the schools when necessary. During the period of the year devoted primarily to individual and company, troops and battery training, enlisted men may be pinced on special duty and vocational training may be made their primary military duty, provided they be qualified in the standards of proficiency required for the duties of their grade. Those enlisted man who volunteer for vocational training in excess of the number required to meet the military needs of their organization and those men volunteer for advanced general education will attend school at such time and for such periods as will necomplish the objects of departmental instructions that diret that five-eighths of the soldier's working time shall be devoted to military training and three-eighths shall be available, if he so elects, for general education and vocational training in the vocation of his choice. Students who attend post schools as a part of their military duty in order to meet the needs for technicians and specialists in their tactical units will receive in these schools such basic instruction in the trade taught. It then becomes the duty of the commander of a tactical nit to complete the training of their specialists in the organization schools in such manner as to meet the complete military requirements. For example, the post school in radio will turn out radio operators and radio electricians to meet the common requirements of all arms of the service. The additional training required for radio men to meet the military and technical requirements of any particular unit will be accomplished within the organization or in the special service schools. Regulations to govern post schools are being compiled and revised and will be issued at an early date as a part of the Army regulations.

Navy Personnel Matters.

Rear Admiral George E. Burd, on duty as industrial manager at the New York navy yard, will be transferred to the retired list for age on April 27.

As the result is an additional number in his grade, his retirement will not result in promotions. A number of applications for retirement under the 30-year

service law have been received from lieutenants of the line that formerly were warrant officers. It is understood that Secretary Denby is not inclined to approve any of them. About 2,320 temporary and reserve officers have been authorized to undergo the examinations for permanent commissions in the line in the grades of lieutenant, junior lieutenant and ensign. Of these, 657 temporary officers will be examined for lieutenant, 390 for junior lieutenant and 437 for ensign, 195 reserve officers on active duty for lieutenant, 132 for junior lieutenant and 94 for ensign; and 241 reserve officers (inactive) for lieutenant, 96 for junior lieutenant, and 183 for ensign. A candidate not found qualified for the grade for which examined may be recommended for appointment in a lower grade if the examining board so elects. The Secretary of the Navy has accepted the resignations of Lieutenant Commander F. W. Dillingham, of the United States Navy, and Lieutenant M. K. Coleman, Ensigne J. A. Scoville and L. Fausett, Gunners W. J. Cook and Frank Siegel, and Acting Pay Clerks W. Hall and Thomas F. Devlin, of the temporary personnel.

Ordnance Mechanical Transport.

Much attention has and is being given by the ordnance department of the Army to the creation and development of mechanical substitutes for the horse in every phase of artillery use, and results so far obtained in development and experiment indicate a possible solution of the problems involved. In the motorization of artillery, this country approached the problem from the angle of the substitution of mechanical structures for the existent animal draft. The actual effecting of such substitution, in so far as concerns the battery as the basic unit, resolved itself into three distinct problems—a tractor for the weapon, transport for the individually mounted men, and transport of ammunition, together with other combat stores, necessary within the battery. Transport of the weapon already is a fact, and the vehicle so far produced for this purpose has fulfilled in general the function as a replacement for the team in draft, although it is far from perfect. Transition from animal to tractor-drawn guns was made in the midst of the war, and the medium that made the transition possible was produced rapidly in quantity under war conditions. The horse was retained temporarily in the battery to transport scouts, agents and personnel connected with fire control, but it soon was found that complications arising from the difference in fuel and forage supply, rate of march and periods devoted to care and maintenance, made the combination of animal and motor equipment impracticable. High-speed wheeled motorvehicles, such as motorcycles and special touringcars, were substituted for the horse, but these, while improving the conditions, are practically confined to good-roads operations and limit the mobility of that portion of the battery which should be far more mobile than the guns. There now is under development a reconnaissance tractor, which has excellent capabilities of high speed both on and off roads, ability to ford streams without bridges and combined navigating ability on water, and it is believed that it will surpass the horse as a transport agency for the individually mounted men. Solution of the third phase of the battery problems leads to elimination of the wheeled truck. Although no actual model yet has been produced, preliminary experimental development is under way, and it is hoped that the basis will be established for a satisfactory track and truck mechanism that can be used for conversion of standard wheeled cargo-trucks into track-layers. There now is being constructed a special form of track that differs from that already successfully applied only in that the cross-links are of heavier construction and the fabric bands are replaced by a series of parallel steel cables. This tract is to be applied to a standard ordnance four-wheel-drive truck platform. If this experiment is successful it not only will make possible the conversion into a track-layer of any rear and four-wheel-drive truck, but it also will afford the present truck and caterpillar-mounted repair facilities the same mobility as the guns.

President Harding on Aviation.

In his first message to Congress President Harding makes clear the intention of this administration to pursue a constructive, but, at the same time, economical policy for development of military, naval and commercial aviation. He puts particular stress on the importance of encouraging civil development of aeronautics, as the government thereby will be relieved in large part of the expense of development and maintenance of an industry that now is borne almost entirely by federal appropriations. He indicates that he is not in favor of a single and separate air service, but that "aviation is inseparable from either the Army or the Navy," in order to provide for its more effective development in the Navy, he recommends the establishment of a bureau of aeronautics in the Navy Department, and that legislation also be enacted removing the restrictions on the personnel of the air service of the Army. The Navy, in a special report submitted last week to the President by a subcommittee of the national advisory committee for aeronutics, convened by his direction, thereinto recommended that a bureau be made to desirable legislation, and the President in his message emphasized the two most important measures of a new enlisted aviation policy, namely: Establishment of a bureau of aeronautics in the Department of Commerce for the federal regulation of air navigation, and utilization of the existing organization of the Army air service, with co-operation by other agencies of the government, in establishing transcontinental airways and in coopertion with the States in the establishment of local airdromes and landingfields.

Desolation at Army Camps.

The War Department authorities will undoubtedly renew their effort as soon as possible on the opportunity presents itself, of inducing Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to take proper care of the remaining military stations in various parts of the country. The situation in respect at most of these

places is deplorable, if not positively disgraceful. At many of them the construction is in a state approaching decay through neglect during the past few years; buildings remain unpainted and nre, accordingly, the more easily subject to deterioration, which serves as an increasing item of expense to be ultimately met. Where point of camps are not occupied the loss in this respect is tremendous, and the risk from fire is enormous. It is hardly better at places where there are troops, for the regulations require such vigilance to protect the government property from destruction. Congress has refused to approve any plan that contemplates the expenditure of vast sums of money with the result that every project which would aim to keep the camp structures from falling to pieces is pigeon-holed in committee. Some of the congressional distinguished who was credited with an ambitious schema for divisional construction presented at the last session by the War Department. This proposed to expend something like $10,000,000 a year for five years, and the suggestion, at a time when there was a determined public demand for a reduction in official expenses, especially in matters relating to the military-naval establishment, was calculated to add to the prejudices at the capitol. This situation has made it all the more difficult for the present administration to do what should be done for the protection of military property, now in a woeful state of delapidation.

Digitized by Google

Army Politics Again Prohibited.

The military authorities have once more gone through the ardeous ritual of prohibiting this sort of political influence in connection with things military, so far as concerns the destinies and interests and location pertaining to the members of the commissioned personnel of the Army. This is a very familiar proceeding to those who have been around Washington during more than a single administrations. It has become, almost, one of the inevitable results of a change in control in the White House and the War Department. It is, however, somewhat remarkable that the present Secretary of War should be found willing to adopt this pretense of virtue, since he has had much experience in both branches of Congress and knows better; it can be hardly assumed, therefore, that he did not know of it or, knowing, did not think much about it and so let it go through. At all events, representatives and senators have been hearing that the War Department was formally advising officers that they must not employ such foreign and highly objectionable agencies as the letters of recommendation from Congressional sources in their own behalf, even when it does not appear that the individual officer had anything to do with the friendly action. As in all such instances in the past, the War Department officials failed to make any distinction between the classes of recommendations that are constantly made or, it might be said, refused to approve of the receipt of some communications from certain members of Congress that can not be treated with contempt, much less made the object of a reproof visited upon the subject of the letter. As will quickly appear, the fault is with the unfortunate officer whose champion possesses little or no influence with the administration. Much harm may, in spite, for example, that the Army officer who is fortified with friends who command the respect of the War Department and who have a "pull" at the White House need entertain no apprehension. It may be confidently asserted that discouraging the use of political and other influence will be, as usual, of short duration. Most members of Congress cherish the right which is, in fact, endowed by the Constitution and possessed by them, to communicate as and when they choose to the heads of executive departments and their subordinate offices. They properly resent any interference with this privilege and are apt to have equally pronounced prejudices against visiting upon their friends in the Army the departmental rebuke for something that they people in the Navy escape. Mr. Baker, in the late administration, acted unwisely for a time and as long as he was permitted to, by reason of the extreme of virtue in the representative or senator, but he abandoned that high-handed policy after he heard from a number of exceedingly irate members. It will never be possible to separate the Army from certain kinds of influence, personal and political, and any attempt to do it will assuredly meet with adversity, as it has always in the past.

Fate of Naval Appropriations.

There has been an animated discussion during the past week at the Navy Department in regard to the future of the naval appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, that measure having failed of enactment at the late session through the efforts of Senator Penrose. Yesterday Secretary Denby was in conference with Representative Mondell, the leader of the majority in the House, and also with the chairman of the House subcommittee on appropriations, who has charge of the naval bill, now that the regular naval committee has been put out of commission. There gentlemen came to the front with the wise wisdom, as well as the urgent necessity from their point of view, of keeping down the naval appropriations; they were anxious that the bill which passed by Congress during the present extra session before July 1st, in the emaciated form in which it passed the House. They were anxious that the additions to the bill made by the Senate and threatened with permanent adoption should not have the sanction of the Navy Department. Thus influenced, Mr. Denby attended the conference and made in fact an appeal to the various representatives of the departmental branches that they aid him in reducing the Senate items to something akin to the House bill and Mr. Kelley's conception of what a Navy should cost. The effort was not attended with much success and Mr. Denby got precious little encouragement from the conference. It was plainly pointed out to the Secretary that the bill as passed by the House was not only inadequate, but it was inconsistent in many respects. In the first place, it contemplated a Navy of 100,000, but the House provisions it would have furnished funds for a naval enlisted force of not more than 80,000. To accept the naval bill in its House form would have meant the laying up of additional battleships, of which all too many are out of commission and in great need of repairs. Of course, as Mr. Denby was told, the House bill could be made to answer the purpose if it was intended that an increasing number of the ships should be retired and allowed to deteriorate. It was quite evident that the House leaders are determined to keep down the naval cost at all hazards and it is, consequently, plain that in due time there will be a lively fight in conference when the bill has passed the Senate in the form that is now probable with increase in many important items. Thus far there has been no meeting of the naval subcommittee of the House appropriations committee since the opening of the new Congress; consequently no action has been taken on the naval appropriation bill. That measure is one of those which will command the early attention of Congress, as it is of the utmost importance that the naval authorities be apprised of the funds which will be available for the ensuing year. Particularly is this true regarding the enlisted strength and the money authorized for fuel, since the impracticability to make adequate plans for fleet maneuvers or for foreign cruises until it is known what the complement shall be and to what extent the fleets can be employed under way. The impression, both at the Capitol and at the Navy Department, is that the House appropriations committee will adhere to the bill which it introduced and which passed the House, fixing the complement of sailors at 100,000, and that the Senate committee will reintroduce its bill, making much more liberal appropriations for men, fuel and other materials, and that the difference will be fought out in conference.

Early Graduation of Midshipmen.

Orders were issued this week directing the superintendent of the Naval Academy to graduate the present second class of midshipmen (which becomes the first class in June) six months ahead of time. That class will, therefore, receive commissions as ensigns in December of this year, instead of in June, 1922. The present second class consists of 561 members, and will be the largest class to graduate in the history of the Naval Academy. The date has not yet been fixed, but it will be sometime before December 31, thus making up the final year in six months. The class will remain at the Academy this summer, except for a short period of vacation, and will forego their usual practice cruise, but, instead, will devote that time to intensive study. The next largest class was the present class, which was divided into two parts when it left the Academy in June, reverted to four years, and the second half, which graduates in June, consists of 261 members. The graduation of the next class in December will have a most beneficial effect on the service, as it will relieve holding temporary commissions; it will mean that at least five year admirals may be permanent commissioned, 44 additional captains, 115 additional commanders and 72 additional Lieutenant commanders, who might otherwise be compelled to revert to their permanent grades on December 31, at the expiration of the period fixed by law for the duration of temporary commissions in the Navy.

Prospective Change in Fleet Command.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson this summer will complete the usual tour of duty as a fleet commander-in chief, and he will be relieved from command of the Atlantic fleet at that time unless there is a change of policy. Some general consideration has been given in the Navy Department as to the assignment, but not decision yet has been reached in the matter. A number of officers have been mentioned for the place, among them being Vice Admiral Clarence R. Williams, now second in command of the fleet, and Vice Admiral Hilary J. Jones, second in command of the Atlantic fleet.

Navy Returns to Civilian Clothes.

As predicted in the Register last week, the naval personnel may now wear civilian garb when not on duty. The following General Order (41), was issued by Secretary Denby on the 8th of April:

1. General Order No. 13 of January 5, 1921, is hereby cancelled.

2. Civilian clothing may be worn by officers and enlisted men in accordance with the provisions of Chapter I of the Uniform Regulations, United States Navy, 1913, except that officers on duty at the Navy Department and at shore stations in the United States shall wear the prescribed uniform while within the limits of their posts of duty.

This order applies to both the Navy and the Marine Corps, officers and enlisted men, except that the latter must wear the uniform when on leave in foreign ports. The order does not permit officers on duty in the Navy Department and other offices to wear civilian garb, nor does it restore any type of uniform which was discarded during the war. The matter of restoring dress uniforms is now under consideration, and undoubtedly something will soon be done towards bringing back a suitable dress uniform for the officer personnel. This need was recently emphasized by the visit of the combined fleet to Chilian ports, where the officials of other services were arrayed in conventional dress suitable for the formal occasion, while our naval officers appeared in service clothes. Exhaustive reports and recommendations have been received at the planning division from Admirals Wilson, Rodman and Niblack of the Atlantic, Pacific and European forces, respectively. Some changes will also be made in the uniforms, the exact nature of which has not been decided, but the principal feature will be to bring about a type of uniform which can be worn by naval officers on formal occasions. The new ratings recently established in the Navy will necessitate certain changes in the rating badges and insignia of the enlisted personnel.

No Combined Air Service.

The efforts that have been in contemplation for a renewal of the legislative project for a combined air service will now be abandoned. President Harding has signified his intention of opposing any such organization and it is quite evident that any congressional or service attempt to effect a change in the way of consolidation, combination or transfer of functions would be vetoed if it ever reached the President in the form of a bill approved by the House and Senate. This is the more remarkable because one of the most active and ardent advocates for the consolidation of the military and naval air branches has been, for the last two or three years, Senator New, member of the Senate military committee, and the warm personal friend and political ally of the President. It is safe to assume that Mr. New's speech was not made a part of the call during the present administration and he had some important people to help him on his way, but with the announcement contained in the presidential message of December 6 to the new Congress on that subject there can be no reason remaining for faith in the success of the proposition. Mr. Harding indicated his approval of the proposal to create a new bureau of aeronautics in the Navy Department to centralize and control all naval activities in aviation and to remove the restrictions on the personnel detailed to aviation in the Navy. He also favored the creation of a Army air service as a coordinate combatant of the military force, with the existing organization utilized in cooperation in other combatant forces, encouragement in the establishment of national transcontinental airways and in the establishment of the local airdromes and landing fields.

Misuse of the Uniform.

Members of the service will be interested to learn that the Department of Justice is attaining marked success in New York City in its endeavors to put an end to the misuse of the Army uniform by men engaged in various activities where the wearing of the uniform is of great help to them. In this city, as well as in other cities, men have been observed dressed in Army uniforms or in uniforms so similar to the regulation ones that the average individual would be deceived, who were selling pamphlets and magazines of a character presumably for the benefit of an association called the "ex-Service Men's Cooperative League." Eight or nine such men have been apprehended in New York City. After a trial lasting over a week, William S. Brewer, the moving spirit behind the men selling these magazines, was recently convicted in the United States Court of the Southern District of New York and sentenced to serve eighteen months' confinement in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. During the trial it was brought out that Brewer got up the association and used it to cover up his personal interest in the sale of the magazines and that he induced men, whether they had been in the service or not, to wear what were practically Army uniforms in order that the pamphlets might be more readily sold. He is known to have made about $15,000 during the space of some six or seven months. Brewer's conviction is believed that the chief single source of trouble in the unlawful wearing of the uniform in New York City has been eliminated.

Decision on Air Service Duty.

In regard to the detail of officers to the Army air service, it is pointed out that section 13-A of the act of June 4 provides that the air service shall consist of 1,340 officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, provided that not to exceed 10 per cent of these in each grade who fail to qualify as pilots or observers during one year after detail shall remain detailed to the air service. It is held that the number of officers in the air service in the grades mentioned, failing to qualify, who remain detailed or assigned to the air service, is not to be calculated upon a fixed basis—the total number of authorized officers for all the grades mentioned; nor is the number to be calculated upon the number of officers actually in each of such grades, but the percentage is to be calculated upon a base varying from time to time according to the number of officers in the grades mentioned who shall have failed to qualify as aircraft pilot or observer within one year after the date of detail or assignment.

Digitized by Google

Westinghouse

Propulsion Machinery
—Geared Turbine Drive
—Electric Drive
—Diesel Electric Drive

Electrical Equipment for Ship Yards and Shipboard

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.

Sales Offices in All Principal Cities
Special Pacific Coast Representatives
Hunt, Mills & Company
San Francisco

Elsewhere in this issue is published a list of the promotions in the Army which have been made during the past week. These are in the grade of first lieutenant, carrying the advancement to the grade of captain from No. 7322 to No. 7576, inclusive, on the Army promotion list. There are other nominations in several grades, but they are those which have already been published in this paper and were left over from the late session.

Promotions in the Army.

Record Naval Air Cruise.

The Navy Department has received a report from the naval air station, Hampton Roads, telling of the safe arrival there on Wednesday of the Atlantic fleet air-boat squadron and giving a summary of the record cruise just completed. Since last December the squadron, under command of Commander A. C. Read, of trans-Atlantic flight fame, has covered a total flying distance of about 10,000 miles without a serious mishap. They left Hampton Roads for the Canal Zone by way of Guantanamo on December 18, 1920, arriving at Guantanamo on January 13, 1921. On the 15th the squadron was at Kingston, Jamaica, on January 15 and left Port of Old Providence Island on the 17th and from there for Colon on the 19th, arriving at Colon the same day. The distance from Guantanamo to Colon is 1,000 miles and was made in the flying time of 11 hours and 5 minutes. After joining the Pacific fleet air force in maneuvers south of the Canal Zone the squadron left Colon for the north on February 19 by way of Corn Island, Belize, Isle of Pines, to Guantanamo, arriving at Guantanamo on March 2, covering the 1,931 miles in 25 hours and 43 minutes. On account of the maneuvers off Guantanamo, the air boats left for the north by way of Isle of Pines, Miami, Charleston, and Morehead City. The squadron was manned by practically the same crew which operated the air squadron during the winter of 1919 in the Caribbean sea, and their intimate knowledge of motors and seaplanes enabled Commander Read to carry out his schedule without delay and when crossing the Caribbean to take the air for a long flight during a storm in which the tender, Sandpiper, was unable to go to sea. Radio apparatus and compass equipment was tested out during this long voyage, and the most gratifying results were obtained in keeping formation and navigating even when visibility was limited by fog and rain.

Orders have been issued revoking the detail of Colonel Charles H. Lyman as assistant adjutant and inspector on April 20, detaching him from duty at marine barracks, San Diego, Calif., on April 21, and directing him to proceed to the Dominican Republic for duty with the 24 marine brigade. Lieutenant Colonel Theodore E. Backstrom is to be relieved from duty at marine barracks, Quantico, Va., and assigned to command marines in the Virgin Islands, relieving Lieutenant Colonel Raymond H. Beadle, who will come to the United States for assignment.

Marine Corps Matters.

ARMY PERSONAL REPORTS.

The personal reports and statement of preference in the case of officers of the Army will hereafter be made on December 31 of each year. Such reports of the Army except general officers, it is announced at the War Department. These reports will be forwarded by the officer concerned direct to the commander of the corps area or department within the territorial limits of which he is stationed, except that officers serving in the District of Columbia will forward the reports direct to the adjutant general. In the event that an officer desires to make a change in any of the preferences he has expressed, such notification will be forwarded to the adjutant general through channels.

ARMY AND NAVY NIGHT AT PRESS CLUB.

On Tuesday night at the National Press Club in this city, the adjutant general of the Army, Major General P. C. Harris, U. S. Army, told of the method of keeping Army records and the changes made by him on account of the great increase in the work of the office during the war. Many comparisons were made in connection with the results accomplished as against similar records of the Civil War.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War Weeks, Ambassador Jusserand, Capt. W. A. Moffet, U. S. Navy, and Colonel Wm. Mitchell, U. S. Army, also spoke. Captain William W. Smith, Qm. C., presided.

DISCHARGES IN THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War has directed that corps areas and department commanders and the commanding general of the force in Germany be authorized to discharge enlisted men within their territorial commands on grounds of dependency. Commanding officers of posts, etc., acting from the control of corps area commanders, will forward applications for such discharges, supported by proper affidavits, to corps area and department commanders within whose territorial commands they are located, for action.

THE SERVICE IN THE MESSAGE.

[Extracts from President Harding's message to Congress on Tuesday.]

Aviation Inseparable.

Aviation is inseparable from either the Army or the Navy, and the government must, in the interests of national defense, encourage the development for military and civil purposes. The encouragement of the civil development in American life is especially desirable as relieving the government largely of the expense of development and of maintaining one of the industry now almost entirely borne by the government through appropriations for military purposes, and the civil air service is an important initial step in the direction of commercial aviation.

It has become a pressing duty of the federal government to provide for the development of air navigation; otherwise independent and conflicting legislation will be enacted in the several States which will hamper the development of aviation. The national advisory committee for aeronautics, in a special report on the subject, has recommended the establishment of a bureau of aeronautics in the Department of Commerce for the fostering of air navigation, which recommendation ought to have legislative approval.

I recommended the enactment of legislation establishing a bureau of aeronautics in the Navy Department to encourage and develop naval activities in aeronautics, and removing the restrictions on the personnel authorized to engage in flying.

The Army air service should be continued as a coordinate branch of the service, but the establishment of a bureau of aeronautics in the Department of Commerce for the fostering of air navigation, which recommendation ought to have legislative approval.

I recommended the enactment of legislation establishing a bureau of aeronautics in the Navy Department to encourage and develop naval activities in aeronautics, and removing the restrictions on the personnel authorized to engage in flying.

The Army air service should be continued as a coordinate branch of the service, but the existing organization utilized in cooperation with other agencies of the government in the establishment of national transportation by air, and in cooperation with the States in the establishment of local airdromes and landing fields.

Army and Navy Bills.

It is needless to call your attention to the unfinished business inherited from the preceding Congress. The appropriations for Army and Navy will have your early consideration.

Neither branch of the government can be unmindful of the call for reduced expenditure for these departments, but the world's unrest and the government is in accord with the wish to eliminate the burdens of heavy armament. The United States ever will be for measures to such a movement toward the higher attainments of peace. But we shall not entirely disarm ourselves while the world still there is removed the need to defend. We are ready to cooperate in any practicable program of reduced armament, but morest prudence forbids that we disarm alone.

The naval program which had its beginning in what seemed the highest assurances of peace can carry no further than the keel of the one additional unselfishness. The reasonable limitation of personnel may be combined with a wise policy of administration to lift the burdens of excessive outlay.

The War Department in reducing the personnel of the Army from the maximum provided by law in June, 1920, to the minimum directed by Congress in a subsequent enactment, a reduction of 50 per cent is compatible with national security, it may well have the needful effect. Nor am I unmindful that a voluntary military training may offer to our young manhood the advantages of physical development, discipline and commitment to service, and constitute the Army reserve in return for the training.

Seven years and a half ago the World War came to an end, and yet we find ourselves today in the twelfth month of peace with practically no peace, while Europe is at technical peace, far from tranquility and little progressed toward the hoped-for restoration.

It all becomes clear to express impatience that the European belligerents are not yet in full agreement, when we ourselves have been unable to bring consolidated unity among the people in our own relations to the formally proclaimed peace.

UNAUTHORIZED SOLICITOR.

No one without proper written credentials is authorized to solicit subscriptions for the Army and Navy Register, or for any publication. The Register advises the publishers of this paper that a young man claimed to be a representative has been soliciting subscriptions for the Army and Navy Register in that locality under the pretext that he is collecting money for a scholarship at some educational institution. In this case the soldier was an impostor.

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

Hon. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Assistant Secretary of War, has been designated as president of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, vice W. H. Williams, former Assistant Secretary of War.

UNIFORMS
FOR
MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS
UNITED STATES ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD
BOYS BRIGADE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

SIGMUND EISNER CO. Red Bank, N. J.

Official National Outfitter, Boy Scouts of America.

NEW YORK SHOWROOMS, 12th FIFTH AVE.

OBITUARY.

Major Paul Elliott Chamberlin, U. S. M. C., retired, died in the city on April 1, 1921, and was buried on April 4, the following brother officers acting as pallbearers: Lieutenant Colonel Harry Lee, Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Rhea, Major Frederick A. Barker, Major John H. Bevan, Captain George R. Shuler and Captain Tohoune de Carre. Major Chamberlin was the third son of the late Colonel Simon Elliott Chamberlin, civil war veteran, and Edith Matthews Chamberlin, of Loudoun County. He attended school in the city. Major Chamberlin leaves a widow and is survived by three brothers, Louis Bartlett Chamberlin, a lawyer of this city; Edward M. Chamberlin and Le Roy Chamberlin, of Loudoun County, and two sisters, Mary, wife of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Clendenin, U. S. Army, and Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlin's aunt, Miss Annie E. Matthews, living at the Marlborough. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club and the Army and Navy Club here and in New York, and a member of the Military Order of the Carlton. He was born October 31, 1879, in Virginia. He was mustered into service May 14, 1898, as a private in company G, 1st U. of C. Inf., and was mustered out of service as such Nov. 30, 1898. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps March 7, 1900, with rank from July 11, 1900. He was promoted first lieutenant March 2, 1903; captain Feb. 22, 1907; major August 29, 1916 and was temporarily promoted lieutenant colonel July 1, 1918. His temporary commission as lieutenant colonel was revoked July 31, 1919, and he returned to his permanent rank of major. He was placed on the retired list in August, 1919. Upon appointment as second lieutenant he was assigned to the Marine Officers' School at Annapolis, Md., for instruction, and upon completion of this course was ordered to duty with the 4th Regiment of Marines for service in the east, serving in the Philippine islands and at Guam for two years. He returned to the United States from Cuba, and was on duty in the Isthmus of Panama during 1908. During the trouble with Cuba in 1912 he was in command of the marine detachment on the North Dakota and participated in the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 27, 1914, and entered Fort San Juan de Ulua on November 23. The North Dakota left on May 30, 1914. He served at practically all of the shore stations on the Atlantic coast and various seaports of the United States Navy. His last assignment of duty was that of fleet marine officer of the Asiatic Fleet.

At the home of her eldest son in Atamosa, Colo., Mrs. Nina S. Robison peacefully passed away on March 29, 1921, in the 84th year of her age. Mrs. Robison is the mother of Lieutenant Colonel Stanford B. Moses, U. S. Navy, grandmother of Ensign William H. Moses and Midshipman Samuel S. Moses, jr., and aunt of Colonel Lawrence H. Moses, U. S. R. Marine Corps. She is survived by her husband, Captain Benjamin Robison; Mrs. Mont J. Moses, Greeley, Colo.; Captain Blackburn Robison, U. S. Army; Mrs. Samuel S. Moses, jr., and Mrs. Wallace Wright, of Chicago; and a grandchild, Lionel Levy, Columbus, Ga., and Mrs. James A. Moses, Fort Sill, Okla., and a grandchild and three great-grandchildren. She had many friends and relatives in Washington, D. C., where she lived for a time, strong character and worm heart, and she will be greatly missed by all who knew her.

GOLF TOURNAMENT.

The executive committee of the War Department golf association has issued the match play handicap tournament to be played April 25-30, inclusive.

Each member desiring to enter the tournament will be required to file a card signed by the secretary-treasurer, Lieutenant Colonel Percy L. Jones, M. C., Army Medical school.

There will be a qualifying round, 18-hole medal play, on April 23, at 2 p. m., and April 24, at 9 and 12-23, inclusive, on municipal links, course A. The course will be closed for members the morning of April 20 and 21.

There will be formed as many flights of sixteen as can be made from the total number of members turning in qualifying cards.

The pairings will be announced in Sunday papers April 24 and the matches will play off as follows:

The first match on April 25 and 26 at any time by mutual agreement of players as paired. The second match shall be played on April 27 and 28 and 29 at any time suitable to the players concerned. Semi-finals and finals on April 29th and 30th respectively. The course will be reserved for members the morning of April 29 and 30.

The executive committee desires that all scores made in the tournament be completed by the seventeen holes and turned in to the caretaker at the clubhouse.

In addition to the qualifying round score, it is desired that the score of each match played shall be turned in before the tournament in order to assist the committee in giving all club handicaps to members for future tournaments. This is very necessary, as a club handicap is frequently referred to in inter-club matches and District Association championship.

The qualifying round, eighteen holes, must be played with a club member who is also entered for the tournament, and before teeing off to play this round it must be established by the player that he intends to count the succeeding rounds as his qualifying score.

Medal scores for handicap considerations may be played with anybody at any time before April 25. All scores turned in to be attested.

A first and second prize and a consolation prize will be awarded for each sixteen; also a prize for low medal score in the qualification.

The Prophylactic Tooth Brush

Used every day—none how your smile improves

Digitized by Google

ACADEMIC ATHLETICS.

West Point, N. Y., April 5.—The Army scored its third straight victory at baseball today, defeating New York University here by the one-sided score of 10 to 4. The game was played on the grass due to the heavy going on the regular diamond. The cadets hit hard and timely in the pinches and ran bases with almost reckless abandon. An even dozen steals were credited to the West Pointers. The Army took the lead early scoring, walked Smythe, a steal, an error by Hershfield and Smith's long sacrifice fly sent Smythe the rest of the way around. With two down in the third, Prench, whose opportune hitting and daring base running were features of the game, smashed a hard one through Lisa. Prench stole second and scored on Stevenson's single to left. Stevenson was successful in beating Shegrey's throw to the midway station and at this point Wilhide, the Army captain, rammed one over Hoolihan's head for a home run. Goeller doubled in U. Y. U.'s half of the fifth and Bates retired him with a sharp throw. Shegrey scored three more in their half of the fourth, although retired by Flynn and Ferguson figured in two of the tallies. Prench stole home in the fourth inning. Robert used McGrath, his veteran pitcher, for the full route today. McGrath was steady in the pinches. The score:

Army							N. Y. U.						
	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.			AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	
Prench, ef.	4	2	3	2	0		Lisa, 2b	4	0	0	2	4	
Stevenson, rf.	5	1	2	0	0		Bates, cf	4	0	1	2	0	
Wilhide, 2b.	5	1	1	4	1		Flynn, ss	3	0	1	2	1	
Dubester, lb.	5	0	1	9	1		Ferguson, lf.	2	1	1	2	0	
Smythe, 3b.	4	2	1	1	0		Goeller, rf.	3	2	1	1	0	
Smith, lf.	3	1	0	0	1		Shegrey, c.	3	0	0	9	2	
Burns, ss.	3	2	0	1	3		Knaus, lb.	3	0	0	9	0	
Rowland, c.	3	0	1	7	1		Goeller, rf.	3	2	1	1	0	
McGrath, p.	3	1	1	0	1		Hershey, c.	3	0	0	1	1	
Total.	35	10	9	27	8		Total.	31	4	7	24	12	

Errors—Burns, Rowland, Flynn, Hershfield, Ferguson, Shechey.

Army										
Army	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	3	0	—10
New York University.	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Goeller, Flynn, Weihmeister. Three-base hit—Prench. Home runs—Wilhide. Sacrifice hit—Smythe. Sacrifice flies—Smythe, Rowland. Stolen bases—French 2, Stevenson, Wilhide, Smythe 2, Burns 3, Rowland, McGrath. Struck out—By McGrath 7, Hershfield 4. Bases on balls—Off McGrath 1, Hershfield 4. Wild pitches—McGrath, Hershfield. —Rowland, Shechey. Hit by pitcher—By Hershfield (French). Left on bases—Army 7, N. Y. U. 5. Umpires—Marshall and Travis. Time of game—1.52.

Annapolis, Md., April 9.—Hitting at a terrific pace and showing decided improvement in their fielding, while Fleming, the Plebe pitcher, was keeping the visitors in hand, the Naval Academy defeated Williams on the local diamond this afternoon, 15 to 3. The ground was soft with rain and at one time a recess was called for a quarter of an hour. Holmes was batted hard in the first and second innings to give four passes, netting nine runs. He gave way to Cobb, who so well held in hand in the third, fourth and the remaining innings. Fleming struck out nine men in six innings, and in the seventh was relieved by the three pitched balls, each batsman hitting an easy grounder. Reagh Boynton, the football star, playing centre field, made two of the visitors' only hits. The score:

Navy.							Williams.						
	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.			AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	
Harris, cf.	5	3	4	1	0		Buther, lf.	3	0	0	1	2	
Pino, 3b.	4	2	1	1	2		Ward, c.	4	0	0	9	0	
Rawlings, lf.	5	1	2	1	0		Richm'nd, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0	
Humphrey, 1b.	4	3	1	9	0		Hyatt, 2b.	4	0	2	3	2	
Stubbs, rf.	5	1	1	1	0		O'Brien, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3	
Poole, 2b.	4	1	2	1	3		Hoyt, ss.	3	0	0	2	3	
Heder'n, ss.	4	1	1	2	3		Boyt'n, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	
Durgin, c.	4	1	1	12	0		Cobb, p.	2	0	0	0	4	
Fleming, p.	1	0	0	1	1		*Shiely	1	0	0	0	0	
Peterson, p.	1	0	0	0	1								
Total.	39	15	16	27	8		Total.	30	0	3	24	12	

*Batted for Cobb in ninth.

Errors—Pino, Poole (2), Ward (2), B. Boynton. Cobb.

Navy	4	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	4—15
Williams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Two-base hits—Hederman, Humphrey. Home runs—Poole. Sacrifice hits—Pino, Rawlings, Hirsch, out—Cobb 3, Fleming 3. Struck out—Cobb 2, Fleming 3. Bases on balls—Off Holmes 1, Cobb 3, Fleming 1, Stubbs. Bases—Harris, Humphreys, B. Boynton. Umpires—Stumpf and Aubrey. Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes.

The Naval Academy Lacrosse men set a fast pace against Cornell this afternoon, winning 11 to 2. Nine of their goals being scored in the first half. The first one of them being made by Lewis in the second period, one of them being the result of a foul goal tender, pulled down a shot which would have gone over the head and let the ball roll through the posts. The line-up:

Naval Academy (11).		Cornell (2).
Lewis	G	Wight
Ewen	F	Knauss
Larsen	C	Wallenkamp
Elmers	F. D	Cooney
Cavanaugh	D	Kay
Titus	T. D	Cunningham
Dole	C	Cleary
Ault	T	Carroll
Walters	S. A	Carey
Byerly	P. F. A	Taylor
Herring	O. H	Bosworth
Shaw	I. H	Herman

Substitutions—Naval Academy: Dorr for Ewen, Houcek for Titus, Connor for Dole, Abercrombie for Conner, Ivans for Ault, Ault for Lyons, Morehouse for Ault, Breeing for Walters, Dole for Dearing. Nager for Herring. Miller for Shaw. Cornell: Willson for Wallenkamp, Malone for Wilson, Hanu for Malone, Osterhoudt for Cleary, Cleatey for Bosworth. Malone for Carroll, Carroll for Carey, Bosworth for Herman. Goals—Herring (3), Shaw (3), Dole (2). Walters (2), Morehouse, Carey, Hann. Referee—Dunn, Penn State Coach. Umpires—Cheslin, Cornell, and Midshipman Nicholson. Time of halves—25 minutes

A STRANGER AS YOUR EXECUTOR

A friend or relative appointed as executor or trustee may die, refuse to accept the trust, resign on account of ill health, failure in business, lack of proper qualifications or experience in settling estates or other reasons, and the court may appoint as his successor a stranger or some person whom the testator knew but would not have chosen.

When this Company is appointed you know with certainty who will execute your will and safeguard the interests of your estate and heirs.

WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET "CONCERNING YOUR WILL"

BANKING—INVESTMENTS—REAL ESTATE—SAFE DEPOSITS

THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

900 F Street
618 15th Street
Washington, D. C.

Resources Over $13,000,000.00
John B. Larner,
President

RECEIVED MEDAL OF HONOR.

An impressive ceremony occurred at the White House when President Harding presented a medal of honor to Chief Gunner Robert Edward Cox, U. S. Navy, for extraordinary heroism displayed seventeen years ago aboard the U. S. S. Missouri, which was the first occasion of the presentation of a congressional medal of honor at the White House to any naval officer, although the naval regulations specify that it be done "when practicable."

Mr. Cox displayed the heroism for which the belated award was made at the time of an accident in the after turret of the U. S. S. Missouri on April 13, 1904, while that battleship was engaged in target practice off Pensacola. He and two gunners' mates —M. Monssen and C. S. Schepke—not only risked their lives in deadly fumes and blazing powder, but extinguished a fire that threatened any moment to reach a magazine in which was stored a vast quantity of powder.

Upon recommendation of the court of inquiry medals of honor were awarded Monssen and Schepke at the time, but Cox, who did not perform his share of the award of a medal of honor to officers. Accordingly, Mr. Cox did not receive the award, although he was recommended by Captain Cowles, of the Missouri, approved by the commander in chief of the North Atlantic fleet, and strongly urged by President Roosevelt.

Both Monssen and Schepke, now lieutenants in the Navy, were honored guests at the ceremonies Thursday.

These facts were laid before Congress a year ago, and on February 1, 1921, an act was passed authorizing the President to award a medal of honor to Chief Gunner Robert Edward Cox, U. S. Navy, in recognition of the extraordinary heroism he displayed on the occasion of the accident which occurred in the after turret of the United States ship Missouri on April 13, 1904."

The presentation was made by President Harding in the presence of Secretary Denby, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Admiral Coontz, chief of naval operations, Rear Admiral Moody, chief of ordnance; Captains Hill, Marshall, Scott, and Gleason, Commander Rodgers, and Colonel Porter, who were on duty on the Missouri at the time of the accident; the wife and father of Chief Gunner Cox, Captains C. C. Bloch and C. P. Plunkett, special aides to Secretance; Chairman Butler, of the House naval committee; Senator Frelinghuysen, of the Senate naval committee. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cox, E. S. Brandt, chief clerk of ordnance; Edward Henkel, chief clerk of navigation, and several other relatives and intimate friends of Chief Gunner Cox.

In the general order, which published extracts from reports of the investigation of the accident, mention was made of Cox's behavior, as follows:

"The 12-inch handling room by the turret had in it some 30 inches of water, and, the fire then being considered out, the flood cocks were shut off, and, the fumes being less dense, Acting Gunner Cox and two gunners' mates, accompanied by the turret officer, Lieutenant Davis, started to inspect the magazine and shellroom. These were detailed to inspect the 6-inch magazines (one deck above deck), and two—Chief Gunner's Mate Monssen and Gunner's Mate First Class C. S. Schepke—accompanied the gunner below. The after upper racks of the starboard 12-inch magazine, containing powder which was powder, were found to be afire and blazing.

"Here the dense, smoking powder was in this magazine. The men were driven out by the fumes and flame beaten by hand by reaching through the ecutlie in the magazine door, which could be closed. There was also a hole about eighteen inches square. Seeing the futility of this, Cox, Monssen, Schepke, and Schepke, went to open the flood cock again and got hose.

"The court further finds that, while every officer and man in the vessel did his full duty and in circumstances probably the most trying that can come to the vessel, the following-named officers and men are worthy of particular mention under the head of extraordinary heroism, viz: Acting Gunner H. E. Cox, Monssen, C. O. M., and C. S. Schepke, O. M., 1c."

After reading this report, President Roosevelt wrote the Navy Department:

"In the report upon the recent accident on the Missouri the court of inquiry finds that the following-named officers and men are worthy of particular mention under the head of extraordinary heroism, viz: Acting Gunner H. E. Cox, Monssen, C. O. M., and C. S. Schepke, O. M., 1c."

After reading this report, President Roosevelt wrote the Navy Department:

"In the report upon the recent accident on the Missouri the court of inquiry finds that the following-named officers and men are worthy of particular mention under the head of extraordinary heroism, viz: Acting Gunner H. E. Cox, Monssen, C. O. M., and C. S. Schepke, O. M., 1c."

Mr. Cox did not receive the award, although he was recommended by Captain Cowles, of the Missouri, approved by the commander in chief of the North Atlantic fleet, and strongly urged by President Roosevelt.

Both Monssen and Schepke, now lieutenants in the Navy, were honored guests at the ceremonies Thursday.

These facts were laid before Congress a year ago, and on February 1, 1921, an act was passed authorizing the President to award a medal of honor to Chief Gunner Robert Edward Cox, U. S. Navy, in recognition of the extraordinary heroism he displayed on the occasion of the accident which occurred in the after turret of the United States ship Missouri on April 13, 1904."

The presentation was made by President Harding in the presence of Secretary Denby, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Admiral Coontz, chief of naval operations, Rear Admiral Moody, chief of ordnance; Captains Hill, Marshall, Scott, and Gleason, Commander Rodgers, and Colonel Porter, who were on duty on the Missouri at the time of the accident; the wife and father of Chief Gunner Cox, Captains C. C. Bloch and C. P. Plunkett, special aides to Secretance; Chairman Butler, of the House naval committee; Senator Frelinghuysen, of the Senate naval committee. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cox, E. S. Brandt, chief clerk of ordnance; Edward Henkel, chief clerk of navigation, and several other relatives and intimate friends of Chief Gunner Cox.

In the general order, which published extracts from reports of the investigation of the accident, mention was made of Cox's behavior, as follows:

"The 12-inch handling room by the turret had in it some 30 inches of water, and, the fire then being considered out, the flood cocks were shut off, and, the fumes being less dense, Acting Gunner Cox and two gunners' mates, accompanied by the turret officer, Lieutenant Davis, started to inspect the magazine and shellroom. These were detailed to inspect the 6-inch magazines (one deck above deck), and two—Chief Gunner's Mate Monssen and Gunner's Mate First Class C. S. Schepke—accompanied the gunner below. The after upper racks of the starboard 12-inch magazine, containing powder which was powder, were found to be afire and blazing.

"Here the dense, smoking powder was in this magazine. Attempts were made to extinguish the flames by hand by reaching through the ecutlie in the magazine door, which could be closed. There was also a hole about eighteen inches square. Seeing the futility of this, Cox, Monssen, and Schepke, went to open the flood cock again and got hose.

"The court further finds that, while every officer and man in the vessel did his full duty and in circumstances probably the most trying that can come to the vessel, the following-named officers and men are worthy of particular mention under the head of extraordinary heroism, viz: Acting Gunner H. E. Cox, Monssen, C. O. M., and C. S. Schepke, O. M., 1c."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lieutenant, Medical Corps.—Service as a reserve officer of a temporary officer in the Navy does not count in determining the precedence of officers of the permanent Navy.

A. C. B., Guantanamo.—The list of appointments of acting ensigns in the regular service in the Naval Reserve in February was correct. The appointment of Everett was made by the President during the recess of the Senate in January 6 to commandant 16th naval district, which may account for the fact that it was not on the list received in due time. Everett should write to the bureau of navigation.

A. W. B.—Your number is 1,581.

G. B. X.—"Appointed warrant officer from master sergeant to rank from July 1, 1920; accepted December 31, 1920." From what date should I receive pay? You are entitled to pay from the date following that on which you were directed to make this back payment. The date of rank has nothing to do with pay. You are entitled to pay from the date following that the day of your discharge as an enlisted man.

R. G. D.—The supreme court has decided that the saving clause in section 1 of the act of June 4, 1920, providing in effect that officers of the Army shall continue to receive pay of the grade at the time in which they were, no longer applies when men have been supernumerary in their grades by reason of the reorganization of the Army under the provisions of that act.

A. A. M.—There is at present no lineal list of captains of the engineer corps of the Navy. It will be prepared later. It is now simply in alphabetical form.

W. B. C.—As a retired enlisted man of the Army who was recalled to active duty during the war and advanced to a higher rating, you revert to your former rating on being relieved. You are not entitled to the advanced rating you held during the war.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—A daughter, Elizabeth, was born to Lieutenant John P. Holland, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Holland at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 11.

—Mrs. Dwight, wife of Captain Thomas Dwight, A. M. C., U. S. A., has returned to New York, where she stayed two weeks with friends, and will go to Governors Island, Fort Jay, where her sister-in-law is expected visit with her parents in Fresno.

—Lieutenant-Commander H. O. Greig, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Greig announce the birth of a son, Robert Adela Bouch Greig, at Seattle, Wash., on April 11.

R. O. T. C. STUDENTS.

The War Department announces that department and corps area commanders are authorized to adjust cases involving the discharge of members of the R. O. T. C. from advanced course contracts upon the merits of the individual cases, except in cases where withdrawal from the contract is for the convenience of the government the student will be considered to owe it to the government any sums previously paid to him as commutation of subsistence. Students will be informed that these contracts should not be lightly broken. Students, who by the end of the first year of the advanced course have not demonstrated proper aptitude for military duty, or who fail to perform military duties to indicate that their future instruction will qualify them for a commission in the R. O. T. C. or the regular corps, should be discharged from the R. O. T. C. for the convenience of the government, it is stated.

Digitized by Google

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
37th and 38th Sts. New York

A Store of Individual Shops

Exclusive Apparel for
Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants
At Moderate Prices

Men's Shops Clothing
2 to 8 West 38th St. Furnishings
Street Level Shoes Hats

MEMBER OF NATIONAL RETAIL DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION

If you are a Member of the Association of Army and Navy Stores and send your completed bills, cash slips or statements for your membership stamp to their home office at 806 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Personal Matters.

—A wedding of unusual interest in congressional and Army circles took place on the afternoon of April 7 at 4 o'clock in the apartment of the bride's parents, Representative and Mrs. Albert Estopinal, of Louisiana, at Fairfaxtone Courts, in this city, when their daughter, Miss Hester Lazare, became the bride of Lieutenant Allen Howard White, U. S. N. A beautiful decoration of spring flowers and ferns adorned the various rooms and the ceremony was performed in the drawing room by Mgr. Mackin of St. Paul's Church. The bride, who was escorted by her father, wore a gown of soft white satin with a voluminous veil of tulle and lace becomingly arranged with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Miss Ruth Lazare, sister of the bride, was her only attendant, and she wore a charming gown of apricot taffeta draped with Russian lace and carried a bouquet of lavender and pink sweet peas. Lieutenant Commander S. Rowland White, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., acted as best man for his brother. A small reception followed. The out of town guests present at the ceremony included Mr. S. Rowland White of Hagerstown, Md., father of the bridegroom; his sister, Miss White, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clay Lake of DeQueen, Ark., sister of the bride. Lieutenant and Mrs. White will make their home in Norfolk, Va., where the former is stationed at the naval operating base. They will be at home after April 15 at 844 Pine Colonial, Norfolk, Va.

—Mr. and Mrs. Byron S. Adams announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Holtzman Adams, to Major J. Craig King, U. S. A. The announcement is of widespread interest, as the bride, who made her debut in this city, has been very popular in society. Major King is well known in Washington, having been stationed at Fort Myer several years ago and again in the bureau of supplies during the war. He is a son of the late Dr. and Mrs. James C. King of Reynoldsville, Pa. The wedding will take place in May.

—Mrs. Bayard Bulmer, wife of Commander Bulmer of the Norfolk navy yard, is the guest of Mrs. Jacob John Locher, 1136 25th street northwest. Mrs. Bulmer is a member of the League of American Pen Women and is to be a speaker at the annual convention, which began on Wednesday.

—General and Mrs. Tasker Bliss were hosts at luncheon party on Sunday, when their guests included the minister of Switzerland and Mme. Peter, General and Mrs. Lansing Beach, Mrs. Evans, Colonel T. Q. Donaldson and Captain and Mrs. Tasker Bliss, Jr.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Adeline Fisk Bugeld, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bound of Hackensack, N. J., to Lieutenant Byron Hyatt Smith, coast artillery, U. S. A. Captain Smith is the eldest son of A. Coleman Smith of New York, who served in France about two years, and is stationed at present at Camp Eustis, Va. The wedding will probably take place in June.

—Major and Mrs. C. P. George, 19th field artillery, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on April 12. Mrs. George was formerly Miss Permelia Curtis, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Charles Curtis, of Kansas.

—The greater Philadelphia Chapter of the Military Order of the World War will meet at the Hotel Walton, in Philadelphia, on April 21. The speakers will be Lieutenant Colonel John Means Thompson, of the New York chapter, Military Order of the World War, who will speak on "Americanism"; Major Ernest Clegg, British army, Seventh Bedfordshire Infantry Regiment, who will speak on "The Battle of Jutland" as he observed it officially from H. M. S. Revenge, and Lieutenant Arthur Wright, of the Greater Philadelphia Chapter, formerly 328th Infantry, battalion adjutant, who will tell about the "Lost Battalion."

—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Longnecker, of Allentown, Pa., announce the engagement of their home, 41 South Seventeenth street, announced the engagement of their daughter Grace to Mr. Edwin Howard Robbins, of Philadelphia and Washington. Miss Longnecker is one of Allentown's most popular young ladies and a graduate of Wellesley college. She is the niece of Rear Admiral Longnecker, U. S. Navy, retired, and at present lives in Washington. Mr. Robbett is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. John H. Robbett, deceased, formerly of Dallas, Texas. He is the brother of Commander John David Robbett and Commander A. H. Robbett. Mr. Robbett enlisted from Washington in the navy and was a captain in the tank corps overseas. After the armistice he was one of Mr. Hoover's representatives in Austria for the food administration.

—General and Mrs. W. G. Haan were hosts at dinner Friday evening, preceding the Army dance, in honor of the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. J. C. Wainwright, of Philadelphia. The dinner, given in the company included General and Mrs. W. D. Conner, Colonel and Mrs. C. B. Cheatham, Colonel and Mrs. R. E. Callan, Colonel and Mrs. Fulton Q. E. Gardner, Miss Sophy Sweet, Colonel C. C. Collins and Major Gen. Peyton C. March. The latter returned to her home in New York on Saturday, but will make Washington her permanent residence upon her return next week.

—Colonel Edwin A. Root, U. S. Army, 54th Infantry, recently arrived in this city from Philippines after nearly three years' tour of duty there, has been in Washington several days on business with the War Department. He has been registered at the Army and Navy Club.

—A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., dated April 14, says: "Governor Roberts has issued a proclamation in a senate resolution to appropriate $1,000 for a portrait of Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the pole, charged with the transportation of American troops to France during the world war. The portrait will be placed in the state capitol."

—Major Parker C. Kalloch, U. S. A., and Miss Catherine Adkinson, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. and John F. Galvin of 341 Riverside Drive, New York City, were married Saturday afternoon at the home of the bride's father, the ceremony being in charge of the Ascension performing the ceremony. The bride's sister, Mrs. Mary Galvin Hall, was the only matron of honor and Daniel P. Card was the best man. The bride's father gave her away, presenting a beautiful shower bouquet. She and the bridegroom met when she was the guest in Tiflis of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Buell, the former of whom is the allied high commission. Major Kalloch was on his staff. Major Kalloch and his bride will live at West Point, where he is stationed.

—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Lewis Douglass Greene are receiving at their apartment at the Cordova, taking their guests later to the Army and Navy dance. Mrs. Greene was formerly Miss Permelia Curtis, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Charles Curtis, of Kansas.

—General Charles S. Farnsworth and Mrs. Farnsworth were hosts at luncheon Saturday, given in General Peyton C. March, General Amos A. Fries and Mrs. Fries, Mrs. Shattuck, Colonel Frank Morrow and Mrs. Morrow, Colonel and Mrs. Ralph Hoyt and Mrs. Sherrill, Colonel Thomas Q. Donaldson and Mrs. Donaldson, Colonel Frederick Palmer, Miss Rose, Colonel Lorenzo D. Gasser and Mrs. Gasser, Colonel Colden Ruggles and Mrs. Ruggles, Lieutenant William C. Rivers and Mrs. Rivers and Major William A. Simpson. Later the guests attended the Army ball.

—The Army and Navy Journal reports the loss of the Navy, under the Navy and operated by the Navy as an auxiliary, of the steamer Antigone. Commander Kenneth Whiting, U. S. N., attached to naval aviation in Washington, said in an address on the Battleship of the Future, before the Army Club Saturday night. Commander Whiting was introduced by Brigadier General Samuel D. Sturgis, Chief Coast Artillery, U. S. A. Moffett, director of naval aviation, was present.

—General John J. Pershing, who attended the aviation ball at the Lyric in Baltimore on Friday night, was entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Roberts, who invited a large company to meet him. General Pershing was accompanied by Major John G. Quekemeyer.

—The engagement of Miss Margaret Atkinson Berry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Berry and of Mrs. Berry, of Baltimore, to Dr. Daniel Delahanty Vincent Stewart, Jr., son of Rear Admiral D. D. V. and Mrs. Edith Stewart, of Key, has been announced. On both her father's and mother's side Miss Berry is of colonial ancestry. Dr. Stewart is a captain in the medical corps of the Army during the war, and was formerly a member of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University. He has made his home in Washington since his discha-ge from the service. The wedding is to take place in June.

—Major Edwin N. McClellan, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. McClellan announce the birth of a son on April 12 at Chevy Chase, Md.

—A delightful Easter picnic Sunday was given by Major and Mrs. Geo. A. Harvey at their beach home at Waikiki, H. T., in honor of the officers and families of the veterinarian corps and the veterinarians of Honolulu, including Captain and Mrs. J. R. Mahaffy, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. A. McCallam, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. L. Blake, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. R. Sperry, Miss Catherine Adkinson, Captain L. E. Case and others.

R. E. Vaughan & Co.
INCORPORATED
Army and Civil **Tailors** Breeches Makers
Starks Building, Louisville, Ky.

"For those who know and demand the best"

ORGANIZED RESERVE REGULATIONS

The new regulations governing the organization, administration, training and mobilization of the organized Reserves of the Army are now available. For sale exclusively by the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

PRICE 25 CENTS

—A tea damsel was given on board the U. S. S. New York at Los Angeles on April 2 by Admiral and Mrs. Charles Belknap Wilson, at which function was delightful in all its appointments. Dancing was enjoyed from 2 to 5 and from 4 to 6 a buffet supper was served. A number of invitations were issued for the affair. Mrs. Williams is making her home at the Virginia Hotel, in Long Beach, having recently concluded a visit with Mrs. Madison Stewart in Los Angeles.

—Mrs. Charles Leicester Payne, of Montclair, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Payne Williams, to Lieutenant William Scarr, corps of engineers, U. S. Army. Mrs. Canfield is the granddaughter of Mrs. William H. Payne, of Park avenue, New York City, and of the late Lieutenant Douglass Tilford Cameron, 7th field artillery, 1st division, who was killed in action during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Captain Snow, son of Major General William J. Snow, chief of field artillery, was graduated from West Point, class of 1916 during the world war Captain Snow served with the 2d engineers, 2d division, and was awarded the distinguished service cross, the chevalier de legion d honneur and the croix de guerre with two palms. Captain Snow is at present taking an advance course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he will be graduated in June.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sudduth, of Starkville, Miss., announce the engagement of their daughter, Julia Athene, to Lieutenant William Maynadier Miley, son of the late Colonel John D. Miley and grandson of the late Brigadier General Alfred Mordecai. The wedding will take place April 20. Lieutenant Miley is on duty at the Mississippi A. and M. College.

—The engagement of Miss Marion B. Orr, daughter of former Captain and Mrs. Charles Orr, to Ensign Ray D. Tarbuck, United States Navy, has recently been announced. The wedding will take place at an early date.

—The engagement of Miss Harriet Harman to Major Clifford Cabell Early, U. S. infantry, took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harman, Rockland's Farm, near Gordonsville, Va., on Saturday, April 9, at 7 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Colonel John T. Axton, chief of chaplains, U. S. A., in the drawing room, which was decorated with pink roses, lilac and smilax and lit by candles. A stringed orchestra played softly during the ceremony. The bride, who was unattended, was given in marriage by her father, and wore a long gown of navy blue tricotine, beaded in grey and a navy blue hat trimmed in white. Her corsage was orchidee and violets. Colonel Hanley Lord was best man. Following the ceremony a buffet supper was served, after which Major and Mrs. Early left for a bridal tour to the north. They will return the middle of the month to Washington, where he is on duty, and have taken an apartment at Somerset House. The guests present, including only the immediate families—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harman, Jr., of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Sudduth, of Starkville, Miss.; William and Everette Harman, of West Virginia; Misses Evelyn and Henrianne Early, of Washington; Miss Ruth Early, of Lynchburg, Va., and Mr. Cabell Robson, of Culpeper, Va.

—Mrs. Byron Brown Ralston, wife of Lieutenant Commander Ralston, has just returned to New York from Washington, where she underwent a successful operation for appendicitis at Columbia Hospital. Mrs. Ralston is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Riely Gordon, of New York City.

—Mrs. Leite Holmes Weaver, widow of General Erasmus M. Weaver, U. S. A., who died recently, will receive $3,300, according to a petition for probate of the will filed Wednesday. The estate includes real estate in Florida valued at $1,600 and personal property aggregating $5,300.

—A son, Arthur Ernest, was born on April 1 to Lieutenant Commander Ernest L. Patch, U. S. N. Navy, and Mrs. Patch at the Emergency Hospital in Stockton, Calif.



DON'T TAKE RISKS

Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, to this bank, where you will find it in absolute safety.

Our conservative business policy, experienced management and Government supervision assure complete protection for every dollar.

Detailed information gladly furnished on request.

2% paid on Checking and 3% on Savings Accounts

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google



MINIATURE RINGS
OF
U. S. NAVAL
AND
MILITARY ACADEMY

JEWELED AND SOLITAIRE

Appropriate for Engagement Rings and with semi-precious stones for the lady member of the family.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.
Jewelers Stationers
PHILADELPHIA

THE BRIGHTON
APARTMENT—HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.

By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

—Major General and Mrs. David C. Shanks, who have been on a visit to Niagara Falls, are again at the Hotel Astor for a week or more.

—At the Hotel Astor this week were Commander and Mrs. Walter G. Farrell, of the naval air station in Pensacola, Fla.; Major and Mrs. Philip Hayes, Captain and Mrs. Harris Jones, Captain and Mrs. W. M. Lewis, Major J. D. Arthur, Jr., Major and Mrs. O. N. Bradley, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. E. L. Deloy and Major P. Newgarden, of West Point; Captain W. C. Kelly, of the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Captain and Mrs. L. S. Dillon, Captain L. T. Lothrop, Major and Mrs. Murray Baldwin, San Francisco; Major H. H. Brunt, Manchester, England; Captain H. W. Collins, U. S. A., Camp Dix; Major and Mrs. C. C. Early, of Washington, D. C.; Lieutenant and Mrs. John C. Hamilton, Panama Canal Zone.

—A daughter, Gwendolyn Adrianne, was born to Lieutenant Thomas James, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. James at Key West, Fla., on March 5.

—Mrs. C. Viola Fellows will sail for Santo Domingo at an early date to visit her son, First Lieutenant J. Howard Fellows, U. S. Marine Corps. Lieutenant Fellows is aid to General Long, who is in command of the marines stationed in the Dominican Republic.

—A very pretty but quiet wedding took place on Thursday at St. John's Church when Miss Lelia S. Gordon, daughter of Mrs. George Barnett, and Mr. Robert Dickey, jr., of Dayton, Ohio, were married. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Douglas, with only members of the two families and a few intimate friends present. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Charles Philips Hill, and her sister, Miss Ann Gordon, as maid of honor, was her attendant. The bride wore a gown of ivory white satin, the only trimming being sprays of orange blossoms. A court train hung from the shoulders. Her tulle veil was held in place by a coronet of rose point lace and orange blossoms, and

—The Assistant Secretary of War, Colonel J. M. Wainwright, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, on April 12 by Major R. L. Foster, Qm. C. Those invited to meet Colonel Wainwright were Colonels William E. Horton, John R. R. Hannay, George E. Penrose, James A. Moss, F. S. Armstrong and Lieutenant Colonel John S. Chambers, all of the office of the quartermaster general. Colonel Wainwright was lieutenant colonel of the 12th New York infantry, National Guard, some years ago, and Major Foster was colonel of this regiment during the World War.

—Mrs. Mansfield House announces the marriage of her daughter, Miriam Wood, to Major Francis Joseph Dunigan, U. S. Army, on Tuesday, April 12, at Philadelphia.

3% This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department. Accounts opened with ONE DOLLAR or more. Interest at 3% compounded semi-annually.
Allotments can be arranged through your paymaster.
U. S. SAVINGS BANK Dept. D. Washington, D. C.

—Major James R. Hill, cavalry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Hill announce the birth of a son, James Hague Hill, on April 12, at Dayton, Ohio. Major Hill is now on duty as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio.

she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and gardenias. Miss Ann Gordon's frock was of beige crepe de chine, with a picture hat of a darker shade, trimmed with ostrich feathers, and she carried a bouquet of Marechal Neil roses and purple sweet peas. Mrs. Barnett, the mother of the bride, wore a charming gown of brown chiffon and brown thread lace. Her hat was of brown tulle. The bride's traveling costume was of a tan and black tweed, and with it she wore a black hat. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey left Washington on their wedding trip shortly after the ceremony and will make their home in Dayton, Ohio.

—Lieutenant Commander Edward B. Gibson and Mrs. Gibson will leave Washington very shortly for Portsmouth, where Commander Gibson has been assigned.

—General John J. Pershing was host at dinner on Wednesday evening at the Shoreham, having as his guests General William Mason Wright and Mrs. Wright, General William D. Connor and Mrs. Connor, General Dennis E. Nolan and Mrs. Nolan, General and Mrs. Dawes, Senator Francis E. Warren and Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Henry Corbin and Colonel Edgar T. Collins and Mrs. Collins.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Payments of Uniform Gratuity to Naval Reserve Officers.

Commander H. G. Bowerfind (S. C.), U. S. Navy, on the strength of a circular letter of the bureau of supplies and accounts dated June 14, 1920, to the effect that officers of the naval reserve force reenrolled and reporting for active duty in time of war are entitled to a uniform gratuity of $150, and of a second circular letter of the same bureau, October 25, 1920, announcing that active duty for any purpose in time of war or national emergency is within the preceding authorization, made a number of payments to officers who were recalled to active duty for training at their own request. These were payments of $150. Citing then 27 Comp. Dec., 689, of which the syllabus reads

"Officers of the naval reserve force not on active duty upon first reporting for training duty in each period of enrollment, whether it be for drills or 'other equivalent duty' within the meaning of the act of July 1, 1918, are entitled to uniform gratuity of $50."

he recently asked whether this decision affects the payments made by him.

In referring Commander Bowerfind's letter, the Secretary of the Navy expressed the view that the decision applies to drills alone, not to active duty. The comptroller says:

"The decision (27 Comp.) is very explicit on this point. Notice the following language, page 691: 'With respect to uniform gratuity for officers of the naval reserve force, right to such credit is based on two kinds of active service, viz., "active service for training" and "active service in time of war or national emergency."' * * * The service in question was service for the purpose of maintaining efficiency for which, if such service falls within the meaning of "active service for training," he is entitled to a uniform gratuity of $50.' 'Whether "other equivalent duty" was meant as a substitute for the drills only or for all efficiency training is not material to this question, since in regard to uniform credit there are but two kinds of duty—duty for training and actual duty in time of war or national emergency.' 'Within such purpose the duty * * * is training duty, and upon first reporting for such duty * * * he becomes entitled to a uniform gratuity of $50.' It is merely a paraphrase of these expressions to say that the question is not one of distinction between drills and other forms of training duty. If the active duty is for training the uniform gratuity is $50. See in this connection decision of March 30, 1921.

"Since the officers of whom Commander Bowerfind speaks were in precisely this situation—that is, in the situation of reporting for active duty for training purposes—the payments made them fall within the application of the decision."

CHANGES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Captain Frank E. McCullough, medical corps, U. S. N., who has recently been on duty at the naval hospital, New York, has reported at the bureau of medicine and surgery for duty as inspector of the medical department activities on the east coast, the central states and the West Indies, relieving Rear Admiral R. M. Kennedy, M. C., who becomes member of the naval examining board, of the board of medical examiners and of the retiring board in the place of Captain George Pickerell.

Captain McCullough is the surgeon general's personal representative in making inspections of hospital activities, investigating complaints and examining into the facilities offered for the care of war-sick patients as well as other kindred problems. His office corresponds to that of the fleet surgeon afloat in connection with medical department functions.

Lieutenant Commander J. R. Phelps has been detached from duty as chief of the division of preventive medicine and has been ordered to the U. S. S. Oklahoma. He has been relieved by Lieutenant Commander R. F. Jones, M. C.

WEST POINT HORSE SHOW.

The annual meeting of the West Point Horse Show Association was held Friday night at the Officers' Club, West Point, N. Y. For the ensuing year the following officers were elected: President, Brigadier General Douglas MacArthur; vice president, Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Danford; secretary, Major Willis D. Crittenberger; assistant secretary, Mr. W. S. Hills, and treasurer, Chaplain Clayton E. Wheat.

The show this year will be held in the spacious riding hall on June 7 and 8. Indication point to a large list of entries in the various classes, which will number about 40. Every effort will be made to make this one of the most popular horse shows in the East.

The following are the directors of the association for the coming year: Lieutenant Colonels R. M. Danford, Lewis Brown, jr., Lucius H. Holt, G. V. Strong and R. G. Alexander; Majors A. H. Wilson, J. K. Brown, J. L. Devers, A. D. Surles, J. C. R. Schwenck, Willis D. Crittenberger and R. W. Strong; Chaplain Clayton E. Wheat and Mrs. G. J. Fiebeger and Mrs. C. C. Carter.

She—So you've given up the idea of taking singing lessons.

He—Yes; I found it would take me three years to learn to sing as well as I thought I sang already.—Boston Transcript.

TO LET APARTMENTS
IN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CHASTLETON
(New portion now ready)
SIXTEENTH STREET at R

The F. H. Smith Company
(Exclusive Agent)
815 FIFTEENTH STREET

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
115-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments



JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
S. W. Cor. Conn. Ave. and Eye St., Washington, D. C.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 38 years.

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Alakea Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
149-151 West 36th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

Financial Advances
on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.
W. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

Digitized by Google

Due for Press May 1

Professional Questions and Answers

FOR NAVAL OFFICERS

BY

Lieutenant F. W. Mead, U. S. N.

A complete, concise summary of Naval text books and publications.

Military Law; International Law; Steam Engineering; Electricity and Radio; Navigation Seamanship; Strategy and Tactics; Regulations; Ordnance and Gunnery etc.

Past examination questions are included.

Every temporary and reserve officer preparing for *permanent examination* should have a copy of this book.

An excellent handy reference book for commissioned personnel and an invaluable aid for promotion examinations.

PRICE $3.00, POSTPAID

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW

A complete catalog of Banta publications will be mailed on request.

THE COLLEGIATE PRESS
GEORGE BANTA PUBLISHING CO.
MENASHA, WIS.

IN CONGRESS

NEW GENERAL OFFICERS.

The following letter was sent by Secretary Weeks to the President on Wednesday:

April 4.

To the President, the White House.

My Dear Mr. President: I recommend that the following-named officers be promoted in the grades of general officers, United States Army, to fill existing vacancies:

To be Major Generals.

1. Brig. Gen. Clarence P. Edwards.
1. Brig. Gen. James W. McAndrew.
1. Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune.
1. Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen.
1. Brig. Gen. David C. Shanks.
1. Brig. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite.
1. Brig. Gen. William M. Wright.
1. Brig. Gen. George W. Read.
1. Brig. Gen. Francis J. Kerr.
1. Brig. Gen. Charles T. Menoher.
1. Brig. Gen. William H. Hahn.
12. Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.

I also recommend that there be announced at this time the selection of the following-named officers to fill vacancies in the grade of major general which will occur during the rest of the year:

1. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey.
1. Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis.

To be Brigadier Generals.

1. Col. Grote Hutcheson.
1. Col. Jesse McI. Carter.
1. Col. Walter H. Gordon.
1. Col. George R. Duncan.
1. Col. William Weigel.
1. Col. Ernest Hinds.
1. Col. Upton S. McAlexander.
1. Col. Mark L. Hersey.
1. Col. Eli A. Helmick.
10. Col. Robert L. Howze.
11. Col. William Lassiter.
12. Col. Fred W. Sladen.
13. Col. Harry H. Bandholtz.
14. Col. Hanson E. Ely.
15. Col. William D. Smith.
16. Col. Dwight E. Aultman.
17. Col. Robert K. Evans.
18. Col. John B. Nolan.
19. Col. W. H. Connor.
20. Col. Fox Conner.
21. Col. Preston Brown.
22. Col. Malin Craig.
23. Col. Henry B. Todd, jr.
24. Col. A. J. Bowley.
25. Col. William H. Johnston.
26. Col. Robert Alexander.

I recommend that the following appointments be made as assistants to the heads of the various staff corps authorized and created by the act of June 4, 1920, with the rank of brigadier general:

To be assistant to the adjutant general, Colonel James T. Kerr.

To be assistants to the quartermaster general, Colonel John M. Carson and Colonel George F. Downey.

To be assistant to the chief of engineers, Colonel Harry Taylor.

To be assistants to the chief of ordnance, Colonel William S. Peirce and Colonel George W. Burr.

To be assistant to the chief of air service, Colonel William Mitchell.

Sincerely, yours,

JOHN W. WEEKS.

The Secretary of War announced that the President had approved the list of general officers as recommended in the letter, but he added, however, the statement that he had personally examined the complete record of every officer named for the above appointments.

He further stated: "There is no reflection on the professional qualifications, and none is so intended, in the case of officers nominated last year because they are not included in the present list that the President has sent to the Senate."

SERVICE NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations to be captains in the Army were sent to the Senate yesterday:

From July 1—T. B. Richardson, Inf.; S. W. Stephens, Inf.; R. L. Lowry, C. A.; A. E. Bilting, Inf.; Frederick Hasbn, Inf.; H. O. Wright, Cav.; E. T. Wheatley, Inf.; G. H. Thompson, Qm. C.; J. W. Moll, Inf.; J. O. Boykin, Cav.; J. C. MacDonald, Inf.; Harvey Shelton, Inf.; H. H. Hunter, Inf.; A. J. Hefner, Inf.; M. E. Scott, F. A.; L. B. Rock, Inf.; C. M. Hurt, Cav.; J. W. Bender, Inf.; L. B. Hodges, Inf.; C. C. Ellis, Signal Corps; Inf.; J. P. Johnson, A. S. C.; B. Pinter, A. S. M. C.; Rhea, F. A.; P. L. Carter, Inf.; J. W. Wynne, Inf.; C. J. P. Weiland, F. A.; M. W. Marsh, Inf.; H. R. Chanselor, Inf.; J. H. George, Inf.; W. Babfitz, C. A. C.; J. F. Grosser, Inf.; W. C. Wagner, Inf.; A. H. Norton, Cav.; H. C. Herring, C. A. C.; H. N. Harris, C. A. C.; J. Tregurtha, Inf.; J. J. Johnson, jr., Inf.; J. C. Sandlin, Inf.; C. E. Brandt, Inf.; L. E. Bowman, Qm. C.; A. P. Fox, Inf.; H. J. Caffey, F. A.; H. R. Smith, Inf.; C. DuBosque, Inf.; Barlow Winslan, Inf.; Maurice Rose, Inf.; P. D. Giles, Inf.; R. M. Burr, Inf.; C. W. Willingham, Inf.; Robert Krueger, Cav.; F. L. Burns, Inf.; R. E. Stove, Inf.; W. B. Johnson, Qm. C.; W. H. Reed, Inf.; J. L. Broderick, Inf.; W. E. Mc-Cay, Inf.; L. A. Webb, Inf.; S. L. Buraeker, Inf.; A. E. Barrans, Inf.; J. B. Lee, Inf.; H. H. Donahue, Inf.; D. A. Harris, Inf.; T. P. Walsh, C. A. C.

W. B. Scanlon, Inf., from July 2; W. B. Hanby, Cav., from July 3; R. M. Creel, Cav., from July 10; A. A. Ettor, F. A., July 10; H. W. Borntrager, Inf., July 19; E. R. Petlin, Cav., July 21; J. C. Mallonee, F. A., July 12; T. E. Voigt, Cav., July 12; D. B. Simpson, Inf., July 12; Harvey Jablonsky, Inf., July 12; J. F. Hicks, C. A. C., July 12; R. Sutherland, Inf., July 12; E. P. Tibbetts, jr., F. A., Aug. 2; S. D. Ringsdorf, F. A., Aug. 2; H. Hall, Inf., July 12; J. H. Dye, C. A. C., Aug. 5; T. L. Patch, F. A., Aug. 6; R. L. Meredith, A. A., Aug. 5; W. H. Wilbur, Inf., July 12; J. Mooney, F. A., Aug. 17; H. A. Barber, jr., Inf., Aug. 17; M. A. Cowen, Cav., Aug. 17; J. C. Hall, Cav., Aug. 21; J. J. Heiner, jr., F. A., Aug. 21; J. W. Hirsch, C. A. C., Aug. 21; W. F. O. Smith, Cav., Aug. 21; J. B. Deebie, jr., Ord., Sept. 1; Frank F. Reed, C. A. C., Sept. 1; J. W. Carey, Ord., Sept. 1; Walter Conley, Ord., Sept. 1; R. A. Willard, Inf., Sept. 1; C. H. Morgan, C. A. C., Sept. 1; R. W. Hasbrouck, Inf., Sept. 1; H. F. Feust, C. A. C., Sept. 5; J. T. deCamo, C. A. C., Sept. 5; Wm. Collins, Inf., Sept. 5; H. C. Pratt, Inf., Sept. 11; W. H. Donaldson, jr., C. A. C., Sept. 15; D. G. Pedersen, Inf., Sept. 15; Ralph Tate, Inf., Sept. 18; H. M. Black, C. W. S., Sept. 16; W. F. Safford, Cav., Sept. 16; Ira Longanecker, Inf., Sept. 16; R. Stansell, Cav., Sept. 31; J. C. Irwin, Ord., Sept. 16; R. E. Wilkinson, Inf., Sept. 22; W. C. Rohlfing, jr., Inf., Sept. 22; J. A. Hayes, Inf., Sept. 22; Wm. Hayes, Inf., Sept. 22; O. S. Rutter, Inf., Oct. 1; H. H. Robinson, Cav., Oct. 1; J. A. Ulio, Inf., Oct. 1; H. Reinhorn, Cav., Oct. 1; J. Addison Cary, Cav., Sept. 1; C. C. Culin, Inf., Sept. 1; E. Berthelot, Cav., Oct. 15; Marion Carson, Cav., Oct. 4; S. H. Hughes, Inf., Oct. 4; J. W. Bubb, Inf., Oct. 12; R. H. Garrity, Cav., Oct. 14; F. C. Jedlicka, F. A., Oct. 14; R. M. Danford, Inf., Oct. 14; L. B. Conner, Cav., Oct. 19; A. B. Custis, Cav., Oct. 19; R. P. Whitside, Inf., Oct. 19; C. C. Pulis, Inf., Oct. 12; D. O'Keefe, F. A., Oct. 23; Hal Rose, Cav., Oct. 14; F. Hoffman, Inf., Oct. 14; J. C. Oakes, Cav., Oct. 29; A. M. Davis, Cav., Oct. 30; J. R. Hildebrand, Inf., Oct. 30; J. Hall, Inf., Oct. 31; O. R. Euster, Inf., Nov. 1; H. R. Anderson, Inf., Nov. 1; W. T. Chapman, Inf., Nov. 1; Wm. Hayes, Inf., Nov. 1; C. H. Nell, Inf., Nov. 1; G. H. Anderson, Inf., Nov. 5; B. E. Moore, Inf., Nov. 7; W. Wheeler, Inf., Nov. 7; A. A. Dease, Inf., Nov. 7; H. W. Bohnink, Inf., Nov. 7; O. S. Reifle, Inf., Nov. 7; Grant, F. A., Nov. 7; J. Mattson, Inf., Nov. 9; P. W. Lewis, C. A. C., Nov. 10; E. W. Timberlake, Inf., Nov. 10; R. H. Tyler, Inf., Nov. 12; W. H. Fleming, Inf., Nov. 12; F. P. Hopson, Inf., Nov. 12; C. Barker, Inf., Nov. 12; J. Hall, Inf., Nov. 12; F. A. Nov. 17; L. M. Riley, Inf., Nov. 15; O. D. Watts, Inf., Nov. 15; A. C. Whitehead, Inf., Nov. 15; Bacon, Inf., Nov. 17; A. C. White, Inf., Nov. 17; J. J. Hines, Inf., Nov. 17; J. Hall, Inf., Nov. 21; J. Hall, Inf., Nov. 22; W. E. Whittington, Inf., Nov. 29, and H. L. Bruns, Inf., Nov. 30.

On April 3 the nominations for promotion of all captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants in the Marine Corps were sent to the Senate. This includes those officers whose names were published in the Army and Navy Register of April 1, 1911, page 1, who have qualified physically and have accepted their commissions.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

In an effort to correct the evil that has grown up in the House of attaching legislative riders to appropriation bills, which has frequently delayed and occasionally prevented the passage of important supply bills, an amendment to the House rules has been offered by Representative Gardner of Tinkham of Massachusetts by which they shall be forbidden, except by two-thirds vote of the House. This has been a favorite method of securing service legislation, particularly in the final days of a session.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, is the author of a resolution authorizing the President to open negotiations with Great Britain and Japan for a reduction in naval building programs and to call a conference in Washington of delegates representing these powers fully authorized to enter into a definite treaty or agreement under which naval construction shall be substantially reduced during the next five years.

Representative Fish (republican), New York, has introduced a resolution requesting the immediate withdrawal of the American Army of occupation from Germany and requesting the President to order the troops home forthwith.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

The majority members of the military, naval and appropriation committees of the House have been announced as follows:

Military Affairs—Julius Kahn (chairman), California; John C. McKenzie, Illinois; Frank L. Greene, Vermont; James A. Hamilton, New Jersey; Ernest W. Hull, Iowa; W. Frank James, Michigan; Charles C. Kearns, Ohio; John F. Miller, Washington; Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey; Frank Crowther, New York; Harry C. Ramsey, Pennsylvania; John P. Hill, Maryland; Harry M. Wurzbach, Texas; Louis A. Frothingham, Massachusetts, J. Kuhio Kalanianaole, Hawaii.

Naval Affairs—Thomas S. Butler (chairman), Pennsylvania; Fred A. Britten, Illinois; Sydney E. Mudd, Maryland; John A. Peters, Maine; Frederick C. Hicks, New York; Clifton N. McArthur, Oregon; George D. Perkins, Pennsylvania; Miles Krauz, Indiana; Wilfred W. Lufkin, Massachusetts; Ambrose H. Stephens, Ohio; Isaac V. McPherson, Missouri; Clark Burdick, Rhode Island; Francis F. Patterson, jr., New Jersey; Adolph L. Kline, New York; Phil D. Swing, California.

Appropriations—James W. Good (chairman), Iowa; Charles R. Davis, Minnesota; Martin B. Madden, Illinois; Daniel R. Anthony, jr., Kansas; William S. Vare, Pennsylvania; Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; C. Bascom Slemp, Virginia; Sydney Anderson, Minnesota; William R. Wood, Indiana; Louis C. Cramton, Michigan; Patrick H. Kelley, Michigan; Edward J. Wason, New Hampshire; Walter W. Magee, New York; George Holden Tinkham, Massachusetts; Burton L. French, Idaho; John R. Elston, California; Milton W. Shreve, Pennsylvania; Charles F. Ogden, Kentucky; William R. Stadyl, Wisconsin; Jay J. Le Fevre, New York; Elijah C. Hutchinson, New Jersey; Robert E. Evans, Nebraska; L. J. Dickinson, Iowa.

SENATE BILLS.

30. Mr. Poindexter—Providing for the men and officers in the Russian railway service corps the status of enlisted men and officers of the United States Army when discharged.

31. Mr. Chamberlain—To return in the military service partially disabled officers and men able to perform certain classes of work.

58. Mr. Frelinghuysen—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint John H. A. Day an officer of the United States Marine Corps.

139. Mr. Spencer—For the relief of Philippine scout officers.

142. Mr. Spencer—Authorizing the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Irvin Edward Kester, late a major in the infantry of the United States Army, a major in the infantry on the retired list, and increasing the retired list by one for the purposes of this act.

145. Mr. Spencer—To provide longevity pay for reserve officers and National Guard officers serving under orders of the War Department.

151. Mr. Sutherland—To amend sections 4674 and 4675 of the Revised Statutes relating to compensation for superintendents of national cemeteries.

152. Mr. Spencer—To amend section 1274, Revised Statutes, relative to officers from active service service 76 per cent of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which they are retired.

153. Mr. Spencer—To establish in the Department of the Navy a bureau to be known as the chaplain bureau, and for other purposes.

201. Mr. Spencer—Authorizing the appointment of Major Eniel H. Burgher as a major in the Regular Army.

204. Mr. McKellar—Reappointing Edgar C. Campbell as pay clerk in quartermaster corps, with rank of second lieutenant.

271. Mr. McKellar—To amend the national defense act.

272. Mr. McKellar—Tendering the thanks of Congress to General John J. Pershing, United States Army, and the officers and men under his command; and to Major General Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate general, and the members of the local and district boards of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

273. Mr. McKellar—To reimburse Captain K. E. Kerr, 14th infantry, for certain expenditures.

415. Mr. Capper—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to waive the age limit for admission to the Naval Academy.

416. Mr. Ball—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Marion C. Raysor as officer of the Army.

456. Mr. Keyes—To create a bureau of aeronautics in the Department of the Navy.

S. J. Res. 24. Mr. Moses—Tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Commander Albert Cushing Read, U. S. Navy, for his achievement in completing the first trans-Atlantic airplane flight.

HOUSE BILLS.

45. Mr. Rees—For the relief of retired commissioned and warrant officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps who were called into active service

Sterling Silver Tea Services

The Gorham Co. Silversmiths

5th Avenue & 36th Street
17 & 19 Maiden Lane
New York

Digitized by Google

during the war with Germany and promoted.

46. Mr. Begg—Granting a gratuity of $100 to officers and enlisted men of the Army whose names appear upon the Army and Navy medal of honor roll.

114. Mr. Mason—To amend and reenact sections 1211, 1364 and 1278 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for retiring of incapacitated officers for further service, fixing rank of reinated officers, and the pay of retiring officers, and to cause all commissioned officers of the National Guard, National Army, reserve officers and all other commissioned officers who have served in the United States Army to appear before a retired board, and to retire such incapacitated officers of the National Guard, National Army, reserve officers and all other commissioned officers who have been retired from service.

120. Mr. Mason—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy to rectify some of the evils of the court-martial system and the repayment of all court-martial fines of misdemeanor grades, and for other purposes.

142. Mr. Curry—Authorizing the use of radio stations under the control of the Navy Department for commercial purposes, and for other purposes.

172. Mr. Dyer—For the relief of the Philippine scouts, officers.

190. Mr. Hicks—To authorize the appointment of an ordnance storekeeper in the Army.

201. Mr. Kahn—To regulate air navigation within the United States and its dependencies, and between foreign countries.

202. Mr. Kahn—To make more effectual provision for the aerial defense of the United States and to provide for the concentration of the national air strength.

282. Mr. Kahn—To authorize the Secretary of War to grant the use of land and storage equipment to the United States Training Corps for Women, and to detail Army officers for service at recreational camps.

284. Mr. Kahn—To amend the Army appropriation act approved July 11, 1919, so as to release appropriations for the completion of the construction of real estate in certain cases, and making additional appropriations therefor.

240. Mr. Butler—Authorizing the enrollment of officers and men of the merchant marine in the naval auxiliary reserve.

269. Mr. Hicks—To change the name of the bureau of navigation to the bureau of personnel in the Navy.

270. Mr. Hicks—For the completion of an historical pictorial record of the American fleet in foreign waters during the recent war.

271. Mr. Hicks—To regulate air navigation within the United States and between the United States and foreign countries.

272. Mr. Hicks—To establish a new base pay for the surfmen in the Coast Guard and to fix the value of commuted rations.

273. Mr. Hicks—To create a bureau of aeronautics in the Department of the Navy.

274. Mr. Hicks—To increase compensation under the war risk insurance act.

275. Mr. Hicks—To abolish the punishment of solitary confinement on bread and water as authorized by the articles for the government of the Navy.

276. Mr. Hicks—For the purchase of certain and necessary expenses of officers of the Navy when travelling by air.

280. Mr. Hicks—To authorize reduced rates of transportation for members of the military and naval forces.

284. Mr. Johnson, of South Dakota—Making eligible for retirement under the same conditions as are now provided for officers of the Regular Army all officers of the United States Army and Navy who served in war who have incurred physical disability in line of duty.

2282. Mr. Miller—Authorizing the award of the distinguished service cross and distinguished service medal, provided for in the act of July 9, 1918, to Army officers awarded for gallantry during the war with Spain, Philippine insurrection or China relief expedition.

512. Mr. Madden—To authorize the President, when Major General Crowder retires, to place him on the retired list of the Army as a lieutenant general.

2276. Mr. Rogers—To make amiswful the unauthorized wearing of any of military medals, badges, decorations or regalia of the United States.

2283. Mr. Rogers—Authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for medical treatment and hospital care of officers, enlisted men and civilian employes in the military establishment while on furlough necessitated by disability originating in the line of duty.

2324. Mr. Stevenson—To fix compensation of officers of the National Army for incurred disability while in the service.

2349. Mr. Vaile—To provide for the mileage of Philippine soldiers.

2282. Mr. Volstead—To reimburse for expenditures incurred by officers, enlisted men and members of the nurse corps of the Army from civilian medical services and hospitals where which they received disability.

2489. Mr. Butler—To relieve certain officers and enlisted men from the disabilities which they have suffered before or would hereafter suffer through the charge of desertion standing on their records.

2196. Mr. Butler—Authorizing the disposition of certain lands, title to which was acquired by the United States for naval purposes at Newport, R. I.

2491. Mr. Butler—Authorizing the removal of the War College, Rhode Island, to the District of Columbia.

2492. Mr. Butler—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to continue and to enlarge the construction of the naval hospital at San Diego.

2192. Mr. Butler—To provide for the transfer of the naval seaplane known and designated as NC-4 to the Smithsonian institute.

2494. Mr. Butler—To establish in the Department of the Navy a bureau to be known as the coast defense bureau.

2495. Mr. Butler—To abolish the punishment of solitary confinement on bread and water as authorized by the Articles for the Government of the Navy.

2500. Mr. Butler—To amend section 12 of article 9 of section 1624 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to the receipt on board of a vessel of the Navy of goods, merchandise or treasure for freight or safe-keeping.

HENRY JACOBSCOMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress
304 Sands Street, New York City.

2501. Mr. Butler—To increase the efficiency of the medical department of the naval reserve force.

2502. Mr. Butler—To place the direction and management of all vessels in the service of the government under the control of the Secretary of the Navy in case of war or national emergency.

2502. Mr. Butler—To equalize the rank, pay, allowances and other benefits of warrant officers in the Marine Corps with warrant officers in the Navy.

2504 Mr. Butler—Authorizing the President to requisition fuel necessary for existing fuel oil.

2506. Mr. Kehn—To amend the national defense act.

H. J. Res. 14. Mr. Butler—To provide a commission to inquire into and submit recommendations to Congress relative to the erection of a suitable memorial to the late Admiral Dewey.

H. J. Res 19. Mr. Butler—To provide a commission to inquire into and submit recommendations to Congress relative to the advisability of erecting a naval museum in Washington.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

GEORGE—At Washington, D. C., April 12, 1921, to Major Charles P. George, 13th field artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. George a son.

GREIG—At Newport, R. I., April 11, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander C. C. Greig, U. S. Navy, and Mrs Greig a daughter—Adele Bonsah.

HILL—At Dayton, Ohio, April 12, 1921, to Major James H. Hill, cavalry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Hill a son—James Hagne.

HOLLAND—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 8, 1921, to Lieutenant Dan P. Holland, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Holland a daughter—Eleanore Elizabeth.

JAMES—At Key West, Fla., March 5, 1921, to Lieutenant Junior Grade Ralph W. James, and Mrs James a daughter—Gwendolyn Adrianne.

McLELLAN—At Annapolis, Md., April 12, 1921, to Major Edwin N. McClellan, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. McClellan a son.

PATCH—At Dameron Hospital, Stockton, Calif., April 5, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander Ernest L. Patch, C. C., U. S. Navy, and Mrs Patch a son—Arthur Ernest.

MARRIED.

DICKEY—GRISON—At Washington, D. C., April 14, 1921, Mr Robert R. Dickey and Miss Leila Gordon, daughter of Mrs. George Barnett.

DUNCAN—HUTCHINS—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1921, Major Francis Joseph Dunigan, U. S. Army, and Miss Blanche Wood Hutchins.

EARLY—HARMON—At Rockland Farm, near Gordonsville, Va., April 5, 1921, Major Clifford Odell Early, infantry, U. S. Army, and Miss Harriet Harmon.

KALLOCH—GALVIN—At New York, N. Y., April 9, 1921, Major Parker Kalloch, U. S. Army, and Miss Kathleen C. Galvin.

DIED.

BARNETT—At Minneapolis, Minn., April 11, 1921, Mrs. Elisa Barnett, mother of Major General George Barnett, U. S. Marine Corps.

CRAWFORD—At Aurora, Colo., April 9, 1921, Lieutenant Louis Russell Crawford, cavalry, U. S. Army.

JOHNSON—At Camp Benning, Ga., April 11, 1921, Major Paul C. Johnson, infantry, U. S. Army.

MAUBORGNE—At Corona, L. I., N. Y., April 12, 1921, Major Joseph Oscar Mauborgne, mother of Major J. O. Mauborgne, signal corps, U. S. Army.

PENNINGTON—At Washington, D. C., April 12, 1921, Mrs. Henry S. West, Read street, Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Ella F. Pennington, widow of Madden Pennington, U. S. Navy, mother of Mrs. Meloide, wife of Captain L. C. Meloide, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Le Breton, wife of Commander David Le Breton, U. S. Navy.

ROBINSON—At Aidmoor, Colo., March 29, 1921, Mrs. Nina S Robison, mother of Captain Stanford E. Moses, U. S. Navy; grandmother of Ensign William Moultrie Moses and Midshipmans Lionel B. Moses, '22, and son of Colonel Augustine H. Moses, U. S. Marine Corps.

WENTWORTH—At the naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., April 13, 1921, Captain Andrew B. Wentworth, M. C., U. S. Navy, retired.

WRITENBAKER—At Long Beach, Calif., April 3, 1921, Ruth, daughter of Mr. Writenbaker, Jr., and Lieutenant Commander L. N. Wartenbaker, S. C., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Writenbaker.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE MARYLAND.

No captain has yet been selected for the command of the new Maryland, approaching completion at Newport News, it was stated by Rear Admiral Leigh, who was also for this command, was chosen by Secretary Denby, but resigned command, since which time the assignment has not been made. It is understood that a captain in the Maryland is under consideration.

COMMANDER FDOTE ASSIGNED TO COMMAND.

Commander Percy W. Foote, U. S. Navy, who was naval aid to Secretary Daniels, has been ordered to that assignment under Secretary Denby, has received orders assuming him to the command of the eighter Salem as the relief of Captain Hayne Ellis, who has completed two years of sea duty. Mrs. Ellis is daughter of squadron 10, destroyer flotilla 4, of the Pacific Fleet.

CLASS "B" ARMY OFFICERS.

Chief Justice McCoy, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, on April 11 heard a request on the part of the War Department to amend the answer to the petition for a writ of mandamus filed on behalf of W. F Creary vs J. W. Weeks, Secretary of War. The Chief Justice has directed representatives of the War Department that a motion should be made, accompanied by the proposed answer. If the Secretary of War wished to amend the former answer. As soon as this action is taken the Chief Justice will pass upon the question as to whether or not the petition to amend will be granted. The petition for writ of war was limited to 15 days within which notice of appeal must be made it is presumed this action will be dismissed of within a very short period.

CANDIDATES DESIGNATED FOR WEST POINT.

The following-named candidates for appointment to the Military Academy have been designated during the past week to submit an educational certificate with a view to admission on July 1:

Alabama.—John Daniel, Jr., R. F. D. No. 2, Hillsboro. Indiana.—Horace B. Upham, Newcastle.

Mississippi.—J. T. Deakin, University; Sam Hagy, first alternate, Blue Mountain; John H. Stevenson, Olive Branch.

Nebraska.—Melford Merton Lothrop, first alternate, Homer.

Robert T. Amis, Virginia, Va.

S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington, D. C.
OPEN 8.30 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

New Spring Pumps

—Pumps that will be very smart all through the late spring and summer. Made of Russia calf and dark brown kid, with military heels, welt soles and plain toes. All sizes and widths.

A PAIR
$7.50
Kann's—Fourth Floor.

Say it with Flowers

WE GROW
OUR OWN
FLOWERS
Always Fresh
Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4378, 4377, 4378, and P. 6584

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

For the Army—
Gabardine, Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Serges, Worsteds.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Rain Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service—Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, Annapolis, Atlantic City

ESTABLISHED 1872
W. R. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 940 F ST.NW)
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE MAIN 108
ARSPEARE CJNICHOLS W.B.SPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Digitized by Google

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

April 6.

Ens. G. H. Burnham, Moody; to R. S. Boston
Ens. Frank Hunnewell 3d, (C.), naval operating base, Hampton Roads; to supply officer, Altatross.
Lieut. Comdr. Gordon Hutchins (C.); to assistant inspector of ordnance, Bliss Company, Brooklyn.
Ens. E. V. Kaugman, Solace; to Kansas.
Lieut. (J. G.) H. C. Parker, navy yard, Portsmouth; to S-2.
Lieut. C. L. Tompkins, naval training station, San Francisco; to naval station, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

April 7.

Comdr. L. M. Atkins (C. C.), bureau of construction and repair, Navy Department; to aid on staff of Admiral Hugh Rodman, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. W. S. Stuckey (M. C.), naval hospital, Hampton Roads, to marine expeditionary force, Santo Domingo.
Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Creighton, Nevada; to naval intelligence, Navy Department.
Lieut. J. C. Gill (M. C.), bureau of medicine and surgery, Navy Department; to sanitary engineer, republic of Haiti, Port au Prince, Haiti.
Lieut. H. S. Harding, H. S. Puget Sound, Wash.; to Patoka.
Gun. R. W. Jones, 15th naval district; to Un ited States.
Comdr. H. K. Kaya, Kansas; to naval ordnance plant, South Charleston, W. Va.
Lieut. Clyde Kennedy, office of inspector of machinery, Cramps, Philadelphia; to New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J.
Lieut. (J. G.) W. L. Marsh, Cleveland; to Asiat'c Station.
Comdr. Byron McCandless, naval ordnance plant, South Charleston; to Kansas as executive.
Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Robertson, Minnesota; to South Carolina as engineer officer.
Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Sadler, recruiting barracks, Hampton Roads; to command Quincy.
Lieut. T. L. Morrow (M. C.), Patoka; to R. S. San Francisco.
Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Riordan (M. C.), Newport News, to Cetitic.
Lieut. (J. G.) W. R. Ross, Wando; to connection with fitting out Peoria and in command when commissioned.
Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Snow, naval recruiting station, Houston, Tex.; to examining board, Washington.
Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Becker, command Astoria; to command Cacnar.
Lieut. M. L. Dalton, Ramapo; to R. S., New York.
Comdr. I. F. Shurtleff, command Caesar; to recruiting barracks, Hampton Roads.

April 8.

Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Branham, Bliss Company, Brooklyn; to Beaver as torpedo officer.
Lieut. Comdr. W. Crenshaw (M. C.), Celtic; to Newport News.
Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Crisp (C. C.), navy yard, New York; to bureau of construction and repair, Navy Department.
Lieut. (T) (H) Christian Crons, R. S., Mare Island; to command Wandank.
Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Edwards, Naval War College, Newport; to command Dahlgren.
Lieut. Comdr. Hollister Gibson, submarine repair division, navy yard, Philadelphia; to Fulton.
Ens (T) (H) M. M. Hall, Seattle; to Eagle 32 facitn commander submarina division one approved).
Lieut. (T) (H'F) A. C. Little, command submarina chaser 349; to H. S. Philadelphia.
Ens. (T) W. C. Lloyd, Montana; to recruiting barracks, Hampton Roads
Ens. (T) (H'F) R. K. Madsen, naval training detachment, Kelly Field, San Antonio; to Burns involving actual flying in aircraft.
Lieut. (T. H.) Mabry (C.), naval hospital, Parris Island, to marine expeditionary force, Haiti,
Ens. (T) H. J. Miller, Idaho; to Gannet.
Ens. F. W. Schmidt, S. F. Lee; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet, for assignment.
Lieut. R. H. Smith (M. C.), marina expeditionary force, Haiti; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet for assignment.
Lieut. L. R. Vail, Delaware; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet, for assignment
Reserve Orders—Lieut.—F. H. Cogan, Maumee; to Arethusa as executive, and Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Engman, 3d naval district; to Orion as engineer officer.

April 9.

Lieut. H. Bryant, Despatch; to hydrographer office, Navy Department.
Gun. H. F. Cross, Nicholas; to connection with fitting out Mattinecock and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. L. H. Denny (M. C.), naval hospital, Mare Island, to destroyer flotilla 2, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Ingram, Cleveland; to naval examining board, Navy Department.
Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Forster, Kansas, to Connecticut as first lieutenant.
Carp. G. B. Forsyth, U. S., Puget Sound; to H. S., Boston
Lieut. O. E. Grimm, Des Moines; to Beaver as navigator.
Lieut. H. W. Harper, navy yard, Washington; to instruction at naval ordnance plant, South Charleston.
Ens. F. O. Lovejoy, Palmer; to connection with fitting out Farenholt and on board when commissioned
Carp. R. P. Mather (C. C.), Pittsburgh; to 14th naval district
Lieut. (J. G.) C. J. Noreindr, 13th naval district; to assistant commissary officer, Naval Academy.
Lieut. (J. G.) E. H. Parsons, Minnesota; to Niagara.
Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Parsons, South Carolina; to officer in charge, navy recruiting station, Houston.
Ens. H. J. Redsecker, submarine repair division, navy yard, Philadelphia; to S. S. 838.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
Columbia 9600 TAXICABS Columbia 9600

Lieut. W. G. Rowe, naval training station, Great Lakes; to navy recruiting station, Kansas City.
Ens. A. C. Shiver (S. C.), Long Beach; to naval operating base, Hampton Roads.
Ens. Leonard Sicet, submarine repair division, navy yard, Philadelphia; to Fulton.
Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Westfall, navy yard, Washington; to duty under instruction ordnance plant, South Charleston, W. Va.
Reserve Orders—Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Huske (Ch. C.), R. S. San Francisco; to naval station, Guam. Lieut. A. H. Parker (Ch. C.), R. S. San Francisco; to naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Ens. Zean R. Strope, naval air station, Coco Solo, Canal Zone; to duty in actual flying in aircraft, Atlantic Fleet torpedo plane division, Yorktown, Va.

April 11.

Gun. H. L. Bassett, Fulton; to Eagle 17.
Ch. Pay Clk. J. J. S. Fahey, R. S., San Francisco; to Asiatic station.
Lieut. Frank Flaherty, navy yard, Boston; to Beaver.
Lieut. (J. G.) Hoyer, R. S. San Francisco; to Asiatic Station.
Boat. E. J. Ilell, Pelican; to Lapwing.
Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Lafrenz, command Hopewell; to naval training station aviation mechanics' school, Great Lakes.
Lieut. Comdr. S. M. La Bounty, Beaver; to Savannah as executive.
Lieut. T. L. Morrow (M. C.), R. S., San Francisco; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Comdr. N. W. Post, reserve destroyer division, Pacific Fleet, San Diego; to connection with fitting out Farenholt and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. H. J. Roy, Young; to connection with fitting out Mauricount and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. (J. G.) M. T. Seligman, R. S. Mare Island; to Cleveland.
Ens. L. C. Stewart, Astoria; to R. S., Boston.
Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Schaffar, Oklahoma; to office of judge advocate general, Navy Department.
Lieut. Emil Topp, Des Moines; to Minnesota.
Comdr. W. E. Whitehead, Des Moines; to R. S., Boston.
Lieut. A. T. Webb, navy yard, Norfolk; to Bridgeport.
Ens. N. L. Wilcomb, submarine division 5; to Beaver.

April 12.

Comdr. F. G. Abeken (M. C.), 13th naval district; to Mississippi.
Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Battle, command Chase; to command Chacn.
Boat. C. C. Campbell, Falcon; to R. S., Boston.
Pharm. H. L. Frey, R. S., Puget Sound; to 15th naval district.
Lieut. H. C. Gifford, Frederick; to Nitro.
Ens. J. L. Guerin, temporary duty Bridgeport; to Robinson
Boat. Joseph Hall, Hall; to Comtocock.
Ens. D. P. Johnson, Haraden; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. T. Mahon (S. C.), Salem; to navy yard, Mare Island.
Lieut. F. J. Mayer, R. S., Philadelphia; to R. S., New York.
Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Owens (M. C.), Mississippi; to naval hospital, San Diego.
Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Quinlan, Sproston; to Baltimore.
Ens. F. A. Rhoads, naval training station, San Francisco; to Avocet.
Lieut. (J. G.) Scott, navy yard, Washington; to Pyro.
Lieut. R. E. Smith (S. C.), R. S., Charleston; to Salem as supply officer.
A. P. Clk. J. D. Whitecar, Alert; to duty with supply officer, R. S., New York.
Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Wilson, naval training station, Great Lakes; to connection with fitting out Wright and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. Leonard Roll, Pittsburgh; to United States.
A. P. Clk. M. A. Sullivan, Pittsburgh; to Olympia.
Ens. T. H. Binford, William Jones; to Moody.
Ens. A. H. Donaldson, William Jones; to McCawley.

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant—John A. Lejeune.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

April 8.—Capt. T. J. Curtis, marina barracks, Quantico, Va.; to marine barracks, naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md.
Capt. C. L. Eickmann, April 14 marine barracks, naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md.; to 1st brigade, Haiti.
1st Lieut. H. Paul, marine barracks, naval air detachment, St Juliens Creek, Va., to 2d brigade, D. R
Capt. G. Clancy, April 14 marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N. Y., to 2d brigade, D. R.
Capt. J. M. Swinnerton, April 14 marine detachment, naval prison, navy yard, New York, N. Y., to 2d brigade, D. R.
1st Lieut. C. G. Hicks, April 14 marina barracks, Quantico, Va., to 1st brigade, Haiti.
2d Lieut. J. E. Whitmire, April 14 marina barracks, Quantico, Va., to 1st brigade, D. R.
2d Lieut. J. L. Moody, marine barracks, naval air station, Pensacola, Fla., to marina barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
1st Lieut. A. Brown, April 13 marina barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to 2d brigade, D. R.
2d Lieut. R. W. Luce, April 13 marina barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to 1st brigade, Haiti.
Capt. F. Becker, April 14 marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to 2d brigade, D. R.
Capts. L. G. Ward, B. G. Brodstrom and M. Canavan, 1st Lieuts. A. G. Roms and M. A. Richal and 2d Lieut. C. M. Wallace, April 14 marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to 1st brigade, Haiti.
2d Lieut. J. Hogg, April 14 marina barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to 2d brigade, D. R.
1st Lieut. H. Hoyt, April 14 marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S. C., to 2d brigade, D. R.
1st Lieut. M. Scott, upon accepting of appointment as first lieutenant to duty at marina barracks, Quantico, Va., April 13.
2d Lieut. R. D. Feste, Jr., April 11 marina barracks, Quantico, Va., to marine barracks, navy radio station, San Juan, P. R.
2d Lieut. H. A. Bickers, upon reporting of Lieut. R. D Fools detached from marine barracks, naval radio station, San Juan, P. R., to marina barracks, Quantico, Va.
Capts. Hall and P. R. Cowley, 2d Lieuts. L. Cukeia, L. R. Pugh and H. H. Hanneken, 1st brigade, Haiti, to United States.
April 9—Col. C. H. Lyman, April 21 headquarters, advanced base forces, San Diego, Calif., to 2d brigade, D. R.
1st Lieut. G. Nielson, April 16 marina barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to 2d brigade, D. R.
1st Lieut. H. Hall, April 13 marina barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to 1st brigade, Haiti
1st Lieut. H. Hall, April 13, discharge from Marine Corps Reserve (inactive).
1st Lieut. H. Northorn and 2d Lieut. R. A. Parcel, marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., to marina barracks, Quantico, Va.
2d Lieut. P. E. McDermott, marine barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.
April 11—Col. C. H. Lyman, appointment as assistant adjutant and inspector revoked, effective April 20
1st Lieut. C. Linehard, April 7, marine detachment, 14 marina barracks, Quantico, Va., to 2d brigade, D. R.
2d Lieut. T. J. Kilcourse, April 14 marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to 2d brigade, D. R.
Marine Gunner J. McNulty, marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to marine barracks, naval air detachment, Hingham, Mass.
April 12—Capts. G. G. Hagan and W. W. Scott, 1st Lieuts. G. B. Hamilton and C. W. Meige and 2d Lieut. W. Sweet, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va., upon arrival in United States.
April 13—Maj. H. M. Butler, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va., upon arrival in United States.
Capt. A. F. Wagner, 18 headquarters, Mar'an Corps, Washington, D. C., to 1st brigade, Haiti.
1st Lieut. H. Hoffman, Jr., 37 motor transport training school, Camp Holabird, Md., to marina barracks, Quantico, Va.
2d Lieut. C. D. Mcginness, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to naval air detachment, Langley Field, Joan island, N. Y.
Capt. L. Melville, marina barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., to marina barracks, San Diego, Calif.
April 14—1st Lieut. O. E. Bartoe, marina barracks, navy yard, free balloon A-6367 was picked up 20 miles off Cape San Blas the night of April 8 by the sailing boat Eleanor, Captain Pete Decker, and taken to Panama City. Tha balloon and basket were found to be intact but no trace of personnel.
A further examination of this balloon by an officer from the station found that it had approximately 500 cubic feet of gas when picked up at 6:45 p. m. April 8, and that the drag-rope was missing.
Hope has been abandoned of finding the five members of the crew.

ARMY AND NAVY LIST OF PROMOTION

Copies of the Army Promotion List, alphabetically arranged, otherwise known as the Single List, created by the act of June 4, 1920, upon which the advancement in grade of officers of the Army is now based may be obtained by addressing the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS

1st Lieut. C. G. Hicks, April 14 marina barracks, Quantico, Va., to 1st brigade, Haiti.
2d Lieut. J. E. Whitmire, April 14 marina barracks, Quantico, Va., to 1st brigade, D. R.
2d Lieut. J. L. Moody, marine barracks, naval air station, Pensacola, Fla., to marina barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
1st Lieut. A. Brown, April 13 marina barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to 2d brigade, D. R.
2d Lieut. R. W. Luce, April 13 marina barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to 1st brigade, Haiti.
Capt. F. Becker, April 14 marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to 2d brigade, D. R.
Capts. L. G. Ward, B. G. Brodstrom and M. Canavan, 1st Lieuts. A. G. Roms and M. A. Richal and 2d Lieut. C. M. Wallace, April 14 marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to 1st brigade, Haiti.
2d Lieut. J. Hogg, April 14 marina barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to 2d brigade, D. R.
1st Lieut. H. Hoyt, April 14 marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S. C., to 2d brigade, D. R.
1st Lieut. M. Scott, upon accepting of appointment as first lieutenant to duty at marina barracks, Quantico, Va., April 13.
2d Lieut. R. D. Feste, Jr., April 11 marina barracks, Quantico, Va., to marine barracks, navy radio station, San Juan, P. R.
2d Lieut. H. A. Bickers, upon reporting of Lieut. R. D Fools detached from marine barracks, naval radio station, San Juan, P. R., to marina barracks, Quantico, Va.
Capts. Hall and P. R. Cowley, 2d Lieuts. L. Cukeia, L. R. Pugh and H. H. Hanneken, 1st brigade, Haiti, to United States.
April 9—Col. C. H. Lyman, April 21 headquarters, advanced base forces, San Diego, Calif., to 2d brigade, D. R.
1st Lieut. G. Nielson, April 16 marina barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to 2d brigade, D. R.
1st Lieut. H. Hall, April 13 marina barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to 1st brigade, Haiti
1st Lieut. H. Hall, April 13, discharge from Marine Corps Reserve (inactive).
1st Lieut. H. Northorn and 2d Lieut. R. A. Parcel, marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., to marina barracks, Quantico, Va.
2d Lieut. P. E. McDermott, marine barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.
April 11—Col. C. H. Lyman, appointment as assistant adjutant and inspector revoked, effective April 20
1st Lieut. C. Linehard, April 7, marine detachment, 14 marina barracks, Quantico, Va., to 2d brigade, D. R.
2d Lieut. T. J. Kilcourse, April 14 marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to 2d brigade, D. R.
Marine Gunner J. McNulty, marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to marine barracks, naval air detachment, Hingham, Mass.
April 12—Capts. G. G. Hagan and W. W. Scott, 1st Lieuts. G. B. Hamilton and C. W. Meige and 2d Lieut. W. Sweet, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va., upon arrival in United States.
April 13—Maj. H. M. Butler, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va., upon arrival in United States.
Capt. A. F. Wagner, 18 headquarters, Mar'an Corps, Washington, D. C., to 1st brigade, Haiti.
1st Lieut. H. Hoffman, Jr., 37 motor transport training school, Camp Holabird, Md., to marina barracks, Quantico, Va.
2d Lieut. C. D. Mcginness, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to naval air detachment, Langley Field, Joan island, N. Y.
Capt. L. Melville, marina barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., to marina barracks, San Diego, Calif.
April 14—1st Lieut. O. E. Bartoe, marina barracks, navy yard, free balloon A-6367 was picked up 20 miles off Cape San Blas the night of April 8 by the sailing boat Eleanor, Captain Pete Decker, and taken to Panama City. Tha balloon and basket were found to be intact but no trace of personnel.
A further examination of this balloon by an officer from the station found that it had approximately 500 cubic feet of gas when picked up at 6:45 p. m. April 8, and that the drag-rope was missing.
Hope has been abandoned of finding the five members of the crew.

MISSING BALLOON FOUND.

Dispatches from the commanding officer, naval air station, Pensacola, Fla., report that a apparently authentic information was received from Panama City, Fla., that free balloon A-6367 was picked up 20 miles off Cape San Blas the night of April 8 by the sailing boat Eleanor, Captain Pete Decker, and taken to Panama City. Tha balloon and basket were found to be intact but no trace of personnel.

KLEIN UNIFORMS
Ask about Our Special Vigoreaux (Mohair)
Far Superior to a mixed Wool or
Cotton Gabardine
Blouse and Breeches, $20.00
D. Klein & Bro.
715 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google

GENERAL POLICIES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZED RESERVES.

(Continued from first page.)

Tables of Organization for the Army of the United States on a war strength basis. They shall be complete as to officer personnel so far as possible. For the present the enlisted strength shall not exceed that necessary to provide the essential numbers and grades of noncommissioned officers and specialists. The enlisted strength authorized for organizations of the Organized Reserves will be prescribed from time to time by the War Department.

16. *Assignment of officers.*—Reserve officers will be assigned or attached for training and for duty in case of emergency to—

a. The Regular Army.
b. The National Guard.
c. The Organized Reserves.
d. To special duties and activities exclusively controlled by the War Department, or by the branches thereof.

All reserve officers included in *d* will be notified by the War Department, or proper branch thereof, of their special assignment. All other reserve officers will be allocated by The Adjutant General of the Army to the department or corps area in which they reside, and shall be directed to report by letter to the commanding general thereof for definite assignment to a unit of the Organized Reserves. Department or corps area commanders will assign or attach reserve officers to units in the vicinity of their places of residence. Only such officers as would in a major emergency be required to fill the quota of such units will be assigned to the Regular Army units. Only such officers as hold National Guard commissions will be assigned to National Guard units. Others will be assigned to other units of the Organized Reserves. In order to assist department and corps area commanders in making such assignments, such commanders will be furnished with extracts from the personal and classification records of each reserve officer who is directly allocated to them for assignment, or such other records as may be available. Department and corps area commanders will keep the detailed personal and classification records of each reserve officer made available to them for assignment. They will submit once a year to The Adjutant General of the Army for publication a list of a list and directory giving the assignment and address of all such reserve officers. Similar lists will be furnished by the chiefs of the branches of the War Department of reserve officers assigned to them and exempted from the control of the department and corps area commanders. When a reserve officer changes his place of residence, he will, if practicable, be transferred to a unit in the vicinity of his new residence. If his new residence is within the same department or corps area, such transfer will be made by the department or corps area commander. If his new residence is in another department or corps area, the department or corps area commander will cancel his assignment and forward his record to the commander of the department or corps area in which he resides.

Organization of the Organized Reserves will be initiated by the assignment of available officer personnel to units. When the necessary complement of reserve officers in a department or corps area is not complete, the commander thereof will obtain the additional number, if possible, either by inducing qualified persons to apply for commissions or by the development of reserve officers with the means at his disposal.

17. *Assignment of enlisted men.*—Every member of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, except such as are assigned under the direction of the War Department to schools, training centers, arsenals, depots, and organizations directly under control of the War Department, will be assigned by the department or corps area commander to a unit of the Organized Reserves in the vicinity of his place of residence so far as may be practicable with respect to his grade, branch of service, and special qualifications. When a member of the Enlisted Reserve Corps changes his place of residence he will, if practicable, be transferred to a unit in the vicinity of his new residence. If his new residence is within the same department or corps area, such transfer will be made by the department or corps area commander. If his new residence is in another department or corps area, the department or corps area commander will cancel his assignment and forward his record to the commander of the department or corps area in which his new place of residence is situated, who will promptly give the enlisted reservist a definite assignment. The recruiting of the Enlisted Reserve Corps is a function of department and corps area commanders. As units of the Organized Reserves will be localized, recruiting should in general be by individual units rather than by a general recruiting system. However, officers of the General Recruiting Service in the locality where organizations of the Organized Reserves are located will cooperate with the officers specifically charged with procuring enlisted personnel for such organizations and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the War Department for the General Recruiting Service.

18. *Assignment of Regular Army personnel.*—The commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Regular Army allotted to their areas for duty with the Organized Reserves will be assigned by department and corps area commanders to organizations and will become integral parts thereof while so assigned. Regular Army officers may be assigned to appropriate staff duties with organizations of the Organized Reserves or to command such organizations. In addition to those assigned to higher units, appropriate assignments include the following:

To the headquarters of each division—

3 General Staff officers,
1 adjutant,
1 supply officer, and
5 enlisted men.

To each regiment or equivalent organization—

1 officer and
1 enlisted man.

SECTION II.
Administration.

19. *General principles.*—The administration of the Organized Reserves will conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army so far as practicable. When organizations have been sufficiently developed to function as such, department and corps area commanders should require commanding officers of organizations to perform their normal administrative duties so far as may be practicable. Until sufficiently developed for such purpose, the administrative functions of organizations will devolve upon the next higher commander or may be delegated to and be performed by such officers as department or corps area commanders may direct.

20. *Duties of department and corps area commanders.*—Department and corps area commanders are charged with all military activities within their respective territorial areas except those specifically reserved to the War Department. Their general duties are defined in Army Regulations and War Department orders.

Department and corps area commanders are particularly charged with the organization, development, training, and administration of all units of the Organized Reserves allotted to their areas.

21. *Duties of army corps commanders.*—Army corps commanders shall command the organizations to which they are assigned. Under the supervision of department and corps area commanders they are charged with the organization, development, administration, training, and tactical efficiency of their commands.

22. *Duties of division and subordinate commanders.*—The commanders of divisions and subordinate units of the Organized Reserves will command the organizations to which they are assigned. They are charged with the organization, development, administration, training, and tactical efficiency of their commands. Under direction of higher commanders and within the territorial areas assigned to their units for recruiting purposes, they shall endeavor to bring the commissioned personnel of their organizations to required strength by inducing qualified persons to make application for commissions to the Officers' Reserve Corps and shall recruit the required enlisted strength. They shall maintain at their respective headquarters the prescribed plans for mobilization, rosters, and records, and shall furnish such rosters and reports as may be required.

23. *Duties of Regular Army personnel.*—Because of the limited time that reserve officers not on active duty can be expected to devote to military duty the successful development of the Organized Reserves is largely dependent upon the efforts of the officers of the Regular Army assigned to duty therewith. Entire cooperation in the carrying out of approved policies and training plans must exist between such officers and the reserve officers of the organization. In organizations commanded by reserve officers most of the duties of administration and training, the care and maintenance of Government property, and the maintenance of records, will devolve upon officers of the Regular Army assigned thereto while the reserve officers thereof retain their respective status. An officer of the Regular Army assigned to an organization will perform the duties of executive officer therein.

24. *Records.*—The records to be kept at the headquarters of each unit of the Organized Reserves will be substantially the same as those used for corresponding units of the Regular Army. Individual records of reserve officers and enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps will be kept as prescribed in regulations pertaining thereto. Any change in status of a member of the Organized Reserves shall be noted on his record and prompt report thereof made through channels.

SECTION III.
Training.

25. *Object.*—The training of the Organized Reserves shall be such as to enable each organization and the members thereof to perform their wartime missions.

26. *Limitations.*—To the extent permitted by appropriations for those purposes, members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps may be ordered to active duty for not to exceed fifteen days within any one calendar year and for further periods with their consent. (See sections 37a and 55b, National Defense Act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920.) The fifteen days period affords the principal means of training the Organized Reserves, but it must be supplemented by voluntary training to the greatest practicable extent. In the exercise by the War Department of the authority given by law to require this period of active duty, due consideration will be given to the occupations and other civil duties and responsibilities of reserve officers and enlisted men. Orders for assembly for annual training periods will, if practicable, be issued so as to give each officer and enlisted man at least 45 days prior to the date of reporting.

27. *Responsibility.*—Subject to supervision and coordination of the War Department, department and corps area commanders are charged with the training of all organizations of the Organized Reserves within their areas and all other members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps residing in their respective areas, except such organizations or individuals as are specifically exempted from their control by the War Department. Chiefs of branches are charged with the training of organizations and individual officers and enlisted men of their respective branches so exempted from the control of department and corps area commanders, and may provide for special training of such reserve organizations and individuals of their respective branches, or they may arrange that they shall be trained, if practicable, under department and corps area commanders.

28. *Annual fifteen-day training period.*—Within the limits imposed by law and subject to the availability of funds and to the requirements of War Department

W. & J. SLOANE
Established over 76 years

SLOANE SERVICE
FOR
SPRING CLEANING

Let us relieve you of the thousand and one worries attendant upon this necessary operation.

Carpets and Rugs cleaned, renovated, altered, repaired, mesh proofed and stored.

Insured against loss or damage and re-installed in the Fall.

A complete cleaning carefully done by experts.

The Sloane Vacuum Cleaner, $48
(complete with eight attachments)

Will dust clean carpets, rugs, furniture, walls, books, draperies, pictures, etc., and obviate the necessity of moving anything.

1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 945

LEWANDOS
AMERICAN CREATION
CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops
284 Boylston Street 17 Temple Place
245 Huntington Avenue
89 State Street 79 Summer Street

Brookline Albany Worcester
Cambridge Salem New Haven
Somerville Fall River Waltham
Malden New Bedford Lowell
Fitchburg Newport Springfield
Providence Lynn Waterbury
Bridgeport Manchester Hartford

and 10 West 48th Street New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1339

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SUPERIOR QUALITY

has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches it in actual food value or in any of the qualities which make Pet Brand Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for



you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.

Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated milk and the best effort of over 30 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask for Pet Brand and accept no substitute.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
Suite 826, Arcade Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

COLT FIREARMS

"The Proven Best
by Government Test"

Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Bunting Flags
287 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

orders and instructions on the subject, Department and corps area commanders will call to active duty for fifteen days' training in each calendar year all reserve officers and enlisted men residing in their respective areas, except those specifically exempted from their control by the War Department. Reserve officers and enlisted men who have been on active duty for fifteen days for any purpose prior to the call to duty for training, and during the same calendar year, will be exempt from the call unless they volunteer for duty. Reserve officers and enlisted men assigned to a regiment or smaller independent tactical unit of the Organized Reserves will be called to active duty at the same time. Where practicable, reserve divisions will be called for training as units, and all the organizations and all the members of the division will be called at the same time. When called to active duty, the chain of command and the duties and responsibilities of all commanders of reserve units in so far as administration, training, and supply are concerned, will be the same as prescribed for the Regular Army. All of the organizations of the Organized Reserves, U. S. department or corps area, including the corps, army, and special troops thereof, may be called for training in any one year, but generally it will not be possible to call more than one division, with part or all of the corps, army, and special troops. Officers and enlisted men will, within the limitations herein prescribed, be given individual and special training during their annual training periods when their organizations are not ordered out as units. During the training periods, department and corps area commanders may utilize available personnel, organizations, and material of the Regular Army under their command for instruction and demonstration purposes for the Organized Reserves. The general plan and scope of training will be prescribed each year by the War Department and will be governed principally by the number and character of the organizations and personnel to be trained. Department and corps area commanders will draw up programs of instruction and will supervise and coordinate all training. Commanders of tactical units will draw up training schedules, which will be submitted in each case to the next higher commander in the chain of command for approval before being put into effect.

29. Mobilization for training.—So far as practicable, department and corps area commanders will carry out the approved mobilization plans in ordering individuals and organizations of the Organized Reserves to duty for training.

30. Training between annual periods.—Commanders of organizations of the Organized Reserves will arrange for such instruction of the officers and men of their organizations as may be possible while on an inactive duty status. This instruction will be by lectures, conferences, by correspondence courses of instruction, and by actual drill, depending upon local conditions. It is contemplated that theoretical and tactical instruction will be carried on during the periods between camps, making it possible to devote most of the fifteen-day training period to practical instruction and instruction in minor tactics and combined tactics, to moulding the organizations into working units, to developing esprit de corps, and to the training of staff officers.

31. Service schools.—Under instructions which will be issued from time to time by the War Department, reserve officers and enlisted men may attend general and special service schools. The functions and missions of schools for officers and enlisted men of the Regular War Department orders. The number of officers and enlisted men designated to attend will depend upon the availability of funds and upon the accommodations available at the schools. A limited number of students may be sent to schools for the full courses of instruction special short courses designed to meet the needs of the reserve officers and enlisted men will be conducted from time to time at special service schools. Designations of reserve officers and enlisted men for attendance at service schools will be made by department and corps area commanders, except in the case of officers and men directly under War Department control, who will be designated by chiefs of bureaus. Designations may be based on the special applications of officers and enlisted men, or on the recommendations of their commanding officers when the reserve officer or enlisted man has consented to accept active duty for the period of the course. In addition to the opportunities for military education and training which are afforded at service schools and at the annual training camps, department and corps area commanders, when authorized by the War Department, will establish such special schools and training camps as may be necessary for the military education and training of individuals.

SECTION IV.

Mobilization.

32. Mobilization Plans.—Under instructions of department and corps area commanders, commanding officers of all organizations of the Organized Reserves will prepare plans for the dissemination of mobilization orders transmitted to their organizations and for the mobilization of their respective organizations in accordance with these regulations. These plans will be prepared by such commanders will be submitted to department and corps area commanders for final approval, and, when so approved, will be incorporated in and form a part of the mobilization plan. There will be maintained at all times at the headquarters of every organization complete orders, except as to date, for the mobilization of the organizations in accordance with approved mobilization plans.

33. Transmission of mobilization warning.—In the event of a national emergency declared by Congress, the President may direct the mobilization of the Organized Reserves in whole or in part, and may thereafter retain all or any part thereof in active service for such period as he may deem the condition demands. The proclamation announcing such mobilization will be published in newspapers, by notices posted in public places and otherwise made known. The orders directing mobilization in accordance with the President's proclamation will be transmitted by The Adjutant General of the Army through the usual military channels or other agencies. Department and corps area commanders may request United States marshals, postmasters, census enumerators, and other United States officials and bureaus to notify all the members of the Organized Reserves that mobilization has been authorized, and, when their organization has been called into active service, to notify them of this fact also.

34. Responsibility.—Department and corps area commanders are charged with the mobilization of all organizations of the Organized Reserves within their respective areas and of all reserve officers and enlisted men residing therein not specifically exempted from their control by the War Department. Commanding officers of organizations of the Organized Reserves are charged with the mobilization of all reserve officers and enlisted men assigned or attached to their commands, in accordance with existing regulations and approved mobilization plans.

35. Company rendezvous.—The commanding officer of every company, troop, battery or detachment of the Organized Reserves will, as soon as practicable after the organization of his unit, with approval of the next higher commander, will designate a place of assembly of his command in the event of mobilization, which will be known as the Company Rendezvous.

Commanding officers of divisions, brigades, regiments, and smaller organizations will also designate rendezvous points for their staffs and for officers and men of their commands not belonging to companies or corresponding units.

36. Reporting for duty.—A mobilization warning having been received in connection with paragraph 33, authorizing the mobilization of a portion or all of the Organized Reserves, the War Department will then direct the mobilization thereof by a number which is used in an order of priority as will meet the requirements of the situation. Upon receipt of the order directing the mobilization of his organization and directing him to report at the rendezvous on a specified date, or, upon learning that such an order has been issued, it will be every member of the Organized Reserves affected by such orders shall report at his rendezvous on the date specified. In the event that the order is received or that he learns that mobilization has been directed when he is at a place distant from his rendezvous, he may report in person to the commanding officer of the nearest unit of the Organized Reserves, at the same time reporting this fact by telegraph to his commanding officer. It will be the duty of the officer to whom he reports in person to verify his military status, and, in case the member so reporting is an officer, to furnish him with transportation to his rendezvous or such other point as his commanding officer may direct; in case such member is an enlisted member he will be furnished transportation and subsistence to his rendezvous or such other point as his commanding officer may direct. All such travel will be by the shortest usually traveled route.

From the time that he is required by orders that have been received by him to obey the same or from the time that he learns that it has been ordered that the mobilization of his organization has been directed, every member of the Organized Reserves will be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States, and will use his utmost endeavor to report for duty at the time or place where he is to comply with said laws and regulations or to report for duty, he will be subject to trial and punishment.

37. Assembly of troops at rendezvous points.—Organized Reserve units will assemble at the unit rendezvous at the specified hour and will proceed to mobilization camps by first available transportation. In exceptional cases, only when some unexpected delay is encountered, the commanding officer is authorized to make arrangements to provide food and sleeping quarters for their men while at the rendezvous points. In such cases the unit commander will obtain necessary bids in writing for such service in hotels, restaurants, and other similar place and accept the most favorable offer. The cost of this service subsistence will not exceed three times the money value of the ration. The settlement of accounts therefor may be made directly by finance officers of the United States Army, or through the medium of agent officers.

38. Records.—Administrative records are prepared in accordance with regulations and instructions of the War Department.

39. Preliminary physical examination.—On assembly of units at company rendezvous, company commanders shall cause a physical examination to be made of their personnel, by medical officers of the Army, for the purpose of discovering the presence of any infectious or contagious disease, such as smallpox, typhoid fever, measles, mumps and venereal disease. Any men with infectious or contagious disease, excepting venereal disease, and those who for any reason are unable to travel, will return to their homes until recovered sufficiently to join their organizations. Such men will be reported by the organization commanders to the department or corps area commander, who will issue the necessary instructions to enable them upon recovery to join their proper stations or to be assigned elsewhere.

Men with venereal disease who are able to travel will accompany their units to the camps reported to the medical authorities immediately on arrival at the mobilization camp. This examination will be made by a medical officer of the Regular Army or of the Reserves on active duty, if available; if not, by a civilian physician employed for this purpose.

40. Movement from company rendezvous.—As soon as a company or detachment is assembled at its rendezvous the senior officer present shall notify his immediate superior and the department or corps area commander by telegraph, and proceed to the destination indicated in his orders.

The movement of units from rendezvous points to mobilization camps will be made under the direction of department and corps area commanders, who will provide for their transportation in the most practical manner and for rationing en route. When department and corps area commanders deem it advisable, regiments and corresponding organizations may be assembled prior to movement to mobilization camps.

41. Mobilization camps.—The assignment of the Organized Reserves to mobilization camps will be made by department and corps area commanders in accordance with instructions on the subject issued by the War Department.

The plan of mobilization in each department or corps area will cover the supply and equipment of the organizations of the Organized Reserves in their areas.

Commanders of units of the Organized Reserves will be informed through channels as to the source from which this equipment will be supplied.

When the war reserve of supplies is sufficient to allow equipment of the reserves allotted to a department or corps area, that equipment may be stored at or in the vicinity of the mobilization point or consigned at the nearest general reserve or intermediate depot. The quantity of equipment and supplies, both initial and for maintenance, for the Organized Reserves which may be on hand is determined by Congressional appropriations made for that purpose.

Department and corps area commanders will designate the priority of the units of the Organized Reserves in the supply of initial equipment when the amounts available for these commands are less than requirements for the units ready for outfitting.

The above special regulations for the organization of the reserves are published at the special request of the War Department in order that they may have the best possible circulation at this early stage. This is done because it will not be practicable for some months to get these regulations printed and distributed in their regular form from the War Department. The table of contents in the pamphlet published by the Army and Navy Register and for sale at 25 cents per copy includes: Part I, General Policies; Part II, Regulations, and Part III, Appendices.

INQUIRY BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Assistant Secretary of War this week paid a visit to the quartermaster general of the Army and heard the account of the methods of working of that officer's branch of the War Department. He was particularly impressed, he said, with the evidences of cooperation among the heads of the various divisions and sections of the Q. M. G. O. and listened to a story in detail of the various functions developing upon each official. The Assistant Secretary will similarly visit other branches of the department having to do with supply of the service in order to familiarize himself with the situation.

Good Looks—Good Fit and Good Value in Every Pair.
IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)
Make good with all the Officers
Who Wear Them.
Size No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5
Calf 13 in. 14 in. 15 in. 16 in. 17 in.
Put. May 28, '18, Des. 87,750, Mar. 30, '21
If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. R. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.
Patents Pending
ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK
(Established 1889)
H. L. RUST
Realtor
Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
All Classes of Property For Sale
Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.
Desirable apartments and houses for rent.
Insurance in all its branches.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Digitized by Google

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.
Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.
PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. L. A. Asserson, at Philadelphia, Pa.
KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. F. H. Brumby, at Philadelphia, Pa.
MINNESOTA, Capt. R. D. Hasbrouck, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. T. Craven, at Culebra.
MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Stearns, at Culebra.
CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle, at Culebra.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.
UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traw, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
FLORIDA, Capt. P. N. Olmstead, at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins, at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench, at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Division Seven.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. G. C. Day, at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin, at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee, at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry Wilgan, Commander.
DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady, at Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. R. H. Gay, at Galveston, Tex.
GALVESTON, Capt. C. B. Kempff, at navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NIAGARA, Comdr. R. B. Adams, at Havana, Cuba.
SACRAMENTO, Comdr. J. C. Fremont, at Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. E. T. Constein, at Mare Island, Calif.
DENVER, Capt. A. Kents, at Balboa, Canal Zone.
TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Hunt, at Balboa, Canal Zone.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, Commander.
ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. P. D. Karns, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Operating Squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding.
BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. W. C. Mayo, At Balboa, Canal Zone.
DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
GRAHAM, Comdr. R. M. Powell, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MASON, Comdr. R. Wilson, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Saxer, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickam, At at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BAINEY, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Eberle, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. P. R. Berg, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. B. Woodson, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
SUTENCE, Comdr. C. T. Osburn, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
HERBERT, Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Lewis, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
SICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Squadron One and Two.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander (Reid, flagship).

Division Forty-two.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook, At Charleston, S. C.
TOUCEY, IRSHERWOOD, LARDNER, CASE, SHARKEY, At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM, At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CONYERSE, At Charleston, S. C.
REID, Comdr. V. Chapline, At Charleston, S. C.
WORDEN, FLUSSER, At Charleston, S. C.
DALE, Hampton Roads, Va. Aug. 12.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BILLINGSLEY, DALLAS, At Charleston, S. C.
LAWRENCE, PAULDING, At fitting out.
HOPKINS, En route to Charleston, S. C.

Division Fifty-one.

BAINBRIDGE, BARRY, JAMES K. PAULDING, KING, At Charleston, S. C.
GOFF, At Charleston.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles R. Train, Commander.
BRIDGEPORT (flagship), Capt. John Downes, At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH, At Charleston, S. C.
HUNT, W. C. WOOD, At Charleston, S. C.
GEORGE E. BADGER, At Charleston, S. C.
HERNDON, At Charleston, S. C.
ABEL P. UPSHUR, At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART, POPE, At Charleston, S. C.
THUNTUN, At Charleston, S. C.
PILLSBURY, FORD, At Charleston, S. C.
PEARY, Lieut. Comdr. F. Stingfud, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HULBRUHT, NOA, BRECKINRIDGE, At Charleston, S. C.

DUPONT, At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FRUTT, At Washington, D. C.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER, At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. P. Nelson, Commander.
LEONIDAS (leader), Capt. Jos. F. Daniels, At Charleston, S. C.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN, At Portsmouth, N. H.
ROBINSON, STEVENS, At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER, At Charleston, S. C.
RINGGOLD, At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX, At Charleston, S. C.
MEREDITH, At Boston navy yard.
SAMPSON, At Charleston, S. C.
BUSH, COWELL, At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BENHAM, MACKENZIE, BANCROFT, At Newport, R. I.
ROGERS, OSMOND INGRAM, At Boston, Mass.

Squadrons Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. E. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR, At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, THOMAS, ABBOT, CLEMSON, BAGLEY, At Charleston, S. C.
HARADEN, At New York.

Division Twenty.

COLE, CHARLES AUSBURNE, J. FRED TALBOTT, At Charleston, S. C.
HULL, At Newport, R. I.
ELLIS, At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Division Two.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.
DIXIE (tender), Capt. Wm. Tomb, At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

DUNCAN, DOWNES, In reserve at Norfolk navy yard.
PARKER, At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.
HALE, BENHAM, At Charleston, S. C.
CASSIN, At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Fifteen.

Capt. C. L. Arnold, Commander.

Division Two.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN, At Charleston, S. C.
SAMPSON, At Philadelphia, Pa.
ROWAN, At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Division Five.

MANLEY, At Philadelphia, Pa.
CALDWELL, CRAVEN, At Charleston, S. C.
STOCKTON, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
CONNOR, At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.
GWIN, At Boston, Mass.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE, At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY, At Boston, Mass.
SIGOURNEY, At Charleston, S. C.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL, STRIBLING, At Charleston, S. C.
LUCE, At Boston, Mass.
MAURY, At Philadelphia, Pa.
BARNEGAT, Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson, En route to Hampton Roads, Va.
HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read, En route to Hampton Roads, Va.
SANDPIPER, En route to Hampton Roads, Va.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey, a Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell, At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
BERRIEN, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver, At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, PLAMINGO.

At Portsmouth, N. H.

GREBE, At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

CORMORANT, At Norfolk, Va.
LARK, At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
SWAN, At Portsmouth, N. H.
HEWINS, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
QUAIL, At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MALLARD, At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg, At Guantanamo, Cuba.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews, At Guantanamo, Cuba.
RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.) At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
SOLACE, Comdr. H. W. Plummer (M. C.) At Philadelphia, Pa.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons, At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Densmore, At Charleston, S. C.
CUYAMA, Comdr. C. H. Bullock, En route to New York.

Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus and Brazos.

Pacific Fleet.

Address mail for vessels to Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Blamer, At San Pedro, Calif.
ARKANSAS, Capt. C. E. Moses, At San Pedro, Calif.
NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett, At San Pedro, Calif.
TEXAS, Capt. H. A. Schofield, At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard, At San Pedro, Calif.

IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey, At San Pedro.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. F. Bennington, At San Pedro.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh, At Hampton Roads, Va.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. D. W. Knox, At San Diego, Calif.

Operative Squadron.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. G. B. Landenberger, At San Diego, Calif.
MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey, At San Diego, Calif.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. A. C. Rogers, At San Diego, Calif.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance, At San Diego, Calif.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse, At San Diego, Calif.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Conner, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson, At San Diego, Calif.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson, At San Diego, Calif.
PARSHIAM, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Coman, At San Diego, Calif.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best, At San Diego, Calif.
KENNEDY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr, At San Diego, Calif.
PAUL HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley, At San Diego, Calif.
TILLMER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson, At San Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry, At San Diego, Calif.
MACLEISH, Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Heim, At San Diego, Calif.
EDALL, At San Diego, Calif.
McCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. S. Scheibla, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, At San Diego, Calif.
BAINBRIDGE, At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS, At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON, Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG, At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES, At San Francisco, Calif.

Division Ten.

Capt. F. L. Oliver, Commander.
SALEM, At San Diego, Calif.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jenson, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON, At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD, At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Landis, At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE, At San Diego, Calif.
BREESE, At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. F. Olding, At Bremerton, Wash.
THORNTON, At Bremerton, Wash.
MORRIS, At Bremerton, Wash.
TINGEY, At Bremerton, Wash.
SWASEY, At Bremerton, Wash.
MEADE, At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly, At San Diego, Calif.
DOWNES, Comdr. H. F. Pelham, At San Diego, Calif.
BATHBURNE, ROPER, TALBOT, At San Diego, Calif.
WATERS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox, At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Capt. H. Fairfield, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Gillam, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY, At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON, At San Diego, Calif.
CAMPBELL, At San Diego, Calif.
GOGGS, Lieut. Comdr. E. R. Woodworth, At San Diego, Calif.
WARD, At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN, At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW, At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY, At San Diego, Calif.
REVERE, At San Diego, Calif.
McCAWLEY, At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. Marsh, At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Squadron Four.

Division Ten.

SCHLEY, HAZLEWOOD, CHEW, At San Diego, Calif.
WILLIAMS, At San Diego, Calif.
CHAMPLIN, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY, At San Diego, Calif.
FULLER, At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL, At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. BURNS, At San Diego, Calif.
BARRON, At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER, At Bremerton, Wash.
FULLER, At Bremerton, Wash.
ALLICK, At Bremerton, Wash.
ELLIS, At Bremerton, Wash.
McDERMUTT, At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY, At Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Six.

Division Eighteen.

CRANE, THATCHER, At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY, At San Diego, Calif.
BALLARD, EDWARDS, LAUB, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

BIRCHICK, GREENE, At San Diego, Calif.
BALLARD, EDWARDS, LAUB, At San Diego, Calif.
McLANAHAN, At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE, At San Diego, Calif.
RENSHAW, At San Diego, Calif.
O'BANNON, At San Diego, Calif.
HOGAN, At San Diego, Calif.
STANSBURY, At San Diego, Calif.
HOWARD, At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Twelve.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer, At San Diego, Calif.
WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings, At San Diego, Calif.
P. F. LEE, At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS, At San Diego, Calif.
YOUNG, At San Diego, Calif.
BELL, At San Diego, Calif.

Digitized by Google

MANILA is one of the financial and commercial centers in the Far East and the leading Bank there is

The Philippine National Bank

Manila, P. I.

Sole Official Government Depository

CABLE ADDRESS

Philnabank or National Bank

CAPITAL INCREASED TO - - - 35,300,000.00 Pesos Fully Paid
" AUTHORIZED - - - 50,000,000,00 "

Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted

BRANCHES: ILOILO, CEBU, CORREGIDOR, CABANATUAN, APARRI, DAVAO, BACOLOD, LEGASPI, LUCENA, DAGUPAN, VIGAN, NAGA

AGENCIES: 41 other Agencies throughout the Philippine Islands

FOREIGN: NEW YORK and SHANGHAI

CODES USED: Western Union, A. B. C. 5th Edition, Bentley's, Peterson & Liebers

E. W. WILSON, *General Manager*

Division Forty-four.

YARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
LA VALLETTE. At San Diego, Calif.
KIMBER, Comdr. H. J. Abbott. At San Diego, Calif.
WOOD. At San Diego, Calif.
SHUK. At San Diego, Calif.
SLOAT. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At Mare Island, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. F. Seymour. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-five.

BRUCE. At San Pedro, Calif.
SELFRIDGE. At San Diego, Calif.
MARCUS. At San Pedro, Calif.
MCKINNEY. At San Diego, Calif.
CHANEY. At San Diego, Calif.
ROBERT SMITH. At San Pedro, Calif.
MCLEARY. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

COGHLAN, Lieut. Comdr. K. G. Hintze. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.

Squadron Three.

ARGUSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At San Pedro, Calif.
MUNFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. At San Diego, Calif.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. E. Mc'auley, Jr., Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LA'LOLLY, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SHINGSTON, Comdr. C. C. Moses. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPORWILL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAPWING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ORIOLE. En route to Salina Cruz, Mexico.
EAGLE. At Mare Island, Calif.
PIGEON. At Mare Island, Calif.
TERN. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral H. A. Field, Commander.
FREDERICK, Capt. W. R. Sexton. At Bremerton, Wash.
VESTAL, Capt. F. J. Horne. At San Pedro, Calif.
MELVILLE, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Harmeach (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. At San Francisco, Calif.
CELTIC. At Mare Island, Calif.

Fuel ships: Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha and Cuyama. The Vulcan is en route from Naples to Gibraltar. The Jason is at Guam. The Orion is at Hampton Roads, Va.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack), Capt. David W. Todd. At Villefranche, France.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. At Lisbon, Portugal.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. At Venice.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. R. Tinslen. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Venice.
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Chatham, England.
FOX, Comdr. C. S. Jeyer. At Constantinople.
BROOKS, Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Venice.
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. W. Sheesley. At Samoun.
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Constanza.

Division Forty.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Hass. At Spalato.
MCFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Haines. At Pola.
CHILES, Comdr. J. H. Mayfield. At Villefranche, France.
REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. At Lisbon.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. At Cherbourg, France.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Division One.

HURON (flagship of Rear Admiral Strauss), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Olongapo, P. I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Cavite, P. I.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. At Vladivostok.
PAMPANGA. At Canton, China.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Hongkong, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. R. B. Daughtry. At Shasi, China.
QUINCY, Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Peterson. At Shanghai, China.
PAROS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Changsha, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Ichang, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Shanghai, China.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Hoot. At Cavite, P. I.
AVOCET, FINCH, HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.

Destroyer Squadron.

Capt. W. McDowell, Commander.

Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. George M. Baum. At Cebu, P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
GREER, Comdr. R. R. Shipp. At Olongapo, P. I.
UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. At Cavite, P. I.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Hoey. At Olongapo, P. I.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. At Olongapo, P. I.
LEA, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. L. F. Dortch. At Olongapo, P. I.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. At Olongapo, P. I.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. At Olongapo, P. I.
BROOME, Comdr. C. M. Austin. At Cavite, P. I.
ALDEN, Comdr. E. B. Armstrong. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dessez. At Constantinople.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Constantinople.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. At Constantinople.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. At Haifa.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. At Constantinople.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. At Constantinople.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. At Fall River, Mass.
ALAMEDA. Key West to Constantinople March 30.
RATH. Balboa to San Diego April 13.
BEAUMONT. At Norfolk, Va.
CAESAR. At Norfolk, Va.
LONG BEACH. At Boston, Mass.
KITTERY. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.
MARS. En route to Gibraltar.
NERO. At Tutuila, Samoa.
NEWPORT NEWS. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENSACOLA. At Mare Island, Calif.
SULPHUR. At Norfolk, Va.
HANCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. Balboa to San Diego March 30.
HENDERSON, Capt. Wm. R. White. At Norfolk, Va.
HOUSTON. At New York, N. Y.
NEQUES. At Boston, Mass.
NITRO. At navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PATOKA. At Mare Island, Calif.
RAMAPO. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.
PYRO, Comdr. J. S. Graham. At Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUINCY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
SAPELO. At Norfolk, Va.
SATURN. At Alaskan waters.
TRINITY. Gibraltar to New York April 4.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Norfolk, Va.
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George W. Hayward. At Cristobal, C. Z.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in China waters.
PUEBLO. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At Galveston, Tex.
TACOMA, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. En route to Gibraltar.

"Yes," he bragged, "I once invented a rubber pneumatic suit for men working at great heights."
"And was it successful," asked an unsuspecting one.
"I should say it was," he replied. "Drove down the first workman who fell off a building; went one bounced so hard and long that we had to throw bricks to him to keep him alive."—Los Angeles Times

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1865

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and
National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools,
Military Academies,
Police and Fire Department
Outfitters

Makers of the
LILLEY CAPS
Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Coin Silver

Correspondence Requested
THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. A
Columbus, Ohio

THE ARMY

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

C. O. 16, March 10, W. D.

1. Relative to physical examination of civilian employees in connection with retirement.

11. Summary inspections.—Section II, C. O. 13, W. D., 1926, is rescinded, the matter being covered by Par. 4, cl. 11, S. W. D., 1929.

III. Nothing contained in Par. 1, section VI, G. O. 38, W. D., 1917, will be construed as authorizing the disbandment, or termination of the existence, of any coast artillery company unit, without the approval of the Secretary of War.

IV. Relates to supervision of the turning in of property for salvage.

V. Sets out metes and bounds of Panama ordnance depot reservation and engineer operating base reservation.

VI. Publishes provisions governing War Department contracts.

C. O. 11, March 12, W. D.

Announces awards of medal of honor, distinguished service crosses, distinguished service medals and citations for gallantry in action.

Bulletin 5, March 14, W. D.

Publishes an act making appropriation for the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and other purposes; also an act to authorize certain honorably retired officers to appear in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Germany to make final proof of their claims to land; a resolution declaring that certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions and proclamations shall be construed as if the war had ended and the proclamation of existing emergency expired.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. P. C. March, Chief of Staff.

Maj. James B. Ord, Inf., is detailed as an active general staff officer and assigned to general staff with troops.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Col. Louis B. Rash from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., to Holabird, N. J., for duty as general superintendent Army transport service.

Maj. John W. Heavin, now at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., is transferred to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for further observation and treatment.

Capt. Frank J. Lane, now duty at general intermediate depot, Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty, relieving Capt. George H. Gardner, who will proceed to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty.

Capt. Charles H. Eckels from duty in office of quartermaster general to general intermediate depot, Washington, for duty.

Capt. Patrick J. Gorman from duty at general intermediate depot, Washington, to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Capt. Lesley M. Edwards from duty at Hanson, W. Va., to Hagerstown, Md., for duty in connection with sale of surplus harness and leather goods.

Transfer March 16 of Capts. Stuart D. Campbell, John D. Hill, Lee W. Card, Wilbur S. Elliott, Inf.; Elmer T. Foss, C. A. C., to quartermaster corps is announced.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Capt. Theodore F. Powell from duty in office of finance officer, Washington, to Washington, for duty in office of finance officer.

Capt. Louis W. Price from duty in office of chief of finance to finance office, Washington, for duty.

Transfer March 16 of 1st Lieut. Ralph S. Haley, quartermaster corps, to finance department is announced.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Col. Henry Page at Fort Crook, Nebr., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Maj. Paul M. Lehman from duties at Camp Grant, Ill., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty.

Capt. Williams D. McClelland, upon arrival in United States, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Capt. Verner T. Scott from duties at medical research laboratory, Chicago City, N. Y., to Rolling Field, D. C., for duty as flight surgeon.

Capt. Tate B. Collins from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., to Mitchel Field, N. Y., medical field service school, for duty and flight surgeon for purpose of pursuing course of instruction.

Capt. Alexander Berkowitz, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. Dudley D. Ellett, arrived in United States, to Denver, Colo., Fitzsimons General Hospital for duty.

Capts. Albert Bowen, John W. McKeever, upon arrival in United States, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

1st Lieut. Carl L. Gingg, David O. N. Lindberg, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of captain, are honorably retired, by reason of disability incident to the service, their retirement from active service as officers is announced, proceed home.

Resignation by Capt. George W. Snyder accepted.

Medical Reserve Corps.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Rattner proceed home and honorably discharged.

Dental Corps.

Capt. Cecil R. Hall, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

2d Lieut. Michael J. McGrath from home and relieved from active duty.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

Maj. Aderbert Wilson from duties under direction of chief, war plans division, general staff, and report to chief of chemical warfare service, for duty in his office.

Transfer March 16 of 1st Lieut. John T. Newland, Inf., to chemical warfare service is announced.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. Ira H. Treat from duties at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with 8th signal company.

Transfer of Capts. Harry Reichelderfer and Tasco W. Swarts, Inf., to signal corps is announced.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. M. F. Davis, Assistant Chief of Air Service.

Transfer April 7 of Maj. Leo G. Heffernan, Cav., to air service is announced.

Maj. Blackburn Hall from duty at March Field, Calif., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty and honorably relieved from duty at Kelly Field, Tex.

Maj. Walter R. Weaver from duty at Kelly Field, Tex., to Washington for duty in office of chief of air service for duty.

Capt. Arthur H. Beese relieved from detail in air service and from duty at March Field, Calif., assigned to 1st Cavalry and to Troop A, Ariz. Cav., for duty.

Capts. William H. Crom, Francis M. Brady, John McEly, Albert L. Bulla, Harry F. Morrison, 1st Lieuts. Earle G. Harper, Donald P. Fitzgerald, Ray L. Owens from duty at March Field, Calif., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., for temporary duty and course of instruction at air service observation group, Post Field.

1st Lieut. Richard H. Mackey to air service depot, Inland City, N. Y., for duty.

1st Lieut. George H. Brown from duty at Rolling Field, D. C., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., air service mechanics school, for duty and instruction.

1st Lieut. William G. Campbell to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty, Station Inland, N. Y., for duty.

1st Lieut. Andrew D. Bigler from duty at March Field, Calif., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty and advanced pursuit flying course at Post Field.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain George D. Pratt, retired, relieved from duties at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., and from active duty and placed upon retired list.

Chaplain Peter J. Kilkenny from duty at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Mason, Cal., Hawaiian department for duty.

Chaplain William G. Schlosser, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. J. T. Dickman, Chief of Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Col. John J. Ryan from duties at Marfa, Tex., as cavalry instructor cavalry, Ohio National Guard, at Columbus.

Maj. Frank Parker from duties at Fort Lawton, Wash., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty.

Maj. Robert W. Crawford at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., is transferred to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for further observation and treatment.

Capt. Robert H. Dunlap from duties at Cavalry school, Fort Riley, Kans., is assigned to station at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and upon completion of treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty.

Capt. Albert D. Chipman assigned to 5th Cavalry and upon arrival in United States to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty.

Capt. Wallace F. Rifford assigned to 3d Cavalry and upon arrival in United States to Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

Resignations by Capt. Wilfred E. Willis, 1st Lieut. Raymond Turner, accepted.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Maj. Francis T. Armstrong assigned to 7th F. A. and upon arrival in United States to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty.

Capt. Norman J. McMahon assigned to 8th F. A. and upon arrival in United States to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

1st Lieut. John H. Wise assigned to 19th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Reed assigned to 83d F. A.

Transfer March 15 of Lieut. Col. Clifton R. Norton, Cav., to F. A. is announced; assigned to 74th F. A.

Transfer March 16 of Maj. Francis G. Delano, C. A. C., to field artillery is announced; to Hawaiian and report to chief signal officer for duty.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Transfer April 7 of Maj. Leo G. Heffernan, Cav., to air service is announced.

Maj. Blackburn Hall from duty at March Field, Calif., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty and honorably relieved from duty at Kelly Field, Tex.

Maj. Walter R. Weaver from duty at Kelly Field, Tex., to Washington for duty in office of air service for duty.

Capt. Arthur H. Beese relieved from detail in air service and from duty at March Field, Calif., assigned to 1st Cavalry and to Troop A, Ariz. Cav., for duty.

Capts. William H. Crom, Francis M. Brady, John McEly, Albert L. Bulla, Harry F. Morrison, 1st Lieuts. Earle G. Harper, Donald P. Fitzgerald, Ray L. Owens from duty at March Field, Calif., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., for temporary duty and course of instruction at air service observation group, Post Field.

1st Lieut. Richard H. Mackey to air service depot, Inland City, N. Y., for duty.

1st Lieut. George H. Brown from duty at Rolling Field, D. C., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., air service mechanics school, for duty and instruction.

1st Lieut. William G. Campbell to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty, Station Inland, N. Y., for duty.

1st Lieut. Andrew D. Bigler from duty at March Field, Calif., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty and advanced pursuit flying course at Post Field.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain George D. Pratt, retired, relieved from duties at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., and from active duty and placed upon retired list.

Chaplain Peter J. Kilkenny from duty at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Mason, Cal., Hawaiian department for duty.

Chaplain William G. Schlosser, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. J. T. Dickman, Chief of Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Col. John J. Ryan from duties at Marfa, Tex., as cavalry instructor cavalry, Ohio National Guard, at Columbus.

Maj. Frank Parker from duties at Fort Lawton, Wash., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty.

Maj. Robert W. Crawford at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., is transferred to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for further observation and treatment.

Capt. Robert H. Dunlap from duties at Cavalry school, Fort Riley, Kans., is assigned to station at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and upon completion of treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty.

Capt. Albert D. Chipman assigned to 5th Cavalry and upon arrival in United States to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty.

Capt. Wallace F. Rifford assigned to 3d Cavalry and upon arrival in United States to Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

Resignations by Capt. Wilfred E. Willis, 1st Lieut. Raymond Turner, accepted.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Maj. Francis T. Armstrong assigned to 7th F. A. and upon arrival in United States to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty.

Capt. Norman J. McMahon assigned to 8th F. A. and upon arrival in United States to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

1st Lieut. John H. Wise assigned to 19th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Reed assigned to 83d F. A.

Transfer March 15 of Lieut. Col. Clifton R. Norton, Cav., to F. A. is announced; assigned to 74th F. A.

Lerch's
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor
Telephone Main 3022 and 3023
DYERS AND CLEANERS
Established forty years
Quick service to Army and Navy patrons
826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph
Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.
BLICKSTONE
FLORISTS, 1410 & 31 Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Transfer March 16 of Capts. Francis G. Delano, C. A. C., to field artillery; to Hawaiian and report to chief signal officer for duty.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Transfer April 7 of Maj. Leo G. Heffernan, Cav., to air service is announced.

Maj. Blackburn Hall from duty at March Field, Calif., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty and honorably relieved from duty at Kelly Field, Tex.

Maj. Walter R. Weaver from duty at Kelly Field, Tex., to Washington for duty in office of air service for duty.

Capt. Arthur H. Beese relieved from detail in air service and from duty at March Field, Calif., assigned to 1st Cavalry and to Troop A, Ariz. Cav., for duty.

Capts. William H. Crom, Francis M. Brady, John McEly, Albert L. Bulla, Harry F. Morrison, 1st Lieuts. Earle G. Harper, Donald P. Fitzgerald, Ray L. Owens from duty at March Field, Calif., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., for temporary duty and course of instruction at air service observation group, Post Field.

1st Lieut. Richard H. Mackey to air service depot, Inland City, N. Y., for duty.

1st Lieut. George H. Brown from duty at Rolling Field, D. C., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., air service mechanics school, for duty and instruction.

1st Lieut. William G. Campbell to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty, Station Inland, N. Y., for duty.

1st Lieut. Andrew D. Bigler from duty at March Field, Calif., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty and advanced pursuit flying course at Post Field.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain George D. Pratt, retired, relieved from duties at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., and from active duty and placed upon retired list.

Chaplain Peter J. Kilkenny from duty at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Mason, Cal., Hawaiian department for duty.

Chaplain William G. Schlosser, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. J. T. Dickman, Chief of Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Col. John J. Ryan from duties at Marfa, Tex., as cavalry instructor cavalry, Ohio National Guard, at Columbus.

Maj. Frank Parker from duties at Fort Lawton, Wash., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty.

Maj. Robert W. Crawford at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., is transferred to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for further observation and treatment.

Capt. Robert H. Dunlap from duties at Cavalry school, Fort Riley, Kans., is assigned to station at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and upon completion of treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty.

Capt. Albert D. Chipman assigned to 5th Cavalry and upon arrival in United States to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty.

Capt. Wallace F. Rifford assigned to 3d Cavalry and upon arrival in United States to Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

Resignations by Capt. Wilfred E. Willis, 1st Lieut. Raymond Turner, accepted.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Maj. Francis T. Armstrong assigned to 7th F. A. and upon arrival in United States to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty.

Capt. Norman J. McMahon assigned to 8th F. A. and upon arrival in United States to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

1st Lieut. John H. Wise assigned to 19th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Reed assigned to 83d F. A.

Transfer March 15 of Lieut. Col. Clifton R. Norton, Cav., to F. A. is announced; assigned to 74th F. A.

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented Made in U. S. A.
"Known Everywhere" for Superior Quality
Regulation for Officers in the Field
Smart—Comfortable—Efficient
Olive-Drab, White and Black
Men's & Boys' Sizes, Right & Left Wrapping
Weight
Post Exchanges, Trade Distributors
192 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mfrs. to Govt., Military Schools and Organizations

LACEY & LACEY
U. S. and Foreign Patent and Trade Mark Lawyers
Members Bar U. S. Supreme Court, and Supreme Court, District of Columbia
References, including some of the largest Commercial and Industrial Concerns in the U. S., furnished upon request, together with copy of PATENT-SENSE.
The book for inventors and non-inventors."
Lowest fees consistent with unsurpassed service.
700 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
ESTABLISHED 1869

HALF-TONES ZINC ETCHINGS DESIGNS
Charles F. Lanman J. Harry Cunningham R. L. Lanman
LANMAN ENGRAVING CO.
Process Engravers Illustrators
Designers
Post Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.
"Quality and Speed"

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Rounds, Squares and Hexagons Ready for Stock, Bolts, Nuts, Screws & Special Forgings for Pump Linings, Condenser Tube Plates, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Valves and Fittings. Propeller Blades and Propellers. Rods and Metal Bars for punching, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.
Launches Powder Press Plates Boiler Tubes Condenser Tubes Pump Rods and Metal Bars
Shafting finished true, smooth rod straight. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see Navy specifications.
PACIFIC COAST BOYSE.

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transferred by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited.
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $23,000,000

HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Nearest Safe to Best Location

PATENTS C. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Examining Corps. U. S. Pat. Office
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.
McGill Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mother—"Who ever taught you to use that dreadful word?"
Tommy—"Santa Claus, mama."
Mother—"Santa Claus!"
Tommy—"Yes, mama, when he fell over a chair in my bedroom on Christmas eve."—Life.

The Fleet Review
THE JOURNAL OF THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY
Contains all Conversational Items of the enlisted forces, and the doings—social and athletic—of the ships at homes and abroad.

FOX PUTTEES
"FIP" PUTTEES
Army men the world over know that Fox's Putties are the best made. Every smart appearance conveys the snap of the wearer, strong, elegant, serviceable. They are made of pure English wool and will not fray at the edges. Look for the small brass tag on each puttee with the name FOX and the letter R for right and L for left. Full length and width and long service. Write for the name of your local dealer.
Hemistitch Heavy Weight... $4.00
Extra Fine Light Weight.... 4.00
Extra Fine Light Tan..... 5.00
The Master-Johnson Corp.
Sole Agents
Dept. RB, 280 W. Broadway, New York City

MARION INSTITUTE

THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE

Designated by War Department "Honor School 1920." Special branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering first year's work in the Academies, such as recommended by Adjutant General for candidates who are admitted on certificate. Unsurpassed record of successes. *Unlimited private tutoring for every cadet without extra charge.* Facilities for caring for sons of Army and Navy officers the year round. Limited number of scholarships, as announced through Morale Branch. For catalogue and information address Col. W. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. John H. Welsh accepted.

The following assigned as indicated:

Lieut. Cols. Alden F. Brewster, Walter H. Smith, 14th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Albert S. Fuger, 82d F. A., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Majs. Joseph D. Coughlan, 15th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; Hugh P. Avant, 4th F. A., Camp Stanley, Tex.; Arthur A. White, 82d F. A., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Capts. Henry B. Dawson, 24th F. A., Camp Stotsenburg, P. I.; Theodore E. T. Haley, 21st F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Edward H. Brooks, headquarters 3d F. A. Brigade, Camp Pike, Ark.; Leonce J. Blanchard, 81st F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; John W. Faulconer, jr., 18th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Joseph S. Robinson, 80th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Philip Ramer, 17th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Harvey E. England, 15th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; H. Newton Blue, 3d F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Fredric H. Timmerman, 81st F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Winfred C. Green, 76th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Andrew S. Messick, 3d F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Melvin L. McCreary, 18th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Lester J. Whitlock, 20th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.; George P. Hays, 10th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Zim E. Lawhon, 3d F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; William R. Philp, 17th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Vennard Wilson, 83d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Ben M. Sawbridge, 13th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Charles T. McAleer, 8th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Clyde C. Alexander, 79th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Henry M. Shaw, 82d F. A., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Robert G. Mangum, 6th F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.; Norris P. Walsh, 78th F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; William W. Balcher, 11th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Charles A. Easterbrook, 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Josiah A. Wallace, 5th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; George H. Duff, 77th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Lester L. Boggs, 3d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Calvin S. Richards, 4th F. A., Camp Stanley, Tex.; John F. Hepner, 8th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Francis S. Conaty, 3d F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Rex B. Shaw, 18th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Richard S. Taylor, 79th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Gennad A. Greaves, 20th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.; William M. Wiener, 3d F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Morrill Ross, 17th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; John A. Sleere, 13th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Leslie E. Babcock, 19th F. A., Fort Myer, Va.; Leon A. DesPland, jr., 11th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; John L. Gammell, 19th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Dover Bell, 1st Philippine F. A., Camp Stotsenburg, P. I.; William McB. Garrison, 5th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Lester M. Kilgarif, 11th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Arthur L. Warren, 16th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Merritt H. Greene, 1st Philippine F. A., Camp Stotsenburg, P. I.; Ary C. Berry, 13th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; James G. Watkins, 83d F. A., Camp Benning, Ga.; Lewis F. Kosch, 83d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Arthur F. Doran, 77th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Richard B. Willis, 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Claude T. Porter, 8th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Reed E. Beck, 12th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; Waldo E. Ard, 19th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Francis H. Boucher, 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Harold Kernan, 13th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Innes H. Bodley, 16th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Victor A. Dash, jr., 11th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Roy C. Moore, 12th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; Alexander S. Quintard, 8th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Victor R. Woodruff, Sep. Batn., M. A., Panama, C. Z.; Everett M. Graves, Sep. Batn., M. A., Panama, C. Z.; Lewis E. Reigner, 11th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Richard A. Gordon, 20th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Albert W. Long, 18th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Thomas R. Kerschner, 15th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; Albert C. Searle, 78th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Walter E. Jenkins, 17th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Arthur V. Gair, 21st F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; William S. Evans, 6th F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.; Arthur O. Walsh, 18th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Jerome J. Waters, jr., 19th F. A., Fort Myer, Va.; Lloyd S. Partridge, 83d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Paul M. Arnold, 13th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Charles E. Sheldrake, headquarters 8th F. A. Brig., Camp Knox, Ky.; Ralph Hirsch, 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; John F. Roehm, 20th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Nathan D. Gordon, 10th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Howell R. Hanson, 13th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; George R. Hayman, 19th F. A., Fort Myer, Va.; Harold W. Blakeley, 4th F. A., Camp Stanley, Tex.; Robert V. Maraist, 80th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Warren H. McNaught, 77th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Richardson L. Greene, 19th F. A., Fort Myer, Va.; Robert W. Yates, 5th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Dana C. Schmal, 80th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Wilbur G. Dockum, 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Harry Clinton M. Lucas, 78th F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Harry B. Berry, 4th F. A., Camp Stanley, Tex.; Stacle Wotkyns, 80th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Ray S. Perrin, 82d F. A., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Warren D. Davis, 81st F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Dominic J. Sabini, 1st Prov. Philippine F. A., Philippine Islands; John H. Fye, 82d F. A., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Charles R. Lehner, 79th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; James F. Brittingham, 12th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; Arthur D. Ruppel, 4th F. A., Camp Stanley, Tex.; David H. Trevor, 17th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Russell H. Dixon, 18th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Francis R. Mann, 82d F. A., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Moe Neufeld, 7th F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.; Carlos W. Bonham, 82d F. A., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Sidney J. Cutler, 12th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; Edmond C. Flaming, 3d F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Edwin A. Henn, 3d F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Alfred M. Goldman, 17th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Edward J. Roe, 12th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; Myron W. Tupper, 5th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Charles R. Doran, 18th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; John R. Williams, 19th F. A., Fort Myer, Va.; George R. Middleton, 78th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Robert F. Blodgett, 18th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Paul C. Harper, 18th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Ralph deP. Terrell, 13th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Stephen Mahon, 78th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Charles D. Brown, 8th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Amos E. Carmichael, 3d F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Marion I. Voorhes, 82d F. A., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Ralph K. Learnad, Sep. Batn., M. A., Panama, C. Z.; Earl C. Ewert, 12th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; John C. Butner, jr., 76th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Edward S. Ott, 8th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Herman H. F. Gossett, 11th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Ralph J. Canine, 79th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Oliver F. Marston, Sep. Batn., M. A., Panama, C. Z.; Clarence C. Park, 8th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; John C. Adams, 78th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; William E. Corkill, 82d F. A., Fort Bliss, Texas.

1st Lieuts. Alexander S. Reynolds, William H. Jaeger, William R. Schaefer, Otto L. McDaniel, 82d F. A., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Raymond G. Miller, 16th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Nicolas F. Galbraith, 15th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; Russell D. Powell, 6th F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.; David D. Caldwell, 10th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; William C. Huggins, 19th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Arthur L. Shreve, 8th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; John C. Grable, 14th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Henry L. Kersh, 21st F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Lloyd R. Garrison, Leland H. Barnes, 82d F. A., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Clarence R. Sutherland, 3d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Norman J. Eckert, 81st F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Hugh Cort, 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; William C. McCarthy, 20th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Charles H. Day, 21st F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Raymond T. J. Higgins, 83d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Albert J. Hastings, 81st F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Seward L. Mains, jr., 83d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Frederic C. Eveleth, 9th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Charles K. McAllister, 83d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Thomas F. Keefer, 14th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Stephen E. Stancisko, 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Maj. John T. H. O'Rear from duties at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., disciplinary barracks for duty.

Capt. James P. Jacobs from duties at March Field, Calif., and from detail in air service and to Fort Stevens, Oreg., for duty.

Capt. Porter P. Lowry detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Transfer March 10 of Lieut. Col. David Y. Beckham, finance department, to coast artillery corps is announced.

Transfer April 6 of Capt. Milton Heilfron, Eng., to coast artillery corps is announced; assigned to 31st artillery brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Richard Darby to coast defenses of San Francisco for duty.

The transfer March 10 of Capt. Maurice Morgan, cavalry, to coast artillery corps is announced; to Camp Jackson, S. C., 39th Brigade C. A. C., for duty.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Maj. Per Ramee, 39th Infantry, now at Camp Lewis, Wash., is detailed as captain of infantry team, national matches, 1921, and will repair to Washington and report in person to the chief of infantry for temporary duty.

Capt. John W. Heisse, promoted subject to examination, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of captain of infantry, by reason of disability incidental to the service, his retirement from active service as captain is announced; proceed home.

Capt. Ira C. Nicholas, 27th Infantry, is transferred to the 32d Infantry and upon arrival in United States will report by telegraph to commanding officer 32d Infantry for assignment to station.

Capt. Gilbert E. Parker, now on duty with 49th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

Capt. Edwin G. Watson from detail in quartermaster corps from duties in office of the chief, inland and coastwise waterways service, assigned to 38th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Madison E. Walker, at Camp Meade, Md., is assigned to 61th Infantry.

Capt. Russell G. Ayers from duty with 13th Infantry, Camp Devens, Mass., assigned to 27th Infantry, to San Francisco and about June 11 to Hawaiian Department for duty with the regiment.

Capts. John C. Kernan and Oscar J. B. Whitehurst, having been absent from duty more than three months without leave, are dropped from the rolls of the Army.

1st Lieut. Wm. A. Weinberger assigned to 9th Inf., and upon arrival in United States to Camp Travis, Tex., and join the regiment.

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Wennarberg assigned to 38th Inf.

1st Lieut. Joseph C. Odell from assignment to 64th Inf., Camp Meade, Md., and report to Brig. Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin for duty as aid de camp.

1st Lieut. Stanley N. Partridge assigned to 48th Inf.

1st Lieuts. John C. Donnally and Hugh S. Thompson honorably discharged.

2d Lieut. George A. Naylor from Camp Pike, Ark., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Transfer March 10 of Capt. Donald B. Hilton, coast art. corps, and 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Callaway, corps of engineers, to infantry is announced.

The resignations by Capts. Edward R. Schauffler and Joseph B. Wirt accepted.

The following relieved from assignment and duty with regiments indicated: Capt. Ben-Hur Shastaine, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George J. Forster, 26th Inf.

The following assigned as indicated and upon arrival in United States will join the regiments: Maj. Robert L. Eichelberger, 28th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Maj. James H. Tierney, 64th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maj. John L. Burg, 26th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J., and 1st Lieut. Paul Kellam, 9th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

The following assigned as indicated: Capts. Albert H. Peyton, 51st Inf.; James P. Murphy, 42d Inf.; Claudius M. Easley, 37th Inf.; Edwin S. Beall, 10th Inf.; George L. Eberle, 34th Inf.; Marcus B. Bell, 35th Inf.; George W. Swift, 14th Inf.; Charles W. Chalker, 51st Inf.; Samuel L. Alexander, 49th Inf.; Albert D. Johnson, 33d Inf.; Kenneth B. Bush, 64th Inf.; James D. Brown, 39th Inf.; Robert V. Finney, 17th Inf.; Harman P. Agnew, 31st Inf.; Don C. Faith, 67th Inf.; Raymond Orr, 37th Inf.; James W. Anderson, 18th Inf.; Maxton H. Flint, 17th Inf.; Charles S. Petten, 63d Inf.; Elmer E. Hagler, Jr., 13th Inf.; Sidney H. Negrotto, 42d Inf.; Ernest R. Percy, 52d Inf.; Charles J. McIntyre, 13th



UNIFORMS FOR
Real Army Service
THEY STAND THE TEST.
THEY ARE MADE RIGHT
OF RIGHT MATERIALS.
Officers' Catalog No. 36M
Enlisted Mens' Catalog No. 5B
MILITARY EQUIPMENT
THE HENDERSON-AMES COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

ANDREW ALEXANDER

Correct Boots and Shoes for officers. New types stocked as soon as approved. Accounts opened and goods shipped to officers in any part of the world.



Correspondence Invited

SIXTH AVE. Cor. 19th St. 548 FIFTH AVE. at 45th St.

NEW YORK

"I hear ya had a tooth pulled, Mrs. Finnegan."

"Yis, an' shure it's a great joke on th' dintist."

"How so?"

"He claimed to be wan av thim painless wans, an Oi niver wor so nearly kilt in all me loife."—Boston Transcript.

BOYS' CAMPS

CAMP CHAMPLAIN *For Boys*

On Mallett's Bay, Lake Champlain Between the Green and Adirondack Mountains

A wonderful vacation place and a camp which pays special attention to the individual boy's development. Every comfort and equipment; good food and plenty of it. All athletic sports, canoeing, swimming, good fishing, hiking, baseball, tennis, basketball, horseback riding—under supervision of experienced councilors. 28th year. Boys 7 to 16. Write for Illustrated Booklet.

WM. H. BROWN
President Berkeley-Irving School
302 West 83d St., New York City

GIRLS' CAMPS

CAMP WINNAHKEE *For Girls*

On Mallett's Bay, Lake Champlain
America's Beautiful "Inland Sea"

Among the pines of Vermont, where the air is a tonic, and the very earth a friend. Oh, what a wonderful place for an outdoor Summer brimming with fun! All land and water sports—horseback riding, motor-boating, dancing, dramatics, handicraft, jewelry, basketry. Experienced councilors. Trained nurse. Sixth year. Write for Illustrated Booklet.

MRS. WM. H. BROWN
302 West 83d St., New York City

The Antiseptic of Many Uses



Protection against infection of cuts and wounds, care of teeth, mouth wash, gargle, cleansing the scalp, lotion after shaving, personal hygiene.

To protect bottle from breakage remove top only of corrugated wrapper.

Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

LISTERINE

PETTIBONE'S UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and RESERVE FORCE

Officers' or Enlisted Men's Catalogs on request.



Manufacturers of High Grade Uniforms, sold direct to the individual, for over 50 years.

PETTIBONE'S CINCINNATI

and

Washington—Wash. L. & T. Bldg.
San Francisco—Pacific Building.

for sick headaches
Beecham's Pills

inf.; Edwin R. Rinker, 52d inf.; John H. Orbeon, 34th inf.; Edwin E. Aldridge, 33d inf.; Charles C. Hood, 58th inf.; Lewis A. Morton, 18th inf.; Reginald B. McCollom, 4th inf.; Wasnie L. Bartley, 19th inf.; Earl C. Pleasants, 1st inf.; Benjamin M. Webster, 21st inf.; Martin DeW. McAllister, 19th inf.; Marcel A. Hillis, 61st inf.; Harold E. Rogers, 4th inf.; Clarence H. Rolls, 37th inf.; Francis M. Fuller, 28th inf.; Sidney S. Sands, 61st inf.; Benjamin C. Chilkaw, 28th inf.; Theodore F. Wessels, 48th inf.; Wm. M. Hotson, 52d inf.; Maurice Fuller, 22d inf.; John A. Hamilton, 61st inf.; George A. Hadd, 33th inf.; Bernard P. Hoey, 13th inf.; Walter C. Mullins, 61st inf.; Clarence E. Sewell, 52d inf.; Carter Collins, 12th inf.; George F. Abrams, 4th inf.; Kvell D. Porter, 13th inf.; Charles A. White, 42d inf.; Archer L. Lerch, 63d inf.; Charles J. Dunn, Jr., 1st inf.; Maurice M. Cornelius, 34th inf.; James P. Gammon, 3d inf.; Chester J. Hirschfelder, 9th inf.; Ernst Kotz, 4th inf.; Frank B. Robinson, 34th inf.; Roy F. Lynd, 52d inf.; Theodore Bundy, 30th inf.; James S. Campbell, 16th inf.; Joseph Buchus, 44th inf.; Harold D. Woolley, 2d inf.; Pat Ross, 22d inf.; Antonio Vasquez-Bruno, 65th inf.; Jesse P. Green, 6th inf.; Henry G. Sebastian, 65th inf.; George D. Savage, 16th inf.; Charles Hafner-Hand, 51st inf.; George A. Hunt, 39th inf.; Russell S. Fisher, 21st inf.; James H. Reeves, 34th inf.; Harold W. Maxima, 19th inf.; Allan H. Snowden, 51st inf.; Roger Wuest, 41st inf.; Alexander Hamilton, 34th inf.; Leo J. McCarthy, 5th inf.; Earl F. Poynter, 47th inf.; Harry S. Wilbur, 13th inf.; Ralph B. Robinson, 34th inf.; Joseph H. Hinwood, 11th inf.; Russell F. Walthour, Jr., 54th inf.; Timothy Sullivan, Jr., 9th inf.; Charles S. Johnson, 52d inf.; Charles H. Hagolstein, 37th inf.; Joseph C. Thompson, 4th inf.; Charles Held, tank corps; Camp Meade, Md.; Peter P. Balgado, 5th inf.; Edward C. Allen, 4th inf.; Wm. Randall H. Lee, 9th inf.; Glenn L. Allen, 11th inf.; Barrett Dell Lambert, 54th inf.; Charles A. Hall, 19th inf.; Leslie L. Connett, 25th inf.; Carl G. Lewis, 56th inf.; Harold R. Coulter, 11th inf.; Edward C. Rhodes, 21st inf.; Charles S. Brodbent, Jr., 54th inf.; Wm. S. Wilson, 25th inf.; Stanley D. Gregory, 34th inf.; Robert L. Hostetler, 22d inf.; Yates D. Fetterman, 40th inf.; Harold F. Moore, 2d inf.; Wm. Ward, 33d inf.; Theodore H. Si Gerosin, tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; Samuel B. Wiener, 33d inf.; Gregory Tarpey, 11th inf.; Charles C. Burgess, 57th inf.; Axel Hawkenson, 22d inf.; Walter Jerome, 5th inf.; Vincent Sullivan, Jr., 9th inf.; Lloyd B. Rogers, 54th inf.; Raymond D. Willis, 25th inf.; Aymer C. Lee, 48th inf.; Wm. Hall, Jr., 30th inf.; Hamilton Thorn, 41st inf.; Alfred J. McMullin, 39th inf.; Grover A. Mathis, 19th inf.; Thomas G. Landen, 58th inf.; George Read, Jr., 52d inf.; Leslie N. Moon, 12th inf.; Ralph W. Cassady, 19th inf.; Robert Mahl, 30th inf.; Lewis Simons, 58th inf.; Ernest A. Roseland, 44th inf.; Porter Hall, 2d inf.; Earl Hall; Pat Matlock, 58th inf.; Herbert T. Perrin, 34th inf.; Harry A. Wilmer, 13th inf.; Ralph B. Leonard, 58th inf.; Bird Little, 49th inf.; James A. Griffin, 52d inf.; Ward C. Hesselgrave, 42d inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. C. Peters, 58th inf.; Charles McD. Parkin, 58th inf.; Ralph B. Rhoads, 49th inf.; Samuel Lambert, 1st inf.; Carl E. Driggers, 19th inf.; George A. Stockton, 4th inf.; Charles W. Nevels, 34th inf.; Fred W. Kelly, 27th inf.; Robert Ferris, 53d inf.; Neal Blair, 53d inf.; Roy L. Humphreys, 4th inf.; Ralph E. Stewart, 47th inf.; Alan W. Jones, 43d inf.; Wm. F. O'Donoghue, 51st inf.; Richard Wilson, 58th inf.; Charles R. Russell, 27th inf.; Carroll L. Ellis, tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; Frank Hall, tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; Hayden K. Fisher, 19th inf.; David L. Hooper, 13th inf.; Wm. Lawrence, 58th inf.; Elmer E. O. Treacher, 52d inf.; Charles S. Rolly, 19th inf.; Edwin R. Hanson, 22d inf.; Leo J. Gallagher, 58th inf.; Augustine A. Knee, 42d inf.; James L. Bullard, 2d inf.; Alvin L. Bertherbein, 58th inf.; Thomas H. Brown, 46th inf.; George D. Condrea, 54th inf.; Arthur Vickers, 1st inf.; Maxwell Lewis, 27th inf.; John B. Sinclair, 21st inf.; Severne S. MacLaughlin, 20th inf.; Earl E. Hicks, 46th inf.; Robert H. Deaton, 54th inf.; Edward Harrah, 24th inf.; Robert W. Corrigan, 58th inf.; Thomas H. Long, 58th inf.; Russell B. Mackechnie, 49th inf.; Mose K. Pigman, 53d inf.; Herbert H. Eaton, 21st inf.; Fred R. Brown, 1st inf.; Edward W. Glover, 26th inf.; Clancy L. Berthoff, 16th inf.; Wardell L. Graham, 4th inf.; Neal C. Perry, 5th inf.; Norman D. Gray, 25th inf.; John C. R. Hall, 58th inf.; Seth G. Rudig, 58th inf.; Bernard J. Hoffman, 58th inf.; O. Dailey, 23d inf.; John L. Pierce, 8th inf.; Lowell Thompson, 22d inf.; Maxwell Lewis, 27th inf.; **John Thomas A. Young**, 44th inf.; **John L. McKee**, 39th inf.; Charles W. Jones, 35th inf.; Robert H. Deaton, 54th inf.; Samuel H. Ward, 6th inf.; Wilfred R. Higgins, 52d inf.; Edward H. Lotz, 13th inf.; Ernest F. Stark, 34th inf.; David Mea. Hunter, 37th inf.; George T. Phipps, 18th inf.; Ben T. Reed, 4th inf.; Harold A. Sidenbrader, 26th inf.; Gordon C. Irwin, 24th inf.; Sewell M. Bell, 4th inf.; Ernest E. Frye, 5th inf.; George L. Hopkins, 58th inf.; George M. McMillin, 61th inf.; Leon R. Hatfield, 6th inf.; Feodor O. Schmidt, 3d inf.; George S. McCullough, 52d inf.; Roderick A. Stamey, 51st inf.; Walter E. Duvendeck, 35th inf.; Ivey Sparks, 5th inf.; Jesse Curtis, 5th inf.; Thomas J. Jenkins, 5th inf.; Francis S. B. Cauthorn, 8th inf.; Richard S. Turner, 4th inf.; Wynthrop A. Rollyer, 44th inf.; Franklin A. Green, 23d inf.; Robert W. Norton, 45th inf.; Julius Jacobs, 5th inf.; Virgil Bell, 4th inf.; Wm. G. Purdy, 56th inf.; Walter L. Mitchell, 24th inf.; Nathan Bell, 23d inf.; Ernest John, 25th inf.; Stanley G. Saulnier, 11th inf.; Rice W. Bell, Jr., Camp Meade, Md.; Wm. C. Pattee, 2d inf.; Donald A. Stroh, 35th inf.; Charles H. Parker, 13th inf.; Joseph M. Wiedorfer, 13th inf.; Philip A. Helmbold, 11th inf.; Joseph A. Cistero, tanks, Camp Mix, N. J.; Robert H. Dunlap, 5th inf.; Parker B. Campbell, 1st inf.; Frank O. Stephens, 24th inf.; Paul S. Jones, 1st inf.; Joseph J. Smith, 1st inf.; Paul Steele, 2d inf.; Luther N. Johnson, 33d inf.; Robert J. Sloan, 58th inf.; Joseph S. Dickney, 1st inf.; Kenneth B. Gunn, 8th inf.; John L. Davey, 44th inf.; Russell Bellamy, 16th inf.; Clayton A. Whitehead, 5th inf.; Wm. A. Swift, 15th inf.; Everett L. Rice, professional engineer, Camp Meade, Md.; Robert Mayo, 5th inf.; James L. Dinna, 15th inf.; Talley D. Joiner, 8th inf.; Ralph E. Hatcher, 58th inf.; Ernest L. Stack, 24th inf.; Harry R. Evans, 56th inf.; Coleman F. Driver, 58th inf.; Wm. H. Ballard, 12th inf.; Thomas W. C. Hutchinson, 15th inf.; Harvey L. Littlefield, 16th inf.; Ralph Wright, 15th inf.; Joseph E. Hamilton, 58th inf.; Oliver E. Basbore, 23d inf.; Hugh McC. Evans, 4th inf.; Leroy A. Mudday, 2d inf.; Leo C. Dill, 5th inf.; Lloyd D. Yates, 9th inf.; Milton B. Goodyear, 5th inf.; Edward Hamilton, 5th inf.; Joseph W. Whitney, 16th inf.; Sidney L. Conner, 39th inf.; Andrew Gordon, 4th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 6th inf.; Clifton A. Pritchett, 30th inf.; Luke D. Zech, 52d inf.; Thomas Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Miller Hall, 30th inf.; Eric B. Fergusson, 39th inf.; Charles C. Blaine, 39th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Miller Hall, 30th inf.; Thomas R. Burgess, 41st inf.; Carl Hall, 30th inf.; Luke Hall, 30th inf.; Thomas Hall, 30th inf.; Walker Hall, 30th inf.; Roy M. Robinson, 34th inf.; Everett Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Clyde T. Stark, 52d inf.; Walter M. Tenney, 3d military police company, Camp Meade, Md.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Dallas R. Alfonte, 18th inf.; Alfred Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Jessie O'Connor, Jr., 5th inf.; Russell J. Potts, 14th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Randall T. Kendrick, 57th inf.; Percy McC. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Willard Jr., 8th inf.; Robert M. Browning, 58th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Rose B. Smith, 58th inf.; Thomas G. Hannon, 23d inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Floyd C. Harding, 15th inf.; James W. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; D. McMillin, 8th inf.; Wm. D. Powell, 58th inf.; Reginald H. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Martin L. Howard, 8th inf.; Walter S. Wood, 57th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Cyril R. Spicer, 8th inf.; Grover C. Cleaver, 16th inf.; Arthur Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Homer B. Battenberg, 45th inf.; Norman D. Fuller, 58th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; P. Kaiser, Jr., 15th inf.; John W. Ramsey, 45th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Arthur Glenn C. Oppy, 61st inf.; Wm. L. Brown, 34th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Howard N. Pinnell, 26th inf.; Howard N. Pinnell, 26th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; George A. Jackson, 48th inf.; Francis Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Homer B. Bragg, 12th inf.; Harold Montague, 58th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Ralph E. Bower, 31st inf.; Charles W. Gregg, 58th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Anthony Zaf inf.; R. F. Strout, tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; Frederick Tarborough, 31st inf.; Landon J. Lockett, 58th inf.; Joseph Hall, 30th inf.; Joseph W. Hall, 30th inf.; Ivan D. Yeaton, 27th inf.; Thomas F. Bowers, 58th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; James E. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; James R. Beisser, 4th inf.; Behler, 3d inf.; James Hall, 30th inf.; Harry W. Kingsley, 58th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Hugh T. Edwards, 45th inf.; Frederick R. Forbes, 58th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; James A. Murphy, 58th inf.; Frank C. Allen, 58th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Wm. Hall, 30th inf.; Ralph Pierson, 2d inf.; Robert H. Rindall, 4th inf.; Fred Hall, 30th inf.; Robert H. Rose, 58th inf.; Frederick Collins, 58th inf.; and Holmuth E. Beise, 51st inf.

Philippines.

1st Lieut. Milton A. Reckord relieved from detail as additional member and recorder general court from duties with war plans division, general staff, and assigned to duty with general staff corps.

Maj. Winfred F. Lent to active duty, detailed as additional member and recorder general staff, to Washington, D. C., and will report for duty under director operations division, general staff.

Philippines.

Capt. Ray E. Quigley from observation and treatment, Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to San Francisco and about July 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Retired Officers.

Col. Lawrence J. Fleming placed on active military duty and detailed as professor of military science, for two months' course of instruction in reserve officers' training corps camp, to Fort Sheridan, to adjust general for assignment to duty.

Maj. Arthur T. Dutton detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, University of Maryland, College Park.

Maj. Eugene D. Northington detailed as professor of military science and tactics at George Washington University Medical School, Washington.

Capt. Bates Tucker from duty with general recruiting service at Indianapolis, Ohio, and detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Miami (Ohio) University.

1st Lieut. Joseph E. Torrence detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Boards of Officers.

The Assistant Secretary of War, the Hon. Jonathan M. Wainwright, is designated as president of the National Council for the Prevention of Social Evils, vice the Hon. W. R. Williams, former Assistant Secretary of War.

Army Notes.

The following relieved from detail as assistant military attaches at The Hague and Brussels: Maj. Jay J. Morrow, assistant, tank corps; Maj. Benjamin D. Foulois, air service, and Capt. Truman Smith, infantry.

ACCUSED SUPPLY OFFICER APPREHENDED.

Lieutenant Joseph J. Lynam, S. C., U. S. Navy, whose disappearance three weeks ago was followed by charges of embezzlement of $25,000, was returned to Washington Navy Yard guarded by a retired commissioner at Boston, who held him in $25,000 bonds for the grand jury.

He refused to be penniless and to have wandered about Montreal hungry and without work after he had fled from Boston, it is said, to Canada. His troubles were due, he insisted in an interview with a Federal investigator, to gambling losses. On the $13,954 on a train between Washington and Boston. He attributed the loss to a pickpocket.

Lynam was traced by a reporter of the Boston Post staff, who said the lieutenant told him he had been robbed of $13,954 on the train. He said he would return. I want to see my wife and babies. I know they will forgive me. I have been ready to go back for days, but have no money.

The amounts involved have been greatly overstated. What I put back I can clear up to accounts and show that the shortage is not much more than half the amount charged.

On March 21 a warrant charging Lynam with embezzling $25,000 in government funds was issued. Part of this sum, it is alleged, was taken from the cash aboard the U. S. S. Pueblo, where Lynam was on duty before his transfer to the Chester.

GENERAL BLACK SUES SHIPPING BOARD.

Major General William M. Black, U. S. Army, retired, last week filed suit in the United States Court against the Emergency Fleet Corporation for $123,333.

General Black, through his attorneys, states that he was hired at a salary of $10,000 a year, as a consulting engineer, and the fleet corporation refused to pay him for services performed in the month of May, 1920.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis, West Point
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 23 of our 38 pupils. In April, '17 of our 34 pupils. All told, we put in 8,530 pupils—many of them from our regular preparatory schools combined. We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chance of success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

F. SWAVELY, Principal.
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S
NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Young men are prepared also for West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. H. CHEW, M.A., Graduate of United States Naval Academy, J. L. CHEW, A.B., A.M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Happiness is not just a state of mind, but a state of mind does not create the environment that makes happiness.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence
Thos. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1893, Prin.
Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.
206 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School
A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work: 9.30 earn best boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 50.
ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

Speaking of scientific salesmen, did you ever hear one of 'em give the reason why a boothiack should have a $600 cash register?

ATHLETES
Golfers, Tennis and Base Ball Players use
ALLEN'S FOOT EASE
The Antiseptic, Healing Powder to shake into the shoes and sprinkle in the foot-bath; for over-heated or tender feet, blisters, bunions, tired feet and makes walking a delight.
Shake Allen's Foot-Ease into your shoes in the morning and notice the difference in comfort during the entire day.
The Universal Army supplied 1,200,000 of Foot-Ease to the U. S. Soldiers in the trenches during the war.
Be sure to get Allen's Foot-Ease. At druggists and shoe stores. 25c per package. Prepaid Address
Allen S. Olmsted,
Le Roy, N. Y.

SCHOOLS

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS
TEXT-BOOK COMPANY
305 Broadway, New York City.
Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

ANNAPOLIS OR WEST POINT
Most helpful text-books and review pamphlets ever published for entrance examinations. Complete set for Annapolis, $4.00; West Point, $2.25. Postpaid and insured.
Preparatory Instructors Annapolis, Md.

Cordon & Dilworth
— REAL —
ORANGE MARMALADE

Wicks—Your wife seems like a different woman when she is speaking. Wilkins—That so? I'm afraid I don't know the other one.—Boston Transcript

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle in the form of a pistol, weighing seven pounds and having only thirty parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1500 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
303 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Cable address:—Autordco

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

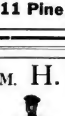
Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds. Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 222 4th Ave., Cor. 18th. ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers CLOTHING Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 6800

BOSTON Tremont Street NEWPORT 220 Bellevue Avenue

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits Ready made or to measure

NEW YORK **THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.** LONDON

Forged Steel Marine Water Tube Boilers and Superheaters

3¼ Million Horse Power in Use.

New edition of our catalogue, "MARINE STEAM," on application

RICE & DUVAL

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

509 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Branch Office: Westray Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

THE ALLEN DENSE AIR ICEMACHINE

USED IN THE U. S. NAVY CONTAINS NO CHEMICALS, ONLY AIR

The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets on large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER. 41 Maiden Lane, New York

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Codd Store, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was tailor for over 30 years
OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 400"

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment

12 West 46th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 8961



THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.

16 and 18 WEST 46th STREET

2d Floor, Schneider-Anderson Bldg., Near FIFTH Avenue, NEW YORK

CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS

HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900

SELLING OR RENTING A PIECE OF PROPERTY

isn't simply sticking a sign on it and waiting for a possible passer-by to become interested—it is properly presenting and pushing the property.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS Service
Sales — Rents — Loans
1405-F Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

PRINTING

NATIONAL CAPITOL PRESS
(Incorporated)
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., April 23, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2127.

Development of Naval Shore Stations

The last official report submitted by Mr. Daniels as Secretary of the Navy was a special report covering the development during the last eight years of naval shore stations, which was sent to Congress on March 1. The report follows:

The scope of the Secretary's annual report, covering, as it must, the development of our fleets, the plans for the future, the immediate necessities for the present, and the whole subject of the commissioned and enlisted personnel, must, of necessity, leave untold many things of vital interest to the public and to Congress in connection with the growth of the Navy, and particularly is it impossible to give therein a complete picture of the gradual development, and the reasons therefor, of our shore stations, without which a fleet would soon deteriorate into mere junk.

Even the naval committee, which, during my experience, has earnestly and faithfully struggled with the intricate details of shore station appropriations, has become, of necessity, so immersed in figures and estimates for this detail and that detail as to be in danger of losing the general picture of the steady and remarkable progress which has been made.

Visits to the yards themselves, owing to the immensity of their size and the complexity of their operations, I find, at least in my own case, give an incomplete idea of just what has been done and of just what are their present capabilities as compared to that of eight years ago.

It is my desire to report to Congress, in a broad and general way, the shore station progress, omitting exact details and figures, which are too voluminous, and tend to confuse the picture, in order that not only the naval committees and Congress but the public at large may have a clear and concrete idea of our growth and the essential reasons for the Navy's expansion on shore in the future.

In the voluminous appendices, setting forth in dollars and cents the expenditures by each bureau, those interested in this feature or that feature will be able from my annual reports of the last eight years to get more detailed information on any particular point. It is not my intention in this report to cover such matters. My desire is merely to show what the shore stations of the Navy were eight years ago, as concisely and briefly as possible, and what they are now, at the same time explaining the military reasons for what has been done, and particularly explaining the broad, general and uniform policy which, in the matter of shore expansion, has replaced the haphazard development of the past, a development which was only too often more of a result of local influences than from any well thought out general scheme for making our yards as efficient and as economical as possible.

I have in mind one particularly glaring example of this. At our navy yard in Portsmouth, N. H., which had fallen into such general disrepute as to be amongst those most seriously considered when the question arose as to whether we should close some yards entirely or attempt to run them on an efficient and useful basis, I found a magnificent building, costing many, many thousands of dollars, comparatively up to date, with raised platform and railroad tracks running directly through it, a permanent construction, splendidly lighted and the kind of building that many manufacturers would have been delighted to have had. After this building had been erected, the only possible use that could be found for it was to store therein the huge anchors, which in every other yard are left in the open or under sheds, as they are a sort of thing which can not suffer serious deterioration out of doors.

That same building is now an effective and important unit in the construction of submarines and has paid for itself many times over in the last five years.

When I assumed office eight years ago, there was a general demand that useless navy yards be junked and disposed of as best we could. There were only too many yards at that time answering that description, and my preliminary investigation convinced me that, rather than to continue them in their existing condition of inefficiency, it would be indeed a wiser policy to wipe off our loss of investment, amounting to many millions of dollars, rather than to keep on expending for upkeep more millions every year.

However, a further and thorough study of the situation convinced me that there was no real need of these yards being mere parasites upon the Navy appropriations, that by intelligent use of them and by proper development of the facilities they already had, they could be made savers rather than wasters of government funds. I, therefore, appeared before Congress and stated definitely my belief that, while every useless navy yard should be wiped out, an intelligent, coordinated effort should be made to ascertain which were really of necessity useless yards, and not to assume that because a yard was at that time lacking facilities for doing useful work, or work that could not be better done at some other yard, that it was equally impossible to make it a useful yard by intelligent, constructive work.

In this program I have received the cordial cooperation of Congress, and while, of course, no Secretary feels that he has always received all the appropriations really needed, I realize that Congress has been both wise and far-seeing in giving all that it felt it possibly could each year in support of this policy. And it is with a certain feeling of satisfaction that I make this final report, because I hope that Congress will feel that the confidence it placed in me in this matter has been rewarded by the transformation of our idle or duplicating yards into stations now so vital to the upkeep of our fleets as to make their extinguishment a serious, if not fatal, step if the Navy is to maintain in the future the proud record it has made in the past.

First of all, let us consider the necessity for any shore stations at all, and the real purposes for which they are needed. Napoleon's famous axiom that an army travels on its belly may be paralleled by the statement that an armed fleet travels attached to invisible strings of various lengths, known as its "radius of action," the other ends of which are attached to bases of supplies and places for repair and overhaul. Temporary bases may be used in wartime, so-called advance bases may be hastily improvised, but no fleet can long maintain itself without a properly equipped port to which the various units can return from time to time to replenish their stores and to repair damage caused by constant usage and time, in peace as well as in war.

A newly-commissioned battleship, proudly flaunting her spotless bunting, immaculate in paint and brass work, equipped and ready to the last shell in her magazines, is no more a really finished thing than she was upon the ways. Every householder will understand that with usage goes inevitable wear and tear in both cases, and the parts that are functioning perfectly today must, in the not far distant future, be replaced because so worn as to be no longer serviceable. The main structure of the ship, just as the main structure of the house, will, barring accident, last many years. The infinite multitude of fittings, which are becoming more complicated and delicate as naval science progresses, must be eternally watched and constantly renewed. Nor can this be avoided by merely tying the ships up to docks in peace-time, for, even as an unoccupied house deteriorates more rapidly than one in constant use, the unused ship deteriorates at a perfectly appalling rate of speed the minute she is laid up "in ordinary," as the saying is for a ship out of commission.

Somewhere on shore for each ship there must be stores and spare parts, and, what is more important still, machinery and workshops, with men specially trained and thoroughly familiar with the needs of warships and their peculiarities, for a warship has little in common with a merchant vessel, save for the fact that it is a floating hull, containing machinery for its propulsion. There are many, many things in a warship which are of necessity different, sometimes in a small way, sometimes in radical design, from things intended for the same purpose in a merchant vessel.

Two things are required in a warship's fittings. First, strength to resist the shock not only of the enemy's shell, but of the discharge of its own guns, and, secondly, lightness of weight down to the last ounce in order that the greatest amount of armor may be carried without sinking under the burden of its own protective covering. It is the saving of a few pounds here and a few pounds there that make in the aggregate that reserve of buoyancy required to carry its sides of solid steel.

As an illustration, tiles used on the floor are of a special thinness because a small fraction of weight is to be considered even here. There must be no more additional weight where it is not needed about a battleship than the trained prize fighter is allowed a single ounce of useless fat. In some places strength and lightness are secured by special design, requiring fittings that are more costly than those used on merchant vessels, where this all-important factor is not so serious a matter.

You can not send a battleship to an ordinary shipyard for overhaul and repair. The men who work upon it must be acquainted with the peculiarities of warship construction, and trained, if possible, by actual experience in the building of such ships themselves. In the old days of wooden ships of the line, almost any good shipwright could efficiently repair the old three-deckers. Nowadays, even the mechanism which moves the turret, with its electrical auxiliaries, would prove a problem beyond the average merchant shipyard, to say nothing of more serious alterations or replacements.

Nor will it do to have one or two such places where ships can renew, as it were, their youth from time to time. The greatly increased numbers of ships in our Navy, made necessary by the increase in the other navies of the world, make it impractical, particularly in times of peace, to attempt any such reduction. I say particularly in times of peace because in time of actual warfare no attempt is made at routine overhauls beyond those necessary to the fighting efficiency of the ship, and, if the ship has been kept at all times in absolutely perfect repair up to the moment the fleet is sent out to do battle, there is a certain length of life, a sort of reserve vitality, if you will, which can be drawn on for a considerable period, provided no accident nor mischance of battle results in serious and unexpected injury. However, a ship, like a man who uses up his reserve strength, must eventually be laid up for a prolonged rest, or utterly go to pieces.

It might be possible, at enormous expense, to concentrate war repair facilities in one or two yards of huge size. But to attempt it in peace times would make the approaches to our concentrated ports resemble a busy barber shop on a Saturday night, with so many ships waiting their turn and deteriorating every minute of that wait, that it would be difficult to assemble at any given time a respectable fleet for maneuvers. We needed every yard in war, and, in fact, they have more than paid for themselves during the late conflict.

So far as ships' supplies are concerned, that is somewhat different, and the tendency, particularly of late years, has been to concentrate our supply bases, thus cutting down duplication of stores and in many other ways saving time and money in the provisioning and equipping of the ships and their personnel.

All this is, of course, well known to naval officers, but I am surprised to note how little it is understood by many civilians, well informed in naval matters in other ways. A mighty warship dashing at full speed through calm or stormy seas, firing with incredible accuracy mighty projectiles at each salvo of her great guns, is as utterly dependent upon an efficient navy yard and supply base for its life and power as Sampson was dependent upon his three meals a day for his strength, or Cleopatra upon the constant attendance of her untiring maids for her beauty.

Ill-equipped navy yards, poorly managed navy yards, and I cannot resist adding to this point, starved navy yards, through lack of congressional appropriations, will result in poor ships and break downs at critical times when the test of actual warfare comes.

Your navy yard is in a way the humble Cinderella sitting in obscurity by the home fireside, repairing and refreshening the finery of her proud and haughty sisters.

No American can read without a thrill of pride the reply of our destroyer commanders on their arrival across the seas to the astonished British officers that they were prepared to immediately go on active patrol duty. Very few Americans realized that a great deal of the credit belonged to the wonderful efficiency of the navy yards at home, which had equipped them and prepared them by the most capable mechanics in the world for the journey and any action for which they might have been called.

So much for the need, not only of navy yards, but of up-to-date, efficient navy yards, if we are to have up-to-date and efficient fleets.

Now a navy yard can no more become suddenly efficient than a warship can lie idle at the dock for months and steam on 12 hours' notice out to sea prepared for battle. You can not dismiss the trained workmen, turn out the lights and darken our navy yards, and then, when the fleet comes home, crippled in battle, or worn with ordinary service, suddenly go out in the highways and byways and gather together such workmen as can be procured, build fires under the power-plant boilers, and proceed about the business at hand.

So far as possible, there must be maintained at all times a permanent, specially trained, and organized force, capable of doing anything from repairing a leaky valve in the feed pump to building, as we have had to do on several occasions, an entire new stern, or the better part of a smashed bow. Were there no other way, it would be a military necessity to keep up no inconsiderable force of men at work turning out souvenirs, or putting together and taking apart practice ships, in order that a force might be available when wanted. The great problem of our navy yards is to keep this capable force together, and, at the same time, provide work for them to do which will save us money in other ways.

We have met this problem by a number of radical changes, particularly during the last eight years. Most successful of all has been our plan of greatly increased warship construction at navy yards. Nothing so thoroughly trains a force of men for the special work of repair and upkeep of a fleet as building the vessels in the first place, and I think that a majority of naval officers will sustain me when I say that such ships, taking them from keel to fighting top, are better ships for military purposes than ships built by private enterprises.

I do not wish in making this assertion to claim any tremendous superiority over the ships constructed in those few plants which have for years devoted so large a part of their output to Navy vessels as to make them really navy yards under private control. There will always, if we are to have any kind of an adequate Navy and until the happy day of universal disarmament actually arrives, be enough new ships needed to keep yards of this character reasonably employed and to keep a large portion of the navy yard forces busy in between the repair and overhaul periods for the fleet.

There is also another class of work which fills in the chinks, as it were, of navy-yard activity. I have spoken of the peculiarities of naval design and pointed out the many differences in the fitting out and equipping of these ships from ordinary merchant vessels. These special fittings, while necessary to a naval vessel, are not required in sufficient quantity to enable manufacturers to turn them out on a real commercial basis. The manufacturer must make a special machinery and adopt special methods in many cases. He can not use his standard molds or dies or tools, and for all this the government must pay, and rightly pay, if it goes into the open market for their purchase. However, many of these special things can be manufactured quite as economically, if not more so, at our navy yards, and, in this way, our forces are kept busy, money saved to the government, and the manufacturer left free to turn out what is far more profitable to him, a regular line of goods for which there is a demand in quantities sufficient to bring back handsome profits.

We have gone quite far along this road in the last eight years. It is my belief we can go much further in the future. I have tried to point out, first, that navy yards must be maintained if we are to have a Navy, and, secondly, that they must have at all times a sufficiently trained force to form the nucleus of the enormous expansion needed in war times; thirdly, that this force, if they are not to be a mere expense in

Digitized by Google

time of peace to the government, must be kept busy at useful work.

There is another very important thing to be considered if we are to exercise true economy. There must be no useless duplication of work or of facilities for work, and there must be, above all, some comprehensive and continuing policy of development in each yard which makes it a smoothly working part of a perfect whole. Here, I think, more progress has been made during the last few years than in any other direction. Some of our navy yards in the past have grown up higgledy-piggledy, with a shop here and there at the mere say of our older statesmen, a shop here and a building there, perhaps remote from machine shops, docks remote from almost everything else; a general layout which under the modern efficiency expert writhe in agony at the sight. All these are only painfully apparent. And, if this is true of each yard as a unit, the same is part of a general worse as regards the development of the smaller and shore development. Some of the smaller yards, even a couple of decades ago, they were near central metropolitan centers, are now being made be forcats where land. Others were established for reasons wholly fanciful. Some have never been able to get rid of disease. Millions upon millions have been poured into them with, I have no forced to believe, but little consideration as to what was going to be done with it all after it was built.

The shop at Portsmouth, which I cited above as an example, is one of the many cases where false pride, persistence and insistence, had secured additional money for the navy yard, without any particular regard as to whether it fitted into a general scheme of things or not. And as there was no general scheme of things to fit the yards into, it was difficult to resist such progress as without a general plan there was no valid reason why one yard should have something which the other did not possess, and not sufficient number of congressional votes to give it to them.

During the last 5 years, however, and particularly during the last 2 years, there has been far ahead for our Navy have laid out a definite scheme which has been adhered to in all yard improvement. Under this plan the military purposes of each yard—and we must never forget that the primary function of any navy yard is its most effective military use—have been carefully considered. The limitations and the possibilities of improvement thoughtfully gone over, and the eventual expansion or contraction, as the case might be, for years ahead laid out. No longer will our yards grow like Topsy, for it has been impressed upon us the old unscientific way.

In giving yards by yard, a picture of what has been achieved in the way of improvement and development, the fundamental principles of the navy yard under this general plan should be kept in mind. And before taking up the yards in detail, I think it well to briefly outline the functions of each of the principal shore stations for the navy yards.

[A detailed account of the development of each yard was made a part of the hearings.]

Aviation and Radio Stations.

I have not mentioned in this final report of eight years' progress our work in the two services, which has been, I think, even more remarkable than our navy-yard development. I refer to the progress in aviation and radio transmission. The former is limited by an act of Congress, but, while technically they might be included as shore stations, this plan has been limited to navy yards only, and I have made but three exceptions in the ordinance of the Naval Academy, Charleston, Indian Head, and, secondly, because both aviation and the transmission of radio messages are now practically undeveloped arts eight years ago, and the most substantial progress have been made in these fields with the growth from the very beginning. This report, being primarily concerned with the naval committees that gradient and, in a way, almost unnoticeable increase in efficiency and in power year to year, which, while not spectacular, has still been, on its total, remarkable, it seems to me unnecessary to include in it the developments in radio and aviation facilities and equipment which have been so remarkable as it were, overnight and have constantly attracted corresponding attention.

That we are as progressive and well equipped in these lines, comparatively, as we are is sufficient for constructing vessels for our fleet, as well as making the fleet efficient, is a matter in which the services are well aware of, as well as the need for still greater development in these two directions.

I have also omitted any detailed reference to the great naval base in Hawaii and to our defensive standpoint, probably no other single thing has done more to increase the Navy's efficiency and has been for years the dream of our naval strategists and as I want to emphasize in this report the importance and breadth of view and grasp of the situation which they have shown, I will say that the opening this a fact and not an ideal. While this is not getting forth to Congress of I feel that it is, at least, my duty to call attention to the results in this direction which the naval committees have achieved, and, after the war, the naval committees sent in going over the fundamentals of our entire plant making a general improvement, now, for the first time, authorized together in a comprehensive plan for the future.

If I have done well in these matters, it is because the naval committees have acted wisely in the first place.

In conclusion, I wish again to express my thanks and the thanks of the Navy for the active cooperation of the naval committees during the last eight years. During that time there have been changes in the majority of whose members were composed at one time and another of first one political party and then the other; but I think these committees, and know that our Secretary of the Navy, will agree with me that development as something beyond politics and as a matter of the very highest importance to the welfare of the Navy has so well passed through the terrible test of war that has come to the world, that these shore stations quite as much as to the efficiency of our fleets, because, as I have said in the beginning, the ships of the fleet can not exist without the efficiency of the shore station back of them, and which has been expanded on the ocean without an equal expansion on the shore.

DISTINGUISHED SURVICE CROSS AWARDED.

The distinguished service cross has been awarded the following officers:

Captain James O. Green, Jr., infantry, for extraordinary heroism near Chalons, France, October 6, 1918. After two platoons under his command had been practically annihilated by machine gun fire, in his objective with two enlisted men and remained throughout the night under fire. On the following day the ground gained until reinforcements come up.

Captain Grant W. Wynn, infantry, Camp Knox, Ky., Camp Benning, Ga.

Second Lieutenant Howard C. Knotts, 17th aero squadron, for extraordinary heroism in action near Argonne, France, September 12, 1918. During a patrol flight five American planes were attacked by twenty Fokkers. During the combat, when Lieutenant Knotts saw one of his comrades attacked by seven enemy planes and in imminent danger of being shot down, although himself engaged with the enemy, went to the assistance of his comrade and attacked two of his immediate pursuers. In the fight which ensued he shot down of the enemy planes and then assisted his comrade to escape destruction, although his comrade's plane was so disabled that he made the landing with difficulty, crashing on the field.

Lieutenant Knotts's present address is 307 First South street, Plainville, Kans.

PROTECTING NAVAL OIL RESERVES.

Effective measures have been taken by Secretary Fall to protect the reserve oil fields of the Navy. Certain sections of the naval reserve lands in California have been leased on private operations. The last naval appropriation act authorized the Secretary to operate these lands under certain limitations, but leases whenever the interest of the government would seem to be made advantageous.

A condition has arisen in naval reserve No. 1, in California, which makes it necessary for wells to be drilled on naval lands in order to offset wells drilled on adjoining property and which are now drawing oil from the naval reserve lands.

An advertisement which the Navy Department has just issued provides for the lease of a certain portion of land for the drilling of a double row of offset wells such as will prevent other operators from securing the oil that is the property of the Navy. The leasing of this land is open to operators of experience who can assure the Navy Department of their capability in the matter, and intending lessees are required to state in their proposals the royalty in fuel oil which they will offer for the privilege of the lease.

The oil is to be delivered at such points on the Pacific coast as the Secretary may direct.

The proposals are to be received either in San Francisco or in Washington, as the bidder may elect.

RECEPTION AND DANCE AT MARINE BARRACKS.

A reception and dance will be held at the marine barracks, 8th and I streets southeast, on Tuesday evening, the 26th. The affair is given by the National Press Club of the American Legion and the marine officers stationed at the barracks in honor of the board of governors of the Press Club. The reception begins at 8 o'clock, after which will be dancing. A number of leading parties are scheduled to provide dance and many will visit the barracks after the theater. If the attendance will be a record-breaking one the reception will be thrown open. Music will be furnished by the Marine Band.

The receiving party will be headed by Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune and Frank B. Kennedy and Jack Poindexter and Mrs. Poindexter, Senator Duncan F. Fletcher and Mrs. Fletcher, Maj. Clayton B. Vogel, commandant of the barracks, and Mrs. Vogel; President Arthur Brisbane of the Press Club and Mrs. Marks and other officers of the Press Club as well as officers of the Washington Post of the American Legion, of which Capt. W. W. Smith is post commander.

The committee consists of Capt. Wm. W. Smith, U. S. M. C., R. A. Long, Capt. Lloyd H. Shuler, U. S. M. C. Hartlee, U. S. M. C.; Capt. G. H. Shuler, U. S. M. C., and Post Commander Frank B. Kennedy and Jack Connolly, representing the post. Major Vogel, commanding the barracks, and Lieutenant Percival Marks and T. H. Tiller of the Press Club.

ESCORT CLASPS FOR COAST GUARD.

The Navy Department has designed a clasp for service on the Algonquin, Mohawk, Oshkosh, Seneca, Tampa and Tuscarora, used for patrol chaser. Escort clasps are not available for issue. The workmanship on certain of these clasps is unsatisfactory and the entire lot was rejected. It was thought that all clasps would be available for issue by April 1, 1921, but up to the present time the clasps have not been received from the contractor.

NAVY SERVICE ROBES.

An extension of the official life of the old Navy service blouse has been granted. An order of the bureau of navigation reads:

"By direction of the Secretary of the Navy the period during which the single breasted service blouse may be worn is hereby extended to and including December 31, 1921."

A Friend From Home as Mess Companion

There's a greeting from the folks and clear sunshine of the homeland in that delicious, flaked corn food

POST TOASTIES

Made of selected, white corn, delicately seasoned flaked and toasted to a crisp golden-brown, **Post Toasties** (served with fresh or tinned milk or cream) are a meal-time joy.

The triple-sealed package protects the freshness and crispness in any climate.

POST TOASTIES—*Best Corn Flakes*
—served around the world.

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS CAMPS FOR THE YEAR 1921.

The following is a list of the reserve officers' training corps camps for the year 1921, to be conducted by the corps area commanding, giving camps by states in the series, location of camp, area from which attendance is drawn and date of opening of camp:

Infantry Camps—Plattsburg, N. Y., attendance from the 1st, 2d and 3d corps areas; date of opening, June 16, 1921. Camp Knox, Ky., attendance from the 4th, 5th and 6th corps areas; date of opening, June 16, 1921. Fort Sheridan, Ill., attendance from the 7th corps area; date of opening, June 16, 1921. Camp Logan, Tex., attendance from the 8th corps area; date of opening, June 16, 1921. Fort Douglas, Utah, attendance from the 9th corps area; date of opening, June 16, 1921. Camp Lewis, Wash., attendance from the 9th corps area; date of opening, June 16, 1921.

Field Artillery Camps—Camp Knox, Ky., to be attended by field artillery units throughout the United States; date of opening, June 16, 1921.

Camp Eustis, Va., Camp Dodge, Ia., for cavalry units in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th corps areas; date of opening, June 16, 1921. Camp Lewis, Wash., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for cavalry units of the 7th, 8th and 9th corps areas; date of opening, June 16, 1921.

Coast Artillery Camps—Fort Monroe, Va., for coast artillery units of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th corps areas and from Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; date of opening, June 16, 1921. Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., for coast artillery units in 7th, 8th and 9th corps areas, with the exception of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; date of opening, June 16, 1921.

Engineer Corps Camps—Camp Humphreys, Va., for engineering units from throughout the United States; date of opening, June 16, 1921.

Signal Corps Camps—Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., for signal corps units from throughout the United States; date of opening, June 16, 1921.

Motor Transport Corps—Camp Holabird, Md., for motor transport units in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th corps areas; date of opening, June 16, 1921. Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for motor transport corps units in the 8th and 9th corps areas; date of opening, June 16, 1921.

Air Service—Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., selected members of air service units throughout the United States; date of opening, June 14, 1921.

Ordnance Corps—Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., for ordnance units from throughout the United States; date of opening, June 16, 1921.

Medical Department—Carlisle Barracks, Pa., selected medical officers and medical department units throughout the United States; date of opening, June 4, 1921.

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

Colonel William Mitchell, assistant to the chief of the air service, has been awarded the D. S. M. "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As air service commanding, flying corps by service and later of the first corps, by his tireless energy and keen perception of the essential duties of great importance with marked ability. Subsequently as commander of the 2d Army he rendered distinguished service from the 26 Army as commander of the air service of both armies. His high degree of these vitally important services he proved to be a potent factor in the success achieved during the operations of the American armies."

Major William Bryden, field artillery, has been awarded the D. S. M. for conspicuously meritorious and distinguished service as director of the department of field gunnery, school of fire for field artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., from September, 1917, to May, 1918, and as commandant of the general school from May, 1918, to November, 1918. He displayed organizing ability and other professional attainments of a high order in developing and conducting a sound course of instruction in the principles of field gunnery.

Major Bryden is at present on duty in the war plans division of the general staff in this city.

Digitized by Google

ACADEMIC ATHLETICS.

West Point, N. Y. April 16.—The Army, new to lacrosse, made a very creditable showing in the opening game of the season here today by forcing the strong Johns Hopkins University team into an extra-time period for decision. The final score was Johns Hopkins 3, Army 2. The cadets showed speed and aggressiveness, and at the end of the allotted time were even up at 2 all with the collegians. Murphy tossed the winning goal with only a half minute of the extra time period left. The line-up:

Army.		Johns Hopkins.
R. Greene	G	Benedict
Cramer	P	Kessler
Kessler	C. P.	Wood
John	P.	Zoller
Lawrence	C.	Rogers
O'Connell	C.	Murphy
Offutt	D.	Murphy
Barrett	D.	Todd
Hodine	D.	Carson
Greene	S. A.	Griffith
A. Wood	D.	Barnschmidt
Meyer	D.	Stewart

Goals—First period: Meyer, Griffin. Second period: Coates, Barnschmidt. Extra period: Murphy (winning goal). Substitutes—Army: Hoffman for Lawrence, Salman for Goddard, Chandler for O'Shea, Cadle for A. Wood, John for Cramer, Reed for Pettiman, Byrd for Murphy, Murphy for Byrd. Time of halves—Thirty minutes each, with the extra ten minute period. Referee—Major Hoge, Army.

The Army mauled Pitcher Gregory, of Williams College, today in the fourth and fifth innings and scored their fifth straight diamond victory. The score was 10 to 6. The soldiers scored all their runs in the scoring inning, hits by Bixby and Ward and Mcstrully's error giving them the runs. The Army got one chance by hard in their half of the same frame, slamming the ball about in all parts of the field and scoring four. They got two more in the second and three in the sixth. Mcstrully was taken out in favor of Ward in the sixth, when he showed signs of weakening. French batted well for the Army. The score:

Army.							Williams					
	AB.	H.	P.	O.	A.			AB.	H.	P.	O.	A.
French, cf.	5	2	2	2	0		Bixby, cf.	4	2	1	1	0
Stevens, c.	4	1	1	8	1		Ward, p.	4	2	1	0	2
Wilhide, 2b.	4	2	2	2	0		Richmond, ss.	5	0	1	1	1
Italianer, 1b.	3	2	1	9	0		Hall, 1b.	5	0	1	9	0
Smythe, 3b.	3	1	1	2	4		Pine, c.	5	0	2	7	0
Smith, ss.	4	0	0	1	2		Hall, 2b.	5	0	0	1	3
Burns, ss.	4	0	2	1	3		Meeks, lf.	5	2	1	1	0
Rowland, rf.	4	0	0	0	0		Mcstrully, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Mcstrath, p.	2	0	1	0	1		Gregory, p.	3	1	0	0	1
Cragin, lf.	3	0	0	0	0							
Total	35	9	11	27	10		Total	38	6	10	24	7

Errors—Smythe, Mcgrath, Cragin.

Army	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8—10
Williams	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3—6

Two-base hits—French, Italianer, Meeks. Three-base hits—Gregory, French. Sacrifice flies—Smith, Ward. Stolen bases—Smythe, Burns, Richmond, Hall, Meeks. 5 innings, Cragin, 3 in 4, Gregory, 10 in 9. Struck out—By Smith, 3; Cragin, 1; Mcstrath, 1; Ward, 2; Mcstrully, 2; Gregory, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Mcstrath, Bixby. Left on bases—Army, 12; Williams, 12. First base on errors—Williams, 3. Umpires—Marshall and Prouty. Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes.

Annapolis, Md., April 16.—The Naval Academy opened its tennis season here this afternoon with a match with Swarthmore, taking three of the five singles and both of the two doubles matches.

Singles—Dudley, Swarthmore, defeated Replogle, Navy, 6—4, 6—4; Bell, Swarthmore, defeated Brown, Swarthmore, 6—1, 6—3; Harshman, Navy, defeated Hutchinson, Swarthmore, 6—4, 6—4; Bell, Swarthmore, defeated Fitzhugh, Navy, 6—1, 6—2; Kelson, Navy, defeated Linton, Swarthmore, 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles—Harshman and Shoup, Navy, defeated Taylor and Hutchinson, Swarthmore, 6—4, 6—4; Dudley and Brown, Swarthmore, defeated Kelson and Waldrich, Navy, 6—3, 6—4.

The Naval Academy won another lacrosse game this afternoon, defeating the University of Pennsylvania by 11 to 1, and keeping its record of a season unbroken. McPortland, the Penn goal tender, stopped a great many shots from the middies' sticks in front of the net.

While the Navy's midfield play was not up to the standard set by the ball work of the Quantico Marines' team yesterday, the midshipmen nearly always knew what to do with it and showed a very well developed form for a shot. Shaw, Herring and Byerley were the particularly good form.

In one of the best games of baseball which has been played here this season Lasalle defeated the Army team from the Naval Academy by a score of 4 to 3. The soldiers found Fleming, the Lasalle pitcher, in fine shape in the fourth and he retired in favor of Peterson. In the seventh inning Peterson gave Army its hit to deal left center in the seventh for a home run. Both hits that Army got were for three bases.

The fielding was of a high standard on both sides, and each team made 11 hits. Peterson pitched a fine game, and Fleming, a new pitcher, showed a good deal of promise. The score:

Lafayette.						Navy.					
	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.		AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Wolfack, lf.	2	0	1	1	0	Harris, cf.	5	0	1	3	0
Weitz, 2b.	5	0	1	2	3	Bell, 2b.	5	0	1	2	3
Gaselin, 3b.	5	0	1	2	3	Rawlings, lf.	4	1	3	2	0
Carney, rf.	3	1	1	3	0	Blanchard, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Chilson, 1b.	4	1	1	10	1	Stubbs, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Beber, ss.	3	2	2	3	2	Hall, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Kirby, cf-lf.	4	0	0	0	0	Hedern'n, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Scanlaitis, c.	3	0	1	9	1	Hayes, c.	4	0	0	7	1
Tierney, p.	3	0	1	1	0	Fleming, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Wulford, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	Peterson, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Blanchet	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	4	11	27	11	Total	38	2	11	27	10

a Batted for Peterson in eighth.

Errors—Chilson, Beber, Poole, Hedefman.

Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—4
Naval Academy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Home run, Carney; two-base hits, Rawlings, Bell, Tierney; bases on balls, off Fleming 2; struck out by Fleming 2, Peterson 3, Tierney 2; hit by pitcher, Gaselin; wild pitches, Fleming and Tierney; double-play, Hedefman, Hayes and Blanchet; umpires, Stumbo and Aubrey; time of game, 1:50.

NOTES FROM CAMP JACKSON.

Camp Jackson, S. C., April 15.—Lieut. and Mrs. Mark M. Potter entertained at a dinner party on Thursday evening at their quarters in the 61st Infantry area. The guests included Capt. R. H. Cleland, 11th Infantry; Miss Alice Hines and Capt. Stanley G. Sanisler, M. R. C. Mrs. Hero entertained at cards on Tuesday for Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Day and Mrs. Myer, later in the afternoon Mrs. Brinsmade came in for tea. * * * Mrs. Speed is here on a visit as the guest of her son, Lieut. Horace Speed, 51st regiment. He entertained at a supper party at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Willett on April 11. The guests included several from Columbia and Camp Jackson. * * * Mrs Walter F. Mullins entertained at bridge at her quarters in the 61st Infantry area on Tuesday afternoon. There were four tables at the bridge, and prizes were won by Mrs. Mark M. Potter and Mrs. A. E. Hothermich. The hostess served delightful salad course, assisted by Mrs. Glen H. Davis and Miss Helen Davies, pouring tea and coffee. Mrs. Mullins guests included Mesdames John L. Hines, D. H. Davis, Aiden Parker, John B. Bernes, W. J. O'Loughlin, F. F. Sappington, J. A. Waters, John E. Chew, M. E. Olmstead, J. F. Mendenhall, B. D. Butler, M. M. Potter, G. S. Marshall, William A. Birman, A. E. Hothermich, Miss Alice Hines, Miss Louise Coleman and her guest, Miss Hall, daughter of Admiral Hall, U. C., and Mrs. Patterson of Baltimore, house-guest of Mrs. W. F. Mullins. Mrs. Jessie Slaughter Dennis entertained for her guest, Miss Davies, on Thursday night with an informal dance. The guests were Miss Helen Mies Hero, Miss Nelson, Miss Waring, Mrs. Powell, Miss Powell, Miss Stewart, Miss Hall, daughter of Admiral Powell, Capt. Cleland, Lieut. Robinson, Lieut. Brimmer and Lieut. Hamilton Speed.

Mrs. John L. Hines entertained at bridge on Friday afternoon at her quarters. Mrs. Tabin, who is here from Honolulu, was the guest of honor. Mrs. Wilkinson, playing in the place was won by Mrs. Wilkinson. Mrs. Hines served a delicious luncheon. She was assisted by Mrs. Daugherty. Among those present were Mrs. Tabin, Mrs. Wentz, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Hyndman, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Young, Mrs. La Guardia, Mrs. Mullins, Mrs. Hero, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Mandahl, Mrs. Bridgman, Mrs. King, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Mandahall, Mrs. Biddle and the hostess. Mrs. Mullins entertained her 12th birthday with a party for young friends on April 12. Games were played indoors and the party ended on the trees. The guests were Helen Powell, James Kent, Mary Joyce, Mary Elizabeth Harper, Sarah Harper, Emily Pierson, Mildred McClusey, Elmina and her sister, Miss Hall. Miss Hall has been visiting in house in Columbia and are living on Hamptom avenue. Col. Hilton has recently left on a business trip to Augusta, and is in command of the 6th coast artillery regiment. Mrs. Hero and Miss Hero entertained and original card party on Friday afternoon. The color scheme was green. The tables were carried out this idea. Chocolate ice cream was served in small boxes covered with yellow and green crepe paper, tied with ice cream. The first prize was won by Mrs. J. B. Barnes. A second prize was carried off by Mrs. embroidered handkerchief, by Mrs. Topping. The guests were Mesdames Barnes, Topping, Hines, M. E. Smith, Dyer, Hero, Powell, Young, Williamson, Meeking, Parker, Wilson, Hyndman, Myers, Biddle, Daugherty, Mabbett, Stuart, McCarthy, Green, Potter, Burke, Johnson and Hero.

A delightful dinner party was given at the 66th infantry officers' mess last Saturday night in honor of Col. Parker's birthday. The mess hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion and with the long polished table with pink and white carnations. The dinner was followed by a dance at the Richland officers' club, music for which was furnished by the 66th infantry band. Those present from the various batteries of the regiment were present. Among the guests from outside were Major and Mrs. Hamilton, of the 30th brigade, Lieut. and Mrs. Whatley, of the 6th Infantry, and others. * * * Mrs. Powell gave a delightful bridge luncheon on Monday for her mother, Mrs. Cochran, of Columbia, who is visiting her daughter in Columbia. The guests were seated at small tables, decorated with the color scheme of pink and white, carried out in flowers. Among those present were Mrs. Hero, Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Brinsmade, Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. Col. Powell, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Loughrey, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Hyndman, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Cochran, Miss Cochran and her sister, Mrs. Patterson. * * * A dance was brought to a close on Saturday night at the 9th infantry officers' club, and was one of the most delightful of the season. Officers of the 9th infantry and Capt. and Mrs. Hyndman, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Mullins, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, of the 30th brigade headquarters. Dancing was enjoyed by the brigade headquarters. Dancing was enjoyed by the guests and delicious refreshments were served. Col. and Mrs. Glenn H. Davis entertained at dinner on Friday evening preceding the dance. Those playing were Gen. and Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Brinsmade, Mrs. Hero, Mrs. Coleman, Maj. and Mrs. Sappington, Maj. Polhemus, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Mullins, Capt. and Mrs. Olmstead, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Powell, Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson. The high and lowest scores were won by Mrs. Olmstead and Mrs. Butler, while Lieut. Smith's Olmstead won those for highest scores among the men.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Mail Ineligible on Expert Riflemen.

Frank B. Ingram, first sergeant, cavalry, unassigned, Fort Myer, Virginia, is entitled to retain his expert rifleman. He served as an officer during the war, and was discharged as a first lieutenant, field artillery, in December, 1919. The question arose as to the applicability of the provisions contained in paragraphs of 85 per month as expert rifleman for the period of enlistment. * * * The following is from the comptroller says:

"The provisions act of March 30, 1918) has been effective to restore to claimant bearing, as his enlistment dated December 22, 1919, the grade held by him on his discharge as an enlisted man to accept the appointment as a second lieutenant dated July 16, 1917. In computing services for retirement and the increase of pay for length of service he is entitled to credit for all time served with the forces of the United States. The change of status from an enlisted man to a commissioned officer did not break the continuity of his service. But this statute does not in any manner amend or modify the laws or the regulations in conformity with law relating to the additional pay under consideration. His qualification as an expert rifleman with rifle and pistol is a service additional pay thereunder ceased upon the date he became a commissioned officer, and, consequently, qualification is required to entitle him to additional pay.

Shore Duty of Coast Guard Officers in Alaska.

The comptroller has recently called on for a decision as to whether, under the act of May 18, 1920, commissioned officers of the Coast Guard are entitled to 10% increase of their pay while on shore duty in Alaska in the absolute warrant officers of the Coast Guard are entitled to their share rates of pay or to their sea rates of pay while on shore duty in Alaska.

His attention was invited to decisions of May 9, 1913, and July 23, 1918, relative to pay of commissioned officers of the Navy on shore duty in Alaska and Hawaii under the act of July 1, 1918, relative to pay of warrant officers of the Navy on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States. The comptroller says:

"Alaska is by express legislative definition, beyond the continental limits of the United States with respect to the pay of officers of the Navy detailed for shore duty beyond such limits by the act July, 1901. And, since section 8 of the act of May 18, 1920, gives commissioned and warrant officers of the Coast Guard the right to the same pay, allowances and increases as are now provided by existing laws and regulations in the Navy, commissioned officers of the Coast Guard are entitled for shore duty in Alaska to the 10 per centum additional of their pay prescribed for commissioned officers of the Navy on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States by the act of May 13, 1908, while warrant officers of the Coast Guard are entitled for shore duty in Alaska to the pay prescribed by the act July 1, 1901. And, since section 8 of the act of May 18, 1920, gives warrant officers of the Navy serving beyond the continental limits of the United States the right to the pay authorized by law for warrant officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, and since Alaska is not so mentioned in your inquiry, together with the cases referred to, it is the opinion of this office that the cases where this office and the courts have held that certain ministerial officers of the Navy on duty in Alaska and in Alaska do not constitute shore duty therein within the meaning of the act of May 13, 1908."

Reimbursement for Traveling Expenses.

Officers of the Army traveling under competent orders are entitled to reimbursement for their actual expenses. This is accomplished either by the payment of commutation of subsistence or commutation of expenses usually designated a per diem allowance, or (3) by furnishing subsistence and paying actual necessary expenses. Mileage or the fixed sum in lieu thereof is allowed only on journeys by land and such, as well as the provision for actual necessary expenses, is a form of reimbursement and public business is the foundation upon which each rests. For all travel actual expenses only are paid to officers and under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1906, 34 stat. 247, "the amounts so paid shall not include any sum expended as part of embarkation or debarkation." Expenses are authorized under paragraph 1286 of the Army Regulations, which contains the provision that "the necessary actual and reasonable expenses for items not authorized in said paragraph will be submitted for approval and claim for his consideration and approval before payment.

THE AIRBOAT SQUADRON.

The airboat squadron, consisting of eight P-5-L airboats of the Navy, left Hampton Roads, Virginia, Philadelphia April 15 after maneuvers with the fleet during the past month in the waters of the West Indies and Panama. The boats are accompanied by the U. S. S. Wright, which carries the 200 officers and men for their operation and maintenance, thus making them entirely independent of land bases.

The squadron left Philadelphia December 15 and joined the fleet at Guantanamo, Cuba, January 1, then proceeded to Panama, flying across the Caribbean Sea, and on January 23 arrived at Coco Solo, Canal Zone.

Returning to Guantanamo in February, the flight was along the Central American coast across the Caribbean to Kingston, Jamaica. From there where the airboats rejoined the fleet for the gunnery and torpedo practice of the fleet. The squadron will now operate with the fleet air forces, based on Guantanamo, also took part.

A total of 1,000 hours of flying, mostly over the joining of the airboat squadrons of Atlantic and Pacific fleets, and the use of planes for the hydrographic office, which will greatly lessen the labor of the surveying parties in the work of charting the seas for general peace.

Officers and men are glad to return to Philadelphia after an absence of four months, during which the squadron has been based at Cuba.

Leave will be given to the officers and men, after which the squadron will assemble at Hampton Roads preparatory to boarding the ex-German warships off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

ASSIGNMENT TO THE SCHOOL OF THE LINE.

Special orders No. 81-A, War Department, 1921, detailing Major H. H. Cissell, air service, as a member of the next class at the school of the line have been revoked and special orders directing Major Leonard H. Brennan, air service, to report to the school of the line in place of Major Cissell have been issued.

A cigarette is known by the smokers it keeps. 20 for 25 ¢
FATIMA
TURKISH CIGARETTES
"Nothing else will do"

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter. Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor
511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 615. 'Phone, Franklin 5243.

New York Office: 258 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1651 and 1612. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable in Room 408.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those to whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published at the capital of the Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, and of the technical branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise the office promptly of any change of address.

SANITY IN THE CARE OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

We are inclined to take direct and positive issue with the editorial comment of the Boston Transcript, which is prompted by the report of the Dawes commission appointed by the President to study the needs and problems of the ex-service men, and, especially, the disabled members of that class, to remark:

Two years and more have passed; and the disabled service man is still the victim of a bloodthirsty, if not of a forgetful people. So far he has sought in vain from Congress soldier relief without a rival, or a grateful and magnanimous nation. Instead, he has been turned over to the care of three governmental agencies, as often as not working at cross purposes—the Public Health Service, the Bureau of War-Risk and the Board of Vocational Education. Lucky indeed was the man who promptly, and without a plethora of red tape, secured the proper aid from the proper agency. The period of investigation has come to an end. No investigation is now needed, but action, swift, sure and effective, is the job of Congress, with the least possible delay, to enact legislation providing for a comprehensive program of soldier relief.

It is hardly fair or accurate to assert, as does the Boston newspaper, for the editorial opinion of which we entertain the greatest respect, that the disabled soldier, past or present, has been forgotten by the people. He has been very much in the public mind; he is the object of the greatest solicitude and sympathy, expressed in most practical ways and manifested in numerous acts of generosity. Certainly, the people, through their Congress, have not been lacking in providing the means by which relief could be promptly afforded. It is not true that the soldier who has suffered has been neglected or forgotten. There has been legislation galore. It may not have been wisely drafted, to the extent that it prevented duplication of work and delays in its execution, but it has been manifestly sanctioned, and there is reason for believing that it has been two often recklessly bestowed. The fault has not been, therefore, with the people or with Congress, or from any lack of willingness to do things for the ex-service man, and, least of all, from any forgetfulness of him or his service at home and in France. There is nothing in the Dawes report to justify that particular estimate of the situation. The faults and defects in the system were very fairly set forth in the following language of that document:

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the present deplorable failure on the part of the government to properly care for the disabled veterans is due in large part to imperfect organization of governmental effort. There is no one in control of the whole situation. Independent agencies by mutual agreement now endeavor to coordinate their action, but, in such efforts, the joint action is too often modified by minor considerations, and there is always lacking that complete cooperation which is incident to a powerful superimposed authority. No emergency of war itself was greater than is the emergency which confronts the nation in its duty to care for those disabled in its service and dependent on it.

Something, indeed, might be said as to the alacrity with which the Dawes committee reached its conclusions and was able to formulate its recommendations. To some observers it may have appeared that a subject so complicated and so extensive and varied in its character justified a longer period of discussion, and that there were many more difficulties in the application of the rules which have been so promptly laid down. There is one observation in the Dawes report that is particularly open to the allegation that the people and Congress have failed to provide adequately for the disabled soldier. It is pointed out that one of the difficulties now is because "which may develop"—and which it might have been stated has developed—is "the too generous or unjust payment of money as compensation." This and the other glances at the supposed lack of moral courage or a weak rather than a stronger moral fiber in the beneficiaries"—something that can not be prevented by act of Congress—is the personal opinion of executive regulations. That demoralization must be met and removed by the maintenance of an adequate and competent personnel in direct contact with the individuals to be benefited.

It is also wisely remarked that this achievement will be impossible if certain provisions of the legislative, etc., appropriation bill, which goes into effect on July 1 next are not amended so as to authorize a better grade of personnel and more of it. The same might be said in the consideration of the bill in search of the War Department which has to do with records pertaining to the World War, now described as in a chaotic state. Congress has failed to provide acts to adjust if they are to be of any value to the government in its dealings with claimants, for example, to cite none of the other innumerable instances in which it will be necessary to consult, and where it should be possible to give access to, the official records. The reckless assertion on the part of Senator Smoot that it is possible to reduce the expenses of the government by 20,000 is an absurdity, of course. It would be much more serious than that if it were applied, for then the most necessary and the highest grades of the military-naval force would be further delayed and resulting in much injustice to individuals in many directions and to great cost to the government in the end. It would operate as the result of the utterly wanton extravagance of paltry economy. It is this class of congressional assertion which is apt to do great harm. It may have an appealing sound in statistics, interfere with the proper functions of the government. If reforms are to be effected, the plans for them, however, should be carefully wrought and should have something more behind them than careless speech.

We are very far from thinking that any such defect attaches itself to the conclusions and recommendations of the Dawes report, the text of which commends respect for what it proposes in many directions, and which, as a whole, deserves, in no manner warrants the assumption that the people have failed of due appreciation of the needs of the former service man who may be disabled. It is eminently proper, however, that the people shall be protected against nawkish sentiment, and, most of all, against the political clap-trap with which too many men who are seeking public office are surrounding the veteran. The tax-payers, upon whom will fall the burden for many years to come of taking care of and relieving the disabled soldier, are entitled to be protected, while there is talk of protecting the former service man who may also, before we are through with the matter, need protection against him his friends and himself. There is a grave danger that he will be converted into a person of that somewhat familiar and obnoxious type who thinks that the world of the country owes him a living in comfort and idleness. The examples of this in the city of Washington have been exasperating, and have furnished an excuse for the demand that there be a considerable amount of care exercised in extending the measures of relief, which have been, we insist, provided in abundance in the desire to do the right thing through acts of Congress during the past two years.

THE REFORMATION OF THE ARMY.

The friends of the new, and the enemies and the critics of the old, administration have mapped out for the Secretary of War a program of reformation and relief that, we imagine, Mr. Weeks will find somewhat difficult to execute, if he succeeds in getting Congress to aid him with necessary legislation to that end. There has been a great deal of complaint in numerous quarters throughout the Army, apparently, that something, indefinable for the most part, was wrong with the military administration, and that there is urgent need of drastic changes in personnel and policies within the War Department. Beyond the familiar assertion that Mr. Weeks' predecessor was not in sympathy with, or not inclined to give his support to, a system of national defense that should be adequate in its fitting power and in its defensive characteristics we happen to have heard nothing in the way of cause that would suggest an effective remedy. It is significant for what it is worth, that most of the defects of commission and omission attributed to Mr. Baker were chargeable to his military advisers, as that, in the end, the accusation for complaint appears to be lodged securely against those of the Army who had access to, and were influential with, the former head of the War Department. It is known, of course, that the chief of staff, during the latter part of the Wilson administration, was not what might be called "popular" with Congress, and he is credited with responsibility for much of the so-called "militarism" that has disfigured Army affairs.

An administration newspaper of prominence and capability has outlined for Secretary Weeks the tasks if he would rescue the military establishment from its allegedly present demoralization and its allegedly present demoralization and its prospective decay:

1. Restore the morale and confidence of the Army in the War Department.

2. Restore good feeling and a spirit of cooperation between the ex-service men and the average citizen on the one side, and the Regular Army on the other.

3. Restore proper relations between the War Department and Congress.

4. Encourage the development of the National Guard into a force ready at all times for effective service.

5. Build up the R. O. T. C. units in schools and colleges.

6. Support and expend the civilian training camps and reserve officers' camps with a view to the ultimate adoption of a system of universal training for national citizenship.

7. Reduce the overhead in expense and personnel today prevailing generally throughout the War Department and the military establishment.

8. Permeate the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Reserves with the spirit of straight Americanism and human leadership and purge our land forever of all forms of Prussianism and autocracy.

9. Make of the Regular Army in the shortest time possible a highly-trained force no larger than is necessary to perform our national police duties, and to serve as a training school for the Reserves.

Those who are familiar with the methods of Congress and who understand the difficulties that ordinarily beset the path of any executive endeavoring to achieving such definite results as are prescribed will realize that Mr. Weeks, if he adopts this program as his, has a formidable obligation to discharge. It is, for example, easy enough to demand that the morale and confidence of the Army in the War Department shall be restored along with the good feeling and spirit of cooperation between the former service men and the Regular Army or to permeate the military personnel in its various branches "with the spirit of straight Americanism," and so on; but it will be quite another matter to carry out successfully a plan so glibly presented. He will surely require the advice that experienced and sagacious officers are able to impart, and he will certainly need the help to help that a now somewhat reluctant, if not positively unfriendly, Congress may be engineered into giving him.

As a matter of fact, Congress has done considerable for the Army, as it has for the Navy, although officers may not always be able to realize this and refuse to be convinced of the statement. As far back as the enactment of the national defense law of 1916, there was a willingness to what was understood to be the needs and the general provision for the protection of the country nt war and the preparation of the country for war. There has not been in many years so comprehensive and effective legislation as in this particular act of Congress, or, it may be added, a statute that was so carefully drafted or that has met the practical application with so little argument with no doubt in any quarter as to meaning of its provisions. The amendments to that law, embodied in the act of June 4, 1920, were, for the most part, entitled to approval and could not be better if they was anticipated during the long weeks of committee hearings and discussions and controversies in conference in the effort to proceed with all the old and weird innovations and even of defeat of all legislation. That law has not been fully or fairly executed, however, and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Weeks will be able to compel its execution. Certainly precious little may be expected of Congress, and, indeed, if anything is attempted by the War Department in that direction during the 1st Congress, there will be incurred the grave danger of enactment of such legislation as will impair military efficiency by reduction of personnel and by impositions on the part of economists who are bent on the lessenise of overhead in expense and in cutting down the personnel in the War Department and the military establishment.

In the catalog which we have reproduced some of the items enumerated as necessary improvements in the Army situation are within the range of human achievement without further appeal to Congress, and it is reasonable to assume that Mr. Weeks may realize the hopes of his newspaper advisers, but it would not be overlooked by those who are free and ready with their suggestions that the Army is now being made over. The old service of pre-war days has passed into history. It no longer exists, save in the remnant of its former personnel, with its tradi-

Digitized by Google

tions and its sentiments that are not shared, and cannot be inherited, by the new personnel that has come into the service since and as a result of the war in Europe. That is a new injection that must be slowly converted into military habits and delicately come to the proper spirit of loyalty that it lacks in the measure of the former Army, but which it will attain in due time. It cannot be brought about, however, over night or by any ledgerdemain of the reformers. Too much, therefore, need not be exacted of Mr. Weeks in this juncture and in this one year.

In the meantime, it would be well if the Army were to settle down to a realization that it has fared pretty well, if things considered, and that no more remedies that are discovered as resulting in the arrangement of the promotion list, for example, and in the measure that were used in appointing or failing to appoint emergency candidates from the emergency personnel for commissions in the permanent establishment. It will help some if that can be done. There isn't nearly as much occasion for discontent and dissatisfaction as has been imagined. If that state of mind can be brought about and the Army can be left free to solve its own problems without hearing so much about the correction of what it "wrong" with it, the situation will be adjusted.

RECOGNITION OF EMERGENCY RANK.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: The greatest sufferers in the recent reorganization act are those emergency officers who attained field rank. As length of service is the sole consideration in filling the positions of the permanent establishment on the single list, an unfortunate situation has been created in which former second lieutenants, captains and majors are ranked by officers junior to them during the war, and, in many cases, by officers who formerly were their second lieutenants. It seems just to presume that officers holding field rank, promoted therein and going through the war with records of honorable and deficient service, were actually possessed of superior ability, judgment and years of experience, and are deserving of greater consideration, therefore, than most of their juniors. If merit is to be recognized at any time by promotion, it is surely during hostilities, because war tests the real worth of a soldier. Nothing could be more disheartening to a war-time field officer who won his rank from merit than to find himself legally ranked by thousands of former lieutenants.

The principle of determining seniority by length of service is sound, but its application to the present situation is unjust in the extreme. The vast majority of emergency officers were commissioned on August 15 or November 27, and length of service under these circumstances means a matter of a few days and a few minutes at the worst. What significance has length of service under those circumstances?

There are four points which should be given consideration in fixing the positions of the former emergency officers on the single list: (1) length of service, (2) character of service, (3) rank and experience and (4) age. The Army and Navy Journal have taken all these factors into consideration, but the Army, on the contrary, considers but one of them and entirely ignores experience gained in rank that of length of service. The result is that there is now one former colonel, 17 former lieutenant colonels and some 220 former majors who were thrown into the "starting gate" with the officers of the regular army, and, although of greater age and experience, are ranked by thousands of officers who have not only is extremely humiliating to these officers, but cannot help but have a tendency to diminish in the eyes of both officers and enlisted men the rank. The song, popular immediately after demobilization, "I Love My Captain Though He Was Once My Buck," is equally in the Army at the present time, where former second lieutenants are actually in command and authority over former field officers. Surely Congress will take steps to remedy this unfortunate situation by recognizing to some extent the rank and service of these officers either by granting commensurate service of such rank, or, preferably according to the field rank held or by rearranging the single-list and placing these officers at the top. The justice of this is obvious, and the moral effect upon the Army as a whole will be excellent.

"Emergency."

THE "VICTIMS" OF CLASS B.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: Victims of the Army class B law may have noted with some amusement the article in a service paper about the class B cases. It could be hoped that the War Department does not advise victims to resort to legal measures to obtain relief, but to wait to await the outcome of the present test cases; also that the War Department does not discourage them to appeal to the President and does not intend to place obstacles in the path of an officer who has an appeal to the President, stating further that an officer discharged under the new law has the right of appeal to the President.

The last suggestion seems to be a particularly kind and generous one in view of the fact that the War Department has maintained a policy of silence upon such an officer. Should an effort be made by the War Department to restrict appeals to the President, such effort would be an admission that the action in dismissing him was wholly illegal.

No doubt those responsible for the operation of the class B law are desirous to avoid such an admission.

In regard to an appeal to the President, a victim who was retired or dismissed without the slightest chance to appeal to the President will be a futile skeptical victim of the folly of the Administration at this point, and will no doubt be inclined to think that everything possible was already done by the War Department to prevent such an appeal.

There are many of the officers who were exonerated by courts of inquiry, and who were later suddenly retired or discharged without any warning that the final classification board had reversed the finding of the courts of inquiry which exonerated them, and, therefore, without any chance whatever of making an appeal to the President before being punished by dismissal or retirement. This action has the appearance of a deliberate attempt to deprive the officer of his right to appeal to the President.

These officers were not even furnished a copy of the findings of the final classification board or of the honest and faithful board at the time they were retired or discharged, but merely with an order retiring or discharging them.

A careful study of the various laws bearing on the subject and of the War Department action might well lead to the belief that the present test cases do not involve all the points of law and of justice on which the War Department action can be assailed. Perhaps many more could be brought out, for example, the action of the War Department in reversing an acquittal by a court of inquiry is without precedent in the history of the United States in either civil or military law, and has no foundation of justice whatsoever. Certainly the boards of inquiry are relatively but a few cases to consider and before which the officer appears in person can form a better idea of his fitness than a final classification board, with many cases to consider. Assuming, of course, that the records of the courts of inquiry are correctly kept, which was not always the case.

Furthermore, if the findings of the court of inquiry are to be disregarded, the court itself serves no purpose whatever. An officer could just as well write up his own record, subject to such revision as might without the expense and trouble of appearing before a court of inquiry.

This is a point worth testing out in which all the justice and most of the law appear to be on the side of the victim.

In many cases the courts of inquiry did not give a full and complete hearing and expressed unwillingness to listen to witnesses. Legal authority seems practically unanimous that in such cases the War Department has the right to disregard the finding or reviving the officer and can be annulled by due process of law.

The twenty-seventh article of war raises interesting possibilities. It provides that a record of a court of inquiry cannot be used before a military board in any case extending dismissal of an officer without the consent of the officer concerned. Yet such records were used in many cases, possibly without giving the officer any chance to say whether or not he consented to their use before the final classification board or honest and faithful board.

In some cases the courts of inquiry did not incorporate copies of good efficiency reports in the record, although in many instances these were cited in the record. Sometimes these adverse comments were arranged in a manner which made them exaggerated or perhaps even false significance to their meaning. Such matters seem to be worthy of study as well as possibly unlawful and might furnish grounds for annulling the War Department action.

In some cases a member of the classification board was at once prosecutor and accuser against the officer concerned, and acted on his own reports or charges in the case. Surely this is a case for bringing him in class B. To discharge or retire an officer without giving him a chance to appeal to the President under such circumstances does violence to principles of fair play and justice to the individual.

There are probably many other points equally pertinent which could be brought out by a study of all cases concerned. Each case may have some special point of its own.

A Victim.

A PHOLIS "CRITICISM OF APPOINTMENTS IN ARMY OFFICERS."

[To the Editor.]

To me it is incredible that Pholis, after reading the statement in the issue of April 9th on the "criticism of appointments in the Army," to the effect that any persons in the military establishment who will deny that a great deal of favoritism has been done on a vast number of emergency officers. The statement was so accurate that I even thought that the proposals of the War Department will even attempt to answer it.

The first lieutenants recently promoted to captains were originally appointed since April 6, 1917, as second lieutenants. They were passed by Congress prior to the declaration of war, authorizing the appointment from civil life, candidates between the ages of persons from twenty-one to twenty-five years of age, in the grade of lieutenant. Shortly after the war was declared men flocked to the several training camps to go into training. Those who failed to pass at these training camps those who filled the age requirements and could produce a high school diploma were given the preference of secretly a commission in the Regular Army at once or failing that, a commission in the organization at the end of the training period, August 16, 1917. A few of these men failed to pass as second lieutenants, the majority waited to the end of the training period, August 16, 1917, for the examination and failing in this, accepted appointment in the regular army as second lieutenants. Many of the former service of these recently promoted captains and the rapidity between the declaration of war and the signing of the armistice, they were not given the chance to be properly trained and observed for three months by old and skilled officers, as the officers of the present line of promotion lieutenants are placed on the single list for promotion to captain. Some instructors at the same time were commissioned captains and majors and thereby became high class examples of the workings of the present laws.

"A" and "B" graduates of the first training camp and belonged to the same company. They communicated with each other. The second lieutenant, "A" was assigned to the 79th Division, commanded by a battalion commander who was recommended by order for exceptional courage and skill in handling his battalion in action in the Meuse-Argonne and Meuse-Argonne offensives; was under the reorganization act, as the present law stands, ineligible for even a temporary commission as captain in the regular establishment and was assigned to the 313th Infantry when commissioned a second lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant throughout the war, reaching the permanent grade of first lieutenant. He is now assigned to the 11th Infantry and was promoted to captain March 14th last and ranked on the single list as No. 1,000. He has served as an officer 44 years, with six years' service in the Regular Army, and has had an excellent record in different training camp at Fort Myer, Va.; was commissioned captain, Infantry, National Army, August 5th, 1917, was assigned to the 325th Infantry, 82d Division, and participated in the battle of the Argonne and commanded it in action during the St. Mihiel offensive. Was promoted to major, National Army, temporary from October 10, 1918, commanded 1st Battalion, 325th Infantry, in the battles of the Argonne and was severely wounded and evacuated, from October 18, 1918, to October 25, 1918. He was honorably discharged when the division was relieved from the front line, after having been in action three months and seven days. He was called in orders and promoted to major for his work on the battlefield. He was commissioned captain, U. S. Regular Army under the reorganization act as the result of a competitive examination and assigned to the 11th Infantry. "D," when war was declared, succeeded in getting a commission as first lieutenant with a national guard organization and was mustered into federal service shortly thereafter and before the end of the first officers' training camp, which gives him a few days more commissioned service than "C." "D" served throughout the war as first lieutenant. He probably didn't do anything to be recommended for a captaincy, was examined for permanent commission at the same time as "C" and "B" and failed. He is now stationed at Camp Meade, Md., and was commissioned a first lieutenant at the same time "C" and "D" are both serving with the 12th Infantry, with "D" on the single list ahead of "C."

The writer knows of one regiment that has seven captains, ranging in service from 14 to 44 years, who, except one, saw service overseas, two of whom were majors, that were recently appointed under the reorganization act and are preceded on the promotion list by thirteen first lieutenants promoted from first lieutenants, ranging in age from 24 to 28 years and belonging to the same regiment. Both of these new captains were overseas and neither was in action.

Now, the writer knows of a few of these cases, because all of the captains promoted from first lieutenants March 14 last in the same status, have been appointed second lieutenants since April 6, 1917, and you may remember that the present grade 20 years of age was appointed captain under the reorganization act, approved June 4, 1920.

It is the consensus of opinion that this manifestly unfair and unjust method of promotion was part design on the part of a few persons, and by an oversight on the part of Congress, and it is to be sincerely hoped that Congress would not knowingly agree to the enactment of such a law, and bear in mind that the act as a whole is not being criticised.

Section 24 of the act for the appointment and promotion to fill original vacancies occurring by reason of the act of June 4, 1920, reads: "That hereafter the third and fourth clauses of paragraph D of section 24 of the act of June 3, 1916, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the Army and Philippine Scouts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes,' approved June 3, 1916, according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918, and shall be made on the single list as prepared prior to this point." Fourth, persons in the temporary organization of the Regular Army on the dates of section 24 hereof shall be placed according to their commissioned service prior to November 11, 1918, and the officers referred to in the next preceding clause of this section according to service in each grade in the Regular Army shall precede persons to be appointed under the provisions of this act, and the latter shall be arranged according to age.

The objectionable part of the act is that which provides for rearrangement on the single list according to commissioned service prior to April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, which places officers who, until March 14 last were first lieutenants, on the single list ahead of captains who received their grade almost one year ago and who are men of mature years and experience.

Interested.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON
COME IN AND SEE THE
NEW USE FOR LINEN.
KLEARFLAX LINEN RUGS
Are pure linen through and through.
In many beautiful plain colors.
MODERATELY PRICED

George A. King William B. King William B. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
720 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Clauss Patent and Trade Mark Law
OURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '98, U. S. Naval Academy, Assigned 1902)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs. in last war. Assigned 1901 to present war claims.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY.
134 Phelps Building Richmond, Va. Franchess, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.

Castor Oil
Specially Refined
for the Use of Aviators of
AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
Founded 1831
120 BROADWAY - - NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 428 Pages, 9"x11", illustrated mailed 50c stamps. FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

"FOR ARMY AND NAVY FAMILIES" COMFORTABLE country resort in Albemarle County, Charming, inexpensive, all-year home, near good schools. Running water, baths, heating system. Tennis, golf, clean boat. Jitney line to Charlottesville. Best Army and Navy references. "THE RANDOLPH," Keswick, Va.

News and Comment.

During the past week the Navy Department has received startling evidences of an attempt to inflict upon the naval service what may be called, and what is pronounced in the Department itself, a brand of "socialism." In this connection widespread interest has been shown in official naval circles in an editorial entitled "Socialism in the Navy," which appeared in the Army and Navy Register last week. The sinister ideas of the Lenine-Trotsky outfit in Russian have permeated many countries, and have reached even the military and naval services of the various nations. The authorities have given serious thought to the spread of this pernicious doctrine, particularly to the substantial basis for bolshevism which exists in the war-torn countries of Europe, where abject poverty and the direst misery prevail. It is interesting, from a military-naval point of view, to study the "principles" promulgated by the soviet government in Russia. In the Declaration of Soldiers' Rights, which led to disaster in the Russian army and navy, it was provided that soldiers, sailors and officers of all ranks should enjoy full civil and political rights—something which did not previously exist; that they should be free to write and speak upon any subject and their correspondence should be uncensored; that the salutes should be abolished; private soldiers were given the right to discard uniforms when not on duty and to leave the barracks freely when off duty. The most important of all the "declarations," however, placed all matters pertaining to military affairs in the hands of elective committees. In abolishing the salute the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates declared that "Discipline in the revolutionary army will exist prompted upon popular enthusiasm, and the sense of duty toward our country, rather than by a slavish salute." In an open letter to bolshevists in America, dated February 17, 1920, one of the chief instructions was "to conduct energetic propaganda for the formation of soldiers' and sailors' soviets and the reckless persecution of officers not sympathetic." The British navy had a taste of government by committees shortly after the armistice. In the winter of 1919 the British navy was heavily charged with socialism as a result of the rapid ascendancy of the navy in wartime, particularly in the engine rooms. To counteract the effect of trades unionism in the navy the admiralty established a series of committees that were invited to submit recommendations. These committees promptly presented to the admiralty a list of demands which were branded by the conservative minds of the English navy. It was impracticable to grant these demands, yet the admiralty was placed in the embarrassing position of inviting further suggestions and recommendations. Welfare committees without acting upon the first batch received. A similar doctrine to that contained in the Russian Declaration of Soldiers' Rights and the British welfare committees was advanced by a monthly periodical published in Brooklyn, which circulates among the enlisted personnel of the U. S. Navy. In its April issue it outlines a plan for enlisted men's representation in the fleet and at Washington, the unit of which would be ship's division committees to which "would be brought all the recommendations, troubles, grievances and suggestions of the particular division." Similar committees would be organized in each ship to take upon themselves all the recommendations, suggestions and requests should be brought to the captain. The chairmen of the ships' committees would form themselves into a fleet committee, which in turn would organize a fleet committee; from the latter would be selected one man to represent the enlisted men in Washington. This representative should be relieved from all duty pending to the published plan, "attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, taken care of, paid and subsisted by official government funds. He should be considered proper office space and clerical help at the Department. His duty would be to make recommendations and suggestions, always free and above board, openly arrived at, to the Secretary of the Navy, chief of bureau and naval affairs committees of Congress and the Senate." The functions of this representative are outlined in the following paragraph: "He, for instance, there is a law contemplated which vitally affects the enlisted men of the Navy. How do the enlisted men of the Navy know of it? He, who would pluck roses had best go to the garden, so the place to get the enlisted man's view is from every enlisted man of the whole Navy. Your Washington enlisted representative communicates with his fleet committee; they in turn get in touch with their division committees, who take the matter up with the ship's committee. The ship's committee, or the ship division committees and in two weeks' time your Washington representative, having in his hands an actual vote of the entire enlisted force of the Navy, can go to the Secretary of the Navy, the chief of bureau and the House and Senate naval committees. He can say and say authoritatively, 'Gentlemen, the proposed legislation is favored by a majority of the Navy men,' or 'The Navy don't like the proposed new law.'" Presumably if the enlisted representative were to tell Congress or the Secretary of the Navy that a proposed measure is not agreeable to the enlisted men of the Navy, the Secretary or Congress would adopt the measure at his or their peril. "The duty of the Washington enlisted representative would be to consult, recommend and suggest exactly as he is told to do by a proper organization of all the enlisted men of the Navy at the time," declares the article, which would leave the Washington representative little freedom of action in the event of overnight developments in the attitude of the navy congressional sealion. The modest claim is advanced that (quoting the exact phraseology) "An enlisted representative in Washington would provide as great or even a greater service to the efficiency of the Navy, Congress and the Senate as he would to the enlisted men he represented, for the Navy Department would then actually have the voice in the policy of the entire enlisted personnel at all times. Through this enlisted representative the Department could obtain virtually and quickly the information which is not now obtainable. The enlisted representative, of course, would not be in Washington to dictate or lobby, but to furnish reliable information on every subject pertaining to the men of the naval service." Such an amazing proposition strikes at the very foundation of naval discipline; if put into practice it would break down the authority of the commanding officer or of the commander-in-chief, and might, indeed, result in the surrender by some commanders of the control of their ships to the committee, especially after they had had their official acts reviewed and passed upon adversely by the enlisted men's committees, and reported upon adversely to the Secretary or to Congress by the enlisted representative in Washington. A recent occurrence in the fleet, when it is stated that a commanding officer put to a vote of his crew the selection of a day for recreation and liberty, regardless of existing orders of the Department, is an example of the application of this doctrine to a man-o'-war.

Interest in the final outing of the court in the cases growing out of the execution of the late Class B legislation has been appreciably increased during the past week by the fact that many army officers than those immediately concerned are involved. There is a chance that the situation may develop into something very far-reaching, although opinion upon whether or not the Government decides to appeal the cases and so carry it to the highest tribunal, in that event, there will be a decision in the matter of certain promotions that have been arrested pending a disposition of the cases of Colonels French and Creary, if everything is held up until the Supreme Court renders a decision, they will be pending when the promotions may be resumed, notwithstanding the fact that the Government would be apt to ask that a decision be rendered the Supreme Court hastened in order to reduce the period of stagnation in Army advancement. It is not expected that the War Department will appeal the case; It is more likely, it is held in the department, that the Class B requirements laid down by Justice McCoy, beginning all over again in each case that is in the same status as the French and Creary cases, will be met. In any event of the class B cases that have been settled by the acceptance of the situation by the officers most directly interested, either by retirement or complete separation from the service. In these circumstances, it is explained at the department, the officers who refuse to be pacified may insist that they are entitled to be restored to the active list because those who have been discharged, on the ground that the entire proceeding in each instance has been nullified. If this were done and the officers in the same class who go to the Supreme Court, it is expected that the cases will be again taken up from the first and carried through the routine prescribed by the law and finally acted upon by the President with the result that in all probability, much the same so far as it affects the officers who are now claiming a redress of grievances. Aside from this particular phase of the situation, the War Department could dispose of nil of the cases, regardless of further court proceedings, by simply having the President fill all vacancies by promotion followed by the usual appointments. This would operate to separate from the active service those class B officers who have been marked for retirement and those who are in the same class who have been entirely separated from the military establishment. In the meantime, the officers who are entertaining the belief that they have been unfairly treated and are entitled to be restored to active duty are determined to fight to the bitter end, although they do not exactly know what can be done or how it should be done. Many have written personally to their friends in Congress with a view to having the law changed, at least far the benefit of others who are likely to encounter the extinguishing results of the classification board next September, results if again meets in compliance with the law. The representation is made by these officers that they have been unfairly treated in not receiving a full hearing and given an opportunity to defend themselves. They also assert that the law has not been obeyed. A third claim is that the law, as it stands, is imperfect and should, on this account, be amended, if not repealed. There is, however, small chance of the latter action, since Congress was much impressed with the desirability of having a means of elimination that should rid the service of those who were unfit from any cause under a system that should be, in some measure, a protection to the officer. Those of the military committees who are responsible for the class B legislation are now regarding the current class B difficulties as the inevitable consequence of their act; they make the rejoinder to all the service critics of the method—most of whom are its "victims"—that complaints were bound to ensue from any system that was adopted. The work has failed to reveal anything that was startlingly new in the War Department as to the class B situation. Aside from new legislation on the subject, which would be vigorously opposed by the War Department, there has been some discussion as to the necessity of revising the regulations in addition to the efficiency reports that have come to play so important, and formerly unexpected, part in the fate of officers now that the classification has been installed with the efficiency reports as potent a factor in the destiny of individuals. At the time the reports were made their authors, of course, had no idea that the opinions they might express concerning subordinates would be used to determine not merely promotion, but retention on the active list and continuance in the Army itself. In has been suggested, therefore, that if the efficiency reports are to form a basis of action on the part of the classification board and the other bonrds used in connection with premature retirement and congressional discharge, provision there might very well be greater care required in the preparation of these records.

Chief Justice McCoy, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on yesterday denied the motion of the War Department for leave to amend its former answer to the application for

War Department writ of mandamus in the case of
Loses Class B W. F. Creary, who sought res-
Case. toration as a colonel in the Army, after having been retired

a class B officer. Colonel F. M. Brown, of the office of the judge advocate general, appeared for the War Department and explained to the court that the Secretary of War should not be bound by the answers of the predecessor; that he should be allowed to file his own answers; that it would be shown that the President was fully within his rights in denying the answers to the former Secretary of War; and that the recent appointments having expired on March 4 through lack of confirmation, Colonel Creary had lost his rank. General Ansell, of counsel for Creary, called attention to the fact that several persons had appeared for the Government and Mr. Van Doran, of the Department of Justice, had filed a brief in substitution of Mr. Weeks for Mr. Baker in the proceedings; that Mr. Baker was the responsible party in the proceedings and had fully committed himself on oath; that Mr. Weeks could not contribute anything new to the proceedings of his personal knowledge; that the loss of rank by failure of confirmation of a previous appointment simply means that an officer reverted to his lower rank; and that the purpose of the motion was simply for delay and to uphold the action of the general staff. He asserted the court did not have for its purpose the promotion of the ends of justice. Colonel Brown hotly resented what he considered a reflection against his veracity and integrity and charged the opposing counsel with attempting to bolster up a weak case by casting personal reflections upon him. He refused to listen to attempts on the part of General Ansell to interject any such intention. Chief Justice McCoy cut the matter short with a denial of the motion, and the attorneys for the parties given until Monday to prepare the writ for the approval of the court, at which time the War Department will, no doubt, file notice of appeal, as Colonel Brown stated in his remarks that it was his intention. The case of Colonel French occupies a similar position save that that officer was retired as in class B, while Colonel Creary was discharged.

It is safe to say, without fear of contradiction, that there has never been a period in the history of the Army when there is so much complaint in regard to the state of the advancement of the commissioned personnel of the service as right now. Looking back to the days of regimental promo-

Dissatisfaction Over Army Promotion.

tion, it is said that the dissatisfaction complained of at that time was not so pronounced and, of course, was not so general. The qualifying condition exists, however, that no one has anything disrespectful to say of the single list as a basis of promotion. The trouble is confined, it would appear, to the positions occupied on that list by many officers who believe themselves entitled to higher places than those to which they have been assigned. Such complainants have determined to fight for a revision of the list, which can only be accomplished through new legislation, to which the War Department and the chairmen of the House and Senate military committees are opposed on general principles. The congressional

Digitized by Google

attitude on the subject has been one of refraining from any amendment of the act of June 4, mainly because there is a desire to avoid reopening the discussions of the military problems and because of the apprehension that, once resumed, there is no telling where the debate will end. Some of the critics have appealed to the friends in Congress, with signs of effect, while Senator McKellar, the member of the Senate military committee who has been endeavoring to have the law changed in regard to the promotion list, has renewed his efforts to secure action by the introduction of a new bill in this Congress slightly changed from the former measure. He has announced to the representative of this paper that he is determined to conduct a vigorous campaign in the committee and before the Senate, if he can get the question out of committee. As to this he is not so confident in view of the opposition of Senator Wadsworth, the Senate committee chairman, who has also given notice that nothing of the sort contemplated by his associate will be permitted to receive committee approval. Mr. McKellar adds that the cause has been materially aided by the statement that, prepared by the complainants, was published in the Army and Navy Register of April 9. Being of the minority membership on the committee, Mr. McKellar is, of course, handicapped, but the Army officers who are interested in the proceedings believe they will be able to enlist the support of other senators and representatives. It remains to be seen to what extent the current efforts will yield the results desired by those who feel they have a just cause for interest in the matter of rank in the reorganized Army and in the matter of position on the promotion list. There is at this writing no way to ascertain what will happen, but it is certain that there is much more likelihood of something being done in the direction of an amendment of the law of June 4 in regard to the methods of promotion in the Army than there was a month ago. Senator McKellar's bill (S. 371) proposes to strike out the third clause of paragraph (d) of section 24-a and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Third. All captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army and the Philippine Scouts shall be arranged as a single promotion list among themselves. In their respective grades, according to total length of commissioned service in the Army within the grade in which commissioned or a higher grade prior to July 1, 1920: Provided, That in case such total length of service within that grade or a higher grade is equal, precedence shall be determined in sequence by order of age: Provided further, That where ages are equal precedence shall then be determined by total length of commissioned service in the Army." This clause will, as stated, take the place of the following as provided under the terms of the act of the act of June 4 pertaining to and creating the promotion list: "Third, captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts hereafter appointed since April 6, 1917, shall be arranged among themselves according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918, and shall be placed at the foot of the list as prepared in this point." The case of Captain Lyon, in which much interest is taken, being one that relates to the composition of the promotion list, will be heard by the District courts this week before Chief Justice McCoy. Testimony, including that of Major T. M. Spaulding, was taken on Friday, and commissioner deositions bearing on the contention of the Army officer were filed. Inasmuch as the court is engaged with many other cases, it is not expected that a decision will be rendered within several weeks.

The situation in the various branches of the Army medical department has not been improved in the matter of available personnel for the important duties devolving upon the officers by the additions that had been put upon the commissioned strength. In the medical administrative corps there are available for detail this

Army Medical Department.

ized strength of 88, there are 51 surplus officers. In connection with that branch it is of interest that the Secretary of War has directed that officers of this corps will not be further transferred to other arms or staff corps, inasmuch as they enter the service under different conditions than others. In the medical corps there are 14 surplus officers and in the dental corps 58. In the veterinary corps alone there are vacancies, 14 in number, the authorized strength of 175 not having been attained. It is planned to conduct the usual examination for candidates shortly. The surplus personnel in the other branches will not be absorbed for some time; those in the medical corps, it is estimated, will be taken up within a year at the present rate of creating vacancies. There is an average of one resignation a week and other vacancies are caused by retirements for age. This surplus personnel is based on the Army strength of 175,000. If the enlisted strength is increased to 185,000, of which there is some talk, there would be created about 21 vacancies in the medical corps. As the Army is distributed at present it is decreasingly difficult to meet all the demands for surgeons, dentists and veterinarians, vacancies particularly prevailing in the 4th, 8th, and 9th [illegible] areas. There is, in addition, an inadequate personnel of the medical department at the various stations, camps, instructional centers and with detached commands. It is hoped that some relief will be afforded by the detachment of officers of the medical department now on duty with the American force in Germany. The surgeon general of the Army is insistent that the high standard of promotion examinations, which may be taken as an index of an officer's ability to discharge any function that may devolve upon him, be maintained and successfully met by all concerned. Obviously the officer cannot undergo these examination examinations without attempting to keep up to date, in theory if not in practice, in the collateral subjects of the department of the medical department, but perhaps of little direct connection with the work upon which he happens to be engaged. This applies particularly to the junior officers of less than five years' service. In view of the demands being made upon the medical department incident to the reorganization of the Army, the surgeon general believes that for the present the army must remain a local matter. It is primarily one of direct responsibility upon the various commanding officers concerned. Until the time is definitely settled it is the desire of the surgeon general to avoid the issuance from his office of mandatory orders on this subject. Believing that the sounding of this warning as to the trend of specialization in the army may produce, in timely, he urges that every department and corps area surgeon, division surgeon, commanding officer of the base hospitals and of the camps concerned, who are on the ground and know how far it is possible to go in this matter, take steps to correct the possible bad results of too much specialization. It is the opinion of the surgeon general much good can be accomplished at each station by having the officers assemble at regular intervals for an exchange of ideas and discussion of current professional and administrative matters. These meetings may be termed conferences, talks, lectures or whatnot, provided that they are properly conducted in a systematic and business manner with the subject under consideration. It is urgently recommended that as far as practicable all officers be assembled thrice weekly for a one hour conference.

Boards are in session at the Navy Department for selection of 25 junior officers for post-graduate course of instruction in engineering, and 40 officers for instruction in aviation. The period of two years, the first of which is at the Naval Academy and the second at selected technical univer-

Navy Personnel Matters.

sities. Instruction in aviation covers a period of six months, and it is conducted at the naval air station at Pensacola, Fla. The resignations of the following have been accepted: Lieutenant Commander A. W. Hoagland and Lieutenants G. E. Bellinger and A. M. Menendez, of the regular medical corps, and Lieutenant L. L. Taylor, Chief Boatswain A. E. Wells, Gunners B. Melnitire, W. A. Blumke, E. W. Waber and W. T. Garrison, Machinists F. F. Worth and H. L. Lillie, Carpenter W. F. Dickerson, of the temporary personnel.

As stated on these pages in the issue, officers of the Army and of the National Guard attached to the general staff and the militia bureau deprecate the attempts renewed in some quarters to make trouble between the two main branches of "the Army of the United States," as it is formed by the act of June 4,

The Army and the National Guard.

1920. They are in a position to know exactly what is needed to effect the required amalgamation and there has never been a time when the relations between the two elements were more harmonious than at present. Much in the way of new and important legislation of value to the military establishment depends upon the continuance of this good will and cooperation; without it there will be encountered no end of difficulties and delays and the defeat of many worthy and useful projects. It is for this reason and for the purpose of keeping in touch with public military force that anything which has the appearance of reproducing ill-will and reestablishing the former spirit of antagonism should be regarded with disfavor and pronounced as a serious mistake. The representation of the National Guard and of the organized reserves on the general staff of the War Department has done much since June 4 to bring about the desired correction of misunderstanding. It is for this reason that the departmental officials entertain the belief that the National Guard association and the members of the National Guard will not insist upon the recommendation to Congress of the changes in the act of June 4, which do not have the approval of the War Department. Such proposed amendments as have been approved by the Department—and fully described in these columns—will be presented to Congress in due time with the prospect of adoption at the capitol; other proposals, which fall of the support of the Department, must encounter congressional reluctance in the adoption of them and lead to a controversy which will be detrimental to service interests and be far from contributing to any advantage to the National Guard. The full representation of the latter in the War Department insures fair treatment and the guard officers are unanimous in their conviction that this policy is the right one. Such an officer as Colonel G. C. Rickards, who was nominated for the office of chief of the militia bureau, is candid in his expression of the view that the two elements have never been so close together and of a unit in thought and action as they are now and that the eminently desirable situation should not be permitted to deteriorate through inadvertent and unwise renewal of friction. In this connection much speculation has been rife during the past few weeks as to the cause of the delay in the announcement of a chief of the militia bureau, for which, as already stated, Colonel Rickards was nominated by the last administration and failed of senatorial confirmation with the other important Army appointments. It is not known why there is delay beyond the fact that there are several candidates whose names have been urged on the President. The impression prevails, however, that Colonel Rickards will be renominated on the ground that he is in every way admirably fitted for the position, a fine record and in possession of ideas that correspond with the principle of united and harmonio cooperation between the Regular Army and the National Guard.

Slight progress has been made during the past week toward the modification of the existing orders relating to the compulsory wearing of the uniform by Army officers. Secretary Weeks, evidently influenced from some quarter against the change in the war exception in this respect, has delayed the issue of any instructions on the subject to obtain from the secretary of war a decision. This is already, however, in possession of much information from other directions within the service, largely in favor of the change, which shall at least make it optional with officers as to the wearing the uniform or

Dofting the Army Uniform.

than not on duty, as is the case with officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps. Many of the latter are still wearing the uniform when not on duty for the simple reason that they have not equipped themselves with civilian raiment. It is not because, as some Army officers have suggested, that naval officers on duty in this city must regard themselves as always on duty; the period of relief from the official apparel being that time when they are not in the actual performance of their official duties. For example, the officer who is going to and from their offices, for example, and do so probably only because it is more convenient not to make change of garments twice each day than is necessary. The Army medical officers have added their comments to the cause of a return to optional wearing of the uniform. They point out that the uniform, as devised, is not the most suitable garb from the standpoint of health, when not wearing change, especially in hot weather that is liable to occur. It affords no practicability for ventilatoe, for one thing, and this has a detrimental effect upon bodily temperature. The high neck close about the throat, for example, is the block on the jugular vain has mora or less reflex on the body temperature. The leggins offer further harmful influence, and the blouse, for the most part an undisputed avantage they are under conditions in the field. The numerous other arguments are familiar to the Secretary of War, who is expected to appreciate the value of comfortable apparel during a Washington summer. This paper is in receipt of numerous letters from officers endorsing the editorial on this subject in the issue of last issue of April 16, and leaves no room for the impression as to the sentiment entertained by members of the commissioned personnel of the Army in regard to the retaining of the present exactions upon them for adherence to the uniform "at all times."

Plans are under way for the use by the authorities having in charge the rehabilitation of the disabled service men of those beautiful buildings which were constructed at considerable

Utilizing Abandoned Barracks for Soldiers' Homes.

expense on the outlying grounds adjacent to the naval operating [illegible] at Hampton Roads. The erection of these buildings, after the armistice was signed, aroused the ire of the House naval committee, which sought in vain to establish the responsibility for the expenditure of many millions on buildings after the war was ended, and upon ground which did not belong to the government and for which the government had not even a contract of occupancy. The buildings have never been used to any advantage, and it is now proposed to condition them for the reception of disabled men. It is said that beds and accommodation can be furnished for some 14,000 men under treatment. A commission from the public health service visited the barracks and found them suitable for use, and another commission representing the various agencies, including the federal board for vocational education, is now investigating the project with a view of putting the buildings into shape for occupancy and for hospital purposes.

Digitized by Google

An unusual resolution has been introduced in the House by Representative Flood directing the Secretary of War to furnish to the House of Representatives full information regarding the omission from the list of nominations for major generals of the Regular Army sent to the Senate April 16, 1921, of the name of Brigadier General Omar Bundy.' The resolution, Mr. Rose, Flood's colleague on the House military committee, from which Mr. Flood may have some difficulty in extracting it with a favorable report, inasmuch as the majority of the committee is of the party of the administration, further, the House adopts the resolution, there will be much curiosity to observe in what terms Mr. Weeks will undertake to satisfy the demand, which, as presented, possesses the merit of novelty. There is an interesting history back of the whole transaction, it is known, if Mr. Weeks chooses to tell it. Conservative opinion is to the effect that Mr. Weeks will content himself with the statement that the choice of general officers rests with the President, beyond any necessity for explanation to Congress or the right of Congress to question. He is bound, if called upon, to tell why he recommended certain officers for appointment and this information he will be able to locate in the military committee for its guidance in passing upon nominations, but he can very well reply to such resolutions as that presented by Mr. Flood that it is none of his business, expressed in the diplomatic phrase demanded between officers of the government. In the case of another nomination, that of Colonel J. Mel. Carter, chief of the militia bureau and Mr. Roosevelt's general, the senators have this week been receiving a scurrilous attack upon that officer from the headquarters of the so-called "Veterans of Foreign and Sailors' Legion, on the ground that Colonel Carter "vilifies all unless laboring men in the ranks who died for our country in France and who says in print that the American army officers are responsible for the lackfame of our armies are liars." There has not been in a long time such an unqualifiedly malicious assault upon an Army officer as this. It is not unbelievable in its allusion to the Army, the general staff and the "Leavenworth clique" said is entitled to mention here only as an example of the extent to which subversive propaganda is being carried on in an attempt to influence senatorial action. Incidentally, so far as the relations of certain labor organizations in this country toward the military service are concerned, it might be well for senators to acquire information which has reached the War Department this week of the case of a militia officer from a midwestern town which sought to exclude one of its members because he joined the American Legion and gave him the choice of belonging to one or the other. It is safe to say that the attitude upon Colonel Carter will have no effect upon the Senate.

Secretary Weeks announced this week his intention to make some sweeping changes in organization of the Panama Canal which he characterized as a pure example of state socialism and a construction company government of the first magnitude in the world. He declared that the organization at the isthmus had outgrown the original intention of the government and had made things "soft and easy for the population," to the prejudice of the American taxpayer. He flayed the liberality to the civil employees and declared that the canal charged but 25 per cent above the prevailing wages in the states, but the family men have free domiciles, the bachelors have quarters furnished them in clubs, the houses or quarters need repairs, Uncle Sam fixes them. More than that, the employees get light and other facilities free and have the right to deal with the canal stores and commissaries, which sell goods at cost plus a slight margin to take care of losses. The Secretary reviewed the history of these generous concessions and stated that when they were inaugurated by the government had to offer inducements to Americans to go to the isthmus to fill the technical and mechanical positions. At that time the isthmus was considered to be unhealthy; now it is as healthy as any place in the tropics and inducements have to be offered to get people away from there. He thinks the time has come to make those changes which the canal commissioners are early visit to the isthmus to decide what those changes should be. The Secretary does not intimate in his interview what induced him to speak so strongly, but it may be inferred that he was influenced in part by the importunities of the mechanical forces on the isthmus. There is a constant clamor for increased wages, and the canal commissioners return with the conviction that the employees are most generously cared for. The law does not require the canal commission to do what it does as to the best wages paid in the United States, but it provided that the commission may pay not to exceed 25 per cent increase over the wages paid for comparable labor in this country. As a basis of action the commission has adopted the policy of taking the prevailing wage scale in the navy yards upon which to fix the base pay of the canal employees, to which is added the 25 per cent; in many cases the house allowed all government employees, house rent, with light, water, etc., privileges of the commissary store and other concessions such as reduced transportation. Some time back, when the commission proposed to make a nominal rental for the quarters to about cover the fixed charges to the government, the employees made such a protest that the plan was abandoned. In this era of high costs of living in the states the canal employee is exceedingly well off, since his base pay alone is the best that the Navy Department in its liberality during the late administration fixed for its navy yard employees.

American naval forces have been withdrawn from the Adriatic and Black Sea, Rear Admiral Andrews, Admiral Philip Andrews, together with the cruiser Chattanooga, will return to the United States in June in the permanent of those ships to be distributed in the fleet where needed. Admiral Andrews has served in the additional capacity of American high commissioner and has reported that conditions are in such shape as to justify the withdrawal of the forces under his command. The withdrawal of his forces will either join the Black Sea squadron or be sent to the Philippines, some of them having already gone to the orient. The force under Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol is limited in Turkish waters for the time being. The Pittsburgh, flagship of Admiral Niblack, will also remain in European waters.

President Harding has accepted the invitation extended him by Secretary Denby to review the Atlantic Fleet upon its return from the Caribbean and will leave Washington in the Mayflower next Wednesday evening with a few invited guests. Secretary Denby will go to Hampton Roads in the Sylph and join the President the next day in witnessing the passage of the fleet by Old Point Comfort. Later Mr. Harding and his guests will go on board the flagship Pennsylvania and be received by Admiral Wilson. The acceptance by Mr. Harding of the invitation has necessitated the return of the fleet to Hampton Roads a day or so earlier than was planned, the original idea being to spend all of next week in sea maneuvers, the President reviewing it on Monday morning. After the review the vessels of the fleet will proceed to their respective home yards for overhaul and inactivity, probably by the middle of next June, when the fleet will again assemble. No plans have been made for the employment of the fleet after that, as much depends upon the action of Congress on the Navy appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year. Hope has not yet been abandoned for the foreign cruises which were promised as an inducement to enlistments in the Navy, but it is certain that these cruises, if made, will be delayed. Plans are being made to charter a steamer so as to take members of the naval and appropriations committees with the President on his visit to the fleet.

It is expected that very shortly the candidates among temporary line officers for appointment in the regular supply corps of the Navy will know the results of their recent examinations, upon which the Bureau of Supplies and accounts has nearly finished its labors and a formal report will soon be made to the Department. While no prediction can be made, it is expected by the officials at the Department that all but twenty to thirty of the 200 candidates for the supply corps will thus be filled. A group of candidates, to the number of about 22, who were prevented through no fault of their own from taking the examinations in January, will be examined in May, but these belated examinations will in nowise prejudice the case of those who underwent the examinations in January, since the appointments will be made according to the standing of the candidates in the temporary list. Whether an examination will subsequently be held, open to candidates from civil life and from the enlisted and pay clerk grades, has not been determined, and no action will be taken until it is ascertained how many successfully passed the examinations of temporary and reserve officers.

Under the authority contained in the Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920, the War Department is organizing citizens' military training camps throughout the country. These camps are the direct outgrowth of the Plattsburg plan of pre-war days. The Plattsburg camps were composed of young men who paid their own expenses and received no pay. The last Plattsburg training school was held in the summer of 1916. Congress the following year authorized funds for the expenses of the students, but the war coming on the idea was merged with the officers' training camps. Section 47-d of the reorganization act of last June provides that schools or camps may be maintained on military reservations or elsewhere for the military instruction or training of warrant officers, enlisted men, and civilians selected upon their own application, with a view to their appointment as reserve officers, utilizing for the purpose such arms, accouterments, ammunition, equipment, tentage, and transportation as may be necessary. The Government will furnish uniforms, subsistence, transportation or five cents mileage to and fro, as well as medical attendance and supplies, and will furnish at cost price plus 10 per cent the necessary equipment for each individual. Carrying out the provision of this law, the department has already chosen sites for the training camps in central points within the nine corps areas. In the first area the school will be located at Camp Devens, to begin August 1 with about 1,000 students; in the second corps area the school will be again located at Plattsburg, to begin August 7 with 1,200 students; in the third corps area at Camp Meade, beginning August 1 with 1,200 students; the school in the fourth corps area will be at Camp Jackson, S. C., beginning July 15 with 1,200 attendance, schools in the fifth and sixth corps areas (central states) are still under consideration; the seventh corps area will hold its schools at Camp Pike, Ark., and Fort Snelling, Minn., beginning August 1; the eighth corps area at Camp Travis, Texas, with 800 students, and Fort Logan, Colo., with 400, beginning July 15 and August 1, respectively; and the ninth corps area, comprising the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states, will conduct its school at Camp Lewis, and the Presidio of San Francisco, beginning July 6, with 750 and 400 students, respectively. Each organization will be paid to the physical qualifications of the students at these camps. The examinations which will be conducted at the summer camps will be thorough and will develop all the physical defects which caused so startling a proportion of defectives during the operation of the draft. The purpose is to use corrective methods rather than to reject the unfit, and young men found to be deficient in chest measurement, fallen arches, weak back, faulty carriage, etc., will be taught how to overcome their defects and secure improvement by the healthy outdoor life, regular camp exercises, normal diet, and correct posture. Instruction will be imparted in hygiene and sanitation, which it is hoped will have a far-reaching influence on the home and community life of the individuals and which will be continued by them after the camp has closed. Civilians attending the camps will not receive pay, but the warrant officers and enlisted men of the Army and of the National Guard will receive their Regular Army pay. Reservists will not be paid unless they are called to an active-duty status.

The Navy Department is opposed to the creation of further additional numbers on the Navy list. A bill (H. R. 16124) for the relief of Gilbert Smith Galthrith, a commander on the active list of the United States Navy, was introduced during the 66th Congress, and it was sent to the Navy Department for the views and recommendations of the department thereon. Secretary Denby has replied to this request with the knowledge that the bill was no longer pending, but recommended, nevertheless, if a similar bill was introduced during a session of the present Congress, that favorable action be not taken thereon. He states that the Navy Department is aware of no good reason for the contemplated action in this case and states, as a general policy, that the department is against the creation of number of additional numbers on the Navy list. A similar bill (H. R. 7923) was introduced by Representative Darrow on the opening day of the present Congress.

The friends in Congress of General Pershing, who have been long desirous that that officer shall occupy a position in the military establishment and participate in the affairs of the Army in a manner corresponding to his distinguished services in the state of mind that will relieve himself between disappointment and ap-

The friends in Congress of General Pershing, who have been long desirous that that officer shall occupy a position in the military establishment and participate in the affairs of the Army in a manner corresponding to his distinguished services in the state of mind that will relieve himself between disappointment and apprehension, have been assured that General Pershing should either be designated for the exercise of important duties or that he should be permitted to retire, as he expressed the intention of doing some six months ago, after his experience with the late administration, during which the then head of the War Department told the military committees of Congress that he had no idea what to do with General Pershing, and that that officer in Washington was nothing short of an "embarrassment." Later it was evidently suggested to General Pershing that he retain his present rank and pay and title. It has been known and announced in these columns some weeks ago that several recommendations have been made to the new Secretary of War in regard to the duties that General Pershing might be, with eminent propriety, expected to perform. General Pershing apparently took no part in this discussion, which was conducted by officers connected, for the most part, with the general staff. It has been supposed that the duties to which General Pershing would be assigned would have, in general, to do with the organ-

Digitized by Google

Criticism of Army Appointments.

Mr. Weeks to Reorganize Panama Canal.

Naval Forces Withdrawn from Adriatic.

President Harding to Review Fleet.

Results of Examinations in Navy Supply Corps.

Against Additional Numbers.

The Duties to be Performed by Pershing.

Citizens' Military Training Camps.

ination of what is termed in the act of June 4 as "the Army of the United States," consisting of "the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the service of the United States and the organized reserves, including the officers' reserve corps and the enlisted reserve corps." There was considerable work to be done in the way of coordination and initial organization, mainly in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 and 3a of the act of June 4, 1920. It was proposed that General Pershing should have, for this purpose, a staff of his own and that he should not only organize and develop the numerous details in the various territorial divisions, but that he should place the entire establishment on a footing for war, which meant that ultimately he would have command of the combined forces of "the Army of the United States" or the "armies of the United States," as Congress intended should be included in the title of general. This does not appear to have been done, at least in so many words, and much is left to the imagination in what is given out this week at the War Department respecting General Pershing's new duties. The situation is revealed in this newspaper statement of an interview with Secretary Weeks occurring on Thursday afternoon, from which what Mr. Weeks described as "worming out" some casual allusions to the departmental plans for General Pershing:

Organization of a war staff headed by General Pershing to take charge of field operations of the armies of the United States in time of war was announced today by Secretary Weeks.

Instant preparation in time of peace for active military operations, was given by the Secretary as the reason for the new organization. The organization headed by General Pershing will be entirely separate from the office of the chief of staff, Mr. Weeks said, which will continue to direct the administration of the military establishment. The office of General Pershing will have a skeletonised staff which will correspond to that at Chaumont during the world war and which will concern itself largely with problems of strategy, tactics and war organization. We are going to have a well-organized general headquarters established in the War Department, said Secretary Weeks. Its purpose will be to keep us instantly prepared for active military operations. The details will be given out later, but General Pershing will be at the head of the activity. Details of the plan are difficult to arrange, owing to the wording of the law, but the chief of staff will continue to direct the administration of the Army in time of peace. Before the interview Secretary Weeks explained, Marshal Joffre had been selected to command the armies of France, if war came, and had organized a skeleton staff which was instantly available.

Those in Congress who have been insisting that General Pershing shall be entrusted with having visible, tangible and important duties to perform express themselves as far from satisfied, although it is admitted that their apprehensions of "shelving" of that officer may be dispelled by the full announcement which Secretary Weeks promises, with full and candid and convincing explanation of the obvious reluctance and evident unsufficiency of the statement issued. To some of the congressional observers this new duty is not complete enough to justify full satisfaction; there is a lingering suspicion that General Pershing's duties have not been determined with a definite manner as is desired. It is certain that the character and extent of General Pershing's new tasks remain to be revealed by the War Department and bearing in the light of the current statement they suggest that very little is expected of him and his staff, with protection against his invasion of the powers of the chief of staff. General Pershing's friends in Congress have hoped that, if he was to remain in active service, he would be allowed to assume duties that belong to the rank and are "full of honor and importance and his record abroad, especially as there has been grave need of the performance of such duties as have been described as at least one of the recommendations made to the administration. It is observed, too, that General Pershing will exercise "command" of nothing connected with the military establishment; he will not come in direct or intimate contact with any part of it, excepting the so-called "skeleton" staff"; the arrangement, so far as it is explained by Secretary Weeks, recalls to General Pershing's friends in Congress the subterfuge device adopted at an early stage in the World War by the formation of the "war council," through which moribund agency Mr. Baker was able to permanently shelve two chiefs of staff and to manage more reassuring in regard to General Pershing's duties are furnished from an authoritative source there will be the feeling that General Pershing has not by any means "come into his own." One of the demands which were unsuccessfully made of the late administration in regard to General Pershing appears to be in fair way to be complied with by the present administration—the correction of the erroneous title which General Pershing holds by virtue of his commission. The law of September 3, 1919, created the office of "general of the armies of the United States," intended for General Pershing, who, through a mistake in the adjutant general's office, was nominated by President Wilson, also on September 3, "for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States" to be "general, with rank from September 3." He was so, except that his commission was improperly made out accordingly, in disregard of the plain provision of the law. The War Department has since then taken no steps to correct this error, although the process was the simplest one imaginable. Secretary Weeks has announced this week that he has under consideration the formal communication to the Senate so as to provide General Pershing with the title which Congress meant for him. This situation, long unduly met, is not a recent discovery, by any means. It has been described on several occasions on these pages, the first allusion being in the issue of the Army and Navy Register of September 13, 1919.

It is anticipated by the War Department that the services of a suitable number of student officers who are scheduled to graduate from the Army special service schools during the month of June of this year will be needed immediately thereafter by corps area commanders for detail as instructors at the several citizens' military training camps to be held during the coming summer, as is described elsewhere in a statement issued this week at the War Department. To meet this condition of demand for officers who are qualified to be permitted to avail themselves of a respite from official duties and responsibilities, the Secretary of War this week directed that leaves of absence granted over the granting of leaves of absence to those who have completed their periods of instruction at these Army institutions. It is ordered, therefore, that leaves of absence for officers of this class be restricted to graduates in June, will not be granted except upon the approval of the corps area commanders concerned.

Army Officers for Civilian Camps.

The adjutant generals office of the War Department is engaged in the compilation of the relative list, which, differing from the promotion list, will include every officer on the active list, those retired officers who have been detailed for active duty. Many questions have arisen in regard to details in the preparation of this list, and the War Department has decided that in determining the relative rank of officers of the Regular Army under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, the order of precedence in relative rank shall be determined by data as expressly prescribed by the statute. When dates are the same, relative rank will be determined by length of active commissioned service in the Army. The following points will be observed: All active commissioned service in the Army rendered under appointment from the United States regularly appointed is included even if not counted for purposes of promotion, as, for example, active duty under a reserve commission while in training camp or prior to April 6, 1917, and voluntary enlisted service rendered before in the Regular Army or Philippine Scouts, if continuous, is reckoned from date of rank or acceptance (in the case of enlisted men of the Regular Army or Philippine Scouts or of such service which was terminated by resignation or other cause service is reckoned from date of acceptance); all commissioned service in the Army rendered on active duty under a call by the President since June 2, 1916, will be included whether rendered before or after April 6, 1917; all service rendered as contract surgeon and governmental service as veterinarian prior to commission, although counted for purposes of promotion, will not be considered in determining relative rank. Relative rank will be determined determined after the applicatin of the foregoing rules, it will be fixed by the order on the promotion list in the case of officers whose names are borne thereon; and in the case of officers not placed on the promotion list by the order in which their names have heretofore been carried on the lineal lists of their respective corps, the relative rank of the different lists relative rank will be determined by their order of original entrance into the Regular Army.

Rank on the Army Relative List

This week the President sent to Congress the report of the subcommitte of the national advisory committee for aeronautics, which was organized, by law, to make recommendations concerning the regulation of air navigation, etc. The report emphasizes the impendence of legislation to provide for: First, a naval air service under the Secretary of the Navy, with its activities centralized in a bureau of aeronautics the Navy Department; second, a bureau of aeronautics under the Secretary of Commerce for the regulation of air navigation and the encouragement and upbuilding of civil and commercial aviation; third, the development of a system of national continental air routes to cover the whole United States and to include the meteorological service essential thereto. It also is stated in the report that aviation is inseparable from the national defense. It is necessary to the success of both the Army and the Navy. Each should have complete control of the operation and specialties of its own air service. It is essential that commercial aviation be fostered and encouraged in harmony with the military and naval aviation policies and programs. The development of aviation as a whole will be made with the minimum of expense to the government through adoption of a wise and constructive policy for the upbuilding of commercial aviation. The air-mail service is an important step in the development of civil and commercial aviation. It is a pressing duty of the federal government to regulate air navigation; otherwise independent and conflicting legislation by the various states will be enacted and hamper the development of aviation. The Army air service should be continued as a coordinate constituent branch of the Army. Its existing organization should be maintained in cooperation with the Navy, post office and other governmental agencies in the prompt establishment of national continental airways and in cooperation with state and municipalities in the establishment of local airdromes, landing fields and other necessary facilities.

Federal Regulation of Air Navigation.

Colonel James C. Breckinridge has been ordered detached from the second marine brigade in the Dominican Republic and to proceed to the United States for assignment. Major Henry Leonard, retired, has been detailed by the Secretary of War as a member of the remount board of the Army. About 80 middishipmen of the first class at the Naval Academy have asked to be appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, but it is understood that only about six of them will be commissioned. Much hard work has occurred in the consideration by the Senate naval committee of the nominations of officers recommended for permanent commissions in the Marine Corps in the grades of captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant. Opposition to the selections made by the board of marine officers has considered qualifications of candidates who come from a number of those that are dissatisfied with the rank given them or with the relative places assigned them on the list. Some of the permanent second lieutenants, who were not given advanced rank in the readjustment incident to the taking in of those that have been service under temporary appointments are understood to be particularly discomfited. It is reported that they are preparing to oppose confirmation of the entire list of appointees, on the theory that all of them that have only temporary commissions will be appointed entirely from the corps. In accordance with the operation of the law, on June 30, if they are not confirmed by that date. This would leave only those having permanent commissions as second lieutenants as available to fill vacancies in the grade of captain. There is no fear on the part of the Marine Corps officials that the nominations will not be confirmed. Moreover, as has been pointed out, even if the dissatisfied second lieutenants succeeded in blocking confirmation, they would have to pass successfully two promotion examinations before they could reach the grade of captain—one for the grade of first lieutenant and one for that of captain—and it is easy to see that the examining board would not be disposed to exercise leniency in the cases of those that were found by the selection board less qualified for higher grades than the many worthy officers they might succeed in having separated entirely from the Marine Corps.

Navy Line Selection Board.

Orders have been issued directing a board to convene at the Navy Department on May 1 to select officers of the line for promotion. The board will consist of Admiral H. T. Mayo, Admiral Hugh Rodman, Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Rear Admirals Albert Gleaves, William L. Rodgers, John D. McDonald, E. W. Eberle, and A. P. Long. This board will be instructed to select eight officers for the grade of rear admiral, thirty-five for that of captain and eighty-nine for that of commander. It is estimated that these numbers will be sufficient to fill vacancies now existing, those that will result from retirements during the remainder

Westinghouse
Propulsion Machinery
—Geared Turbine Drive
—Electric Drive
—Diesel Electric Drive
Electrical Equipment for Ship Yards and Shipboard
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
Sales Offices in All Principal Cities
Special Pacific Coast Representatives
Heintz & Kaufman Company
San Francisco

of this calendar year and those that will result from a redistribution of numbers in grades based on commissioning of midshipmen in June and issue of permanent commissions to 400 temporary and reserve officers found qualified in the examination to be conducted in May. It is expected that another selection board will be convened in December to provide for the vacancies that will result from the premature graduation in December of the present second class at the Naval Academy and from appointment of more than 400 as a result of the May examinations, if more than that number are found qualified. Records of officers in the following status will be submitted for consideration by the selection board to meet in May: Those holding temporary appointments as rear admirals, captains and commanders, and those holding permanent appointments as captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders that have served continuously in the grades (including service under temporary appointments) since November 30, 1917. Letters from officers eligible for selection concerning whether they desire inspection should reach the bureau of navigation by May 25.

Action on Service Nominations.

The Army nominations sent in since the beginning of the present extra session of Congress were taken up in the Senate military committee yesterday afternoon at so late an hour that it was impossible to reach the conclusion of the committee in time to be reported in this issue of the paper. The committee summoned the Secretary of War in order to acquire from him directly information desired by some of the committee members in regard to the officers who have been nominated as major generals and brigadier generals. It has been expected that, so far as the other nominations were concerned, there would be no delay in reporting them from committee and obtaining senatorial confirmation. There may be some slight delay in the matter of the general officers, but that depends upon the statement which was expected from the head of the department. As the Senate has adjourned over until Monday, there will be no executive session until the coming week, at least. In the case of the Navy and Marine Corps nominations the Senate naval comittee has concluded, on account of the importance of some of them and the large number submitted, to have a session of its full committee Saturday to clear the pending cases. This session will not be held until the coming week or later. The Senate on Thursday confirmed the nomination of Captain Palmer and Potter to be judge advocate general and paymaster general, respectively.

Changes of Naval Medical Officers.

Captain Frank E. McCullough, medical corps, U. S. N., who last week was reported as having been assigned to inspection duty at the bureau of medicine and surgery, Washington, has changed duty as assistant to the bureau, as the relief of Captain Joseph A. Murphy, who rendered most efficient service in that capacity during the war, and the equally trying period of demobilization. Captain Murphy becomes inspector of the medical department activities on the east coast, the central states and the West Indies. Commander Edgar L. Woods, M. C., has been detached from the naval hospital at Washington and assigned to duty in the naval forces operating in European waters.

Army Finance Affairs.

A study is being made in the office of chief of finance of the Army in regard to the coordination of purchase and financial procedure in the procurement of supplies and services. Regulations on this subject have been drafted and will be shortly published in the army for the guidance of the officers concerned. An admirable showing has been made in the matter of discounts in connection with disbursements for Army supplies and services under the system instituted by General H. M. Lord. In the period since July of 1919 the amount of the discounts taken has been approximately $5,000,000. Discounts not lost by discounts were taken amounted to $35,524,000 as compared with the amount of $5,000,000 of disbursements on which discounts were taken. The percentage of lost discounts have varied in the different months during the period named and have been reduced from 3.4 to 6.3, which was the record for January and February of this year, which is considered within the limit of loss. The new rule whereby an agent officer of a detachment who does not return to the station where funds were advanced to him is required to settle his accounts with the accountable disbursing officer at his destination—to which incident alluded was made in these columns two weeks ago—has solved the "liquid coffee money" problem, which has been a bugbear for many years. Heretofore an officer entrusted with funds for the payment of liquid coffee money for enlisted men of a detachment or command was in effect an accountable disbursing officer and was required to prepare an account current in accounting for the funds. Upon examination of these accounts current in Washington it was generally found necessary to enter into lengthy correspondence with the officers who disbursed these small amounts of money. Under the new system these accounts will be settled with the disbursing officer of his new station and the officer will thus be relieved of all financial accountability on the spot, without the necessity of sending a complete set of finance papers to Washington.

British Aid Japan Prepare for War.

An unofficial mission is now en route to Japan from England to train the Japanese and organize their naval air forces, according to C. G. Grey, a British editorial writer in The Aeroplane, published in England. It is stated that the commander and organizer of this mission is probably as well known in and knows as much of the United States as any R. A. F. officer." The mission traversed the United States en route to their new sphere of duties and no doubt accumulated information along the way which might serve their future masters. It is also chronicled that among the personnel of the mission "are a number of highly skilled pilots and engineers, as well as mechanics, so that it should be capable of doing excellent work and should build up a very nice little naval air service for Japan before the outbreak of war, always providing that enough Japanese can learn to fly, which is the great difficulty at the moment." The writer contains this paragraph, which will be read by Americans with interest, if not with emotion:

"Doubtless the United States will not be pleased with us for sending this mission to Japan. But let all good Americans remember that they themselves have barred us from selling aeroplanes in the United States, and that we can get no pilots, no human and mechanical, where we are allowed to do so. And, even if we do sell our knowledge of aviation and our aeroplanes to Japan, the fact will always remain that when the war comes the Americans will have our sympathy and moral support which will cost them nothing—except perhaps the cancellation of our war debt to the United States."

Differences of Opinion Regarding Aerial Attacks.

At the dinner of the chemical warfare service last Saturday a difference of opinion as to the ability of the Army air service to destroy the battleship of the future was expressed by Brigadier General Wm. Mitchell of the Army air service and Rear Admiral Wm. Strother Smith, U. S. Navy, of the naval consulting board. General Mitchell graphically depicted the annihilation of New York City by chemical bombs, telling his hearers in minute detail the length of time and the number of chemical projectiles required to reduce the metropolis to ruins; and also declared that if an aerial attack were made with modern chemicals upon a battleship to which it would be doomed. Rear Admiral Smith, who followed, asserted that the Navy had hitherto met every contingency successfully and expressed the same confidence that it will be able to meet this new contingency when it arises. Naval officers have resented the display of a movie film taken at the recent Army attack from the air upon the hulk of the Indiana. These pictures showed to the awe-stricken public the ruin of bombs on, around and about the ill-fated battleship, after which appeared pictures of the poor unfortunate craft, labeled "the result," meaning, presumably, the result of the Army's aerial onslaught. Naval officers declare that the once proud vessel was dragged out on the mud bank, where she lay partly careened, helpless and inert, and where she became the target for a merciless fire from 14-inch guns of the Navy; then she was subjected to explosions from bombs deliberately placed upon her by naval ordnance experimenters and blown and torn and rent asunder until nothing much was left of her but a few bent plates and a toppling smokestack. After all this punishment was inflicted by her own people the savage Army birds flew about for several days and punctured the water in the vicinity with several hundred bombs. The "result" as shown in the movies would have been more accurate, naval officers insist, if a picture had been displayed of the vessel as she lay in the mud bank before the Army airmen made their raids upon her.



Economy in the Quartermaster Corps.

The quartermaster general of the Army has succeeded in effecting material economy in the conduct of the various offices of his establishment. It is announced that from January 1 up to March 31 last 5,516 civilian employees have been separated from the quartermaster corps, and that the approximate amount of savings up to June 30 next due to the separations will amount to $2,779,000. In addition, 4,146 employees have been demoted in the different corps areas and depots, affecting a saving of $184,-823.90. Since February, 1919, more than 80,000 members of the civilian personnel of the quartermaster corps have been discharged, and this branch of the service is fast approaching a pre-war footing. The 499 different kinds of civilian positions in the corps will be consolidated into 125 and the same job will no longer have two or three different names. In other directions among the activities of the quartermaster corps, its salvage branch, under a contract between the United States and the Woolen Government, has turned over to its duly authorized representative 15,153 salvaged overcoats, billed at a flat rate of $3 each, at Norfolk and New York. The dismantling of the quartermaster corps laundry at Camp Gordon, Ga., is being rapidly completed. The laundry machinery and equipment installed in that plant will be retained by the government for use in connection with other laundries now under construction. The greater part of the machinery will be shipped to Camp Benning, Ga., for use at that station, it being anticipated that the Camp Benning laundry will be ready for operation by July 1.

Controversy Over Scout Officers.

A difference of opinion prevails among the officials of the War Department in regard to the commissioned personnel of the Philippine Scouts. Some of the authorities insist that there should be, under the act of June 4, no officers in the scout organization above the grade of captain, while others are of the opinion that there may be officers in the scouts up to and including the grade of colonel. The former view is entertained, it is understood, by the acting judge advocate general, while the latter has been expressed by the general staff and has received the approval of the Secretary of War, which gives it substance and effect. The question arose over the meaning of the terms expressed, for the most part, in section 22-a of the law of June 4 of last year. That section provides, among other things, in relation to the scouts as follows: "On July 1, 1920, all officers of the Philippine Scouts on the active list, who are citizens of the United States and are found qualified under such regulations as the President may prescribe, shall be commissioned in some one of the branches provided for by this act, and those not so recommissioned shall continue to serve under their commissions as officers of the Philippine Scouts No further appointments shall be made as officers of the Philippine Scouts except of citizens of the Philippine islands, who may be appointed in the grade of second lieutenant. Officers commissioned in the Philippine Scouts shall be subject to promotion, classification, and elimination as hereinafter prescribed for officers of the Regular Army." This provision was construed by the law officers of the War Department as implying the intention of Congress to transfer to other branches than the scouts those of its

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress
204 Sanda Street, New York City.

Digitized by Google

Association of Army and Navy Stores Pays $100 Dividends on Your Expenses

You Can Save $100 Per Year or More On Your Living Cost

Buy Where You See This Crest

THOUSANDS of dollars every month are paid by the Association of Army and Navy Stores as "Membership Savings."

Are you getting your share?

Any bank will pay you 2½% to 4% interest on cash deposited with it.

But where else can you receive back a check (in most cases) from 5% to 10% as "interest" on money actually expended by you in your daily living?

Perhaps you are not taking full advantage of these cash returns that you, as a past or present service man, have a right to receive.

LOOK for the CREST on the store window.

Procure a cash slip or a receipted bill, write your name and address across the face of it and mail to the home office.

By return mail a check will be mailed to you for your saving, in the amount shown opposite the store's name in the confidential directory of stores.

There is no red tape or bother at the time of purchase. You buy exactly the same as anyone else, and at the same price. Your money comes direct from the Association by return mail, and you are put to no trouble or inconvenience whatever. Usually it is hard to save money—but this is easy.

CUT OUT THIS APPLICATION

FILL It Out and Mail It

ASSOCIATION OF ARMY AND NAVY STORES, Incorporated.
505 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Enclosed herewith my check for $5.00 for Life Membership in the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc. Please send me a list of stores where I can purchase at a Membership Saving, also Certificate of Membership.

Name .....

Rank ..... Branch of Service .....

Address .....

There are no dues or assessments of any kind. If you are not already a member, $5 makes you one for life. Postage on your vouchers to this office is your only outlay in saving from $100.00 a year up.

Fifty-four thousand service and ex-service men have availed themselves of the advantages of membership.

We are growing at the rate of more than 3,000 per month.

Seventeen hundred stores in one hundred and sixty cities cooperate with the members of the Association—more are added every day.

With your membership you receive a list of these stores and a confidential key to the rate of saving on purchases from each.

How much money have you lost in the past by failure to trade with Association merchants and use the membership privileges?

Members send their Cash Slips, Receipted Bills and Statements for their Membership Savings to

ASSOCIATION OF ARMY AND NAVY STORES, Inc.
505 Fifth Avenue at 42d Street, New York City
(Entire Seventeenth Floor)

officers who were able to qualify and to keep "under their commissions as officers of the Philippine Scouts such of the commissioned personnel of that organization as failed to qualify." This would mean, if it was insisted, keeping such officers at a rank not above that of captain. Those who were assigned to other branches would be placed on the promotion list and advance in the usual way, service in the scouts, under section 24-a providing that commissioned service in the scouts would count in determining position on the promotion list. Section 32-a, which has to do with the scouts, also provides that "the President is authorized to form the Philippine Scouts into such branches and tactical units as he may deem expedient, within the limit of strength prescribed by law, organized similarly to those of the Regular Army, the officers to be detailed from those authorized in section 4 hereof." A number of officers of the scouts have qualified for recommissioning in other branches, and the transfer has been made in the usual way. Some 45 former captains of the scouts evidently failed to qualify; at all events, they remain in the scouts and have been, under the decision of the War Department, commissioned as majors in the organization.

Extensive investigations and experiments have been conducted under the auspices of the ordnance department of the Army to determine the feasibility of using oil-burning engines in automotive combat vehicles. The principal commercial advantage is cheaper fuel, and, while this holds good for any service, there are important military advantages, such as elimination of the carburetor and magneto and all electric wiring, making the waterproofing of the motor, which is essential in combat vehicles, a relatively simple matter. Information covering practically every commercial domestic and foreign oil-burning engine has been obtained, and, although there are numerous successful stationary and marine oil-burning engines of the Diesel, Junker, de la Vergne and Hvid types, no manufacturers successfully has produced and marketed a motor for automotive purposes that can function satisfactorily on all fuel oils. However, many are carrying out extensive tests and already have developed motors that operate with kerosene and the lighter oils. Samples of crude oil have been obtained from all recognized fields in the United States and Mexico, and a large number of samples of so-called "fuel oil" have been procured from widely separated sources to determine the variations to be expected in the crude and fuel oils. These samples have been fractionally distilled, analyzed and refined. The composition of the crudes already was known fairly well, but a surprising variation was found in the fuel oils, which apparently are compounded from "tailings" with the quantities of the various elements varying with the materials available at the time of compounding. So far the investigation indicates that many of the present troubles are due to residues of black oil, petrolo, tar and allies, which do not burn in the cylinders of existing engines and result in rapid carbonization. It also is found that in the commercial fuel oils there is a large percentage of oil between the kerosenes and lubricants that could be separated at low cost with existing refinery facilities and that would make excellent motor fuel for Diesel or modified Diesel engines weighing not much more per horsepower the nine conventional gasoline-burning motor vehicle engines. An engine that would burn this fuel apparently can be developed without serious difficulty. In addition to this at least one concern is making experiments with a special type of engine that, by overcharging the air supply and compounding the cylinders, is expected to be able to handle even crude oil. As the policy of the finance department is to utilize commercial constructions as far as possible in combat vehicles, it is probable that in the near future it will limit its activities in automotives Diesel engine line to cooperating with and encouraging as far as its funds will permit civilian experimenters that expect to commercialize their product. The ordnance department, however, has arrived at the definite conclusion that a satisfactory type of Diesel engine can be developed for automotive combat vehicles that will have many advantages over the present engines and that the successful development of such an engine merely is a matter of time.

Oil-Burning Engines for Combat Vehicles.

Tests of ammunition to be used in the national matches this year will be held at Marine barracks, Quantico, Va., in the first part of May, under the auspices of a committee consisting of Colonel John H. Rice, ordnance department; Lieutenant Colonel Douglas C. McDougal, Marine Corps; Majors J. S. Hatcher and G. E. Wilhelm, ordnance department; Captain E. C. Crossman, of the Army, and Messrs. William Linbey and K. K. V. Casey. At these tests a number of types of caliber .30 ball ammunition developed by Frankford Arsenal, Pa., will be tried out for the purpose of selecting types to be manufactured for the matches, and a number of lots of caliber .45 pistol ammunition also will be tested to determine the lots most suitable for the pistol matches. In view of the probability that a competition will be held this year for the Palma trophy, now held by the United States, it is considered by the committee that it is desirable to encourage development of the most efficient type of ammunition for that competition. Therefore, commercial small-arms ammunition manufacturers have been invited to submit Palma match ammunition for competitive test at the time of tests of the national match ammunition, and a number of them have accepted the invitation. In order to assist in development of that ammunition, the Army ordnance department has offered to loan each manufacturer 10 specially-selected sire-gauged 1921 national-match rifles. Consideration was given by the committee to the use of grease or other lubricants on small-arms ammunition, and it was decided to prohibit such use on all ammunition to be tested by the committee on the Marine Corps range. This action was based, to a large extent, upon results obtained in an exhaustive investigation of the subject at Frankford Arsenal. It was found that grease applied otherwise than in the most careful manner is liable not only to increase the pressure from 20 % to 30 %, but to produce inaccurate results.

Small-Arms Ammunition Matters.

The adjutant general of the Army has been instructed by the Secretary of War to transfer at once to their proper sections of the reserve corps of the Army all officers heretofore appointed in any sections specifically for duty in another branch of the service; to cause the classification of such officers to be accomplished by the chief of the branch of the service to which they are transferred; to make the transfer directed without change of grade or date of appointment; to send new commissions to the officers transferred, accompanied by a suitable letter informing them of the reasons for such transfer and giving them opportunity should they object to service under the new commission to apply for retransfer to the branch in which formerly commissioned or to some other branch of the officers' reserve corps.

Army Reserve Officers.

Digitized by Google

Fine Diamonds
Artistic Jewelry
Rich Cut Glass
Sterling Silverware
Illustrations and Prices Furnished on Request
Galt & Bro.
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY
Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Personal Matters.

—The officers and ladies of the 41st Infantry entertained the 12th Infantry and their ladies at a dance Friday night at Camp Meade, Md., in which the principal decorative scheme was clusters of pine boughs in which nestled many blue birds. The Midnight Serenaders, a colored orchestra, furnished the music. The committee responsible for the success of the hop was composed of Maj. Herbert Johnson, Mrs. W. A. Pickering, Mrs. Clyde Searing, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Major W. H. Smith, Mr. R. H. Farrer and Mr. G. S. Mirkle.

—The National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association, through General H. M. Lord, chief of finance, U. S. Army, on April 11 presented Lieut. President Harding with two pairs of horseshoes in a handy plush-lined leather carrying case. These horseshoes were manufactured especially for the President, one pair being finished in nickel and the other in copper and both pairs of regulation size and weight. The shoes were presented in connection with one of the largest horseshoe pitching contests accompanied by players in the United States. The assembled horseshoe pitchers in the contest represented only regularly organized teams of the various organizations of the army personnel in the Army finance office, Washington, D. C.

—Lieutenant T. Smith, U. S. Army, retired, who was advanced to the grade of colonel on the retired list on April 11, 1923, was informed of the promotion at a supper luncheon given at the Rabbit House by the officers of the Reserve department of the Army finance division and by the principal civilian employees of the office of the chief of finance, U. S. Army, presided over by Colonel Lord, chief of finance, made the announcement. Among those present were Colonel R. W. Walker, Colonel Harry Lee, Colonel Frank Keefer, Colonel Frank Coe, Colonel E. A. Bielman, Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Hodgson, Lieutenant Colonel A. Sharp, Major F. W. Boschen, Major K. P. Lord, Major R. L. Jacobson, Major George M. Newell, Major H. M. Lord, Major W. H. Keith, Major F. W. Browne and 33 others.

—Mrs. Annie Rockwell Chaffee, widow of Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee, former chief of staff, U. S. Army, passed away in Philadelphia, Pa., April 14. Mrs. Chaffee was born in Fort Riley, Kansas. Lieutenant Chaffee was born at Orwell, Ohio, the daughter of Mrs. Rose Chaffee Hamilton, wife of Colonel George F. Hamilton, of the artillery, and granddaughter of Judge Milo Rockwell Chaffee, of Warren, Pa., and Mrs. Mary McPherson, Ida.

—The officers of the engineer corps were hosts at a large reception and dance, preceded by a dinner, in honor of General Pershing Tuesday evening at Meridian mansion, Washington. The dinner and the General and Mrs. Pershing were assisted by Mrs. James W. Marshall, Jr. Mrs. Lansing Beach and Representatives Julius Kahn and Colonel Beverly Vaughan Gowgill, receiving parties preceded by a group of officers and their wives, including General and Mrs. Lansing Beach, General and Mrs. Henry Jervey, General and Mrs. Harry Taylor, General and Mrs. William D. Connor, Colonel and Mrs. Mason Patrick, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Boggs, Colonel and Mrs. Harley Ferguson, Colonel and Mrs. Charles Keller, Colonel and Mrs. Meriwether Walker and Colonel and Mrs. Clarence Bilby. The dinner dance which followed, to which all the officers of the corps were invited, General Pershing, Mrs. James W. Marshall, Jr. Mrs. Lansing Beach and Representatives Julius Kahn received as guests. Several dinner parties preceded the reception. Among those who gave dinners were Colonel and Mrs. William Arthur Johnson, Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Robins and General and Mrs. Johnson, who entertained, among others, General and Mrs. William C. Langfitt, of New York.

—Lieutenant Kirk Joseph, U.S. Navy, and Mrs. Gench are the guests of Captain Joseph P. McCrink at his home on California avenue.

—Colonel William P. H. Gibson, American military attaché at Berne, Switzerland, and Mrs. Gibson announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Annis Gobson, to Captain O. C. Ripperton, 2d Infantry. The wedding will take place in June. Miss Gobson was an active worker for three years with the American committee for devastated France in the Alsace-Lorraine district. Captain Ripperton served with the 1st Division in France and was awarded the distinguished service cross and the croix de guerre.

—Mrs. Harry Wells, of the Woodley, has gone to Philadelphia to visit her son, Major C. M. Wells, U. S. Marine Corps, who is on duty in that city.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lee announce the engagement of their daughter, Adelaide Lee, to Captain John Ainsworth Andrews, U. S. Army, the wedding to take place in June.

—Mrs. Horace Green entertained at tea Monday in compliment to her guest, Mrs. Robert Jay Dewart, wife of Lieutenant Commander Dewart, U. S. Navy.

—Much interest was created at the wedding on last Saturday afternoon, April 16, of Miss Anna Louise Kittelle, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Samuel E. W. Kittelle and Lieutenant Commander Charles J. Moore, U. S. Navy, which took place at 5 o'clock at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Rev. Paul Sterry officiating. Owing to the fact that the date of the wedding was advanced, the reception following the ceremony was more informal and limited to relatives and close friends present. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, looked charming in a set of white brocaded chinese crepe made on straight lines with slight drapery on the left side. The long court train was fashioned of crepe and lace, and the veil was of handsome lace of rare and exquisite design, which has been in the family for over a hundred years. The rose point lace formed the yoke of the gown, falling in points on the side, and tiny clusters of orange blossoms were scattered here and there over the gown. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The only jewelry ornament was a beautiful old gold locket, set with diamonds, which belonged to her grandmother. Miss Mary Kittelle, sister of the bride, as bridesmaid, wore a dainty set of white brocaded chinese crepe made on straight lines with slight drapery on the left side. The long court train was fashioned of crepe and lace, and the veil was of handsome lace of rare and exquisite design, which has been in the family for over a hundred years. The rose point lace formed the yoke of the gown, falling in points on the side, and tiny clusters of orange blossoms were scattered here and there over the gown. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The only jewelry ornament was a beautiful old gold locket, set with diamonds, which belonged to her grandmother. Miss Mary Kittelle, sister of the bride, as bridesmaid, wore a dainty set of white brocaded chinese crepe made on straight lines with slight drapery on the left side. Her delicate hat of taffeta and organdie to match was trimmed with a wreath of organdie ornament and lavender ribbon. She carried an armful of sunburst roses. Lieutenant Commander Charles Mitchell was best man, and the ushers included Lieutenant Commander Arthur Bigelow, U. S. Navy, Lieutenant Commander William J. Butler, U. S. Navy, Lieutenant Commander Frederick Rossiter, U. S. Navy, and Lieutenant Commander Webb Trammell, U. S. Navy. Mrs. Kittelle received the guests wearing a dress of dove-colored satin, with which she wore a beautiful gold lace wrap, and orchids. The bride's mother will be at home temporarily at 1316 New Hampshire avenue. For the going away gown the bride wore at the wedding were Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Edward Simpson, Miss Margaret Baxter, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Moffett. Captain and Mrs. Samuel E. W. Kittelle and the rest of their family left Tuesday, April 17, for Pearl Harbor, where Captain Kittelle will assume duties as governor of the Islands.

—Lieutenant Commander Frederick Tyler, U. S. N., at the Calverton, Washington, D. C., where Miss Katharine Virginia Jones was married to Lieutenant Tyler, Henrietta and the late William W. Lewis, of Washington, was married. The guests received in a lemon ring, supply corps, U. S. Navy, the bride's father Gavan performing the ceremony. The bride was attractive in a girlish frock of white satin, a tulle veil suspended from a coronet of lilies of the valley. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The apartment was charmingly decorated with spring flowers and jonquils. The wedding was seen by the bride entered on the arm of her sister, Miss Mary Lewis, who was the only attendant. She was preceded by the maid of honor, Miss Marguerite Lewis, and met at the improvised altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. Frederick Sewall Hale, of New York city. The bride's mother, Mrs. Lewis, assisted in receiving. Mrs. James E. Snider, Major and Mrs. W. Reed Smoot, Captain and Mrs. Ralph Ingersoll, Lieutenant Commander Frank Lee Pinkney, Lieutenant Commander Frederick Rossiter, Lieutenant and Mrs. Charles Fraser, Major and Mrs. Frederick Sewall Hale, Mrs. Mary Catherine Sewell, Captain Richard W. Carter, Mrs. Mary Carter, Miss H. Hunnewell, Lieutenant and Mrs. James Orne Taft, Captain and Mrs. Charles H. Dashiell, Captain and Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Lieutenant and Mrs. Wentworth Sheldon, Lieutenant and Mrs. James H. Washburn, Captain and Mrs. Royden Williamson, and Captain William C. Bowin.

—A unique dinner party took place this week in the Hotel Astor, when 18 men who had served in France with company B, 315th Field Signal, U. S. Army, met for their annual dinner on Tuesday night. These men were Major Crawford Blagden, who was once a captain and rose to major and who was captain of the celebrated football team in the A. E. F. in 1919; Lieutenant, originally of Oklahoma, and now making his home in Washington, D. C., who was wounded as soon as first lieutenant and rose to a captaincy of company A, Sergeant John H. Vanderpool, Sergeant Joseph D. McBride, Corporals Spencer Bowman, Philander Wilkinson, Frank Herring, Jesse Waddell and Privates William Bankie and Arthur Levy. Mr. Levy was the host at the dinner, and the next meeting will serve as host as the annual dinners are given in rotation. Captain A. Bilby, U. S. Army, who commanded the lost battalion in France. They went over in the Pres. Grant and the Pres. Lincoln. Before the dinner, "Shoemaker's Club" was given in recollection of the early days when the men ate their evening meal evening in a shoemaker's shop in Auvers Le Hamon. Lieutenant Bilby was the shoemaker and entertained time talking over events of the war and reminiscences. Company B, 315th Field Signal left Camp Meade, Md., April 19, 1918, and they have formed this club and will observe the event by a dinner at the same place at the Hotel Astor, in New York.

—Mrs. Clarence Edwards, in New York, this week as the colonel and Mrs. Robert T. Oliver, of Washington, D. C., Lieutenant Commander Robert Oliver, U. S. N., Lieutenant Robert Oliver, U. S. A., Lieutenant (j. g.) U. S. N. Gresham; Major Robert W. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Lieutenant and Mrs. Murray, U. S. Army, Camp Meade, Md., and Major and Mrs. Philip Remington, U. S. Army.

—Lieutenant S. P. Cumming, of the United States Navy, has been detached from the transport Henderson to the marine barracks, Norfolk, Va. Lieutenant and Mrs. Cumming have been guests at the Shoreham hotel for Norfolk on Thursday.

—Colonel M. W. Ireland, surgeon general, U. S. Army, gave a luncheon yesterday at the Army and Navy club in honor of Major General C. F. Mixsell, of Wrightsman, physician in ordinary to his majesty, King George the Fifth. Among the members and guests of the university grants committee, consisting of scientists from the universities of Cambridge, Edinburgh physician to the forces in France, were chosen by the United States Walter Reed General Hospital, secretary of the Medical Research Council, director of demonstrator in physiology, Cambridge University and Cromlian Lecturer, Royal Society. They are making a tour of the United States to visit various medical and scientific institutions in the United States and Canada for the British government. Invited to meet them were Admiral Stitt, surgeon general, U. S. Navy; Surgeon General Hoach Cumming, U. S. Public Health Service, Brigadier General W. D. McRae, commanding officer, Army Medical School; Brigadier General C. F. Mixsell, chief of finance, U. S. Army; Hon. Surgeon-general director, War-Risk Bureau; Colonel Dan S. Gleaman, Colonel M. A. DeLaney and Colonel Joseph Siler.

DON'T TAKE RISKS
Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, in this bank, where you will be sure it is in absolute safety.
Our conservative business policy, experienced management and Government Supervision assure complete protection for every dollar.
Detailed information gladly furnished on request
2% paid on Checking and 3% on Savings Accounts
EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President
UNION TRUST COMPANY
of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

MARION INSTITUTE
THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE
Designated by War Department "Honor School 1920"
Special branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering first year's work in the Academies, such as recommended by Adjutant General for candidates who appear on certificate. Unsurpassed record of successes. Delighted parents invited to every open exercise of the school. Facilities for caring for sons of Army and Navy officers the year round. Limited number of scholarships, as announced through Morale Branch. For catalogue and information address WM. D. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

ORGANIZED RESERVE REGULATIONS
The new regulations governing the organization, administration, training and mobilization of the organized Reserves of the Army are now available. For sale exclusively by the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.
PRICE 25 CENTS

THE BRIGHTON APARTMENT—HOTEL

2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.

By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

HOPPE'S
No 9
Nitro Powder Solvent
No. 9

For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun men throughout the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.

FRANK A. HOPPE
2314 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

—General M. W. Ireland, surgeon general of the Army, and Mrs. Ireland gave a dinner for thirty guests at Rauscher's before the Army dance April 17 in honor of Brigadier General and Mrs. Charles E. Sawyer, General Sawyer is the new White House physician. They were afterwards received by the new Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Wainwright.

—Major General Leonard Wood on April 8 was elected head of the University of Pennsylvania by the board of trustees. He was nominated at the meeting of the board last month, his name being the only one placed in nomination.

—Major John S. Sullivan was operated on for acute appendicitis on March 24 at Park Field, Millington, Tenn.

—The marriage of Miss Ethel Thompson to Captain Hugh C. Parker, 41st Infantry, U. S. Army, occurred on Saturday evening, April 3, at the study of Rev. Carlisle Poster, of Washington Memorial Methodist Church, Columbia, S. C., in the presence of a few relatives and friends. Miss Thompson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thompson of Martinsburg, W. Va. She is a graduate of Shepherd College and is an accomplished musician, having been connected in vocal and instrumental work for years by Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Md. Miss Thompson has been on a visit to Washington and was the guest of Captain and Mrs. Fred W. Adams and Captain and Mrs. W. A. Bigler, of the 21st Infantry. The groom is a resident of Mount Landing Va., and has been stationed at Camp Jackson since the middle of February. He is a graduate of William and Mary College, Virginia. Parker served throughout the world war in the 8th division as a lieutenant of infantry and is the recipient of the distinguished service cross for gallantry in action. Captain and Mrs. Parker left April 9 for their home at the bride's parents and in points north, will return to Camp Jackson.

—A daughter, Marjorie, was born to Mr and Mrs Herman Becker, jr., at 773 Bedford boulevard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and March 25. The child is a granddaughter of Colonel Alexander H. Piper, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Piper.

—Major John McA Webster, U. S. Army, retired, of Shelbyville, Ind., has gone to Chicago, where he is staying at the Plaza Hotel.

—A daughter, Betty Grace, was born to Captain W. A. Hollyer, 46th U. S. infantry, and Mrs. Hollyer at Camp Meade, Md., on April 11.

—Lieutenant Commander W. E. Baughman, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Baughman have Lotin Richards announced the birth of a son, Wm. Edgar Baughman, jr., on April 12 at Mare Island, Calif.

—A daughter, Eleanor Creighton, was born on April 17 to Captain Frank E. Brookaw, 46th U. S. Army, and Mrs. Brookaw at Des Moines, Iowa.

APPOINTED OFFICERS IN O. R. C.

Former Brigadier General William C. Price, jr., has been appointed major general in the officers' reserve corps in the Army. In line with this announcement the War Department has advised General Price as follows:

"With further reference to the letter to you dated January 20, 1921, relative to appointment in the officers' reserve corps, it has been found that by a recent interpretation of section 24, act of June 4, 1920, the War Department is not limited to four former grades in the U. S. Army in tendering the offer of appointment in the officers' reserve corps. In view of your grade and status in the National Guard, your past service and the probability of early federal recognition, you are being appointed a major of the officers' reserve corps. The appointment now tendered is a recess appointment, subject to approval by the Senate at confirmation by the Senate."

General Price served as a brigadier general in the Army from July 15, 1917, until June 30, 1919. He now holds the grade of major general in the National Guard and his federal recognition as such is anticipated at an early date.

Colonel Avery D. Andrews has been appointed brigadier general in the officers' reserve corps. Colonel Avery D. Andrews is a graduate of the Military Academy. He was appointed a colonel, railway transportation corps, on October 3, 1917, and was sent immediately to France. He was promoted to the grade of brigadier general in October, 1918. He returned to the United States in May, 1919, and was honorably discharged from the service July 31, 1919. During the war General Andrews became assistant chief of staff, G-4, at the headquarters, American expeditionary forces, and is reported to have rendered excellent service in that capacity. He has been awarded the distinguished service medal and has been placed upon the general staff eligible list. He has applied for appointment in the officers' reserve corps, his application not being for appointment in any particular grade. The general today pursued in making appointments of former officers in the officers' reserve corps has been to appoint them in the highest grade previously held in the Army and if not found suitable for such grade not to make any appointment in the officers' reserve corps. His appointment as brigadier general is recommended by the general of the armies.

THE SPRING POLO TOURNAMENT.

The spring polo tournament, which begins at Potomac Park Polo Field today, promises some exciting and interesting play because of the sport, as seven six-mounted teams are entered for the competition.

Since last season the Army polo committee has been augmented by several prominent Army polo players, who have returned from the A. E. F. in France. Of these number have during the winter played successful games at the Riviera, improved the mounts available, so that for this tournament the War Department will be represented by four teams of exceptional class and strength.

Major John Millikin, Major J. C. Montgomery, Major J. J. Gosnell and Major Robert M. Grninger, playing in green colors, compose one team. Major Arthur B. Hoyt, Major Henry T. Bull, Colonel George Williams and Major Edgar Burr, will wear yellow colors. Major H. H. Lee, Major Wm. Wright, Captain John A. Hettinger and Major W. H. Simpson will play in red.

By combining the strength of the 19th field artillery and 3d cavalry, Fort Myer, Va., will be represented by three teams. Major George S. Patton, jr., Captain J. T. Cole, Lieutenant Edwin L. Sibert and Captain Overton Walsh comprising the first team. Major C. Clarence Culver, Captain Frederick H. Sharp, Captain Ralph I. Sasse and Captain W. E. Jones will play as a second quartet, while the third team is represented by Captain J. R. Williams, Captain George R. Rockwell, Lieutenant A. B. Barker and Lieutenant Ernest L. Kiltz.

The seventh team, known as the "Freebooters," is made up of players from Camp Meade, Md., and Front Royal, Va. Major W. R. Quarles is the war captain of the Army team in the Olympic games. Major Vincent E. Eaton, Major L. A. Beard and Captain J. J. Waters, jr.

All games will be played at Potomac Park, Washington, beginning at 2.30 p. m., and are free to the public. The Red Myer Band will give concerts before the games and during the intermissions. The drawings for Tuesday, April 19, provide for the following schedule:

Polo Tournament, Washington, D. C.

April 23—Fort Myer, 1st. vs War Department, green

April 25—War Department, yellow, vs Fort Myer, 2d.

April 27—Winners vs. War Department, red

Semi-Finals

April 30—Winners, April 23, vs. Fort Myer, 2d

May 2—Winners, April 25, vs. winners, April 27.

Fort Myer, 2d, drew a bye.

Finals

Winners, April 30, vs winners Monday, May 2.

"WARNING," TO EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Headquarters 18th Infantry,
Camp Dix, N. J.,
March 14, 1921.

Warning Order No. 1.

1. The annual march of the Blue-Carlton, Philadelphia, Pa., has been reported as extremely formidable and it is hoped that the 18th Infantry will "finish undefeated" and "first." The 18th infantry has been allocated to Philadelphia, and the Fort Troops will be in support.

2. This "stronghold" must be "reduced." All officers of the regiment and all those who at any time have been officers of the 18th Infantry will assemble on the roof garden of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel at 12 noon on morning of the 15th inst., for instructions relative to taking up the assault on the final objective (the Ballroom) at 8 p. m. that evening.

3(a) Upon reaching the "final objective" the regiment will deploy in platoon column of 12-inch intervals and "dig in." The officer from each battalion will proceed to Philadelphia in time for reconnaissance and establish advance "battalion P. C's" not later than 12 noon 7th of May, 1921.

(b) Ammunition dumps will be established at battalion P. C's.

(c) The water supply in this vicinity having been reported very bad, only canteened water is allowed.

(d) Pyrotechnics will be supplied from battalion ammunition dumps.

(e) For officers not in the service the wearing of the uniform is optional.

(f) First aid stations will be established at battalion P. C's and will be operated by medical officers.

(g) A W. O. L. will be disposed of under the 104th Article of War.

(g) Billets will be arranged by the "town major" either in Philadelphia or Camp Dix, as directed.

(h) The "R. T. C." will furnish transportation to those billeted at Camp Dix.

(i) It is requested that you notify us if you will be able to attend that we can estimate the number who will participate in the assault. Those desiring to attend will kindly submit their personal checks for $4 to Major John W. Poos, 18th infantry.

(j) Further instructions will be issued.

All messages to the "regimental P. C." Camp Dix, N. J.

By order of the entertainment committee,

Secretary-Treasurer, 18th Infantry, 1; former officers, 18th infantry, 1; file, 1.

The above invitation is being mailed to all officers of the 18th infantry and to all those who at any time were officers in the 18th infantry. It is desired that the attendance be as large as possible, as this is the most glorious taking place, and due to the fact no such "Warning Order" from Division Headquarters has been published recently, many of the addresses of old friends and comrades-in-arms have been incorrect. Each officer of the 18th Infantry should make plans to attend now and notify the committee. It promises to be a gala time for all.

DISTRIBUTION OF VICTORY MEDALS.

In its efforts to place the victory medal in the hands of the veterans of the world war, the War Department now invoked the aid of the clergymen of the country. The Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Army, chief of chaplains, has been sent to one hundred and fifteen thousand pastors of all denominations asking that this direct the attention of ex-soldiers and their families to the fact that the victory medal is now being distributed and that application blanks may be secured from the commanding officer of any post, camp or station or from victory medal officers who have been appointed in all the larger cities in most of the large cities of the country.

Colonel Axton has already received many favorable responses and expects a great deal of help from the world. Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association and the leaders of the Knights of Columbus have been asked to encourage application for this medal.

Make Your Savings Earn

From 7 to 8 per cent Interest
BY INVESTMENT IN

First Mortgages

Our conservative methods and the safeguards thrown around these mortgages by us perfectly protect the interests of investors.

We solicit your inquiry.

The F. H. Smith Company
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
815 15th St. N.W. Washington, D.C.
45 years without loss to any investor

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.

118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS

JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
1, W. Cor. Conn. Ave. and Eye St., Washington, D. C.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 18 years.

THE NEW EBBITT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.

We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII

Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the coast?

Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Alaska Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES

Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS

MEYER'S SHOPS

1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridalock & Co.

140-151 West 30th Street NEW YORK City

Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

Financial Advances

on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.

M. J. KENNEDY, 107 Nassau Street, New York.

Digitized by Google

Due for Press May 1

Professional Questions and Answers

FOR NAVAL OFFICERS

BY

Lieutenant F. W. Wead, U. S. N.

A complete, concise summary of Naval text books and publications.

Military Law; International Law; Steam Engineering; Electricity and Radio; Navigation Seamanship; Signals and Tactics; Regulations; Ordnance and Gunnery; etc.

Past examination questions are included.

Every temporary and reserve officer preparing for permanent examination should have a copy of this book.

An excellent handy reference book for commissioned personnel and an invaluable aid for promotion examinations.

PRICE $3.00, POSTPAID

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW

A complete catalog of Banta publications will be mailed on request.

THE COLLEGIATE PRESS
GEORGE BANTA PUBLISHING CO.
MENASHA, WIS.

Attorney General Says War is Ended

In an opinion rendered at the request of Secretary Denby on several questions in connection with Joint Resolution 61, of March 3, Attorney General Daugherty holds that Congress had, by the terms of that resolution, declared "a state or status of peace" to exist as to the laws of and governing the United States. Read in this light, which it seems to be it is evident is the true intent of Congress, all acts and regulations depending for their force upon a state of war or emergency are no longer operative.

The opinion, which was dated April 11, is as follows:

Your letter of March 15 requested my opinion on in the first mean certain questions arising under the Joint Resolution of March 3, 1921, which, in the Sixty-sixth Congress, "declaring that certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions and proclamations shall be construed as if the war had ended and the present existing emergency had terminated," and the matter of the subject you framed for my opinion two questions as follows:

1st. Does the Joint Resolution of March 3, 1921, effect statutory provisions existing at the time of its passage in general terms apply to any emergency or national emergency, and including the present existing emergency without specific reference thereto? In other words, within the meaning of such statutory provisions, must the war and the national emergency which existed on the 3d day of March, 1921, be regarded and treated as terminated thereby?

2d. Does the Joint Resolution of March 3, 1921, affect statutory provisions relating to the Navy, which relate in terms to "time of peace"? In other words, within the meaning of said statutory provisions, must the said resolution be regarded and treated as having no effect upon acts existed on the date thereof and establishing peace?

"The said Joint Resolution of March 3, 1921, in so far as material to your questions, provides:

"That in the interpretation of any provision relating to the duration or date of the termination of the effect upon certain acts of Congress or joint resolutions providing any other mode of determining the date of such termination, and any act of Congress or any provision of any such act that by its terms is in force only during the existence of a state of war or during such state of war and a limited period of time thereafter, shall be construed and administered as if such war between the governments and people aforesaid had ended on the date of the joint resolution becomes effective, any provision of such law to the contrary notwithstanding: And be it

"With your letter you transmitted for my assistance in the consideration of the questions submitted a brief questions an opinion of the judge advocate general of the Navy, wherein are cited numerous appropriation and sub-headings, a number of statutes relating to the Navy, in varying phraseology, which appear to be, or not be affected by the joint resolution. In the judgment of the judge advocate general, all the acts falling within the scope of your first question, as being conditional upon the existence of any emergency or national emergency, and those falling within the scope of your second question, as being conditional upon a state of peace or a "time of peace," are neither of them, affected by the joint resolution.

As to other statutes relating to a time or state of war, or to the present or existing emergency, the judge advocate general reaches the conclusion that they are rendered inoperative by the joint resolution, and, as there can be no question that such is the case, such statutes will not be further noticed here.

The judge advocate general, in ruling that statutes falling within the scope of your two questions are not affected by the joint resolution, relies on the following reasoning:

"The joint resolution in question does not purport to declare that for all purposes and with the passing of all statutes the present war or the existing emergency shall be regarded as terminated, and that a state of peace shall be regarded as existing. On the contrary, the operation of said resolution is to terminate plainly limited to statutes of the classes which it describes, and this description is such that the various statutory provisions which it modifies are capable of ascertainment with the same certainty as though specifically cited therein. To make this resolution operate upon all statutes the employment of the descriptive language of the aforesaid joint resolution, would necessitate reading into and by resolution of other words which it does not now contain, and the inclusion of which in the resolution would be having been deliberate on the part of Congress, it is incontrovertible that a state of war or national emergency, do now exist, in law and in fact, just as much as they did on the 3d day of March, 1921. The joint resolution became effective, and the language of the resolution that certain acts of Congress and joint resolutions therein shall be construed and administered "as if such war had terminated, and that the effect of said resolution becomes effective shall be 'construed and treated as the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency, to express recognition by Congress that the present war or the existing emergency were not in law or in fact terminated by the joint resolution.

"This meaning has been clearly expressed, it does not give due effect to the main, pervading intent of the joint resolution. Such resolution is, in large general one, passed to carry out, in a broad field of legislation, the general purpose of the Congress therefore, receive a liberal construction according to its true spirit. It should not be given a literal meaning or be subjection to its very terms, but as containing and enacting what is necessarily implied as well as formally expressed, what is necessarily a part of the omission of its phrases. The reasons for this are as follows. In my opinion, that different answers must be given to your two questions, as will be seen by the judge advocate general.

1. As to your first question, it is true that the joint resolution only refers, in terms, to acts of Congress, etc., "remaining in operation at the time of the termination of or the date of termination of such present or existing emergency." Congress has not, as a fact, as between the United States and Germany and Austria and that I realize no power to declare that the war existed to a state of war regarding acts of Congress continued general effect, despite the existence of an emergency or a national emergency. This, however, does not seem to me conclusive. The joint resolution which is contingent for its operation on the existence of any emergency or national emergency necessarily implication, just as much as though it were expressed in so many words, that such emergency or national existing out of the war with Germany and Austria, and, consequently, that the "emergency" or "national emergency" from the conditions necessary to the operation of the statutes in question, is no question otherwise unaffected. In other words, an act of Congress which by its terms is operative only during the existence of an emergency generally is partly contingent for its operation on the existence of the war with Germany and Austria, and a specific emergency, and a subsequent act of Congress declaring that the existence of the specific emergency has terminated, hence, affects the prior act inoperative, viz., to the extent that the operation of the prior act is dependent on the particular, present or specific emergency in question.

2. Therefore, answer your first question in the affirmative.

3. As to your second question, it should be borne in mind that the terms "state of war," "state of peace," "time of war," "time of peace," are mutually exclusive and exhaust the categories. That is to say, war is the absence of a "state of peace," and vice versa. To affirm that a "state of war" exists is, in effect, to affirm that a legal state of war has been declared by the competent authority, and that, by necessary implication, those qualities as to a state of peace. Likewise, to affirm that a "state of peace" is the subject-matter of the joint resolution, if the proper authority affirms that a legal state of war does not exist or terminated, or does not exist, it necessarily denies that a state of peace does not exist, and therefore necessarily affirms that a state of peace exists.

It is not believed that there can be any doubt as to the validity of the proposition that the fact is the actual existence of a legal state of war or peace for all purposes is conclusively fixed by the action of the legislature of St. Justice Harlan delivering the opinion of the court in the McElrath v. United States, 102 U. S. 426, 428. And compare section 1312, R. S., article 58, article 63 of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 619, 650; 34 Stat. 964).

In my opinion this same reasoning is applicable where, as in the joint resolution of March 3, 1921, the proper authority declares that a legal state of war, not for all purposes, but so far as concerns acts of Congress, joint resolutions and proclamations, is one that the field with which the joint resolution purports to deal is limited to the fact of war existing and that the whole field of a state of war existing for all purposes, nevertheless, the effect of the joint resolution is reasonable to conceive of a state of war terminating without a state of peace existing, and it is reasonable to conceive of a legal state of things which has ceased to be a time of war and yet has not become a time of peace, as it is to conceive of a state of war for all purposes; and, since it is impossible to conceive of such a state of things existing, it is clear that when Congress, in the joint resolution of March 3, 1921, declared that a state of war existing between the United States and Germany and Austria-Hungary had terminated, it also declared, by necessary implication, that, for those purposes, a state of peace existing, and is considered to have begun in so far as the internal affairs of the United States are concerned.

It is not a question as to whether a state of war or of peace exists, as to the relations between the United States and Germany and Austria so far as domestic affairs are concerned, but as to whether, what Congress has done is to declare a state or rather conditions which are to exist in the future as governing the United States. Read in this light, which it seems to be is evident is the true intent of Congress, all acts and regulations depending for their force upon a state of war or emergency are no longer force.

4. Therefore, answer your second question likewise in the affirmative.

Reference specifically to the enactments of Congress referred to me, I am of the opinion that the following acts are affected by the joint resolution of March 3, 1921, in accordance with the foregoing opinion and the reasoning thereof: Section 1, for the purposes of restoring the internal affairs of the United States to a state of peace, approved March 3, 1921, c. 19, 1919 (40 Stat. 1111); the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 556), the joint resolution of March 3, 1921, of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat., 711), referring to the naval reserve force and officers; the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat., 232); the act of May 22, 1917, section 16 (40 Stat., 87); the act of Congress of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 582), the act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat., 711, section 1462, Revised Statutes, referring to pay of officers; the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 587), the act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat., 845), the act of February 24, 1919 (40 Stat., 1181), the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 586), section provisions of section 1624, Revised Statutes, article 58 of the Articles of War, dealing with the offenses committed during time of war, the act of May 12, 1917, section 21 (40 Stat., 80); the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat., 381); the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat., 387); the act of May 18, 1917, section 11 (40 Stat., 87), respecting promotions of probationary second lieutenants; the act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat., 853), the act of February 24, 1919 (40 Stat., 1066), the act of October 6, 1917, section 204 (40 Stat., 413); the act of May 22, 1917, section 18 (40 Stat., 89).

IN CONGRESS

PROPOSED NAVAL LEGISLATION.

Chairman Butler proposed (in H. R. 315) the following naval legislation:

That the naval small-stores fund is hereby increased, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so as to equal the value of the stock on hand in the clothing and small-stores account on June 30, 1921, as shown by the report of the bureau of supplies and accounts; and hereafter the clothing and small-stores fund shall be charged with the value of all issues of clothing and small stores made in order that enlisted men and midshipmen may be as outfits on first enlistment; not to exceed $100 each, and for retiring allowances to accrue, as well pay made to men given discharge for bad conduct, for undesirability, or inaptness, and the uniform article paid to officers of the Naval Reserve Force.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, out of any money made available for the fiscal year 1922, to procure, equip, manufacture or construct additional aircraft, including the necessary spare parts and accessories therefor; and to contract, or contract for improvements, structures and buildings at the naval air stations operated by the government for the accommodation of aircraft or necessary and incidental to the operation, upkeep, operation of same; in accordance with the respective limitations of cost, as follows: Seventeen lighter-than-air craft at a total cost not to exceed $4,906,500; necessary lighter-than-air craft at a total cost not to exceed $1,000,000; necessary equipment for such aircraft at a total cost not to exceed $1,000,000; for improvements, structures and buildings at our stations at a total cost not to exceed $1,000,000; at Cape May, N. J., $100,000; Pensacola, $82,000; Hampton Roads, $78,000, Lakehurst, $1,000,000, Anacostia, $100,000; Hampton Roads, $100,000; San Diego, $164,000; and any moneys appropriated for aviation, or any moneys appropriated for the lighter-than-air and lighter-than-air craft, and fuel now contracted for, including improvements at the stations, shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law, and the funds herein appropriated shall be available until expended.

Sec. 3. That hereafter no naval defense district or organization shall be created in any case in which a district separate and distinct from the organization of the principal fleet of the naval forces of the United States operating base in any such district.

Sec. 4. That hereafter no officer shall in the Navy shall be paid a reenlistment gratuity, or any preparatory pay, for any portion of an enlistment less than one months pay for each year of service in the last expiring enlistment or term of service.

Sec. 5. That the appropriation of $150,000 for waterfront improvements at Newport, R. I., for the fiscal year in the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919 hereby appropriated for the same purpose.

Sec. 6. That hereafter such moneys as may be appropriated, under the heads of yards and docks and for public works, exclusive of repairs and preservation, shall be available until expended.

Sec. 7. That during the fiscal year 1922 the ration of officers and enlisted men of the Navy entitled thereto shall be commuted at the rate of 63 cents per ration; and midshipmen at the rate of 84 cents per ration; and midshipmen at the rate of $1.08 per diem, and commuted rations stopped on account of absence in hospital shall be credited at the rate of 21 per ration to the naval hospital fund.

Sec. 8. That section 1481 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby repealed, except that officers of the Navy with the permanent rank of captain.

Sec. 9. That hereafter no officer of the naval reenlistment of the Navy as authorize solitary confinement on board ship for more than a specified time, or punishment of solitary confinement on bread and water as a punishment by court-martial or by commanding.

Sec. 10. That in consideration for a suitable site and requisite rights, privileges and easements, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to grant to Porto Rico the necessary land for the use of the Porto Rico Insular Force in connection with naval purposes: Provided, That proper any land under naval control in Porto Rico which the Secretary of the Navy may determine is not required in time of war or national emergency, if necessary, the Secretary Department of the Navy, may be sold at the unlimited use of any land so exchanged or leased.

Sec. 11. That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to dispose of, at public or private sale, at a price not less than $1,000, to abutters in the vicinity of the Navy mine depot, Yorktown, Va., such of the naval reservation at Yorktown, Va., as he may select therein, title to, or interest in which has been acquired by the United States by condemnation by the act of 1917, together with improvements placed thereon by the United States, which he may deem that he may no longer needed for naval purposes: Provided, That in the event the Secretary of the Navy shall deem it necessary by the United States in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 3, 1916, as amended, that any of the Navy is hereby authorized to restore such lands to public service, and the Secretary of War is authorized, to determine, adjust and pay the just compensation therefor, such compensation to be credited to the cost to the use and occupancy of such lands by the United States, such compensation to be in the form of installations heretofore or hereafter made for payments for such lands, and the Secretary of War shall notify the Secretary of the Navy of the final disposition of the lands aforesaid.

Sec. 12. That the last paragraph of section 2 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920, is hereby amended to read as follows:

That all officers of the Naval Reserve Force and temporary officers of the Navy who have heretofore incurred or may hereafter incur physical disability in line of duty shall be eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided by law for officers of the Regular Navy who have incurred physical disability in line of duty: Provided, however, That applicants for retirement under this act filed with the Secretary of the Navy not later than June 30, 1922." Sec. 13. That no officer shall be retired for failure to appear to the satisfaction of the President that a com-

Digitized by Google

mission or warrant officer or an enlisted man with the charge of desertion now standing against him on the rolls and records of the Navy or Marine Corps has served honorably in the war with the German government, either in the military forces of the allies or in other branches of the military service of the United States, the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to cause an entry to be made on said rolls and records of the Navy or Marine Corps, relieving said officer or enlisted man of all the disabilities which he had heretofore or would hereafter suffer by virtue of said charge of desertion thus appearing against him.

Sec. 14. That the accounting officers of the Treasury are authorised and directed to allow in the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers of the Navy and Marine Corps payments made by them for civilian outfits furnished enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps upon discharge for bad conduct, undesirability or inaptitude since November 12, 1917.

Sec. 15. That officers of the Navy who have been or hereafter may be permanently promoted or appointed to the grades or ranks of commander, captain or rear admiral shall take rank and precedence in their respective grades or ranks from the dates of their permanent commissions and ahead of officers holding temporary appointments therein: Provided, That from May 22, 1917, until the date of the approval of this act officers of the Navy shall take precedence in the rank of rear admiral for all purposes from the date of their original commission in said rank, whether permanent or temporary.

Sec. 16. That the President is authorized, in his discretion, to sell any ships of the Navy that have become obsolete or that are not needed for naval purposes.

Sec. 17. That the percentages of captains and commanders in the supply corps are hereby increased from 4 and 8 to 6 and 12, respectively.

Sec. 18. That the Secretary of the Navy is authorised to transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve at any time within his discretion any enlisted man of the naval service with 16 or more years' naval service: Provided, That men so transferred with less than 20 years' service shall receive the retainer pay now prescribed by law for transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve of 16 years' naval service.

Sec. 19. That section 8 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920, is hereby suspended until January 1, 1922, in its application to persons honorably discharged from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard between April 6, 1917, and January 1, 1920: Provided, That persons convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude are excepted from the operation of the suspension herein provided.

Sec. 20. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorised and directed to continue and to enlarge the construction of the naval hospital being erected at San Diego, Calif., on land donated to the United States and accepted by the Secretary of the Navy under the authority conveyed in the naval act of July 11, 1919, at a total cost not to exceed $1,975,000.

Sec. 21. That from and after the passage of this act the bureau of navigation in the Navy Department shall be known as the bureau of personnel.

Sec. 22. That there is hereby created and established in the Department of the Navy a bureau of aeronautics, which shall be charged with matters pertaining to naval aeronautics as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and all of the duties of said bureau shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and its orders shall be considered as emanating from him, and shall have full force and effect as such.

There shall be a chief of the bureau of aeronautics, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the officers of the active list of the Navy or Marine Corps, for a period of four years, and who shall, while holding such position, have the corresponding rank and receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for chiefs of bureaus of the Department of the Navy.

An officer of the active list of the Navy or Marine Corps may be detailed as assistant chief of the bureau of aeronautics, and such officer shall receive the highest pay of his grade, and, in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the chief of the bureau shall until otherwise directed by the President, as provided by section 178 of the Revised Statutes, perform the duties of such chief until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

There shall be a chief clerk, at a salary of $2,250 per annum.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorised to transfer to the bureau of aeronautics such number of the civilian, technical, clerical and messenger personnel, together with such records, equipment and facilities now assigned for aeronautic work under the various bureaus of the Department of the Navy or Marine Corps as in his judgment may be necessary. The unexpended and unobligated portion of all moneys heretofore appropriated for any bureau of the Department of the Navy or Marine Corps used in connection with aeronautics, including the appropriation "Aviation, Navy," is hereby made available for the use of the bureau of aeronautics.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to detail to aviation duty such officers and men from the Navy and Marine Corps as in his judgment the service requires.

For other Congressional News see page 412.

NAVAL CENSUS.

The following is the census of all officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps on April 18:

Navy—Regulars, 7,201 officers and 117,954 enlisted men; reserves, 906 officers and 935 men; warrant officers, regulars, 1,307; warrant officers, reserves, 29; midshipmen, Naval Academy, 1,991; prisoners, officers and men, 1,416; totals, 11,524 officers and 120,205 men; grand total, 131,829.

Marine Corps—Regulars, 974 officers and 21,209 men; reserves, 11 enlisted men; warrant officers, regulars, 123; warrant officers, reserves, none; prisoners, officers and men, 323; totals, 1,097 officers and 21,543 men; grand total, 22,640.

Nurse Corps—Regulars, 272; reserves, 175; U. S. N. R. F., 14; total, 467.

Totals—12,621 officers, 142,215 enlisted men and nurses, making a grand total of 154,936.

Navy increase for the week, 220; Marine Corps increase for the week, 24.

Enlisted personnel short, Navy, 25,442 (based on 143,398).

Enlisted personnel short, Marine Corps, 6,091 (based on 27,400).

MARINE MASTER MASONS.

An All-Marine team of Master Masons occupied the stations at Benj. B. French Lodge, F. A. M., Washington, Monday night and conferred the third degree. The leader of this team is Pay Clerk H. H. Thompson, past master of Osiris Lodge; Captain Louis J. Hughes, of King David Lodge; Captain Craige, of Benj. B. French; W. W. Raybold, Captain S. F. Birthright, and a fellowcraft team of marines from the various lodges. This team has exemplified the work of the third degree in two Washington lodges, and the excellence of their work has brought them invitations to visit the historic Alexandria-Washington lodge of Alexandria, as well as Clarendon and other outlying lodges.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

BAUGHMAN.—At Mare Island, Calif., April 12, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander W. E. Baughman, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Baughman (nee Louise Richards) a son—William Edgar Baughman, Jr.

BROKAW.—At Des Moines, Iowa, April 12, 1921, to Captain Frank E. Brokaw, cavalry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Brokaw, a daughter—Eleanor Creighton.

HOLLYER.—At Camp Meade, Md., April 14, 1921, to Captain W. A. Hollyer, 61th Infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Hollyer a daughter—Betty Grace.

SIEFKE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Siefke, Jr., a daughter—Marjorie—granddaughter of Colonel Alexander R. Piper, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Piper.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—SMITH.—At Little Rock, Ark., April 14, 1921, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Frederick Andrews, infantry, U. S. Army, and Miss Hilda Kathryn Smith.

MOORE—KITTELLE.—At Washington, D. C., April 18, 1921, Lieutenant Commander Charles J. Moore, U. S. Navy, and Miss Anna Louise Kittelle.

PARKER—THOMPSON.—At Columbia, S. C., April 9, 1921, Captain Hugh F. Parker, 61st Infantry, U. S. Army, and Miss Ethel Thompson.

RING—LEWIS.—At Washington, D. C., April 16, 1921, Lieutenant Morton Lonnie Ring, U. S. Navy, and Miss Katharine Virginia Lewis.

UPSHUR—ROBINSON.—At Richmond, Va., April 20, 1921, Lieutenant Francis Whittle Upshur, M. C., U. S. N. R. F., and Miss Martha Maury Robinson.

DIED.

BARKER.—At Los Angeles, Calif., April 15, 1921, Gunner Alfred Barker, U. S. Navy, retired.

CHAFFEE.—At Wayne, Pa., April 14, 1921, Mrs. Anna Rockwell Chaffee, widow of Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. Army.

GILLESPIE.—At San Francisco, Calif., April 10, 1921, Ruth Merriam Gillespie, wife of Mr. A. E. Gillespie, and daughter of Major Lewis Merriam, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Merriam, and sister of Colonel Henry Clay Merriam, C. A., U. S. Army, and Lewis Merriam, Jr., of Los Angeles, Calif.

LANDREY.—At Detroit, Mich., April 11, 1921, Captain Staley Marion Landrey, U. S. Coast Guard, retired.

LANGIN.—At Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1921, Lieutenant James J. Langin, A. S., U. S. Army.

PATE.—At Washington, D. C., April 18, 1921, Mrs. Annie C. Pate, wife of Lieutenant McCall Pate, C. C., U. S. Navy.

WOODS.—At Ellicott City, Md., April 18, 1921, Margaret Warfield Dorsey Woods, wife of Commander Robert H. Woods, S. C., U. S. Navy.

ZAUTNER.—At Camp Lee, Va., April 14, 1921, Anne May Zautner, wife of Captain George Henry Zautner, Q. M. C., U. S. Army. Burial at Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 19.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

The large amount of interesting and important information of current value respecting the Navy in the Navy Department and in Congress makes it necessary to omit this week the usual matter relating to the addresses of naval vessels. The list published in the Army and Navy Register of April 16 may be consulted as being accurate with changes as follows:

Atlantic Fleet—The ships of Division 4 of the battleship force are at Guantanamo; the ships of the battleship squadron 2 are at Guantanamo Bay and those of Division 7 are at Guantanamo. The Satterlee has joined the other ships of division 25, operative squadron, at Guantanamo Bay. The Leary, of Division 26, is at Havana. Of division 50, squadrons 1 and 2, the Osborne is at Charleston, the Lawrence and the Paul Jones at Philadelphia. Of division 29, squadron 3, the Peary is at Charleston; the Pruitt, of division 48, is at Charleston. The McKean (division 7, squadron 7) is at Charleston. The Parker (division 1, squadron 14) is at Charleston. The Stockton (division 5, squadron 15) is at Charleston and the Gwin is at Bar Harbor, Maine. The Dyer (division 6, squadron 15) is at Charleston. The Shawmut, Harding and Sandpiper of the air detachment are at Philadelphia. The San Francisco, Mahan and Murray of the mine detachment are at Guantanamo. The Lark (division 2, squadron 2) is at Guantanamo. The Chewink is en route to Charleston and the Quail is en route to Norfolk. The Culgoa is at New York.

Pacific Fleet—The Tennessee (division 8, battleship force) is in the Potomac River. The Champlin (division 10, squadron 4) is at San Diego and the Hazelwood is at San Francisco. The Marcus (division 15, squadron 12) is at San Diego and the Hazelwood is at San Francisco. The Marcus (division 45, squadron 12) is at San Diego. The Preston and Lamson (division 46, squadron 12) are at Mare Island. The Celtic is at California City.

Naval Forces in European Waters—The Chattanooga, of the cruiser detachment, is at Antwerp, Belgium. The Brooks (division 27, destroyer detachment) is at Spalato and the Overton is at Constantinople.

Asiatic Fleet—The New Orleans (division 1) is at Shanghai, China. The Monocacy (division 31) is at Hankow, China. The Bittern, of the mine detachment, is at Guam. The Panther (division 12, destroyer squadron) is at Cavite and the Upshur is at Olongapo. The Smith-Thompson (division 35, destroyer squadron) is at Varna.

The Alameda, of the naval transportation service, was at Gibraltar on April 16, the Kittery at Hampton Roads; the Mars at Villefranche, France, the Pensacola at San Francisco; the Gulfport at Hampton Roads, the Hancock at Mare Island; the Henderson at Hampton Roads, to Virgin Island, April 20, the Patoka, San Diego to Cavite, April 16; the Ramapo, Charleston to Fall River, Mass.; the Trinity at New York.

The Yacona (unassigned) is at Gibraltar.

EXTRA PAY FOR RIFLEMAN.

The Secretary of War has announced that the present tables of organization do not prescribe any rifles for members of the howitzer companies. "Rifle Marksmanship," paragraph [d], provides that only organizations armed with rifle or those organizations 50 per cent of whose personnel is armed with the rifle will fire. In view of this it appears that there is no provision whereby members of howitzer companies may be authorized to engage in practice with the rifle and receive extra pay for qualification therewith. In view of the decision of the Secretary of War under date of July 16, 1920, current series, War Department, rescinds all previous publications relative to extra pay for men qualifying with automatic rifle, machine gun, or 37-mm. gun.

S. Kann Sons Co
Washington D.C.
OPEN 9.15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

New Spring Pumps

—Pumps that will be very smart all through the late spring and summer. Made of Russia calf and dark brown kid, with military heels, welt soles and plain toes. All sizes and widths.

A PAIR
$7.50

Kann's—Fourth Floor.

"Say it with Flowers"

WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4278, 4277, 4279, and F. 6684

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

Army Officers—
who know materials, No. 200, No. 250, No. 500, No. 550, will be interested in our sample line.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Rain Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.



Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service —Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington. Atlantic City
Annapolis

ESTABLISHED 1872
W. R. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 940 F ST. N.W.)
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE MAIN 108
A.R.SPEARE C.J.NICHOLS W.B.SPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Digitized by Google

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

April 22.

Lieut. L. H. French (M. C.), training station, Newport, to naval hospital, Boston.

Gen. J. T. Myers, Lieutenant, naval prison, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Hewlett, naval intelligence, Navy Department, to connection with fitting out Maryland and on board as first lieutenant when commissioned.

Lieut. (j. g.) Holloway, inspector of machinery, Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne; to navy helium production plant, Fort Worth, Tex.

Lieut. (j. g.) Phillips, inspector of ordnance, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.; to connection in fitting out Maryland and on board as executive when commissioned.

Lieut. (j. g.) Reilly, U. S. S. training station, Newport, to 11th naval district.

Lieut. Comdr. Hart, Connecticut; to Montcalm.

Lieut. C. S. Whitaker, Jr., Charleston, to Leonidas.

Lieut. August Wohltman, naval recruiting station, New York, to hospital.

Lieut. J. H. Alves, Albany, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. F. Brown (M. C.), naval hospital, Olongapo, to Huron.

Lieut. J. H. Duncan, Asiatic station; to Huron.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Fogach (M. C.), Huron, to naval hospital, Canacao.

Lieut. (j. g.) Hudson (M. C.), Asiatic Station; to Huron.

Lieut. P. L. Kelly (M. C.), Eleano; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Mersell (S. C.), naval station, Olongapo; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (j. g.) H. C. McGinnis (S. C.), Albany; to naval station, Guam.

Lieut. H. S. Smithenbank (S. C.), Asiatic Station; to Supply, U. S. naval station, Olongapo.

Lieut. (j. g.) C. B. Runquist, Huron; to Chandler.

Lieut. W. T. Moynan, Ajax; to Huron.

April 14.

Lieut. J. H. Aigner, navy yard, Philadelphia; to Melville.

Lieut. Comdr. P. M. Bates, Robert Smith; to Cleveland as executive.

Lieut. W. H. Davey, R. S., Mare Island, to Alert.

Ens. Harold Coldwell, Jr., Minneapolis, to Minneapolis.

Lieut. T. V. Carey, R. S., New York; to Vixen.

Lieut. (j. g.) F. H. De Bermingham, Mercy; to Turkey.

Comdr. A. S. Farquhar, command Selfridge; to command Ballard.

Lieut. (j. g.) H. Gordon, Turkey; to Hancock.

Boon, B. Hoffee, Connecticut; to Fortune.

Lieut. E. L. Jones, command Conestoga; to naval station, Guam.

Lieut. (j. g.) C. B. Kebler, naval station, Samoa; to command Fortune.

Mach. I. A. Lawsons, Conestoga; to Fortune.

Lieut. (j. g.) R. Metzger, R. S., Philadelphia; to Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne.

Boon, B. H. Reinhold, Conestoga, to Fortune.

Capt. A. M. C. Smith, command Des Moines; to squadron commander, Destroyer Squadron Two, Pacific.

Ens. R. K. Wells, New Hampshire; to Minnesota.

Comdr. J. R. Defrees, command Briare, to command Bath.

April 15.

Ens. E. L. Adams, Pensacola; to Kanawha.

Capt. C. F. Black, inspector, Fifth Naval District, to command mine force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. (j. g.) Buchanan, U. S. naval district; to Bruce.

Ens. H. B. Cushman, Jr., 11th naval district; to Bruce.

Ch. Pharm. C. H. Dean, Solace; to naval hospital, League Island.

Lieut. C. H. Doll, Hancock; to Salem as engineer officer.

Comdr. W. W. Foote, aid to Secretary of Navy; to command Salem.

Lieut. H. Furbreid, 11th naval district; to Bruce.

Ens. R. F. Graner, 5th naval district; to Castor.

Ens. Wallace Hanna, R. S., Philadelphia; to Kittery.

Ens. Hunter Smith, 11th naval district; to Bruce.

Comdr. R. T. Orem (M. C.), navy recruiting station, New York, to command Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Frits Parracker, 11th naval district; to Bruce.

Lieut. (j. g.) P. H. Rice, Bath; to Bruce.

Lieut. P. F. Shoffridge, 11th naval district; to Bruce.

Lieut. (j. g.) W. H. Stanton, 5th naval district; to Castor.

Ens. M. H. Sterling, New Hampshire; to Murray.

Ens. H. S. Swarts, Jacksonville; to Pensacola.

Ens. Francis Taylor, New Hampshire, to Murray.

Ens. J. C. Webb, New Hampshire; to Bruce.

Ens. J. S. Webb, New Hampshire; to Murray.

Lieut. (j. g.) W. Weber, Bruce; to Castor.

Lieut. W. E. West (S. C.), naval station, Guam; to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. W. H. Wright, R. S., Mare Island, Calif.; to naval training station, Norfolk.

Ens. J. A. Bwyer, Phillip; to Lavaliette.

Ens. H. H. Clark, recruiting barracks, Hampton Roads; to Supply.

Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Dorsey, naval attache, Lisbon, Portugal, to naval intelligence.

Ens. C. Hanna, Cuyler; to Mercy.

Lieut. (j. g.) C. J. Matsinger, Pensacola; to Mercy.

Lieut. (j. g.) Schlick, Patoka; to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads.

April 16.

Comdr. H. C. Gearing, 11th naval district, to command Bruce.

Ens. H. D. Goldy, Calhoun, to Robinson.

Ens. R. M. Harding, Kilty; to destroyer force Atlantic Fleet.

Ens. W. H. Hodges, submarine chaser 124; to Beaufort.

Lieut. J. J. Joyce, Des Moines; to receiving ship, Boston.

Ens. W. M. Junkin, Henderson, to Caesar.

Comdr. J. B. Kaufman (M. C.), aide on staff, commander destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet; to naval hospital, Washington.

Ens. J. A. Roderick, Des Moines; to receiving ship, Boston.

Lieut. K. F. Sorensen, Des Moines; to receiving ship, Boston.

Lieut. P. B. Will, Sapelo; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Ens. T. J. Potter, Thornton, to MacKenzie.

Lieut. (j. g.) F. P. Ulmer, commander destroyer force, Pacific Fleet, to Hamilton.

Ens. H. B. Cook, commander destroyer force, Pacific Fleet, to MacLeish.

Lieut. (j. g.) W. H. Fiddler, jr., John Francis Burns, to Hirsal.

Lieut. (j. g.) I. V. W. McGrew, Birmingham; to Chaloil.

Ens. M. W. Piper, Fuller; to reserve division.

Lieut. J. Sparle, Claxton; to Shirk.

Lieut. (j. g.) C. E. Maas (C. E.), Quincy; to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (j. g.) A. J. Miller (C. E.), Mercy; to Celtic.

Lieut. C. J. Fiere (C. E.), Sapelo; to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads.

Ens. W. H. Wilson (C. E.), Celtic; to Claxter.

April 18.

Comdr. W. A. Angwin (M. C.), naval hospital, Great Lakes; to aid, commander destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Ch. Pharm. W. E. G. Barile, naval station, Guam; to naval hospital, Pearl Harbor.

Comdr. W. L. Calhoun, connection with fitting out California; to inspector of ordnance, naval ammunition depot, Mare Island.

Lieut. (j. g.) W. C. Doane, 5th naval district; to Quincy.

A. P. Clk. J. A. Farrell, submarine division 1; to Glacier.

Ens. D. Guerin, Robinson; to Colhoun.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Gunnell (S. C.), naval operations, Navy Department, supply officer, air force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. M. Holmes (S. C.), fleet ship store, Guantanamo Bay; to supply officer, Shawmut.

Lieut. (j. g.) H. Lee, Pennsylvania; to Falcon.

Carp. E. P. Malherbe, Hancock; to 14th naval district.

Mach. D. H. Pendleton, Owl; to Minnesota.

Mach. C. A. Redfield, Minnesota; to Owl.

Carp. A. F. Whittier, R. S., Puget Sound; to Rainbow.

Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Whitney, command Talbot; to bureau of engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. (j. g.) W. Dunda, supply officer, air force, Atlantic Fleet.

A. P. Clk. H. W. Lombard, naval station, Olongapo; to New Orleans.

Lieut. K. J. Harwood, Caesar; to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads.

April 19.

Lieut. B. L. Brannon (M. C.), naval hospital, Key West; to naval hospital, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Cassard, command Tousey; to Sperry Gyroscope Works, New York.

Capt. H. C. Dinger, commandant in charge of naval ammunition depot, Iona Island; to naval examining board, Washington.

Lieut. (j. g.) L. Crain (M. C.), hospital corps training school, naval training station, Newport; to navy hospital, New York.

Capt. H. Du Bois (S. C.), disbursing officer, naval operating base, Hampton Roads; to supply officer, Naval Academy.

Lieut. J. C. Kennins (M. C.), Solace; to naval hospital, New York.

Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Quigley, command S-2; to bureau of engineering, Navy Department.

Capt. J. M. Reeves, naval attache, Rome, Italy; to command Pittsburgh.

Lieut. W. W. Yates (C. C.), naval station, Key West; to navy gun factory, Washington.

Comdr. E. L. Woods (M. C.), naval hospital, Washington; to naval forces operating in European waters.

Ens. R. S. Knox, Stansbury; to Hogan.

Lieut. (j. g.) E. H. Kincaid, Scorpion; to Whipple.

April 20.

Ens. R. H. Barnes, detached connection T-2; to R-17.

Mach. F. A. Bell, R. S., Barnes; to R. San Francisco.

A. P. Clk. C. E. Coleman, Comfort; to Texas.

Lieut. Comdr. P. S. Craven, bureau ordnance, Navy Department; to Idaho.

Ch. Pharm. R. M. Dunphy, naval training station, Camp Gulfport, naval hospital, New Orleans.

Comdr. H. C. Gearing, 11th naval district; to command Mayo.

Ens. R. F. Good, Columbia; to Eagle 33, under instruction at Annapolis.

Lieut. W. F. Hawthorn (D. C.), naval training station, Great Lakes; to naval hospital, Washington.

Lieut. (j. g.) C. B. Hunt, Navada; to Eagle 33, under instruction at Annapolis.

Lieut. W. L. Marsh (S. C.), naval hospital, League Island; to supply officer, Shawmut.

Lieut. K. D. Muir, Blakely; to Eagle 33, under instruction at Annapolis.

Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Saunders, bureau navigation, Navy Department; to Idaho.

Lieut. F. A. Smith, Barney; to Eagle 33, under instruction at Annapolis.

Lieut. H. J. Youngkin (M. C.), naval hospital, Gulfport, Miss.; to naval hospital, Key West.

Second Lieutenant S. A. Milliken, orders to San Diego, Calif., April 1 revoked.

Second Lieutenant T. H. Raymond, U. S. S. Monticello to M. B. Quantico, Va.

Second Lieutenant C. Gorkum, M. B., navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Lieutenant C. S. Grove, M. B., navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Lieutenant F. W. Bennett, M. B., naval station, Pearl Harbor; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Lieutenant N. E. True, U. S. S. Arkansas; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Lieutenants J. F. Schwerin, C. Poole, F. B. Reed, first brigade, Haiti; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Lieutenants L. A. Haslup, J. A. McManus, second brigade, Haiti; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Second Lieutenant H. N. Titus, to M. B., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in United States.

April 18.—Major T. S. Clarke, second brigade to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Major C. C. Wise, jr., appointment as assistant adjutant and inspector revoked.

Captain B. Hoffman, Second Lieutenant P. M. Cunningham, discharge, commission in the officers' reserve corps.

Second Lieutenant H. E. Leland, M. B., San Diego, Calif.; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

April 19.—Captain W. J. Flanagan, second brigade, Haiti; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

First Lieutenant J. H. Fitzgerald, M. B., navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

First Lieutenant J. F. McVay, appointment as assistant quartermaster revoked.

April 20.—Colonel J. C. Breckinridge, second brigade, D. R.; to United States.

First Lieutenant C. Cottrell, M. B., Parris Island, S. C.; to M. B., navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Pay Clerk H. B. Hamilton, detail, American legation, Managua, Nicaragua, to M. B., Parris Island, S. C.

April 21.—Captain W. M. Marshall, to M. B., naval operating base, Hampton Roads; to command Haiti Station.

Captain C. E. Mills, first brigade, Haiti; to United States.

Second Lieutenant G. Aron, U. S. S. New Mexico, to U. S. S. Wyoming.

Gen. C. H. Lauchheimer, Johnston, April 30 M. B., Quantico, Va.; to second brigade, D. R.

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Special Correspondence to Army and Navy Register.

Camp Dix, N. J., April 13.—Maj. and Mrs. Joseph I. Baraniski entertained at dinner at the Visitors' House April 5. Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Col. and Mrs. H. W. Benton, Maj. and Mrs. J. P. McAdams, Maj. and Mrs. J. D. Ward, Maj. and Mrs. W. D. Geary, Capts. and Mrs. McKenzie, Cherry and Rice. . . . The Bingo given on April 1 at the camp gymnasium for officers and ladies of the third division was a huge success. The hall was tastefully decorated with crepe paper and in the centre was a real grass garden with a May pole. Delicious refreshments were served at 11. Gomez and Mrs. Lewis received. . . . There were many dinner parties given during the week-end holidays. Col. Mrs. G. M. Allen entertained for forty guests, in honor of Pfcer of the 76th field artillery. Mrs. Allen received for a number of guests from Little Rock, Camp and Mrs. Pfcer were also honored guests for a number of friends, and Maj. T. J. Johnson entertained at dinner for Maj. and Mrs. Marshall, Gardner, Wood and Winter.

The officers and ladies of the 4th infantry motored to Hot Springs over the week-end. . . . The 11th Infantry Basket Ball Club was the guest of the 76th Field Artillery Club on Tuesday night by Capt. Mitchell and Lieut. Wood, respectively. The high scores for the month were held by Mrs. Cassidy and Maj. Greene. . . . Mrs. Bell entertained at bridge in honor of the club going in the same manner as previously. . . . Mrs. Cassidy and Mrs. Greene were hostesses and Mrs. Skinner, 4th infantry, and their children at Mrs. Greene's home. . . . Capt. Mr Bride is the inspector of the ordnance department.

Col. and Mrs. Cassidy have returned to Buena Plantation on Sunday and greatly enjoyed their every of the 11th Infantry. . . . Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. E. Goodrich had three tables of bridge on Friday evening at the Officers' Club as guests of honor were prizes. . . . Col. and Mrs. H. C. Smither entertained at luncheon on April 9 for Col. and Mrs. Cox, chief inspectors from Washington. . . . Capt. and Mrs. Elliot entertained at bridge and dancing Saturday night a dinner at the Visitors' House for General and Mrs. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. Cassidy, Major and Mrs. Allen, the Misses Wilmot, Spencer and Balding and Majors Selby and Kelly. . . . Mrs. Cassidy

Master Jack Wainwright, son of Col. and Mrs. J. R. Wainwright, celebrated his birthday Saturday and with a party for nineteen children. . . . Mrs. L. E. Boren, 11th Infantry, left on April 9 to join her children have arrived and are living in the Mercer apartments at 3d and Mercer streets. . . . Lieut. Col. gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Heiskell, of Little Rock; Colonel and Mrs. Cassidy and Major Greene.

Gen. and Mrs. Robert C. Davis gave a charming dinner at the Officers' Club on Saturday night for thirty-two guests. . . . Mrs. Albert Gardner and Capt. Sevier Estes entertained at the Cassidy on Saturday night. . . . Little Eunice Marshall gave a party Friday afternoon in honor of her friends and members of the Children's Dancing Club. . . . Mrs. Lewis gives a bridge luncheon today. . . . Mrs. Miss Carrel, who is visiting Colonel and Mrs. Wainwright, Col. and Mrs. Cassidy, the Misses Balding and Murray and Captains Willard, Gerling and Miller. . . . Mrs. Ward entertained the Mrs. C. Meeting Thursday at bridge tea Wednesday afternoon at the 4th Infantry Club.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY LIST

Copies of the Army Promotion List, alphabetically arranged, otherwise known as the Single List, created by the act of June 4, 1920, upon which the advancement in grade of officers of the Army is now based may be obtained by addressing the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
WEST 84 TAXICABS WEST 84

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant—John A. Lejeune.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

April 15.—Captain J. H. Platt, M. B., Philadelphia; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Captain G. D. Jackson, jr., M. B., Philadelphia; to navy office, St. Louis, Mo.

Captain J. L. Denham, rec office, St. Louis, Mo.; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Second Lieutenants R. A. Farrel, P. E. McDermott, orders to M. B., Quantico, Va., revoked.

Second Lieutenant C. G. Haas, 2d brig, D. R.; to United States.

April 16.—First Lieutenant O. F. Kelly, to M. B., navy yard, Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in United States.

First Lieutenant K. E. Mann, M. B., Quantico, Va.; to M. B., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieutenant R. A. Milliken, orders to San Diego, Calif., April 1 revoked.

Second Lieutenant T. H. Raymond, U. S. S. Monticello to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Second Lieutenant C. Gorkum, M. B., navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Lieutenant C. S. Grove, M. B., navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Lieutenant F. W. Bennett, M. B., naval station, Pearl Harbor; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Lieutenant N. E. True, U. S. S. Arkansas; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Lieutenants J. F. Schwerin, C. Poole, F. B. Reed, first brigade, Haiti; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Lieutenants L. A. Haslup, J. A. McManus, second brigade, D. R.; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Second Lieutenant H. N. Titus, to M. B., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in United States.

April 18.—Major T. S. Clarke, second brigade D. R.; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Major C. C. Wise, jr., appointment as assistant adjutant and inspector revoked.

Captain B. Hoffman, Second Lieutenant P. M. Cunningham, discharge, commission in the officers' reserve corps.

Second Lieutenant H. E. Leland, M. B., San Diego, Calif.; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

April 19.—Captain W. J. Flanagan, second brigade, D. R.; to M. B., Quantico, Va.

First Lieutenant J. H. Fitzgerald, M. B., navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

First Lieutenant J. F. McVay, appointment as assistant quartermaster revoked.

April 20.—Colonel J. C. Breckinridge, second brigade, D. R.; to United States.

First Lieutenant C. Cottrell, M. B., Parris Island, S. C.; to M. B., navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Pay Clerk H. B. Hamilton, detail, American legation, Managua, Nicaragua, to M. B., Parris Island, S. C.

April 21.—Captain W. M. Marshall, to M. B., naval operating base, Hampton Roads; to command Haiti Station.

Captain C. E. Mills, first brigade, Haiti; to United States.

Second Lieutenant G. Aron, U. S. S. New Mexico, to U. S. S. Wyoming.

Gen. C. H. Lauchheimer, Johnston, April 30 M. B., Quantico, Va.; to second brigade, D. R.

IN CONGRESS

NOMINATIONS.

April 14—Charles G. Dawes, late brigadier general, U. S. Army, from March 18, 1921, brigadier general in the officers' reserve corps.

United States Navy.

Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Capt. Julius L. Latimer to be judge advocate general of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.

Paymaster General.

Pay Director David Potter to be paymaster general and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.

Coast Guard.

Cadet Norman R. Caldwell to be ensign in the Coast Guard of the United States, to take effect from date of oath.

Public Health Service.

Following to be officers in the Public Health Service, to rank from dates indicated:

Surgeon to be Senior Surgeon.

George B. Young, March 16, 1921.

Passed Assistant Surgeons to be Surgeons.

Paul Preble, Randolph M. Grimm, Joseph R. Hildun, Charles M. Pountney, Hyman E. Hasselline, James P. Leake, Lawrence Kolb, David C. Twitchell, Carlisle P. Knight, Warren F. Draper, George Parcher, Louis Schwartz, Robert H. Heterick, Charles L. Williams, Grover A. Kempf and Louis B. Thompson.

Assistant Surgeons to be Passed Assistant Surgeons.

Clifford B. Eskey, Wm. H. Heaton, Robert H. Ivey, John D. Reichard, James F. Worley, Edwin O. Woods, Walter T. Harrison, Mark H. Ravenel, Rollo E. Dyer, Juetin K. Fuller and Robert W. Hart.

Doctors to be Assistant Surgeons.

Lynn A. Fullerton, Marion B. Lewis, Lester C. Scully, Floyd C. Turner and Forjunat A. Troic.

April 15—Marine Corps.

To be Majors.

Capt. Richard H. Tebbs, Jr., to be a major in the Marine Corps from November 12, 1920.

Capt. George W. Van Hoose to be a major in the Marine Corps from March 21, 1921.

Capt. Samuel P. Budd to be a major in the Marine Corps from March 23, 1921.

Capt. Charles D. Barrett to be a major in the Marine Corps from April 6, 1921.

To be Captains.

Benjamin F. Fogg to be a captain in the Marine Corps from June 4, 1920.

Leslie A. Riggs to be a captain in the Marine Corps from June 4, 1920.

To be Second Lieutenants.

John T. Thomas to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from June 4, 1920.

Guy B. Beatty to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from June 4, 1920.

April 16—Col. John L. Chamberlain to be inspector general with the rank of major general from March 15.

Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord to be chief of finance with the rank of major general from March 15, 1921.

Col. George O. Squier, signal corps, to be chief signal officer with the rank of major general from March 28.

Col. Amos A. Fries to be chief of the chemical warfare service with the rank of major general from March 28.

Col. Charles P. Summerall to be chief of infantry with the rank of major general from March 28.

Brig. Gen. Charles T. Menoher to be chief of the air service with the rank of major general from March 28.

Corrected Errors in Names of Nominees.

Medical Corps.

To be first lieutenant with rank from July 1, 1920: First Lieut. Royal H. Bacon, medical corps, U. S. Army. (Nominated January 18, 1921, and confirmed January 20, 1921, under the name of Royal R. Baronidan.)

Chaplain.

To be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant from July 1, 1920:

Karla R. Stigere, late chaplain, U. S. Army. (Nominated January 11, 1921, and confirmed January 20, 1921, under the name of Earl M. Stigers.)

Appointment in Officers' Reserve Corps.

To be brigadier general:

Hugh B. Johnson, late brigadier general, U. S. Army, from April 15, 1921.

Reappointments in the Regular Army.

Quartermaster Corps.

To be first lieutenant with rank from March 26, 1921: William E. Moore, late captain, quartermaster corps, Regular Army.

Chemical Warfare Service.

To be first lieutenant with rank from March 24, 1921: Frank B. Gorin, late second lieutenant, chemical warfare service, Regular Army.

Signal Corps.

To be major with rank from March 15, 1921: William S. Hughes, jr., late major, infantry, Regular Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

To be first lieutenant with rank from April 9, 1921: Paul W. Cole, late first lieutenant, infantry, Regular Army.

Appointment, by Transfer, in the Regular Army.

Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Deane C. Howard, jr., cavalry, March 19, 1921, with rank from September 3, 1919.

Corps of Engineers.

Maj. Robert C. Williams, infantry, April 9, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Ordnance Department.

Maj. Reiff H. Hannum, coast artillery corps, March 18, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Herman F. Stafford, coast artillery corps, March 22, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Thomas Robins, corps of engineers, April 4, 1921, with rank from April 28, 1917.

Capt. Hiram B. Loucks, corps of engineers, April 4, 1921, with rank from August 26, 1917.

UNMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment — Distinct Privilege
THE HOFFMAN COMPANY, Incorporated
220-221 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Seattle, Wn.

Capt. Peter K. Kelly, infantry, April 2, 1921, with rank from August 2, 1917.

Capt. Walter E. Dismer, infantry, April 8, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Frank J. Atwood, coast artillery corps, with rank from February 9, 1918.

First Lieut. John J. Bruer, infantry, March 19, 1921, with rank from October 20, 1919.

First Lieut. John W. Girard, coast artillery corps, March 26, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Signal Corps.

Maj. Donald H. Sanger, infantry, March 26, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Louis Canzler, cavalry, March 19, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. William H. E. Holmes, coast artillery corps, April 1, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Winant B. Johnston, air service, March 23, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Lieut. Col. Claude L. Brigham, coast artillery corps, April 2, 1921, with rank from September 3, 1920.

Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. George P. Tyner, cavalry, March 24, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. John B. Wogan, quartermaster corps, March 19, 1921, with rank from May 15, 1917.

Lieut. Col. Clifton B. Comfort, cavalry, March 16, 1921, with rank from November 17, 1920.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Milton Helffron, corps of engineers, April 6, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Harold P. Hennessy, air service, March 18, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Infantry.

Capt. Howard W. Turner, signal corps, March 29, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Air Service.

Maj. Leo G. Heffernan, cavalry, April 7, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Harry T. Jarrard, infantry, March 19, 1921, with rank from October 12, 1917.

Capt. George L. Berry, field artillery, March 20, 1921, with rank from April 15, 1918.

Promotions in the Regular Army.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920:

Capt. Horace H. Fuller, field artillery.

Capt. Frank C. Bills, field artillery.

Capt. Alden C. Greenwald, field artillery.

Capt. Alden C. Sibley, infantry.

Capt. Harry O. Davis, infantry.

Capt. John R. Procter, corps of engineers.

Capt. Pearson Menoher, cavalry.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920:

First Lieut. George T. Fleet, infantry, subject to examination required by law.

First Lieut. Clyde A. Fowler, infantry, subject to examination required by law.

First Lieut. Robert E. Wyper, jr., infantry, subject to examination required by law.

First Lieut. Leslie A. Hudgins, coast artillery corps.

First Lieut. Ralph E. Haines, jr., infantry.

First Lieut. Leonard H. Frasier, field artillery.

Second Lieut. Lawrence L. Simpler, quartermaster corps, subject to examination required by law.

In addition to the nominations for captains, published erroneously in the Army and Navy Register of April 16 on page 384, the following nominations were made:

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920:

First Lieut. Curtis Lindley Kain, jr., infantry; Eugene N. Slappley, infantry; Harwood C. Bowman, field artillery; Lawrence H. Hoffman, infantry; Rosenham Hems, air service; Harry McC. Henderson, infantry; Robert V. K. Harris, infantry; Edwin A. Rogers, infantry; Richard O. Hunter, field artillery; Hubert C. Johnson, infantry; Ralph H. Tate, coast artillery; Edward Bonnaffon, cavalry; Ben H. Mason, cavalry; Harry M. Hoover, infantry; Donald Wise, infantry; Ivan C. Miller, infantry; Donald Wilson, air service; Robert T. Hayes, infantry; Claud H. Hammond, infantry; Ernest C. Moore, infantry; Albert E. Andrews, infantry; Dorris A. Hanes, Q. M. C.; John W. Jones, infantry; Frank A. Heywood, Q. M. C.; John J. Bethurum, infantry; William H. Halsted, cavalry; Randolph Gordon, infantry; Henry P. Lewis, infantry; Glenn A. Ross, infantry; Philip C. Clayton, cavalry; Ellis Pashbey, cavalry; Joseph L. Tupper, infantry.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920: Paul E. Burrows, George B. Brown, Elmer D. Perry, Wallace Redfield, Dale L. Gaffney, Thomas K. Matthews, Kenneth R. Wolfe, air service; Stanley Wood, air service; Ralph L. Gilchrist, C. A. C.; William T. Agee, air service; Fraser Richardson, Clifford I. Hann, cavalry; Chester H. Sims, infantry; John V. Hart, Richard H. Mager, air service; Charles S. Carroll, M. D.; Orville A. Kelly, air service; Samuel Lowe, Talladega, Q. M. C.; Donald D. Landson, C. A. C.; Augustus W. Chapman, William Wagenhoff, jr., infantry; Cole E. Stone, finance department; Mitchell F. Orr, jr., M. D.; Edward M. Taylor, field artillery; Dayton B. Watson, air service; Herschel D. Baker, Herbert B. Loper, field artillery; Donald B. Fitzgerald, air service; Clinton O. Cumming, Thomas S. Danby, field artillery; Edward C. Black, C. A. C.; Austin W. Martenstein, air service; Richard F. Stone, infantry.

Medical Corps.

To be captains:

James M. Bryant, medical corps, from November 26, 1920.

Martin F. DuPreune, medical corps, from March 24, 1921.

William J. Carroll, medical corps, from March 22.

Hobart L. Peyton, medical corps, from March 22.

John W. Somerville, medical corps, from March 25.

Charles B. Mallory, medical corps, from March 26.

Carl B. De Forest, medical corps, from April 3.

Samuel D. Avery, medical corps, from April 5.

William R. L. Reinhardt, medical corps, from April 9.

Francis W. Coneiley, medical corps, from April 10.

Veterinary Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel:

Eugene J. Cramer, veterinary corps, from January 1, 1921.

To be first lieutenants:

William O. Hughes, veterinary corps, from September 12, 1920.

Harry E. Van Tuyl, veterinary corps, from September 12, 1920.

Charles B. Skinner, veterinary corps, from April 1, 1921.

Herbert K. Moore, veterinary corps, from April 2, 1921.

Chaplain.

To be chaplain with rank of captain:

Milton O. Beebe, from March 24, 1921.

Corrected Errors in Names of Nominees.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1920:

Nels E. Stadig, infantry; Louis Canzler, cavalry; Ashley S. Lenhart, Ernest Carr, Burford L. Berry, William C. Sanders, Flint Perren, Modesto E. Rodrigues, infantry; Jerry V. Matthews, C. A. C.; Irl C. Baker, air service; Marcus A. Stiles, field artillery; William A. Howland, infantry; Harry Hansen, Q. M. C.; George H. Huhtenicker, infantry; John A. Hettinger, cavalry; Oscar N. Schjeren, field artillery; Paul J. Matte, cavalry; John A. Ballard, infantry;

W. & J. SLOANE
Established over 76 years

SUMMER RUGS

For several years we have sought to secure a Summer Rug of the rush variety, which would not alone be durable and attractive, but which could be sold at a moderate and attractive price.

THE ALAMO RUG

now offered for your inspection, we confidently believe meets all these requirements.

6.0x9.0 at $14.50	6.0x10.0 at $24.00
6.0x9.0 at $17.50	9.0x12.0 at $35.00

Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States.

1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 985

LEWANDOS
AMERICAS GREATEST
CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops
284 Boylston Street — 37 Temple Place
265 Huntington Avenue
30 State Street — 79 Summer Street

Brookline	Albany	Worcester
Cambridge	Salem	New Haven
Watertown	Fall River	Waltham
Malden	New Bedford	Lowell
Pittsburg	Newport	Springfield
Providence	Lynn	Waterbury
Bridgeport	Manchester	Philadelphia

and 10 West 48th Street New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1899

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SUPERIOR QUALITY

has made Pet Brand Evaporated Milk the recognised standard. No other milk approaches it in actual food value or in any of the qualities which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for



you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.

Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated milk and the best effort of over 18 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask for Pet Brand and accept no substitute.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
Suite 824, Arcade Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

COLT FIREARMS

"The Proven Best by Government Test"

Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Bunting Flags
207 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

Chester B. Hilton, Q. M. C.; Benjamin M. Crenshaw, infantry; Osborn W. Wilson, field artillery.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1920: Lyman D. Hinson, infantry; Terence Sampsell, field artillery; Louis C. Mallory, air service; Hans C. Jespersen, infantry; Engwara A. Anderson, Q. M. C.; Benjamin H. Grisham, cavalry; Ernest E. Harmon, Dean H. Bell, air service; Christian R. Anderson, Q. M. C.; Ishall B. Beveser, infantry; Albert P. Rozenberger, air service; Harold F. Hubbell, signal corps; Laureen Claude, air service.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 2, 1920: John R. Culleton, field artillery; Morrison F. Chittenden, C. A. C.; George Hebert, infantry.

Promotions in the Philippine Scouts

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1920:

Esteban B. Dalac, Thomas A. Collins, Conrad Skladal, Wilborn Lent, Vicente Lim.

To be captains:

David H. Duff, Jr., James D. Carter, Fidel S. y Ventura, Bartolome P. Reyes.

Marion D. Sulit, to be first lieutenant.

To be first sergeants: Jose Cruz y Dominguez, Lonia R. Salazon, to be captain.

Fermon A. Sulit, to be first lieutenant.

The President's message to Congress adds:

I desire the consent of the Senate to the appointment, under the true name, of Antonio Valenzuela, captain, infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

I desire the consent of the Senate to the appointment, under his true name, of Augustus V. Noble, major, quartermaster corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

April 20—Public Health Service.

To be Assistant Surgeons

Dr. Hulyh D. Lille to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from date of oath.

Dr. Thomas S. Love to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from date of oath.

Promotions in the Regular Army of the United States

To be Majors With Rank From July 1, 1920.

Archie W. Barry, A. S.; Robert C. Charlton, infantry; Charles H. Dorlett, infantry; Wm. Kosta, Q. M. corps; Robert L. Moseley, infantry; George H. Steel, Qm. corps, and Harry F. Wilson, M. D.

Medical Corps.

To be Captains

Edward C. Bugler, from Sept. 10, 1920.

Harry G. Johnson, from Sept. 21, 1918.

John M. Welch, from March 4, 1921.

John A. Logan, from March 11, 1921.

Re-appointments in the Regular Army of the United States

Field Artillery

To be Major With Rank From April 13, 1921.

Herbert S. Struble, late captain, field artillery, Regular Army.

To be First Lieutenant With Rank From April 13, 1921.

John M. Johnson, late first lieutenant, field artillery, Regular Army.

Air Service.

To be First Lieutenant With Rank From April 2, 1921.

Julian B. Haddon, late second lieutenant, air service, Regular Army.

Appointments by Transfer in the Regular Army of the United States

Quartermaster Corps.

1st Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Jr., cavalry, with rank from Sept. 26, 1919.

Ordnance Department.

1st Lieut. John J. Breen, infantry, with rank from Oct. 16, 1919.

1st Lieut. Kenneth W. Leslie, infantry, with rank from Nov. 1, 1919.

Field Artillery.

Maj. John B. W. Corry, quartermaster corps, with rank from May 15, 1917.

Air Service.

Capt. H. B. Flounders, cavalry, with rank from Oct. 12, 1917.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Capt. Geoffrey Marshall, coast artillery corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

United States Navy.

Capt. Charles F. Hughes to be a rear admiral from Feb. 14, 1921.

Capt. Karl P. Jessup to be a captain from Dec. 8, 1920.

Comdr. Thomas C. Hart to be a captain from Feb. 7, 1921.

Comdr. Cyrus R. Miller to be a captain from Feb. 11, 1921.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles W. Dennmore to be a commander from Nov. 28, 1918.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders from Jan. 1, 1921: Robert A. Dawes and Clyde S. McIlvain.

Lieut. Louis H. Maxfield to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1919.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders from January 1, 1921: Ralph S. Aukers, C. Barnes, L. S. Stewart, S. S. Payne and F. P. Yeager.

Lieut. (j. g.) G. S. Gillespie to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1919.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from June 4, 1920: S. H. Quarles, T. F. Downey, B. S. Kilmaster and R. W. Cary.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from July 1, 1920: A. E. Olson, Otto Viavits, Alan Barnett, E. R. Keasing, H. O. Hunter, T. E. Chandler, A. R. Wurtele, J. L. McCrea, J. S. Farnsworth, A. L. Stebbins, H. E. Lackey, H. D. Aukers, C. Barnes, L. S. Stewart, S. S. Payne and F. P. Yeager.

Lieut. (j. g.) G. S. Gillespie to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1919.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from June 4, 1920: S. H. Quarles, T. F. Downey, B. S. Kilmaster and R. W. Cary.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from July 1, 1920: A. E. Olson, Otto Viavits, Alan Barnett, E. R. Keasing, H. O. Hunter, T. E. Chandler, A. R. Wurtele, J. L. McCrea, J. S. Farnsworth, A. L. Stebbins, H. E. Lackey, H. D. Aukers, C. Barnes, L. S. Stewart, S. S. Payne and F. P. Yeager.

Lieut. (j. g.) G. S. Gillespie to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1919.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from July 1, 1920: S. H. Blakeslee and R. C. Bartlett.

The following-named to be lieutenants (junior grade) from July 1, 1920: A. S. Adams, T. P. Jeter, H. R. Thurber, L. N. Morgan, L. C. Ramsey, H. R. Bertiat, C. L. Andrews, Jr., C. J. Reed, M. E. Greer, F. S. Riggs, Jr., Carleton McNally, H. R. Redman, W. E. Hilbert, F. F. Foster, J. B. Sykes, D. A. Powell, W. E. Clayton, B. H. Dufour, W. L. Whitehead, H. L. Boller, F. H. Talbot, J. R. McDonald, Jr., J. L. Ault, J. D. Reynolds and H. R. Woodman.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Omer to be a passed assistant surgeon with rank of lieutenant from April 12, 1921.

The following-named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant from June 6, 1920: R. F. Davis, B. H. O'Rourke, R. B. Miller, H. B. Teats, Louis Laun, W. J. Spencer, J. W. Crosby, H. S. Sumerlin, L. B. Marshall, L. B. Greene and C. B. Kinney.

The following to be passed assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant from July 1, 1920: W. Mayo, J. B. Robbins, H. H. Montgomery, Oscar Davis, C. Archambault, M. Mercedes, H. White, C. A. Acosta, Ramon Peterson, E. Schwartz, G. A. Nolan, W. H. Tom, F. Williams and P. F. Gardner.

The following-named officers to be assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from March 31, 1920: Wm. Rohloff, of California, and J. F. Plute, of Pennsylvania.

Asst. Surg. R. W. Meek, Jr., to be a passed assistant paymaster with the rank of lieutenant from June 6, 1917.

The following to be passed assistant paymasters with the rank of lieutenant from July 1, 1920: R. W. Swearingen, R. H. Huff, R. B. Langford, J. P. Jackson, M. A. Bubb, C. A. Hobbs and F. A. Gibbs.

Professor of Mathematics G. K. Calhoun, an additional number in the grade of professor of mathematics in the Navy with the rank of commander from July 1, 1920.

Professor of Mathematics T. W. Johnson to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy with the rank of commander from July 28, 1920.

Naval Constructor C. W. Weslerveld to be a naval constructor with the rank of commander from Sept. 24, 1920.

The following to be naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1921: C. W. Pilsbury, Jr., A. H. Van Keuren, W. F. Druley, H. C. Richardson, H. B. Sydow and H. S. Howard.

The following to be chief machinists, to rank with but after ensign from June 30, 1920: W. White, F. A. Butkin, P. A. McCole and P. W. Mitchell to be passed assistant dental surgeons from Aug. 3, 1920.

Chap. Herbert Dumatrey to be a chaplain from Nov. 3, 1920.

The following to be chaplains from Nov. 3, 1920: H. H. Speer, D. D., J. N. Park, Jr., G. B. Retts, B. D. Stephens, C. V. Ellis, C. A. Neyman, H. M. Paterson, H. W. Stone, W. N. Thomas, J. H. Lee and W. P. Williams.

The following to be chaplains with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from Nov. 3, 1920: J. H. S. Putnam, J. H. Hall, Jr., Paul L. Gottschall, W. T. Holt, B. M. Pell and A. de G. Vogler.

The following to be passed assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant from Aug. 2, 1920: E. H. Kershaw, Jr., and K. C. Taylor.

Marine Corps.

To be First Lieutenants From June 4, 1920.

L. E. Rea, Ross Skinner and A. F. Sennholtz.

To be Second Lieutenants From June 4, 1920.

H. N. Pope and H. H. Hakala, J. G. Hamilton and M. D. Smith.

April 21—Reappointments in the Regular Army of the United States

Corps of Engineers

M. P. Taylor to be first lieutenant.

Infantry.

J. C. Morrow, Jr., and Kansell Muertzen to be first lieutenants.

Appointment by Transfer

Infantry

Maj. F. B. Kobes, cavalry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Promotion in the Regular Army.

To be Majors With Rank From July 1, 1920.

A. W. Barry, air service; G. C. Charlton, infantry; C. H. Dorlett, infantry, and Harry F. Wilson, quartermaster corps; R. L. Moseley, infantry; G. H. Steel, quartermaster corps, and H. P. McCain, finance department.

Medical Corps.

To be Captains

C. I. Snider, J. B. Haines, P. L. Cook and G. E. Lindow.

United States Navy.

A. H. Robertson and S. S. Robison to be rear admirals.

E. H. Watson, I. C. Wettengel, Arthur Crenshaw, H. E. Yarnell, Amun Brasson, Jr., A. J. Hepburn and Wm. Wilson to be captains.

John Rodgers, W. D. Greetham, A. C. Pickens, H. C. Kinnison, C. E. Nelson, F. C. Martin and P. R. Ingmanson to be commanders.

C. F. Thiboult, Ellis Laboe, A. H. Miles, H. T. Markland, G. H. Emmerson, Philip Seymour, D. F. Duce, E. Hinrichs, W. W. Magruder, W. H. Stanley, R. S. Hill, L. P. Warren, H. G. Donald, W. H. Carter, W. H. Purnell, H. E. Shoemaker, H. C. Poland, Leonard Jordan, Jr., and R. R. M. Emmet to be lieutenant commanders.

The following-named lieutenants: W. G. R. Hatch, J. H. Buchanan, W. A. Corn, R. A. Dyer, 3d, G. F. Neely, P. V. Bray, M. V. Cooley, R. E. Webb, T. H. Robison, H. H. Harrison, A. E. King, Jr., D. C. Watson, Preston Haskell, Harold Hazlehurst, Lyle A. Spruce, E. Emerson, R. S. Paige, J. H. Carson, A. W. Radford, J. L. Kenworthy, Jr., H. C. Train, Jr., Harold Bauernschmidt, H. E. Paddock, N. J. Leonard, J. D. Small, J. P. Brown, A. L. Chandler, Jr., Wm. Chapman, Jr., Wm. C. Kriner, Raymond Burken, J. J. Mahoney, Albert Ossenger, F. W. Wead, F. H. Hunting, B. G. Perry, A. J. Selman, R. H. Carney, E. S. Karnhardt, A. E. Schrader, A. H. Bateman, H. L. Phelps, G. F. Brewster, John Wilkes, W. P. Bacon, B. F. Flood, H. C. Merwin, J. M. Steele, C. T. Durgin, G. F. Coquillon, R. E. Webb, T. E. Cooper, R. H. Jones, Carlyle Craig, F. W. Conner, R. O. Bess, A. D. Douglas, J. L. Woodruff, L. P. Small, Nicholas Vytlacil, H. L. Randolph, Jr., H. B. Knowles, J. W. Gregory, H. F. Stand, J. B. Stump, S. H. Mayfield, Jr., F. S. Irby, Merrill Comstock, F. U. Tavia, A. H. Richardson, H. L. Pence, H. Hartley, Jr., Wm. Mitchell, H. L. Grosskopf, W. W. Feineman, O. W. Erickson,



(Established 1899)

H. L. RUST

Realtor

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance

912 15th Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

All Classes of Property For Sale

Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust mortgages on improved real estate.

Desirable apartments and houses for rent.

Insurances in all its branches.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.



Security storage for furniture pianos, works of art, luggage, automobiles.

Security dry cold storage for furs, garments, uniforms, trunks, rugs, etc.

Security safe deposit vaults for silverware, jewelry, linen and other valuables.

Security Storage Company

1140 Fifteenth St., Washington, D. C.

Capital, $500,000

J. R. GAUNT & SON, Inc. C.N.Y.

503 Fifth Avenue New York City

Art Metal Workers in Gold, Silver and Bronze

Manufacturers Of

Military and Naval Metal Uniform Buttons Ornaments, Insignia, Devices and Gold Lace

SWORDS, FOX PUTTEES, BELTS AND SMALL METALS.

SPORTING MEDALS AND TROPHIES, PRESENTATION SWORDS.

FOREIGN HONORS AND DECORATIONS IN MINIATURE MADE TO ORDER.

SPECIALISTS IN PIERCING, ENGRAVING AND FINE GILDING.

Designers of Military and Heraldic Crests. Quotations for Military Schools, Cadet Corps and Society Organizations' Crests on Requests.

THROUGH YOUR MILITARY TAILOR OR DIRECT

Digitized by Google

F. D. Kirtland, C. P. Cecil, J. A. Scott, J. D. Price, E. F. Cochrane, M. B. Stonestreet, Cassin Young, J. P. Compton, H. J. Miller, E. A. Mitchell, E. E. Muschlitz, D. C. Fox, C. L. Hayden, T. M. Waldschmidt, R. R. Hogg, J. T. Metcalf, J. J. Twomey, Kingsland Dunwoody, F. W. Neilson, A. I. Price, R. W. Groelick, R. C. Hyde, E. J. Moran, F. W. Benson, F. T. Spellman, C. L. Hansen, V. O. Clark, E. W. Morris, K. L. Coontz, R. E. Keating, A. R. McCann, J. H. Jenkins, J. G. M. Stone, G. W. Clark, J. P. Conover, Jr., P. H. Park, Isidore Lehrfeld, F. P. Sherman, O. H. Holtmann, F. R. Dodge, V. R. Murphy, O. E. Grimm, P. L. Meadows, F. S. Holmes, E. H. Price, A. M. Bledsoe, Harold Biesemeier, A. F. France, Jr., D. E. Cummins, J. S. Phillips, H. W. Clark, G. P. Forster, G. A. Poindexter, T. B. Hendley, Karl Keller, P. W. Warren, C. W. Brewington, Emile Topp, E. B. Rogers, T. D. Ross, J. V. Murphy, W. H. Ball, C. W. Weitzel, K. M. Hoeffel, E. B. Colton, James Fife, Jr., G. T. Cuddihy, C. W. Styer, M. J. Connolly, F. L. Douthit, E. E. Stone, H. H. Smith, C. E. Denny, B. P. Vosbury, S. D. Jupp, R. T. Whitten, H. E. Thornhill, D. W. Loomis, Jerauld Wright, H. W. Need, H. D. Hoffman, V. C. Barringer, Jr., Graeme Bannerman, J. D. Murray, Jr., E. A. Wunch, J. D. H. Kane, H. W. von Hasseln, E. E. Duvall, Jr., E. H. Krueger, W. O. Bailey, E. J. Kidder, M. A. Deans, E. D. Gibb, J. H. Brady, Peyton Harrison, F. B. Hillhouse, R. C. Alexander, A. C. Kidd, E. W. Mills, B. B. Lanier, M. R. Derx, L. L. Habryl, H. S. Kendall, W. E. G. Erskine, G. De M. Custer, H. E. MacLellan, R. H. Henkle, E. J. A. Murphy, J. H. Duncan, F. L. Wilkinson, Jr., L. W. Busby, Jr., R. S. Riggs, J. M. Haines, M. L. Lewis, C. R. Crutcher, G. E. Sherwood, R. R. Ferguson, Elsworth Davis and Frank Hindrelet.

To be lieutenant (junior grade):

Jonathan H. Sprague, Adalph J. Merkt, Roman J. Miller, Stanwix G. Mayfield, jr., Edward A. Mitchell, David C. Fox, Charles L. Hayden, Kingsland Dunwoody, Homer W. Clark, Thomas B. Hendley, Peyton H. Park, Alexander D. Douglas, Felix B. Stump, John H. Keefe, Carl L. Hansen, Emile Topp, William H. Ball, Forrest P. Sherman, Oscar H. Holtmann, Frank R. Dodge, Vincent R. Murphy, Owen E. Grimm, Pal L. Meadows, Frederick S. Holmes, Edwin H. Price, Donald A. Green, Albert M. Bledsoe, Harold Biesemeier, Albart F. France, jr., David E. Cummins, J. Warren Quackenbush, John S. Phillips, Harry W. Need, Harry D. Hoffman, Victor C. Barringer, jr., Graeme Bannerman, Ernest A. Foole, James D. Murray, jr., Edward W. Wunch, Erneal B. Colton, James Fife, jr., George T. Cuddihy, Charles W. Styer, Martin J. Connolly, Frederick L. Douthit, Earl E. Stone, Hayden H. Smith, Clifton E. Denny, Brownson P. Vosbury, Stanley D. Jupp, Robert T. Whitten, Henry E. Thornhill, Donald W. Loomis, Jarauld Wright, Earle W. Mills, Berwick B. Lanier, Mertin R. Ders, Louis L. Habryl, Henry S. Kendall, William E. G. Erskine, Garry De Mott Custer, John D. H. Kane, Harry W. Von Hasseln, Elmer E. Duvall, jr., Ernest H. Krueger, Watson O. Bailey, Edmund J. Kidder, Malcolm A. Deans, Edwin D. Gibb, Joseph H. Brady, Peyton Harrison, Frank B. Hillhouse, Ralph C. Alexander, Robert R. Ferguson, Harold E. MacLellan, Ralph H. Henkle, Edmund J. A. Murphy, Jack H. Duncan, Ford L. Wilkinson, jr., Leroy W. Busby, jr., Ralph S. Riggs, John M. Haines, Maya L. Lewis, Chauncey R. Crutcher, Gordon B. Sherwood, Alexander C. Kidd, Harry L. Dodson, Duane L. Taylor, Louis Dreller, Ray W. Braner, Roner F. McCall, Herbert M. Scull, Robert F. Nelson, Ernest E. Herrmann, Harold L. Challenger, Robert G. Waldron, Valentine H. Schaeffer, Scott G. Lamb, Charles B. Hunt, James D. Lowry, jr., Howard W. Fitch, Gordon M. Jackson, Rodman D. McKay, John J. Orr, James J. Graham, William H. Ferguson, Dean D. Francis, George M. O'Rear, Erle M. Grimsley, John B. Griggs, jr., Henry C. Fengar, Harry A. Rochester, James J. Hughes, Miles P. Duval, jr., Homer L. Sherritt, Ralph E. Jennings, Fred C. Beltz, Leonard C. Parker, Francis H. Gilmer, George C. Dyer, William L. Marsh, Edwin Friedman, Adrian O. Rule, jr., Daniel M. McGurl, Russell S. Barrett, Peyton S. Cochran, John G. Crawford, Cyril K. Wildman, George F. Mentz, Riffel G. Rhoton, Earl S. Hurlbut and Eliot H. Bryant.

The following to be surgeons with rank of lieutenant commander:

Willard J. Riddick and James A. Bass.

The following to be passed assistant surgeons:

William H. Whitmore, Jesse W. Allen, Paul W. Wilson, Ross T. McIntire, Edward A. Brown, John R. Middlebrooks, Joel J. White, Russell D. Elliott, John Duff, jr., Ladislaus L. Adamkiewicz, Robert G. Snowden, Francis E. Locy, Maurice A. Berge, Roger M. Cholaser, Loren W. Shaffer, Robert P. Parsons, Francis DeA. Gibbs, Richard C. Satterlee, Otis Wildman, Benjamin G. Holtom, Wilfred M. Peberdy, Frederick L. McDaniel, Lyle J. Roberts, Frederick H. Houk, Harry S. Harding, William T. Lineberry, Thomas L. Morrow, Clarence J. Brown, Gilbert H. Mankin, Felix P. Keaney, John W. Vann, Guy B. McArthur, Bertram Groesbeck, jr., Robert S. G. Welch, Robert H. Collins, Carl A. Broaddus, William E. Beatty, Burchard A. E. Winne, Henry C. Johnston, John R. Poppen, Albert N. Champion, Linwood H. Johnson, Harold E. Ragle, Fred W. Granger, William P. Mull, Cary D. Allen, William W. Davies, jr., Roger D. Mackey, Max Silverman, Herbert L. Barbour, James E. Miller, Charles W. Rose, Marvin M. Gould, Norman J. Haverly, George T. Dill, Eustace H. Prescott, Frederick W. Muller, and John N. Slattery.

Frank T. Barker to be an assistant surgeon.

Charles C. Bockey and William A. Dorney to be passed assistant surgeons.

The following to be assistant dental surgeons:

George A. Campbell and Walter I. Minowitz.

Edward R. Eberle to be a passed assistant paymaster.

Milton H. Petzold to be a chaplain lieutenant (junior grade).

The following to be naval constructors with the rank of captain:

Laurence S. Adams, Stuart F. Smith, and William G. Du Bose.

Henry E. Russell to be a naval constructor with the rank of lieutenant.

Robert L. McLellan, for temporary service, to be an assistant civil engineer with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

Henry G. Taylor to be a civil engineer with the rank of lieutenant.

James E. Kemmer to be a chief machinist.

The following for temporary service to be passed assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant:

Enoch G. Brian, Reuben H. Hunt, Harry A. Keener, John A. Marsh, Emil J. Stalter, Alfred H. Ehrenclou, Jesse D. Jewell, Harry P. Krummes, Victor B. Riden, John A. Topper, and Henry C. Weber.

The following assistant surgeons of the naval reserve force to be passed assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant:

Samuel W. Connor, Benjamin F. Iden, George M. Malkin, Andrew H. Frankel, John C. Kenning, and Wilbert W. Munsell.

The following of the naval reserve force to be assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade):

Floyd McJ. Allen and Wilson G. Guthrie.

The following for temporary service to be passed assistant dental surgeons with the rank of lieutenant:

Frank V. Davis, Nicholas S. Duggan, Rolland W. Quesinberry, Charles P. Holland, Henry Muenger, John S. George, Leonard L. Martin, and Elmer C. O'Connell.

Ray E. Farnsworth, N. R. F., to be assistant dental surgeon with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

Charles H. Dean, for temporary service, to be a chief pharmacist.

Robert F. Sledge, for temporary service, to be a passed assistant surgeon.

The following of the naval reserve force to be passed assistant surgeons:

William H. Harrell and Cecil G. Sutherlin.

The following to be assistant surgeons:

Robert M. Cochrane and Duncan D. Bullock.

Leonard M. Desmond to be an assistant dental surgeon.

The folowing to be chaplains with the rank of lieutenant:

CONFIRMATIONS.

April 21.—Captain Julian L. Latimer to be judge advocate general of the Navy.

Pay Director David Potter to be paymaster general and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts.

SENATE BILLS.

809. Mr. Gooding—To give preference right of employment on construction work on United States reclamation projects and preference right of entry on public lands to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines.

625. Mr. Heflin—For relief of certain Army officers.

834. Mr. Nelson—To authorize the appointment of an ordnance storekeeper in the Army.

844. Mr. Shortridge—To increase the pensions of those who have lost both hands or both feet or have become totally blind from causes occurring in the military or naval service of the United States.

849. Mr. Reed—To authorize the President of the United States to promote Charles A. Pfeffer to the grade of major in the medical corps of the Army of the United States, and for the relief of said Charles A. Pfeffer.

931. Mr. Townsend—To amend section 4a of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920.

980. Mr. Jones, of Washington—For the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment.

991. Mr. Phipps—Authorizing the President of the United States to appoint certain persons in the Regular Army and place them upon the retired list.

1017. Mr. Harris—Extending to persons who were injured in training while members of the reserve officers' training corps the benefits in the war risk insurance act.

HOUSE BILLS.

3148. Mr. Britten—Providing for sundry matters affecting the naval establishment.

3150. Mr. Butler—Providing for sundry matters affecting the naval establishment.

3160. Mr. Kahn—To provide for the equitable distribution of captured war devices and trophies to the states and territories.

3161. Mr. Kearns—Granting the rank and pay of second lieutenant, United States Army, retired, to certain noncommissioned officers, United States Army, retired.

3168. Mr. McArthur—To change the name of the bureau of steam engineering to the bureau of engineering and the bureau of navigation to the bureau of personnel.

3176. Mr. Rhodes—Granting additional pay to all enlisted men of the military and naval forces of the United States who served during the war against Germany.

3198. Mr. Langley—For the allowance of certain claims for difference in pay growing out of service in the Navy, as reported by the Court of Claims.

3199. Mr. Langley—For the payment of certain soldiers claims for back pay growing out of service in the Army of the United States, as reported by the Court of Claims.

3201. Mr. Peters—Regulating the rank, pay and allowances of retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps assigned to active duty.

3508. Mr. Stephens—For the relief of Capt. J. S. Carpenter, pay corps, U. S. Navy.

3509. Mr. Stephens—For the relief of Capt. D. H. Tribou, chaplain, U. S. Navy.

3514. Mr. Treadway—To place Albert Hamilton on the retired list of the U. S. Navy.

3515. Mr. Treadway—Authorizing the President to reinstate William L. Wright as a lieutenant commander in the Navy.

3709. Mr. Graham, of Illinois—To prohibit the sale of property to military and naval officers and men, etc.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania—To permanently transfer the Coast Guard from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department.

3754. Mr. Butler—For the relief of Pay Director Livingston Hunt, U. S. Navy.

4090. Mr. Kahn—To provide a government-owned water service system for the Fort Monroe Military Reservation.

4097. Mr. Baker—To create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list."

4128. Mr. Sinnott—Restoring homestead rights to officers, soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Army or Navy during the war with Germany.

4130. Mr. Tillman—Granting additional compensation to all officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, including nurses.

4132. Mr. White, of Maine—To regulate the operation of and to encourage the development of radio communication in the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL SERVICE COMMITTEES.

The Senate has adopted a rule providing that the major committees shall have 16 members, 10 of whom shall be republicans and 6 democrats. This change is due to the large increase in the republican membership and the desire of the party to assume full responsibility for legislation.

On military affairs—Messrs. Wadsworth (chairman), Warren, Sutherland, New, Frelinghuysen, Lenroot, Spencer, Capper, Cameron, Bursum, Hitchcock, Fletcher, Myers, Sheppard, McKellar, and Robinson.

On naval affairs—Messrs. Page (chairman), Penrose, Lodge, Poindexter, Hale, Ball, Newberry, Keyes, France, Nicholson, Swanson, Pittman, Walsh of Montana, Gerry, Trammell, and King.

On appropriations—Messrs. Warren (chairman), Smoot, Jones of Washington, Curtis, Kenyon, Hale, Spencer, Phipps, Newberry, McKinley, Overman, Owen, Culberson, Harris, Glass, and Jones of New Mexico.

The republican membership of the House committees was published last week. The minority membership is as follows:

Appropriations—Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, Thomas U. Sisson of Mississippi, James P. Buchanan of Texas, James A. Gallivan of Massachusetts, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Gordon Lee of Georgia, Ben Johnson of Kentucky, Charles D. Carter of Oklahoma, Edward T. Taylor of Colorado, William D. Oliver of Alabama, Thomas W. Harrison of Virginia, and Anthony J. Griffin of New York.

Military affairs—William J. Fields of Kentucky, Percy E. Quin of Mississippi, Hubert F. Fisher of Tennessee, William C. Wright of Georgia, Philip H. Stoll of South Carolina, and Daniel E. Garrett of Texas.

Naval affairs—Lemuel P. Padgett of Tennessee, Daniel J. Riordan of New York, Carl Vinson of Georgia, James V. McClintic of Oklahoma, James O'Connor of Louisiana, and Herbert Drane of Florida.

On April 18, when the minority presented its list, objection was made to the names of Messrs. Riordan and Sabath as members of the naval committee on the ground they were members of another major committee. The names were withdrawn, but on the following day the name of Mr. Riordan was again presented, it being the desire of the minority to give him a place on the rules committee and allow him to continue on the naval committee, where he has served for a considerable period.

Representative Guy E. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, was offered a place on the committee, but declined.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

The Senate finance committee has decided to delay action on promotions in the public health service until they can be inquired into. Charges have been made that civilian employees have been appointed officers at greatly increased compensation.

The Secretary of War would be authorized to furnish free transportation and subsistence to return from Europe certain destitute discharged soldiers and their wives and children under the provisions of a bill introduced by Senator Wadsworth of New York.

The Secretary of War is asked why the name of Brig. Gen. Omar Bundy was not included in a list of nominations of major generals recently sent to the Senate in a resolution introduced by Representative Flood (democrat), Virginia, on April 20.

RELIEF FOR PHILIPPINE SCOUT OFFICERS.

Representative Dyer has introduced a bill (H. R. 172) providing that officers and former officers of Philippine Scouts that were placed on the retired list of the Army prior to June 4, 1920, shall, upon the passage of this act, be entitled to receive the same pay and benefits as retired officers of like grade and length of service in the Regular Army, and said Philippine Scouts officers shall be eligible for advancement in accordance with section 127a of the act of June 4, 1920, and for the purpose of determining the dates on which these officers are eligible for advancement on the retired list for active duty performed after their retirement they shall be considered to have been eligible for promotion by seniority instead of by selection had they remained on the active list.

THE BERGDOLL MATTER.

Upon the recommendation of the chairman of the House military committee, Mr. Kahn, in a unanimous report submitted by that committee, the House on April 18 adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five members of the House to fix responsibility for the escape of G. C. Bergdoll, the artful draft dodger, and to determine whether or not officers, noncommissioned officers, or privates of the Army are in any way involved in the matter. Mr. Kahn stated that the members of the military committee felt that a special committee composed of members not on their committee should undertake the investigation, and they would be relieved from a possible charge of "trying to cover up something or trying to protect somebody." He further said that information had reached the committee that a former emergency lieutenant had recognized Bergdoll in Eberbach and upon reporting the matter to his superior officers was told he "better forget all about it." Mr. McKenzie of Illinois, a member of the military committee, insisted that the matter be thoroughly investigated and if officers of the Army have had anything to do with aiding in the escape they should be "summarily dismissed from the service." The speaker of the House on April 20 appointed Mr. Peters, Mr. McArthur, Mr. Luhring, Mr. Flood, and Mr. Johnson of Kentucky to conduct the investigation.

ARMY RETIRED OFFICERS.

Representative Kahn proposes (in H. R. 2566) to amend the last provision of section 24 of the national defense act to read as follows:

"That hereafter any retired officer, who has been or shall be employed on active duty, either under his commission as a retired officer or under a volunteer or other temporary commission, shall receive the rank, pay and allowances of the grade, not above that of colonel, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list for the period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been employed on active duty since his retirement. Active duty, within the meaning of this proviso, shall include service rendered by a retired officer in the service of the Philippine government under the direction of the War Department; and, in computing longevity pay hereunder, length of service before retirement and time employed on active duty since retirement shall be included."

Senator Spencer proposes (in S. 1521) that "officers retired from active service shall receive 75% of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which they are retired."

ARMY WARRANT OFFICERS.

Senator Townsend on April 18 introduced S. 931, which fixes the pay of warrant officers, amending section 4a of the act of June 4, 1920, to provide as follows:

"Warrant officers, other than those of the Army mine-planter service, shall receive as base pay for 10 years' or less service, $1,320; 15 years' service, $1,550, and for 20 years' service, $1,800 per year; and the allowance of warrant officers, mine-planter service, coast artillery corps, shall be entitled to longevity pay and retirement under the same conditions as an officer, except that warrant officers shall be retired at the completion of 30 years' service, computing all double time credited as an enlisted man, and that service as an Army field clerk or field clerk, quartermaster corps, shall count as service as an enlisted man in computing pay and retirement, and shall take rank next before second lieutenants and among themselves according to the dates of their respective warrants."

LONGEVITY PAY OF RESERVE AND NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

Senator Spencer has introduced a bill (S. 1501) providing that National Guard officers and officers of the reserve corps who have had service in the National Guard or the organized militia of any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, who are called to duty under section 3a or 5b of the national defense act, shall, from the begining of said duty at any time since June 4, 1920, receive the same pay and allowances as a Regular Army officer having the same rank and length of service as said National Guard or reserve corps officer, whose prior service in the National Guard and the organized militia shall be counted in ascertaining his rights under this proviso.

—The Army and Navy Junior League will give a tea dance at 2400 16th street today from 4.30 to 7.30. Those receiving will be Mrs. Henry Jervy, Mrs. William G. Haan and Mrs. Harry Taylor. Assisting will be Miss R. E. Miller, Miss Sally Ovenshine and Mrs. M. K. Barroll. Lieutenant M. C. Miller, U. S. Navy, will make the introductions.

Digitized by Google

MANILA is one of the financial and commercial centers in the Far East and the leading Bank there is

The Philippine National Bank

Manila, P. I.

Sole Official Government Depository

CABLE ADDRESS
Philnabank or National Bank

CAPITAL INCREASED TO - - - 35,300,000.00 Pesos Fully Paid
AUTHORIZED - - - 50,000,000,00 "

Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted

BRANCHES: ILOILO, CEBU, CORREGIDOR, CABANATUAN, APARRI, DAVAO, BACOLOD, LEGASPI, LUCENA, DAGUPAN, VIGAN, NAGA

AGENCIES: 41 other Agencies throughout the Philippine Islands

FOREIGN: NEW YORK and SHANGHAI

CODES USED: Western Union, A. B. C 5th Edition, Bentley's, Peterson & Liebers

E. W. WILSON, *General Manager*

DIVISION OF CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Brigadier General Amos A. Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service, told in a terse smoke candle that has been developed for quantity use, from which a person can be protected that is foolproof, that can be handled safely or punctured with bullets and shells without danger to those handling it, at the third annual dinner of the officers of that service and their friends at Rauscher's last Saturday night. The dinner was attended by about 200 members and guests, among the latter being a large number of scientific men. Benedict Lieber in a brief address described the beneficent use of chemical gases in sewer pipes, paying special attention to the prevention of bubonic plague by the use of gas on rats, the extermination of the boll weevil, which has wiped out the cotton crop in many sections, fruit pests, etc. He called attention to the fact that 30 per cent of American casualties in the late war were caused by gas, notwithstanding the precautionary measures which had been taken.

Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer, medical reserve corps, spoke of the relations of chemistry to the medical profession. "Doctors should forget some of their nothenclature," he declared, "and get to work with the chemists and physicists to determine the action of the cells of the body. Medicine and chemistry are closely linked in the development of new gases." He also expressed his belief that modern physicians should pay less attention to the treatment of things to heal disease and more attention to the fundamental causes which produce disease.

Assistant Secretary of War J. M. Wainwright paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the American chemical warfare forces in France, and predicted his hearty cooperation in the development of the service.

Brigadier General Wm. Mitchell of the air service declared that New York could easily be protected by guns against from the air, and said his service was paying particular attention to the use of gas projectiles, which were much more deadly than bombs. He also said that the battleship could be put out of business if attacked from the air with gas.

Rear Admiral W. Strother Smith, who followed, said that the Navy had met every emergency heretofore, and he was certain that it would be able to cope with aerial and gas attacks, meeting the situation as it arose.

Dr. W. D. Bancroft, of Cornell University, spoke of the defects in commercial methods and the necessity from gas attacks, and reviewed some of the mistakes which had been made during the late war.

Frank W. Mondell, leader of the House, expressed the earnest hope that the conference on limitation of armament agreements would restrict the inhuman methods of warfare. He would like to see objectionable warfare abandoned, but he supposed there would always be wars, and he certainly favored preparedness, especially for contingencies. He said he would support the pending bill for requests for funds to develop chemical warfare.

Chairman Julius Kahn of the House naval committee said that the battleships piled up by the 19 months of war amounted in the staggering sum of $1 billion, and if we had spent $1 billion annually on preparedness it would take 180 years to equal the debt incurred in 19 months to say nothing of the loss of lives and the maimed and tubercular. Some of the nations, he declared, had the lust of conquest so strongly implanted in their hearts as ever, "and so soon as those conditions exist we must be prepared to meet them."

Dr. H. C. Parmalee, editor of the Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, spoke of the close relations which had been formed between the chemical warfare service and manufacturing chemists.

Dr. Charles H. Herty, editor of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, acted as toastmaster. He said the chemical industry of this country, particularly the dye plants, must be under the reserve of gas warfare. He reminded his hearers that in the comparatively demobilization of Germany her dye plants and other vast chemical establishments were left untouched, and that country is today as much of a menace to the use of deadly gases as she was in the height of her war power.

The banquet was arranged by a committee consisted of Lieut. Col. Harrison E. Hilchrist, Major H. F. Modius, R. S. McBride, W. P. Keohan and Dr. A. W. Shaw.

Following is a list of the guests present:

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Hon. Sydney Anderson, W. H. Ayler, Major E. J. Atkisson, U. S. A.

Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, Gen. B. Brown, Dr. W. B. Bigelow, F. K. Brichut, Brigadier General H. L. Bandholtz, U. S. A., Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Brigham, E. S. Bishop, C. H. Beebe, R. H. Barlesus, Major R. A. Brackenbury, Captain W. E. Barrett, Lieutenant J. F. Battley, Captain Jas. H. Bogert, Lieutenant J. H. Brougher, Walter Bell, D. R. Bradner, H. S. Bennett, J. F. Bethune.

Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Chaddy, Hon. L. C. Crampton, Brigadier General Jas. M. Carson, Geo. J. Corbett, John R. Cox, Lieutenant Colonel Edward B. Clark, Hon. J. C. Copley, Brigadier General Fox Conner, Philander P. Claxton, Arthur C. Cook, Watterson Carnahan, Brigadier General Jesse McI. Carter, Dr. W. D. Collins, Major C. C. Coombs, M. H. Cannis, Major General Jno L. Chamberlain.

H. H. Davis, Hon. Wilson Davis, C. R. DeLong, F. S. Dickson, Major R. C. Ditto.

H. H. Eby, Colonel C. O. Eaton, E. C. Easton, Lieutenant L. A. Elliott, Day Ehrenfeld.

Hon. Asa W. Fitzgerald, Carroll Field, Hon. Burton L. French.

Major T. L. Gore, O. I. Gaines, Lieutenant F. B. Gorin, Captain E. P. H. Gempel, Major A. Gibson, Hon. Frank L. Greene, F. U. Garner, Jr., Rev. Captain E. F. Koenig, H. C. Knight, Captain L. S. Latimer, Lieutenant A. V. Lowe, 14th Ill. Infantry.

Brigadier General W. D. McRae, Captain C. S. Moyer, Major Dexter Chas. T. Mendell, Capt. Hubbell, B. L. Murray, Hon. Frank W. Mondell, Hon. Martin B. Madden, Dr. John C. Merriam, Brigadier General Frank McIntyre, Senator Henry L. Myers, Dr. Paul Meyer, J. W. Mayo, Major Gen. Geo. W. Mc. Coy, Captain E. J. Motely, Captain E. J. Morris.

Brigadier General Robt. K. Noble, Brigadier General Jno. Nolan.

Maj. Ogden Rosse, Hon. W. B. Oliver.

Senator Lee Overman, Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, Dr. Chas. L. Parsons, Brigadier General Wm. S. Pierce, Gen. L. P. Pedgrift, Rear Admiral C. W. Parks, U. S. N.; Senator Lawrence T. Phipps, Major Augustine Prentice, Dr. H. E. Patten.

Captain J. K. Robison, U. S. N.; Brigadier General George Richard, Major Harold M. Sayler, Captain O. E. Roberts, Dr. G. A. Hunkin, Major A. L. Rockwood, Captain J. W. Rice, R. O. Rockwell, Lieutenant H. W. Rowan.

G. B. Schreer, Dr. J. F. W. Schulz, Captain E. G. Stein, Lieutenant P. B. Smith, Lieutenant J. F. Smith, Senator Howard Sutherland, Dr. Oswald Streuer, Lisle A. Smith, Captain Adrian St. John, Clifford W. Smith, Rear Admiral Wm. S. Smith, Colonel Clarence H. Sherrill.

C. P. Townsend, Brigadier General Harry Taylor, Captain E. A. Thompson, Lieutenant R. H. Tate, Dr. W. A. Taylor.

Captain Chas. Walton, Colonel A. E. Williams, Captain Henry Williams, U. S. N.; Fredk. Wm. Wile, Captain E. Wadsworth, Lieutenant A. H. Waitt, Lieutenant M. E. Webber, F. R. Weaver, C. L. Weil.

ARMY OFFICERS PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

The following Army officers have been found physically disqualified by reason of disability incident to the service and have been placed on the retired list:

Captain George T. Fleet, infantry.

First Lieutenant James H. Lyman, quartermaster corps.

First Lieutenant Carl H. Graf, medical corps.

Major Albert S. Cumming, dental corps, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, has been retired from active service.

Second Lieutenant Oscar N. Taylor, Philippine Scouts, has been found physically disqualified for the duties of a first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, and has been placed on the retired list.

TRANSFER OF THE PORT OF EMBARKATION TO ARMY SUPPLY BASE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

As a result of the transfer of the port of embarkation from Hoboken, N. J., to Brooklyn, N. Y., the following changes have been directed:

(a) The Army transport service will be moved to the Army supply base, South Brooklyn, N. Y., at the earliest possible date and not later than October 1, 1921.

(b) The branch of the transportation service, quartermaster general's office, now at Hoboken, will be returned to Washington soon after July 1, 1921, when funds are available.

(c) Shop facilities for the repair of shipping will be constructed at the Brooklyn base, to be in readiness for work not later not later than October 1, 1921.

(d) Office space necessary for the transfer of activities from Hoboken to Brooklyn will be fitted up at the Brooklyn base on the mezzanine and second floors of piers 2 and 4 of the Army base.

(e) The sales commissary and similar activities will be discontinued at Hoboken, due to the transfer of the Army transport service and transportation service of the office of the quartermaster general.

Until their work is completed the following services will remain at Hoboken:

(a) The Graves Registration Service and other personnel connected therewith until the great bulk of bodies have been returned from overseas.

(b) The inventory and Appraisal Board.

A report will be submitted October 1, 1921, showing the progress of the work done by the two services mentioned above, and if it appears probable that their work will not be completed before January 1, 1922, it may be decided to transfer them to the Brooklyn base.

ARMY RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been accepted by the President:

Captain Wilfred Ernest Willis, cavalry.

First Lieutenant Randolph Burt Wilkinson, infantry

HOTEL ASTOR Times Square F. A. MUSCHENHEIM Manager

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1866

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Departments

Makers of the
LILLEY CAPS
Article Each Insignia of Rank and Corps Designation Posted Free Upon Request

Correspondence Requested

THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

G. O. 12, March 18, W. D.

I. Hereafter the sales branch of the supply division, general staff, and the War Department claims board, including the claims clerks now attached thereto, will not constitute part of the supply division, general staff, but will hereafter report directly to the Assistant Secretary of War.

II. Par. 2, section III, G. O. 81, W. D., 1920, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

The Assistant Secretary of War is designated as the agent who shall exercise the powers conferred upon the United States Liquidation Commission by G. O. 24, W. D., 1919, and par. 3, G. O. 60, W. D., 1919, which are amended accordingly.

III. The 12-inch battery at Fort Crockett, Tex., is named Battery Leonard C. Hoskins, in honor of 1st Lieut. Leonard C. Hoskins, coast artillery corps, who was killed in action in the World War.

IV. Relative to supply, maintenance and alteration of ordnance material.

G. O. 13, March 22, W. D.

Publishes instructions governing the disbursement of public funds through agent officers.

Bulletin 4, March 19, W. D.

Publishes joint resolution of Congress to bring to the United States, for burial in Arlington National Cemetery, an unknown, unidentified American soldier who lost his life in the World War; joint resolution of Congress for payment to members of the Army and Navy employed as enumerators and clerks by the Congress relating to congressional medal of honor to be bestowed upon the unknown, unidentified British soldier and French soldier buried, respectively, in Westminster Abbey and the Pantheon, Paris; the Norway over Fort De Russy military reservation; certain articles of arms, equipment, etc., to be furnished to the National Museum, disposition of colors, standards and guidons of demobilized organizations; hospital facilities for patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, etc.; settlement of claims of officers and enlisted men for loss of private property; purchase at typewriting machines, additional compensation for civilian employees; appropriations for fortifications etc.

Bulletin 7, March 24, W. D.

Publishes an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. P. C. March, Chief of Staff.

Maj. Frederick A. Holmes, coast artillery corps, is detailed as an acting general staff officer and also assigned to general staff with troops and will report on duties as military attaché to Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

Adjutant General's Department—Maj. Gen. P. C. Harris, Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. Clifford C. Leonard from observation and treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to duty as adjutant, 1st Division, Camp Dix, N. J.

Maj. Maxwell Murray, jr., from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to San Francisco and about July 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Board of officers to consist of Col. Julius T. Conrad, Lieut. Col. Wesley W. Harris and Maj. Edward A. Ulio, is appointed to meet in Washington for the purpose of making recommendation to chief of personnel bureau for appointments in and transfer to the adjutant general's section, the military police section and the staff specialist section, officers' reserve corps, and to prepare qualification cards for reserve officers of those classifications.

Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps.

Lieut. Col. Avery E. Cushman proceed home and relieved from active duty.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. Norton E. Wood from duty as assistant to quartermaster, 8th corps area, and report to 3d district, constructing service, quartermaster, San Francisco, for duty as his assistant and as assistant to constructing quartermaster, Fort Mason.

Capt. Amos Tyree from duty in office of quartermaster general, Washington, June 30, to duty with 2nd. quartermaster intermediate depot for duty.

Capt. Charles D. Wheelock from duty in 3rd district office, construction service, quartermaster corps, Washington, to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Frank A. Heywood from duty with wagon company No. 34, Marfa, Tex., to Fort Bliss for duty.

1st Lieut. William S. Moore from duty at general intermediate depot, New York City, to Hoboken, N. J., transportation service, for duty.

1st Lieut. Edgar M. Chaney from duty at general intermediate depot, New York City, to Camp Meade, Md., 7th Division, for duty.

1st Lieut. Eugene G. Mathews from duty in office of quartermaster general, Washington, June 30, to Philadelphia, quartermaster intermediate depot, for duty.

1st Lieut. James H. Lyman, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced; proceed home.

Staff Sergt. John Henry will be placed upon retired list at Fort William McKinley, P. I., and will be sent to his home.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Maj. Leon C. Garcia from duties at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to Fort Monroe, Md., quartermaster intermediate depot, for duty.

Maj. William B. Richardson from duties at quartermaster intermediate depot, Baltimore, Md., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., medical service school for duty.

Capt. Sam Hardeman, upon relief from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

1st Lieut. William B. Fleming from duty in 8th corps area to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

1st Lieut. Glenn D. Lacey from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Lakehurst, N. J., Proving Ground for duty.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Capt. Manley J. Newsom from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

1st Lieut. Glenn D. Lacey from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Veterinary Corps.

1st Lieut. Raymond Kruth from duties with 7th Division, Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Humphreys, Va., for duty.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

1st Lieut. Joseph E. Kendrick to active duty in 8th corps area.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Bosch, Chief of Engineers.

Col. Hartley B. Ferguson from duties at general staff college, Washington Barracks, D. C., to report to Assistant Secretary of War for duty in his office.

Capt. Henry M. Updegraff from duties in Hawaiian Islands to Troy, N. Y., not later than June 30, to serve as student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Lieut. Col. Harry B. Jordan from duties at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to New York City and about August 1 to American forces in Germany for duty as chief ordnance officer.

Maj. James E. Hall from duties as chief ordnance officer, American forces in Germany, to United States and report for instructions.

Capt. William I. Wilson from duties at Camp Lewis, Wash., attached to 5th Artillery (C. A. C.), and proceed to Tacoma, Wash., and accompany that regiment to Hoffman Island, N. Y., upon arrival will stand relieved from duty with that regiment and will report for instructions to chief ordnance officer.

1st Lieut. John J. Breen to Rorlian Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., for duty.

Technical Sergt. Marcellus Wilson will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will be sent to his home.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. A. Price, Chief Chemical Warfare Service.

Maj. Charles W. Mason from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., to Washington and report to chief chemical warfare service for duty.

Capt. Hiram F. Plummer, upon arrival in United States, to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

1st Lieut. Willard P. Johnston from duties at Langley Field, Va., to Washington for several photographic laboratory.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. Leonard H. Brennan to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report September 5 as student officer at school of the line for year 1921-22.

Maj. Carl Spaatz from duty at Kelly Field, Tex., and report at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty as student officer, 9th corps area, relieving Maj. Henry C. Pratt, who will report for duty at general staff college at Kelly Field.

Capt. Robert Kauch from duty at Mather Field, Calif., to Dayton, Ohio, engineering division, air service, for duty.

Capt. Otto H. Quinn from duty at air intermediate depot, Fort Worth, Tex., to New Orleans, La., and about May 1st to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Capt. Clarence W. Richardson from duty, as detailed in the air service, from duties at Fort Riley, Kans., to Mather Field, Arcadia, Fla., air service pilot school for duty and pilot training.

Capt. Frederick R. Lafferty, 1st Lieuts. Park Holland, Thomas L. Gilbert, John E. Lynch, Amos S. Albro and Aubrey Hornsby from duties at March Field, Calif., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty and bombardment training at Kelly Field.

1st Lieut. Milo McCune from duty in 8th corps area to Dayton, Ohio, engineering division, air service, for duty.

1st Lieut. Barnard S. Thompson from duty at Post Hill, Okla., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty.

1st Lieut. Joseph L. Browne from duty at Chanute Field, Ill., to Washington and report to chief of air service for duty.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Austin from duties in Panama Canal Zone, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, and to duty and station at Langley Field, Hampton, Va.

1st Lieut. Alfred J. Lyon, upon completion of course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, in June, to Dayton, Ohio, engineering division, air service, for duty.

1st Lieuts. James Flannery, Henry E. Wooldridge to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., air service mechanics' [illegible]

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented
"Known throughout the Service"
Regulation for Officers in the Field
Service—Cadets—Civilians
Olive-Drab, Marine, Khaki-Drab
Men's & Boys' Sizes
Fort Washington, Penn. Dealers or Write
Dept. 19 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mills in the Orient, Williamsport, Pa.
and Czechoslovakia

LACEY & LACEY
U. S. and Foreign Patent and Trade Mark Lawyers
Members Bar U. S. Supreme Court, and Supreme Court, District of Columbia
References, including some of the largest Commercial and Industrial Concerns in this country, furnished on request, together with copy of PATENT-SENSE, *"the best for inventors and manufacturers"*
Lowest fees consistent with unsurpassed service
700 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
ESTABLISHED 1869

Henry Schick & Co.
Formerly with John G. Hass
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS
Civilian Dress a Specialty
1432 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

No Hope for Him.—An International roping match has been announced between a Mexican woman and an American woman. The name of the woman has not yet been divulged.—Baltimore American.

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Equal Strength. Manganese Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Rolled Sheets and Plates for Tanks, Stacks, Flumes, Boilers, Condenser Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches. Tobin Bronze Propeller Shafts and Screws. Send for Booklet and Price List. Copper Nickel Alloy Ingots, terminal and crushing tests our Specialty. Manufacturers, Ammonia Condensers.
THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Kenosha Branch, Racine, Wis.

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence invited.
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $5,000,000

Mother—"Who ever taught you to use that dreadful word?"
Daughter—"Santa Claus, mama."
Mother—"Santa Claus?"
Daughter—"Yes, mama, when he fell over a chair in my bedroom on Christmas eve."—Life.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL
STEWART
HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO
Reform Rates for Good Accommodations

PATENTS C. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Examining Corps, U. S. Pat. Office
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured.
Searches made to determine patentability and validity of patents solicited. Pamphlet of instructions and terms request.
McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Fleet Review
THE JOURNAL OF THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY
Contains all Congressional news of interest to the enlisted forces, and the doings—social and athletic—of the ships at home and abroad.

Lerch's
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor
Telephone Main 3093 and 3094
DYERS AND CLEANERS
Established forty years
Quick service to Army and Navy posts
826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph
Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.
BLACKISTONE
FLORISTS, 1410 & H Sts. N. W. Washington, D. C.

FOX'S
"PUTTEES"
The smartest dressers in the service wear Fox's Imported Spiral Puttees. Best for camp, best for the field. Easier to put on than any. Fox's Puttees lie flat and never fray at the edges. Made of the finest English wool. Be sure that the POX TAG is on each puttee with R for right and L for left. That tag guards a world-wide reputation. Write for the name of the nearest dealer.
Regulation Heavy Weight $5.50
Extra Fine Light Weight Spirals 5.50
Extra Fine Light Tan 5.50
The Manley-Johnson Corporation
Sole Selling Agents
Dept. RC, 280 W. Broadway
New York City

ordered for duty:

1st Lieut. John A. Laird, jr., Ronald A. Hicks from duty at Marsh Field, Calif., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty and pursuit training at Kelly Field.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain George F. Scott from observation and treatment at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, and return to his station, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Col. C. Sidney Hight from duties at Hoboken, N. J., to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty.

Resignation by Capt. Richard R. Lytle, jr., accepted.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Laurin L. Lawson, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Maj. Horace H. Fuller, attached to 82d Field Artillery, Camp Benning, Ga.

Capt. Percy H. Black, at Camp Knox, Ky., transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Ward H. Marin from duty with American graves registration service in Europe to United States and report upon arrival for instructions.

The following assigned as indicated: Capts. Oscar N. Solbert, 16th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Donald D. Dennis, 1st Provisional Brigade, Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Tex.; Elmer R. Block, 79th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Sewell Stites, 82d F. A., Camp Bowie, Tex.; Henry E. Tisdale, 7th F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.; Gerald H. Thomas, jr., 16th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Peyton Winlock, headquarters 1st F. A. Brig., Camp Dix, N. J.; John Stewart, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Paul S. Bill, Okla.; Richard A. Knight, 4th F. A., Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Tex.; Kenneth S. Perry, 1st Corps Cavalry Park, Camp Grant, Ill.; Charles W. Hoye, 82d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Samuel C. Vinson, 2d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Camp Bragg, N. C.; Maurice V. Patton, 2d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Arthur H. Wilson, 20th F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Keith K. Jones, 82d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Robert H. Crosby, Jr., 1st F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Alvin G. Rogers, 11th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Philip T. Quinn, 79th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Benjamin H. Hutchins, 2d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; William Michener, 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Arthur C. Hale, 80th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Overton Walsh, 19th F. A., Fort Myer, Va.; Archibald H. Arnold, 1st F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.; Leonard H. Fraser, 1st F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; John M. Bergquist, 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Edwin C. Rogers, 8th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Arden C. Weir, 1st F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Joseph Dalton, 18th F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Paul Hopkins, 7th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Stewart L. Meyer, 16th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Thomas O'Kelly, 1st F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; John S. Mallory, 77th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Cecil D. Newton, 1st F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Aneil G. Wiseman, 3d F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; William Mayo, Morris W. Pettigrew, 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; David L. Ruffner, 81st F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Murray M. Montgomery, Sea Bat., Canal Zone; Panama Canal Zone; Loyal M. Haynes, 18th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Hugh B. Hester, 12th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; Michael C. Shea, 21st F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Paul V. Wetland, 13th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Roger D. Lockwood, jr., 7th F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Hugh J. Gaffney, 12th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; Ralph Talliaferro, 18th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Richard C. Marshall, 13th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; William B. Bunker, 11th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Theodore B. Bushnell, 11th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; Theodore L. Futch, Gordon G. Camp Travis, Tex.; Theodore L. Futch, Gordon G. Heiberger, 19th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Elmer H. Underhill, 19th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.

1st Lieuts. Tomeo Jumiseon, 4th F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.; Samuel C. Gaines, 3d F. A., Camp Benning, Ga.; Samuel A. Niblack, 2d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Elmer L. Ringer, 15th F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Phil Hoff, 4th F. A., Camp Stanley, Tex.; Lawrence E. Tindall, 3d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Ernest A. Elwood, 3d F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Franklin H. Caniett, 11th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; John H. Winston, 8th F. A., Camp Benning, Ga.; Otto Klika, 8th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Paul H. Daw, 11th F. A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Paul H. Miller, 15th F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Ralph Groos, 81th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Green H. Marriott, 19th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Edward W. Hall, 3d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Joseph H. Landrum, 6th F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.; Isaac L. Bevill, 4th F. A., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Paul Mahon, 20th F. A., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Joseph C. Dolan, 15th F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Paul Lee, 4th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; Joseph P. Donnovin, 1d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Richard P. Hitchcock, 11th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Paul A. Belchie, 18th F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Frederic S. Bush, Camp Jackson, S. C.; John M. Lentz, 77th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Harry M. Schwartz, 19th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Lawrence H. Carnahere, 77th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Lloyd H. Hunter, 11th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; John W. Beck, 15th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; Albert Brill, 77th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Clark E. Coyner, jr., 6th F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.; Lonnie to Field, 2d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Lewis William A., 2d F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Charles W. Reed, 82d F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Chester Hall, 12th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Maj. Cedric M. B. Sloane from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at University of Pittsburgh.

Lieut. Clarence F. Spurgin from duties in Panama Canal Zone, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service now required for duty as instructor coast artillery corps, North Carolina National Guard, Raleigh, N. C.

Maj. Rudolph F. Hill, upon arrival in United States, to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

Maj. William J. Hannigan, honorably discharged.

Capt. Lemuel Hall, Coast Artillery at Fort Morgan, Ala., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty.

Capt. Samuel L. McCroskey from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Fort Hancock, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Carl Ernest C. Bomar from duty in coast defenses of southern New York, Fort Hamilton, assigned to command mine planter "General Edmund Kirby," and will join.

Capt. Geoffrey Marshall in Washington and report to chief of chemical warfare service for duty.

Capt. Lewis A. Hudgins, at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., is relieved from assignment to mine planter "Colonel John V. White," Fort Adams, R. I., and will report to chief of coast artillery for duty in his office.

Chief of ordnance officer Charles E. Pense is relieved from duties with 55th C. A. and is attached to division ordnance officer, Camp Lewis, Wash.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. Alexander J. Macnab is relieved from duty as member of infantry board, Camp Benning, Ga.

Lieut. Col. Edwin J. Griffith, at Fort Niagara, N. Y., is assigned to 12th Infantry; to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Josiah Kemp, 16th Infantry, from duties at general staff corps, Headquarters, New York City, to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Brian Booth, 5th Infantry, from assignment to that regiment and from duty at Columbus, N. M., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Maj. William D. Matthews, 5th Infantry, from assignment to that regiment and from duty at Camp Meade, Md., and detailed in adjutant general's department and to Fort Crook, Nebr., for duty.

Maj. Arthur P. Hitchcock, 5th Infantry, is transferred to 21st Infantry and from Camp Devens, Mass., to Fort Benning, Ga., for duty.

Maj. Seth L. Wood assigned to 24th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Capt. William R. Whittington from duty with 13th Infantry, assigned to 3d Infantry, to New York City and about May 16 to Panama Canal Department for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Frank F. Tooby, 3d Infantry, is transferred to 24th Infantry and from San Francisco to Columbus, N. M. for duty.

Capt. Franklin K. Kennedy, jr., now on duty at Camp Travis, Tex., is attached to 20th Infantry.

Capt. Thornton Hodge on duty with tanks, Camp Meade, Md., is transferred to 4th tank company and to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty.

Capt. Theron D. Merhen from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to duty and assist at Minneapolis Rifle Club.

Capt. Warner W. Carr from duties in office of adjutant general, Washington, and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Indiana University, Bloomington.

Capt. Harold L. Miller from assignment and duties with 19th Infantry, assigned to 15th Infantry, to San Francisco and about May 5 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Henry O. Swindler, 5th Infantry, is transferred to 6th Infantry, and upon arrival in United States to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. George L. Peck, [illegible] subject to examination, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of captain of

SAVE YOUR EARS

from the deafening shock of shell explosion and gun fire.

Elliott Perfect Ear Protectors

are patented and officially approved. 15 years service in U. S. Army and Navy. More than 50,000 now in use without a single case of ruptured ear drum. ! ! ! ! !

PRICE $1.00 PER PAIR post paid in neat aluminum box. ! ! ! !

Write for free illustrated booklet on "Preventing Deafness from Gun Fire or Shell Explosion." ! ! !

Address

J. A. R. ELLIOTT,
P. O. BOX 201, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Bausch & Lomb

Optical Products

are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service requisite for the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Gun Sights for Army and Navy, Stereo-Prism Binoculars, Periscopes, Battery Commander Telescopes, Microscopes, Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic Lenses and Instruments, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and other high-grade

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N. Y. LONDON

ACCEPTS INSURANCE FOR MRS. ALBERTY DEAD.

By practically unanimous vote, the Navy Mutual Aid Society has authorized the payment of $4,641.25 to Mrs. Mary Langdon, mother of Lieutenant W. H. Langdon, U. S. Navy, who was shot and killed by a Japanese sentry at Vladivostok.

Two days prior to his death Lieutenant Langdon made a formal application to the Navy Mutual Aid Association for membership, including a check for $25.-99, entrance fee and ten assessments.

Long before this letter reached Washington full details of Lieutenant Langdon's tragic death and the stirring events that followed had been received at the headquarters.

The application, which bore the date of January 8, a day previous to that of the letter itself, was in proper shape, but the constitution of the association provided that applications must be passed upon by the directors before the insurance was in effect. Before final action was taken on the case the directors decided to let the membership vote on the amendment to the by-laws, thus using Lieutenant Langdon's case as a specific example. Only a few exceptions, the entire membership voted for the amendment. Lieutenant Langdon's policy became effective from the time he filed his check to cover entrance fee and assessments.

For the past few months there has been a remarkable increase in the Navy Mutual Aid under the leadership of Rear Admiral Cowie, who has made every effort to "educate" the Navy to the benefits to be derived from membership in the association, as during the past quarter 1,500 members were added, the average age being 31-28, which reduced the average age of all members from 41 to 40 and increased the benefit from $4,-229.40 to $5,371.86, being a gain of $1,142.46 for the quarter and amounted in insurance to $2,356,200.

The membership has been increased since Admiral Cowie became secretary and treasurer by 181 members.

The Main Trouble.—It isn't the "Hurror on the Rhine" that is to notice, it's the holler.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Sad Part.—Victory is sweet, but, oh, how sour to win an indemnity and then not get 'er!—Baltimore Sun.

Unjustified.—We object to hearing a woman referred to as "she." There is very little reason for such a name.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

The Ultimate Threat.—Germany might change her tune if Lloyd George should threaten a "black-and-tan" invasion.—Baltimore Evening Sun.

Human Frailty.—A man is so composed that he can almost distinguish as a social being with the breaking of a few laws and the loss of a button.—Chicago Tribune.

Another Ideal.—Not the least of the worries of the bride of the future will be the happy husband's frequent whine about the home-brew that mother used to make.—Buffalo Express.

Cause and Effect.—First Critic:—"What is your attitude toward these impressionists?"

Second Critic:—"Oh, I'm a suppressionist."—Boston Transcript.

DU PONT

The Du Pont Company has served the United States Government for 119 years—in peace and in war. Du Pont Military and Sporting Powders have a long and an enviable record.



E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Sales Dept., Military Sales Division
Wilmington, Delaware

PRINTING

NATIONAL CAPITOL PRESS
(Incorporated)
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Digitized by Google

FOR SICK HEADACHES
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Worth a Guinea a Box.

infantry, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as captain is announced, proceed home.

Capt. Leslie N. Cooper, now attached to 32d Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

Capt. Eastee P. Stroud assigned to 2d tank company at Camp Meade, Md.

1st Lieut. Philip M. Whitney, 28th Infantry, from assignment to that regiment and Headquarters, Camp Dix, N. J., attached to air service and to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for service pilot school for pilot training.

1st Lieut. Fred W. Caswell, 63d Infantry, to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty.

1st Lieut. Lester B. Armstrong is assigned to 1st Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Ralph E. Jones from duty in adjutant general's office, assigned to 41st Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Charles F. Cutler, 11th Infantry, at Camp Meade, Md., is transferred to the 56th Infantry, and will report to 9th Division for duty.

2d Lieut. David M. Abt, honorably discharged.

Technical Sergt. Henry Towne, headquarters company, 12th Infantry, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and will proceed to his home.

1st Sergt. John Hughes, Co. F, 37th Infantry, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and will be sent to his home.

1st Sergt. Jacob A. Hartzog, Co. H, 31st Infantry, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, and will be sent to his home.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. James W. Harris and Randolph B. Wilson accepted.

The following assigned as indicated and upon arrival at United States Disciplinary Barracks for duty: Capt. Francis C. Lewis, 1st Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. Edward A. LaFrance, 16th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.

The following now assigned to 8th Infantry and to regiments indicated and upon arrival in United States to stations indicated for duty: Capt. Lyle C. Hill, 1st Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieuts. Richard O. Welch, 4th Inf., Camp Meade, Md., and Ralph A. Wray, 30th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

The following assigned as indicated: Capts. Arvid B. Cronquist, 33d Inf.; James E. Cole, Jr., 41st Inf.; Martin H. Barnhardt, 2d Inf.; Capt. and Adjt. William L. Blanton, 55th Inf.; Philip E. Brown, 19th Inf.; Orrie B. Cobb, 25th Inf.; John C. Crosse, 16th Inf.; Tom S. Brand, 35th Inf.; John O. Cross, 16th Inf.; Harwood B. Hannum, 8th Inf.; Capt. and Adjt. Lester, 34th Inf.; John K. Branam, 6th Inf.; Harry W. Gayhart, 34th Inf.; Capt. Harold A. Hauer, 1st Inf.; Lewis R. Wharton, 42d Inf.; Hiram R. Ide, 57th Inf.; Samuel Orr, 56th Inf.; Capt. Leland S. Hobbs, 1st Inf.; Capt. Alva K. Crowley, 55th Inf.; George B. Wescott, 31st Inf.; Herbert W. Schulz, 1st Inf.; Capt. Ralph H. Wooten, 1st Inf.; Malcolm F. Lindsey, 47th Inf.; Ralph H. Caulkins, 6th Inf.; Erasmus M. Peixotto, 1st Inf.; Capt. Lewis S. Penrose, 6th Inf.; Frederick Dechau, 63d Inf.; Clyde P. Page, 40th Inf.; John A. Hull, 1st Inf.; Capt. Jay Kelly, 22d Inf.; John M. Hagana, 46th Inf.; Bert S. Wampler, 1st Inf.; Edmund Rice, 1st Inf.; Capt. Ralph Richmond, 53d Inf.; James R. Kennedy, 19th Inf.; Willard R. Smith, 1st Inf.; Capt. Lewis M. Hays, 1st Inf.; Llewellyn de W. Tharp, tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; George M. Cumpston, 16th Inf.; Capt. Lawrence Brown, 4th Inf.; Frank T. Addington, 31st Inf.; William B. Lawrence, 42d Inf.; Capt. Lewis H. Hays, 1st Inf.; Llewellyn de W. Tharp, tanks, Camp Meade, Md., George M. Cumpston, 16th Inf.; Capt. Lawrence Brown, 4th Inf.; Frank T. Addington, 31st Inf.; William B. Lawrence, 42d Inf.; Capt. Lewis H. Hays, 1st Inf.; Henry W. Bolan, tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; Walter K. Wheeler, jr., 11th Inf.; James R. Mellon, 2d Inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Kneckhausen, 21st Inf.; Samuel S. Wolfe, 62d Inf.; Roy V. Bicknell, 19th Inf.; Harry D. Bowen, 45th Inf.; John G. Pickard, 57th Inf.; Harold A. Baumeister, 31st Inf.; Norris A. Wimberly, 22d Inf.; Capt. Ralph Hospital, 57th Inf.; Calhoun R. Peck, Clarence H. Bragg, 49th Inf.; John C. Sweeney, 47th Inf.; Leslie B. Bowditch, 1st Inf.; Robert J. Kirk, jr., 4th Inf.; James F. Meadenhall, 63d Inf.; Amory Prime, 1st Inf.; Richard A. Beaufond, 16th Inf.; Ralph C. G. Nemo, 53d Inf.; Hugh C. Pearson, 41st Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Wilson, 13th Inf.; Walter J. Ungethuem, 26th Inf.; Edwin R. Crabill, 30th Inf.; Clyde A. Foster, 28th Inf.; Robert Tibbans, 48th Inf.; William J. Davis, 63d Inf.; William H. Cranmore, 44th Inf.; Capt. J. Gridley Adams, Inf.; Albert E. Billing, 41st Inf.; Paul D. Carter, 28th Inf.; Julian H. George, 46th Inf.; Walter C. Wagner, 54th Inf.; Frank L. Burns, 57th Inf.; Wilfred H. Steward, 4th Inf.; Lester A. Walsh, 69th Inf.; David R. Simpson, 57th Inf.; Samuel T. Williams, 28th Inf.; William H. Johnson, 54th Inf.; Wiley H. O'Mondhoro, 5th Inf.; Robert A. Willard, 34th Inf.; William McC. Chapman, 35th Inf., Norman McNeill, 44th Inf., Jesse B. Mathis, 34th Inf.; Lee Williams, 30th Inf.; Capt. Robert J. Hoffman, 28th Inf.; Clare W. Woodward, 57th Inf.; Lewis M. Isley, 13th Inf.; Robert La Bason, 14th Inf.; Walker G. White, 32d Inf.:

1st Lieuts. Jerry F. Hanson, tanks, Camp Benning, Ga.; Harvey T. Morgan, 54th Inf.; Cleon L. Williams, 29th Inf.; Willis S. Hall, 4th Inf.; Ralph E. Willis, 31st Inf.; Frank B. Lindley, 54th Inf.; Carter M. Kolb, 1st Inf.; Harold A. Gaskins, 1st Inf.; Adlai Summa, tanks, Camp Benning, Ga.; Sam Purswell, 29th Inf.; Wilbur C. Nesbitt, 1st Inf.; Ben H. Casey, 46th Inf.; Edwin J. McAllister, 10th Inf.; Charles H. Hart, 33d Inf.; Ralph E. Jones, 41st Inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Jackson, 22d Inf.; Clyde H. Lamb, 25th Inf.; Arthur H. Wolf, 25th Inf.; Thomas B. Hamilton, 1st Inf.; Samuel Adams, 1st Inf.; Albert G. Kelly, 22d Inf.; Harold Henry, 1st Inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Jackson, 22d Inf.; Clyde H. Beall, 53d Inf.; Allen F. Haynes, tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. LeVern Argo, 1st Inf.; Edward C. Johnston, 57th Inf.; Lloyd N. Winters, 14th Inf.; Pearna C. Childers, 3d Inf.; George L. Van Benthuysen, 2d Inf.; Lee C. Bissell, 29th Inf.; Thomas A. Hoy, tanks, Camp Benning, Ga.; Wilmer L. Whitehead, 2d Inf.; Joseph J. Butkowski, tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; Charles A. Sherbert, 42d Inf.; Hans C. Adamson, tanks, Camp Meade, Md.; Forbis H. Privett, 50th Inf.; Frank J. Kihn, 41st Inf.; Arthur W. Roth, 5th Inf.; Edward S. Sinclair, 19th Inf.; James H. Newberry, 58th Inf.; Vincent B. Mee, 30th Inf.; Thomas Hanna, 4th Inf.; William L. Kay, jr., 29th Inf.; Albert E. Cannon, 29th Inf.; George L. Eberhardt, 29th Inf.; Capt. Joseph B. Sebastian, 9th Inf.; John W. Irwin, 10th Inf.; Robert Left, Neal, 29th Inf.; Robert L. Spurgeon, 29th Inf.; Capt. Robert B. Cowles, 26th Inf.; Harry G. Rommagel, 63d Inf.; Edward Krakau, 1st Inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Jackson, 22d Inf.; Edwin T. May, 16th Inf.; Harold A. Daly, 16th Inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Jackson, 22d Inf.; Clyde H. Lamb, 25th Inf.; DeWitt, 18th Inf.; Louis J. Harant, 22d Inf.; Marcus Cohen, 1st Inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Jackson, 22d Inf.; Clarence L. King, 3d Inf.; Herbert H. Harris, 24th Inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Jackson, 22d Inf.; Clyde H. Lamb, 25th Inf.; Robert L. Reath, 54th Inf.; Charles A. Reid, 22d Inf.; Daniel L. Sullivan, 1st Inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Jackson, 22d Inf.; Perry W. Seymour, 17th Inf.; Garland T. Rowland, 1st Inf.; Edmond R. Hinson, 4th Inf.; Capt. Ralph W. Holly, 22d Inf.; Frank R. Williams, 62d Inf.; Wilbur C. Nesbitt, 1st Inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Jackson, 22d Inf.; Robert Robinson, 12th Inf.; Francis X. Oberst, 32d Inf.; Merle H. Boyd, 1st Inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Jackson, 22d Inf.; Timothy Sapia-Bosch, 20th Inf.; Eggleston Farley, 1st Inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Jackson, 22d Inf.; Robert, 33d Inf.; Pembroke A. Brawner, jr., 29th Inf.; Austin Mc Cauley, 1st Inf.; James A. Ulio, 1st Inf.; Capt. Ralph M. Shields, tanks, Camp Pike, Ark.; Roy T. McLamore, tanks, Camp Pike, Ark.; Lewis G. Watson, 29th Inf.

Infantry Reserve.

Lieut. Col. Howard C. Dickerson to active duty and detailed and assigned to infantry and to general staff for duty with War Department general staff; to Washington for duty and to 9th Division.

Philippine Scouts.

1st Lieut. David B. Doty, jr., transferred from Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Military Academy.

The following relieved from duties at Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and ordered to their stations: To be relieved June 1, 1921—Maj. Ray L. Avery, Capt. Clarence H. Danforth, 1st Lieut. Ralph Tate.

To be relieved June 15, 1921—Maj. Richard E. Anderson, Capt. Edwin C. Johnston, 1st Lieuts. Dean Hubbard, Fred R. Inglis, Augustus M. Gurney, F. A.

To be relieved June 30, 1921—Capt. Edward L. Walthall, William A. Gasser, Inf.; John K. Brown, Cav.; Harry J. Malony, Cav.; David Mc. Crawford, Sig. Corps; Paul W. Newgarden, Charles A. King, Jr., Inf.; LaRhett H. Rutter, Cav.; Capt. Edward Montague, Inf.; Lester E. Potts, C. A. C.; Rufus S. Bratton, Inf.; Edwin B. Lyon, air service; Capt. Edward Montague, Inf.

The following from duties at institutions indicated to West Point, N. Y., and report about August 31 at Military Academy for duty: Majs. Oscar W. Griswold, jr., Sig. Corps; Americus Fort, jr., Coast Art.; A. C., University of Cincinnati; Capts. Leo J. Erler, Inf., Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.; Newton Coulter, jr., Inf., New Hampshire College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, Durham, N. H.; Donald, C. A. C., Swansea Military Academy, Swansea, Tenn.

The following from duties indicated and ordered to West Point, N. Y., and report about August 31 at Military Academy for duty:

Infantry—Majs. Alexander W. Chilton, American embassy, Berlin, Germany; Edward Montague, Washington, D. C.; Robert T. Snow, Camp Benning, Ga.; Wade H. Haislip, American force in Germany; Capt. John J. Heldner, graves registration service, France; William G. Schauffler, jr., Inf., N. Y. Nat. Guard; Capt. Lewis Wash; Tom Fox, Minneapolis, Minn.; John A. Barbour, jr., Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. Lewis M. Sprague, Camp Benning, Ga.; Joseph L. Collins, American forces in Germany; Harry P. Howard, Camp Benning, Ga.; John C. Whitcomb, Camp Benning, Ga.

Cavalry—Capts. Harry W. Shelley, Kans.; Harry A. Flint, Douglas, Ariz.; Edward C. McGuire, American forces in Germany; Capts. Lucien S. B. Berry, Camp Marfa, Tex.; John T. Cole, Fort Myer, Va.; Ernest N. Harmon, Fort Riley, Kans.

Coast Artillery Corps—Majs. Herbert H. Acheson, Camp Eustis, Va.; Joseph D. McCain, Fort Monroe, Va.; Harold E. Small, Camp Eustis, Va.; Joseph C. Haw, Fort Monroe, Va.; Albert H. Warren, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Carl H. Hocker, Camp Lewis, Wash.; Capts. William Sackville, Fort Hancock, N. J.; George S. Burkst, Camp Jackson, S. C.; Harold R. Jackson, Fort Amador, Canal Zone.

Retired Officers.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Lawrence detailed as professor of military science and tactics, high school, Ogden, Utah.

Maj. Dudley S. Holley from assignment under direction of chief of finance at Fort McDowell, Calif., and detailed for general recruiting service at Fort Mc-Dowell.

Maj. Charles L. Wyman detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, high school, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Maj. Dr. Cassilly Bull, Capt. Howard T. Clark released from active duty and proceed home.

Capt. Lawrence Hoffman from under direction of chief of finance at Fort Logan, Colo., and detailed for general recruiting service at Fort Logan.

Capt. Blaine A. Dixon detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Warrant Officers.

Warrant Officer Andrew Cox to report report to retiring board at Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination.

QUARTERMASTER OFFICERS GET TOGETHER.

The following are the minutes of the "get-together banquet" and meeting of the Society of Quartermaster Officers held at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, Philadelphia:

The banquet and invited guests having assembled at the hotel at 7:30 p. m., dinner was immediately served, with Col. Edward A. Kreger, toastmaster and Colonel J. B. Houston acting as temporary chairman of the meeting.

After the dinner the toastmaster called upon several of the members for extemporaneous talks, all of which rendered the society and its purposes, after which the following messages were read and upon motion duly made were unanimously elected to membership in the Society:

Colonel H. H. Rolfe, Colonel Thomas Q. Ashburn, C. Colonel John S. Young, Captain J. Dillon, Captain Fred Overton, Captain Robert Lindsley Clark, Captain Max Goldberg, R. C. requesting transfer from Washington organization, Captain Frank Keiser, jr., Captain Frank Nelson, R. C.; Captain H. M Schofield, R. C.; Lieutenant John Birchall, R. C.; Lieutenant S. C. Greene, R. C., and Captain William Brooks, R. C.

On motion duly made and seconded by unanimous rising until September. There were 81 members and 24 nonmembers present at the banquet. In the short impromptu remarks on the side-lines, all enjoyed Secretary Quartermaster General Harris Hull's secretary president, Colonel Houston, remarked that he was favorably in a more following the late Judge's character. No further business appearing, and everyone having satisfied the inner man, adjourned to the call of the President. The following were present:

Colonel A. E. Bestor, Colonel R. Peck, Colonel A. L. Kneedler, retired; Colonel Fred Taylor Pusey, R. C.; Colonel Edward Elmer Gray, C. Colonel John S. Young, Lieutenant Colonel Wm O. Smith, Major Robert Brady, Major Wm. H. Rigby, Major Charles F. P. Heron, R. C.; Major Charles E. Jones, R. C.; Major Samuel Wolfe, R. C.; Captain Wm. H. Cunningham, Captain W. S. Bramble, Captain George J. Glaser, Captain L. S. Brooks, Captain Wm. Cassidy, Captain Wilbur Whitehead, Captain Frank Kneedler, Captain Robert A. Boyd, R. C.; Captain Arthur F. Nagel, R. C.; Captain Robert Lindsley Clark, Captain G. W. Collins, R. C.; Captain Louis R. Neville, R. C.; Captain Wm. Whitehead, Captain Frank Kneedler, Captain Robert A. Boyd, R. C.; Captain Fred Horrigan, R. C.; Captain Francis Keiser, jr., Captain Frank Nelson, R. C.; Captain H. M Schofield, R. C.; Lieutenant Stanley H. Hunsicker, R. C.; Lieutenant Frank J. Cartier, R. C.; Lieutenant S. C. Greene, R. C.; Lieutenant Georges Lindsley, R. C.; Lieutenant John Birchall, R. C.; Lieutenant Frank J. Cartier, R. C.; Lieutenant Edw. J. McManus, R. C.; Lieutenant John F. O'Hara, R. C., and Lieutenant R. L. Serratt, R. C.

"DEWEY DAY."

At the suggestion of one of the auxiliaries of the Navy Relief Society, the board of managers, at its meeting on January 27 last, unanimously adopted a resolution designating May 1 "Dewey Day," of each year, on which day contributions will be asked for to increase the membership, receive dues and generally advance the interests of the society by auxiliaries and stations.

During the war the funds for the society's work of aiding the needy dependents of men who die in the service were largely contributed by the American public, and the purpose of setting aside one day, as above, is to enlist the interest of officers and enlisted men of the service whose dependents alone can be benefited by the society's work.

During the year 1920 the amount paid to beneficiaries amounted to $49,000, while in 1920 it was $70,000, a decrease of $21,000. Since the formation of the society in 1906 total $250,000 has been collected through voluntary contributions.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis. West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

To February, 1920, we put into the Academy 23 of our 26 pupils; in April, '77 of our 81 pupils. All told, we put in 3,326 pupils—so many as all other regular U. S. preparatory schools combined.

We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point, Navy and Coast; let us make your chance for success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

F. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S

NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Young men are prepared here for West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. R. CHEW, M. E., Ph. D., U. S. Corps of Naval Academy, J. L. CHEW, A. B., A. M.

BRADEN'S

had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

This new school boy howler we consider a gem. "A Horace uncle line a line that isn't crooked."—Exchange.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Thos. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1903, Prin.

Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.

280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work: 4.31 earned boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 85.

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

A Compromise.—No college man is as good as he tries to make his professor believe he is, nor as bad as he tells his girl he is.—Jester.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

TEXT-BOOK COMPANY

280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

Gordon & Dilworth

REAL
ORANGE MARMALADE

Good for Both.—"Only the artiles can know what the pictures mean."

"Then I think they ought to hang them, too!"—London Opinion.

Startling Competition. — "What did your boy Josh do when you told him he would have to go out in the world and make his own living?"

"Then I think he went farm as a hired hand, and in a week had mo offerin' him his board an' a quarter more 'n I do."—Washington Star.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle combining the portability of the pistol, the accuracy of the rifle and the effectiveness of the machine gun. Weighs 8½ pounds and has only 35 parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1,000 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges.

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
302 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A. Cable address:—Autordco

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds. Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 8800
BOSTON NEWPORT

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

509 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Offices: Westory Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Codet Store, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was outfitter for over 30 years
OUR SPECIALTY "KLASTIC No. 800"
Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment
12 West 46th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 8061

SELLING OR RENTING A PIECE OF PROPERTY

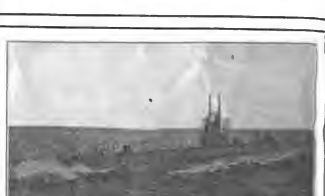
isn't simply sticking a sign on it and waiting for a possible passer-by to become interested—it is properly presenting and pushing the property.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS Service
Sales — Rents — Loans
1405 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 22346thAve. Cor. 10th
ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.



SLOW AND RAPID FIRE IN ALL POSITIONS MADE EASY

By daily practice with the Hollifield Dotter attachment in the service rifle, ss issued, Skill is acquired. Dotter outfits are procurable on requisition. Expert opinion, etc., sent on request.

Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co. Middletown, N. Y.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allen
Established 1815
227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK
Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments
THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815

A Journal of the Business of the Government

Essential to Those Having or Seeking Government Contracts

U. S. Government Advertiser

511 Eleventh St. N.W. Washington, D. C.

SAMPLE COPIES ON REQUEST

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., April 30, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2128.

IN CONGRESS

Naval Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1922

Representative Kelley of Michigan, from the committee on appropriations, on April 22 reported to the House the naval appropriation bill for the next fiscal year.

The estimates submitted by the last administration upon which this bill is based, aggregate $670,315,731.47. The appropriations for the fiscal year 1921 totaled $446,768,929.

The committee report follows:

The total amount recommended to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, is $316,000,249.28.

The amount recommended in the bill for 1922, compared with appropriations for similar purposes for 1921 and with the estimates for 1922, shows the following differences:

It is $242,514,482.21 less than the amount requested in the estimates, which, however, included an item of $400,000 which has been appropriated for in the final deficiency act, fiscal year 1921.

It is $91,262,484.75 less than the amount appropriated for similar purposes for the current fiscal year.

This bill is identical in many respects with the bill which passed the House at the last session. That bill, as reported to the House, contemplated appropriations aggregating $395,564,644.23. An amendment was adopted by the House with reference to certain lands at Great Lakes, Ill., and Yorktown, Va., which involved an appropriation of $81,564, and an appropriation of $50,000 proposed by the committee, for completing the work of completing the naval records of the world war. The money during the war with Germany, to be furnished to the several States and Territories and possessions and the District of Columbia, was cut out of the bill on a point of order. Consequently, by virtue of the House, the total of the bill as reported proposed by the committee in the bill which failed was increased by $158,685.

Reductions in Estimates.

In a very general way, large reduction has been brought about, first, by providing for no naval enlisted force of 150,000 men and officers, 9,000 men and for a force of marines of 20,000 instead of 27,400 men; by allowing for a reduction in labor and statistical costs during the ensuing fiscal year, by omitting or combining public works for the west coast and the Hawaiian Islands, where a pressing need exists for additional facilities by reason of a divided fleet, by a reduction in the appropriation for fuel for ships' use; by reason of the rule which denies this committee the right to appropriate, in certain cases, in advance of authorizations, and by a reduction in the appropriations for prosecuting ship-construction work.

Aviation.

This bill carries $28,835,318.51 for the officer, enlisted and civilian personnel employed in connection with aviation activities and for continuing and conducting such aviation activities as have been heretofore provided for, including general expenses for experimental work; includes no appropriations for new aircraft, for the establishment of new stations, or for new construction at stations. The committee has proceeded on the assumption that the President's authority to appropriate for unauthorized aircraft or for the establishment of additional stations.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

It would appear from the accompanying bill that the amount provided for "maintenance, bureau of yards and docks," exceeds the current appropriation by $1,000,000. The fact is that the appropriations "maintenance, bureau of yards and docks" and "repairs and preservation" have been consolidated, and a reduction made in the two of $2,000,000. Under the appropriations, the committee developed, are so closely allied than no real distinction can be drawn between the expenditures made from each. To continue to segregate the separately reported estimates for operations of a practice not intended. Moreover, the testimony of bureau chiefs consolidation will tend to reduce correspondence and accounting, and, consequently, labor costs.

Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Under this head but $1,000,000 is provided for east coast yards and stations, and practically this entire sum is necessary for dredging which can not be now under way.

The division of the fleet makes necessary a different policy on the west coast, where the facilities are inadequate for a force of battleships proposed. For the west-coast yards and Hawaii the appropriations aggregate $2,000,000.

The total sum estimated for shore development was $11,893,5.00. The amount recommended is $5,832,000, or a reduction of $10,261,500.

Pay of the Navy.

The amount carried in this bill for "pay of the Navy" is $123,202,283. This is a reduction of $78,574,571 under the current appropriation, largely possible by reason of the reduced enlisted force provided for. With the exception of the fiscal year 1919, the appropriation proposed exceeds the total sum appropriated for the entire naval establishment in any one year up to and including the fiscal year 1916.

Provisions, Navy.

Under this head the reduction of $14,190,327.50 under the estimates is due to providing for fewer men and allowing 3c cents instead of 44 cents as the cost of a ration. The Navy ration has soared from 18.53 cents in 1918 to the present level of 44 cents. Prices were extraordinarily high in 1918, and it does not seem unreasonable to anticipate a decline very near to the 1918 level during the next fiscal year.

Fuel and Transportation.

The appropriation for fuel for ships' use for the current year is $20,000,000, which includes a deficiency appropriation of $20,000,000. Another deficiency of $6,680,000 has been submitted, making a total of $86,-680,000 for fuel for ships' use for the current fiscal year. For the four fiscal years prior to the war the appropriations under this head averaged $8,728,114. The appropriation proposed for 1922 is $17,500,000—about half the current year requirements and five three times the annual appropriations immediately preceding the war. The drawn on a 100,000,000 men basis, which certainly should have the effect of reduced cruising. Also it would seem reasonable to anticipate a decline in fuel prices. With the increased tonnage over the war period, which has operated practically solely to small craft, it would seem, in view of the foregoing, that the amount proposed should prove adequate.

Marine Corps.

The appropriations provided for the Marine Corps are on the basis of one fifth the same number appropriated for for the current fiscal year. Taking the appropriations for the current, $1,000,000 made in the first deficiency act, fiscal year 1921, the total sum now appropriated for the Marine Corps aggregates only $2,811,467.58. The reductions have been made in the appropriations for the quartermaster department. The committee felt that sufficient inroads were not made in the estimates for the current year because of political and economic conditions existing at the time of the amounts requested because of such reserves, at least, as would be needed to meet the enlarged cost of prices being well under those prevailing at the time the estimates were prepared. In order that the Congress may better determine the amounts required under the several appropriations.

Increase of the Navy.

The naval appropriation act approved August 29, 1916, authorized a building program of 156 vessels, 10 of which (except 12 torpedoboat destroyers, 6 fleet submarines and 3 transports) are either built or building. During the war the Navy stressed the building of torpedoboat destroyers, submarines and miscellaneous vessels for mining operations and certain other small craft, the majority of which were authorized in various measures subsequent to the naval act of August 29, 1916, and the result has been that the larger vessels of the 1916 program still remain in course of construction.

The original estimated cost of the program of 156 vessels was $476,700,000. The total cost of the 10 vessels remaining that the program would cost to complete $275,000,000, of which $201,000,000 has been appropriated, leaving a balance to be appropriated of $148,270,000. The ultimate cost, however, of the 1916 program will be much greater than the figure which is based upon the then prevailing prices. All of the vessels in course of construction in private yards are being constructed upon the basis of actual post plus a fixed fee, and the government, therefore, is liable to the extent of any decline in labor or material costs. The committee has in the accompanying bill toward the completion of these vessels is $96,000,000, which will carry the Navy well toward the end of the fiscal year about as rapidly as it has been possible to proceed during the current fiscal year.

Navy Personnel.

The authorized enlisted strength of the Navy is 181,000, but the bill provides for a force of 150,000, hospital corps (fixed by law at 8½% of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps, plus the number of men sentenced by court-martial to discharge, plus those in the Naval Home, the Naval Academy, plus man furloughed without pay, plus men of the flying corps, of the new law 1500, artificers, apprentice seamen, or, roundly, between 113,000 and 145,000 men.

One hundred thousand men, the number appropriated for, will provide for keeping in full commission 350 first vessels, which is 22 more vessels than we had in full commission June 30, 1917. It will also provide for necessary help to provide for keeping in full commission a greater number of vessels than we have ever had in full commission at any time. It will have been built or are in course of construction under the appropriations to date 10 battleships and 10 torpedoboat destroyers in full commission. It will provide a list of from 50 to 75 vessels in the active number of serviceable submarines.

The number of commissioned officers of the line of the Navy is fixed by law at 4 per cent of the authorized enlisted strength, or 5,400 officers. The strength of the various staff corps, other than the medical, dental and chaplains' corps, is based upon certain percentages of the line strength. The strength of the medical corps is based on 8½/100th of 1% of every person authorized in the Navy and Marine Corps; the dental corps on 5/100th of 1%; the chaplains' corps on 3/100th of 1%, and the chaplains' corps 1 to each 1,000 persons authorized. The various staff corps, as now constituted, approximately 2,480 officers, or, roundly, 4,180 commissioned officers of the Navy, line and staff, in addition to which 100 reserve officers are also authorized to be employed in the aviation and auxiliary service.

The bill carries appropriations for 8,291 commissioned officers of the line and staff on active duty.

Marine Corps Personnel.

The authorized enlisted strength of the Marine Corps is fixed by law at 27,400 men, and the officer strength is limited to 4 per cent of the total authorized enlisted strength.

The accompanying bill appropriates for a force of 20,000 enlisted men, the number appropriated for for the current year, and for the entire number of commissioned officers which the law authorizes.

Passenger-Carrying Automobiles.

The committee has placed the following limitation on the appropriation "maintenance, bureau of yards and docks," of $150,000 for the maintenance, operation and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including the compensation of operators.

At the time of the hearings the Navy had 873 passenger-carrying automobiles in actual use and 163 in storage, and the testimony was that the cost of maintaining and operating these vehicles approximates $500,000 per annum.

Commutation Expenses.

The committee also has included a restriction of $250,000 in the appropriation "pay, miscellaneous," on expenditures on account of commutation of rations, and tolls, telegrams and cablegrams." The expenditures for this account for the current year and for the current fiscal year they are estimated to amount to $1,000,000. The committee is of the opinion that economy could be practiced in this direction. The testimony is that if the Navy's wireless communications during the fiscal year 1922 were handled over the telegraph and cable lines there would have been an added expense of approximately $1,000,000.

Naval Districts.

A limitation on the appropriation "Pay, miscellaneous," is carried in the bill providing that no part thereof shall be available for the expense of any naval district unless the commandant thereof shall be also the commandant of a navy yard, naval training station or naval station.

The bill was taken up for discussion in the House on Monday. Mr. Kelley of Michigan, chairman of the subcommittee of the appropriations committee having to do with naval appropriations, was in charge of the bill. He called attention to the fact that the bill is exactly the same as that passed by the House at the last session of Congress. He asked the support of the program for completion of the 1916 building program. He believes in a great reduction in the civil employees at navy yards, and suggested that a great saving could be made if the Navy should do a survey of the ships of the Navy and all obsolete vessels sent to the scrap heap. He said there was no use in keeping vessels worth of repair and expense in the navy yards.

Mr. Kelley said he was in favor of a reduction of armament. He favored the limitation as is agreed upon to be based on the completed 1916 program. This will give this country a 5:5:3 naval strength equal to that of any other nation.

The charges of Representative Stephens of Ohio that the Navy is spending between $100,000 and $150,000 for a home for the commandant at Indianhead, and that $1,000 bungalows were torn down to supply a small quantity of lumber for the house did not create sufficient interest for serious reply.

Mr. Kelley of Michigan expressed regret that the bill did not have provision for airplane carriers, and insisted that Congress has not provided in order to make a well-balanced and efficient Navy.

Several lengthy speeches were delivered upon the subject of disarmament and a reduction of naval expenditures. Representative Britten of Illinois, Chairman of New York, who returned to the House after an absence of several years, was talking for one hour and ten minutes.

On Tuesday Mr. Kelley attempted to eliminate the clause providing that no part of the appropriation provided for shall be available for the expense of any naval district unless the commandant thereof shall be also commandant of a navy yard, naval training station or operating base. The chairman of the committee of the whole ruled that he was not in order. Rules governing naval districts were promulgated during the last administration, but not put into effect by law. The proposed law places a limitation upon the number of commandants who may be on naval district duty.

The matter brought up by Mr. Oliver on April 25, in relation to the proposed graduation of the 1922 class at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., was further discussed by members of the House and every speaker expressed regret that the graduation of the class of 1922 had been issued without the approval of the superintendent of the Naval Academy and without knowledge of the Secretary of the Navy. Charges were made that high ranking officers holding temporary rank were fearful that it would be lost unless there is an inflow in the lower grades.

Representative Stafford proposed an amendment that as part of the pending appropriation bill there be available for pay of instruction at the Academy below the rank of commander during the fiscal year. At the suggestion of Mr. Kelley, in charge of the bill, the amendment was withdrawn and it was suggested

[Continued on page 435.]

Digitized by Google



THE CORRECTION OF DEFECTS IN ARMY PROMOTION.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: The following argument relative to section 24a (d), act of June 4, 1920, brings out a few entirely new ideas and suggests a remedy that it is believed will be a safe and sane compromise between all officers concerned. The method should have been used with all officers on the single list with justice and impartiality, giving all due credit wherever deserved. However, it is not supposed nor intended that the law be changed other than to affect captains and lieutenants.

I take issue with the principles involved throughout the act in dealing with officers of all grades. Why not use the same general principle in dealing with all emergency officers regardless of the rank given them by the recent board. If majors, lieutenant colonels and colonels are placed on the list by age, then why not the same principle throughout and place captains and lieutenants on the list by age, or, if captains and lieutenants are placed on the list by reason of length of commissioned service, then why not the same principle with majors and higher-ups? Just a dog in the wood pile. Some one had an ax to grind and he ground it by arranging his friend on the list of majors by age (high up), where, by length of service, he would have been at the bottom; while somebody else had an ax to grind in the way of a friend as a lieutenant or captain who was very young and yet happened in the game early in 1917. A trade was made. A joker was inserted in the act of June 4, 1920. Members of the military committee and Congress failed to see this joker and its final result, and are prone now to rest on their oars with the argument that they knew about it and considered it best. They were hood-winked, and only a few so far have been so bold as to come out and acknowledge the error and try to correct the injustice. There can be no class legislation. What affects one class of officers must likewise affect all others. The law must be changed one way or the other, so as to hit all alike.

Another joke is this talk that to change the law now would bring on just as much or more dissension than there is at the present time. This is indeed poor logic. For example, grafters have engineered schemes to filch millions from the public—they are powerful in numbers. Shall a law be passed whereby they may be made to forfeit these so-called newly-acquired rights, or, now that they have the millions, would it be better to let matters stand or lift the burden from the public and bring on the wrath of those who have profited by such illicit deals. Forget such poppy-cock. Right is right, no matter what the consequences. If the law is right as it is let it be so but use some better argument to prove it than because it now is so let it be. The lieutenants affected are tickled to death to get the rank of a captain and the back pay without having all these other blessings showered upon them. No matter what they say now, they know full well they are not entitled to it, and didn't expect it.

Just another little point that hasn't been brought out. We know that the provisionals of 1917 are very young: they had to be, on account of the law, and all other lieutenants are youthful, while most of the captains are older, being 35 to 45. Consider a moment: Those captains, from their age, undoubtedly had families, have more worldly experience, more mature judgment, more knowledge of the ways of the world and the handling of human nature. Why did they enter the Army? Because of patriotism! Listen, those men did not have that dreaded draft law staring them in the face. Civil war days established the draft as a stigma on the character of the man who had to be drafted. Some of those older officers went in early and some had to close up large business holdings before going in, but they did it; they sacrificed everything and got in. As for the younger officers, tell me who, in the name of God, wouldn't have entered early, with service as a drafted enlisted man the only alternative each day approaching him, and, in 99 cases out of 100, without family ties, and not old enough to have acquired worldly possessions which had to be sacrificed. As long as they came under the age of 31 it was not their choice—they had to do it. From April 6, 1917, the spirit of the populace was a draft law, as voluntary enlistment was known to be a failure, so that long before the draft act was actually passed it was written on the walls in bold-faced type, and it behooved those youths concerned to grab early and get a commission before competition became greater. "Competition" in those early days—it is to laugh when one thinks of the way men who never saw a gun nor smelled the burnt powder of a 22-short were given commissions and drew pay as such during the first camps. True, they didn't all hold out, but it shows how easy the getting was in the early days. Personally, I made an attempt to do the best thing for the cause, and, unknowingly, injured my personal chances. I was the senior captain in a regiment of the National Guard. For 14 years I had a company, took them to annual maneuvers, served without pay, bought my uniforms and equipment, went to the Mexican border in 1916, and, when war seemed imminent for us, I resigned from the Guard, lost my status, closed out my large holdings at what I could get and entered the training camp, believing that that was what the War Department wanted, in that specialists could be trained. I was wrong. I had to take recruit drill with others with no experience. My old regiment was sent overseas before I had fairly gotten started in the training camp. I was commissioned captain, placed on a duty where I held the highest rank, and, therefore, there were no promotions. The examining board made me a captain, and I am now being passed by thousands of my former juniors. Ridiculous! How long will I stay in? Until I see what remedy, if any, is made or until I can locate a good opportunity in civil life.

We are now given a smaller Army, and the argument is, the wonderful work of the National Guard makes a larger regular Army unnecessary. Good! I am glad to see the services of those hard-working men praised. But it is only talk. No credit is given a man after he becomes a regular for any service in the Guard. During my Guard service I was scoffed at, ridiculed, called a tin-soldier, my men were treated the same, had the windows of my troop train broken with bricks on one occasion, and yet we kept on and turned over some very efficient troops to the government in time of dire need in 1916 and again in 1917. We have civilian training camps and reserve officers' training camps; and it is now heralded that a week's drilling once a year will be a great help in another emergency. It sounds good, but the talk has not been put into practice. For example: I put in 14 years as a company commander instructing the National Guard. I even served on the Mexican border, and not one day's credit do I get. Wasn't that time worth anything at all? You gave me longevity pay during the emergency. Why not now? Do you propose to link the two services together so that service in one shall be counted in the other or just praise the Guardsmen on paper as propaganda against a larger Army expense. Do you believe Guard service as worth anything or are you just talking that way. Not many officers are effected, it is true, and only the older of these emergency captains would be benefited, but it would help to overcome the depressed feeling now rampant among this class of officers, to allow this service to count in computing length of service for the single list. In arranging officers by reason of length of service it evidently is considered that each day's service adds to their value. Any military knowledge is of value, and, therefore, a man who had commissioned service in the National Guard has latent knowledge and is more useful than the man without any previous military experience.

Justice does not permit that full credit be given for National Guard service, but, as they drilled one or more days a week, I would say give a credit of at least one-sixth of their Guard service toward placing them on the single list and full credit for longevity, for the reason that they drew no pay during their service (recently this has been changed) before the war, and it would seem entirely fitting to recompense them in their later years for this earlier service.

For Mexican border service the Guardsman is allowed to wear a service medal, but this service is not counted toward longevity or the single list. It is, by reason of the medal, acknowledged by the War Department, and considered of first importance. It came so close to the World War that the training received there was invaluable. It must be considered for its full face value, both for longevity and for position on the single list.

Toward giving credit for service in higher grades than that now held I would suggest that the act of June 4, 1920, section 24-a (d), be so amended as to read:

"All captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts shall be arranged on a single promotion list according to the total length of commissioned service prior to October 31, 1919, as hereinafter provided: First, that commissioned service in the National Guard of any State, Territory or the District of Columbia shall count toward position on said single list at the ratio of 1 to 6 in comparison with commissioned service in the Regular, National Army or federalized National Guard, except that federalized Guard service in 1916 in connection with the Mexican border should be counted for its full value; second, that service in the grades of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel shall count toward positions on the single list in the ratio of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, respectively; third, that final position on the single list shall be rated in each grade by multiplying each day's service as a second lieutenant by 1, each day's service as a first lieutenant by 2, each day's service as captain by 3 and so on, adding the totals, the grand total indicating the position of said officer on the single list."

Such a basis gives every man credit for full length of commissioned service, and further gives him credit for service in higher rank at an increased value. It further gives the man who served conscientiously toward preparedness without pay in the National Guard credit in proportion to the value of that service day for day, he serving one day a week and the regular serving six.

I have said nothing of the phrase "in their respective grades," as I believe that the provisions above will take care of all cases equally just and place each man where he rightfully belongs. I have used the date October 31, 1919, rather than November 11, 1918, or, as some would have it now, July 1, 1920, as this was the date that was set for discharge of all emergency officers that could be replaced. Officers discharged before this did not signify their intention of remaining in the Army, and very few were held after this date. On that date, however, they were discharged "without prejudice" toward future appointments, and service since that time should not count to place the fortunate one above his fellow officer who was discharged by reason of a surplus at his place of duty.

The single list principle cannot be improved upon, once properly established, but to initiate such a broad measure at a time such as this makes necessary some scheme whereby officers concerned will receive credit for both length of service and rank attained though not now held.

If age must also be considered in connection with the above, then some such number as 10 files might be added to the officer's position on the single list as determined above, for each year the officer is above the average age of officers of his grade. This would remove the last objection from the older officers; yet I hardly believe that it would be insisted upon, as the method is so very fair to all without this.

Army.

RETIRED SOLDIERS AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The War Department has decided that the law does not permit the detail of retired business men of the Army to active duty with the National Guard. Congress has made express provision by law for the detail of retired enlisted men to certain duties—at service schools and at colleges. It is obvious that Congress intended that whenever the detail of retired enlisted men to duty is authorised, the authorization will be specific. This view is fortified by the further fact that section 100, act of June 4, 1920, makes provision additional to that contained in section 81 for the detail of enlisted men of the Regular Army for duty with the National Guard but makes no mention of retired men.

DISPOSITION OF ARMY-RAISED HAY.

In regard to the purchase of hay raised on farms occupied by the hospital fund at the medical field service school at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., quartermaster barracks being used on the form, the War Department has decided that hay produced under such conditions should be used for feeding government animals at the post, there being no authority for its sale.

CLAIM OF GERMAN WAR PRISONER.

The War Department has refused to pay a claim presented in behalf of one Karl Hentschel, formerly a reserve lieutenant in the Germany navy, who was for a time a prisoner of war in this country. In as much as this man was imprisoned and made his escape and was not recaptured before the date of the agreement between this country and Germany regarding prisoners of war, it is considered that the claim does not fall within the terms of the "note verbal."

CLAIM FOR HEAT.

Respecting commutation of heat for Staff Sergeant Earl Sidel, 64th Infantry, in a residence constructed by him and at his own expense on the Fort Bliss reservation, it is held by the War Department that the building was not public quarters, and that his right to fuel allowance or commutation of heat depends upon whether or not public quarters were available for him.

Digitized by Google

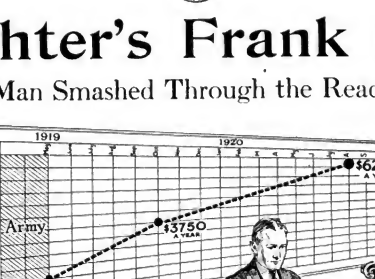
MEMBER OF
ASSOCIATION OF
ADVERTISING CLUBS

A Fighter's Frank Letter

How One Man Smashed Through the Reactions of War

AN OUNCE of actual experience is worth more than a pound of opinion. During the war there were more than 200,000 Pelmanists in the trenches in France—the majority taking the course in English, but many studying it in French. Many of these men were getting ready for the return to the struggle of civil life —many others, deciding to stay in the service, saw in Pelmanism the chance for quicker promotion.

In our files are thousands of letters from these men—unsolicited testimonials to the value of Pelmanism—and from the list we offer the following vivid, graphic story of one man's success:



THE ABOVE DIAGRAM ACCURATELY RECORDS THE PROGRESS IN INCOME-EARNING ABILITY MADE IN FIFTEEN MONTHS BY THE EX-OFFICER WHOSE STORY IS GIVEN BELOW IN HIS OWN WORDS. READERS WISHING TO OBTAIN FULL PARTICULARS OF THE METHOD WHICH LED TO SUCH REMARKABLE RESULTS SHOULD USE THE COUPON PRINTED ON THIS PAGE.

"My story goes back a long way to the days when we were waiting in the Argonne for the last push which finished the war and cost forty thousands of men on an unfeeling world.

"I knew of *Pelmanism* in those days—who, in France, didn't? My first mate was a keen Pelmanist, and spent hours over the Little Gray Books. After three doses of your Pelmanism I am now a General—that was my feeling regarding Pelmanism. I scoffed at it. There must be something in it, I thought, but they claim too much.

"Anyway, the day came when George rather carelessly received a furlough. After cursing him for his good luck and packing his kit I sent him down the line and returned to my dugout to magnificent solitude. It was some days later, searching for something, anything, to read, I came across George's Pelman books. I read, lightly at first, but gradually my interest grew. My mind was carried back to the Varsity days when I revelled in the old psychologists. Here they were again, but oh! so changed—their dreamland fancies, their ethereal wanderings—but chained down to hard bed-rock common sense. It was as a butterfly transformed to an aeroplane, a fairy tale to an adding machine.

"From that on I studied keenly. No right to do so, I suppose. Perhaps I ought to have been numbered among the forty thieves or even promoted quartermaster. Anyhow, if I got Pelmanism on the cheap, that has not discounted its effect.

"That period of study made a change in me—a change not easy to define. Put bluntly, it gave me the, grit to prepare for civil life. I knew the war was finishing. I knew I should have to return to civil work—what, I didn't know, and till then I hadn't much cared. But Pelmanism aroused in me an inordinate ambition to get on; it knitted together my scattered mind, which had been wandering uncontrolled among the shell holes.

"It was months later before I finally cast off the shackles of militarism, but I came out with the Pelman spirit, the Pelman intent, and the *push*, which one gains with self-confidence. I got a job at £1,750 a year. That was fifteen months ago. To-day I am getting £6,250 a year.

"Recently I saw a statement that the revised Pelman Course is 100 per cent. better than the old. I decided to enroll. I find it is many hundreds per cent. better to me, and for this reason: I am now submitting my work sheets—a thing I could not do in the old course. This brings me into touch with the director of studies; his correction, his suggestions, his enthusiastic help, are such as to throw an entirely new light on the reading of the books.

"I mean to keep at it, and with the courage that it gives me, the confidence and the decision, I mean to double my salary in the coming year, or know why."

Most half-speed people to-day are living half-lives.

Their mental engines are running at half-speed.

They are not making full use of their mental resources.

For the majority of people to-day are troubled with all kinds of inertias which are keeping them down below the level to which their natural abilities would otherwise carry them.

To quote a famous Army neurologist: "We are living far below the limits of our possible selves, and there are open to us resources of power which will free us for a life of energy and strength."

In order to become successful we must free our energies from these clogging inertias, open up the reservoirs of power which exist in every brain, and make our minds keen, clear, bright and efficient.

You have at last your service a method which will enable them to do this. And the best time to begin is Now.

20 Questions

Make a test of your efficiency to-day by answering for yourself the following questions:

1. Are you a first-class organiser?
2. Have you directive power?
3. Can you originate valuable ideas?
4. Are you a logical reasoner?
5. Do you remain calm and unflurried when faced with a crisis?
6. Can you master difficult subjects easily?
7. Have you a strong personality?
8. Have you a strong will?
9. Are you a persuasive talker?
10. Can you convince people who are doubtful or even hostile?
11. Do you decide quickly and correctly?
12. Can you solve knotty problems easily?
13. Do you remember what you read?
14. Can you remember details as well as main principles?
15. Have you an accurate and ready memory?
16. Can you remember dates, statistics, facts, telephone numbers, and long lists of facts?
17. Can you concentrate your mind on one thing for a long time?
18. Can you work hard without suffering from brain-fag?
19. Are you ready to take responsibility?
20. Are you earning a larger income than you were a year ago?

If you are not satisfied with the answers you give to a good many of these questions, then you should use the coupon printed on this page and obtain, free of charge, full particulars of the Pelman Course.

The Pelman Course

The Pelman Course is founded on the experiences of over 500,000 men and women who have trained on Pelman lines. It also embodies the latest discoveries in Business Psychology.

Sir William Robertson Nicoll, the editor of the "British Weekly," says:

"Psychology as a science remained largely outside the ken of the average man until the finding of the scientists was linked up with the facts of every-day life by Pelmanism. Pelmanism makes available for practical purposes what the scientific investigator has discovered by years of patient laboratory research."

"For practical purposes." Note this phrase. Pelmanism is essentially practical. It provides a course of mental training which benefits everyone who practises it. Everyone. Scarcely a profession, business, trade or occupation in the world is unrepresented in the long roll of Pelman students. The most distinguished men and women of the age recommend Pelmanism. They have written articles about it. They urge everyone who possesses the smallest spark of ambition to take it up. And their advice is followed by thousands.

Defects Banished

Amongst the defects which keep so many men and women back are:

Forgetfulness
Brain-Fag
Inertia
Weakness of Will
Lack of Ideas
Indefiniteness
Timidity
Mind-Wandering
Indecision
Shyness
Lack of System
Procrastination
Slowness
Mental Confusion

Pelmanism banishes these and many other defects. It sweeps them away. It makes your brain keen, fresh, vigilant and reliant. It renews your vigor. It enables you to press on unfalteringly to your goal.

Qualities Developed

Here are some of the qualities Pelmanism develops. They are qualities of the utmost practical value to you, whatever your position in life may be:

—Concentration
—Observation
—Perception
—Judgment
—Initiative
—Will-power
—Decision
—Resourcefulness
—Organising Power
—Perseverance
—Executive
—Self-confidence
—Driving Power
—Self-control
—Tact
—Reliability
—Salesmanship
—Originality
—A Reliable Memory

These are the qualities which make the difference between a leader and a follower, between one who dares and does, and one who wearily drifts through life, between Success and Failure. And these are the qualities you can develop by means of Pelmanism.

How to Become a Pelmanist

Mind and Memory is a book which throws the searchlight of truth on Pelmanism. Clear, incisive, fascinating, it describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It shows clearly why and how Pelmanism has positive benefits for all sexes, all classes, all ages, from the boy of 14 to the man or woman at the end of life. It shows how to keep the mind young, keen, active.

In its pages will be found the testimony and experience of men and women of every trade and profession, telling how Pelmanism works—"stories from the life" showing actual application of Pelmanism, the substitution of good for bad habits, and its bearing on success. It has inspirational essays on personality, opportunity, and the hidden power and their development.

The third edition of 180,000 Mind and Memory has been necessary to fill the American demand. Your copy is ready for you. It is absolutely free of charge and free of any obligation whatsoever. This can be the golden moment of your life. Don't hesitate. Don't put it off. ACT NOW—send for Mind and Memory today. Now is the time—this is your opportunity. The booklet Mind and Memory is free, but within its covers thousands are finding the key to financial, intellectual and social success. Use the coupon below. Send it now. Pelman Institute of America, Suite 359, 2575 Broadway, New York City, New York.

PELMAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA,
Suite 359, 2575 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Please send me, without obligation on my part, your free booklet, "Mind and Memory."

Name.....

Address.....

.....

(All correspondence strictly confidential.)

A. & N. R., Apr. 30-21

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

THE U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.

J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN A. EPPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 815. 'Phone, Franklin 5242.

New York Office: 258 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1451 and 1452. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 808.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 10c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 15 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage is $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

THE ENEMIES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A dastardly attack has been made, by means of a circular letter, addressed to senators, on one of the officers of the Army nominated by President Harding to be a brigadier general on the ground that this nominee has "vilified all union laboring men in the ranks who died for their country in the war" and because he alleged in an official document "usual antagonism of labor unions in many localities toward the organization of the National Guard." This protest against the confirmation of this particular nominee was couched in terms that reveal malice and a reckless indifference for facts. It came from an organization that evidently conceals, or seeks to conceal, its labor-unionism, not to say bolshevism, under a title that suggests a military purpose devoted to veterans of the World War. The circular also contains quotations from another Army officer, described as under the influence of the nominee and who is made to say, as author of an article recently appearing in the Infantry Journal: "The attitude of labor toward the organization of the National Guard has grown more antagonistic, due to the spread of bolshevik ideas throughout our country."

It is hardly conceivable that such a cheap and noisy tirade will have any influence upon the members of the Senate military committee, who must pass upon Army nominations, or upon their associates in the Senate, who are called upon to participate in the function of confirmation. The fact that an Army officer has the courage to express his opinion and to state the case as it is should appeal to every member of Congress, none of whom have acquired that desirable habit to their everlasting credit. If an officer, in a position to know the situation, avails himself of the opportunity to tell the truth without attempting to minimize its importance, he should receive public commendation, and in this particular instance the circumstance might very well be one of the reasons why the officer was selected for the office of brigadier general. He undoubtedly possessed other characteristics that operated to place him originally on the eligible list of colonels who were regarded by their seniors as entitled to recognition and that convinced the President that he made no mistake in submitting his name to the Senate.

The officers of the Regular Army are not prejudiced against the National Guard, and those of the latter element, now a part of "the Army of the United States," under the act of June 4, 1920, should realize that there is no occasion for renewing a bitter controversy that has in the past retarded the development of the National Guard. The interests of that organization now have a part in the deliberations of the general staff. An officer of the National Guard will be the head of the militia bureau. Everything is being done that it is possible to do to contribute to a better understanding between the Regular Army and the National Guard, as well as with the reserves, who also have their representatives in the War Department. It is appreciated that the time has arrived when there must be unity of action, entire and cordial cooperation, and the latest evidences are plentiful in that direction. This is not saying that there will be such harmony as will make differences of opinion impossible, which would reduce the whole situation to one of inertia, without profitable result. The National Guard people can not expect to get all they want, and they should not get it if they did want it. They can be assured of a fair chance of being heard under the new system of which they are a part.

The National Guard, too, throughout the country has its duty to perform in striving to comply with what is allotted to that organization, and the people of the country should not fall in unqualified support of the National Guard. What has been said in regard to opposition to the National Guard, not by any means confined to officers of the Regular Army, is justified; it is supported by occurrences during the past few years. The people of the country will do their duty in Washington are aware of this and do not hesitate to join in the condemnation of that faction among the populations of the cities and the interior who hate the development of the National Guard. In a certain section of Pennsylvania, for example, the National Guard authorities have reported that the labor-union people there have been making war on the National Guard to a serious extent, and, moreover, they did this when this country was confronted with war. One striking instance in which opposition against the National establishment was afforded by a circumstance occurring in a mid-western town recently, according to a report which came to the War Department, was that in which the head of the American Legion, a veteran of the World War, of course, was notified that he must separate himself from that organization if he wished to be considered as a member of the local brick-layers union. In other words, he was permitted to choose between membership in the American Legion on the union, the former meaning that he would not be prevented from obtaining occupation at his trade in the neighborhood or anywhere else. It required the intercession of friends of the National Guard to adjust the difficulty, but it remains a remarkable fact that such a condition could have been created.

There is very much truth, unfortunately, in the statement made long ago, and repeated by by means all, of the labor unions are antagonistic to the military establishment and, to that extent, are obstructing the means of national defense. Those who offend in this respect are themselves interested in the position of aiding the next enemy with which this country will be engaged. There is no need to make any excuse for this unpatriotic element in the community; there is, on the contrary, every necessity for having the situation known for what it means and for what it will cost in the end. Therefore, any Army officer who has the courage to speak up and expose the dire situation is entitled to the indorsement of citizens who are patriotic enough to desire adequate protection against a foe.

SOVIETISM IN THE NAVY.

The naval authorities should encounter no very great difficulty in checking effectually the tendency manifested in several quarters lately to inflict upon the naval establishment, and especially that part of it comprising the enlisted force, of what might be called, without exaggeration, a species of "sovietism." Much may be depended upon from the good sense and loyalty of the enlisted men, but a projection against this dire visitation and as a preservation of the good name of the service and its record for discipline and efficiency is absolutely indispensable that, trained as they have been, they will flock to any new standard that requires a assertion of established principles and exacts a violation of recognized virtues. The extent to which the spirit of this mischievous movement has gone is disclosed in a statement contained in a paragraph on the pages devoted to "News and Notes" in the issue of the Army and Navy Register of April 23, as follows:

A similar doctrine to that contained in the Russian Declaration of Soldiers' Rights and the British Workers' Charter is being taught by a monthly periodical published in Brooklyn, which circulates among the enlisted personnel of the U. S. Navy. In its April issue it called on all ships for enlisted men's representation in the fleet and at Washington, the unit of which would be the ship's divisions committees to which "would be brought all the recommendations, troubles, grievances, and suggestions of the particular division." Similar committees would be organized in each ship to vote upon and decide what recommendations, suggestions, and requests should be brought to the captain. The chairmen of the ships' committees would form themselves into a division committee, which in turn would organize a fleet committee; from the latter would be selected one man to represent the enlisted men in Washington. This representative should be stationed here, according to the published plan, "attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, taken care of, paid and subsisted by official Government funds. He should be accorded proper office space and clerical help at the department. His duty would be to make recommendations and suggestions, always free and above board, openly arrived at, to the Secretary of the Navy, chief of bureau, and naval affairs committees of Congress and the Senate." The functions of this representative are outlined in the following language: "By, for instance, the time a law is contemplated which vitally affects the enlisted men of the Navy, he can do the enlisted men of the Navy view this law? He who would pluck roses had best go to the garden, so the place to get the opinion of a man vitally affected is the enlisted man of the whole Navy. Your Washington enlisted representative communicates with his fleet committee; they in turn get in touch with their division committees, who take the matter to the ship's committee. The ship's committee goes to the ship division committees, and in two weeks' time your Washington representative, having in his hands an actual vote of the entire enlisted force of the Navy, can go to the Secretary of the Navy, the chief of bureau, and the House and Senate naval committees. He can say and say authoritatively, authoritatively, they desired legislation is favored by a majority of the Navy men,' or 'The Navy don't like the proposed new law.'" The duties of the enlisted representative were to tell Congress or the Secretary of the Navy that a proposed measure is not agreeable to the enlisted men of the Navy, the secretary or Congress would adopt the measure at once or take it to their duty of the Washington enlisted representative would be to consult, recommend, and suggest exactly as he is told to do. The proper organization of all the enlisted men of the Navy all the time," declares the article, would make the enlisted man's representative little freedom of action in the event of over-night emergency, which characterized the war period, in connection with the modest claim is advanced that inputing the exact phraseology] 'an enlisted representative in Washington would provide as great or even a greater service to the Secretary of the Navy, Congress, and the Senate as he would to the enlisted men he represented, for the Navy Department and Congress would only have to figure on the pulse of the entire enlisted personnel at all times. Through this enlisted representative the department would obtain valuable and truthful information which is not now obtainable. The enlisted representative, of course, would not be in Washington to dictate or lobby, but to furnish reliable information on any subject pertaining to the enlisted man of our Navy."

The ingenious scheme might properly be entitled "A program to wreck efficiency, promote insubordination, and destroy discipline." It would be quite that, were there any considerable conclusion to its practical application. It would be simply a matter of a few months of operation to do all of that without furnishing any compensating benefits to the service for the sake of which the scheme and its damage is done. It would mean the transfer of organization, performance of duties, promotion, pay, and the countless routine of naval administration and operation from the "regular" to the enlisted personnel, the members of which would, in due time, be swayed by their more cunning associates, possessed with a gift of "gab," and finally be organized, drilled, armed, disorganized, demoralized, and corrupted. There would be no such thing as discipline as it is now known or as it has been known for many years. Every order issued by superior authority, even from the President himself, could be consistently and presumably effectively questioned, subjected to discussion, and reduced to the test of "popular" approval before it is obeyed.

There is no evidence at hand to indicate that these doctrines are entertained by the enlisted men of the Navy or that the Department would volunteer the opinion of anyone in the naval service. Indeed, it is but fair to the loyalty and intelligence which characterize the American bluejackets to assume that this scheme of Government by enlisted men's committees would meet with prompt and vigorous disapproval by them once its full significance were realized.

The purpose of discipline is not an idle, futile proceeding. It is the result of a study and effort of many years in order that men in the military-naval service, whose function it is to successfully wage battle against a foe, may learn to obey quickly with the precision of an accuracy of mechanism, which some folks, not inured to the exactions of such responsibilities, unjustly and ignorantly pretend to despise on the score of efficiency, that it humanizes being to the grade of an automaton. But without it the enlisted man is no better than an untrained youth from the streets with no more appreciation of his duties as a unit in the machine upon him than to attach to the individuals of a mob, capable of destruction at any time and always the victims of their own petty terrors. Discipline and can be nothing else than the life of the fighting man, and there should be nothing in the plan of his training that savors of coddling or of encouragement of the exercise of his own judgment in matters duly constituted authority. That is the reason why commanding officers "bark" their orders, which is so offensive to the civilian accustomed to being politely invited to do things with the privilege of refusing. Men get accustomed to obeying implicitly and without demur in the period of training in time of peace in order that they may be the more ready to act without delay in an emergency, when the issue may mean the victory or the defeat of the nation at war.

War is a brutal business, and those who are here

trained for war must be prepared for, and made familiar with, the work of the ruffian, without necessarily being abandoned to all sense of mercy. It is a grave mistake, therefore, to argue that they should be accosted in gentle speech in matters of their occupation and the discharge of their duties or that verbal intercourse with them should be adorned with the obsequious "If you please" of the satirical "H. M. S. Pinafore" libretto.

By the same token, no discipline that is entitled to be regarded as such will be preserved for the manly preparation of the fighting personnel by instructing the details of service activities to committees, councils, groups, or what-not of enlisted men who shall have the privilege of accepting or rejection of this or that order, of choosing between a number of tasks allotted to them, of designating what Congress shall do for their benefit regardless of whether or not it is in the interest of the service, for the welfare of the country, or the defense of the nation. The mere suggestion advanced by the Brooklyn magazine, which appears to be pursuing this iniquitous doctrine, is an abomination which has done sufficient injury already by the formation of committees at one naval station, at least, with the result that the naval committees of Congress are in receipt of communications conveying the demands of those who have promptly undertaken to instruct the law-making branch of the Government in what it shall do in the direction of naval legislation. For a piece of hland effrontery this has not been surpassed, and it has, as was inevitable, made a most detrimental impression upon naval committee members.

Aside from the objectionable feature of this doctrine, there is no occasion for the application of any such scheme of naval government in order that the rights of the enlisted personnel may be safeguarded. The officials of the Navy Department, from the secretary down, have the best interests of the enlisted men at heart and would not permit any grave injustice to be wrought through the passage of new legislation or the issuance of a departmental order. Moreover, the tyranny of even a "hard-boiled" officer is not comparable to the tyranny which would be established by the application of a sovietised form of government in the Navy, evidence of which is seen in the recent Russian mutinies. Enlisted men of long years of experience have full confidence that their welfare is safe in the hands of their superiors and that any reasonable grievance will be heard and received if presented in the manner prescribed through many years of naval usage and traditions.

The young men of the enlisted force of the Navy are not likely, we predict, to be misled by this fantastic proposal to revolt; they are not likely to be driven into a state of mutiny—which a subscription to these publications would surely do any such brawn appeal to ignorance and prejudice. As for the particular publication that undertakes to array class against class in the Navy, we shall expect its authors to look as kindly upon us as possible, nursing their chagrin, if not their remorse, in silence they have so basely violated.

A valued correspondent chides the Army and Navy Register because of the reproduction in these columns of editorial comment on the part of the Chicago Tribune reflecting upon Representative Anthony of Kansas as "one of the most irreconcilable and unintelligent opponents of adequate national defense in the House," along with some other equally inaccurate and harmful statements as to that gentleman's career and conduct. The objection is made that this paper should not reprint such an article, and the correspondent seems to be entertained that, in doing so, the Army and Navy Register in some fashion or to some extent indorses the sentiments expressed by the Chicago newspaper. It should be needless to retort, as we intended to do with some feeling, that our publication of the Chicago Tribune's remark and estimate of Mr. Anthony does not obtain the least degree of approval on the part of this paper, which has had much to say in the past in praise of what Mr. Anthony has done as a member of the House military comittee for the benefit of Army legislation. The article was reproduced for the information of our readers that they may know what is being said in regard to members of Congress and in regard to the service by the press of the country. Much that is published in this manner fails utterly to receive our support, and the fact of publication does not, by any means, signify an indorsement. The policy has been one that not been to hide behind other periodicals in an expression of opinion. We trust we have the courage to say what we think, without pretending that it is infallible or that it is not entitled to consideration. One of the best compliments, of many received, is that of a prominent naval officer, who recently wrote: "I note with satisfaction your continued policy of hewing to the line, letting the chips hit those who stand in the way. Your own judgment may be wrong at times, but the policy is good."

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
Columbia 9600 TAXICABS Columbia 9600

Unfortunately
—it sometimes happens that individuals who are trustees or executors misapply funds to their own use; or get out of patience with those for whom they are acting; or fail to furnish statements of the condition of their accounts.

All these unhappy circumstances are avoided when this Company acts as executor and trustee.

Write for booklet
"Safeguarding your Family's Future"
Banking
Trusts
Real Estate
Investments
JOHN B. LARNER, President

THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
900-902 F St., N. W. 618-620 17th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL GUARD DRAFTED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE.

In the event of an emergency requiring the drafting into the federal service of the National Guard it is contemplated that the draft will be accomplished by means of the proclamation of the President. Under provisions of the National Defense Act such draft necessarily affects the officers from their National Guard commissions. Before they can serve in a commissioned capacity after such discharge it will be necessary that they be appointed in the officers' reserve corps, as contemplated in the act section paragraph of section 127a of said act.

In the event of the National Guard being drafted into the federal service the officers, properly qualified, will continue for the time being in their National Guard assignments held at the time of draft and will serve under reserve commissions either previously held or granted as soon after the time of the draft as practicable.

In the event of such a draft before a policy can be made effective of having all National Guard officers appointed in time of peace in a similar grade and branch in the officers' reserve corps, there will be three classes of drafted National Guard officers:

1. Those who hold commissions in the officers' reserve corps.

2. Those not holding commissions in the officers' reserve corps and who are to serve after the beginning of the emergency in one of the grades below that of brigadier general.

3. Those not holding commissions in the officers' reserve corps, who are to serve after the beginning of the emergency in one of the grades above that of colonel.

The action necessary for those in class 1 above will be to call them to active duty with the organizations to which they are serving under their reserve corps commissions. This can be accomplished in the precise manner which marks the mobilization of organizations.

Those in class 3 above will have to be appointed in the reserve corps. These appointments can be made by the President alone, and may be accomplished either by correspondence or by an examination as to qualifications for appointment, as circumstances at the time demand.

Those in class 2 will have to be nominated for confirmation by the Senate. If the Senate is in session at the time of draft, a condition which may reasonably be assumed, these appointments cannot be tendered until the nominations have been made and confirmed by the Senate. If the Senate is not in session recess appointments may be issued. It will be impracticable to do this in the proclamation.

It is desired that the action necessary in an emergency requiring the drafting into the federal be well understood by all concerned and that adequate preparations for such action be made. It is desirable that so far as possible National Guard officers be appointed in time of peace in the officers' reserve corps in the same grade and branch as held by them in the National Guard, provided they are qualified and eligible therefor. In the event of an emergency requiring the drafting of the National Guard into federal service, those National Guard officers holding similar commissions in the officers' reserve corps will be called to duty thereunder. Those not so commissioned and found qualified will be appointed the officers' reserve corps in the same grade and branch as their National Guard commission. Such appointments must be promptly tendered and accepted and oaths of office administered. To this end the National Guard must in be drafted recommendation for the appointment in the officers' reserve corps of general officers of the National Guard will be individually submitted with all particulars as to age and date of rank of the state bureau to the chief of staff.

The personnel bureau of the adjutant general's office will make the necessary preparations for determining qualifications, preparing all appointments, securing the necessary oaths of office, reports and data and issuing commissions.

MILITARY-NAVAL PASSPORTS.

The Secretary of State has advised the War Department that in issuing regular passports to officers of the military service it is proper to insert in the blank space on the regular passport following the word "occupation" the rank of the officer to whom a passport is issued for use when not proceeding abroad officially.

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 438 Pages, 9"x11", illustrated mailed 50c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN and SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

3% This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department. Accounts opened with ONE DOLLAR or more. Interest at 3% compounded semi-annually.
Allotments can be arranged through your paymaster.
U. S. SAVINGS BANK Dept. D. Washington, D. C.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, WASHINGTON
COME IN AND SEE THE
NEW USE FOR LINEN—
KLEARFLAX LINEN RUGS
Are pure linen through and through. In many beautiful plain colors.
MODERATELY PRICED

George A. King William B. King William B. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
728 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Ghatts Patent and Trade Mark Law
OURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Street Within Square of U. S. Naval Academy, Resigned 1890)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. ROBBINS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
436 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C

BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
Incorporated 1857
120 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Castor Oil
Specially Refined for the Lubrication of AERONAUTICAL MOTORS

PATENTS
BOOKLET FREE HIGHEST REFERENCES
PROMPTNESS ASSURED BEST RESULTS
Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
624 F Street Washington, D. C.

"FOR ARMY AND NAVY FAMILIES" COMFORTABLE country resort in Albemarle County. Charming, inexpensive, all-year home, near good schools. Running water, baths, horses, hunting, shooting, steam heat. Jitney line to Charlottesville. Best Army and Navy references. "THE HOLLOWAY," Keswick, Va.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

With the confirmation this week of twelve brigadier generals of the Army to be major generals and fourteen colonels to be brigadier generals and the prospective favorable action on the remaining twelve colonels nominated upon the acceptance of the commissions in the earlier cases, it would be a part of the routine of advancement of members of the Army commissioned personnel to proceed with the confirmation of officers from the grades of lieutenant colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive. But under existing circumstances the senatorial action in the case of the general officers has not other effect than that attaching to those individuals most directly concerned. There can be no promotions from grades lower than that of colonel until it is possible to remove the block caused by the court decision in the case of cases of Colonels French and Cleary, dating from November 24. If, as explained in another paragraph on the subject of the class B situation, the War Department decides to carry those cases to the Supreme Court, there will be an indefinite and protracted delay in the promotion of the junior officers from now on and there will be a sufficient postponement of advancement even should the Supreme Court consent to expedite the cases and give them place ahead of their turn. Of course, there is a possibility that the War Department will proceed with the pending class B cases without further reference to the courts, which would result in delay. If promotions could be made today without the interference of advancement created by the class B litigation, there would be 13 vacancies to fill in the grade of colonel, 59 in that of lieutenant colonel, 101 in that of major, 142 in that of captain and some 1,300 or more in the grade of first lieutenant. Perhaps one-fifth of the many of the vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant will be filled without delay as there are sufficient vacancies and to spare without regard to the block that has ensued. But in the other grades there will be few, if any, promotions made until the arrest, caused by the class B situation, is relieved. As the matter stands now, the last officer to be appointed in the various grades is as follows: Colonel William D. Forsyth, cavalry, who is number 345 on the Army promotion list; Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Lynch, Q. M. C., number 1462; Major Paul B. Malone, coast artillery, number 3395, and Captain Harold L. Milan, infantry, number 7576. If it were possible to fill all the vacancies the junior officer would be C. P. Culley, now first lieutenant of infantry, who is number 7809 on the Army promotion list.

Promotions in the Army.

Vitally connected with the progress and prospect of the promotion of Army officers is the discussion of the composition of the Army promotion list upon which advancement will now be based. This has continued with animation where it has not been conducted with something like indignation on the part of those officers who feel that they have been unfairly treated in the execution of the law on the subject. The comments for and against any change in the existing statute are copious and one cannot avoid the realization that they possess the sincerity and earnestness that connote of the entertainment of a grievance. Some of the letters received, of many that cannot be printed for lack of space, appear elsewhere in this issue. The selection of protests affords a very good idea of the prevailing sentiment of certain officers, some of whom are encouraged to believe that Congress will amend the law. To that end senators and representatives are receiving numerous suggestions which are being put into legislative form with a view of incorporating them in the next Army appropriation act or taken up as independent measures. Whether or not this attempt will be effective remains to be seen. It is certain that the War Department will oppose any change, at least at the present time, and in this respect material aid will be furnished at the Capitol by Representatives Greene and McKenzie of the House military committee, and Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate military committee. These gentlemen have declared that nothing shall emerge from those committees so long as they have any part in committee deliberations and so it is made easier to defeat legislation than it is to obtain congressional approval and support, they naturally think that the advantage is theirs, and that the advocate of an amendment of the promotion list law are doomed to bitter disappointment. They do not, however, go so far as to say that it is not possible to effect an amendment at some future session of Congress, but they have the impression that it is necessary to delay any change until it can be ascertained and demonstrated how the existing law operates. The appeals of officers who feel that they have not had fair consideration of their service in the determination of their positions on the promotion list do not appear in the least to disturb the equanimity of those opponents of alteration. Among the suggestions of amendment that have been discussed this week at the Capitol is one that contemplates the adoption of this provision: "All captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army shall be arranged in a single promotion list within their respective grades according to total length of commissioned service within that grade or a higher grade prior to July 1, 1920." This proposed amendment is by no means favored at the War Department and members of the military committees, to whom the suggestion has been submitted, share the departmental view. This and proposed amendments of similar import are answered by the opponents of such changes in the following statement: "To give credit for service rendered during the World War to the general, a discrimination in favor of the young officers of the Regular Army against the officers who came in from the emergency and who have been in the service, are, as a matter of course, retained in service while the war Army was being demobilized; whereas the emergency officers were discharged as a necessary incident of the demobilization. This is a fact that many emergency officers remained in the service after the armistice, some of them, up to and including the date on which they were appointed in the Regular Army, did not remain. It is also a fact that many hundreds of them were forced out as a matter of convenience for the government and against their will on the date of the discharge of emergency officers became absolutely necessary when the act of September 17, 1919, was passed limiting after that date the Army of the United States commissioned strength of the Army to a total of 18,000 officers. Hundreds of emergency officers who were candidates for commissions in the Regular Army were forced out after the passage of that act. At the time these officers were being forced out of the Army against their wishes the War Department repeatedly published in the Army and Navy Register a recommend to Congress such safeguarding provisions in the Army reorganization act as would insure them equal advantages with officers of the Army of the line of those to be retained. One of these safeguarding provisions is the limitation in November 11, 1918, in computing service for position on the promotion list. It is a fact that the promotions and position changes were effected generally without reference to the comparative efficiency of officers, but rather because of the length of time they had happened to be performing at that particular time. As all combat service had ceased and the great bulk of the administrative work of demobilization had still to be performed, it is a fact that, in general, the combat officers were discharged and the administrative or staff officers were retained. So that any provision made with reference to the law in July 1, 1920, for determining positions on the promotion list would, in general, be a discrimination against the emergency officers in favor of the noncombatant emergency officers."

Army Promotion List.

After a spirited fight in the Senate military committee on Friday of last week the paper went to press, and in the executive session of the Senate on Tuesday, the nominations of twelve brigadier generals to be major generals and fourteen colonels to be brigadiers were confirmed. The contest was applied by the democrats to General C. B. Edwards, whose name was not on the list of major generals submitted by the late administration, but which headed those nominated for that grade by President Harding. The effort appears to have been made to extract from Secretary Weeks such information as might be on file in the War Department in regard to the retirement of General Edwards from France. Mr. Weeks' statement was described as revealing the existence of differences between General Pershing and the officer who was the latter's chief of staff in commanding the Twenty-sixth Division in France. Secretary Weeks, however, was reported to have declared emphatically to democratic senators opposing General Edwards' promotion that a thorough search of the War Department files had been made without finding any record of such charges as democratic senators declared they understood were on file. A sidelight on the situation was furnished by the peculiar predicament in which Senator New of Indiana, member of the Senate military committee, finds himself. New is a brother-in-law of the failure of Mr. Harding to nominate General Omar Bundy to be a major general, that officer's name having been on the list submitted by the late administration. There was, however, no opportunity to discuss this particular incident, since General Bundy's name was not before the Senate. It appears that General Bundy is a native of Iowa and is the military idol of the Hoosier State, just as General Edwards is the Army favorite of New England. Senator New is an intimate friend of President Harding and Secretary Weeks and is a leading member of the committee on military affairs, which, under the law, acts on all military appointments. He did not consult Secretary Weeks regarding the status of General Bundy while the Harding list was being prepared. He has been roundly criticised in Indiana since the list was made public and it was found that General Bundy had been dropped. From the point of view of his friends, prospects of his renomination were uncertain before the Bundy matter developed, they are worse than ever today. In the House military committee it was decided to recommend that the resolution (H. Res. 631) submitted by Representative Flood requiring the Secretary of War to inform Congress why General Omar Bundy, "the hero of Chateau Thierry," was not nominated as major general, should be laid on the table.

Executive officers of the division and Marine Corps competitions have been selected as follows: West Coast division competition, Major W. D. Smith.

Marine Target Practice and Competitions.

southeastern division competition, Captain M. Lahy; eastern division and Marine Corps competitions, Captain F. C. Chenault, and western division competition, Major R. O. Underwood. The rifle range at Wakefield, Mass., will open May 2 for practice by marines from northeastern Atlantic coast points of New York, and that at San Diego, Calif., for southwestern Pacific posts. There now are operating ranges at Quantico, Va., for eastern Atlantic posts, including New York and Cheltenham, Md.; Parris Island, S. C., for southeastern Atlantic posts; Pensacola, Fla., for gulf posts; Port Orchard, Wash., for northwestern Pacific posts and Mare Island, Calif., for western Pacific posts. During January, February and March 3,164 officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps fired the Army course, of which number 2,720 qualified as marksmen or better.

The chief of chaplains of the Army has prepared a statement showing the need of more chaplains for service. The present strength of the corps, 187, does not begin to supply all the demands for chaplains for the last fifty. There are, for example, 20 regiments with no chaplains duty with which combinations, which must depend upon the officers attached to other commands and they are not always available, as may be imagined. Then there are at least 23 separate and detached units that are similarly situated, with a personnel of from 189 to 1,200, showing that it is not sufficient to adopt and adhere to the rule of a chaplain for every 1,000 men. In addition to this there is need of chaplains at such places as the disciplinary barracks, and with the unassigned recruits. The draft on the corps for reasons of the chaplains' religious school is a heavy one also. It is hoped that there may be some adjustment of the situation. Reports have been reaching the War Department from many sources testifying to the great value of the assistance given by Army chaplains to those of the Jewish faith in the service during the present passover week, for which special arrangements were made some time ago. There are no rabbis in the service, and it became necessary to call on the regular chaplains to provide the Jewish soldiers with such assistance as they felt to be in the religious observance of their faith. The results have been pronounced as eminently satisfactory in those concerned. Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, director of the Army chaplains' service school at Camp Grant, will be promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel. It having been decided that the service of this office in the 13th Pennsylvania Infantry in the service of the United States from May 12, 1898, to August 23, 1899, inclusive, may be counted in computing the time necessary for his promotion from captain to major. An allotment of $4,200 has been made by the Secretary of War for a central place of worship at Camp Benning, Ga.

Affairs of the Army Chaplains.

The following officers of the Navy have been selected for training in aviation, beginning at the naval air station at Pensacola, Fla., July 5, their present stations appearing after their names: Lieutenant Commanders J. H. Falge, recruiting station, New York city; P. M. Bates, U. S. S. Robert Smith; G. A. Smith, U. S. S. Kansas; H. C. Wick, recruiting station, Atlanta, Ga.; S. H. Canine, Naval Academy; M. B. McComb, Naval Academy; R. A. Burg, bureau of navigation; S. L. Wilson, U. S. S. Nevada, and W. K. Harrill, U. S. S. Niagara; Lieutenants J. E. Ostrander, U. S. S. South Carolina; Martin Griffin, staff of commander destroyer squadron 4; W. A. Wynne, U. S. S. Huvey; R. J. Sandreau, U. S. S. Upshur; J. H. Campman, U. S. S. Pittsburgh; F. D. Wagner, U. S. S. McKean; T. F. Fisher, U. S. S. Upshur; A. G. Heaves, U. S. S. Idaho; W. Y. Shoss, U. S. S. Kansas; R. F. Armstrong, U. S. S. Walker, and R. R. Holcombe, U. S. S. Talbot; and Lieutenants (J. G.) M. R. Spicer, U. S. S. North Carolina; C. McCauley, U. S. S. Babbitt; V. H. Schaeffer, U. S. S. Nos; S. H. Warner, U. S. S. Waters; C. H. Schildhauer, U. S. S. Mutany; M. F. Schoettel, U. S. S. Pittsburgh; L. C. Ramsey, U. S. S. Texas; J. D. Lowry, U. S. S. Blakely; T. P. Jaiur, U. S. S. New York; J. J. Hughes, U. S. S. Navada; H. M. Martin, U. S. S. Nevada; G. E. Short, U. S. S. Idaho; C. K. Wildman, U. S. S. Leonidas, and A. P. Thurston, U. S. S. New Mexico.

Digitized by Google

The naval appropriation bill was amended in the House, before final passage on Thursday, so as to put a stop to the diversion of funds by the ordnance department to other than the purposes for which the money was appropriated. Representative Stephens of Ohio asserted that an expensive building was being erected for the commandant at Indianhead and that $4,000 bungalows were being torn down to provide certain lumber therefor. There was considerable discussion relative to the amendment proposed by Mr. Stephens and it was allowed to go over for a day in order to get more information as to the possible inherent. On Thursday the House adopted the amendment making very positive legislation upon the subject of the use of money for "increase of the Navy" under the bureau of ordnance. It was stated that money had been diverted for general building purposes at several different stations. Officials of the ordnance department assert that the act of April 1918, authorized the appropriation of "$7,000,000 for increasing the facilities for the proof and testing of ordnance material, including "necessary buildings, construction, equipment, railroad and water facilities," and that former Secretaries Daniels authorized construction at Dahlgren of officers' quarters from such appropriation. They state that the buildings torn down were those erected for contractors who had finished their work in the vicinity and they became the property of the government. It is recalled that the original appropriation did not begin to cover the program of construction laid out by the ordnance department and within less than a year a deficiency appropriation was obtained for $3,000,000. Representative Gallivan of Boston favored the amendment, although he believes the officers of the ordnance department, in doing what they have done, are technically within the law.

Restrictions on Navy Ordnance Department.

Naval officials have been somewhat concerned recently over the steady shrinkage of the appropriation for "Pay of the Navy." At one time this spring it looked as though there might be incurred before the end of the fiscal year, but by careful management and conservation of the fund it is now believed that the appropriation will last until June 30. It has become necessary, however, to release a considerable number of reserve officers from active duty, despite the need for their services, for it was felt at the department that these officers should be released rather than incur the risk of a shortage in the pay funds. The department has by no means abandoned the advantage of the privileges contained in the law of last year to employ reservists to fill the complements, and now with the funds running low many reserve officers are being sent home. The shortage will be felt particularly in the medical corps, which is short of its needed strength; and, with the activities of the commission appointed to care for the disabled of the service men, the shortage will be more keenly felt. After July 1, when the funds for the new fiscal year will be available, the policy of the bureau of navigation will be to retain reserve officers on regular duty (other than for practice periods) only to fill vacancies as they occur. Very few exceptions will be made to this policy, such as in positions at the various naval districts in connection with the training and enrollment of the naval reserve force. A few reserve officers will be retained in special positions on sea duty. They are peculiarly fitted and in which the work upon which they are engaged promises to be brought to a close in the near future. Reserve officers on active duty, however, will not be favorably considered except for service at sea and where the officers are needed.

Naval Reserves Released from Active Duty.

Naval full dress has come into its own, and the traditional cocked hat, epaulettes, full-dress belt, and trousers are restored to use. All the uniform of a naval officer which were formerly required as part of his outfit must again be kept on hand after July 1 except special full dress, white special full dress, dinner dress, mess dress, and uniform A (which is the same as special full dress). Every regular naval officer holding the permanent rank of lieutenant commander or above must equip himself with the restored uniforms by July 1, and all other officers must complete their uniforms by May 1, 1923; but commanders of naval forces on foreign stations may grant "reasonable" delays to enable officers to obtain their outfits which may be packed away in moth balls at home. These regulations do not apply to naval reserve officers, who will be required, as at present, to provide themselves only with service dress (blue and white). Renewed attention is called to the circular from the bureau of navigation, published in these columns a few weeks ago, which extended the official lifetime of the single-breasted service blouse until December 31 of this year. It will be remembered that the last previous date for the single-breasted blouse to be discarded as an article of uniform was July 1. Under authority of the naval personnel on duty in the District of Columbia be-

Former Naval Uniforms Restored.

come effective May 1, and after that date until further orders naval officers and men may wear the following uniforms at their option: For officers and chief petty officers, white service dress, service dress with white cap, service dress with white trousers and white cap, blue cap may be worn in inclement weather; for enlisted men below chief petty officers, blue dress, blue dress with white hat, white undress, officers' attention is called to paragraph in the uniform regulations reading: "Whenever white service uniform is prescribed for wear by officers on shore duty, the same uniform will be worn with long trousers and without leggins and puttees) prescribed for flying corps reserve may be worn with proper device on collar to indicate the aeronautic branch of service of which the wearer is a part." During the operation of this order, unless amended, officers shall wear white service dress at all official functions or at social occasions to which officers are invited in their official capacity. Under similar circumstances, white undress shall be considered the standard uniform for enlisted men.

Important Naval Assignments.

Secretary Denby this week selected Captain Charles F. Preston as the first commanding officer of the dreadnaught Maryland, now approaching completion at Newport News. Captain Preston is a Marylander and is now on duty in the office of naval operations. It will be recalled that Captain Julius L. Latimer had been slated for this important command, when the Secretary announced his intention to appoint that officer as judge advocate general. Captain Latimer is expected to report to the Department for his new duties today (Saturday). Captain Walter R. Crowley, assistant to the commandant of the 6th naval district, Charleston, commandant of the 7th district and of the naval station, Key West, as the relief of Captain Latimer. Captain Arthur Crenshaw, commanding naval training station, Gulfport, Miss., will put that camp out of commission in a few days and will become a member of the naval examining board at the Navy Department. Captain David Foote Sellers has been detailed as flag secretary pay master on the staff of Admiral Wilson, and this week reported at the Department for duty as paymaster general. Captain C. W. Kittelle on Thursday reported from St. Thomas that he had that day relieved Rear Admiral J. W. Oman as governor of the Virgin Islands, and that Admiral Oman had on the same day assumed the Hardship for the United States. Captain William D. Brotharton is detached from command of the navy yard, Mare Island, and is assigned to duty in the eleventh naval district.

The fact that there has been a compromise between the leaders of the executive and legislative branchs of the government with regard to the authorized enlisted strength of the Army is significant. There is a prospect that there will be an increase over the provision made in the Army legislation which was vetoed by the President on March 4. In an era of economy, to which example the Army has committed and to which he intends to unfalteringly adhere and apply his influence in Congress, it is an important asset that there is now a reasonable possibility. The Army bill as reported to the House provides for 150,000 men, exclusive of flying cadets and Philippine Scouts. But the advisers of Mr. Weeks in the War Department, so far as we can with the numerical strength of the commissioned and enlisted force are very far from believing that the matter should be left there. Where it is felt that they have prepared cogent arguments, fortified by pertinent statistics, to show that the irreducible minimum of the military force is 17,000 officers and 200,000 enlisted men, which, functioning under normal conditions in the Army, can be maintained for about three hundred million dollars a year. In addition to this the military policy of the administration requires a reasonable amount specifically allowed for the development of the National Guard, the organized reserves and the C. M. T. C. under their then forces, with the assistance of the Regular Army, may be completely organized, partially equipped and partially trained in time of peace. With this allowance and all other expenses appertaining to military purposes, the total annual amount necessary for the effective development of the military program will be well under one-fourth of one per cent of the national wealth. In a comprehensive discussion of this situation prepared by Major Thomas W. Hammond of the general staff, the officer who was assigned to duty as service chief of the War Department commission during the consideration and preparation of the Army reorganization bill enacted on June 4 of last year, and who has made a study of the problem based on estimates of Army personnel needs for the mission of the Army, as prescribed in the Army law, points out that this mission, the primary object of which is war preparation, cannot be realized with a less force than 17,000 officers and 200,000 enlisted men. He reaches this conclusion after a careful survey of the strength required for various purposes, including $5,000 men for overseas duty, 12,000 for continental garrisons, 42,000 for training purposes, 38,000 for overhead and service schools, 25,000 for special units and highly technical work, 50,000 for four divisions and 18,000 for the cavalry. On this subject Major Hammond says:

Success or failure in war is determined very largely by the proper or improper functioning of combat divisions. Therefore every effort should have some service in time of peace in the type of division to be used in war. It is in time of peace, therefore, and that the units which make up a division should be tested in time of peace as to organization, equipment and armament is also unobtainable. We must have at least one war strength division. As many officers as possible should also be given the divisional staff officers. The minimum number of Regular Army combat divisions that should be maintained in time of peace is a debatable question. The mobilization plan contemplates the fact that the Regular Army will furnish nine divisions for the initial mobilization. That number of trained divisions is usual be the minimum. From the standpoint of geography alone there should be at least four—one on the Mexican border, one on the Pacific coast, one in the middle west and one on the Atlantic coast. This is the irreducible minimum. Other considerations may add to this number, but no consideration will reduce it.

General Pershing's New Duties.

The friends in Congress of General Pershing are awaiting with something like expectancy, as well as with suspicion, the further announcement of the War Department in regard to the new duties assigned to that officer, as reported fully in these columns last week. Nothing more definite is given out it will be impossible to determine whether the congressional apprehensions in this matter are justified. As things now are there is a feeling of grave and increasing doubt, which is difficult to dispel, on the part of those who have been demanding that General Pershing be relieved of the harassment of unnecessarate with his position and rank. To some of the observers at the capitol it looks as if General Pershing is not going to have much independent and important responsibilities as will satisfy those who regard him as having been unnecessarily slighted by the late administration and who have been anticipating the soundest benefits from the present administration. They are, for example, asking whether the skeletonized staff is not another general staff in the meddlesome sense of the word at the Department, with duplication of, and confusion in, administrative functions. It is agreed that if the new chief of staff, whose identity continues to be a profound secret for many publications, is an officer who possesses and is capable of retaining the confidence of General Pershing and if both officers find it possible to cooperate in harmony there may be a triumph, and it is also admitted that such a chief of staff would be General Harbord. It is believed, too, that there are numerous possibilities of, and opportunities for, clashing and friction which will reduce the situation to the familiar one of having the senior officer in the War Department or "in the field" at loggerheads. It is feared, if there should be such a reestablishment of old rivalries which would be in the line of former experience in this particular. To some of General Pershing's friends it is conceivable that he will be able to identify functions that he and his staff may perform without interference with the general staff duties as imposed by law and that this can be brought about now that new legislation on the subject, but this same comment is modified by the realization that the situation must be handled with tact and skill or else it will only proceed an intolerable condition. Most people in and out of Congress have been willing, however, to reserve their judgment until something more is made known by the War Department as to the duties need now, at least, that no one has any right to form an opinion as to whether the duties proposed for General Pershing are adequate or inadequate and do not place him in the precarious situation of antagonism to the chief of staff. Very much, necessarily, depends upon the identity and characteristics of the chief of staff. So long as no such is to be expected it is suggested that it would be well to adopt in the Army the organization of the French service with its "superior council" of, with the minister of war as chairman, the commanding general is vice chairman, while the chief of staff is a member and subordinate commanders are also members. This body passes on the main problems of war preparation and control. In time of war, the commanding general goes into the field, with the chief of staff his chief of staff, while the officer who is assistant chief of staff in time of peace becomes the chief of staff at the war department in time of war. There is a movement in the department here to create about this situation for what may be productive in forming an organization to command for the field. The establishment of a "superior council" in the American Army, therefore, is regarded as essential in connection with making proper use of the services of General Pershing. There remains, too, the inevitable sequel of anything planned for General Pershing as visible duties to perform—the correction of the commission he now holds so as to have it read "general of the armies of the United States," as provided in the law that created the office he does not now actually occupy.

Digitized by Google

While the naval appropriation bill was under discussion in committee of the whole in the House last Monday Mr. Oliver of Alabama, long-time member of the House naval committee, now a member of the naval subcommittee of the committee on appropriations, brought to the attention of the House the fact that, "yielding to the insistence of naval officers," the 1922 clause of the Naval Appropriation Act was repealed in December, 1921; and he added that there is a rumor afloat that the 1923 class may be graduated in June, 1922. Mr. Oliver asserted that every member of the naval subcommittee on appropriations, and he thought of the House naval committee, believes this course to be unwise; that the authorities at Annapolis have disapproved it and feel that it will be hurtful to the service and harmful to the young naval officers. He referred to the pressure on the floor of the chairman of the House naval committee (Mr. Butler), who he hoped would take such action as deemed advisable; he also suggested that the Secretary of the Navy may correct the situation without legislation, which he said was beyond the power of the appropriations committee to reach. Mr. Butler promptly responded by asking Mr. Oliver understood the reason for the early graduation. "The reason," Mr. Oliver explained, "doubtless is the fear on the part of some officers, now holding high temporary commissions, that they may not be able to establish their rank after December next unless there is an inflow from the bottom; is that the gentleman's belief as to the reason?" Mr. Butler replied it was, and Mr. Oliver evinced an inclination to follow up the matter at greater length, but he was prevented by the expiration of the time allotted him and which the member controlling the time in the committee declined to further extend, to the disappointment of Mr. Butler, who thought the subject should be elucidated for the benefit of the House members. Next day, however, the subject was discussed at considerable length. Mr. Oliver renewing his opposition to the early graduation of the class, in which he was joined by Representatives Hanson of Kentucky, Madden of Illinois, Stafford of Wisconsin, and Chairman Kelley of the naval subcommittee of appropriations, who, as a former educator, disapproves the shortening of the course, and quoted Rear Admiral Jones, superintendent of the Naval Academy, as being averse to the early graduation, from the standpoint of the academy. Representative Stafford introduced an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation "shall be used for the pay of instruction of midshipmen unless such instruction is for a regular course of a period of four years." Mr. Kelley argued that the purpose of graduating the class after a short course "is that there may be more officers in the Navy and that thereby men in the higher ranks may be able to retain his higher rank." Mr. Kelley also said, too, that we have a large reserve force of officers in the Navy; that they wish to dismiss them from the service, but because of the law cannot do so; miss the reserve officers they need to graduate these men in classes sooner than they would otherwise be graduated." Mr. Byrnes of the appropriation committee, asserted that Secretary Denby, he thought, "had not had the matter brought to his attention in a way that induced him to give to it the careful consideration that he would undoubtedly have given it." He also said that the superintendent of the academy had told the committee most positively that he believed it was essential that the midshipman should have a full four years' course, and that was the recommendation. Chairman Kelley endorsed what his colleague said of the hearings before his committee, when Secretary Denby gave assurances that he would consider the matter of reaching the order. It was also intimated by members on the floor that a similar move is contemplated at West Point, so as to enable the first class to graduate in December, 1921. The Stafford amendment was finally rejected, after a remark from Chairman Butler of the naval committee, that he thought "this debate will reach the ears of the Secretary of the Navy; do not aim blows at the boys at Annapolis or threaten to cut their money off for something for which they had nothing to do."

Opposition to Premature Graduation.

Officials of the Navy Department deplore the course which this discussion took in the House. They point out that in directing the early graduation of the next class from the Naval Academy the rescue of some temporary officers from demotion was but a minor factor. The real purpose was to obtain the junior officers that will be urgently needed when the temporary officers are discharged and reserve officers are released from active duty; for it should be remembered that of the officers holding temporary commissions there are many who have no permanent officer status whatever, and after December 31 they will no longer be carried in the register of officers. At the bureau of navigation it is ascertained that there are now serving at sea over a hundred line officers more than the total number of line officers in the service on January 1, 1922; that, owing to the uncertain accessions resulting from the May examinations and the June graduating class of 250, the Navy will still be some 1,600 officers short of its complement. At present over two-thirds of all the line officers are serving at sea, and with the loss of the temporaries and the release of the reservists it will mean that every line officer in the Navy would be required to be at sea at all times in order to maintain the fleet in commission, and to take care of the vessels that are being completed. It is obviously impossible to keep even this number afloat at all times, since there must be a considerable number assigned to the flying force, recruiting, at the department and other shore stations, and for other unavoidable essential. Rear Admiral Washington, chief of navigation, has consistently opposed all efforts at the Department to extend the period of temporary appointments, holding that these commissions were for war purposes, and should be discontinued as soon after the war has ceased as it is possible to do so without crippling the fleet. He has resisted the importunities of several staff corps to extend the period of temporary commissions, holding that measures passed for the purpose of meeting the requirements of war should be limited to the specific conditions which are due to occur. The fact that all temporary appointments cease on December 31 probably was taken into consideration in fixing the advanced date of the graduation of the class of 1923, and it can hardly be claimed that there is anything detrimental to the public interest in thus advancing the date when officers will be commissioned by commissioned if thereby the authorities can allay some of the discontent which prevails among the younger officers, and which has continued since the close of hostilities. As for the Naval Act clause which gave the Secretary to gratify the ambitions of the present commissioned personnel, it is pointed out that there is no reduction whatsoever of the four years' course, but that during a summer practice cruise, followed by leave, the first class will enter at once upon a six months' period of study, ending in December. The usual academic year consists of nine months. At the present three months of study and one month of review, followed by another three months' study period and one month of review. Thus the actual time spent in studying will not be reduced. Moreover, there is ample precedent for the early graduation of the next class. In the past seventeen years nine classes, or more than half, have been graduated ahead of the regular June date. It may be assumed that all these facts, but particularly the need for additional junior officers, were fully explained to Secretary Denby, and that nothing was left undone by the department when the order for the December graduations was placed before him for his approval.

The Navy Department's Position.

Hearings were held early in the week by the House naval committee on the bill introduced by Representative Hicks, a member of the committee, which provides for the establishment of a department of aeronautics. Secretary Denby, who made his premier appearance before the naval committee, indorsed the measure, which had also received the indorsement of his predecessor, Mr. Daniels. This bill, which was initiated in the last session of Congress, consolidates all the aviation activities of the Navy in one establishment. Its champions contend that it will mean economy, both of energy and of funds, for the present arrangement is most unsatisfactory and unbusinesslike. The Navy's aviation duties are scattered throughout the entire department, with the result that coordination is difficult, if not practically impossible. The same plan which has been in operation for some time in the War Department will be adopted in the Navy if this bill is enacted. A similar measure was introduced in the Senate and received a favorable report from the military committee on Tuesday. Its passage in the Senate seems to be assured, and there has been no opposition displayed toward it in the House. The bill provides for a chief of aeronautics with the rank of rear admiral to be selected from either the Navy or Marine Corps, an assistant chief, a chief clerk, and the transfer to the new bureau of the necessary material, clerical, and messenger forces, together with such records, equipment, and facilities as are now assigned for the aeronautic work under the various bureaus and marine headquarters. All the unexpended portions of the various appropriations relating to aviation are turned over to the new bureau.

Proposed Aeronautical Legislation.

Another bill introduced by Representative Hicks, and which was referred to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, would create a bureau of aeronautics in the Department of Commerce. This measure is of far-reaching importance, since it undertakes to meet one of the crying needs of aviation—the establishment of rules for the navigation of the air, regulations for the inspection of aircraft, licensing of pilots, etc. It is felt by people who are taking a keen interest in aviation that some central power should be established in the Federal Government which would have cognizance of all estimates in order to prevent duplication, to standardize contracts, and coordinate the activities of the various departments, particularly in the procurement of materials. The bill also vests in the new bureau chief the supervision over questions of policy, training of flyers, the establishment or abandonment of air stations, airdromes, and landing fields, the distribution of experimental work, and the performance of many other functions which are in need of unification to prevent overlapping and consequent friction. The measure would also establish the Army and Navy the operation of naval-military machines and the handling of their own personnel, but centralizes much of the work that is now spread among the various civil departments. The head of the bureau would be known as the commissioner of aeronautics, who would also be the chairman of the aeronautic board which is created in the bill, to consist of five members, one each from the national advisory committee, and the other to be appointed by the President, which board will consider and make recommendations concerning the purchase or construction of engines, types of machines, etc.

Mention has already been made on these pages of the duties to which warrant officers of the Army may or may not be assigned. In further explanation of this it is announced at the War Department that a warrant officer can not, under the law in the regular service be detailed as summary court officer, trial judge advocate, investigating officer, or defense counsel, because a warrant officer is not a "commissioned officer." The 104th article of War requires that charges must be signed "by a person subject to military law," and, a warrant officer being such, he may not prefer charges against an enlisted men. When it comes to detailing a warrant officer in such capacities as officer of the day, assistant adjutant, post-exchange officer, surveying officer, adjutant, and quartermaster's additional officer, the War Department has been unable to find any statute that could be regarded as controlling. These questions pertaining to these offices were drawn prior to the creation of the office of warrant officer and with only commissioned officers in mind. Consequently it is not believed that the terms "officer," wherever it appears, can properly be construed as including warrant officers. It is held that the important functions of officers of the day are matters of common knowledge in the military service. His additional duties are to be charged with the execution of the orders of the commanding officer relating to the safety and good order of the post or camp. Although the duties of the other officers in question are of a somewhat different nature than that of the officer of the day, they nevertheless, within their respective spheres, exercise functions of a considerable consequence. That is very evident when it is noted that, among other things, the assistant adjutant may be charged with the duty of issuing orders in the name of the commanding officer, and it is specially provided that the surveying officer will be designated from the field officers of the command "whenever practicable." The duties of the athletic officer and the educational or recreational officer, while in some respects other than strictly military, are likewise of importance, and the proper performance thereof manifestly has no slight influence upon the good order and morale of the command. "It is conceivable that such officers frequently may have occasion to exercise considerable authority," and "considerable discretion," and also must of necessity be from time to time thrown in official contact with public officials and other persons of consequence and standing in civil life. Consequently, it would appear unwise to say that officers exercising such functions should have the authority and dignity represented by a commission from the President of the United States. It is held by the War Department, therefore, that a warrant officer may not properly be assigned to duty in the capacities named.

An important announcement is made by the War Department regarding the private practice of officers of the Army medical corps, which information will be embodied in the pocket manual of Army Regulations. It is made known that if citizens in the undersigned of a military post or the residence of a medical officer desire his professional service and the attendance of a private practitioner is not conveniently available, it is regarded as not inconsistent with the regulations governing the Army for such medical officer to render his services when this does not interfere with the proper performance of his official duties. But the establishment of an office for the purpose of engaging in civil practice is prohibited by the War Department. Private or civilian practice by the medical officers of the Army in civilian communities, the needs of which can be met by civilian practitioners, will be restricted to consultation practice with such civilian practitioners and to emergency medical or surgical work necessary to save life or limb or prevent great suffering for which civilian practitioners are not immediately available.

Duties of Warrant Officers.

Private Practice of Army Medical Officers.

Digitized by Google

Army Reinstatement List.

The preparation of the Army relative list of all members of the commissioned personnel of the Army, as distinguished from the Army promotion list, has been more or less impeded by the adjutant general's office by new rulings of the War Department in regard to the character of service that counts in determining the position of officers on this list. So far the compilation has included officers through the grade of major. It will be a somewhat slow process to compile the list of junior officers. In these columns have appeared the War Department instructions as to the period of duty that will be counted and its equivalent values. Another decision on the subject has been rendered by the War Department. The judge advocate general has held that R. S. 1229 was repealed by the act of June 4, 1920, and, therefore, officers in each grade must be arranged in order of dates of rank when such dates differ; where dates are the same, in order of position on the promotion list. In computing length of active commissioned service there must be counted: Active service under letter of appointment; active service under reserve corps commission while in training camp; in case of Regular Army or Philippine Scout officers, the time elapsing between date of commission and date of entering into active service thereunder; commissioned service in the National Guard in active service under call since June 3, 1916. Service as contract or acting dental surgeon and as veterinarian prior to commissioned service counted. If rank is undetermined after application of these rules it must be determined by "appropriate War Department order." The latest question to arise has been whether the service as active officer in the medical reserve corps under the act of April 23, 1908, can be counted in determining relative rank under section 127-a, act of June 4, 1920. The question arose from Major Benjamin B. Warriner, medical corps, in which, in determining relative rank, credit is claimed for active service from August 7, 1908, to May 3, 1913, with the Regular Army under a commission as a first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps. Under the provisions of section 127-a, in determining relative rank, active duty performed under appointment from the United States Government whether in the regular, provisional, or temporary forces must be credited to the same extent as service under a Regular Army commission. During the period in question Major Warriner was serving on active duty under a commission in the medical reserve corps. This commission, according to the law that in force, was issued "during the President of the United States and consequently must be regarded as an appointment from the United States Government. The phrase "regular, provisional, or temporary forces" clearly was intended to include, in addition to the Regular Army, the other forces or organizations utilized by the military establishment from time to time; while the duties classified in the medical reserve corps may readily be placed. It is, therefore, held that service on active duty in the medical reserve corps under the act of April 23, 1908, may be computed in determining relative rank under the pertinent provisions of the act of June 4.

Post-Graduate Course in Engineering.

Twenty-five junior officers of the Navy will begin a post-graduate course of instruction in engineering at the Naval Academy on June 10, where they will remain for one year. At the end of that time after which they will be sent for a year to selected technical universities. Those selected for the class, all of whom are now on sea duty, are as follows, the vessels to which they are attached being indicated after their names: Lieutenants Robert A. Alexander, Jr., Arthur H. Blair, Hunt; Arthur D. Burhans, Shawmut; Burton W. Chippendale, R-22; Lowell Cooper, Sproston; Hugh G. Eldredge, Yarnell; Wilbur W. Feinemen, New Mexico; Robert O. Fisher, Simpson; H. H. H. Harrison, Cleveland; Herbert S. Jones, Schley; Richard H. Jones, Goldsborough; William L. Keady, Graham; Fred D. Kirkland, Wyoming; Nelson J. Leonard, Oklahoma; Stephen H. Lewis, Jr., L-5; Henry C. Merwin, Michigan; Henry M. Mullinix, Brooks; Herman J. Redfield, Crowninshield; Powell M. Rhea, R-11; Dennis L. Ryan, Osmond Ingram, Thornwell A. Solberg, Tennessee; Morris H. Spriggs, N-1; John E. Williams, Edwards; Gerald H. Wood, Pauspengo, and Allen R. Wurtele, Huros.

Definition of "Commissioned Service"

The War Department has had before it the question whether an Army chaplain (Joseph L. Hunter) who was appointed a chaplain in the Army July 7, 1902; accepted July 13, 1920, and who is still in service, may count his service as a chaplain from May 12, 1898, to August 22, 1899, in the 10th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry in computing the time necessary for his promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel. The answer to the question depends upon whether Chaplain Hunter's commissioned service in the volunteer forces of the United States during the period mentioned may be considered as coming within the term "active commissioned service in the Army" as used in section 15 of the act of June 4, 1920. The status of volunteer forces as a constituent part of the Army of the United States continued until the approval of the act of June 4, 1920. Section 1 of that act provides: "That the Army of the United States shall consist of the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and the organized reserves, including the officers' reserve corps and the enlisted reserve corps." There is no exception in the act by which it can be inferred that the Congress intended the section to operate retrospectively. Nor does it appear that as thus defined the term "Army" as elsewhere used in the act was intended to refer only to the Army as constituted by the act. It is evident that whenever in the act the term "Army" is used in connection with the term prior active commissioned service in it, unless the term is otherwise specifically limited—as it is in section 10 in the case of the medical department—the Congress intended to refer to active commissioned service in the Army as the Army was constituted by law at the time of such service. The department holds: "It has been seen that the volunteer forces constituted a part of the Army of the United States during the period from May 12, 1898, to August 22, 1899, both inclusive. During such period, therefore, service in such volunteer forces was service in the Army of the United States. Congress not otherwise evidencing its intent (as it did in section 10 with reference to the medical department), it is clear that it was the intention of Congress that commissioned service in the volunteer forces should be counted in determining active commissioned service in the Army within the meaning of section 15. For the reasons stated above the service of the service of Chaplain Hunter in the 10th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, in the service of the United States, from May 12, 1898, to August 22, 1899, both inclusive, may be counted in computing time necessary for his promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel."

Physical Examinations at Army Camps.

The surgeon general of the Army has sent out instructions to the medical officers who will have to do with the physical examinations of the citizens' training camps during the coming summer that special interest shall be taken in the individual cases of the young men and boys who attend. The physical examinations conducted of the drafted recruits were a surprise to the record of many defects, which were not realized by the men themselves. It is expected that some such situation will be found when the men report for duty at the citizen camps. It is, therefore, called to the attention of the examiners more thorough this usual and is instances where there are defects to prescribe a course of exercise that may be followed by the subject for his own protection and development. The examiners will explain further and show by demonstration, exactly what should be done in each case, even furnishing the young man with a letter to the parents or home of the physician in order that the best results may be obtained by this personal interest in the individual. In the case of boys between the ages of 16 and 19 it is believed that the benefits will be appreciable and result in great improvement in health and vigor. It is realized that not much can be accomplished in the one month in camp, but it is believed that even that very much of lasting advantage will be derived from the special physical examination that will be conducted.

Naval Oil Reserves in Jeopardy.

Drastic action is evidently necessary to protect the rapidly diminishing fuel oil reserves of the Navy, especially the property contained in the first petroleum reservation No. 1 in California. The bureau of engineering of the Navy Department has invited proposals for drilling double line of wells on this property at an estimated cost of $60,000 for each well, and with a condition that the bidder shall name a price for the delivery of the oil at a Pacific port. Considerable interest attaches to the opening of the bids and the award of the contract in view of the opposition that has hitherto attended to the efforts of the Navy Department to prevent the sacrifice of its oil reserves. The latest development of the situation in this respect has been the discovery of the performances of the Standard Oil Company and another concern which have erected and are operating wells on property adjacent to the naval reservation and, it is alleged, drawing oil from the government possessions. This would inevitably occur, it is asserted, as it has in the past, and the Navy Department is now forced to protect its interests by drilling wells on its own property and doing what it can to prevent the disastrous diminution of oil such as has transpired on reservation No. 2, which has practically been ruined in this way by the drilling on adjoining property that has been going on for the past twelve years. The amount of production on the section alongside of naval reservation No. 1 is said to be at

Westinghouse

Propulsion Machinery

—Geared Turbine Drive
—Electric Drive
—Diesel Electric Drive

Electrical Equipment for Ship Yards and Shipboard

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. Co.

Sales Offices in All Principal Cities

Special Pacific Coast Representatives
Hunt, Mills & Company
San Francisco

the rate of 30,000 barrels a day and this in time and a very short time—would seriously impair the governmeat reserve. The present plan, therefore, to drill on reservation No. 1 is a most important move on the part of the Navy Department for the protection of its interests in the naval petroleum reserves which were set aside by President Taft as long ago as 1909. In order to insure full protection for the Navy fuel supply, however, it is highly important that the Navy Department have the full support of the Interior Department, which it has not always possessed in the past. The British goernment manages this situation with a wisdom that this nation has not shown. Its admiralty has not only acquired reserves in many places, but it has also provided storage for oil, in which latter particular we have been shamefully lacking. The situation has become acute with the lowering of the naval reservation in California and the development of the plan of frustrating the schemes of these rivals of the Navy Department to this direction will be observed with keen interest.

Marine Corps Examinations for Promotion.

Arrangements have been made for conducting at marine barracks, Quantico, Va., a course of instruction for those recently given permanent commissions in the Marine Corps that are due for those recently given permanent commissions in the Marine Corps that are due for promotion to the naval reservation in grades of captain and first lieutenant. Under the law the board that recommended temporary, reserve and former officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointments to the regular establishment was authorized to fill only the vacancies that existed up to June 4, 1920, since which time a number of vacancies have occurred. It is estimated that there will be about 16 vacancies in the grade of captain and about 42 in that of first lieutenant to be filled by advancement by seniority from the lists of the next lower grades. These numbers may be increased by failures of some appointees on physical examination and declinations of some to accept the tendered commissions. Excluding a small number that will not have to undergo professional examination for promotion on account of having passed probationary examinations within the past three years, about five more than are due for promotion from the grades of first lieutenant and second lieutenant will be assigned to the class. The instruction, which will be under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Frank E. Beaumont, commander of the Marine Corps schools at Quantico, will commence on May 2 and continue for a period of two months. The promotion examinations probably will be conducted in July, and the commissions in the grades to which advanced will date from the time the vacancies occurred. The six midshipmen to be appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps on graduation from the Naval Academy in June also will be sent to Quantico for instruction for from six to eight months in phase of Marine Corps service now covered by the academy curriculum.

New Naval Reserve Instructions.

A new issue of instructions governing the organization and administration of the naval reserve force, which has been in process of publication for some months, was delivered by the public printer this week and is now available for distribution. A great deal of new material is contained in the revised edition of the instructions, covering the rulings and legal decisions affecting the naval reserve force, and, in addition, the pamphlet includes a comprehensive scope of examinations for the various grades, line and staff, commissioned and warrant. This publication superseded all instructions which were issued prior to January 3, 1921, particularly the regulations which bear date of January 3, 1920.

Digitized by Google

An attempt to settle, in accordance with law and the decisions of the courts, numerous claims for longevity pay of Army officers has been revived with this session of Congress, the current development of the situation being the favorable committee report this week on the bill (H. R. 28) to authorize full payment of approved accounts. It is estimated that these legitimate claims will require appropriations of about $1,000,000. Bills for relief have been favorably reported to House and Senate from committee no less than seventeen times and have been passed by the Senate on four occasions. The claims have been approved by the Court of Claims three times and by the Supreme Court six times. The difficulty originally arose from a decision of the second comptroller as early as 1838, when that official decided that no credit should be given in the computation of an officer's pay for the time that he had served elsewhere than in the Regular Army or in the corps of cadets at the Military Academy. A case was finally brought in the Court of Claims and resulted in the reversal of the comptroller's decision, and this was affirmed on appeal to the Supreme Court. Following this decision the accounts of Army officers were readjusted back to February 24, 1881, but the accounting officers refused to go prior to that date. This disability was later removed and a new comptroller refused to allow any claims then pending in his office. In 1916 the then comptroller reversed this practice and all claims not disallowed by his predecessor have been allowed whenever presented, more than 1,200 having so paid. No action was followed by the predecessor was taken up, and as a result those officers who promptly applied for a restatement of their accounts under the Supreme Court decision of 1880 are denied relief, while a reversion of the usual rule of law that the diligent are to be preferred over those who are dilatory.

Long Pending Army Longevity Pay Claims.

The War Department has approved the recommendation of General H. M. Lord, Army chief of finance, for the adoption of a new method of paying the troops. This will be on the basis of partial payments to the enlisted personnel at the end of each month on pay rolls prepared for payment of all the members of an organization and when so desired on any date of a calendar month. Payments are prepared for a fractional part of a month for an organization, a detachment or an individual, the full settlement of secured and unobligated pay to be made quarterly on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year. This partial payment to a soldier will be in proposition to the number of days' pay which has accrued, but such proportion will be applied to his unobligated monthly pay after all allotments and charges have been deducted; this data and computation will not appear on the pay-roll. For example: A soldier's pay is $30, deductions, $10; insurance premium $5; his unobligated balance is $10. From the balance, which is expected to be due the soldier on the last day of the month, a proportionate part may be paid him, the amount being governed by date of payment. If payment is made on the 17th day of the month approximately 17-30ths of this unobligated amount may be paid, or ten dollars only, which in this instance would be $5 and not $8.67. If payment is made on the 26th or 27th day of the month a greater proportion will be paid, according to date. If pay-roll is prepared to include the last day of the month the entire accrued balance due the soldier may be paid, which in this instance would be $10. When partial payment has been made to a soldier previously within a quarter and he is again given partial pay the balance remaining to his credit from the preceding month will be added after completing the pro rata pay in the current month, but the amount entered on pay-rolls will be in even dollars and corresponding the unobligated pay due. It is not intended by this system to make it possible for or encourage soldiers to draw their money habitually in advance, for partial payments will be authorized by and only within the control of commanding officers, who will probably grant this privilege when it is deemed advisable to do so, as when a soldier goes on furlough or in the event of some entertainment at a camp or in a neighboring town. From what can be learned in advance of the system it is destined to meet with much favor. It will be put into effect as soon as the necessary blanks and records can be obtained for distribution and this may not be until the quarter beginning on October 1.

New Method of Paying the Army.

On the eve of a prospective settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property, of which there are many pending, the War Department authorities make no concealment of their indignation at the delay in executing and the possible defeat of the legislation enacted on the closing day of the last session of Congress. This law sought to amend the act of 1885 and that of 1918 in such a manner as to insure the prompt payment of the claims described without the absurd and unjust restrictions that have hitherto applied to a meritorious class of claims for losses sustained. It was confidently expected that the measure of deserved relief would be afforded and that the former technicalities that have stood in the way would be removed by having the Secretary of War determine the justice of each claim, establish the legitimate amount to be paid and on his certificate the Army disbursing officer would make the payment. There would only remain the action of the auditor, whose function would be merely to see that all the formalities of the transaction were observed. When the first claim was paid by this arrangement the War Department officials were astounded to learn that the Treasury Department people construed the law in a far different way and that, notwithstanding the approval by the head of the War Department, there would remain the supervision by the Treasury Department. The result was that the War Department refused to pay a single one of the claims, of which there are some one thousand pending, with about $80 additional turned back from the auditor's office. The situation has been nothing short of an aggravation under the circumstances which engendered the expectation that the claims that are before the War Department could be promptly paid; that was plainly the purpose of Congress in enacting the legislation, as it was the object of the War Department in recommending and framing it. The Secretary of War, therefore, has written to the head of the Treasury on the subject and has made it the matter of reference removed. It is worthy of comment in this connection that the new legislation does not permit the settlement of claims for loss of cattle in the famous Texas City hurricane, and this failure to authorize the settlement of a deserving lot of claims is a continuance of a great injustice on the part of the government toward officers who have suffered severe losses for which they were not responsible. Until the matter is adjusted the pending claims will be held up in the office of the chief of finance of the Army.

Controversy Over Army Officers' Lost Property.

At last the question, "Who won the war?" has been answered and by a no less authority than the adjutant general of the Army. He has selected one John Alvin Templeton, and remarkable as it may seem, the adjutant general chose a marine for this high honor. It came about this way: A letter of in-

Discovery of the "Man Who Won the War."

quiry, signed by Major General Peter C. Harris, adjutant general of the Army, was addressed to "Commandant U. S. Marines, Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C." From the record of service of Templeton of Leola, South Dakota, an alleged deserter. The adjutant general requests report "in connection with removal of the name of the above mentioned registrant, whose registration card is attached hereto, accounts of identification shows marine No. 11216, registered at Leola, McPherson County; applied for enlistment Portland, Oregon, and enlisted at Portland, Oregn.; enlisted June 12, 1918. Balance record shows *he is identical man who won the war.*" (The words in italics, about this we will let it be developed from the Marine Corps records that while Templeton may not have been positively identified as the man who won the war (there being nothing in the Marine Corps records to indicate the identity of the A. G. O.), it was ascertained that Templeton served faithfully in the Marine Corps overseas, having advanced to the rank of sergeant, and commanded a machine gun battalion, serving in the Second Division. His service was entirely creditable, despite the allegation of desertion, which the registration board had made. In settling the matter in question the adjutant general has performed a public service.

Important Opinion of Attorney General.

Of far-reaching importance is the opinion handed down by Attorney General Daugherty (published exclusively in the Army and Navy Register last week) on the subject of Joint Resolution 1 of March 3. The Navy Department propounded a number of questions concerning the construction to be placed on that resolution, and the opinion which was rendered in response thereto goes far beyond the views held by the legal authorities of the Navy Department. Indeed, Mr. Daugherty says that it was also the intent of Congress that all acts and regulations which depend for their force upon a state of war or emergency are of no further force. The opinion lays down the rule that the country cannot be at peace and in a state of war simultaneously, and following this line of reasoning, it holds that the resolution of March 3 affects "every statute in the United States" not for all purposes, but so far as concerns acts of Congress dealing with internal affairs." This conclusion is sweeping in its effect and applies not merely to war-time acts and resolutions; that is, legislation passed in time of and applying to the late war, but general legislation as well. In the cases put up to the Attorney General were included seven different classes of laws; of these three groups were of a temporary war-time nature, while the other four groups applied to a time of war, not particularly the late war. The recent opinion holds that the resolution applies to all groups alike. The effects of this opinion upon personnel affairs is manifold: No retired naval officer may draw active duty pay above that of lieutenant commander after March 3; no reserve officer may sit on a court-martial; a naval reservist must draw down both active duty pay and retainer after March 3 and numerous others. In the difficult task which has confronted America for two or more years and which also is still facing, of reverting at a time of peace without the assistance of a peace treaty with our erstwhile enemy, three factors present themselves: Our relations with the Imperial German Republic (or the Republican Germanic Empire) and Austria-Hungary; our relations with neutrals who still regard us, quite properly, as a belligerent and our relations with ourselves. The joint resolution, in the opinion of the Attorney General, cleans up all the war-time measures in so far as our internal affairs are concerned, and affirms that we are in a state of peace—a boon. Until the Knox resolution is passed, however, we will be at war with Germany and the neutral governments will regard us as a belligerent nation. Thus our war vessels visiting foreign waters will have a divided complement; the commanding officer and all officers having diplomatic or international functions to perform will be at war, while the supply officer will be at peace unless he chooses to visit Berlin on liberty, in which event he will revert to an enemy status.

Promotion of Army Retired Officer.

An unusual case of the advancement of a retired officer of the Army is presented in the consideration of the War Department in the case of Captain John Q. A. Brett, formerly an Army pay clerk and later a second lieutenant in the quartermaster corps. Under the act of June 4, 1920, all officers on the active list of the Regular Army below the grade of colonel with certain specified exceptions were, on the date the promotion list was made effective (July 1), entitled to a place thereon; and an officer of the quartermaster corps, except as otherwise specified in paragraph 6 thereof, was entitled to be placed on the promotion list in such place as his active commissioned service indicated. Although Captain Brett was not entitled to advancement on the retired list before the passage of the act of June 4, this was so only because prior to such time he would not have received any promotion had he remained on the active list either for "the period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been detailed on active duty since his retirement" or indefinitely. His status in respect of advancement on the retired list is changed radically by the act of June 4. The last office Captain Brett occupied on the active list in the quartermaster Army was that of captain, quartermaster corps, a specially created office, the incumbent of which was not included in any list of promotion. Had he been retired in the active list as such captain until July 1, 1920, his office not being one of those specially excepted by the act of June 4, 1920, he would have been placed on the promotion list in accordance with his "active commissioned service" in compliance with the law, and have been eligible to promotion at such time as his place thereon entitled him. This being so, he comes properly within the provisions of paragraph 9 of section 127a, act of June 4. This is so notwithstanding the fact that Captain Brett is over 64 years of age and had been retired for that reason by operation of law prior to the passage of the act of June 4, 1920. It is held by the War Department as follows:

No matter for what reason retired, the fact remains that Captain Brett had remained on the active list for the period in question beyond the date he did retire he would have undoubtedly been entitled to be placed on the promotion list and to any promotion consequent thereon. Therefore if the place upon the promotion list that would have been Captain Brett's had he been in active service at the time of the formation is such that he would have been entitled to promotion to any grade by serving on the active list the same period of time he had served already after his retirement, then it follows that he is entitled to advancement upon the retired list from such date as he would have been entitled to that promotion

UNIFORMS
FOR
MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS
UNITED STATES ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD
BOYS BRIGADE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
SIGMUND EISNER CO., Red Bank, N. J.
Official National Outfitter,
Boy Scouts of America.
NEW YORK SHOWROOMS, 136 FIFTH AVE.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress
304 Sands Street, New York City.

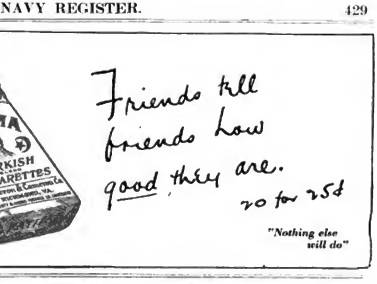
Digitized by Google

Naval Enlisted Situation.

A comprehensive tabulation has been prepared in the bureau of navigation on the enlisted personnel situation. One usable shows the distribution of the personnel by fleets as of April 1, from which it appears that the Atlantic fleet with a complement of 35,783 men, there are actually in the fleet of 192 vessels only 28,315 men; the Pacific fleet, with a complement of 33,399 in its 178 ships, has 27,124 men aboard; the Asiatic fleet, with 39 vessels and a complement of 3,751, is much better off, with a total of 4,558 on board, while vessels in European waters, with a complement of 2,564, have 4,109. In the Atlantic fleet it is observed that the battleship force is slightly in excess, but the destroyers are far short of their complements; while in the Pacific fleet the battship force is short over a thousand, while the destroyers are in excess. The total men at sea is 83,407, while the combined complements of the 640 vessels in commission amount to 94,682. Of the personnel ashore on April 1, 14,470 encompass the operating forces of the various activities, and 24,180 are under training, general detail, patients, prisoners, etc., making a total of 26,550 men ashore. The largest single item ashore is that of men under training, 11,683. There are at hospitals a total of 5,787, 1,900 of whom are on duty and 3,887 under treatment. Three thousand three hundred and sixty-three men are at aviation stations, 2,232 at prisons (including 48 on duty), and 2,130 at receiving barracks. The compilation shows the number of men in every rating and branch in the Navy, the number required, and the percentages of overages or shortages, as the case may be. Another table shows the proposed distribution of the force, based upon a strength of 124,800 men, with approximately 79,315 to the seagoing forces, 14,732 under training, 3,886 aviation ashore, and the remainder distributed among the shore activities, replacements, in hospitals, in the insular forces, and elsewhere. A significant fact brought out in the tabulation is the large number of discharges due from July to October of this year, there being 14,534 men whose enlistments expire. The problem of the Navy in this year is to fully set forth in these tables, which can only be solved by an increase in reenlistments. Reenlisted men are vitally needed by machinists, officers and for replacing those who are discharged. It is obvious that the only way to reduce the proportion of men ashore and create a corresponding increase in the number of men afloat is to hold down the percentage of recruits. Recruiting is continuing at a satisfactory rate, over a thousand men being obtained during the past week. The private quota calls for 900 a week, but stations are permitted to exceed their quotas. About 150 men were reenlisted at the receiving station last week. The total strength of the Navy is slightly above 118,000.

Class B Officers Win Decision.

Chief Justice McCoy, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on yesterday granted writs of mandamus against the Secretary of War to a substitution of W. F. Cresry and John W. French, former officers of the active list of the army, who have been placed in class B, the former discharged and the latter retired. Colonel F. M. Brown, of the judge advocate general's office, moved that the petition be dismissed on the ground that Mr. Weeks had a legal right to reply thereto and could not be substituted for Mr. Baker as Secretary of War, as was requested to do so and if such action was with the approval of all parties to the action. He suggested that the War Department would welcome a new action against the present Secretary of War and that he would at once file a complete answer thereto. Colonel Brown asserted that the action of Assistant U. S. Attorney Vandoren in substituting the name of Mr. Weeks for Mr. Baker to the action was without legal authority. He also announced that he had prepared several motions to be used in the event of an adverse decision by the court. General Ansell charged Colonel Brown, Mr. Vandoren, and others who have appeared in the case for the War Department as in the Department of Justice "trifling with, and imposing upon, the court and moved that a writ be issued without further delay. He severely criticised the action of opposing counsel, which prompted Mr. Vandoren to declare the court objecting to General Ansell's remarks and threatening to visit personal violence upon the latter. Colonel Brown arose and resented what he was flattered by the abuse from such a source. Chief Justice McCoy announced that he would deny the motions to dismiss the action and would sign the writ of mandamus. He further announced that the attorneys representing the War Department had by their actions brought Mr. Weeks before the court, and he was considered a party to the action. Colonel Brown attempted to have official notice taken of the several motions he had prepared for consideration, but the court waived him aside with the statement that he could file the papers with the clerk of the court if he saw fit to do so. Colonel Brown thereupon noted an appeal from the decision of the court.



Since the decision last week of the District Supreme Court, as reported in the *Army and Navy Register* of April 23, in regard to the War Department action on the cases of

Army Class B Cases.	Army officers placed in class B, either by resignation or discharge from service, very little has been vouchsafed by the military authorities as to the intention of the administration. The impression has prevailed that the Government intended to appeal the French and Creasy cases to the U. S. Supreme Court. Interest in the situation, beyond that which is taken by the officers individually and directly concerned, extends to other officers of the Army by reason of the fact that no precedent in any of these cases for the active list, save from second to first lieutenant, are possible under the existing situation. Since November 24, when Chief Justice McCoy informed the War Department as to his decision in behalf of Colonels French and Creasy, the War Department has been handicapped in making advancement of officers for whom there are vacancies awaiting them. If the War Department decides to review the class B cases and repeat the process of elimination in accordance with the decision of the court, obtaining the action of the President in each instance, it will be a comparatively simple matter to make the adjustment and resume promotion, but if the class B cases are sent to the highest tribunal, there is no telling when the block to promotion may be removed, even should the Government request the U. S. Supreme Court to expedite these cases and advance them on the docket in order that there may be no such indefinite postponement of promotion as would assuredly ensue if the court were left to its own routine in the matter. In the meantime, the officers who have been placed in class B, with result of retirement or discharge, are making every effort to have their fate finally determined. The fact that some of them have apparently accepted the situation in some degree complicates departmental action in the way of restoration. Some of these officers have communicated with the President, submitting letters which urged special consideration by Mr. Harding of the claims variously asserted that the War Department procedure has been unjust and based on a partial and hasty review of evidence and examination of records. Aside from the factor that the law prescribing the method of elimination is attached, it is indeed that the system adopted has failed to afford a reasonable and sufficient hearing. One incident presented for the information of the President, for example, is that the classification board that went over the reports made by courts of inquiry could not have given enough time to the review. It is asserted that 41 cases were disposed of between June 24 and 28, 15 between June 29 and 30, 34 between July 1 and 2, and 195 between July 12 and 15. The class B officers, too, have appealed to their friends in Congress to have the existing law changed, whether or not they shall be beneficiaries of the new legislation, which they admit is hardly likely to occur at this time. They feel, however, that the method of elimination should be revised in order that officers may hereafter be protected against the injustice which they now ascribe to the system. Inquiry of members of the House and Senate military committees fails to reveal any very enthusiastic determination to have the statute amended. The opinion is frankly expressed that there is nothing the matter with the law in itself, but the Department should be expected and required to execute the provisions in a manner that is fair to the individuals most directly concerned and in the best interests of the Army and the Government. These are, however, personal friends of these officers, not on the military committees, who have given their promise that they will do what they can during the debate on the Army bill in one or the other branch of Congress or that they will introduce separate measure that may be later on enacted into law, if necessary. For the present the situation respecting the class B officers is exceedingly indefinite with interest intensified by the consequent block to promotion.

Important Army Appointments.

President loquity of the Secretary of War during the past week has failed to produce any information from Mr. Weeks of the selection of a chief of staff of the Army. And that is obtainable is to the effect that the announcement will be made during the coming week or two. This situation permits the full exercise of conjecture. The departmental gossips have not changed their guessing in favor of General Harbord, although General March is increasingly mentioned as likely to be continued on this duty. The other position to be filled and for which the appointee has not yet been named is that of chief of the militia bureau. There is as much mystery concerning the delay in filling this vacancy as there is in the revelation of the identity of a new chief of staff. Perhaps the Secretary of War is waiting until the office of chief of staff is filled permanently before consideration is given to the head of the militia bureau.

COLONEL CHAUCEY B. BAKER RETIRED.

Colonel Chauncey B. Baker, quartermaster corps, upon his own application is retired from active service after more than 38 years' service. Colonel Baker will proceed to his home, Columbus, Ohio.

NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The following named officers have applied for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association within the past week: Comdr. R. B. Gatewood, U. S. N.; Ensign H. Hall, U. S. N.; Lieut. (j. g.) Comdr. J. M. Creighton, U. S. N.; Lieut. G. F. Klemann, U. S. N.; Lieut. E. J. Kidder, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. Israel, U. S. M. C.; Boss, E. J. McMurray, U. S. N.; Comdr. R. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N.; Lieut. (j. g.) E. L. Beach, U. S. N.; Lieut. Chas. R. Hunt, U. S. N.; Comdr. E. C. Rosenthal, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. H. Ferst, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Jackson, U. S. N.; Lieut. V. F. Marinelli, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. Wm. Vaux, U. S. N.; Lieut. L. J. Sherman, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Bounsell, U. S. N.; Lieut. L. K. Winans, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. F. Dietrich, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. S. Alden, U. S. N.; Ens. W. J. Daly, U. S. N.; Lieut. N. C. Dean, U. S. N., and Lieut. J. H. Harwell, U. S. M. C. The membership is now 2,056, and one assessment from each member amounts to $5.17.

LEATHER BELTS FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

The leather belt prescribed for officers under paragraph 5, War Department circular No. 72, 1921 (Uniform Regulations and Specifications), is not to be issued to officers on memorandum receipt, but will be sold to them by the quartermaster corps.

WARRANT OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

Warrant Officer F. W. Stone, U. S. Army, secretary Atlanta Council No. 1, Warrant Officers' Association, U. S. Army, returned from a recent visit to Camp Jackson, S. C., where he was met by the national council to convene with the thirty-one warrant officers at that station. Mr. Stone received a cordial welcome and found the warrant officers eager to join the association.

LIEUT. H. C. KNOTTS, 17TH AERO SQUADRON, RECEIVES D. S. M.

Lieutenant Howard C. Knotts, 17th Aero Squadron, was decorated with the distinguished service cross at Stirling Farm at 3 p. m. on April 19, by Brigadier General William Mitchell, assistant chief of the air service, headquarters Second army. The citation reads:

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Ariens, France, September 15, 1918. During a retreat flight five American planes were attacked by twenty enemy following. During the attack when Lieut. Knotts' plane was one of his comrades attacked by seven enemy planes and his immediate escape of being shot down, although himself engaged with the enemy, went to the assistance of his comrade and destroyed two of his immediate pursuers. In the fight which ended the latter out of control. His prompt act enabled his comrade to rejoin his flight, although his own machine was fully disabled that he made the allied lines with difficulty. Home address: Ft. Worth, Texas."

BAND CONCERT AT MARINE BARRACKS.

Following is the program of the concert at marine barracks, Washington, on Monday, April 25, at 4:30 p. m., by the U. S. Marine Band, William H. Santelmann, leader:

1. March, "The Rifle Regiment," Sousa. 2. Overture, "Rienzi," Wagner. 3. Morceau, "Souvenir," Drdla. 4. Grand Scenes from "The Bohemian Girl," Balfe. 5. Valse de Concert, "Sylvana," Waldteufel. 6. Suite, "Silhouettes," Hadley. a. Spanish, moderato. b. French, andantino. c. Italian, allegro. d. Dutch, andante. 7. American, allegro. 8. Cardea from "The Spirit of Life," Rosenkrantz. 9. "The Marseillaise" Hymn, "The Halls of Montezuma," "The Star Spangled Banner."

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
37th and 38th Sts. New York

A Store of Individual Shops

Exclusive Apparel for

Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants

At Moderate Prices

Men's Shops
2 to 8 West 38th St.

Clothing
Furnishings
Hats
Shoes

Street Level

MEMBER OF THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB

If you are a Member of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, inclose your receipted bills, cash slips or statements for your membership saving to their home office at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Personal Matters.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Dillon have the honor of announcing the marriage of their daughter, Estelle, to Captain Leslie Edwards Babcock, U. S. Army, on Friday, April 22, at Manila, P. I.

—Captain J. Huntington Hills, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Hills announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Mae, on April 21, in this city. Mrs. Hills is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. E. A. Kreger and Captain Hills is the son of Mrs. Gisede, wife of Colonel Herman Gisede.

—Captain Frank Lyon, U. S. Navy, commanding officer of the U. S. S. New Hampshire, will report for duty in the construction office, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., in a few days.

—A son was born on April 25 to Major D. N. W. Grant, medical corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Grant at Chilicothe, Ohio.

—Lieutenant Lincoln Humphreys, medical corps, U. S. Navy, is visiting relatives at Little Rock, Ark.

—Lieutenant Richard C. Jacobs, jr., Infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Jacobs announce the birth of a daughter, Dorothy Ann, on April 17, at Fort Benning, Ga.

—Captain Chester Arthur Davis, U. S. Army, entertained at dinner on April 21 at the Army and Navy Club in honor of Congressman Wilfred W. Lufkin of Massachusetts. Other guests were Congressman and Mrs. Frank E. Bamford and Major and Mrs. Max R. Wallace.

—Colonel and Mrs. John B. Christian, of 1741 Beacon street, Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Sibley, to Captain C. E. Brand, coast artillery corps. The wedding will take place in Boston late in the summer. Miss Christian will be remembered as the granddaughter of Martha Lee Sibley, F. W. Sibley and great-granddaughter of General C. C. Sibley of Atlanta. Brand is a Yale graduate and has an A. B. and M. A. degrees from the University of Texas. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Brand of Fort Hereford, Texas.

—Captain Lawrence P. Worrell and First Lieutenant Joseph F. Huether, of the finance department, and First Lieut. Charles M. Roberts, of the air service, all of the 8th corps area headquarters, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., were recent visitors at Wilmer Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio.

—Major William J. Davis, U. S. military attaché at Tokio, and Dr. James F. Abbott, U. S. commercial attaché at Hankow, have arrived in Honolulu to investigate political, military and economic conditions, according to a statement issued by the State Department. They go as "observers" and not as a "mission," and their visit, the statement adds, "does not imply in any way a recognition of the so-called Far Eastern Republic."

—Brigadier General and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson will entertain at dinner tonight at the Army and Navy Club in commitment to the British Ambassador and Lady Geddes.

—Colonel Charles H. Lyman, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Lyman arrived in Washington on Monday from San Diego, Calif., and are at the Hotel Richmond. They are en route to Parris Island, S. C., where Colonel Lyman will take command of the 6th regiment.

—Mrs. George J. Newcombe, jr., with her infant son, George 3d, has arrived in Washington from Fort Clayton, Panama Canal Zone, where her husband, Captain George J. Newcombe, jr., is on duty with the 33d U. S. infantry. Mrs. Newcombe is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Du Hamel, at 2731 Ontario road.

—Commodore W. R. DuBose, M. C., U. S. Navy, retired, and Mrs. DuBose announce the marriage of their daughter, Kate, to Mr. Chester Fiather, on Saturday, April 23.

—Officers and members of the National Press Club and their ladies were the guests of honor of the Press Club Post of the American Legion at a reception and dance in the beautiful assembly hall of the marine barracks in this city Tuesday night. The large company included members of the cabinet, diplomatic corps, Congress and officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The handsome old brick flags in the spring blossoms relieved the simplicity of the ballroom and the Marine Band rendered the music for the dancing. The receiving party was headed by the commandant of the Marine Corps, Major General John A. Lejeune, and Mrs. Lejeune, who were assisted by Senator and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, Major Irving B. Vogel, commandant of the marine barracks, and Mrs. Vogel, Admiral and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, and Mrs. Hoomer Joseph Dodge; Mr. and Mrs. Carter Field, Mr. and Mrs. Max Thelen, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Jay G. Hayden; Mr. and Mrs. Gus J. Karger; Mrs. Theodore A. Bingham; Captain and Mrs. Robert G. Smith, Mrs. Frank B. Connolly, Mrs. Earl Hamilton Smith; Mrs. Wm. W. Smith, Mrs. James H. Preston, Charles A. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Peters. Among the dancers were Captain and Mrs. Gerald Griffin, the dancing Captain; Mr. and Mrs. George R. Shuler entertained at dinner in their honor at Cedarcroft, guests of honor to the reception and dance. At the dinner were Major General and Mrs. John A. Lejeune, Senator and Mrs. Truman Newberry, Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, Representative and Mrs. Samuel J. Arentz, Major General Irving Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Homer J. Dodge; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Du Puy; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilly; Mr. and Mrs. Gus Karger; Mr. Jack B. Connelly; Mrs. Kemp; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Berry, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Coe; Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. W. C. Harllee; Major and Mrs. Clayton B. Vogel; Captain and Mrs. William Wood Smith; Mr. and Mrs. James W. Bryan; Major Earl Hamilton Smith and Mrs. Hamilton Fish.

—The class which graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 4, 1869, held its 52th annual reunion and dinner in this city April 23, at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C. Those present were Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Surgeon Frank Winslow Hauber, Kimball, Mason, Moore, Dillingham and the widow of the class of 1869, who graduated, 15 retired, 6 resigned, and 51 are dead.

—The Army and Navy Association will give a dance at the New Willard on Monday evening, May 2. Col. Campbell Rader, U. S. Army, and John R. Coe may be obtained of Major J. G. Quekemeyer, Room 210 Navy Department. The aim of the society, as stated by the assistant secretary of war, General Peyton March, is to bring the officers of the Army and Navy into closer relationship, thereby leading to the event of May 5 will be Secretary of War and Mrs. Wainwright, and General Pershing.

—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. George S. Gibbs announce the engagement of their daughter, Jessie, to Mr. George K. Perkins, of Illinois. The wedding will take place in June at Fort Leavenworth.

—Mrs. Krauthoff, wife of General C. R. Krauthoff, U. S. Army, entertained at luncheon at the Army and Navy Club, entertaining a company of eight ladies.

—Mrs. William Wood Smith, wife of Captain Smith, U. S. Army, entertained at dinner at the War College in Washington to address the Columbia Alumni Association.

—Mrs. W. H. McArthur, wife of Colonel W. H. McArthur, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Hamilton, her sister-in-law and sister, Colonel and Mrs. H. P. Wells, who have been visiting Colonel McArthur for a two-year absence, and arrived in Washington Wednesday, April 20, to visit Mrs. Wells' father, where Colonel Davis will assume command. Many delightful entertainments have been given for Colonel Wells, who have many friends here.

—Mrs. Hamilton Fish, wife of General Pershing, left Sunday for Memphis, Tenn., where she will spend the week-end with Mrs. Frank Dyer, U. S. Army.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson King announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, to Captain Lawrence McCrary Jones, field artillery, U. S. Army; son of Mrs. Mary Lee Jones. Captain Jones is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1918, and served overseas in the World War with the 1st field artillery. The wedding will take place in the early summer.

—Mrs. James Webb Long and Mrs. James D. Carbell, of Dubois, Pa., wife and sister of Lieut. Col. James Webb Long, U. S. Army, have returned to Washington, their former home, after a visit at Portland for the spring season.

—Mrs. and Mrs. Philip Hayes, of the West Point Military Academy, were in New York on the 23d to attend the wedding of Miss Cheryl Page, niece of West Point this week are Majors Courtney H. Hodges and T. E. Hamey, Captain Lewis Ingles, Lieut. Lacomie and Mrs. Hay L. Avery, wife of Major Avery, and Lieut. T. E. Hamey.

—Lieutenant Commander William L. Mann, U. S. Navy, medical director of the gendermerie d'Haiti, and Mrs. Mann, who have been visiting Mrs. Mann's mother, Mrs. Mann, who arrived in New York recently are at the Hotel Astor for a few days before leaving for Galveston, Texas, the former home of Commander and Mrs. Mann, where they will remain until sailing for Haiti. Among those at the Hotel Astor this week are Colonel William Lassiter, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Lassiter, who have come from their home in St. Paul and will go for three days to Washington before they will be for three days to Washington before they will be Major Harold C. Vanderveer, U. S. Army, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Mrs. Vanderveer, jr., of Fort Bliss, Texas; Lieutenant Robert W. Patterson, U. S. A., of Camp Lewis, Wash., and Lieutenant Nicholas D. Woodward, U. S. A., of Fort Jay.

—Major John F. Daye, U. S. Army, who arrived on the New Amsterdam Saturday, was at the Hotel Astor for a few days en route to Washington, where Major Daye was with the American Army of occupation in Germany.

—On Monday night, April 18, the Rev. John M. J. Quinn took his farewell of the 69th regiment, which is to Governors Island to give their delightful minstrel show for the entertainment and delight of the public. The troop consists of 70 members, an aggregation of talent not easily surpassed. The show "took" with the entire audience. The educational and recreational luminary arrangements for the show, in Lieutenant Colonel Dowling, assisted by Captain Lassiter and Lieutenant Potter, let show the minstrels were treated to refreshments by members of the post.

DON'T TAKE RISKS

Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, in this bank, where you will be sure it is in absolute safety.

Our conservative business policy, experienced management and Government supervision assure complete protection for every dollar.

Detailed information gladly furnished on request

3% paid on Checking and
5% on Savings Accounts

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY
of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

MARION INSTITUTE

THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE

Designated by War Department "Honor School 1919." Superb branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy and the Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses every first year's work in Arts and Sciences, such as recommended by Adjutant General's Office for enlisted men who desire to qualify for commissions. Unprecedented record of successes. Unlimited private tutoring for every subject. Faculties for coaching for sons of Army and Navy officers the year round. Limited number of vacancies, as announced through Morale Branch. For catalogue and information address Col. W. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

ORGANIZED RESERVE REGULATIONS

The new regulations governing the organization, administration, training and mobilization of the organized Reserves of the Army are now available. For sale exclusively by the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

PRICE 25 CENTS

—Mrs. Edward W. Eberle left yesterday for New York to join Rear Admiral Eberle, who commands the 7th Division of the North Atlantic fleet. She will be the guest of Mrs. Eberle's mother during her stay in New York.

—Mrs. C. O. Sherrill, wife of Colonel Sherrill, aid to the President, entertained at a tea afternoon in compliment to her mother, Mrs. John D. Robertson, of Leavenworth, Kans., who is in Washington for a visit preparatory to coming here in the salutes to make her debut.

—Mrs. Robert Henderson, wife of Commander Henderson, entertained at a tea dance on Thursday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Garnet Hulings, wife of Commander Hulings, and her guest, Miss Ethel Bell of London.

—Mrs. Arthur M. Aiden, wife of Major Aiden, M. C., U. S. Army, was hostess at tea on Monday afternoon at her home in Washington, D. C., in compliment to her mother, Mrs. A. E. Thompson, of Colorado, and Mrs. P. H. Ellis, wife of Lieutenant Ellis, of Oklahoma.

—On the evening of Monday, April 25, a farewell reception and dance was given by the commissioned officers of the submarine base, Coco Solo, in honor of Captain Claude C. Bloch, U. S. Navy, the retiring assistant chief of the bureau of navigation, Washington, D. C. In the receiving line with Captain and Mrs. Bloch were Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay, jr., U. S. Navy, chief of the bureau of ordnance, and Mrs. McVay, and Captain and Mrs. Frank R. Lovette. Among the guests were Captain John H. Dayton, U. S. Navy, commandant of the 3rd naval district, and Captain and Mrs. J. J. Raby and Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. E. S. Bradaid. The navy paid Captain and Mrs. J. W. Greesalde of the naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md., Captain R. H. Jarnier, U. S. Navy, of the naval torpedo station, Alexandria, and Commander and Mrs. Ralph K. Ellis, executive officer of the U. S. S. Mayflower, Commander W. W. Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding officer of naval intelligence, and Mrs. Galbraith and Miss Ethel Bloch. Dancing continued until 1 o'clock. Captain Bloch's absence caused regret at the detachment of Captain Bloch, together with Mrs. Bloch and son, to the desirable cruise as commander, nine forces, Pacific fleet, Admiral Hilary P. Jones, U. S. Navy, in command. Mrs. Bloch and Miss Ethel Bloch will accompany Captain Bloch to Seattle, where they will sail on the Melville on the May 5 transport from San Francisco. Captain Bloch will sail early in June, after assurance as assistant chief of bureau since December 1918. Captain C. S. Hall is commander U. S. N. relieve Captain Bloch as assistant chief of bureau

—Mr. and Mrs. Howard announce the birth of a son. Mrs. Howard is the daughter of Major and Mrs. Forsyth of San Francisco. Major and Mrs. Howard are stationed at Alcatraz Island.

—An interesting event because so uncommon occurred on Wednesday, April 13, when the first commission ever unanimously known as "K. F. R." formed 16 years ago at Fort Riley, Kans., by Captain Grant, held its reunion, which celebration included a dinner at the University Club, Washington, D. C., composed of 17 of boys who were living in Washington, and the organization was maintained year after year, except for purposes of annual meeting. The membership included Colonel Frederick Collenberg, Colonel Bingham, Colonel John F. Finley, Colonel J. M. T. Partello, Colonel Harold B. Rowell, Captain Reed and Commodore S. L. Heap and Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, U. S. Navy.

RETIRED OFFICERS OF NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

—Representative Peters has introduced a bill (H. R. 12511) providing for provision in the national defense act to read as follows:

"That all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who have been or shall be detailed for active duty shall receive the rank, pay and allowances of the next higher grade in their respective corps of the Army or Marine Corps; that captain of the Navy, who would have attained, in due course of promotion if he had remained in the active list for a period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he had been detailed on active duty since his retirement."

CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT, by COLONEL HUGH T. REED
Hi mos. 12 mos. H.R. mos. REED 1919, Publisher, Box 815, Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

THE BRIGHTON APARTMENT — HOTEL

2123 California St., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.

By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS IN THE NAVY.

A recent circular of the bureau of navigation as the subject of good-conduct medals, pins, and bars makes a change in the policy of the issuance of such awards. The circular reads:

"Beginning July 1, 1921, the following instructions will govern the issuance of good-conduct medals. Commanding officers should make necessary recommendations in space provided on the last page of service record:

"A good-conduct medal will be issued to any enlisted man in the Navy serving under continuous service who, at the expiration of each enlistment, shall have been recommended by his commanding officer for obedience, zeal, efficiency, and department through such previous enlistment.

"Any such person who has received one medal will, if recommended at the expiration of any subsequent term of enlistment, be given the medal with a bar or clasp, which shall be worn above the medal on the same ribbon.

"In case a man extends his enlistment and is recommended as above by his commanding officer at the original term of enlistment, a recommendation for a good-conduct medal, pin, or bar shall be made to the bureau of navigation in the form of a letter, which shall give the number of the man's continuous service certificate, the date of the expiration of the original enlistment, the ship or station on which he serves at that date, and whether he holds any other good-conduct medal, pin, or bar.

"In case the reenlistment have changed their allotments to 'duration of war,' the date of expiration of such enlistments will not have been recommended by their commanding officers as the time at which a medal, pin, or bar, recommendation for good-conduct medal, pin, or bar shall be made to the bureau as in paragraph 4.

"When letters of recommendation for good-conduct awards for original enlistments and for subsequent duration-of-war enlistments extended are forwarded to the bureau as directed above, they will be accompanied by transcripts of service (N. Nav. 21) of man concerned covering the period of original term of enlistment to date of extension of enlistment.

"Each qualified man of the Navy, Marine Corps, shall receive 15 cents per month, in addition to the pay of his rating, for each good-conduct medal, pin, or bar which he may heretofore have been, or shall hereafter be awarded. Medals and clasps will be supplied by the bureau of navigation. No man shall be deprived of a good-conduct medal or clasp except by sentence of a general court-martial."

NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual Army-Navy baseball game will be played at West Point, N. Y., on June 11, 1921, under the auspices of the Navy Athletic Association who desire tickets will make request to secretary-treasurer, Navy Athletic Association, Annapolis, Md., as soon as possible.

H. D. WILSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

TRANSFERS AT MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following-named officers will be relieved from their present assignments and duties at the proper time and will be directed to proceed to West Point, N. Y., in time to report on or about August 24 to the superintendent of the Military Academy for duty:

Majors A. W. Chilton, Inf., military attache, Bangkok, Chile; W. W. Griswold, Inf., Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. H. Torrey, Inf., operations division, general staff, Washington; C. H. Bonesteel, Inf., Fort Benning, Ga.; W. H. Haislip, American forces, Germany; R. C. Heidner, Inf., Reserve registration service, Warren; W. R. Schmidt, Inf., Fort Jay, N. Y.; F. R. Wells, Inf., 15th Infantry, Camp Lewis, Wash.; Tom Fox, Inf., assistant district inspector, R. O. T. C., Minneapolis; J. A. McDermott, Inf., Signal Officers' School, Camp Benning, Ga.; Captains O. F. Lange, Inf., Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga.; Ernest A. Dillon, Inf., American forces, Germany; R. M. Wightman, Inf., Camp Reading, Pa.; J. C. Whitehead, Inf., Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga.; L. J. Erler, Inf., Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; Lieut. Col. Walter Dexter, Inf., College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Durham, N. H.; Majors J. W. Taulbee, Cav., Cavalry School, Fort Riley; H. A. Flint, Cav., 1st cavalry, Douglas, Ariz., and S. C. McGuire, Cav., 1st cavalry, Camp Dix, Wrightstown; Majors L. S. R. Berry, Cav., 5th cavalry, Marfa, Texas; Alex. Piper, Cav., 5th cavalry, Marfa, Texas; and R. N. Harmon, Cav., Cavalry School, Fort Riley; Majors H. B. Robinson, F. A., 53d artillery, Camp Eustis, Va.; J. M. Lindt, C. A. C., assistant professor of M., S. and T., University, Cincinnati; J. D. Mc-Cain, C. A. C., Fort Monroe, Va.; H. E. Small, C. A. C., Camp Eustis, Va.; J. C. Haw, C. A. C., Fort Monroe, Va.; A. H. Warren, C. A. C., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; C. H. Hocker, Camp Lewis, Wash., and Frank C. Scofield, C. A. C., Sewanee Military Academy, Sewanee, Tenn.; Captains William Sackville, C. A. C., Fort Hancock, N. J.; G. S. Bourket, 4th artillery, Camp Jackson, S. C., and H. R. Jackson, C. A. C., Fort Monroe, Va.

DATES AND LOCATIONS OF CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

Dates and locations of citizens' military training camps to be conducted during the coming summer were announced by the War Department. These are the camps of the second Plattsburg type, which offer free military training for thirty days to physically fit civilians between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five.

Candidates for citizens' military training camps will be drawn from every part of the United States according to the apportionment the War Department. Quotas based on population will be allotted to each State and citizens will apply to their state. It is expected to insure the attendance at the camps of a body of citizens representing the entire country.

The locations and opening dates of the camps, the states from which each will draw its candidates and the corps area headquarters to which applications should be sent were announced by the War Department as follows:

First Corps Area, Boston, Mass.—Camp Devens, Mass., August 1; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Detichut.

Second Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.—Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., August 1; New York, New Jersey, Delaware.

Third Corps Area, Fort Howard, Md.—Camp Meade, Md., August 1; Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia.

Fourth Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Ga.—Camp Jackson, S. C., August 1; North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee.

Fifth Corps Area, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—Camp Knox, Ky., August 1; Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky.

Sixth Corps Area, Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Camp Grant, Ill., July 31; Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois.

Seventh Corps Area, Fort Omaha, Nebr.—Camp Pike, Ark., August 1; Camp Harry J. Jones, Nebr.—Camp Dodge, Iowa, August 1; Camp Funston, Kans., August 1; North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas.

Eighth Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Camp Travis, Texas, August 1; Camp Logan, Colo., August 1; Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona.

Ninth Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.—Camp Lewis, Wash., July 8; Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., July 6; Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, California.

LINE OF DUTY CASE.

An officer of the naval reserve force while on leave of absence on the evening in question shot and killed a man who assaulted a woman in distress on his return from Coney Island to his home. The injury was done by the naval medical department not in line of duty, solely because of the officer's action in defense of others. The Attorney General in this case expressed the opinion that the officer was not incapacitated for duty, and said in part:

"In this case the officer can not be denied compensation merely because he was injured while on a temporary leave of absence. The question is whether the injury resulted from a cause intervening between his service and the time of injury. The fact that he was on his way to his residence, and going to the assistance of a woman in distress, is not sufficient to take the case out of the line of duty. The test is whether when he went to the place at which the injury was received the accident was one which was reasonable to happen in any one at that place would therefore be in the course of the official incidents of his employment. The injury, however, was not received as the result of a risk of the service, but that arose out of a voluntary performance by him of a duty which he owed not as an officer or as an incident to his employment as an officer, but as a member of society. It had no connection with the service, but was one which any man under the circumstances owed to society."

Near Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations of the Navy, in commenting on the case, states that "while highly regretting the unfortunate injury, and that the decision handed down, the office can not but regret that the Attorney General considered in any way sized to rule favorably in that instance also. It seems to us that the long traditions of the naval service, no less than the fundamental elements of chivalry and ideal devotion to duty, should without question be in the category of the line of duty the deed of an officer or an enlisted man in the act of attempting to aid persons in distress, oblivious to possible consequences to himself, and that any construction of motive, or without consideration of the narrow interpretation of strictly military duties, should recognize such acts as gallantly and in injured or killed in the course of such performance."

RECENT COURT DECISIONS ON UNIFORM GRATUITY.

It will be remembered that Congress in organizing the naval reserve force provided for a uniform gratuity of $100 for all officers reporting for active service in time of war. It made the same provision in regard to the Army. The question of the Army officers of interest under this provision have recently been decided by the Court of Claims in Washington, D. C. before the Court of Claims.

Several officers who had taken examination for appointment in the Regular Navy and had secured their appointments while in the naval reserve force, relied on the ground that they had "severed their connection with the Navy" when they left the Navy on leave after hearing argument decided that the officers were entitled to the $100 uniform gratuity. The decision against them for the double reason that accepting a commission in the Regular Navy constitutes a severance from the service and also because Congress in 1918 specifically provided against double uniform checkages.

In the Marine Corps reserve another question arose as to the validity of waivers signed by members of reserve classes. Quantico, Va., Dec. 1, 1920. Coupled with several decisions of its own as well as of the Supreme Court and the inferior courts were ineffective and gave judgment in favor of the officers notwithstanding. The Court of Claims in rendering this decision has in several recent decisions exhibited a disinclination to follow decisions of the Court of Claims in opposition to his views.

REFUNDS FROM ARMY SALES.

A War Department circular will be published to the effect that hereafter Army officers authorizing refunds from sales of property will not be relieved from accounts on account of shortage, spoilage, unserviceability, etc., of property sold, and that in no case will authorization furnish the finance officer with duplicate property returns. Where the property is short he has been taken up on the property accounts of the shipping officer or approved report of survey, relieving all concerned or otherwise fixing responsibility for all such damage or destruction of the property involved. Finance officers will not make refunds until receiving reports or reports of surveys are furnished. When a refund has been made one copy of the receiving report will be certified and forwarded to the finance officer of the proper department or corps area in the same manner as receipts are forwarded for issues of property. Copies of reports of survey will be filed with the finance officer's accounts.

Make Your Savings Earn

From 7 to 8 per cent Interest
BY INVESTMENT IN

First Mortgages

Our conservative methods and the safeguards thrown around these mortgages by us perfectly protect the interests of investors.

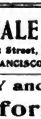
We solicit your inquiry.

The F. H. Smith Company
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
815 15th St. N.W. Washington, D.C.
48 years without loss to any investor!

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.

118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

MILITARY and NAVAL Uniforms and Equipments



JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH GIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
1, 3, 5, 7, 9 Court Sq. and 26 E. Fordham, N.Y.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 18 years.

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Ultimately a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you may purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the

Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Alakea Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS

MEYER'S SHOPS
1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
160-161 West 50th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

Financial Advances
on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.
WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment — Sisterist Privacy
W. H. HOFHEIMER COMPANY, Incorporated
230-231 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Digitized by Google



UNIFORMS FOR

Real Army Service

THEY STAND THE TEST.
THEY ARE MADE RIGHT
OF RIGHT MATERIALS.

Officers' Catalog No. 30M
Enlisted Mens' Catalog No. 3B

MILITARY EQUIPMENT

THE HENDERSON-AMES COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

ON RETIREMENT.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: The ides of March are here and gone and we have a chance for a new deal. Wherefore is hope that in spite of "Pansy" Baker the legislation proposed by Senator Poindexter and Representative Stevenson to give the emergency officer of the Army the same retirement privileges given those of the Navy and Marine Corps this time may not fail.

War makes for unfairness to individuals here and there, but no war and its necessary haste and hustle is responsible for the asinine and utterly unfair treatment of an entire class of soldiers—the emergency officers of the late war.

The Navy reserve officer incurring a disability sufficient to prevent his passing the Navy entrance examination retires gracefully with the same privileges accorded his regular brother in arms. The Marine Corps emergency officer, failing through disability incurred in line of duty, to pass the entrance examination into the Marine Corps retires as gracefully as the Navy men and as comfortably.

The provisional or regular officer of the Army retires under the same slight provocation.

The "emergency" officer, who formed the large majority of the officers of the Army when the Army was needed in a real war, national guard, reserve or plain emergency, as the case may be, gets calmly booted out into the cold world to take precisely the same chances with the bureau of war risk red tape as the enlisted men. He assumed more responsibility, spent more waking hours of worry and thought, and in the case of the line officer moving up in the attack, actually took more risk. Into the bargain the average officer of the Army was far older than the enlisted man and more than occasionally had a family. The statistics prove this to be true.

Yet, regardless of whether he had a slight tendency toward being bored or a little neurasthenia or had lost both legs in action—the rule was the same—raus mit him, let him apply to the powers that be for such compensation as may be provided for by an asinine law.

The injustice and absurdity of this discrimination is obvious to anybody but "Pansy" Baker or a regular of the old school. The retired list of the Army may be a sacred and entirely reserved list for regulars, but nobody noticed anything reserved about letting the emergency officer toddle along into action with his troops just as did the regular. Then if he got it in the neck or any other portion of his anatomy or got disabled through sickness he was informed that he had immediately slipped into the class of the rank and file.

Nobody noticed any such democratic rule in the case of regular or provisional officers, regardless of whether they had served sixteen years or six months. They were on the sacred list, they were of the elect, they had been anointed with sacred oils and had been called brother, even though it were merely provisional brother. Did even a small finger get shot off or a digestion fail or a brain get a little shell shocked, the victim was then a possible subject for being put on a list of lucky birds to draw three-quarters pay for the rest of their lives. Nobody suggested that said victim take pot luck with the enlisted man. Not on your holy tintype, he belonged, he was on the inside looking out, which is a poor position if applied to a jail, but a fine one if applied to the Regular Army.

When the legislation came up in Congress the well-known pussy-footer holding the Secretary of War's job opposed it, doubtless urged privily by his regular officers who appeared so often in his shadowy background. The retired list, he said, was for the regular, the poor downtrodden regular, who never had any friends, no home, no place to go when old and decrepit, and who had only drawn pay from the government all his life.

Nobody denied the right of the regular officer to retire for age and disability. What the framers of the legislation wanted was to give this same right to those who went into what was not their paid business, in time of war, who abandoned their own business and left their families and took the same chance for which the regular had been paid and trained all his life. One would think from Baker's message that the emergency officer was a kind of sucker who horned into a party that didn't concern him, and if he got hurt it served him right.

There is a case on record that well illustrates this lovely American square deal as preached by the Baker-War Department school of thought and from which in the future God help us.

One officer had gone into the first training camp and had been made a captain of infantry. He was a most efficient officer, but used as an instructor; he did not get overseas, which was, of course, his own fault, and which was, of course, penalized by hanging a white stripe on him by the orders of Secretary Baker. Placed in a responsible position in an Army camp after the armistice he literally worked himself to a frazzle, drove himself into an attack of nervous indigestion which wound him up in a hospital. Incidentally he had a wife and three small children.

Beside him in the hospital was a boob of a provisional officer who had through his own clumsiness shot himself in the foot at target practice with his own automatic pistol. He ought to have been shot a second time in a spot much easier to hit for being such an ass. He had no family.

Reel two, showing the workings of a beneficent government as applied by existing legislation and as urged by Baker and his pals when attempt was made to do justice in the matter.

Scene one: provisional officer, his foot duly examined and found incapacitated either for marching with infantry or leading a cotillion at an Army hop, placed on the retired list, three-quarters pay for as much of his life as he could refrain from hitting himself in the head with his pistol instead of in the foot. Term of service, several months less than the other officer.

Scene two, emergency "louse," down and out, broken in health, and his condition not added to by the worries of being thrown on the "outside" with a wife and three small kids.

Discharged from the service, incapacitated, of course, from the desire of his life—taking the examination for the Regular Army—and told to hunt up the proper agencies with the enlisted men for what contemptible aid he could hope for from the same government he had faithfully served on the same basis as the provisional person.

Dim figure in back of picture, the imposing figure of "Pansy" holding up a reproving finger and saying, "Naughty, naughty; the retired list is for the regular."

Taking their cue from the powers that be, the medicos, of course, tried to throw this officer out on his neck the first signs he gave of being able to make a living, and it took threats and persuasion to get them to give him a few minor aids before discharge, such as refracting his eyes and operating for piles.

This, of course, is customary. The regular or provisional person who has been in the hospital a couple of months or so invariably gets leave at the end of his treatment. Sometimes he gets it in the middle and reports back after his vacation. Does not the emergency officer get leave likewise at the end of his treatment? Yes, Rollo, but they overlook the minor detail of a check at the end of the month and for ever afterward.

Nobody noticed any regular Navy officer or regular marine officers being crowded off the retired list because emergency officers have also been admitted to it. Easy street is wide enough for both classes. Just why the talented War Department aggregation oppose legislation to cut out this class discrimination and do common justice is difficult to see, but oppose it they do. Worse than this, the average regular officer is also against it, although what skin it removes from his nose is difficult to understand. He is not being crowded off the list. Possibly it is for the same reason he opposes the bonus bill—he doesn't get any of the pie.

It is evidently the intent of our War Department thinkers to make manifest to the emergency officer, all two hundred thousand of him—that any officer who goes into the Army during the war is a sucker, a blighter, as our British friends say. He ought to join the marines or the Navy, because if he comes out incapacitated he is taken care of.

No man goes into the Army during war for a soft snap or a good job, or with the hope of being taken care of for the rest of his life. Just the same if he is hurt he is just as much entitled to retirement as the chap who went into the Army during the emergency and was merely carried in a different classification at the War Department. Early in the war all classes were thrown into one, the N. A. and the N. G. and the R. came off the collars, they were all U. S.; all did the same duty, took the same risk, and in the eyes of Congress were on the same basis, that is, until it came to settling the bill the country owed to the men who suffered through Army service, and then the chaps with the former N. A., N. G. and R. found that the deck had been stacked against them.

Sixteen million Americans told Baker and his aggregation to vamoose the ranch and let somebody run the government who can run things. Now, let's see if a republican administration is also of the opinion that moss-backed, moth-eaten, obsolete tradition as to the intent of the Army retired list is sufficient to keep on working that rotten injustice to the thousands of disabled emergency officers who thought themselves on the same basis as the regulars and were when it came to the main business of fighting and getting ready to fight.

The American Legion is back of this remedial legislation, and only a small portion of the American Legion is composed of officers, wherefore even the enlisted man who has nothing to hope for from such legislation knows that his officers got a raw deal and proposes to see it corrected.

If the regular or provisional officer disabled during the war or since, in line of duty, were booted out into a cold world to fend for himself, and if the retired list were confined only to those officers retired for age, there might be some basis for the argument of the War Department. Is this not the case since the emergency officer is so treated?

No, Rollo, not by a hell of a sight.

Iconoclast.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Army Warrant Officers Entitled to Death Gratuity.

Warrant officers on the active list of the Regular Army or on the retired list when on active duty are included in the provisions of the six months death gratuity act of December 17, 1919. There are two classes of warrant officers in the Regular Army, those of the Army mine-planter service, coast artillery corps, who, under the provisions of chapter IX of the act of July 9, 1918, are appointed by, and hold their offices at, the discretion of the Secretary of War, and who have the pay prescribed by law and such allowances as the Secretary of War may prescribe besides retirement and longevity pay "as now provided by law for officers of the Army," and warrant officers appointed by the Secretary of War under the provisions of section 1a of the act of June 4, 1920.

The comptroller calls attention to the fact that the act of December 17, 1919, does not include the Army field clerk who is not entitled to retirement, and, therefore, whose tenure of office as such materially differs from that of a warrant officers, and says: "It does not follow that said act does not include the warrant officer. Military rank is divided into grades or steps which mark the different positions and powers, as to command, of the different classes of persons possessing it. In paragraph 9 of the Army Regulations, as amended up to July 28, 1919, the grades of rank of officers, etc., are stated. Army field clerk is not therein mentioned. Under the act of June 4, 1920, the grade of rank of warrant officers other than those of the mine-planter service is being "next below second lieutenants," may be stated as "11."

Under the provisions of paragraph 80, Army Regulations, 1863, recognized and continued in force by section 37 of the act of July 28, 1866:

"Every noncommissioned officer shall be furnished with a certificate or warrant of his rank signed by the colonel and countersigned by the adjutant. Blank warrants, on parchment, are furnished from the adjutant general's office."

The substance of this regulation is in paragraph 271 and other paragraphs of latest edition of Army Regulations.

Many years ago noncommissioned officers of the Army were often designated warrant officers in contradistinction to commissioned officers.

Although a warrant officers of either of the two classes hereinbefore described is not a commissioned officer nor an enlisted man, he is an "officer * * * on the active list of the Regular Army" within the meaning of section 1 of said act of December 17, 1919, and his appointment being so permanent as to entitle him to retirement under the same conditions as a commissioned officer, I am of the opinion that he is included in said act.

Transfer of Marine Corps Reservists.

A "transfer" from the Marine Corps Reserve to the Regular Marine Corps is not an "enlistment" in the Marine Corps, nor is the authority for such transfer contained elsewhere than in the act of July 11, 1919. It has been held, and, prior to the passage of the naval appropriation act of June 4, 1920, that enrolled men who meet the conditions precedent on their transfer to the Regular Marine Corps from the Marine Corps Reserve are entitled to honorable discharge gratuity authorized by the act of May 11, 1908, computed on the active duty pay of an enlisted man of the Regular Marine Corps, which was the "same pay, rights, privileges and allowances" as then provided by law for men regularly discharged after the expiration of their full four-year enlistment and immediately reenlisted in the Regular Marine Corps. The phrase "as now provided by existing law" can only comprehend the pay, rights, privileges and allowances provided on July 11, 1919, for men regularly discharged and reenlisted immediately upon the expiration of their full four-year enlistments in the Regular Marine Corps. It indicates no intendment that the gratuity payable on the transfer shall be in any wise affected by subsequent changes in the law relating to the enlistment gratuity of the Regular Marine Corps.



The disk is 5¾x3¼" in size and all flags are represented in proper colors and design. The movable feet feature stimulates speed and efficiency.

Combination Army and Navy

POCKET SIGNAL DISK

By Major L. A. CLAPP, U.S.M.C.

Absolutely the Most Practical Method for Self Instruction and Examination.

It teaches clearly and quickly the International Morse and Two-Arm Semaphore codes and the International or Navy Alphabet Flags. It also provides a Cipher Translator for practical use.

Price postpaid, 25 Cents

In addition to the Combination Disk we also make and stock a 2-unit series comprising the International Morse Code (Dot and Dash) and the regulation Two-Arm Semaphore Code.

Price postpaid, 15 Cents

Liberal discounts and credit extended to all organizations, Post Exchanges, Ship Stores, Canteens, R. O. T. C., Military and Naval schools. Address:

STANDARD NOVELTY CO., Melrose, Mass., U. S. A.
(Sole makers and distributers)

REAR ADMIRAL BADGER ADDRESSES D. A. R.

[Following is the address delivered to the D. A. R. in Washington recently by Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, U. S. Navy, retired, who is president of the Aztec Club of 1847:]

By the kind action of the president-general opportunity is given for a brief statement of the organization and objects of another patriotic society, the "Aztec Club of 1847."

This club or society was founded in the City of Mexico by officers of the United States Army, regulars and volunteers, just one month after the occupation of that city by the victorious army commanded by General Winfield Scott.

Later the club was incorporated and eligibility for membership extended to include the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, regulars and volunteers, who took part in the Mexican war, and provision was made for succession by the nearest blood relative, "with a view to cherish the memories and keep alive the traditions that cluster about the names of these officers who took part in the Mexican war of 1846, '47 and '48."

An associated organization composed of the female relatives of the officers participating in the Mexican war, the Guadaloupe Club, has since been created and is now in useful and active existence.

"The Aztec Club of 1847" was formed along the lines of the Order of the Cincinnati, and is the second in point of age of the hereditary military patriotic societies of the United States.

Its first president was General John A. Quitman, who, under General Scott, commanded the forces occupying the City of Mexico. General Scott himself was later made honorary president of the club, which position he held until his death.

In its membership the Aztec Club possesses a proud and unique record. Out of its limited number it has offered to the nation no less than eight candidates for the high office of President of the United States.

No military association, no literary, scientific or social organization in the country can claim a like honorable distinction.

Of the eight candidates three became chief magistrate of the nation—Zachary Taylor, Franklin Pierce and Ulysses S. Grant. The names, in order, of the other members of the Aztec Club who became the standard bearers of their respective political parties were Winfield Scott, John C. Fremont, John C. Breckenridge, George B. McClellan, Winfield Scott Hancock. Of candidates for the vice-presidency, Wm. O. Butler, John C. Breckenridge, Joseph Lane, John A. Logan and Simon Bolivar Buckner were all members of the Aztec Club.

In all the great patriotic movements in the country since 1847 the members of this club have been active in the support of those measures and policies believed to conduce to the prosperity, happiness and greatness of the people of the United States.

Like all hereditary societies, however, the tendency is to decrease in membership as the years go by, principally on account of the difficulty in keeping in touch with the eligible descendants of deceased members.

We are prone, unhappily, to forget the deeds of our distant ancestors in the multiplicity of present interests and associations and unless the utmost care is observed the traditions connected with the distinguished men who have gone before and who in their lives did so much to forward the best interests of this country, will be forever lost.

To the powerful society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—the earnest friend and supporter of all worthy patriotic societies—the "Aztec Club of 1847" whose members are largely descended from the same revolutionary stock as yourselves, comes for assistance in extending the knowledge of its history, its aims and its achievements.

There are probably in the districts represented by the delegates to this congress many descendants of the officers of our Army, Navy and Marine Corps, participants in the Mexican war, who, if they knew of the Aztec Club of 1847 or of the Guadaloupe Club would gladly come forward to revive the memories of their brave forbears and preserve their names on the rosters of the two organizations.

The executive committee will furnish in the near future to the proper authorities of the Daughters of the American Revolution all necessary data in regard to the Aztec Club of 1847 and will request, as far as may be, that publicity be given to it in the various districts and sections represented by the delegates here present.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE NAVY.

The resignations of Lieutenant J. T. Metcalf, U. S. Navy, of the permanent personnel, and of the following of the temporary personnel of the Navy have been accepted: Lieutenants A. C. Terry and L. F. Jones, Ensigns E. O. Lovejoy, R. W. Bridenbecker, M. J. Greene, W. F. Peery, J. E. Bush and C. H. Watson, Chief Boatswain C. H. Crawford, Boatswains E. L. Bordelon and J. P. O'Neill, Gunners C. A. Martin, W. S. Durkee, W. B. McMichael, J. C. Parker and D. E. Craig and Carpenter C. R. Job.

Digitized by Google

MINIATURE RINGS
OF
U. S. NAVAL
AND
MILITARY ACADEMY
JEWELED AND SOLITAIRE
Appropriate for Engagement Rings and with semi-precious stones for the lady member of the family.
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.
Jewelers Stationers
PHILADELPHIA

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. M., Medical Corps, U. S. N.—You will be ordered up for examination in the near future, and when commissioned in your new grade of permanent lieutenant you will take rank from July 1, 1920. So far as we know no list has been published of permanent lieutenants, medical corps. The best way for you to obtain such a list is to apply for the new issue of the Navy Register, which will be published in a few weeks.

C. F. S., Perry, Fla.—Your running mate is Walter W. Mahaney, ensign, S. C., March 1, 1919. Cannot tell when you will be promoted.

M. A. F.—If you took your course of instruction at the Army medical school after you were commissioned in the Regular Army that period of instruction is not deducted from the time that counts for promotion nor for longevity.

J. D. H.—In determining relative rank and increase of pay for length of service, active service performed while under appointment from the United States government, whether in the regular, provisional or temporary forces, is credited to the same extent as service under regular Army commission. In the same way, if service is continuous, credit is given for service when served prior to June 4, 1917, in determining position on the promotion list.

What date did the 9th Cavalry arrive in Philippine Islands? May 6, 1901, is about right. Also that date did the 25th Infantry sail from Philippine Islands in 1902? Cos. A, C and D, August 1; G, September 4 and other companies August 13, 1902.

R. M. R.—You stand No. 1898 on the Army promotion list. Promotion to captain will be about No. 1809. You are due for promotion in a short time.

A. A. J.—Your number on the Army promotion list is 9924. This latest first lieutenant selected for rank is No. 1809. There are some 200 vacancies in sight at present.

G. W. B.—It is estimated that the transfer of a first lieutenant of the Army veterinary corps, Regular Army, with service such as you describe, would probably give him the rank of major if transferred to the quartermaster corps.

E. F. S.—Your running mate in the Navy is Ensign Walter W. Mahaney, S. C. (T), March 1, 1919. We cannot tell when you will be promoted.

W. J. S., N. R. F.—No list of candidates among temporary and reserve officers for permanent commissions in the Navy has been published. Your record was mailed to you on board the Yuican, but at our request another permit will be sent to your present ship.

H. K. W., Army Balloon School.—It will be proper for Army organizations having no authorized shoulder insignia to wear the shoulder insignia of the corps of Army to which they are assigned, provided of course that shoulder insignia shall later be authorized for corps of the Army. You had no approval has been given for such shoulder insignia, and no action will be taken upon the matter until the appointments of a new chief of staff.

Navy, C. W. O.—The forthcoming examinations for chief warrant and warrant officer appointments in the Navy are competitive. All papers will come to the staticnary naval examining board at Washington, of which Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U. S. Navy, is presiding officer. The examining naval board has full authority to grade candidates and assign them either chief warrant or warrant grades. A chief warrant officer who does not pass sufficiently high to be appointed a chief warrant officer may still be appointed a warrant officer, if his standing in satisfactory and too many do not stand above him.

"Z," entered the Army August 5, 1917, discharged July 5, 1919, reentered service September 22, 1920, had 5 days' leave in May, 1919. Has he any leave coming, if so, how much? He will have one month's leave credit under ordinary circumstances until September 22, 1922. Nothing extra by way of leave for service prior to September of 1920.

F. U.—My number is 10,000 plus on the single promotion list. Will you kindly approximate what year I will be promoted to captain, major, etc., and what grade I shall probably retire at? I am 23 years old.—[See Proverbs 111-5.]

R. C. P.—Your number is 8162.

An Old Timer, Army.—Orders were issued at the War Department to the various commands after the announcement of the appointment of warrant officer band leaders to the effect that all band leaders who had failed of appointment in the warrant selections had the option of requesting their discharge from the Army or of accepting appointment as staff sergeant. If you have not received your appointment as staff sergeant, you should take up the subject with your commanding officer.

OBITUARY.

The remains of Captain Henley Chapman of the class of 1917, U. S. M. A., arrived from France and were interred in the cemetery at West Point on Monday, April 18, at 2:30 o'clock. Solemn and impressive services were held at the grave and cinnamatze of Captain Chapman acted as pallbearers. Captain Chapman was killed while in command of Co. F, 120th Infantry of the 30th Division in the attack on the Hindenberg line on the morning of September 29, 1918.

Major Paul Kimball Johnson, infantry, was killed April 14, 1921, in an automobile accident on the road between Camp Benning, Ga., and Columbus, Ga. Major Johnson was born in Trinidad, Colo., October 14, 1887. He was a graduate of Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, completed the course at the Army War College in 1916, he was appointed a captain of infantry in New York and assigned to the 4th Infantry. On July 1, 1916, he was transferred to the 16th Infantry, and a year later, promoted to first lieutenant. He was made a captain in the 44th Infantry May 15, 1917, and during the World War, served as a major in the National Army. He also saw considerable service in the Philippine Islands. Major Johnson reported at Camp Benning October 18, 1920, and was a member of the field officers' class at the infantry school. In G. O. No. 22, issued from headquarters, Camp Benning, on April 11, is the following: "He was an officer of unusual worth and ability. Aside from the highest qualities of professional attainment, he possessed the qualities of a high sense of duty, and steadfastness under all conditions. His untimely death is an irreparable loss to his many personal friends and the Army has been deprived of a most valuable officer and gentleman. The keenest sympathy of the entire command goes forth to his bereaved parents and relatives."

Harriet Gertrude Hayes, widow of the late Brigadier General C. W. Hayes, U. S. Army, retired, died at the residence of her son, Dr. J. Mortimer Hayes, Davidsonville, Md., Sunday, April 24. Interment was held at Arlington Tuesday, April 26. Mrs. Hayes is survived by three children, Dr. J. Mortimer Hayes, Mrs. J. W. Wilson and Lieutenant Colonel Jack Hayes, U. S. Army.

DEATH OF MRS. PIERCE.

Mrs. Frances Rees Pierce, wife of Colonel C. C. Pierce, U. S. Army, died at Paris on April 21 at the American Hospital. She had accompanied her husband, who is chief of the quartermaster division in France, when she was taken ill. Colonel Pierce will bring the remains to the United States and is expected to sail with the remains on board the next Army transport leaving France. They will be laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery.

Mrs. Pierce was the daughter of Dr. Edwin Rees, of Stroudsburg, Pa. Besides her husband she leaves one daughter, wife of Major DeWitt Jones, of the corps of engineers, U. S. Army.

NEW PAYMASTER GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral Samuel Ayscough Dexter, supply corps, U. S. Navy, was sworn in yesterday as paymaster general and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts and at once assumed his duties. His appointment to succeed Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, retired.

Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, who has been acting paymaster general for the past month, will remain at the bureau for a while assisting the new chief. Admiral Peoples relinquishes his duties as head paymaster of the Atlantic fleet upon arrival of the battleship division to which he is attached on Thursday.

FORMER TEMPORARY OFFICERS INELIGIBLE TO RETIRE.

A former temporary naval officer who has resigned from the service is not eligible for retirement on account of physical disability incurred in the line of duty, according to a ruling of the judge advocate general of the Navy.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

GHANT.—At Coblenz, Germany, April 25, 1921, to Major D. N. W. Grant, medical corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Grant, a son.

HILLS.—At Washington, D. C., April 27, 1921, to Captain J. Rodman Hills, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Hills, a daughter, Elizabeth Mae, granddaughter of Colonel and Mrs. K. A. Kreger and Mrs. Glade, wife of Colonel Herman Glade.

HOWARD.—At Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., December 13, 1920, to Major Allen D. Howard, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Howard, a son, Allen Richmond Howard, Jr.

JAYNOR.—At Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1921, to Lieutenant Richard Clarke Jaynor, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Jacobs, a daughter, Dorothy Bayne.

MARRIED.

BABCOCK—DILLON.—At Tuscarora, N. C., April 22, 1921, Captain Leslie Edwards Babcock, U. S. Army, and Miss Dillon.

FLATHER—DUBOSE.—At Washington, D. C., April 23, 1921, Mr. Forrest Flather and Miss Kate DuBose, daughter of Medical Director W. R. DuBose, U. S. Navy, retired, and Mrs. DuBose.

DIED.

DECKER—CROSSMAN.—At Newton Center, Mass., April 27, 1921, Rear Admiral Horace C. Decker, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Alice K. Crossman.

ELLIOTT.—At Washington, D. C., April 21, 1921, Midshipman Sinnett Elliott, jr., of Beaufort, S. C., father of Captain Middleton S. Elliott, M. C., U. S. Navy, and grandfather of Lieutenant Robert Lee Hartwell, jr., U. S. Navy.

HAYES.—At Davisonville, Md., April 24, 1921, Harriet Gertrude Hayes, widow of Brigadier General C. W. Hayes, U. S. Army, mother of Dr. J. Mortimer Hayes, Mrs. J. W. Wilson and Lieutenant Colonel Jack Hayes, U. S. Army.

HOVDE.—At Washington, D. C., April 28, 1921, Captain Hjalmar B. Hovde, signal corps, U. S. Army.

LANDRY.—At Detroit, Mich., April 14, 1921, Lieutenant Commander Joseph Landry, U. S. Coast Guard, retired.

SICARD.—At Washington, D. C., April 26, 1921, William Floyd Sicard, son of the late Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, U. S. Navy.

TURNER.—At St. Petersburg, Fla., April 21, 1921, Major William James Turner, U. S. Army, retired.

WEBSTER.—At Richmond, Va., April 23, 1921, Rear Admiral Harris Webster, U. S. Navy, retired.

WILLITS.—At 1900 Baring St., Philadelphia, Pa., April 22, 1921, Mrs. Blair Willits, wife of Rear Admiral A. S. Willits, U. S. Navy, retired, in the 68th year of her age.

S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington D.C.
OPEN 8:15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
"Star" Brand
PORCH SHADES
Made With Wide Slats
—These shades are made of basswood, with wide slats closely set together, and stained in sunfast oil colors. Complete with ropes, pulleys and anchoring device. Choice of brown or green.
—Sizes 3 ft. wide to 12 ft. wide, priced from
$2.19 to $10.98
Kann's—Third Floor.

"Say it with Flowers"
WE GROW
OUR OWN
FLOWERS
Always Fresh
Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4378, 4377, 4379, and F. 6854

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia
Army Officers—
who know materials. No. 200, No. 256, No. 500, No. 550, will be interested in our sample line.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, Navy Regulation Rain Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.
For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.
For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.
Equipment for Officers of all Services of the U. S. Service—Everything Regulation.
BRANCHES:
Washington, Annapolis, Atlantic City
ESTABLISHED 1872
W. B. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 940 F ST. NW.)
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE MAIN 108
A.R.SPEARE C.J.NICHOLS W.B.SPEARE
Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362
SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Digitized by Google

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

NAVAL GAZETTE.

April 21.

Lieut. A. C. Bridges (S. C.), naval station, Guantanamo Bay, to Nevada as assistant engineering officer.

Lieut. (jg. G.) H. W. Fitch, North Dakota; to Eagle 32 under instructions in submarines.

March. F. H. Howe, Bridgeport; to Craven.

Lieut. Wm. Seitz (M. C.), naval hospital, Hampton Roads; to duty marine expeditionary force, Haiti.

Boss. C. B. Farr, receiving ship, San Francisco; to Ontario.

Esn. C. F. Pohling (S. C.), Nevada; to supply officer, receiving ship, Guantanamo Bay.

Lieut. (jg. G.) A. Forstner, North Dakota; to Eagle 32 under instructions in submarines.

Esn. (jg. H. Bruce, receiving ship, barracks, Hampton Roads; to Florida.

A. P. Clk. E. P. Stewart, Charleston; to Birmingham.

Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Taylor (M. C.), naval hospital, Guilford, Me.; to naval dispensary, Navy Department.

Lieut. (jg.) A. deG. Vogler (C. C.) (Ch. C.), to 1st Prov. Brig. Marines, Haiti.

April 22.

Lieut. (jg. G.) W. W. Brougham, receiving ship, Philadelphia, to enumand Wando.

Esn. J. A. Caporello, Long Beach; to Savannah.

Capt. Arthur Crenshaw, commandant, naval research station, Gulfport, Miss., to naval examining board, Navy Department.

Lieut. R. R. Evans, naval station, St. Thomas, V. I.; to South Carolina.

Lieut. T. A. Henry (S. C.), Naval Academy; to supply officer naval hospital, League Island.

Lieut. (jg. H. Holladay, instrument machinery, Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne; to Mississippi.

March. J. E. H. Hutcherson, navy yard, Norfolk; to Tennessee.

Ran. J. S. Janney, Sperry Gyroscope Works, Brooklyn; to Beaver.

Capt. F. L. Pinkon, command New Hampshire; to inspection officer navy yard, Philadelphia.

Pha. J. F. Madden, Long Island; to receiving ship, Boston.

Esn. D. F. Mulvihill, Oklahoma; to navy yard, Washington.

Lieut. (jg.) G. G. Murdock (Ch. C.), naval training station, Great Lakes; to Melville.

Lieut. (jg.) E. E. Norlin, receiving ship, New York; to Delaware.

Lieut. T. M. Schnetala (S. C.), Hancock; to supply officer, Indiana.

Lieut. H. S. Summerlin (M. C.), receiving ship, San Francisco; to Colorado.

Lieut. Comdr. D. B. Neary, Comdr. destroyers for Pacific; to command Talbot.

Lieut. J. A. Pierce, Charleston; to Salem.

Lieut. H. C. Train (C. C.), to Eagle 32; to receiving ship, Boston.

Lieut. C. A. Nervig (C. I.), Long Beach; to receiving ship, Boston.

April 23.

Lieut. (jg. G.) F. L. Albert (Ch. C.), Melville; to reserve destroyer divisions, San Diego.

Lieut. (jg. G.) S. Beaver, Melville; to duty in connection with Sumner and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Bissell, navy yard, Norfolk; to naval operations, Navy Department.

Ens. H. S. Crocker, Chas. (s) in connection with Corry and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (jg. D. Dyer (C. C.), submarine division 5; to Birmingham.

Ens. J. P. Gallagher, receiving ship, Portsmouth, N. H.; to accounts of enlisted men at New York.

Lieut. (jg. C. C. Grisham, Jr., Melville; to instruction with K-16 and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (jg. C. E. Hartig (S. C.), navy yard, Philadelphia; to division supply officer, destroyer flotilla 5, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. (jg. C. Hutson, navy yard, Philadelphia; to Melvin and on board when commissioned.

A. P. Clk. C. E. Jordan, Reno; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. (jg. Kempton (C. C.), Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., San Francisco; to navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. (jg. W. Leidel (S. C.), Wyoming; to duty in 11th naval district.

Lieut. (jg. McFeron (C. C.), navy yard, Mare Island; to navy yard, Puget Sound.

Lieut. (jg. G.) R. A. Riehl, Jr., to duty in connection with Corry and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. W. G. Stoner (C. C.), naval training station, Hampton Roads; to naval station, St. Thomas, V. I.

Esn. C. F. Sunderman, naval training station, Chicago; to air force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. (jg. G.) Leslie Verbrugge, Lamberton; to duty in connection with Sumner and on board when commissioned.

Ch. P. Clk. Walter Norris, Houston; to receiving ship, Philadelphia.

April 24.

Capt. W. S. Crosley, assistant to commandant, 8th naval district; to commandant, 7th naval district.

Lieut. (jg. G.) R. E. Parsons, Fairfax; to duty in connection with Melvin and on board when commissioned.

Ens. N. S. Rogan, Nitro; to Frederick.

Capt. H. J. Saltzman commandant, 7th naval district, and commandant, naval station, Key West, Fla.; to judge advocate general of the navy.

Lieut. W. E. Lund (S. C.), receiving barracks, Hampton Roads; to supply officer, Wyoming.

Capt. David Potter (S. C.), staff Admiral Wilson and fleet paymaster, Atlantic fleet; to bureau of personal and chief bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department.

Esn. W. A. D. Thompson, Com. Des. Force; to Aaron Ward.

Lieut. J. N. Whelan, Com. Des. Force; to Tonop.

Esn. H. F. Carwile, Gilmer; to Memphis.

Esn. C. Y. Dyer, St. Louis; to Tracy.

Esn. W. G. Greene, Pittsburgh; to Wyo.

Esn. W. F. Moran, Olympia; to Gilmer.

Lieut. (jg. G.) C. E. Rice, Jr., Gulfport.

Ch. Pay Clk. H. H. McCord, receiving ship, Puget Sound; to Melville.

April 27.

Lieut. (jg. G.) W. R. Anderson, Buffalo; to command Partridge.

Lieut. W. K. Bigger, Partridge; to Prairie.

Lieut. E. G. Brian (M. C.), Brazos; to receiving ship, New York.

Capt. W. D. Brotharton, receiving ship, Mare Island, to 11th naval district.

Lieut. Comdr. V. L. Kirkman, bureau navigation, Navy Department; to Asiatic station.

Lieut. E. C. Melton (M. C.), naval hospital, Charleston; to marine expeditionary force, Santo Domingo.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Blandell (S. C.), disbursing office, Navy Department; to Navy disbursing officer, Shanghai, China.

Lieut. H. J. Noble (M. C.), marine expeditionary force, Santo Domingo; to marine barracks, Quantico.

Lieut. (jg. R. Tatum (M. C.), navy yard, New York; to Brazos.

Lieut. R. W. Wimberly (M. C.), naval training station, Hampton Roads; to marine expeditionary force, Santo Domingo.

ARMY LIST PROMOTION

Copies of the Army Promotion List, alphabetically arranged, otherwise known as the Single List, created by the act of June 4, 1920, upon which the advancement in grade of officers of the Army is now based may be obtained by addressing the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant—John A. Lejeune.

Orders 4 (Series 1921), March 18.

167. (1) The strength of the officer personnel of the aviation section of the Marine Corps will consist of 340 following commissioned and warrant officers: 4 field officers, 16 captains, 79 lieutenants and 19 marine gunners.

(2) Officers detailed to aviation duty will be detailed for a period of five years unless sooner relieved.

(3) Officers showing marked aptitude for aviation duty may be redetailed after a period of three years or more at the discretion of the Major General Commandant, experience and field rank may be available for aviation.

(4) To insure a regular flow in the assignment of commissioned personnel to aviation duty, and to avoid the termination of such service in too great numbers at any one time, officers serving with Marine Corps aviation units will be grouped, relieved and returned to the line duty upon the completion of service, five and three years of such service.

(5) In submitting fitness reports of officers on aviation duty, commanding officers will note thereon the desirability or not of retaining the duty of the officer concerned, giving particular consideration to the officer's ability for either executive or command assignments in aviation.

168 Paragraph 681 (32), on page 760, Marine Corps Orders, is amended by changing subparagraph (f) and adding thereto subparagraphs (g) and (h) as follows:

(f) Requisitions for the below-mentioned articles will be submitted by the quartermaster officer of the vessel to which the marine detachment is attached: Pistol, cal. cartridges for, red, cartridges for, white.

(g) Requisitions for the below-mentioned articles will be submitted by the quartermaster, Philadelphia, from vessels on the east coast, and to the naval quartermaster, San Francisco, from vessels on the west coast: Discharge, for rifle grenades; grenades, rifle, hand, practice; grenades, rifle, hand.

(h) Paragraph 109, Marine Corps Orders, is amended to read as follows:

109 The course in small arms target practice prescribed in the Small Arms Firing Manual, 1920, is modified "little Marksmanship," as approved by the Secretary of War on June 22, 1920, has been adopted for use by the United States Marine Corps, and will become effective on July 1, 1921.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

April 25—Capt. R. H. Tebbs, jr., report to judge advocate general of the Navy Department, Washington, for duty in his office.

April 23—Lieut. Col. L. Mc. Little, 1st brigade, Haiti, to United States.

Capt. F. Melachy, 1st brigade, Haiti, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Capts. R. H. Covey and A. Galt, 1st Lieut. C. Cukela, 2d Lieuts. L. H. Pugh and H. H. Hannekon, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va., for duty with rifle team.

2d Lieut. J. G. Vallant, discharged from Marine Corps Reserve (inactive).

Q. M. Clk. D. C. Dwyer, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to 1st brigade, Haiti.

April 22—Maj. J. T. Myers, discharged from Marine Corps Reserve (inactive).

1st Lieut. J. C. Breckinridge, to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in United States.

1st Lieut. J. Hamilton, resignation accepted.

April 27—Capt. P. C. Geyer, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

1st Lieut P. E. McDermott, resignation accepted.

1st Lieut. F. C. Mann, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

1st Lieut. J. C. Thurman, marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N. Y., to receiving office, Indianapolis, Ind.

1st Lieut. J. A. Nelson, marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Q. M. Clk. N. Johnston, orders to Santo Domingo April 26 revoked.

April 28—Capt. B. J. Milner, U. S. B. Florida, to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. E. W. Kalbfleisch, U. S. S. North Dakota, to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. R. C. Anthony, U. S. S. Oklahoma, to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

1st Lieut. O. E. Kelly, marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N. Y.

MARINE STUDENTS MAY CONTINUE STUDIES.

The Marine Corps Institute announces to its students that the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., have offered to continue the instruction of men who have been discharged and who have made progress in their courses under the Marine Corps Institute.

The I. C. S. will accept the M. C. I.'s certificate of proficiency in the studies taken under the M. C. I. and no student leaving the Marine Corps may then continue the course under the I. C. S. from the stage where the M. C. I. leaves him.

The I. C. S. will give the student due credit in fixing the price for the remainder of the course for the studies he has completed in the M. C. I.

On receipt of a discharge the student in the M. C. I. will furnish the I. C. S. a statement showing the study work the student has completed. The M. C. I. keeps students in the United States supplied with about three advance text-books and after the discharge of students permits them to continue to send in lesson papers on the text-books furnished and corrects and grades and returns those papers to the student at his home address, but does not supply further text-books after discharge. This enables the student to continue his studies at home for a while after his discharge until he can effect arrangements with the I. C. S. and also to cover more of the course under the M. C. I. to take advantage of the corresponding deduction in price in making the arrangements with the I. C. S.

Students who have been or are about to be discharged and who desire to continue their courses under the I. C. S. should write to the M. C. I. and request that an abstract of their study record be sent to the I. C. S., in which case a copy of the report sent to the I. C. S. will be furnished the student.

The following are recent graduates of the Marine Corps Institute:

Corp. Solomon Borenstein in railroad agency accounting.

Pvt. Roy Colton in traffic management.

Sergt. Robert H. Cox in commercial organization and accounting.

Pvt. Wilfred C. Clopton in salesmanship.

Pvt. Leon Lepins in French.

ARMY LONGEVITY PAY CLAIMS.

Longevity pay and allowances to officers of the Regular Army arise under section 15 of an act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, and under subsequent acts and Supreme Court decisions, and therefore are not subject to the provisions of section 2 It merely happens that under the technical rulings of the Comptroller of the Treasury certain claims filed during his term of office were rejected. This ruling was overturned by the Supreme Court, and all subsequent claims have been allowed. Furthermore, Congress passed a law stating that states who resigned from the United States Army to join the confederacy, were entitled to longevity pay. This is right, but the Treasury Department cannot reopen the cases that have been adjudicated by the comptroller's action.

The heirs of General Sheridan, General Sherman, heirs of Generals Thomas and Meade, heirs of Lieutenant and other confederate officers have been paid Following is the record of an Army officer whose widow is being cared for by her niece, who is a resident of Clinton, Ill.:

1st Lieutenant, brevet brigadier general, U. S. Army. Service: Quartermaster department, 1861-1867; sectioned lieutenant, 2d artillery, June 18, 1849; first lieutenant, 2d artillery September, 1852; in Washington with battery during inauguration of President Lincoln, March, 1861; with 2d artillery, May 14, 1861; crossed in the army of the Potomac and at the Peninsula; commanded artillery brigade at the battle of Gettysburg; commanded artillery reserve over 20 batteries and 2,000 men; in charge of siege artillery and all ordnance matters of importance in the field. Pay, $250 a month. Died longevity pay, never paid to her husband or herself by the government.

A pending amendment to the law directs that the accounting officers of the Treasury shall settle the claims for longevity pay and allowances on account of service rendered in the Regular Army arising under section 15, act approved July 15, 1870, and subsequent acts affecting longevity pay and allowances in accordance with decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and the decision of any comptroller heretofore made against a claimant under the act of June 4, 1920, as construed under the terms of this act of any such disallowed claim.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

The best brains of the War Department are working to the end that the American army will be ready to do its part in another emergency, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Assistant Secretary of War, declared in New York on April 27 in an address before members of the 5th Division at their first reunion since demobilization.

"In Washington," he said, "we realize the importance of preparedness. We are constantly at work on every troubled world. Our people are too prone to disregard the danger. We have been lulled into it and caught in the same situation as we were in April, 1917."

A message commanding the division for its part in the war was read from General Pershing.

KLEIN UNIFORMS
Ask about Our Special Vigoreaux (Mohair)
For Superior to a Mixed Wool or
Cotton Gabardine
Blouse and Breeches, $20.00
D. Klein & Bro.
715 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google

IN CONGRESS

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1922.

(Continued from first page.)

that the sentiment of the House, as expressed in the debate, would be brought to Mr. Denby's attention, and that the order would undoubtedly be cancelled.

Amendments offered by Mr. Osborne, providing for the acceptance of 225 acres in the harbor of Los Angeles and to appropriate $1,000,000 for development of a submarine base there, went out on a point of order.

Efforts to cut down or place limitations upon the items providing for completion of the 1916 building program were rejected.

On Thursday the bill was finally agreed to, Mr. Kelley successfully resisting efforts of motor boat program here to place limitations on the bill in connection with and forcing the President's hand in connection with peace proposals. The bill with amendments as presented, with the exception of the following, was adopted without present diversion of considerable funds:

"That no part of the appropriations heretofore, hereto, or hereafter made for the increase of the Navy under the bureau of ordnance, or hereafter made to said appropriations heretofore or hereafter made to said bureau shall be available for the payment for services or material used in the construction of any ship, or building, living quarters, or other structures, or for building, living or betterments to any existing shore station facilities unless the appropriations shall in terms specifically authorize such construction or additions upon the same: Provided, That this shall not prevent contracts procured under the various ordnance appropriations shall not be available for more than one year after general seats at the naval service: Provided further, That nothing herein shall be construed as preventing the allocation of guns and ammunition to ships accordance to the requirements of the naval service."

HOUSE NAVAL HEARINGS.

On Monday the House naval committee began its hearings on naval legislation. Secretary Denby was present for the first time as head of the Navy, and with him were Admiral Coontz, chief of naval operations, Admiral Robison, commander in chief of the U. S. naval forces in European waters, and several officers of the bureau of ordnance. Officials were questioned primarily to discuss aviation, particularly the bills introduced by Representative Hicks, of the house committee, to create a bureau of aeronautics and to provide for the commissioning of officers of the navigation of the air. The discussion, however, soon assumed a wide range and embraced the plans for the economical administration in the Navy during the present administration, including the proposed transfer of bureaus' quarters at the ordnance plant at Dahlgren, a bridge at Quantico, the purchase of the Indian Head field, and the training of civilians in the aeronautical works of the Navy. Practically the entire staff of the naval committee were present, taking a keen interest in the proceedings, frequently asking questions which demonstrated their desire to learn the rudiments of naval affairs, though they have served on the committee lengthy dissertation on the part of the older members as to what has been done in the country that the.

Representative Hicks, chairman of the subcommittee on aviation, opened the hearings on the bill on Monday and the following day, when the hearings were continued, with Captain Moffett, chief of aeronauts present.

Captain Moffett told the committee, in response to questions from Mr. Butler, that he deemed it inadvisable to limit in the naval bill the number of officers and men to be detailed in the aviation service; it should be left to the discretion of the secretary of the navy as the details to other branches of the Navy are now handled. Mr. Butler pointed out that a limit was imposed placed on the details to the submarine service or the mine force or destroyer force, and he asked the committee that a limit was once placed by law, and brought the same reason that was given. He asked Captain Moffett to prepare for the hearings a detailed itemized estimate of the costs of naval aviation activities under all the bureaus; he said there had been some criticism in the country that Congress had been too economical with naval aviation, and he desired to see that such is not the case hereafter.

Mr. Hicks asked the captain if the experts who will be employed by the government in the future could be temporarily loaned to the army forces during the needed and their services be utilized. To which Captain Moffett replied that he was not prepared.

Mr. Kraus, interested in the rumored purchase by the government of land owned by Ford at a cost of $250,000, but Captain Moffett assured the committee that there is no intention of the government to purchase the tract, but that the proposition came from the owners. Mr. Butler asked him to relate the anxiety of the owners that the government has no intention of buying the land. Mr. Hicks remarked that the committee is opposed to the permanent maintenance of two marine aviation fields as now existing, and thought that all marine flying activities would be ordered to Quantico at Parris Island, where the government owned the ground.

Mr. Kraus was curious to know whether the proposed new bureau of aeronautics would perform any new functions. Captain Moffett said that it would be in the interest of efficiency, and said the work of his office could be carried on as now consolidated. Mr. Kraus recalled the statement of Mr. Denby that he supposed the bureau of the air service, and operations of aviation of the various departments, and Mr. Kraus inquired as to whether or not the Secretary is not opposed to a consolidation of the purchase and procurement of material, and he thought the Secretary's stand was an argument against the proposed consolidation of aviation matters under one bureau. Captain Moffett said that there were many exceptional reasons, which he outlined, for keeping the aviation activities of the Navy under one bureau.

CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE FOR EMERGENCY OFFICERS.

Representative Elliott, of Indiana, has introduced a bill (H. R. 5181) amending section 24 of the national defense act so that all officers appointed in the Regular Army who, at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, held appointments as majors, lieutenant colonels or colonels in the United States Army, shall be credited, for the purpose of determining their positions on the Army promotion list provided for in section 24 of the said act, with constructive service as follows: Three years for those who have had commissioned service, two years for those who held appointments as lieutenant colonels and one year for those who held appointments as majors; and that the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to rank such officers on the Army promotion list in the positions to which such constructive service would entitle them, respectively, their original appointments in the United States Army being antedated for this purpose only by three years, two years and one year, respectively.

RETIRED NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Representative Kearns has introduced a bill (H. R. 5161) providing that retired enlisted men who held commissions some time between the dates of April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who were given the retired pay of warrant officers under the provisions of paragraph 1278, act of June 3, 1916, be permitted to retain such pay of retired second lieutenant.

PATENTS FOR KRUPPS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Secretary of War Weeks on Monday informed the Senate that since July 1, 1920, patents numbering 241 pertaining to ordnance had been issued by the United States Patent office to German citizens and assigned to Frederick Krupp, of Essen, Germany. The War Secretary suggested consideration by Congress of legislation to prevent the issuance of patents of such patents within two or three years.

The resolution reads as follows:

"I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that since July 1, 1920, there have been issued in the United States Patent Office to German citizens 241 patents pertaining to ordnance, which patents have been assigned to Frederick Krupp, of Essen, Germany.

"It is understood that the applications for such patents are issued under authority of section 18 of the act approved June 4, 1918, and popularly known as the trading-with-the-enemy act.

"It is understood that of the total of 12 patents selected at random from the above-mentioned 294 it pertains to guns and ammunition, and to many of the principles of our own railroad artillery, and in view of the circumstances it is undesirable to bring the matter to your attention for such action as you shall deem desirable in the interest of the United States.

"Corrective legislation seems necessary, but no draft is inclosed for the reason that the principle involved, while of vital importance to the War Department, is one of interest to other departments of the Government and involves the policy of the Government in relation to the patenting of inventions with which the United States is at war.

"Accordingly, I am not prepared to advise whether we should not require that all foreign patents be put in operation within the period of say two or three years, so as to forestall a condition arising similar to that resulting from the spy industry in the beginning of the late war, wherein the Germans, through their patent office, secured data which practically eliminated American manufacture of dyestuffs because of the patent rights received by their American patents, which were not licensed or otherwise put into operation in United States."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1922.

Representative Anthony, from the House committee on appropriations, on April 27 submitted the following report on the Army appropriation bill:

The Army appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1922 passed the House and Senate in substantially the same form and was agreed upon in conference during the third session of the Sixty-sixth Congress and is now ready to receive the approval of the President.

The principal features concerning the accompanying bill, used as a basis for such consideration the bill (H. R. 14863) as passed the House of the Executive during the last session. The total of that bill was $448,107,000 and provided for an Army of an average strength of approximately 154,000 enlisted men, 17,000 officers, 12,000 Philippine Scouts, Philippine Scouts and 14,000 officers. The estimates for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1922, as submitted to Congress at the beginning of the third session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, were $448,107,000 and contemplated an Army of the maximum size allowed by the Army reorganization act, namely, 280,000 men. The bill appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1922 are $313,000,000 less than the first deficiency act for the fiscal year 1921 and $2,142,212.76 less than the estimates submitted to the Sixty-sixth Congress. The strength of the Army on March 31, 1921, was 139,043 men, and the bill as reported to the House recommended in the accompanying bill, including the Philippine Scouts, is $313,071,787.24, or $135,213.76 less than the estimates.

It is $135,221,347.96 less than the appropriations for the fiscal year 1921.

It is $13,631,747 less than the bill which failed at the last session.

The essential differences between the accompanying bill and the bill which failed at the last session are as follows:

The aggregate for pay of enlisted men has been increased from $77,833,360 to $82,000,000, the sum for officers' pay has been increased from $28,000,000 to $29,350,000, and an appropriation of $1,000 is recommended for the manufacturing lieutenantcy at the Military Academy in addition to his regular pay. These increases are as follows: It is stated by the committee that this additional sum will provide the pay and subsistence for 16 men additional to the number provided in the bill which failed, making the total number 154,000 men. This number is exclusive of the flying cadets and Philippine Scouts, and of officers.

The reductions effected by this bill in corresponding items in the bill which failed are as follows:

Air service	$1,350,000
Quartermaster supplies, quartermaster corps	1,000,000
Incidental expenses, quartermaster corps	1,500,000
Barracks and quarters	1,871,000
Water and sewers at military posts	1,000,000
Construction and repair of hospitals	1,000,000
Washington-Alaska military cable	25,000
Pay of the Army	4,000,000
Military post exchanges	25,000
Roads, walks, wharves and drainage	100,000
Vocational training	300,000
Construction of hospitals	100,000
Reserve officers' training corps	103,447
Engineer depots in the field	25,000
Ordnance service	100,000
Ordnance and ammunition	25,000
Small arms, ammunition	50,000
Manufacture of arms	100,000
Automatic machine rifles	25,000
Machine guns	10,000
Chemical warfare service	150,000
Rifle ranges, target and camps	100,000
District of Columbia water supply	200,000
Total	$13,052,447

The reductions in addition to the changes made in the bill reported by the bill, also has made some modifications in certain paragraphs of the text of the bill. The authority to the Secretary of War to sell to any state or foreign government any surplus military supplies arms and equipment pertaining to the military establishment is broadened so as to include "food stuffs." The limitation on the appropriation for pay of officers of the officers' reserve corps, which limits the number of reserve officers who may be on active

W. & J. SLOANE

Established over 76 years

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS

For those to whom economy appeals, the following items of discontinued patterns should prove of especial interest.

The same high quality usual "SLOANE" high quality merchandise—the savings real and important. The following quotations on 9x12 size rugs will give some idea of the variety and values offered. Floret Quality plain Seamless Chenille Rugs, with two hand borders..... $130.00
Floret Quality Wool Rugs..... 80.00
Standard Quality Wool Wilton Rugs 67.50 & 75.00
Floret Quality Body Brussels Rugs.... 82.50

The SLOANE Improved Vacuum Cleaner Complete, with all attachments..... $48.00
Strong in construction—simple in operation
Effective in results

Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States.

1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 925

LEWANDOS

AMERICAN GERRARDS

CLEANERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS

Bar	Shops
284 Boylston Street	If Temple Place
240 Hunt.	no Arlington
39 State Street	79 Dunmore Street

Brookline	Albany	Worcester
Cambridge	Maine	New Haven
Watertown	Fall River	Waltham
Malden	New Bedford	Lowell
Fitchburg	Newport	Springfield
Providence	Lynn	Wakefield
Bridgeport	Manchester	Philadelphia

and 10 West 45th Street New York

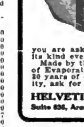
Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1850

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SUPERIOR QUALITY

has made Pel Mrad Evaporated Milk the recognized standard. No other milk approaches it in actual food value or in the high sanitation of which make Evaporated Milk the superior of all other milks. When you ask for



you are asking for the most perfect article of its kind ever produced.

Made by the originators and largest producers of Evaporated Milk and the best efforts of over 20 years of experience. If you appreciate quality, ask for it and accept no substitute.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
Suite 636, Arcade Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

COLT FIREARMS

"The Proven Best
by Government Test"

Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
50th and Hunting Place
327 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

duty for more than 15 days, is considered so as to exclude from the appropriation the time he is under pay of from the regular corps. The expense of operations of Lighthouse Service authorized to be transferred from the appropriation "Regular supplies quarter-master's department" to the appropriation "Clothing and camp and garrison equipage," and $3,000 is transferred from the former item to the latter. This change is made as a result of a ruling of the comptroller of the treasury that the latter appropriation should be charged with the expenditure. The paragraph repealing the provision of the act providing for the issuance of uniforms to discharged enlisted men is modified so that the cash allowance for such uniforms may be made to enlisted men whose applications shall have been received at the War Department prior to "June 1, 1924," instead of "April 1, 1921." Provision for the payment of "medical attendance and supplies" is omitted from the appropriation for civilian military training camps upon the recommendation of the War Department, as such expenses will be provided from the regular appropriations of the medical department.

The following paragraphs of legislation, not contained in the bill which passed, are recommended in the bill:

Nothing contained in public resolution No. 30 of the Sixty-sixth Congress shall be held to prohibit the enlistment of flying cadets in the enlisted reserve.

The appropriation for "pay, etc., of the Army," for the fiscal year 1922 shall not be available for the additional pay of members of the reserve training corps or other persons authorized by law, during the time in attend the advanced courses training camps during such fiscal year.

On Thursday in the House there was some discussion regarding enlisted men of the Army with special reference to the provision authorizing the Secretary of War to grant honorable discharge of enlisted men "without regard to the provisions of existing law or regulations." Provisions for discharged by the appropriations committee as important by the reduction of the enlisted force authorized because of existing law. In the course of the debate Mr. Anderson, of Minnesota, said that the having things done to the extent desired by Congress and said "While we have to rely on officers in the office of the Secretary of War, there has been apparently no change in the efficiency and discipline of the enlisted men. I have seen many secretaries of war come and go, but the personnel of the Army has not."

The debate in the House yesterday on the Army bill was confined to the enlisted strength and whether or not there should be an increase over 175,000.

BONUS FOR SERVICE IN WAR.

Representative Tillman proposes (in H. R. 6130) a bonus of for payment to officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Representative Bell in H. R. 4867 $30 for each month's actual service. The Tillman bill provides "soldiers' bonus tax" on the sale of all luxuries, while the latter proposes a $2 billion dollar issue of additional bonds bearing less interest than now paid by liberty bonds.

SEPARATE NAVAL DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS.

The naval bill as it passed the House on Thursday contained a provision that no part of the appropriation for "Pay, subsistence and transportation" shall be the expense of any naval district unless the commandant designated by the commandant of the navy yard, naval training station, or naval operating base. A similar proviso was submitted to the House by the Senate the last session of Congress, and it was made a part of the bill as it passed the House. The proponents of this limitation believe that they will do away with current criticism of the naval policy creating the organization at the headquarters of the leading naval stations in districts. Whether or not opinion as to the necessity of a district organization, but members of the House feel that they have an opportunity to reconsider in the elimination of duplication. Of the fourteen naval districts only three, New York, San Francisco and Boston, have more than one commandant. There will be little doubt that the action effected by this proviso, as the work of looking out for reservists, for instance, will be done by the commandant if they are brought to this city. This would require additional clerical force by the Navy Department.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

Former Brigadier General John H. Sherburne, of Boston, has been named as an assistant counsel for the House committee investigating the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, Philadelphia draft dodger. The original decision of the committee not to employ counsel was changed after it was found that the services of a lawyer were essential.

The Keyes bill, creating a separate bureau of aeronautics in the Navy Department, which was favorably favorably reported from the Senate naval committee and it will be considered for early enactment.

Secretary Denby, in order to preserve the Navy's participation in the World War, has asked Congress for an appropriation of $25,000 to be expended in a historical painting.

Secretary Weeks has called the attention of Congress to the fact that 200 inquiries each day for assistance have been issued by the patient office to German citizens, all of whom have been employed by the firm of Krupp, of Essen, Germany. He recommended corrective legislation.

Mr. Lodge on Thursday submitted an amendment to the naval bill authorizing the appointment of Capt. William H. Rush a rear admiral on the active list of the United States Navy to take rank immediately after Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves.

Representative Gallivan's resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish the House at the earliest possible moment the names of and the wages paid to all persons employed in any establishment connected with the War Department who are not citizens of the United States or of any State thereof and who have been employed in the Army or Navy of the United States in time of war and been honorably discharged from such service, has been ordered laid on the table.

NOMINATIONS.

April 75—Appointments by Transfer in the Regular Army.

Ordnance Department.

1st Lieut Merle H. Davis, C. A. C., with rank from September 2, 1919.

Field Artillery.

Capt. Derrill de Saussure Trenholm, infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Promotions in the Army.

General officers.

April 26—To be major generals.—Clarence R. Edwards, James W. Mcandrew, Joseph L. Hines, Henry T. Allen, David C. Shanks, Adelbert Cronkhite, William M. Wright, Irving J. Carr, Walter H. Gordon, Charles P. Mendor, William G. Haan, George Bell, Jr.

To be brigadier generals.—Lucius Holbrook, Isaac Mc. Parker, Walter B. Gordon, George B. Duncan, William Weigel, Ernest Hinds, Ulysses G. McAlexander, Jack L. Hayden, A. Hrimsle, Robert L. Howze, William Lassiter, Fred W. Sladen, Harry H. Bandholtz, Hanson E. Ely.

All Army nominations of April 16, 20 and 21, listed in the Army and Navy Register of April 16 and 23 were confirmed on April 26.

April 27—Col. Jay J. Morrow to be governor of Panama Canal.

All naval nominations of April 20 and 21 published in the Army and Navy Register of April 23.

All nominations for promotion of all captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, which includes those officers whose names appeared in the Army and Navy Register of March 26, page 293, who have qualified physically and have accepted their commissions.

April 28—All Public Health nominations of April 14, published in the Army and Navy Register of April 23.

SENATE BILLS

1622. Mr. Heflin—For the relief of Major Francis M. Maddox.

1640. Mr. Borah (by request)—Authorizing the appointment of Anthony J. Dittiner as captain of cavalry.

1675. Mr. Gerry—Giving permanent rank to district superintendents of the Coast Guard on the retired list.

1757. Mr. Wadsworth—Authorizing the sale of the reservation, buildings, improvements, fixtures and lands connected with the water supply system to the city of Washington, D. C., and for other.

1758. Mr. Harris—To prohibit admission to citizenship of persons who serve in the military or naval forces of any nation engaged against the United States in the world war.

1686. Mr. Lenroot—To authorize the Secretary of War to appoint Joseph Lee Kaiser, of the rank for the grade of chief gunner, electrical, and to transfer him to the Corps of Ordnance Subsistence Storekeepers and Assistant supervisors of telephone lines in the United States.

1708. Mr. Jones, of Washington—Granting permission to the Capitol Hill Post of the American Legion of Fifth from the King of Great Britain.

1788. Mr. Shields—Authorizing the President to appoint Arthur L. Brown to the position and rank of first lieutenant in the Navy.

1792. Mr. Reed—To authorize the commissioning of Major Reed Smoot.

1796. Mr. Reed—To reimburse Captain W. B. Finnegan, of the Twenty-fourth infantry regiment, U. S. Infantry, Camp Funston, Kan., for moneys lost by him in the public service of the United States.

1796. Mr. Wadsworth—To regulate the marriage of persons in the military and naval forces of the United States in foreign countries.

H. J. Res. 36. Mr. Wadsworth—Authorizing Inspector Brown to the position and rank of first lieutenant in the Navy.

HOUSE BILLS.

1867. Mr. Bell—Granting additional pay to the enlisted personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps.

4704. Mr. Kelley, of Michigan—To protect the name and insignia of the Boy Scouts of organizations.

4785. Mr. Linebarger—To relieve the owners of building claimed by the United States for the use of several officers or enlisted men in the military or naval forces of the United States, or of the American citizens, in the armed forces of any of the nations associated with the United States during the recent war with Germany, from performing assessment work for a period of two years from and after the 1st day of July, 1921.

4915. Mr. Britten—To credit officers of the United States Naval Reserve Force with time served in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve.

4917. Mr. Dupre—To authorize the President to appoint Dr. Joseph Taylor Boyle, surgeon of the Regular Navy who resigned subsequent to November 11, 1918.

5010. Mr. Anderson—To authorize additional for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

5012. Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania—To authorize the Secretary of War to appoint a board of review of certain titles on tablets or other memorials.

5028. Mr. Kahn—To authorize the appointment of persons in the military and naval forces of the United States in foreign countries.

5210. Mr. Ward, of New York—For the relief of Lieutenant Colonel Frank Parker, U. S. Army.

5218. Mr. Elliott—To correct the position on the Army promotion list of officers appointed under the provisions of the act approved June 4, 1920, and who, prior to such appointment, were in the Army.

5219. Mr. Hicks—To create a bureau of aeronautics in the Navy Department, etc.

5266. Mr. Lampert—For the relief of Franklin G. Bertsch, late of the Navy.

5270. Mr. Mcduffie—For the relief of F. M. Maddox, jr.

5289. Mr. Porter—For the promotion of Colonel Lloyd M. Brett, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

5326. Mr. Tyson—To place William H. Armstrong on the retired list of the Navy.

5335. Mr. Begg—For the relief of retired commissioned officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

5419. Mr. Fordney—To amend section 4a of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916.

5423. Mr. Johnson, of South Dakota—Regulating the pay of officers of the Army when officers when called to active duty.

H. J. Res. 37. Mr. Bankhead—To repeal section 5 of the act of June 4, 1920.

H. J. Res. 38. Mr. Vaught—Providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon naval disarmament.

H. J. Res 87. Mr. Kahn—Authorizing transportation for Henry Field clerks and laurie clerks, quartermaster corps.

NEW BRIGADIER GENERALS NOMINATED.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the renominating Brigadier Generals temporarily in the Army as follows: Colonels William R. Smith, Dwight E. Aultman, Edward Hagadorn, Derrie E. Nolan, W. D. Connor, Pax Conner, Preston Brown, Malin Craig, Henry B. Todd, jr., A. J. Bowley, William H. Johnston and Robert Alexander.

CANDIDATES DESIGNATED FOR WEST POINT.

The following have been designated to submit an educational test for admission to the Military Academy to the Military Academy on July 1, 1921:

Bert Lake, Secretary; George Stranger, 824 East Jefferson street, Bloomington, Ill.; Walter E. Fratzke, 315 Central avenue, Fairmont, Minn.; Joseph G. Banks, Columbus, Miss.; William D. Douglass, Plattsmouth, Nebr.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT EXAMINATIONS.

The papers of the examinations held in the United States April 5 and 6 of candidates of the Army medical department for advancement to the grade of captain are being received by the board in Washington, and it is hoped to make the examinations of candidates for duty in the near future. The list of appointees will be published in three columns.



(Established 1889)

H. L. RUST

Realtor

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance

912 15th Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

All Classes of Property For Sale

Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.

Desirable apartments and houses for rent.

Insurance in all its branches.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

ANTONINI & CO.

Pure Olive Oil

GUARANTEED

Pure Olive High Quality

JAMES P. SMITH & CO.

60-64 Hudson St. 33 and 35 S. South Water St.

NEW YORK CHICAGO

This Oil, matured steadily for 12 years, has been repeatedly tested by prominent chemists, and pronounced PURE BY THEM.

Query—What other brand of Oil has stood the test? The sales of "Antonini" have more than doubled in the last three years.

ROOSEVELT WITNESSES FLEET ATHLETIC MEET.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was at interesting events staged at the big fleet boxing tournament at Guantanamo, Cuba, the latter of April 12. Approximately 10,000 officers and men from the Atlantic fleet gathered at the athletic field to see the wrestling and boxing bouts which were to determine the champions of the fleet ships.

Mr. Roosevelt was called upon for an address and responded spiritedly, in which he declared "the Navy should be made up of men who appreciated Ade and Little Lord Fauntleroy," but real men who desire to be treated as such.

CLAIM FOR ARMY MILEAGE.

In regard to the claim of John D. Frost, formerly major, A. G. D., U. S. Army, for mileage from Columbus, N. Mex., Texas, to Shipyard, Va., in September of 1918, it is pointed out by the War Department that Frost was an officer of the National Guard from the South Carolina but resigned his National Guard commission before being appointed in the Army. Hence he was not inducted, called or drafted into the federal service with the National Guard. It is held that he is not entitled to mileage to his first station; this would be so even had he not resigned his National Guard commission.

NAVY COURT-MARTIAL ORDER.

Ensign Harold Gilbert Cox, U. S. N. R. F., was tried by general court-martial at the naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Virginia, was found guilty of a charge of executing a fraud against the United States and sentenced from the service of the naval service and to be imprisoned for two years.

The judge advocate general recommended approval, designating the naval prison, Parris Island, S. C., as the place of confinement. The secretary approved the sentence and submitted the record to the President, who confirmed the sentence of dismissal.

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN C. A. BARNARD.

The resignation of Captain Charles Arthur Barnard, judge advocate general's department, of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Digitized by Google

CONVERTING FLYING BOATS TO CIVIL USES.

The first naval aircraft to be converted into flying boats for commercial and civilian aviation was launched last Friday in the presence of secretary Denby, Captain Moffett, director of naval aviation, and several senators and congressmen interested in the development of commercial aviation.

These boats are the well-known naval coast patrol flying boats which did such wonderful service during the war in patrolling the entire Atlantic coast in all kinds of weather, also in important convoy services abroad.

These Navy boats have been converted into six-seat open cockpit and six-seat enclosed cabin boats, for use for commercial or passenger service. They are equipped with the Liberty motor, which develops for a wing spread of 72 feet and a speed of about 75 miles per hour.

In launching the boats Secretary Denby said: The boundless air of very great importance that the public become familiar with the present possibilities of aviation as the advancement of commercial relations in order to stimulate the industry. I am glad that the Navy Department was able will have trained men available for national defense in case of emergency. The Navy Department has allotted a limited number of these well-known aircraft to be sold to the public at about one-third their actual cost.

"Heretofore one of the big handicaps to the establishment of the commercial aviation companies has been the comparatively high cost of machines. Now that these well-known and thoroughly reliable naval power craft can be purchased at a small fraction of its cost, we believe those interested in the development of aviation and desiring to take keen personal interest in this country abreast of foreign development, will be glad to take advantage of this opportunity to procure equipment at such unusually low figures."

SOCIAL HYGIENE BOARD.

A meeting of the Interdepartmental social hygiene board was held at 10 in the office of secretary Baker April 27 to adopt a program for the next fiscal year in furthering social hygiene activities and to consider such measures and scientific investigation of preventive and curative venereal measures.

The board was created as a war measure, but it still has a distinctive field of usefulness, and its future existence is felt justifiable because of the importance of the far-reaching effects upon the health of the race.

The board present were: Secretary Denby, Secretary Weeks, Jackson H. Ralston, representing secretary of state; C. C. Pierce, assistant surgeon general, Public Health Service; Colonel W. F. Chamberlain, M.C., U. S. Army; Lieutenant Commander Ward Burdick, M. C., U. S. Navy, and Dr. T. A. Storey, executive secretary of the board. Dr. Thomas Parran of the latter forces were present; Merritte W. Ireland, Edward R. Stitt and Isabel M. Lumsden, representing the Army, Navy and Public Health Service.

A number of representative civil organizations which have been cooperating with the board were permitted to be present during the session presided over by the surgeons general of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service during the afternoon session, at which, in the unanimous opinion of the surgeons general, should be presented to congress a request for appropriations for the continuation of the five funds established by the war and for the use of the Public Service and the interdepartmental social hygiene board for the fiscal year 1922. It is hoped that congress failed to provide any appropriations for the board, it will go on if existing funds and contributions are not made during the present special session.

WEEKLY CENSUS OF NAVY.

The following is the weekly census of all officers and men on active duty in the naval service as of April 25:

Navy—Regulars, 7,301 officers and 116,210 men; reserves, 807 officers and 833 men; warrant officers, regulars, 1,247; warrant officers, reserves, 1,000; nurses, 1,278; prisoners, officers and men, 1,418; totals, 11,856 officers and 118,043 men; grand total, 131,910.

Marine Corps—Regulars, 976 officers and 21,329 men; reserves, 11 men; warrant officers, regulars, 119; warrant officers, reserves, none; prisoners, officers and men, 231; totals, 1,095 officers and 21,571 men; grand total, 22,666.

Nurses Corps—Regulars, 278; reserves, 179; U. S. N. R. F., 15; total, 472.

Grand totals (Navy, Marine Corps and Nurse Corps), 12,513 officers and 142,251 men; present grand total, 154,05[illegible].

Navy increase for the week, 81.

Marine Corps increase for the week, 29.

Naval enlisted personnel, Navy's basis on 143,396, 20,156.

Marine Corps enlisted personnel short, based on 27,400, 6,071.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The Secretary of War has directed that, pending revision of Army Regulations, the following will be observed: When transported by rail to one point and return is required, the quartermaster will issue two sets of transportation requests, one for the trip to destination and the other for return transportation, except when the commercial agent will be unable to obtain at reduced rates and made available for the journey, one request will be issued for the round trip.

MOTOR BOATS AND ARMY EXCHANGES.

In regard to the purchase of motor busses by regimental exchanges, the quartermaster general of the fifty-fifth artillery, the War Department has decided to approve requests of post exchanges for authority to purchase and operate as a feature of the exchange motor transportation for the exclusive use of officers and enlisted men of the Army and their guests, provided that such requests are forwarded through proper channels approved and that no reason for disapproval of the request by the War Department is known to exist.

HARDING STIRS FUEL.

President Harding, with Secretary Denby, Admiral Coontz and other distinguished guests, reviewed the Atlantic fleet in the Hudson river off New York Thursday. He boarded the flagship Pennsylvania amid volleys of salutes and in sight of a vast number of vessels of every description. After Admiral Wilson had presented the officers of the fleet to President Harding on the Pennsylvania's quarterdeck, they gathered around for a brief talk.

"I want to tell you who strive how deeply interested and thoroughly confident America is in the Navy," said "America will never ask for anything that isn't in accord with the best conception of world relationships on earth. The United States doesn't want a thing that isn't right. It doesn't want to dominate, but it doesn't want any tribute; but it does want that which is righteously our own, and, by the eternal, we mean to have that.

"Cheers greeted this emphatic statement. He continued: "I wish you might never be called to fire a gun again. If every government was inspired by the same motives as ours is, there would always be peace; but I wouldn't have peace without honor, and without the consciousness that America is right, and in protecting its every interest. I bid you make sure an efficient, conscientious and effective Navy, and I pledge you in return the conscience and confidence of 110,000,000 Americans."

HORSE BREEDING IN THE ARMY.

According to the chief of the Army remount service, the taking over by the War Department of the breeding of the light draft or riding horse of the cavalry type should be an assurance to the nation that the rehabilitation of the American horse will be well directed. As an aid to our peace-time industries, says this officer, "the remount service makes its strongest appeal for support. Merely as an Army measure, the breeding of the American horse should be encouraged.

"The late war proved that an Army needs horses as much under modern conditions as ever. The war department has had to meet the fact that under the unfortunate fact remains that our best stock have been taken for export, thereby impairing the quality of our horses in its great danger of deteriorating, especially as regards the type of the riding horse which there exists today a serious shortage throughout the country. This shortage can be overcome only by a new infusion of 'blood.' Thoroughbred stallions are the source of this infusion and the encouragement for increasing the best breeds is the only thing that will relieve the situation.

PASSENGERS ON ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The Army transport sailing from New York on May 10 for Puerto Rico and Panama will have, among others, on its passenger list the following named: Major General C. P. Summerall, Infantry and family; Major W. M. Allen, M. C., and wife; Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Bridges, M. C., and son; Major, Medical Corps, H. E. Pangar, U. S. Navy; Miss Ruth Pangar, Miss Mary Pangar, Miss Mary Lee Gulcliing, wife, and Mrs. E. F. Golding, dependent relative of Sergeant Golding, U. S. Army; Mrs. James Harrigan, dependent relative of Ensign Z. R. Stroup, U. S. Navy.

The Army transport leaving New York on May 5 for Panama will have, among others, Colonel Commander W. L. Burdick, U. S. Navy, and wife; Colonel C. H. Muller, U. S. Army, and daughter; Major, Medical Corps, U. S., and wife; Colonel L. M. Maus, retired, and wife; Captain E. Lee Spence, Infantry, and wife; Commander Spears, U. S. Navy, wife and Mrs. Snodgrass, dependent relative of Ensign Snodgrass, U. S. Navy, wife; Commander R. L. Woods, U. S. Navy, wife and daughter; Lieutenant Colonel Cumming, U. S. Army; Dr. Zogbaum, U. S. Navy, wife and two sons; Mr. and Mrs. Bell and son; Major and Mrs. Barr; Mrs. Goodrich, son and daughter; Major Mrs. Mc-Cleave; Mrs. Mrs. Nicholls with two children; Mrs. Major Wilhelm; Major A. R. Christie, U. S. Army; Colonel H. L. Roberts, U. S. Army, and wife; Mrs. Farmer, jr., cavalry; Major R. P. Glassburn, U. S. C. A. C.; Colonel Commander Hall, U. S. Navy, wife and daughter; Major Charles Le Baron, jr., M. C., and wife; Major Frederick Gilchrist, M. C., and wife and son; Lieutenant Colonel Coleman Nichols, D. C., and wife; Major Mrs. Mc Nicholls with two children; Mrs. L. Potter, C. E., wife and daughter; Lieutenant R. H. Rutherford, U. S. Navy, wife and daughter; Inf., and wife; Captain F. O. Ferris, retired, and Major A. W. Boyd, Ord., and wife.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Announcement is made of the marriage at Newton Center, Mass., on April 27 of Rear Admiral Benton C. Decker, U. S. Navy, retired, to Miss Ruth E. Crossman. Only the members of the immediate families were present at the wedding. The bride met the groom's romance between the Decker and Crossman families, as the daughter of Admiral Decker and Mrs. Decker's niece is the wife of Alfred Hall Crossman, son of the bride of the bride. Miss Ruth Alden Crossman and Mortimer Blake Crossman, also a son of the bride, were acting as her mother's attendants. The admiral's daughter, Mrs. Alfred Hall Crossman, was matron of honor. The admiral was unattended. The little grandson of the couple, Alfred Crossman Crossman, 3d, was ring bearer. His maternal grandfather and paternal grandmother united in marriage. The bride is a native of Hanover, Mass., was the officiating minister.

—Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, U. S. Navy, industrial manager of the New York navy yard for several years, was relieved of his command April 29 and was one of the foremost naval engineers in the world, and some of the most important engineering undertakings were built under his supervision. He was born in Lafayette, Ind., June 17, 1864, and was graduated from the nation in Salem and was graduated from Annapolis in 1878, with honors. He was commissioned ensign and regularly promoted, attaining the rank of rear admiral in 1918. He was detailed to the canal zone as engineer by the Navy Department. He is a close friend of C. A. Bridgman, the New York engineer interested in scientific experiments. Admiral Burd is planning to make his home in Seattle.

NAVY COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS NO LONGER PRINTED.

In the future one Navy court-martial order will be issued each month as of the last day of the month, individual orders will not be printed as published hereafter in the cases of officers tried by general court-martial. Hereafter the cases of officers and of enlisted personnel will be included in the monthly court-martial order. There will be included under the heading "remarks" the pertinent remarks entered in the record of the service which are made on all the court-martial cases held during the month

LONGEVITY PAY FOR SOLDIERS.

The War Department has issued a circular announcing longevity pay for enlisted men of the Army as provided by the act of June 1, 1920. Existing laws providing for continuous service pay are repealed to take effect on the first pay day which will receive an increase of 10 per cent of base pay for each five years of service in the Army or service which is held to be the equivalent of Army service, such increase not to exceed a total of 40 per cent. Service in the Army is restricted and excludes service terminated by dishonorable discharge. Service in the Navy or marine includes service in the Marine Corps, but not service in the Navy Nurse Corps, the Army Nurse Corps or the federal service and in reserve except when on active duty and in the regular service of long-duty. The five-year longevity periods are exclusive of time spent while on the U. S. retired list or otherwise, from duty under G. O. 31, of 1912, and G. O. 41, of 1914.

RECRUIT EDUCATION CENTER.

The Secretary of War has announced that the recruit education center is not an emergency organization within the meaning of the act of May 27 1921. It will be continued as a provisional organization until such time as there has been established a permanent in the War Department and until that time enlisted personnel for their training will be carried on detached service or special duty from a permanent organization or regiment.

WAR WORK FOR THE ARMY.

The Army engineer reproduction plant possesses the means of doing all classes of lithographic work in addition to the reproduction of maps. To secure the greatest returns from this plant and afford the volume of work necessary for its economical operation, it has been directed by the War Department that orders of all branches of the Army have all such work done by the Army engineer.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. F. Lyan, At Philadelphia, Pa.

KANSAS (flagship), Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. F. H. Brumby. At Philadelphia, Pa.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. Is Hasbrouck. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. T. Craven. At Hampton Roads, Va.

MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Stearns. At Hampton Roads, Va.

CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. At Hampton Roads Va.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traut. En route to Boston, Mass.

FLORIDA, Capt. H. J. Ziegemeier. En route to Boston, Mass.

DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. En route to Boston, Mass.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. En route to Boston, Mass.

Division Seven.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. G. C. Day. En route to New York.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. K. Irwin. At Norfolk, Va.

NEVADA, Capt. Wat T. Cluverius. At Allieto, Va.

ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Kiserie), Capt. W. W. Phelps. At New York, N. Y.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

CHEYVILLE, Comdr. J. E. Gay. At Galveston, Tex.

GALVESTON, Capt. J. D. Wilson. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. R. R. Adams. At Havana, Cuba.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. E. T. Constein. At Mare Island, Calif.

DENVER, Capt. A. Kauls. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Bunt. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Destroyer Squadron.

Rear Admiral R. H. Robertson, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At Charleston, S. C.

Operating Squadron.

Captain S. S. Bennett, Commanding.

BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Twenty-five.

RATTERLEE, Comdr. H. J. Redfield. At Norfolk, Va.

DAHLGREN, Comdr. G. Bartlett. At Norfolk, Va.

WADSWORTH, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. At Norfolk, Va.

LAMBERTON, Comdr. Powell. At Norfolk, Va.

REMMES, Comdr. H. L. Norton. At Norfolk, Va.

MASON, Comdr. H. Hall. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Comdr. J. J. Baser. At Norfolk, Va.

THORNBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickam. En route to Philadelphia, Pa.

BARRY, Comdr. J. H. Brooks. En route to New York.

HARRY, Comdr. H. A. Finigan. At Philadelphia, Pa.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. At Philadelphia, Pa.

KENNARD, Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Berg. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Thirty-six.

RICKERSON, Comdr. W. B. Wheedon. At New York.

SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At New York.

HERNDON, Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Lewis. At New York.

LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. At New York.

CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Hedbe. At New York.

HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. At New York.

Squadrons One and Two.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander (Reid, flagship).

Division Forty-two.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. At Charleston, S. C.

TOUSEY, HERBERWOOD, LARDNER, CABE, SHARKEY, At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM. At navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CONVERSE. At Charleston, S. C.

FLUSSER, Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Charleston, S. C.

WORDEN, FLUSSER. At Charleston, S. C.

DALE. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson. At Charleston, S. C.

BILLINGSLEY, DALLAS. At Charleston, S. C

LAWRENCE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

HOPKINS At Charleston, S. C.

CALL, JONES, Comdr. T. J. Keirnan. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Forty-one.

BAINBRIDGE, BARRY, JAMES K. PAULDING, KING, At Charleston, S. C.

GOFF. At Charleston.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles S. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEWATER (flagship), John Downes At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH At Charleston, S. C.

HUNT, WOOLSEY. At Charleston, S. C.

GEORGE E. BADGER. At Charleston, S. C.

HERNDON At Charleston, S. C.

EDSALL At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART, POPE. At Charleston, S. C.

TRUXTUN. At Charleston, S. C.

PILLSBURY, THOMPSON. At Charleston, S. C.

PEARY, Lieut. Comdr. F. Stringluff At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HULBERT, NOA, PRUITT, BRECKINRIDGE At Charleston, S. C.

DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRUITT At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. F. Nelson, Commander.

LEONIDAS (flagship), Comdr. Jos. F. Daniels. At Charleston, S. C.

MANILA is one of the financial and commercial centers in the Far East and the leading Bank there is

The Philippine National Bank

Manila, P. I.

Sole Official Government Depository

CABLE ADDRESS

Philnabank or National Bank

CAPITAL INCREASED TO - - - 35,300,000.00 Pesos Fully Paid
" AUTHORIZED - - - 50,000,000,00 "

Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted

BRANCHES: ILOILO, CEBU, CORREGIDOR, CABANATUAN, APARRI, DAVAO, BACOLOD, LEGASPI, LUCENA, DAGUPAN, VIGAN, NAGA

AGENCIES: 41 other Agencies throughout the Philippine Islands

FOREIGN: NEW YORK and SHANGHAI

CODES USED: Western Union, A. B. C 5th Edition, Bentley's, Peterson & Liebers

E. W. WILSON, *General Manager*

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLQUITT, At Portsmouth, N. H.
ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At Charleston, S. C.
RINGGOLD. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX. At Charleston, S. C.
MEREDITH. At Boston navy yard.
KAUK, FOOTE. At Charleston, S. C.
BUSH, COWELL. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, BANCROFT. At Newport, R. I.
RODGERS, ORMOND INGRAM. At Boston, Mass.

Squadrons Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. E. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, THOMAS, ABBOT, CLEMSON, BAGLEY. At Charleston, S. C.
HARADEN. At New York.

Division Twenty.

COLE, CHARLES AUSBURNE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.
HALE. At Newport, R. I.
ELLIS. At Newport, R. I.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.
DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

DUNCAN, DOWNES. In reserve at Norfolk navy yard.
BAILEY, PARKER, BENHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
CARRIN. At Boston, Mass.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL, WINSLOW, CHAUNCEY, ERICSSON. At Charleston, S. C.
NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, TUCKER. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
PORTER, WAINWRIGHT. At Charleston, S. C.
CONYNGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
CUMMINGS. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Fifteen.

Capt. C. L. Arnold, Commander.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.
SAMPSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
ROWAN. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
CALDWELL, CRAVEN. At Charleston, S. C.
STOCKTON. At Charleston, S. C.
CONNOR. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
GWIN. At Boston, Mass.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Newport, R. I.
SIGOURNEY. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL, STRIBLING. At Charleston, S. C.
LUCE. At Boston, Mass.

MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
LANSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read. At Philadelphia, Pa.
SANDPIPER. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey. En route to Portsmouth, N. H.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. En route to Portsmouth, N. H.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. En route to Portsmouth, N. H.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CIRLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.
OREBE. At Newport, R. I.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. At Yorktown, Va.
LARK. At Hampton Roads, Va.
SWAN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
CHEWINK. At Hampton Roads, Va.
QUAIL. At Norfolk, Va.
MALLARD. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Yvala.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Railway. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.). At Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) At Philadelphia, Pa.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. At Norfolk, Va.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Densmore. At Charleston, S. C.
CHLOE, Comdr. C. H. Bullock. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels to Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. R. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. H. W. Bisane. At San Pedro, Calif.
ARKANSAS, Capt. C. E. Mosea. At San Pedro, Calif.
NEW YORK, Capt. S. L. Bennett. At San Pedro, Calif.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. At San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. At San Pedro.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. F. Symington. At San Pedro.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At Boston, Mass.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Pedro, Calif.

Operative Squadron.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. G. B. Landenberger. At San Pedro, Calif.
McLEVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At San Pedro, Calif.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. At San Pedro, Calif.
AARON WARD, Comdr R. A. Sprague. At San Pedro, Calif.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. At San Pedro, Calif.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At San Pedro, Calif.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. At San Pedro, Calif.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Comea. At San Pedro, Calif.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. At San Pedro, Calif.
KENNEDY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. At San Pedro, Calif.
PAUL HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley. At San Diego, Calif.
BULMER, Comdr. L. F. Johnson. At San Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. At San Diego, Calif.
MACLEISH, Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Helm. At San Diego, Calif.
EDWARDS. At San Diego, Calif.
McCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Scheibla. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL. At San Diego, Calif.
BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
BABBITT. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. F. L. Oliver, Commander.
SALEM. At San Diego, Calif.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Laird. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BREESE. At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Olding. At Bremerton, Wash.
THORNTON. At Bremerton, Wash.
MORRIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
TINGEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
SWASEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
MEADE. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Kelly. At San Pedro, Calif.
DORREY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Fridley. At San Pedro, Calif.
RATHBURNE, ROPER, TALBOT. At San Pedro, Calif.
WATERS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. At San Pedro, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Capt. H. F. Pertik, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship), Comdr. J. V. Babcock. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
HENNIKEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON. At San Diego, Calif.
WILSON, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.

Digitized by Google



ESTABLISHED 1865

Uniforms

FOR OFFICERS

OF THE

Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Departments

Makers of the

LILLEY CAPS

Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Coin Silver

Correspondence Requested

THE M. C. Lilley & Co.

Dept. M

Columbus, Ohio

WARD, At Mare Island, Calif.
CLANTON, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

JOYEN, At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW, At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY, At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER, At San Diego, Calif.
McCARLEY, At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. J. W. Bates, At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Squadron Four.

Division Ten.

SCHLEY, CHAMPLIN, CHEW, At San Diego, Calif.
WILLARS, At San Diego, Calif.
HAZELWOOD, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY, At San Diego, Calif.
FULLER, At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL, At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. BURNS, At San Pedro, Calif.
FARRAGUT, At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER, At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLES, At Bremerton, Wash.
AULICK, At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS, At Bremerton, Wash.
McDERMUT, At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY, At Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Six.

Division Eighteen.

CRANE, THATCHER, At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY, At San Diego, Calif.
PALMER, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SHUBRICK, GREENE, At San Diego, Calif.
BALLARD, EDWARDS, LAUB, At San Diego, Calif.
McLANAHAN, At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE, At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW, At San Diego, Calif.
O'BANNON, At San Diego, Calif.
HOGAN, At San Diego, Calif.
STANBERRY, At San Diego, Calif.
HOWARD, At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Twelve.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer. At San Diego, Calif.
WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE, At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS, At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG, At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN, At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

TARBOROUGH, At San Diego, Calif.
DE VAUGLETTE, At San Diego, Calif.
KIDDER, Comdr. H. J. Abbott, At San Diego, Calif.
WOOD, At San Diego, Calif.
SHIRK, At San Diego, Calif.
SLOAT, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD, At Mare Island, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. P. Dumont, At San Francisco, Calif.

Division Forty-five.

BRUCE, At San Pedro, Calif.
SELFRIDGE, At San Diego, Calif.
MARCUS, At San Diego, Calif.
MERVINE, At San Diego, Calif.
CHASE, At San Diego, Calif.
ROBERT SMITH, At San Pedro, Calif.
MULLANY, At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

COGHLAN, Lieut. Comdr. K. G. Hintze. At Mare Island, Calif.
PRESTON, Comdr. U. T. Swasey, At Mare Island, Calif.
LAMSON, At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY, At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM, At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS, At San Pedro, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.

AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At San Pedro, Calif.
MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. At San Diego, Calif.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. E. McCauley, Jr., Commander.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
BIRMINGHAM, Comdr. C. C. Moses. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL, At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH, At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL, At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
TANAGER, At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SANDPIPER, At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN, At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING, At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ORIOLE, En route to Bolina Cruz, Mexico.
KINGBIRD, At Mare Island, Calif.
CURLEW, At Mare Island, Calif.
TURKEY, At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN, At San Diego, Calif.

Rear Admiral H. A. Field, Commander.

FREDERICK, Capt. W. H. Stayton. En route to San Pedro, Calif.
VESTAL, Capt. F. J. Horne. At San Pedro, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER, At San Francisco, Calif.
CELTIC, At San Francisco, Calif.

Fuel ships: Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha and Cuyama. The Yakona is en route from Gibraltar to Hampton Roads, Va. The Jason is at Guam. The Orion is en route from Halifax to San Pedro, Calif.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack). Capt. Field W. Teddi. At Trieste, Italy.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. En route to Constantinople, Turkey.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. At Spalato.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. J. E. Thalen. At Constantinopla.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Venice.
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Chatham, England.
PAUL, Comdr. C. P. Snyder. At Constantinople.
BROOKS, Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Spalato.
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. W. Haggard. At Constantinople.

Division Twenty-eight.

OSBORNE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Constantinople.

Division Forty.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. At Spalato.
McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Haines. At Pola.

CHILDS, Comdr. I. H. Mayfield. At Villefranche, France.
REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. At Lisbon.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. Cunningham. At Cherbourg, France.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Division One.

HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. H. I. Cone. Chefoo.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shinp. At Vladivostok.
PAMPANGA, At Canton, China.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Hongkong, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. R. B. Daughtry. At Shasi, China.
QUIROS, Lieut Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Shanghai, China.
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Changsha, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Nankin, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Nankin, China.
R. L. BARNES, At Guam.
Auxiliaries—Pleiades, Akarenda, Pompey, Glencove, Sata Thompson, Mobile and Wompatuck.

Mine Detachmsat.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Denn. At Cavite, P. I.
BIZAL, Lieut. Comdr. E. Hall. At Cavite, P. I.
AVIS'ET, FINCH, HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
BITTERN. At Guam.

Destroyer Squadron.

Capt. M. McDowell, Commander.

Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (tender). Comdr. George M. Bunn. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
GREER, Comdr. R. R. Shipp. At Olongapo, P. I.
LYON, Lieut. Comdr. L. K. Reeves. At Olongapo, P. I.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. At Olongapo, P. I.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. At Olongapo, P. I.
LEA, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.

SUTHERLAND, Comdr. E. E. Yates. At Olongapo, P. I.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. At Olongapo, P. I.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. La Claire. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. At Olongapo, P. I.
BROOME, Comdr. C. M. Austin. At Cavite, P. I.
ALDEN, Comdr. E. B. Armstrong. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Deaser. At Aparri.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. At Constantinople.
Destroyer Tender. Comdr. F. F. Clement. At Constantinople.
ISABEL, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. At Haifa.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. At Constantinople.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. At Constantinople.

Lerch's

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

Telephone Main 2021 and 3022

DYERS AND CLEANERS

Established forty years

Quick service to Army and Navy patrons

826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph

Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home

BLACKISTONE

FLORISTS, 14th & H Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

LOCKHART

SPIRAL PUTTEES

Puttees Made in the U. S. A.

"Known throughout the Service"

Reputation for Offcers in the Field Sanctioned—Demanded—Worn

Olive-Drab, Khaki, Cadet-Gray

Men's & Boys' Sizes

Post Exchanges, Tent Dealers or Wholesale Agents Supplied. Write for Mfrs. to the Govt., Military Schools and Organizations

LACEY & LACEY

U. S. and Foreign Patent and Trade Mark Lawyers

Members Bar U. S. Supreme Court, and Supreme Court, District of Columbia.

References, including some of the largest Commercial and Industrial Concerns in the Country, furnished on request, together with copy of PATENT-SENSE, *"the book for inventors and manufacturers."*

Lowest fees consistent with unsurpassed service

700 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

ESTABLISHED 1869

Authoritative.—"Bill is going to retire from business for five years."

"Oh, I've heard him say that before."

"Yes, but this time the judge said it."—London Opinion.

"You did me a favor ten years ago," said the stranger, "and I have never forgotten it."

"Ah," replied the good man with a grateful expression on his face, "and you have come back to repay me?"

"Not exactly," replied the stranger, "I've just got his town and need another favor, and I thought of you right away."—Detroit Free Press.

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

MON CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Sheets, Plates and Tubes for Pump Linings, Condenser Ends, Rudders, Caster Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts as Sheathing Substitute for Copper. Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Marine Engine Castings of unusual toughness and strength and crushing tests of double the ordinary. Write for descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Anaconda Brand. Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED

saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.

Correspondence Invited.

Riggs National Bank

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Resources over $5,000,000

"That new nurse of ours must be a Bawery product. She speaks of the nursery as 'de kiddies' room.'"

"Well, I rather think that's the way it should be pronounced."—Boston Transcript.

The Fleet Review

THE JOURNAL OF THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY

Contains all Concentrated Information of the enlisted forces, and its doings—social and athletic—of the ships at home and abroad.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL

HOTEL

STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO

Modern Fire Resistive Construction

PATENTS C. L. PARKER Formerly Assistant Examiner U.S. Patent Office

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents

American and Foreign Patents secured. Search made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Personal attention to interviews sent upon request.

Metlife Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.



FOX'S

"PIP" PUTTEES

Fox's Improved Spiral Puttees do not ravel or fray at the edges. They are made on a curve, fit perfectly and outlast leather or canvas. They are full length and are the best English wool. The little brass tag marks each genuine Fox's Puttee with the name FOX and R for right and L for left. For want a pair. Write for the nearest dealer's name.

Regulation Heavy Weight..	$4.00
Extra Fine Light Weight ...	4.50
Extra Fine Light Tan	5.00

The Macfey-Johnson Corporation

Sole Agents

Dept. 69, 366 B'dway New York City

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. En route to Guantanamo.
ALAMEDA. At Guantanamo.
ANTIETAM. En route to Puerto Rico, Calif.
BEAUFORT. At Hampton Roads, Va.
CAESAR. At Norfolk, Va. Roads Va.
LONG BEACH. At Boston, Mass.
CHESTER. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MARS. En route to Malta.
NERO. At Tutuila, Samoa.
NEWPORT NEWS. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENSACOLA. En route to Pearl Harbor, T. H.
GUFPORT. En route to Guantanamo Bay.
HANNIS. Capt. J. J. Cheney. At Mare Island, Calif.
HENDERSON. Capt. Wm. R. White. In West Indian waters.
HOUSTON. At New York, N. Y.
NEVADA. At Boston, Mass.
NITRO. At navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PATOKA. Pearl Harbor to Coco Solo, April 24.
RAMAPO. En route to Guantanamo Bay.
TYPHO. Capt. J. K. Taussig. At Brooklyn, N. Y.
QUINCY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
SATURN. At Norfolk, Va.
SATURN. In Alaskan waters.
TRINITY. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNASSIGNED.

OTIS. Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Hampton Roads Va.
TUSCALOOSA. Comdr. C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WYANDOTTE. Comdr. George W. Hayward. At Cristobal, C. Z.
SCORPION (station ship). Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
ALPLOUGH. Comdr. H. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADGETT. Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in Cuban waters.
PUTNAM. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At Galveston, Tex.
YACONA. Lieut Comdr R. E. Sampson. At Gibraltar.

NAVAL AIR STATION AT COCO SOLO.

On March 23 the congressional party inspecting the Panama Canal and its defenses visited the U. S. naval air station, Coco Solo, Canal Zone. Several congressmen were given flights in seaplanes and special flying was conducted.

On March 25 Congressman Hicks made an official inspection flight in a seaplane of the canal, including all fortifications, harbors, docks, inlets and locks and the coast line for a distance of 30 miles in both directions on either end of the canal. The planes, including the one carrying Congressmen Hicks, remained in flight for a period of over three hours. During this time both the Atlantic and Pacific near approaches to the canal were covered, including the islands on the Pacific side, particularly Toboga, and the Atlantic islands around Manzanilla Point and elsewhere adjacent to the Gulf entrance of the canal.

Various tests were carried out during the flight; radio messages were sent and received. A message was sent to the commandant of the 15th naval district by Congressman Hicks in the bay of the P-5-1, to personally test radio communication from aircraft to shore. A message of 14 words was sent and an answer of 16 words received by Mr. Hicks in eight minutes. In all, a total of 14 messages was sent and received, including signals exchanged between planes and Coco Solo station. Orders were delivered by radio for subchasers and Eagle boats to leave their stations and take certain positions given by radio while the seaplanes were flying over the canal, and, as a result, a general perspective of the operations at Coco Solo was received in one flight.

Much favorable comment on the part of the Congressmen, especially Congressman Hicks, was made in reference to the smartness of the Coco Solo station and the spirit of the personnel.

WARNOCK UNIFORM COMPANY.

One of the many reliable of the establishments making a specialty of the manufacture of uniforms and equipments, banners, flags and badges in the West is Uniforms Company, established as long ago as 1838, and now located at 16-18 West 24th street, New York. This concern has for many years been a reliable source of individual supply to members of the military naval establishment.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

G. O. 34, March 28, W. D.

By Par. 2 and 3, section II, G. O. 45, W. D., 1918, relating to administration of the coast artillery school is rescinded. (Sec. A. R. 440-25.)

By Sec. 1, par. 1, G. O. 45, W. D., 1918, relating to battle participation credits, (Sec. A. R. 245-15.)

By G. O. 75, W. D., 1920, relating to inspection by the Inspector General, the same considers in lieu of certain exempted establishments is rescinded. (Sec. A. R. 20-10 and A. R. 20-20.)

IV. So much of G. O. 133, Hdqrs., 1900, as designates the Department of Porto Rico and the islands and seas adjacent thereto as the District of Porto Rico, is rescinded.

V. Award of fourragere.—Subpar. a, Par. 1, section V, G. O. 45, W. D., 1918, is amended by section I, G. O. 17, by section II, G. O. 51, and by section I, G. O. 64, W. D. 1919, is further amended by adding to the organizations enumerated therein the following:

5th Field Artillery, 6th Field Artillery, 7th Field Artillery, 1st Machine Gun Battalion, 1st Engineers, 1st Field Signal Battalion.

VI. 1. The duties to which a warrant officers may be assigned are enumerated in section II, G. O. 45, W. D., 1920, and section V, G. O. 6, W. D., 1921.

2. In addition to performing the enumerated duties which may or may not be assigned to warrant officers, a situation is directed to the post adjutant, clerk of an approved opinion of the judge advocate general (G. O. 4, Jul. 21, 1920).

3. A warrant officer detailed to and a commissioned officer by can not be detailed to any summary court, the service, and a commissioned officer, trial judge advocate of a court-martial, officer detailed to investigate charges or appointed trial judge advocate or defense counsel.

4. A warrant officer may not properly be assigned as officer of the day, assistant adjutant, post exchange officer, surveying officer, athletic officer, and educational and recreation officer.

5. A warrant officer may prefer charges against an enlisted man.

6. Except as provided for in section V, G. O. 6, W. D., 1921, warrant officers will not be assigned to duties heretofore assigned as non-commissioned officers, except by authority of the War Department.

G. O. 35, April 4, W. D.

Announces awards of distinguished-service cross awards of distinguished-service medal and clusters for gallantry in action.

Adjutant General's Department—Maj. Gen. P. C. Harris, Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. Jerome M. Holley from duties in Washington to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report September 1 for duty as assistant officer in charge of the line for year 1921-22.

Maj. Hugh M. Kimball, 38th infantry, is detailed in adjutant general's department; relieved from present assignment and duties and will report to 2d Division, Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

Col. Samuel T. Ansell, Capt. Charles A. Barnard accepted.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Capt. Arnold W. Ellis from duty at Camp Normoyle, Va., to New York City and about August 1 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Capt. Edward A. Hay from duty at Camp Meade to Camp Lee, Va., for duty.

Capt. Thomas Jefferson Hardin, duty at Camp Lee, Va., to Washington, D. C., for duty, construction service, quartermaster corps, for duty.

Capt. Charles A. Carter from duty at general intermediate depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty.

Capt. Otto J. Laugtry, upon arrival in United States, will report in No. 4 area for duty.

Capt. Harry L. Hart from duties at quartermaster intermediate depot, Curtisville, Pa., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with 3d division train, quartermaster corps.

Capt. Harry H. Reeves from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty as assistant to 7th division quartermaster.

1st Lieut. Milton E. Wilson from duties at Camp Pike, Ark., effective July 1, to Camp Holabird, Md., for course of instruction at motor transport training school.

1st Lieut. Alfred D. Cameron, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty.

1st Lieut. Walter C. Thee from duties in Panama Canal Zone, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty and station at Camp Jesup, Va.

1st Lieut. Charles M. Chaney, at station hospital, Fort Totten, N. Y., is transferred to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment.

The transfer March 16 of Maj. Edmund de T. Ellis, cavalry, to quartermaster corps, is announced.

Field Clerk Jaxon Gill from duty at Government Island, Cal., to Fort McDowell, Cal., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment.

Medical Department Clerk Hall will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and will be sent to his home.

Master Sergt. Walter E. Schofield will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Hancock, N. J., and will be sent to his home.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Maj. Harvey E. Mitchell, cavalry, from duties at Lexington, Ky., is detailed in finance department, effective April 30, and will proceed to Chicago and report to chief finance for duty in his office.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Col. Henry Page report to retiring board at Washington for examination.

Maj. Charles Lathrop, jr., from treatment at Pittsburgh general hospital, Downer, Duke, to 8th corps area, for duty.

Maj. Lowell L. Laitche from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Maj. Howard Bowen from duties in office of medical surgeon, New York City, to Washington and report to chief surgeon for duty.

Capt. William H. Houston from duties at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to Camp Dix, N. J., headquarters Army transport service, for duty.

Capt. Ralph H. Boyd, upon arrival in United States to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

Capt. Joseph R. Caldwell from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Watertown, Mass., Arsenal for duty.

Capt. Lee Smith from duties at Fort Monroe, Va., to New York City and about June 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Brenton Hissit, Harrison, M. Stewart, Harvey D. Thornburg have been discharged.

Dental Corps.

Maj. Albert S. Crossfield having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced; proceed home.

Capt. Lloyd R. Schick, honorably discharged.

Veterinary Corps.

Col. William V. Lusk from duties as assistant to surgeon, 1st corps area, Boston, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty as assistant to 8th corps surgeon, relieving Col. Arthur A. Allen, who will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, Tex., for duty as assistant to 4th corps surgeon.

1st Lieut. Lewis Brown from further duty at remount transportation office, Washington, to Camp Lee, Va., 6th division, for duty.

1st Lieut. William R. Wolfe from duty at remount depot, Camp Pike, Ark., to 3d Division, that camp, for duty.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Col. Clement A. F. Flagler from duties in Hawaiian Islands to Hattiesburg, Miss., lake station for duty.

Maj. William J. Johnson, in addition to other duties, reported to Col. Jay J. Morrow, Miss. also report to Hawaiian Department for duty as department engineer, relieving Col. Clement A. F. Flagler.

Maj. Alfred L. Bixaint from duties in Canal Zone, will report to Col. Jay J. Morrow on transport sailing after May 1 and to Camp Alfred L. Humphreys, Va., for duty.

Capt. Bertley S. Hardy, upon arrival in United States to New York City, take station for duty.

Ordnance Department—Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Col. David W. King from duties in Washington, effective June 1, to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and assume command of that establishment, relieving Lieut. Col. Harry B. Jordan.

Capt. John G. Marchand from duties in London, England, and from Antwerp, Belgium, on transport to sail July 20 and report to Washington and report to chief of ordnance for instructions.

Maj. Frederick Hodgson from duties in office of the ordnance officer, New York City and about June 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty as commanding officer of Panama ordnance depot and assistant department ordnance officer.

ANDREW ALEXANDER

Correct Boots and Shoes for officers. New types stocked as soon as approved. Accounts opened and goods shipped to officers in any part of the world.

Correspondence Invited
SIXTH AVE. Cor. 12th St. 548 FIFTH AVE. at 45th St.
NEW YORK

FOR CONSTIPATION BEECHAM'S PILLS

Anyone interested in the Navy and the Naval Academy will want a copy of

THE JUNE LOG

SEND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY TO

THE LOG
U. S. Naval Academy
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

PETTIBONE'S UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and RESERVE FORCE
Officers' or Enlisted Men's Catalogs on request.

Manufacturers of High Grade Uniforms, Insignia and Equipments to the individual, for over 50 years.

PETTIBONE'S CINCINNATI
and
Washington, Wash. D.C. Hdqs. San Francisco—Allston Building

The Antiseptic of Many Uses

Protection against infection of cuts and wounds, care of teeth, mouth wash, gargle, cleansing the scalp, lotion after shaving, personal hygiene.

To protect bottle from breakage remove top only of corrugated wrapper.

Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

LISTERINE
The Safe Antiseptic

The Soft Rebuke.—Scene—Lecture-room.

Time—11:54 a. m.

Dwindling of feet, rattle of coppers, audible signs of "Let's go."

Professor (wearily)—Just a moment, gentlemen. I have yet a few pearls to cast.

The Goblin.

Expectancies.—"Your constituents expect a great deal of you."

"I do," replied Senator Sorghum. "Expectation of a politician is based on a past performance. There is due to the fact that while I have always managed to keep on hopeful."—Washington Star.

Digitized by Google

Capt. Frank R. Wallace from duties in Washington to Springfield Armory, Mass., for duty.

Master Sergt. Daniel White will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and will be absent in his home.

Technical Sergt. John Kester, ordnance dept. No. 9, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Hancock, and will be sent to his home.

Sergt. Joseph J. Sutphen, 27th Ordnance Company, will be placed upon the retired list at West Point, N. Y., and will be sent to his home.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. Edwin C. Hill from duty at Camp Grant, Ill., to general intermediate depot, Fort Mason, Calif., for duty to take charge of signal section.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. Edwin R. Lynn, upon relief from duties at Military Academy, West Point, to Aug. 1, August 15 to report for duty as air officer 1st corps area, relieving Maj. Leonard H. Bronson.

Majs. Jacob H. Rudolph, John H. C. Williams, 1st Lieuts. Francis W. Rigby, Jr., Lewis H. Brereton, Jr., McRae, Samuel C. Skemp, Russell L. Williamson, Samuel P. Walker, 2d Lieut. Lowell W. Field, Calif., to Post Hill, Okla., for temporary duty and instruction at air service observation school, Post Field.

Capts. Early E. W. Duncan, Wolcott P. Hayes from July 1 to March First, 1922, to Post Hill, Okla., Lawton, Okla., for duty and bombardment training at Kelly Field, Tex.

1st Lieut. Frederick B. Wiemers to air service pilot school, March Field, Riverside, Calif., for duty and instruction at Kelly Field, Tex.

1st Lieut. Clifford E. Sutfin from Rose Field, Calif., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Branshaw from duty at Gerstner Field, La., to air service general depot, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Donald C. Hunt, Roscoe C. Wriston from duty at school of aerial photography, Langley Field, Va., to Post Hill, Okla., Lawton, Okla., for duty at observation school, Post Field.

1st Lieut. Frank Kuse, George G. Cressey to Rose Field, Arcadia, Calif., balloon school for temporary duty and lighter-than-air training.

1st Lieuts. Robert S. Olmsted, Harvey H. Holland, Arthur Thomas to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty, report May 1 for duty and instruction at aerial school.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Albert P. Vanderpool from duties at Camp Grant, Ill., effective July 1, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report to 16th Cavalry for duty.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Capt. Gilbert E. Bixby is assigned to 1st Cavalry, Douglas, Ariz., for duty, and upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

Capt. Edward T. Dorr, designated as quartermaster of cavalry-engineer rifle team and will report to team captain Harry Bandholtz, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and at Fort Riley until such time as his services shall be needed at that post quartermaster.

Capt. Milton Howard from duty with 14th Cavalry, Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Maj. Frazier, and about July 18 to Hawaiian Department for duty with 1st Cavalry.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

The following assigned to regiments indicated, to take effect June 15 unless otherwise noted, and to join with the regiments: Maj. Richard E. Anderson, 12th F. A., Camp Travis, Texas; Capt. Frederick W. Boye, Camp Knox, Ky.; Maj. John C. Wood, 9th F. A., Fort Oglethorpe; Capt. Donald Hutchins, 2d F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. Fred H. Inglis, 14th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.

Capt. Augustus M. Prentiss, New York and will report to chief of field artillery for duty.

Capt. Donald B. Gresham from duties in coast defenses of New Bedford to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty.

Capt. William W. Wallie from duties with operations division, general staff, and from detail as member of general council, to 4th Field Artillery, Camp Lewis, Wash., and to Hawaiian Department for duty in coast defenses of Honolulu.

Lieut. Col. Harry T. Matthews from duties at Camp Travis, Tex., July 1 to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

Majs. Jaibert E. Stuart, Adam E. Potts, about August 14 from duty with 2d F. A., Fort Sill, Okla., to classes of southern New York to New York City and about August 16 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Capt. Frederick L. Topping from duty with 24th Artillery Brigade, Camp Jackson, S. C., to San Francisco and about June 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Capt. Thomas E. Jeffords from duty with 30th Artillery Brigade, Camp Travis, Tex., to San Francisco and about July 1 to Philippine Department for duty.

Capt. Wallace A. Collins from duty in Hawaiian Department and assigned to coast defenses of Los Angeles, Fort MacArthur, Calif., to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tour.

Capt. Edmund B. Gregory from Hawaiian to coast defenses of Los Angeles and assume command of mine planter "General Wm. Graham," coast defenses of Los Angeles, Fort MacArthur, Calif.

Capt. Marshall L. Gossett to 1st Lieuts. Thomas L. Sherrill, Jr., Arthur L. Gilchrist, Jr., Arthur E. Mickelson to New York City and about June 18 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

1st Lieut. George M. Badger from duty with coast defenses of Los Angeles to Fort Winfield and about July 15 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Resignation of Maj. Hugh Drum accepted.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. John A. Root from duty at Camp Grant, Ill., to Indianapolis, Ind., for duty in connection with organized reserves, and assigned to command 84th Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Paul C. Galleher from duty at Camp Lee, Va., assigned to 19th Infantry and to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty with the regiment.

Lieut. Col. Gilbert M. Allen at Camp Pike, Ark., is assigned to division headquarters and will report to Maj. Gen. Farnsworth.

Maj. Harry L. Castles assigned to 24th Infantry; upon relief from duty with Lieut. Maloe to Columbus, N. Mex., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Wm. H. Wilhelm from duty to 26th Infantry, upon arrival in United States to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. John M. Bison assigned to 41st Infantry and from duty with recruiting district of Boston, Mass.

Capt. James A. Hawson, now attached to 22d Infantry, is assigned to the regiment.

Capt. Robert J. Hoffman, 24th Infantry, is transferred to regiment, and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty as member of the brigade staff.

Capt. Phillip E. Hayes, 11th Infantry, under observation and treatment at Camp Jackson, S. C., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Joseph A. Dessert, Camp Meade, Md., is assigned to 54th Infantry and will report to the regiment for duty.

Capt. Frederick W. Hyde, 28th infantry, is transferred to regiment and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty as member of brigade staff.

1st Lieut. Clarence F. Stone, 16th Infantry from duty at general intermediate depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Lewis W. Van Gieson, now attached to motor transport command, Camp Meade, Md., to 1st Infantry, Fort Jay, N. Y., and is assigned to the tank; to Camp Meade, Md., tank center, for duty.

1st Lieut. Edwin M. Sutherland, 24th Infantry, in Hawaiian Department, effective upon expiration of foreign service tour, to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty with artillery school and Arcadia, Fla., about August 1 for duty and pilot training.

1st Lieut. Edwin M. Sutherland, 24th Infantry, relieved from duties in the regiment and from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., and detailed to the general service school, Langley Avenue and Jarkes, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

1st Lieut. Lewis W. Van Gieson from duty as transferred to 1st Infantry, to take effect upon completion of present foreign service tour, to Fort Jay, on Governors Island, United States to Camp Travis, Tex., and join the regiment.

The following transferred as indicated and will report to Maj. Gen. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, Washington, D. C., for duty: 1st Lieut. Edwin M. Sutherland, 24th Infantry, to headquarters 13th Infantry Brigade, Camp Travis, Texas; 1st Lieut. Arnold J. Fleider, 5th Infantry, to headquarters 12th Infantry Brigade, Camp Travis, Texas; Capt. Frederick W. Hyde, 28th Infantry, to headquarters 24th Infantry Brigade, Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty with brigade staff.

The following assigned as indicated: Maj. Louis T. Byrne, 2d Infantry; 1st Lieuts. William A. Calloway, 13th Infantry, Harry T. Matthews, 2d Infantry.

The following detailed to temporary duty in fields indicated: Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 15th Infantry, to Camp Lee, Va., for duty; Col. Grosvenor L. Townsend to duty as camp commander, Camp Lewis, 4th army corps area; Capt. Lawrence A. Maj. Ralph L. Leavitt to duty as senior instructor, Illinois National Guard, Springfield, Ill., for duty.

1st Sergt. Walter T. Siegle, Co. I, 31st Infantry, will be placed upon the retired list at Rotondo Mayor, Manila, P. I., and will be sent to his home.

Philippine Scouts.

2d Lieut. Oscar J. Taylor, 31st, has been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of first lieutenant, but physically qualified for duties of ability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as 2d lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, dated from July 1, 1920, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified; proceed home.

Retirements.

The following relieved from present assignments and duties, stations indicated and from further active duty, effective on the dates indicated and will proceed to their proper homes: Lieut. Col. Curtis Washington, to be retired June 30, 1921; Maj. Wm. H. Wilhelm, to be retired May 31; Lieut. Col. Wallace M. Craigie detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, public high schools, Cleveland, Ohio.

Maj. Walter V. Corbett relieved from duties as assistant military attaché, Paris, France, and from further active duty, effective June 30, and proceed home.

Capt. John Holaman relieved from active duty April 30 and proceed home.

Warrant Officers.

Warrant Officer Lewis F. Pugel, now on leave at Detroit, Mich., is relieved from the 4th corps area and assigned to headquarters 8th corps area, Fort Crook, Nebr., and is authorized to join with Detroit high schools.

Enlisted Men.

1st Sergt. Thomas F. Mullen, detached list, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Douglas, Utah.

1st Sergt. John J. Hiland, detached list, recruiting service, N. Y., and will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N. Y., and will be sent to his home.

Change of Name.

The following civilians are detailed as members of the retirement board: Thomas S. Neilson, Samuel H. Bell.

PROHIBITION VS. PROSPERITY.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: The people of this country demand relief by a readjustment of their tax burden. The present excessive rate of taxation is a chief cause of business depression and distress and yet the federal government, as well as all political subdivisions thereof, must have some billions of dollars more to meet operating expenses. The necessity for judicious retrenchment is recognized, but that is a minor consideration. A drastic revision of the tax laws is imperatively needed to stimulate business and reduce the cost of living, and the revenue derived from the revision must be forthcoming. The solution cannot be found in tariff revision which will not yield at best from 8 to 10% of national revenue. Shall we have to wait a little longer, and shall the people continue to tax the traveling public, rich and poor alike, a system wherein there is no merit? Why should we continue to use such an insane method to handicap nationwide prosperity by depriving the poor of the necessities of life and defeating essential industrialism by excess profits taxes. Why not allow the people to pay their just-needed taxes voluntarily and cheerfully?

Look backwards from the effect to the cause and we lump it—prohibition! Is not the reason for all our financial ills plainly visible to the naked eye? Big government never was justified. Beating it was ducted by fanatics any more than could the United States decree prosperity? The 18th amendment to repeal such minority measure for our own salvation. The formulation of such measures is appreciable, but drastic enactments are condemnatory when they breed a nation of malcontents and the shrouding of the state of depression and the following of unrest demand a lifting of the joy of life; the people want to pay taxes and enjoy their liberty. Regulation of the liquor traffic was needed—whereas prohibition never was justified. Beating the tax people their liberty and legitimately tax it. You can not tax those you have driven to contraband; it is taking it into a comparative corpse. A nation has only served to stimulate desire and to cause woe throughout the land. Let us not be drastic even to the prohibitionists themselves. A sliding scale of taxation is needed, beginning with a tax on beer to favor the working man and ending with a heavy tax on champagne; the tax will be just as rich and poor alike, it will be the source of enormous revenue, it will eliminate the staggering expenditures required to enforce the 18th prohibition law, and be cheerfully paid. No legislation is more urgently needed than the repeal of prohibition. Nothing else will prosperity will follow.

An organized minority apparently control this situation now against the wishes of the unorganized majority. Please favor us soon and relief from burdensome taxation lies in the press of the country.

E. B. M.

NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The following officers have applied for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid and were accepted at the last meeting, April 14: W. A. Edwards, U.S.N.; Capt. H. A. Parcel, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. C. E. Olson, Lieut. C. H. Taylor, Lieut. (jg) Ralph Earle, Lieut. Comdr. Pharm. G. C. Strott, Lieut. F. J. Mail, Lieut. P. C. Warner, Maj. J. R. Morton, U. S. M. C., and Comdr. F. W. Poote.

The following officers have applied for membership and will be accepted at the next meeting of the association, May 12: Lieut. Comdr. Pharm. P. E. Pendleton, Lieut Comdr. J. M. Creighton, Lieut. G. F. Klemann and Lieut. J. Hall.

Officers desiring information regarding this association should communicate with the Secretary and Treasurer, Navy Mutual Aid Association, Room 1604, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis, West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 23 of our 38 pupils; in April, '21 of our 44 pupils said we; and in 3,336 pupils—as many as all other regular preparatory schools combined.

We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chance for success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

SCHOOLS.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

E. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S

NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Young men are prepared also for West Point, Marine Corps and Annapolis. E. B. WILMER, P. A. Engr. U. S. N. Graduate of Naval Academy. J. C. CHEW, A. B., A. M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the Winter and Spring entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for **West Point** and **Annapolis** and for Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogue.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School Correspondence

Thos. Nelson, U.S.N.A., Class of 1909, Prin.

Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.

280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for **COLLEGE** and for the **SERVICE ACADEMIES.** Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand conscientious thorough work; 4 dy earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 50.

HOLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boons, Maryland.

She—"Do yuh love me, John?"
He—"Sure."
She—"Then why don't your chest go up and down like the man in the movies?"—The Baby.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

TEXT-BOOK COMPANY

280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are used almost exclusively for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

Cordon & Dilworth

REAL

ORANGE MARMALADE

"Deep but Salty.—Oswald—"My love for you is like the deep blue sea—"

Clarissa (for such was her name)—"And I take it with the corresponding amount of salt."—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

Safe—Wife—"The dressmaker says she won't make me another gown until you pay her bill."

Husband (with relief)—"That is very good of her. I'll send her a note of thanks."—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

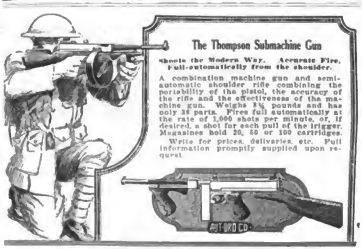
Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire, Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle combining the portability of the pistol, the accuracy of the rifle and the effectiveness of the machine gun. Weighs 8½ pounds and has only 38 parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1,000 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges.

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
302 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A. Cable address:—Autordco

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds. Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers CLOTHING

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 6800
BOSTON NEWPORT

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

509 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Offices: Westory Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Cadet Store, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was caller for over 30 years
OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 800"

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment

13 West 46th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 8961

SELLING OR RENTING A PIECE OF PROPERTY

isn't simply sticking a sign on it and waiting for a possible passer-by to become interested—it is properly presenting and pushing the property.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS Service
SALES — RENTS — LOANS
1405 - 17th Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests

oooooooooooooo

Electric Boat Company
11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 22E 46th Ave., Cor. 18th ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

THE ALLEN DENSE AIR ICEMACHINE

USED IN THE U. S. NAVY CONTAINS NO CHEMICALS, ONLY AIR

The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets on large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER. 41 Maiden Lane, New York

ESTABLISHED 1876

THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.

16 and 18 WEST 46th STREET

2d Floor, Schneider-Anderson Bldg., West Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS

HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900

NEW YORK THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. LONDON

Forged Steel Marine Water Tube Boilers and Superheaters

3¼ Million Horse Power in Use.

New edition of our catalogue. "MARINE STEAM," on application

PRINTING NATIONAL CAPITOL PRESS (Incorporated) WASHINGTON, D. C.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., May 7, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2130.

Secretary Weeks Against Retirement for Emergency Officers

Secretary Weeks has gone on record against retirement for emergency Army officers in the following letter:

"May 4, 1921.

"Captain Victor Heintz, Republican National Committee, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

"My dear Captain:

"I have before me your letter, dated April 28, 1921, concerning the proposal to obtain retirement privileges for disabled emergency officers who served during the World War.

"In connection with your letter, I wish to assure you that I have made a careful study of the contents thereof and the problem involved, which required a thorough investigation as to the viewpoint of the War Department pertaining to the proposed legislation to which you refer. As a result of my perusal of this subject, I am convinced that the remedy to be sought in this matter does not properly pertain to a question of retirement, but it does fall under one of adequate compensation. I am not prepared to admit that the war-risk insurance act does not provide adequate compensation to all disabled officers and enlisted men who come within its provisions, but I feel that if the war-risk insurance act and subsequent acts amendatory thereto do not provide adequate compensation our efforts should be devoted to securing a further amendment to that act, as it is the law which was designed to meet the needs of all who served in the Army or Navy during the World War, as well as the temporary officers to whom you refer. On the other hand, the laws pertaining to retirement are separate acts, necessary and essential to the War Department if it is to secure suitable types of officers for the Regular Army and induce them to continue permanently in the profession of arms by providing an inducement that it will care for them should misfortune overtake them, and will assure adequate protection during their old age.

"It is the opinion of the War Department, with which I concur, that the cost of a measure such as has been proposed and is now under consideration would be far in excess of the figures that you conclude to be maximum. In this connection, it must be borne in mind that the available field from which it is possible such retirement might be drawn is about 200,000 officers alone, and, if such legislation pertaining to officers is enacted, it is apparent to me that the enactment of such legislation would with equity eventually necessitate the enactment of further legislation providing for a like increased compensation for all enlisted men who served during the World War, as, otherwise, undoubtedly, there would exist unjust discrimination against such enlisted men and in favor of the emergency officer. In fact, many enlisted men apparently feel themselves entitled to retirement and retired pay as officers. In some cases, the War Department has been urged to give noncommissioned officers appointments as officers and to place them on the retired list as such. The basis of such claims is, in general, that, due to casualties, the noncommissioned officer was thrown into the position and command of an officer, and, while so serving, incurred wounds or disability. Such occurrences are common in active operation; in fact, many cases have been presented in which privates have assumed command of platoons and companies. The claims of such men, or the expense incident to them, can not be overlooked if a principle is to be adopted of basing retirement and retired pay on the rank or office held in the Army. Equity in this matter would also eventually necessitate the enactment of some legislation such as is contemplated in S. 991, 67th Congress, which has for its objects the appointment and retirement of those persons who served in the volunteer armies of the United States in the Civil War, the War with Spain and the Philippine insurrection in the ranks held by them during such service.

"In connection with this question, due consideration should be given to the unsuitability of the retirement laws for the purpose. For reasons, which you can easily appreciate, the retirement law applicable to the professional soldier of the Regular Army causes his retired rank, and, consequently his pay to be proportional to his length of service. It takes no account of the degree or nature of his disability. Essentially, and in theory, the existing scheme of retired pay for officers of the Regular Army constitutes, in effect, a system of deferred payments for and in consideration of a lifetime of military service under a life contract between the officer and the government, payable after inception of the statute-fixed period of unfitness for military duty, and, in the relatively small number of cases of premature disability retirement, payable in equitable specific performance by the government of its monetary obligation in consideration of the aforesaid life contract of officer, in the performance whereof the disability occurred.

"It is not believed that the retirement proposed would be a fair system of compensation for persons who were in the military service but temporarily during the war. All such persons come into the military service practically on an equality. The remuneration which they should receive for disability should be in accord with the degree of their disability and the extent to which it impairs their earning power, rather than to be based upon accidents of the service. The proposed Johnson bill would not only create an unjustifiable discrimination between officers and enlisted men who served during the war, as I have pointed out in the foregoing, but would also discriminate among the officers themselves. These officers were given varying ranks when they came into the Army, and such rank was subject to change, due to accidents of promotion. It does not appear, for example, just that two officers of the same length of service and suffering from equal disability, one of whom happened to be a major and another who happened to be a first lieutenant, should receive different compensations for their disabilities.

"It should be well understood in this matter that the War Department is in no way opposed to proper and adequate compensation to persons who served during the war. It is merely opposed to the manner in which it is proposed to grant such compensation, this matter placing a burden of expense upon the Army which does not belong there, in addition to making unjust discriminations among the persons who came in for temporary service during the war. The War Department realizes the necessity for economy in making appropriations, and it also realizes that appropriations for the pay of retired officers will always be considered a charge against the Army. It is the duty of the War Department to take all possible and reasonable steps to bring about a reasonable degree of preparedness for the Nation. This preparedness necessarily involves the expenditure of funds. A charge against the Army for the compensation of persons who have served in past wars would undoubtedly tend to give a false idea of the cost of the military establishment, and would tend to discourage the appropriation of funds that are needed to bring about the degree of national defense for which the War Department feels it will be held responsible.

"Concerning the law, which provided for the retirement of officers of the naval reserve force and the temporary officers of the Navy, to which you refer, I see, of course, the point you make, but, in this connection, the number of officers retired under the provisions of that law is by comparison so small in connection with the number that would ultimately become eligible to retire under the provisions of the Johnson bill, or similar bills, that the War Department, in view of this fact and the other important considerations which I have touched upon, is firmly of the conviction that legislation such as that herein discussed is not legislation which will be for the best interests of the government should it be enacted.

"It should be remembered, when comparison is made between the emergency officer and the Regular officer during this war, that practically all of the junior officers of the Regular Army were commissioned in advanced grades as temporary officers during the war. In fact, some first lieutenants held the temporary grades of colonel; yet, under the existing law for the Regular Army, when such officer was disabled, he is retired not as a colonel but as a first lieutenant.

"It should also be remembered that the law relating to compensation for emergency personnel, which was enacted before the emergency officers accepted their commissions, makes no distinction between commissioned officers and enlisted men of the emergency forces as to disability compensation. The commissioned officers understood these conditions when they accepted their commissions, and, as a matter of fact, they were apparently glad to accept them under these conditions. Most of them, especially the junior officers, were subject to the draft, and many of them would have been drafted as enlisted men had they not volunteered and qualified as commissioned officers. It is, then, a question about which I have in my mind a great deal of doubt as to whether any distinction should be made in regard to benefits that should be given to the temporary commissioned officers from that which is given to the temporary enlisted men. Certainly, it was perfectly clear in the minds of Congress when it enacted the laws that there should be no distinction.

"My view of the matter is that the government has entered into contracts with the personnel of the Regular Army as well as with the officers to whom you refer, and that these contracts vary in character, but that under them the government has performed its full duty with respect to the personnel of both classes when it has fulfilled these contracts. I believe that the government can afford to be generous towards any special cases concerning which it is shown that the rights accruing under such contracts have not been fulfilled, and, as I have herein indicated, the War Department will look with favor upon any reasonable and necessary modification of the war-risk insurance act as amended, if the law established thereby does not provide the generous compensation I have mentioned. Sincerely, yours.

"John W. Weeks,
"Secretary of War."

WATCHES FOR THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War has directed that a War Department circular be issued to this effect: The issue of watches to the service in time of peace is limited to the allowances and types set forth—(a) wrist watches, 7-jewel, luminous dial, with wristlet, one to each radio and telegraph set; one to each telephone set, battalion or higher unit; one to each pigeon loft; one to each courier service station, division or higher unit, one to each battalion message center; two to each message center, regiment or higher unit; (b) wrist watches, 15 to 21-jewel with wristlet (or watch pocket 15 to 21-jewel in lieu), two of each meteorological station; (c) watches will not be issued to individuals, but will be used as a part of the equipment for the determination of the time factor. No watches other than those of types and according to the allowances given above will be issued in time of peace. All watches, except those authorized above, will be turned in to the nearest ordnance depot.

IN CONGRESS

LEGISLATION FOR CLASS B OFFICERS.

Representative White of Kansas has introduced a bill (H. R. 5581) to amend the act of June 4, 1920, in the interests of class B officers. The text of the bill follows:

That nothing contained in section 24b of an act * * * approved June 4, 1920, shall be construed to authorize any classification board to consider any evidence, record or report as grounds for placing an officer provisionally in class B until a copy of same shall have been furnished the officer concerned and until he shall have been given an opportunity to make a reply. No classification board or court of inquiry shall consider, as grounds for classifying an officer in class B, any efficiency report except in its entirety; nor any efficiency report that has been considered by an examining board which has found an officer qualified for promotion; nor any unsigned or anonymous report, nor any charge or specification, unless an officer shall have been convicted of the same, nor shall any board of officers consider any such as grounds for discharging an officer.

The classification board shall state specifically its reasons for placing an officer provisionally in class B, and he shall be furnished with a copy of same, together with a complete copy of all documents upon which said classification is based, and also with a complete copy of all efficiency reports and other reports bearing on his case, and he shall be given a reasonable time in which to prepare his defense, after receiving same, and prior to his appearance before the court of inquiry.

The court of inquiry shall render an opinion in each case as to whether an officer shall or shall not be continued in class B. If the opinion is that the officer shall not be continued in class B, or if a court of inquiry has rendered such an opinion in regard to an officer since June 4, 1920, said opinion shall be final, and said officer shall be regarded as belonging to class A, and the records and reports used in said case shall not again be used as grounds for placing said officer in class B.

An officer shall have a right to appear in person and be represented by counsel before the final classification board, and board of officers, and shall have a right to challenge for cause as in courts-martial. No officer shall sit as a member of any board or court who is an accuser or who has rendered an unfavorable report on the officer concerned.

The officer concerned shall be promptly furnished with a copy of the proceedings and findings of the classification board, court of inquiry, final classification board, and board of officers. Such records shall be complete as in the case of courts-martial, and shall show the exact time spent in considering the case and shall include a copy of all efficiency reports and evidence considered. Any officer who has been placed in class B and who has not had the benefit of the foregoing provisions shall be granted an entire new hearing, if he so desires, and shall be considered as belonging to class A, until and unless finally placed in class B, after said hearing.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND RETIREMENT OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

Representative Fordney proposes, in H. R. 5419, to amend section 4a of the act of June 4, 1920, in so far as it relates to pay, allowances and retirement, to read as follows:

Warrant officers other than those of the Army mine planters' service shall receive as base pay for ten years' or less service, $1,320; fifteen years' service, $1,550; and for twenty years' service, $1,800 per year; and the allowance of warrant officers, mine planters' service, coast artillery corps, shall be entitled to longevity pay and retirement under the same conditions as an officer, except that warrant officers shall be retired at the completion of thirty years' service, computing all double time credited as an enlisted man, and that service as an Army field clerk or field clerk, quartermaster corps, shall count as service as an enlisted man in computing pay and retirement, and shall take rank next before second lieutenants and among themselves according to the dates of their respective warrants.

THE INFANTRY!

[From the Congressional Record, April 30.]

Mr. Greene of Vermont—When you get all through with it, no invention of mankind since the old, old days in the first gray mists of history has ever taken the place of this one fundamental military experience. The real Army is the infantry. [Applause.] All other phases of military agencies and activities are auxiliaries of the infantry. The man with the gun or the sword and the pistol in his hand is not only the decisive moral equation of combat, but the reason for war itself. It is all combined in him. [Applause.]

Mr. Hayden of Arizona—It should never be forgotten that the infantry is the "queen of battles." Every other branch of the military service is a mere auxiliary which works for the infantry. The infantryman must be fed and clothed, and that is why we have quartermasters and a service of supply. The engineers may make maps and repair the roads, the cavalry may scout ahead; the air service may do even more in locating the enemy; the artillery may prepare the way, but without the infantry no battle could be won. It

[Continued on page 459.]

Digitized by Google

THE PARABLE OF THE PRODIGAL ARMY OFFICER AND THE FATTED CALF.

[To the Editor.]

"And the father said to his servants: Bring forth the best robe, and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand and shoes on his feet:

"And bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it, and let us eat and be merry:

"For this my son was dead and is alive again; he was lost, and is found. And they began to be merry."

(St. Luke XV-22-24.)

A state of affairs unparalled in the history of our Army has arisen, and its inevitable effects will be felt within the next year, producing a situation that will be extremely difficult to cope with unless steps are taken at once that will repair the foundations of a structure so fatally constructed that even now it is tottering to ruin. That structure is nothing more or less than the Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920, which provided for the acceptance into ranks of regular officers some seventeen thousand men who had served their government as emergency or reserve officers during the stress of the World War.

Such assortment of officers as here gathered from the pens and mouths of officers of various classifications and, as is usually the case, because of the frailties of human nature—each petitioner believes his claim for "justice" should receive first consideration—that his cause should be the banner to be taken up by reconstructionists to the end that he will benefit and receive the reward for which he is so earnestly struggling—in other words, most of the controversies are hinging on the reconstruction of our Army, particularly as the officers and their place on the much "canned and discussed" single list recently sprung from one source, "MC." It is the old, old story, familiar in legend and history, the survival of the fittest—"every man for himself, the rare going to the fleetest and the devil take care of the hindmost!"

The West Point "crowd" is howling down the Lowe-awarth and tempest in the effort to send the senior temporary "crowd" is howling down the junior temporary "crowd"—each particular crowd fighting with might and main to hoist down the other crowd until the very rare and best acquainted with politicians in Congress must be wearied at the bedlam created—and all of this because Congress, by the Act of Congress, referring to the pleadings of the Army for a single list, created a single list, and upon the very basis of the creation of such "crowd" withdrew to its stronghold and waited and howled. "We asked for bread and ye gave us a stone."

So much for that—the single list was created and there has been much controversy that will be felt, revived, brought and remain unsettled until the present generation of Army officers is no more, and it is a big fair to do more to destroy the harmony and morale of the Army than any piece of legislation in its history. The structure Congress sought to build was a good one, but the architectural foundations laid, and that is why we say that, unless these foundations are removed, reestablished and rebuilt, the entire structure is doomed to collapse, because the controversy bred from this legislation is fast approaching a stage in which the venom of the contestants is fell in every Army post, cantonment and camp in the country and abroad—and do not brush this statement aside as the mouthings of a pessimist, it is simply the analysis of a sad state of affairs, about which much has been written and said and about which much more will be written and said.

"Service"—The Keynote.

Now, after all is said and done, what should be the guiding element in the preparation of any piece of legislation? To that there can be only one answer: "Service." No man, no body of men, is deserving more than that which he has earned—likewise every man is entitled to fair reward for his services—and it is believed that Congress sought to parcel out these rewards on this basis. But in the preparation of the act Congress was unaware of a condition that has caused many serious doubts in the minds of those concerned—namely, that men who resigned from the service shortly after the signing of the armistice, in the town vollition, and with but one aim—the fight for the almighty dollar in mind, and with the best traditions of biblical fame, to return, ease and plenty, that had been their guiding star in the past, found the process to be a mirage and life was "treating them rough." and they learned, with bitterness, that the "easy money" to be found outside during the days of 1919-20 was mostly remembered as a dream of the past. Men, in which the high cost of living ate up their very existence, and, sad to relate, they began to look back into the fold, brought out the fatted calf for them to feast upon, and clothed them with them, and, while the brothers who had "stood by" nourished their bitterness and with the husks that were thrown from the table, they found that reward was not forthcoming. They were told that they had received "good fish," who had given their all and had hurried their hopes behind the "eight ball" in the interest of sympathy, as they—the "fish"—had received the greater part of the "loaves and fishes" in 1919, and the greater part of the "loaves and fishes" in question were the temporary grades devised by the War Department which would do much to eliminate the wartime officer, and, at the same time, provide the temporary officers, and, at the same time, provide a service—of officers who are entitled to every variety of consideration when appointments in the regular Army were presided over by the "rough and ready" raised all temporary officers in three classes, namely, one, two and three, or line officers.

Those in class one were the officers who demanded or desired immediate appointments in the line, and desired to surrender their commissions at the earliest possible moment.

Number two included the officers who desired to remain but were willing to go to the assistance of the government—in other words, they were anxious to get out but were not certain as to the outcome, a very look place. Summered down, it was simply a promise from the War Department that if "you" desired their services were no longer required.

Number three was the man who requested that they be retained in the service, desiring to make a profession of the Army. It was from this class the blame had gone before examining boards and had been approved as fit material for regular line officers in Army. Those who failed in these examinations were either placed in class one or class two.

Now let us analyze what happened.

The men in class one severed their connection with the service, refused to sell life insurance, refused to make a deal with the Army, personally to make it, and they could offer them the men in class three were reminded of the old fable of the goose that laid the golden egg, and, undoubtedly, they set about to kill them in the reconstruction of the peace Army, both to make recompense all those years of their ingenuity of energy and vitality they had to offer. These came the examinations of 1920, followed by the promotion and single list, and today the class three officer finds himself outranked by the class one and two officers and in a position on the list so far behind those men that promotion can never be his—and there is only our vengeance for him—to resign and go back to civil life and seek a living that will provide sustenance for he and his people.

It will fall, and on play of words can make it no just minimize a condition, which, by one stroke, several hundred faithful men found themselves placed in a position which provides poverty for them as long as the lives—they were in the service of their country, but wouldn't stand the "gaff" are given reward that far outshadows the gratitude and the desire of Congress permits this condition to exist, just so long will there be bitterness in our ranks and continual controversy, and, what is worse, the forced separation from the service of men who have proven by service their ability and who gave everything they possessed for a career that now is denied them.

Just why the date November 11 ever was selected as the key stone upon which all service would be judged no one outside of the nimble minds that provided it can tell. If service was to count, why not give every man the benefit of every single day's service he put in the service? The fatherless and the widows of the class three emergency officer who was forced out of the service after he had passed the various examining boards became three did not happen to be a place for him at that particular moment. Give him the same credit that he would be entitled to had he remained in the service he has served it and should not be slighted—but any play of words that will give the man who voluntarily left the service in seek gain elsewhere the same benefits as the man who "stood by" or sought to "stay by" merits the condemnation of all fair-minded men.

When the war broke out the War Department called for college men to enter the training camps. The first training camp proved that the extreme youth of the average of these men was detrimental, and, for the second training camp, called for mature business men to enter these schools. Many business men responded to this appeal, to the great cost of their business, put everything behind them and entered the camps. When the classification boards met, in most cases they favored the retention of these more mature men and likewise them in the temporary grades the more youthful officers from the service, though in hundreds of cases the latter were willing to remain and entered to civilian life and left the service for these pursuits as soon as find them. Many business man who stayed in the service honestly outranked by his junior who set out, and, in the opinion of other men has suffered his ignominy or getting out and starting life all over again. And what is more to the point, this injustice is going to be tolerated silently by the men who stayed in because they realize that it is impossible to undo the work outside that will provide a fair living for them, and because they have the spirit to "carry on" life, and because they are more patriotic than they appear and the Army will have to deal with, because it is only human nature that even the lowest form of animal and is quick to seek revenge for his wrongs and, on the other hand, why should it be necessary for these men to resign?

The Remedy—

Make service count—when you do this, you offer all men on an equal footing and no man can complain that he has been the victim of another's politics or the plaything of politics.

Our suggestion is that the date up to which service shall count be that of the date on which the reorganization law took effect, namely, July 1, 1920. Take all temporary officers in the grades of captains and lieutenants and arrange them according to the actual amount of service up to this date, placing all men who were classified as class one or two at the bottom, of the entire list (these records are available in the War Department), and the line officer be given the preferred accordingly. The man who sat out on his own volition has not the right to demand more, and who can say that the man who stayed in is not entitled to at least that much?

Do not forget also that the men who stayed in were deprived of all rights to demand any of the many other ridiculous feature about the whole affair—for short, he was deprived of everything a man has a right to in his government, and, as things stand today, he is the victim of his loyalty to his flag!

* * *

DR. SAWYER MAKES FRIENDS.

[From the Waterbury American.]

Brigadier General Sawyer, the Marine doctor, who has just been made official physician to President Harding, made his peace with several hard-shell Army and Navy officers at a dinner the other night where he made a speech. He confessed to the embarrassment he felt at appearing before them in a uniform, sometimes that of a brigadier, and said that as he a physician, he had been made a brigadier general in eight days. He won favor by saying that he should report to the President favorably on the matter of Army and Navy officials in war, which he had been assigned to investigate and make a report on. They applauded him for that. He said he had never had much at heart. They also approved, and refused to enjoy, his eloquence, wit, diplomacy and "punch," as revealed in his talk. He told his wife she advised him to make a Mother Hubbard speech, that touched nothing but covered everything. His listeners understood him to say that he might appear as the President's representative on other social occasions, and there were many more of such occasions than the President himself could attend to alone. And a newspaper speaks of him as a "pinch hitter" for the President at the banquet table

SUBMARINE SUNK IN MONTAUK POINT

While returning to the submarine base at New London from the review by President Harding at Hampton Roads, the submarine O-10 went ashore at Montauk Point in thick weather about 1 o'clock Saturday morning. High seas were running and she is on the rocks and sand. She was reported at high tide late that afternoon and proceeded to New London under her own power. Montauk Point is about 10 miles to the south of the Long Island.

The O-10 is the fourth submarine at the base here to run aground since April 1. The O-7 and O-8 went ashore to the O-10, and the N-2 had similar mishaps. The O-7 was floated at Greenport, the O-8 at Shinnecock. On the south side of Fisher's Island, on March 31, the O-9 went ashore on Bartlett's Reef, about 1 and 1/2 miles from Watch Hill reef while maneuvering off there with the O-8.

Vice Admiral Wilson Brown commanding the base received word that the coast guard cutter Acushnet had been ordered to the assistance of the O-10 and had been sent from Boston to the aid of the stranded vessel, and also Morningstar, another of Block Island. Finding the Portuguese packet in no immediate danger, the Acushnet proceeded to Montauk. Accompanying the cutter was the tug Lykens, one of the most powerful of the government's wrecking craft. A heavy fog delayed the cutter and the tug in making the trip to Montauk Point.

The O-10 had three officers and 25 men aboard, under Lieutenant T. W. Carr. The members of the crew did not leave the vessel, as she was not considered in danger.

All the O-boats made a round-trip in Bermuda earlier in April without mishap.

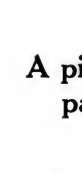
Digitized by Google

A pipe's a pal packed with P. A.!

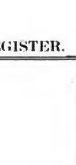
Seven days out of every week you'll get real smoke joy and real smoke contentment—if you'll get close-up to a jimmy pipe packed with cool, delightful, fragrant Prince Albert!

You can chum it with a pipe—and you will—once you know that Prince Albert is free from bite and parch! (Cut out by our exclusive patented process!) Why—every puff of P. A. makes you want two more! You can't resist such delight!

And, you'll get the smokesurprise of your life when you roll up a cigarette with Prince Albert! Such enticing flavor you never did know! And, P. A. stays put because it's crimp cut—and it's a cinch to roll!



Prince Albert is sold by tobacconists in tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors and in pound crystal glass humidors with sponge moistener top







PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

Copyright 1921 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Winston-Salem, N. C.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Field Clerks Entitled to Actual and Necessary Expenses.

Army field clerks have a military status. Having been appointed to office by the Secretary of War, they are classed as officers (but not commissioned officers) in the military service.

The act of July 11, 1919, contains the provision that during the present emergency Army field clerks shall have "the same allowances for travel as are or may hereafter be allowed by law to pay clerks, quartermaster corps, not including retirement pay, and shall be the same increase of pay for service beyond the continental limits of the United States as is granted by law to commissioned officers of the Army. The allowances hereinbefore allowed by law to pay clerks, quartermaster corps, were "allowances of a second lieutenant."

On July 9, 1918, pay clerks, quartermaster corps, were commissioned officers and their allowances limited to the benefits of the act of April 16, 1918, as to rations, heat, light, servants, forage, and allowances for dependents, and it has been decided that such pay clerks were not entitled to the benefits by said act of July 9, 1918; that they are "officers of the Army pertaining to the line" within the meaning of the term "officer" as defined in the act of July 9, 1918, which provides that officers "serving in the Canal Zone shall not be required to pay rent for the occupancy of houses of the Panama Canal to which they may be assigned"; that the term "officer" in the term "officer" in the act of March 2, 1901, relating to payment of the allowance of ten cents per mile for land travel on discharge, and in the term "officer" in section 1764 and 1765, of the Revised Statutes, and that said act of July 9, 1916, which gives them the same allowances and benefits as are or may hereafter be allowed by law to pay clerks, does not entitle them to the additional pay for length of service usually allowed by the Navy.

Furthermore, Army field clerks are entitled to mileage when traveling under competent orders; transportation of the regulation allowance of baggage at public expense when changing station, and commutation of quarters, but that if no quarters are available or if quarters are not available; and as to leave of absence they are on the same footing as commissioned officers of the Army.

The act of July 9, 1918, Army field clerks are included in the clause "officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army," in the appropriation act of 1919 and 1920, and in Bulletin No. 42 of 1919, and in the clause "Federal officers and noncommissioned officers" in the appropriation acts of 1920 and 1921. (Compt. Dec., April 22.)

Marksmanship Qualification.

The marksmanship qualification which a person received while serving as an enlisted man does not entitle him to any additional pay by reason thereof in connection with or while serving as an enlisted man under an enlistment after discharge as a commissioned officer.

The comptroller made this decision on April 29 on the question whether a person who, while serving as an enlisted man in the regular Army, was appointed a commissioned officer in the regular Army, and who, and while serving as such commissioned officer in May, 1920, qualified as expert rifleman, and who was discharged from his emergency commission on December 31, 1920, and immediately reenlisted in the Army of the States infantry in the grade held by him immediately prior to his appointment as a commissioned officer, is entitled from the date of such reenlistment to the additional pay of five dollars per month as a qualified expert rifleman.

Does Not Include Coast and Geodetic Survey Officers.

By section 1 of the act of July 9, 1918, the rate for pay and allowances of officers of the Coast Guard and of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, serving wholly or assimilated to the pay of officers of the Navy.

In the act of June 4, 1920, appropriation is made for the payment to the widow, child or designated dependent relative of an officer in the Coast Survey, service "not to six months' pay at the rate received by the officer at the time of his death. It is decided to give the Coast Guard the benefit of this gratuity Congress specifically enacted that the provisions of law relating to officers of the Coast Guard and enlisted men of the Coast Guard shall

Be thus specifically named in the two organizations on an equal footing and entitling to such gratuity others, Congress indicated clearly that only such members of the organization named were entitled to the gratuity authorized by the said act of June 4, 1920. (Comptroller holds that such provision of the act of June 3, 1916, is not applicable to officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Fails to Qualify for Federal Service.

An enlisted man of a National Guard organization included in the President's call for Mexican service, dated March 25, 1917, who had an opportunity to comply and did not comply with the physical requirements of section 2 of the act of June 3, 1916, and who was discharged under the act of May 27, 1917, for failure to qualify for Federal service, "was not discharged under honorable conditions" within the meaning of section 1606 of the act of March 4, 1917, and is entitled to the payment of a bonus or war service additional pay of $60 to such person as may be due for active duty or naval forces at any time in period from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, who "was enlisted or was discharged under honorable conditions, or, in case of a reservist, was placed on the reserve list."

Nurses Must Sail the High Seas.

Members of the Navy nurse corps (female) regularly attached to and serving on board the U. S. S. Relief are entitled to foreign service pay of ten dollars per month only when that ship sails on a voyage or cruise to some port or point beyond the continental limits of the United States other than Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Loss of Private Property.

The comptroller of the treasury has approved the decision of the auditor for the War Department of April 9, 1921, which is to the effect that the act of March 3, 1921, makes subject to the law of April 5, 1917, of the private property therein described, and in no way limits the jurisdiction conferred upon the accounting officers of the treasury by the act of March 3, 1885, to settle the claims for the loss of private property of officers and enlisted men of the Army lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States prior to April 6, 1917, provided such claims were presented to the accounting officers of the treasury for the loss or destruction of such property prior to the indefinite appropriation made by said act of March 3, 1885.

ARMY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

In a report to the chairmen of the Senate and House naval committees commenting upon the educational and vocational training in the Marine Corps, Major General John H. Lejeune, commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, says:

"The Marine Corps has developed a system of extending educational and vocational training to its officers and men which, while it does not interfere with studies without interruption, without interference with their military duties and without reference to where they may be stationed or to the transfers which are required by the conditions of our service, with which the system we are using does not handicap our mobility and is not altered when occasion requires movement of our men.

"Our plan is operated by officers and men entirely in the military control with the advantage that those who operate the plan are also beneficiaries of most intensive practical training in its operation. Our plan is directed by strong central control and is not subject to the local influences which lack of supervision.

"Qualifying results have been obtained from our courses in which men are not being prepared merely to offer training for apprenticeships, but are courses which are open to men during their periods in relations in the various vacations and a great variety of vocations. Besides the correspondence high school courses, each with courses of varying degrees of comprehension.

"To date over eight thousand students have enrolled and over fifty thousand papers have been submitted; twenty-six thousand men in the Marine Corps are still attending classes and are regularly submitting their studies. The number of men now being graduated and still receiving their diplomas is steadily increasing."

SOLDIERS FINANCING THEIR RETIREMENT.

To the adjutant general of the Army has been received the following communication from Master Sergt. Frank Berry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:

"Sir: With a view of promoting a better spirit among the enlisted men of the Regular Army, and to encourage meritorious service, and to provide for their old age pensions, I obtained permission from proper authority and drafted a measure for the benefit of the Army and outlined the attached resolutions, which received a unanimous vote of the non-commissioned officers.

"2. It is desired to invite the attention of all concerned in this very important matter to the fact of evidence that a measure of this nature will reap a bountiful reward in the way of contentment and loyalty to maintain an Army of loyal and contented soldiers.

"3. The object of this letter is to call the attention of officers who are interested in the loyalty and spirit of the enlisted men of the Army to endorsed the plan most earnestly.

"4. A measure of this kind will produce a cure for some of our most needed corrections and will bear a very important part in the future decisions of men and reenlistments of officers, for a contented soldier produces a model Army.

"5. The cooperative quality of this movement will cement a more loyal feeling between the men and the service and will be the means of keeping down the high reenlistment rate.

"6. Request that I be granted permission to present the matter before the proper authorities and that I receive instructions as to the movement meets the approval of the War Department."

The resolutions referred to are to be incorporated in a bill and become a law it would be the source of very important benefit to the enlisted contentment and reenlistments of officers, for a contented soldier produces a model Army.

The resolutions contained the following:

"(a) That a deduction of two and one-half fifty cents per month be donated by each enlisted member of the Regular Army, the total amount to be accumulated a fund for the maintenance and retired pay of the enlisted men of the regular Army of the United States.

"(b) That beginning six months after the passage of this bill the enlisted men of the Army who have served honestly and faithfully for a period of twenty-five years, including the time for which service shall be placed upon the retired list and receive the sum of one hundred dollars per month, regardless of his grade, from the funds accumulated under the provisions of paragraph (a).

"(c) That the Regular Army enlisted men request order to feel that they are rendering a valuable service to the United States of America their recognition of the same by the passage of this measure.

"(d) This measure will not cause the American soldier to feel that he is receiving a charity from the United States of America but request as a loyal American to demand some action of this nature.

"(e) The United States will reduce the present pay of retired enlisted men about 38 per cent by the government.

"(f) That the United States in recognition of ability, loyalty, and faithfulness shown in the service enlisted men upon retirement (after twenty-five years, including double service for foreign service) not less than the following pay per month, 1st grade, $16; 2d and 3d grade, $14; 4th grade, $12; 5th grade, $10; 6th grade, nothing.

"(g) The pay enumerated in paragraph (f) be paid in addition to that specified in paragraph (b) and that subsistence and fuel be furnished the quartermaster corps at cost for cash and in reasonable amounts to retired enlisted men.

"(h) That an enlisted man upon application for retirement by the proper board in the service in his grade if the fund as specified in paragraph (b) is not large enough to pay the amount specified and will be received when the sum reaches an amount ample to pay the sum as specified.

Table of retired pay, present and proposed, showing conditions necessary, and allowances and figures for the enlisted man retiring:

Rank at entire-ment.	Present rate	Proposed rate	Gain in man retiring.
Master sergeants and equal grade	$93.15	$150	$56.85
1st sergeants and equal grade	71.40	140	68.60
Sergeants and equal grade	63.00	120	67.00
1st grade	54.60	120	65.40
Private	47.35	100	52.75

(OUR NEW WAR LITERATURE.
(From the Minneapolis Journal.)

Apparently we are not to be left in the cases of war literature. To many this may seem surprising. Doubtless it is true that the great literature of the war is already in print, considering that before and after the armistice there was a perfectly fearful deluge of war books. But is it not a fact that America until now has failed to produce a single work—a single book—of the war?

However, the cloud is lifting. Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, has given us an intimate picture of the Paris peace conference. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, is at work on a volume of naval operations. Ray Stannard Baker, former Secretary of War, has taken his pen in hand to write of the war and the peace that followed.

Doubtless others will follow these examples, and within the next five years America may hope for some real war books of an authoritative nature and real historical value. And he who cares to know the truth about the war will be forced to read the story all over again.

The fact that we are at the beginning of an era of real war literature would tend to show that we have progressed mentally beyond the period of the armistice. The list of books that have appeared thus far is not off. The United States can now look back and see itself, not as it is, but as it was.

ACADEMIC ATHLETICS.

West Point, N. Y., April 30.—Army and Swarthmore played nine-damp innings today and the battling collegians won, 3 to 2. It was a pitchers' battle, with Clancy getting the better support. Army's defense cracked at critical periods, battery errors figuring in Swarthmore's two runs in the fourth. Army's luckstopping was weird today. French covered much territory in center and pulled down a long hit that Swarthmore had in the ninth, which was tagged for four bases.

The scores:

Swarthmore.	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Wilse, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hoffman, ss	5	0	1	0	1	0
Chitty, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	0
Yarnell, rf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Hoffman, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	0
Larkin, lb	4	0	1	1	0	0
Wilson, c	4	0	1	9	2	1
Clancy, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	33	3	4	27	7	1

Army.	AB	R	H	O	A	E
French, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Stevenson, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Daniel, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	0
Wildide, 2b	3	0	0	1	2	0
Hurra, lb	4	0	1	7	1	0
Smythe, lf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Rowland, c	4	0	0	6	1	0
Smith, ss	3	0	0	1	1	0
Hurra, lb	1	0	0	1	0	0
Bonnett, c	2	0	1	5	1	0
Rowland, c	1	0	0	1	0	0
McGrath, p	2	0	1	0	2	0
Andrews, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
bTrayvick	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	3	27	12	0

a Batted for Smith in eighth.
b Batted for Clancy in eighth.

Summary.										
Swarthmore	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Stolen bases—Hoffman, Daniel. Sacrifice hit—Clancy. Two-base hit—Emry. Struck out—By McGrath 6, Clancy 1, Andrews 1. Bases on balls—By Clancy 2. Hit by pitcher—By Clancy (Daniel). Passed ball—Bonnett (2). Double play—Daniel (2). Left on bases—Swarthmore 8, Army 7. Umpires—Marshall and Trautz. Time of game—2:15.

Annapolis, Md., April 30.—The Academy riflemen barely won from the team of the Washington high school cadets here today, 1,981 points to 1,980, as opposed to 2,621 to 2,593. Schuyler, of the visitors, led the field with 396 points, while Adams and Fluhr of the Navy were just one point behind. Summary:

200 yards, prone—Navy, 451; Cadets, 490.	
200 yards, rapid—Navy, 511.	
300 yards, prone—Navy, 562; Cadets, 542.	
300 yards, rapid—Navy, 954; Cadets, 960.	
Individual scores:	
Navy: Adams, 394; Soddon, 318; Morgan, 321; Rawlins, 324; Reace, 301; Barber, 217; Rinke, 214; Pratt, 218; Fluhr, 396; Total, 2,713. No. 2, 2,593.	
Washington High School Cadet Corps—422; Schuyler, 396; Goldstein, 293; Solomon, 317; Artois, 219; R. Trumble, 215; Stowe, 317; Nesbitt, 350; Total, 2,621. Navy, 2,713; Cadets, 2,621.	

The Naval Academy crews swept the Severn River against the University of Pennsylvania this afternoon, winning by a length.

The Navy varsity won by four lengths, the second crew by half a length, and the 150 pie plebes defeated the Penn freshmen by a length and a quarter. All the races were rowed in the middle division of one mile and five-sixteenths.

The official times were as follows:

Naval Academy varsity, 6 minutes 32 seconds; Pennsylvania varsity, 6 minutes 36 seconds; Naval Academy second crew, 6 minutes 41 seconds; Pennsylvania second crew, 6 minutes 42 seconds; Academy plebes, 6 minutes 39 seconds, Pennsylvania freshmen, 6 minutes 45½ seconds.

The making of the crews follow:

Naval Academy.		
Position. Name.	Weight.	Height.
Bow. Lee	170	6.01
2. Frowley	174	6.03
3. Durbin	174	6.03
4. Moore (Capt.)	182	6.01
5. Johnston	182	6.01
6. Johnston	182	6.01
7. Schneider	171	6.01
Stroke. Beach	184	6.00
Coxswain, Clark	106	5.04

University of Pennsylvania.		
Position. Name.	Weight.	Height.
Bow. Geis	149	6.00
2. Williams	148	6.00
3. Swain	175	6.00
4. Sheffler	185	6.02
5. Liefield	185	6.02
6. Wallace	175	6.01
7. Waldner	175	6.01
Stroke. Kaufman	165	5.11
Coxswain, Thane	105	5.01

Naval Academy—Bow, Kirkpatrick, 173; 2, Wanenbow, 170; 3, Robertson, 174; 4, Hutchinson, 176; 5, Washburn, 178; 6, Higgins, 178; 7, Hamilton, 174; stroke, Bolles; 8, Coxswain, Hyde, 115.

University of Pennsylvania—Bow, Roberts, 159; 2, Day, 164; 3, Hoffman, 167; 4, Strasbaugh, 170; 5, Heidenburg, 180; 6, Bush, 171; 7, Gunther, 172; Stroke, Darby; 8, Coxswain, Bray, 115.

Naval Academy Plebes—Bow, Andrews, 177; 2, De-Wolf, 185; 3, Freeman, 175; 4, Pendleton, 178; 5, Bowers, 176; 6, Strobecker, 200; 7, Ishigren, 185; Stroke, Hopping, 174; Coxswain, Hoffman, 110.

University of Pennsylvania Freshmen—Bow, Dern, 170; 2, Reynolds, 165; 3, Rowan, 175; 4, Hall, 182; 5, French, 177; 6, Medhold, 172; 7, Teat, 158; Stroke, Mattison, 172; Coxswain, Bray, 115.

NEVADA WINS GENERAL EXCELLENCE TROPHY.

The standing of the vessels of the battleship force for the year ending April 30, in general excellence in athletics for 1921 is as follows:

	Possible Points.	Points Won.	Final Merit.
Nevada	1950	518	26.56
Oklahoma	1950	318	16.30
Arizona	1950	316	16.20
Delaware	1950	426	21.84
Pennsylvania	1950	426	21.84
Utah	1950	270	13.85
Florida	1950	241	12.35
North Dakota	1950	145	.07

As a basis for comparison, the standing of the vessels at the end of the athletic year 1920 was:

	Possible Points.	Points Won.	Final Merit.
Arizona	1670	577	34.61
Delaware	1670	546	32.75
Utah	1670	479	28.70
Florida	1670	470	28.20
North Dakota	1670	360	21.60
Pennsylvania	1670	358	21.50
Nevada	1670	350	21.00
Oklahoma	1670	317	19.00

Admiral Wilson congratulated the captain, officers and crew of the Nevada on winning the department trophy for general excellence in athletics. "To raise the standing of the Nevada from last to first place in 1920," he said, "to the leader in 1921 can only be the result of unified effort and splendid leadership."

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. S. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
C. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 814. Phone: Franklin 4561.

New York Office: 258 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1451 and 1452. Copies of the Army and Navy Register (Orders) at Room 1106.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and bank drafts payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official digest and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

THE EGOTISM AND FOLLY OF THE PACIFIST.

A new recipe for preparation for war and protection against an enemy has been derived from a new source of wisdom, otherwise identified as the Honorable Hatton W. Sumners, representative the 12th district of Texas in the House of Representatives. There have been many wierd suggestions on the part of members of Congress in the last fifty years as a means of avoiding the duty and escaping the expense of maintaining an adequate system of national defense. They have run the gamut from the supercilious notion that we are capable of raising a fighting force of a million men over night to the sublimely complacent sense of security that comes from our "isolated" position and the equally reckless faith in the impossibility of another war for a great variety of reasons. There really did not seem to be anything left to the chronic pacifist in House and Senate to offer as a reason for having the navy without the proper means of meeting a foe in real warfare; but we believe that Representative Lanham is entitled to the distinction of discovering and presenting to his long-suffering associates a reason that has not previously been vouchsafed on the subject. This is nothing less than the claim that mere numerical strength in a military or naval force is of no importance or significance and that victories depend as little as possible upon numbers of men in our fighting personnel. We do not recall that this particular view of the situation on the attitude at the solution of the problem of national defense has been given as an argument for reducing the enlisted strength of the Army, for example, to the minimum, but it is better, perhaps, to quote Mr. Lanham lest it shall appear that, otherwise, unfair advantage is taken of him to his detriment. In the debate on the then pending Army appropriation bill during the course of minority maceration in the House on April 28 Mr. Lanham was moved to remark

> The history of the Americas, gentlemen, refutes any contention that we should have large military establishments in this country. Do you not remember how Fort Sumter and Concord, where fired the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard around the world," they were vastly outnumbered? But they were not outfought. Do you not remember that in South America the struggling band of patriots who followed the liberator, Simon Bolivar, the man of the south and father of five countries, were but few in comparison with those who battled against them? And yet they were not outfought. In my own native state, in the early days of its most glorious history, the men who at the Alamo and at Goliad and San Jacinto struggled so valiantly for Texas independence were overwhelmingly outnumbered, but they were not outfought. Victory has eventually come in each and every Army which we have had in the western hemisphere battling for freedom and the priceless principle of liberty. [Applause.] And a similar victory will come whenever such conflict is thrust upon us as long as the similar graces and similar virtues which our old-fashioned fathers and mothers used to teach us live and thrive in American homes. [Applause.]

While the American home retains its sanctity and its inculcation of its hallowed teachings, while American parents instruct their children in the lessons which American patriots should learn, while the nation that we love continues the traditions which we teach to our boys to battle and to victory, the real Army of this country will be manned by millions who now work in lines of peace and fight in times of war. The real strength of the Army is in its reserve. Let us not deceive ourselves into believing that, on the contrary, it is manifested by the size of the uniformed force for which we now provide. [Applause.]

It is all well enough to rely upon "this reserve," composed of "millions in the homes," but the men who were engaged in one or another capacity at home and abroad in the great force that volunteered or was drafted for proper service during the war in Europe; but he should remember—or he told if he does not, as is quite likely to be the case—that the vast throng of fighting men belong to no reserve that can be called into service. The War Department is now engaged in the enrollment of such an auxiliary body, separating it into branches, but for the present the reserve, both commissioned and enlisted, is merely a matter of names and addresses and processes maintained in the War Department. It possesses no organization except on paper. The system of creating such an organization proper and adequately equipping it, of sufficiently training it, are matters that are left to the future, somewhat dependent upon what Mr. Lanham and his friends of the pacifist faction in Congress are finally willing to concede to their country, confronted now with many menaces at home and beyond the continental limits. If the pathetic and tragic theory of our ancestors and unfighting federal survives in the face of common sense we may expect that nothing can be done toward even the preparation of a complete directory of the men known as the reserve force.

While it is only fair to the men who served in the world war to regard them as destined to present themselves in another war, it shall arrive before they get too old to fight, it is by no means certain that there will be any such wholesale willingness. Certainly it was not the case when we were actually on the verge of war with Germany. It was then necessary for the administration to appeal to its political opponents in House and Senate to enact the draft legislation, without the aid of which agency there is very little doubt that the country would have been able to get into the war with an armed force capable of doing what was done in France during the months of August, 1918. Mr. Lanham should also remember, provided he also knows, that there is no present facility in the statutes of this country by which it would be possible to invoke the draft. That is there to be enacted and it is one of the things that the pacifists in Congress are obstructing when it should be realized that the present is the best possible time to provide for that indispensable part of the plan of preparation. It is essential to meet the superior numerical force of the enemy, which Mr. Lanham affects to despise with an egotism that astonishes one of several dongers that threaten our security.

"We do not need," further says Mr. Lanham, "and we do not wish in this country a gigantic military establishment. We have been told that if we do we could follow the same road which Germany traveled without reaching the same destination. In this land of ours a love for civil liberty will always prompt a proper and patriotic demonstration of the military prowess whenever the occasion requires. That prowess springs from the strength of the American home, where the true spirit of liberty-loving men are taught to guide their arms."

Along with the absurdities of Mr. Lanham's vagaries there was the usual amount of guff about the sacredness of the home, the flag, the Army, the Navy, and a lot of similar dribble of a highly maudlin character, all delivered with mock solemnity and the air of imparting profitable information to the great moment. There is, of course, no escaping from this form of rhetorical infliction. It is as constant, inevitable and unvaried as the foolish twaddle about our invulnerable and irresistible characteristics as a nation at war. It has, however, the merit of being harmless, which can not be said of the assertion that we need no military-naval force worthy of the title in the face of possible wars with foreign hostilities. The utter folly of ascribing victory to such a condition as being outnumbered to insure not being outfought is possible only among fatuous minds that are so twisted in conception as to incur the opprobrium of habitual pacifist.

In the newspaper discussion of this state of mind, which some severe critics might regard as an arrest of intellect, we read with gratification and hearty endorsement such a comment as is contained in an editorial in the Philadelphia Ledger under the title "Palme and Sweet Words." It follows, as an appropriate sequel to our own remarks on the subject:

> Around Washington seethes and swirls a score of little groups bent and determined upon disbanding the Army, scrapping the Navy, melting Admiral guns into medals to hang upon themselves and forcing the sword of America into gilded plaise to place upon their own misguided brows. These are the limelight hunters, the seekers after the spotlight. If such are many of the most vociferous of the disarmament folk

These would-be tripping forth with sweet words in their mouths and palms in their hands to argue matters of national life and death with an enemy armed to the teeth.

They have their own little patter as to the causes of wars, framed from their own pocket-book point of view. It merely pains and bores them to recall the great wave of humanity that have run through the centuries, the urges that have sent whole races moving as the salmon move to the sea. They believe that the long ascendancy of the sword of militarism can be changed by a resolution.

It seems to us that the world was armed, America can be prevailed upon to stand up with naked hands and be shot down in the midst of a world that is also armed as never the world was armed before. They would hold aggressive ambitions in check by an appeal to the "conscience of the whole world" as believes in its destiny, and that destiny is not a pacific destiny. They would stay up the red arm of the soviet-dom by the gesture, palm outward, of "Peace be with you, peace be unto you!"

THREATENED PUNISHMENT OF INSTRUCTORS AT NAVAL ACADEMY!

"The greatest deliberative body in the world" exhibited a measure of greatness last week when it seriously considered the impossible to cut out the pay of instructors at the Naval Academy on account of the order graduating the class of 1922 in December next. Instead of boldly striking at the order itself or directly at the congressmen such as the Navy Department, where the order for advancement of the date of graduation originated, it was proposed to punish the innocent instructors who have absolutely no authority or responsibility whatsoever in connection with the course of study or date of graduation. This tempest originated with Mr. Oliver of Alabama, ranking member of the House naval affairs committee, who has been made a member of the enlarged appropriations committee and assigned to the naval subcommittee thereof. Following in a storm of protest Mr. Oliver's speech:

Mr. Oliver—Now, there is another matter that may be of interest to the House, and one which the committee on appropriations have no power to correct, but I am glad the chairman of the legislative committee is present. The naval officers have got to take such action as he deems advisable with reference to the matter. Doubtless the Secretary of the Navy himself would be without authority. It was developed before the naval subcommittee that yielding to the wishes of naval officers the 1922 class at Annapolis had been ordered graduated in December, 1921, so that they would be there that the 1923 class may be graduated in June, 1922. Every member of the subcommittee on appropriations, and I think nearly every member of the legislative committee, are of the opinion that this course is unwise. The authorities at Annapolis—the high naval officers there—have disapproved it and feel that it will be bad for the service and harmful to the young naval officers.

Mr. Butler—Does the gentleman understand the reason for it?

Mr. Oliver—The reason doubtless is the fear on the part of some officers, now holding high temporary commission, that they may not be able to maintain that rank after January 1, unless there is an inflow from the bottom. Is that the gentleman's belief as to the reason?

Mr. Butler—Yes.

This statement was the basis of a long discussion by members of the House, Mr. Oliver further indicating that the order for early graduation was accomplished fact in December "some officers holding temporary commissions" would be dropped to a lower grade.

It was brought out that the superintendent of the Naval Academy had informed the subcommittee members, when the bill was being drafted, that he considered it essential that the midshipmen should have the full four years' course, and Messrs. Kelley of Michigan and Chalmers of Ohio, former educators, agreed heartily with this view, although Chairman Butler, of the naval affairs committee, is not sure whether the course should be for a period of two, three, or four years, but felt the midshipmen should be brought into the service as early as possible.

Mr. Stafford of Wisconsin, who fathered the proposed legislative gem—

Provided that no part of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of instruction of midshipmen unless such instruction is for a regular course of a period of four years.

gave as his profound opinion that "everyone who has the slightest information in respect to instruction at Annapolis knows that these students, in the number of whom enter at the age of 16, are unfitted for the responsibilities of their office in commanding ships even after a four years' training, much less after a three-year term."

Members of the subcommittee intimated that they were impressed by the fact that Secretary Denby did not seem prepared to defend the order he had issued, and it was believed, if he gave the matter more careful consideration, and in particular read the illuminating debate in the House on the subject, the order would be rescinded. It was clearly in the minds of many members that high-ranking naval

Digitized by Google

officers had "put something over" on the new Secretary of the Navy and that they should punish someone, somewhere, somehow. The inoffensive instructors at the Naval Academy seemed to be the easiest marks through whom the midshipmen could be kept at their studies until the regular graduation day.

This legislative treat was seriously before the House for two days, and no one seemed able to obtain, or thought it desirable to have, the views of the responsible officers of the Navy Department. It might be expected that Mr. Oliver, at least, would obtain from these officers, with whom he enjoys personal acquaintance, some explanation as to the necessity for the earlier graduation. The mere coincidence that some officers holding temporary rank would revert to their permanent rank in December was taken as the sole cause of the order when, as a matter of fact, an inquiry would have shown that the discharge of temporary officers and release of reserve officers make it imperative to get these young officers into the service. It would have been shown that there are now serving at sea over a hundred line officers more than the total number of line officers in the service on January 1, 1923; that with the uncertain accessions resulting from the May examinations and the June graduating class of 250 the Navy will still be some 1,500 officers short of its complement. At present over two-thirds of all the line officers are serving at sea, and with the loss of the temporaries and the release of the reservists it will mean that every line officer in the Navy would be required to be at sea at all times in order to maintain the fleet in commission and to take care of the vessels that are being completed.

Such reasons as these formed the background to the trivial insinuations that the order was personal in its nature and intended only to benefit older officers, without due regard for the midshipmen or the interests of the Naval Academy. It would be well to have brought out also that the midshipmen would overthe entire first-class course, because, instead of taking a summer practice cruise, followed by leave, they would enter at once upon a seven months' period of intensive study, ending in December. The usual academic year consists of eight months at the academy, three months of study, and a month of review, followed by another three months' study period and one month of review, so that the actual time spent in studying would not be reduced.

The House left the matter in the way for a rejection of the proposed amendment, but gave plenty of notice to the Secretary of the Navy that he would be expected to rescind the order.

Mr. Denby may feel called upon to appease congressional wrath to this extent, but he should plainly state that it will be to the detriment of the service.

A NAVAL ACADEMY "PARADOX."

[To the Editor.]

SIR: We have read your paper for about two years, yet in none of its issues have we chanced to encounter any article explaining the strange paradox of the Naval Academy class of 1920.

We of the so-called class of 1920, entered the Academy during June-August, 1917, and before we had assumed any definite proportion; therefore, our sole intent was a naval career. We understood at that time that, upon graduating from the Academy, we would, naturally, rank immediately behind the classes which preceded us. Can you, therefore, imagine our chagrin upon graduation to find that every Tom, Dick, Harry and his brother had during the war, received a commission from either a Pelham Bay recruiting or direct and that, by an act of Congress, would step into the regular service ahead of us? We cannot overlook the thought that reports from the trenches helped make many a reserve ensign, and, if we remember correctly, "mothers' rests" and "parades" were neither over-strenuous nor nerve-racking for comfort. Of course, it is only logical to surmise that the regulars made room left the service after the crisis had passed, and that those who remained did so for permanent positions. Some of these, Mustangs included, attained the temporary rank of senior lieutenant within a period of from six months to three years. Now, we graduates must wait six years before we can take examinations for such rank.

Now for the paradox: If we had been graduated during the war, as had 1/3 of the class at West Point, there is no reason to believe that we would not now be holding the rank of lieutenant (J. G.). If we had "bilged" out in the meantime or received an ensign's commission before the class graduated, we would rank ahead of the entire class—which is the case in one instance we know. Is this not rather irregular?

Has anyone in Congress ever wondered if we were not perhaps entitled to some slight concession? Has anyone ever suggested that we, who were the best to shove everybody ahead of us, without even giving us a chance to compete with them? Have we not a single champion for our cause? Must every concession be made for the benefit of outsiders? If they do make the better officers, why a Naval Academy?

W. U. and C.

JUMPING BY ARMY JUNIORS.

[To the Editor.]

SIR: I submit a few lines for publication, if you will be so good:

At this date—with the World War cleaned up and put away—there remains in the service some 1,500 or 2,000 former emergency field officers and captains to be jumped by Army juniors.

Now, if wholesale jumping in time of peace is to the great good of the Army, why have we not had why wasn't it introduced back in the days of '17 and '18, when there was real work to do?

It's the same U. S. Army now as then, reduced in size, 'tis true, but, in the same degree, the U. S. Army, in '17 and '18 every effort was bent on producing the best possible Army—in spite the red tape was cut.

Why, then, were not the lieutenants—by act of Congress or otherwise—jumped over we field officers and captains of a few days less commissioned service?

Picture, if you can, the scene that would have resulted from such a policy. To preserve self-respect, some 10,000 would have been forced to resign, pack up and go home. Vision the scandal!

In those days we sanely pulled together to win a war. No one dreamed of any such Army-wrecking scheme.

Has anyone the hardihood to say that jumping lieutenants en masse over their seniors (solely on a basis of period of service, as is done now) would not have torn up our wartime Army wide open and wrecked it?

Now that the Army is at peace-strength, conditions and merits have not changed.

A promotion scheme that is right today in right any day—if it's right in peace or war-time.

I am convinced that Congress passed the bill of June 4, 1920, uninformed as to the number of officers "sunk without a trace" by the promotion scheme, and that no one sincerely favors the "jumping" of lieutenants over their seniors excepting certain youths who can, as things temporarily stand, boast that they are 3,000 files or so ahead of their captain or major.

I reiterate a general promotion scheme in peace is sound in war-time. I offer a prize to any officer who will explain why it is not sound in war, but why it is a thing excepting wreck the Army in 1917 or 1918.

We had a lot of fine men in the Army at said day during the war to make the Army more efficient. Why, then, were they not used for the job? Army builder!

Because they were striving to make an army—not bust one!

"Sank Without a Trace."

FAVORS WARRANT OFFICER LEGISLATION.

[To the Editor.]

SIR: Senate bill No. 921, introduced by Mr. Townsend, to increase the pay and allowances of warrant officers of the Army, is a most timely and commendable one that was ever made public. Although it is learned that the Quartermaster Corps is working on a bill introduced which will cope with the one introduced by Mr. Townsend, it is believed the War Department will carefully scrutinize this bill, and, should it meet all the requirements, will give Townsend the fullest support and cooperation in getting its passage.

I am of the opinion that should this bill become a law it would meet with the hearty approval of every warrant officer in the Army. It carries with it in part three grades of warrant officers, i. e., first grade, over 20 years' service; second grade, over 15 years' service, and, third grade, 10 years' service. It also carries the retirement privileges after 20 years' service, counting double time, thus making the grade of warrant officer more attractive to the "old timers" and those to be.

The three grades provided for place the warrant officer on a similar footing as officers; that is, the danger they remain in the service and forfeit their reward.

"Omen Faustum."

TWO GENERAL STAFFS!

[From the New York World, Dem.]

The Secretary of War has detailed General Pershing to the command of the Atlantic coast "defense sectors" which is to be established in the War Department's new setup, says yesterday Weeks will be ready "to be instantly prepared for active military operations."

But what about the general staff by then? In the meantime and what will be its functions? Or does Mr. Weeks propose to have two general staffs in the event of a difference of opinion between the Pershing headquarters staff and the general staff, whose orders are to be supreme?

Mr. Weeks is undoubtedly preparing for war, but it is more likely to be a war within the War Department than any other kind. Certainly it remains to be seen whether the purpose is to make a real use of General Pershing's talents and experience or to shelve him.

GENERAL PERSHING'S NEW DUTIES.

[From the New York Times.]

Secretary Weeks has not yet defined the nature of General Pershing's post as head of a new general headquarters staff, but it is clear that before the Congress may be asked to amend the reorganization law, which does not provide for such a staff, by means of legislation.

Perhaps the three general staff sections of the law are studied the greater is the wonder about the functions and authority of the new staff. Only with a headquarters staff of his own in time of peace, Either the general staff or the War College would have the authority when questions affecting the organization, training and field duty of the Army as a whole, which he recognized and obeyed by a subordinate, who may be a general commanding an Army corps area. Whose advice is the Secretary of War to take? How can controversy and disagreement be avoided? Either the chief of staff, if he is a man of independent mind and jealous of his authority, or the general of the Army will feel that there is not room in the reorganization plan for both. The two cannot work harmoniously together harmoniously only if the chief of staff regarded himself as a mere subordinate, but this is not what the law intended. Secretary Weeks is quoted as saying that the purpose is to keep the army "ready in time of peace to act in time of war," but this



Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, WASHINGTON

COME IN AND SEE THE
NEW USE FOR LINEN—
KLEARFLAX LINEN RUGS
Are pure linen through and through. In many beautiful plain colors.
Woven in our own looms.
MODERATELY PRICED.

George A. King William R. King William R. Kerr
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
728 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Gluntz Patent and Trade Mark Law
QURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '08, U. S. Naval Academy, 1904-1907.)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
If you're civil war, 50 adjudicating claims, any grade.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
484 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.

Baker's
Castor Oil
Specially Refined for the Lubrication of AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
Manufactured by
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
Founded 1857
120 BROADWAY - NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, illustrated, 260 pages, mailed free (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

FURNISHED APARTMENT. NEAR CONNECTICUT Avenue bridge. Two cool rooms and bath. June 1 to October 1; $50 a month. Call North 6594.

not that the purpose of the general staff provisions of the law? The conclusion must be that if General Pershing is not to be a figurehead supplementary legislation will be necessary—and what a problem it would be!

SOLDIERS ON TRANSPORTS.

Circular 431, War Department, 1920, is rescinded and the following will be issued before former enlisted men are authorized to travel in troop quarters on Army transports. They must agree in writing to perform such duties as may be required of them during the voyage pertaining to messing arrangements and policing of living quarters assigned to them individually or jointly with troop passengers.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

The initial steps are being taken at the Capitol toward the composition of a joint congressional committee which will shortly be appointed with a membership of five representatives and five senators who, under the requirements of the service pay increase act of May 18, 1920, must have in readiness by the first Monday in January of 1922" a report with recommendations of the rate of pay for commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Public Health Service and Coast Guard, to be effective from the first day of July next year. In this committee it is probable that there will be Senators Wadsworth and Page, chairmen, respectively, of the Senate military and naval committees, and Representatives Kahn and Butler, chairmen, respectively, of the House military and naval committees. Already, in anticipation of the task which confronts him, Representative Butler has called on the War and Navy Departments for certain statistics that will be of assistance to the joint congressional commission in the investigation as an aid to it in reaching its conclusions. This is one of the most important events that are destined to occur during the next six months and much interest naturally attaches to the results of the action of the board, the findings of which must remain a matter of conjecture for the present. The ten members of Congress who will compose the commission probably will have opinions on the subject that are worth reporting until they have acquired information, mainly from the War and Navy Departments, as to the necessity of continuing the present rate of service pay. It has been decided to hold hearings, the principal witnesses on those occasions being General H. M. Lord, chief of finance of the Army, and Rear Admiral David Potter, the recently appointed paymaster general of the Navy. It is appreciated at the Capitol that most of the information concerning the present pay rates of service pay should come from the representatives of the military-naval establishment, and that whatever is determined as reasonable and adequate for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps could and should be applied to the Public Health Service and the Coast Guard. It remains to be determined, of course, to what extent hearings will be held, but the agenda upon the situation as it develops in what degree there will be need of testimony in the volume and of the character that was given at the House and Senate committee hearings on the various bills that resulted in the enactment of May 18 of last year. It is imaginable that a great deal may be brought to show that the situation, in the matter of the cost of living, so far as it affects members of the service personnel, has not materially changed during the past year and will not have changed materially during the remainder of the present calendar year to justify any reduction in the rate of pay determinable on January 1 next to be effective for the opening of the next fiscal year. It is certain, however, that there will be an animated discussion of the situation among the members of the joint congressional committee and that there will be an effort made to reorganize the tables of service pay and allowances. Moreover, the subject, when it reaches the House and Senate, is destined to afford a splendid opportunity for the exchange of congressional opinions on whatever project is presented for legislative adoption.

Increase of Service Pay.

The Strength of the Army

The debate in the House of Representatives on the item which involves in the Army Appropriation bill the authorized enlisted strength of the Army has been followed with keen interest by service people. An account of the proceedings on that occasion will be found elsewhere in this issue on the pages devoted to congressional news. It has been more than once predicted in these columns that the attitude of Congress was destined to be more or less unfriendly toward the military establishment. It has been appreciated by those in a position to know the sentiment in House and Senate that the situation is one that requires tact and rare judgment in the handling. The temper of members of the House is not inclined to any special project, however meritorious, may be urged too vigorously and it is for this reason that not more has been done on the part of the military authorities. It is by no means certain, moreover, that President Harding would be willing to isskue upon greater liberality, although it is the impression that if he made a point of it he could obtain consent for a much larger force than 150,000. He is in the position, however, of being committed to rigid economy, going so far as to promise that there shall be no deficiencies created and that the several branches shall "live" within their allotted appropriations. To what extent this may be done by the difficulties besetting those who are thus bound by executive injunctions are subjects of comment in another paragraph. There is no knowing at this time what will be the outcome of the fight to increase the authorized strength for the Army, but the expectation on the part of most officers is that the Army bill will eventually receive from the Senate the necessary amendment for presidential signature with authority for a force of 165,000 men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, which means a total strength of about 175,000. It is quite evident that the latter suffice for the present, at least, and that any determined effort, even were the pressure applied by the President, would be unwise, if not impossible, of success in the Army legislative establishment. Perhaps, later on, it may be possible to induce Congress to a more reasonable state of mind, but this especially at this time does not seems out of the question. It is certain that the war department will not relax its attempt or modify its plans for an Army of 280,000, which is the least authorized strength, which it has declared it must achieve the missions assigned by Congress in the act of June 4, 1920, to the Army of the United States, comprising the regular establishment, the national guard and the reserve. That may not happen, however, for two years or more, much depending upon the development of the world situation, that most people believe will not be such as to permit or seem to justify the reduction in the military forces. Of course combatting this program will be the pacifists, who have made much headway in Congress during the last year or so and claim that their numerical strength and legislative power are appreciably increasing. It is exceedingly difficult to arrest this damaging progress of fiction that is unable to realize the seriousness of the condition to be met or the importance of providing the means of meeting it. Arguments, statements and figures appear in have precious little weight with this element.

The appropriation for pay of the officers' reserve corps, in the pending Army bill, contains a proviso that no portion thereof shall be expended for the pay of a reserve officer on active duty for a longer period than 15 days, except such as may be detailed for duty with the War Department general staff, or who may be detailed for courts of inquiry, boards, the general staff corps or general schools of the Army, or who may be detailed for duty as instructors at civilian military training camps, or who may be ordered to active duty with tactical units of the air services, and except one officer of the medical reserve corps. An attempt was made to exempt such officers on duty in the judge advocate general's department, but this was defeated. The above amendment, although it was approved by Secretary Weeks and was the subject of a favorable recommendation by the military affairs committee before retiring from office. His remarks, approved by his successor, are as follows:

Eliminating Army Reserve Officers.

The judge advocate general's department, as recognized under the national defense act of 1920, has among its reserve officers certain highly trained specialists in branches of civil and military law (especially admiralty), whose services during the war were of the greatest value to the government, and who are not at present available. They are now engaged upon work which was forced upon the War Department by the national defense act to come. They are disposing of it successfully because of their previous civil and military experience. Permanent officers can not be substituted for them and trained to their special work without an expense which must far exceed their pay. They will be relieved from duty whenever their services can be spared without detriment to the best interests of the government. In asking that provision be made for their temporary retention on duty, I feel that I am carrying out the War Department policy which I approve, in that the reserve officers shall not now be called for ordinary duty.

Promotions in the Army.

There were additional promotions of members of the commissioned personnel of the Army during the past week. As already stated in these columns, there is an arrest of advancement on account of the case B cases of Colonels French and Cleary, the latter dating November 24 and the former from December 23. It is probable that the War Department will appeal these cases, and in that event no final decision may be reached until the questions involved are settled by the U. S. Supreme court. That may mean a delay of a year or more. Consideration is being given in the War Department to making promotions in the meantime and a decided regard in this situation is expected within the next few days. When the obstruction is removed and the condition is restored to the normal, promotions will be made to fill 43 vacancies existing in the grade of colonel, 59 in that of lieutenant colonel, 105 in that of major, 142 in that of captain and some 1,300 or more in the grade of first lieutenant. Even with this improvement, there is no change in the promotion list and the latest nominations that have been made to the Senate show the following names of officers to be juniors in the various grades: Colonel William D. Forsyth, cavalry, who is number 345 on the Army promotion list; Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Lynch, Q. M. C., number 1065; Major Paul T. Bock, corps of engineers, number 3395, and Captain Harold L. Miles, infantry, number 7576. If it were possible to fill all the vacancies the junior captain would be C. P. Cullen, now first lieutenant of infantry, who is number 7309 on the Army promotion list.

Marine Corps Personnel Matters.

Colonel Melville J. Shaw, who had been in command of marine barracks, Boston, and lately on leave of absence, was transferred to the retired list on April 5, upon his own application, after over 30 years' service. As a result of the vacancy thus created Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Carpenter, Major Walter E. Nea and Captain Edmund H. Barrett become due for promotion to the next higher grades, respectively. Colonel Charles Van Orden succeeded Colonel Shaw in command of the barracks at Boston. Colonel Charles H. Lyman is en route to the Dominican Republic to relieve Colonel Dion Williams from command of the 4th regiment. Colonel Williams and Lieutenant Colonel Alexander S. Williams, who has been a member of the class at the naval war college, will be detailed to the next class at the Army general staff college at Washington. Lieutenant Colonels Louis McC. Little and Richard S. Hooker have been ordered relieved from duty in Haiti, and they will be assigned to the next class at the naval war college. Colonel Laurence H. Meses, now attending the naval war college, will relieve Colonel George C. Reid from command of the 15th regiment in the Dominican Republic and Colonel Reid will go to the next class at that institution. Captain James M. Bain and Captain Ralph E. Darlow, attached to the artillery command at marine barracks, Quantico, Va., have been assigned to temporary duty with the field artillery brigade of the Army at Camp Jackson, S. C., for special instruction in the use of 155 m. m. guns. Marine officers yet are to be selected for detail to the next classes at the infantry school at Camp Benning, Ga., and at the cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Matthews, assistant quartermaster, following relief from duty at the depot of supplies at San Francisco, reported recently at the headquarters of the Marine Corps duty as principal assistant to the quartermaster of the corps, and to relieve Colonel William H. Lemly, who retired. Colonel Lemly has now is on a tour of inspection of quartermaster activities in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Upon his return to duty at the home he Colonel Lemly will proceed to Philadelphia for duty at the depot of supplies, and Lieutenant Colonel Norman G. Horton will proceeded to Haiti to relieve and assume charge of the depot of supplies at that place. Major Jeter R. Horton, assistant quartermaster, now is en route from Peking, China, to marine barracks, Quantico, where he will relieve Major Dion Williams, acting as quartermaster. Major Williams then will proceed to Peking for duty as quartermaster of the marine detachment at the American legation at that place. Physical examinations of about 13 of those lately designated for permanent commissions in the grades of captain and lieutenant in the Marine Corps remain to be brought to a termination. Excluding failures in any of these cases, there will be on June 30 about 12 vacancies in the grade of captain, 25 in that of first lieutenant and 50 in that of second lieutenant. After appointment of six midshipmen as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps in June and about the same number from the class to graduate from the Naval Academy in December, the remaining vacancies will be available for noncommissioned officers of the corps, who will be examined in December. It is expected that enough of them will qualify to fill practically all vacancies. If an appreciable number of vacancies remain it is probable that selected educational institutions will be asked to recommend meritorious students to take examination as civilians for appointment to the corps.

Ordnance School of Application.

With completion of the current course at the ordnance school of application at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., there will be substituted theoretical instruction for enlisted junior officers of the ordnance department for one year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, another year of instruction at the ordnance school of technology at Watertown Arsenal, Mass. The course at the Massachusetts Institute will start with a review of advanced mathematics and applied mechanics, and it will include subjects given in the regular course at the institute in machine design, heat engineering and electricity and also instruction in the following ordnance subjects: Ballistics, chemistry, optics, theory of elasticity, gun design and design of other ordnance material. The course at Watertown Arsenal will include metallurgy and practical work in the machine shop, smith shop, foundry and power plant. There will be a number of vacancies in the ordnance department after appointment as second lieutenants in the Army of the civilians that qualified on the examination of September 25. Some of the graduates of other branches of the Army for transfer or detail to the ordnance department, therefore, will continue to receive favorable consideration. It is the policy of the chief of ordnance to hold a large part of the vacancies for such transfers or details, since in that way the work of the ordnance department can be kept in closer touch with the point of view and requirements of the line. Such contact is considered to be of importance, but it will be much more difficult to maintain as the proportion of appointments to the Army from civil life increases.

Digitized by Google

Something tangible finally has been undertaken to carry out section 5a of the Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920, which sets out that the Assistant Secretary of War, in addition to **Procurement Duties** such other duties as may be **of Assistant Secre-** assigned him by the Secretary **tary of War.** of War, "shall be charged with supervision of procurement of all military supplies and other business of the War Department pertaining thereto and the assurance of adequate provision for the mobilization of materials and industrial organizations essential to war-time needs." As far back as August 12, 1920, general orders 48 was issued, which contained a section defining the duties of the Assistant Secretary of War and charging him "with the formulation of the War Department procurement policies and with the supervision of the execution of these policies," and it specifically charges him with—

a. The purchase and lease of all real estate and the purchase of construction, equipment and supplies.

b. The compilation of statistical data and the formulation of the necessary plans for assuring adequate provision for the mobilization of material and of the industrial organizations of the country essential to war-time needs.

c. The settlement of all claims against the War Department due to the cancellation of contracts, including the determination of the rights of terminations and the compensation for the use of the same by the Army.

At present attention is being given to that class of functions that pertain to the compilation of statistical data and the formulation of plans for mobilization of supplies and industries essential to the time of war, and a section for that purpose now is being organized in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War. In addition, perhaps, will be such supplementary aid valuable to be performed under his jurisdiction. The executive officer of the section is Colonel John S. Fair, of the general staff, who has as his principal assistant Colonel Harley B. Ferguson, of the corps of engineers. The law authorizes the detail to the office of the Assistant Secretary of War from the branches assigned in procurement of a number of officers and civilian employees as may be authorized by the Secretary of War. In accordance therewith one officer will be detailed to the section from the medical department, quartermaster corps, corps of engineers, ordnance department, chemical warfare service, signal corps and air service, the branches of the Army that are concerned in procurement. Major Morgan L. Brett already has been detailed from the ordnance department and tentative selections have been made of the necessary officers of the other branches. There has been much speculation to the Army as to how the law would be carried out. Some apprehension has been manifested that confusion and conflict would result if the organization set up under the Assistant Secretary of War interferes in any extent with the current functions of procurement, storage and issue of supplies. It has been understood, however, that the intent of the law, and the idea of Congress in enacting the statute, is preparation for expeditious mobilization of industries of the country for quantity production of war materials in time of war, in order that the delays that occurred during the last war in this regard will be materially diminished. It is certain that that is a phase of the work to which the new section will devote itself. It remains to be seen to what extent it will become involved in what is the routine administration. Orders already have been issued to look over the records of the Council of National Defense to the same section, which will be available to it the immense amount of statistical data and other information that have been accumulated in the historical, statistical and other divisions of various branches of the Army.

The congressional observers of the still new Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are indulging in an interesting comparison of Messrs. Weeks and Denby as a result of what has **Congressional** already transpired in the office **Comparison of War** career of those members of the **and Navy Heads.** Harding cabinet. Both are pronounced unqualifiedly as improvements on their predecessors, although it is admitted for Mr. Denby that he has come in more nearly superior in every way to Mr. Baker. The latter was considered as trusting too much to his subordinates in the War Department and especially to his advisers on the general staff, to whom he left a great deal in the way of comment and more in the way of influence upon his own actions. This was far from meeting with approval at the hands of Congress, the majority of House and Senate was of the same political faith as the then Secretary of War. Mr. Daniels got on better with Congress, and usually without general deal, but he, too, lacked the full realization of unfailing tactfulness in dealing with controversies with Congress. He was personally respected and much liked, however, which cannot be said of Mr. Baker at any stage in the proceedings. Secretary Weeks, of comparatively recent congressional, or at least senatorial, experience, appears to have gained an advantage over Secretary Denby, whose congressional career was more remote. He is less likely than Mr. Denby to trust matters to his departmental advisers and that is something that invariably appeals to Congress. Mr. Weeks is not so much disposed as is Mr. Denby to claim infallibility for his service associates and is more willing than is Mr. Denby to look into matters that have received service action, whether in approval or disapproval. Mr. Denby is described as being quite unwilling to go counter to the returns, as it were, and assure congressional complainants that he will personally investigate the subject of inquiry, preferring, as he has on several occasions, to publicly tell his legislative callers that it is sufficient for him that his departmental advisers have made recommendations and reached conclusions. It is the duty of the cabinet officer to seem to depend too much upon his subordinates, so far as the congressional judgment of affairs and officials are concerned. It is perhaps, in that direction, rather than in any other, that Mr. Denby is liable in incur congressional displeasure It is in the line of precedence in such matters that the head of an executive department who is satisfactory to his subordinates so frequently fails to measure up to what is required of him by Congress. Secretary Weeks seems to acquire the full standard exacted at the Capitol than is Mr. Denby, assert the congressional critics. He is, at all events, less inclined to depend upon his advisers, civilian and military, and to defer to their views in the complex and unsafe paths, he is more apt to secure congressional sympathy and support than under other conditions. It is certain, in this connection, that the military-naval element is not altogether regarded with high favor in either branch of Congress, where, on the contrary, the disposition is to encourage on the part of the departmental heads resistance to the service policies and programs.

A marked change has come over the administration of the Navy Department since the separation from official position of Mr. Daniels in respect to the treatment of individuals and **Fair Treatment** contractors who have been in busi- **of Naval** ness with the Navy, especially **Contractors.** during the war period. From the time Mr. Daniels became the

late Secretary of the Navy had no proper comprehension of the obligation incurred by his department in its relations with contractors. He never rid himself of his belief that manufacturers that sell to people to whom were awarded naval contracts were entitled to be regarded with suspicion and distrust and treated accordingly. It was the attitude of Mr. Daniels that became necessary to settle many claims that arose from various inevitable phases of the official transaction of that turbulent time by the process of his worst. Few claimants, as matter how well fortified with proof of the integrity of their cause, made much headway in the controversies that at once ensued and continued as long as Mr. Daniels remained in office. Among the inheritances of the present administration has been a big batch of legitimate claims that the former administration, in the overlasting discredit, avoided and sought to hopelessly shelve. Now it is vastly different. Mr. Denby has adopted as a policy the submission of all communication to the naval committees of Congress in behalf of pending legislation for the relief of contractors and subcontractors. The bill, falling of adoption at the last session, was the subject of considerable clamor without avail. Mr. Denby in his present statement confines himself to general comment and says: "Primarily it was the purpose of the department as practicable to do justice to those who worked faithfully on this side toward the winning of the war, and, in using the word 'justice' I do not mean any liberal attempt at extortion against the government. I believe in recognizing the difficulties under which contractors labored; difficulties which constantly increased, and which could not be foreseen from day to day. At the same time I believe in throwing around the settlement of claims every safeguard which may be necessary for the protection of the government." In regard to one aspect of the situation, that authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make payments necessary for the protection of the contractors involving the performance of their contract, the occasion of much distress at mind and general dismay on the part of Mr. Daniels, Secretary Denby says:

In the stress of war it was not always possible to throw around the work the formalities required by the accounting laws. Orders were frequently issued in good faith have been held void by the accounting officers because issued before the full compliance with the terms of the contracts under consideration. The accounting officers have, and could not yield to the exigencies of the situation as understood by the administrative officers. It is not believed that the accounting officers intended to hold up supervision of administrative work. So long as existing laws are in force, the accounting officers could have done other than they have done. But it is believed that legality should be given to the orders issued in good faith by the administrative officers in their anxiety to meet war conditions which could not have been foreseen when contracts were made, and to permit payment where funds are available. If funds are not available, authority should be given to report the facts to Congress for appropriation. In this connection it will be recalled that the Sixty-fifth Congress withdrew many millions of war appropriations which had previously been made, and which were available when the orders here in question were issued.

With further reference to the classification and assignment of Army reserve officers, on which subject information has already been published in these columns, it has now been directed **Classification of Army Reserve Officers.** by the Secretary of War that reserve officers who hold commissions in the National Guard or warrant officers or enlisted men of the National Guard will in all cases be made available for assignment by corps area commanders. In one being entitled for assignment at the time at the War Department or any branch thereof. Reserve officers who also hold National Guard commissions or warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard will be carried by corps area commanders as reserve officers assigned to the guard of the state with which they are serving. Assignment to organizations of the National Guard is a function of the state. Reserve officers who are warrant officers or enlisted men of the Regular Army will in all cases be held for the present as available for assignment by chiefs of branches of the Army. These reserve officers constitute a class immediately available for necessary use by the department in connection with its policy when an emergency arises. They will not be given specific war assignment in time of peace. The use to be made of them in an emergency can not be foreseen. Chiefs of branches will submit from time to time tentative plans for the use of these officers in an emergency with due regard to the needs and mission of the three component parts of the Army of the United States. Should an emergency arise, chiefs of branches will recommend in accordance with the circumstances the uses to be made of such reserve officers. These instructions will not apply to reserve officers who are warrant officers or enlisted men of the Regular Army stationed outside of the continental limits of the United States. All such officers will be available for assignment by departmental and corps area commanders in the same manner as all other officers. Reserve officers of the general staff eligible list, except those who commissioned in the National Guard not reserved for War Department general staff, will without exception be made available by departmental commanders and corps area commanders and will in general be assigned by the latter to general staff duties.

With the drop in prices of naval clothing and small stores which was effected by a general order a few days ago has come a tightening up on the part of some commanding officers in the matter of non-regulation uniform. Admiral Hutchinson, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, found in the course of a recent inspection that a number of men serving in vessels under his command were wearing uniforms purchased from the ship's store made of non-regulation material. He made a report of the conditions to which his made objection, to the bureau of navigation, accompanied by recommendations that orders be issued from the Navy Department forbidding any but chief petty officers from purchasing their clothing from outside dealers, and the making of their uniforms made ashore. He followed this up with a request that a sufficient number of tailors be supplied his fleet to be distributed to every ship in such number as to permit of satisfactory fitting in every instance of clothing issued by the supply officers, and to make uniforms to order if the ready-made uniform could not be made to fit. Acting upon these recommendations and requests, the admiral issued orders to his captains to encourage their crews to patronize the ship's supply department and to call attention to the facilities of the naval clothing factory. It is doubtful if Admiral Rodman's recommendations can be carried out, particularly as to the regulation tailors for every battleship and cruiser. It is pointed out at the Department that tailors are not turned out from training stations to the same quantities or with the same expeditious regularity as apprentices are converted into seamen and firemen; neither do they qualify by correspondence courses; consequently there is no vast reservoir of tailors' mates to be drawn upon to man every ship. Indeed, it is stated that there is no such rating in the Navy, the ship's tailor being merely a detail to which a tailor may be assigned. While there is no demand that non-regulation clothing should be tabooed, and that the excessive prices still charged by some retailers should be brought to bear, it is not deemed advisable to take such stringent measures as would practically put out of business the numerous civilian tailors who operate in the vicinity of every naval station. Many of these have been forced to reduce their prices and take the losses due to the readjustments, but it is recalled that the government itself only recently absorbed the losses due to the heavy purchases made during war time. The reductions made by the Navy supply department which averaged about 35 per cent, will no doubt have a beneficial influence in lowering the prices prevailing outside the navy yard gates. It is doubtful, however, if the Department cares to go so far as to prohibit its members from having their civilian suits where they prefer so long as the uniform regulations are complied with.

Google

The suggestion has been made to the War Department that it would familiarize the public with the national purpose of the R. O. T. C. and would tend to popularize military training, to which there seems to be more than necessary or justifiable opposition throughout the country, if there be conducted in the various corps areas in this country and in Hawaii each year one or more military tournaments or competitive drills by the units of the R. O. T. C. Some units have already done something along this line by bringing together the different local units for an annual exhibition competitive drill, and the practice has been received with much public approval. It is proposed that the annual competitive drill not be restricted to the boundaries of the corps areas. In some instances these tournaments or drills would be conducted between units of different corps area or other cases, in the spring or fall of the year, out of doors, occurring ordinarily on Fridays and Saturdays. It is believed that such exhibitions could be managed and financed through the agencies of the various units and with the aid of public-spirited citizens or by charging admission on the ground that these events constitute a prescription of good citizenship; it would not be possible to conduct them, of course, at Government expense. It is believed in the War Department that this suggestion has merit and would not only stimulate the interests of the institutions having units, but would, as well, arou the attention of other institutions and of the public to the benefits derived from the military training. Corps areas commanders and the commanding general of the Department of Hawaii are instructed to use their own judgment in promoting and supporting such an enterprise.

Army Tournaments for R. O. T. C.

With the advent of the new paymaster general of the Navy, Rear Admiral David Potter, a number of changes in the supply corps are ordered.

Captain Trevor W. Leutze, U. S. fleet paymaster of the Pacific fleet on the staff of Admiral Rodman, has been selected as assistant chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts; his relief has not yet been selected. Captain George Barry, chief of the Navy allotment office, has been chosen as fleet paymaster of the Atlantic fleet, filling the vacancy recently created by the promotion of Captain Brown to the office of paymaster general. Captain Brown will be relieved for the time being by Commander Lewis W. Jennings, Jr., S. C., now assistant to the allotment officer. Captain John K. Cartwright, S. C., has been ordered to special temporary duty in the bureau of supplies and accounts, reporting May 20. Other officers who will come to Washington in connection with the new paymaster general are Captain George C. Sebafer, from the Navy supply depot, South Brooklyn, and Lieutenant Commander Frank H. Roberts, from the destroyer force of the Atlantic fleet. The commandants of the industrial navy yards and stations have been requested to have the supply officers, disbursing officers and executive officers at their respective yards transmit to the bureau of supplies and accounts recommendations as to what forms and reports are in their opinion unnecessary or undesirable in order that instructions may be issued with a view to cutting down the paper work of the supply corps due to the diminished appropriations.

Changes in Navy Supply Corps.

To the surprise of most people in the Navy Department Secretary Denby this week announced a change he has directed in the navy regulations in relation to the succession of chief of the department. Hitherto, by direction of Secretary Daniels, the succession in the absence of the three officials designated developed in the order of their precedence upon members of the Secretary's council, which placed as senior ranking officer the engineer-in-chief of the Navy and included, in turn, all the bureau chiefs in the order of the date of their appointment as such. Now all this is changed and following the chief of naval operations the succession includes only the chief of the bureau of navigation, the chief of ordnance and the engineer-in-chief, in the order named. The incident has attracted considerable attention for the reason that it was not the subject of the usual discussion in the Secretary's council, which, by the way, is evidently hereafter to hold only weekly instead of semi-weekly sessions, and that on Thursday, the session this week having been postponed by direction of Mr. Denby. The Secretary considered for a time that it would be worth while holding these sessions twice a week, on Monday and Thursday, but after a short experience in that direction and due also to the heavy draft on the time of the departmental head in other directions, Mr. Denby has concluded that the one Thursday meeting will be sufficient for all the advisory and consulting purposes for which the council was created.

Succession to Navy Department Head.

The letter, the text of which is published elsewhere in this issue, written by the Secretary of War on the subject of extending the privileges of the Army retired list to a limited commissioned members of the former emergency personnel is calculated to engage much criticism on the part of the former officers who have been claiming since the armistice that they were entitled to this special consideration. It is likely that the letter will result in the renewed effort to induce Congress to take a more liberal view of the claim than has been expressed by Secretary Weeks. This, however, will be accomplished only through some agency that does not now exist. Individual appeal to, and pressure upon, members of Congress will be of little or no avail. There has been much of that during the latter part of the late administration and it came to nothing, principally for the reason that the then Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, predicted reasons that appealed to Congress against enlarging the Army retired list to include disabled emergency officers, whose needs, he pointed out, should be met in some other manner than by extending the privileges of retirement, so-called. There is a proposition to form reserve or emergency officers into one organization which may be made up of the present reserve officers' associations, divided into the branches in which they served during the war period or created as a separate and independent body. In any event, it is contemplated to establish a formidable society with various committees, including one having charge of legislation, with offices in Washington to go before Congress with such projects to Congress and urge their enactment. If this plan is realized it is certain that the proposal to extend the privileges of Army retirement to emergency officers who can qualify through physical disability will be influentially presented to Congress with, it may be confidently predicted, some chance of success, when it is considered that such an organization, with perhaps 100,000 members or more will be capable of accomplishing much in any direction desired at the Capitol.

Retirements.

Mr. Weeks and Emergency

The surgeon general of the Navy notes a decrease in the total number of patients at most, if not all, of the naval hospitals. In this connection the bureau of medicine and surgery reminds that the present Navy staff personnel in each hospital has demonstrated that a certain number of patients can be properly cared for. It would appear, therefore, that as Navy and Marine Corps patients decrease in numbers a greater number of the staff will be able to take in. With this in view the bureau directs that the supervisor representing the public health service in the vicinity of each hospital be requested to recommend facilities existing for the care of war risk patients as beds occupied by Navy and Marine Corps patients become vacant during the summer season. On another subject the surgeon general of the Navy has sent the following instructions to commanding officers of all naval hospitals and the senior medical officer of all naval stations and ships thereof. "In view of the great reduction in appropriations, the bureau will not approve open purchase requisitions covering items which are on hand at medical supply department activities in excess of local requirements. Even though the items in stors do not conform strictly to the specifications contained in the requisition, they will be ordered transferred, provided they will answer the purpose for which intended. In order to assist the bureau in carrying out its policy as outlined in this directive, dated Washington, May 18, 1921, you furnish the bureau with a complete inventory of all serviceable medical department property on hand in excess of requirements. This inventory is in addition to the annual inventory of property and the items listed thereon should also appear on the annual inventory."

Medical Corps Affairs.

By far the most important changes that will be made within the next few weeks are those that will occur in the positions of commanders-in-chief of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, as Admirals Henry B. Wilson and Hugh Rodman are nearing the completion of their tours of duty. So far Secretary Denby has given no intimation as to who will be selected for these places, which are the most important naval billets afloat. It is believed that assignment to command will be made of these important assignments within the next ten days. In making the selections a number of changes of high ranking officers are involved, so that when the names are announced the state will contain not only these important commands, but several other assignments, including above details for the two admirals whose cruises have expired. It is understood that both Admirals Wilson and Rodman will be given duty at eastern shore establishments. At the same time changes will probably be made in the offices of governor of Santo Domingo now held by Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden, and of commandant of the 15th naval district, comprising Panama Canal, now filled by Rear Admiral Marbury Johnston. In the meantime the names of several officers are under discussion in naval circles for the command of the fleets, but up to the present the matter has not gone beyond the phase of speculation. Rear Admiral Philip Andrews has been detached from command in Adriatic waters and is coming home. A number of changes will be made this summer in the command of capital ships. In the Atlantic fleet Captain G. C. Day will be detached from the Pennsylvania and assigned to duty at the Navy Department in the office of naval operations; Captain P. N. Ogmund from the Florida and assigned to the class at the naval war college; Captain N. E. Irwin from the Oklahoma and assigned to the naval war college class, and Captain W. W. Phelps from the Arkansas and assigned to the office of engineer staff. Captain Hion R. Stirer, who has been on duty in the bureau of ordnance, Navy Department, will be assigned to command the Florida. Officers to command the other vessels have been selected tentatively, but the slate still is subject to change. In the Pacific fleet Captain H. W. Hilmer will be detached from the Wyoming and assigned to the naval war college class; Captain A. L. Willord from the New Mexico and assigned to the naval war college staff, and Captain C. L. Hussey from the Idaho and assigned to shore duty. The resignations of Lieutenant Commander L. H. Lacy and Lieutenants C. L. Jacobsen and F. G. Courtney, U. S. naval reserve personnel, have been accepted and also those of the following of the temporary personnel: Lieutenants A. C. Byrne, B. C. Parker and Ensign Dwight Bentley; Ensigns Bon-Bontswains J. L. Foley and W. C. Lloyd, Gunners F. Robinson and F. Purrucker and Chief Pharmacist R. W. King.

Changes in Staff.

The President is described as greatly displeased over the agitation that has persisted in some quarters in regard to the control of the Panama Canal. He is said to have instructed the Secretary of War to check some of the activities in which Army officers have been engaged in, perhaps, but is also responsible for much of the prevailing "propaganda."

Canal Controversy Over Division Control.

Mr. Harding is already announced that he is not in favor of a separate air service and that he believes in o development of the present organizations, with the establishment of an aeronautic bureau in the Navy Department, with the head of which Captain William A. Moffett, U. S. Navy, is mentioned, and the better cooperation between the air branches. Despite this fact, the policy of the administration has not been gracefully accepted by those officers who have been hitherto working for the separate air service, as contemplated in the bill introduced in the last session of Congress, but the President does not consider that this activity is in the interest of discipline, and unless there is a change for the better in the situation he understands that he will cause an investigation in order that he may locate the source of the trouble and have it corrected. It has been reported that the President thinks that there is much dissension, for example, among officers of the Army air service, revealed in some of the hearings held during the last session and on other occasions and, in addition to the recommendations of the select committee on aeronautics, the recommendations of which furnished the text of the President's remarks on aviation are supposed to be the unanimous conclusion of the members of that body. It is by no means certain, moreover, whether the President will view with favor the proposition for a separate air service, which Senator New is said to have in contemplation, that of creating a ministry of munitions, under whom shall be three departments—of war, of Army, of Navy and of aviation. This, of course, amounts to a consolidated branch devoted to aviation, with its independent head, and so far as the latter proposition is concerned it is not in accordance the presidential disapproval. But for the present the situation is largely one that has to do with the internal disturbance in the Army at branch and the more public discussions that have been reported to the President as leading to harmful results.

The War Department will report favorably on pending legislation that authorizes the issue to next of kin of the commissions that were made out for

Commissions of Deceased Army Officers.

scores of the emergency commissioned personnel during the period of the war who failed to receive them on account of death. This includes those officers who had been recommended for a commission or for promotion and who died before final action was taken. It has been suggested in the War Department that the records could not be made to show the commissioning of an officer until the commission had been accepted, the fact of accepting appointment being only a part of the transaction. The legislation does not contemplate, in fact it specifically prohibits, the issue of these commissions as entitling the estate of a deceased officer to the claim for compensation, but it is something that is evidently greatly desired by the relatives of such officers, and for one thing permits the use of the rank on the headstoas at the grave.

Digitized by Google

Plight of the Naval Medical Corps.

With an authorized strength of 1,225, the naval medical corps today has but 744 members. A vacancy list of over one-third in the corps is causing grave concern to the officials of the bureau of medicine and surgery, who feel that 477 vacancies are altogether too many for the welfare of the naval service.

Since the armistice the regular corps has been augmented by 62 reserve officers and 76 temporaries, but in the two and a half years which have elapsed but 13 doctors from civil life have been accepted, and of those five declined their commissions, leaving but eight medical officers obtained from outside the service since demobilization set in. The reason is stated quite frankly—that the prospects of the medical corps do not attract ambitious young physicians and surgeons. The doctor fresh from his college and hospital training naturally thinks of his future, and in considering the Navy as a life profession gains the impression that the Navy medical officers get the crumbs of the service; that the commissions are frequently secondary to other corps; and that the only people who give any thought to the medical officers are the sick, and their interest is apt to be influenced by self motive. The sick, unfortunately for the medical officers, do not formulate legislation. The present Secretary of the Navy has given frequent evidence that he desires to conduct the naval establishment as a business men would conduct his enterprise, and believes that legislation should be recommended for the Navy as a whole. This policy would apparently if predicated upon the principle that all the various corps of the Navy are in equal need of remedial measures, but the members of the medical corps who have given much thought to the problems of their branch of the Navy feel that their corps is now at a disadvantage in many respects and is entitled to the same special consideration that is shown recently to the line personnel when the secretary authorized the early graduation of the next class of midshipmen, which will have the effect of keeping line officers from demotion and will provide for a healthy promotion throughout all the grades. There are some medical officers who are disconsolate enough to say that they can look forward to no glory in a past or hope in a future, and yet is looked upon by all humankind as an honored calling. The medical department might be treated more generously, fully say, but to let it die out because of lack of sufficient inducements comparable to the rest of the service is not in keeping with the dignity which the doctor fills in society. They insist that if the corps is to be maintained at its high state of efficiency its members must have equal chances for rank, promotion and other emoluments which attract a young professional man to the Navy.

Ban on Deficiency Appropriations.

Following receipt of a letter from Chairman Warren of the Senate committee on appropriations, that deficiency estimates had been received from the departments to the amount of $215,491,284, "and more were coming," President Harding issued a note of warning to all the departments that no such expenditures must be kept within the appropriations, adding that there is "no more dangerous tendency in the administration of government departments than the excess of expenditures over the sum appropriated. Nobody will question the wisdom of this principle, especially in those fields of activity where Congress has decided by the appropriations the limit of the work to be performed. It frequently occurs, however, that Congress, in its efforts to make a showing of economy will compel an economy and create a deficit. Numerous examples can be cited in the naval establishment of this false economy which was exercised not only by the executive establishment, but by the late administration of the Navy Department. Deficiencies will be incurred in the appropriations for transportation of enlisted men, subsistence of the Navy and for the pay of the Navy—never expenditures which must be incurred. For example, the law requires that every man upon discharge must be furnished with transportation to his home. It was shown to the committee on appropriations last winter that the number of men who were due for discharge upon expiration of enlistment during the balance of the year would alone require more money than the total sum appropriated for transportation, to say nothing of discharges for other causes and for the transportation of men incident to the needs of the service. In the matter of subsistence Congress has directed that a ration of a given quantity be furnished every enlisted man, regardless of its cost to the prevailing market, so that the naval officials are estopped from exercising the economies on the tables of enlisted men's messes, which might under similar conditions be beneficial to a business enterprise. In the item of fuel it becomes necessary to employ vessels of the Navy throughout the world, regardless sometimes of whether or not there is sufficient money available to buy the coal and oil to meet all the steaming costs. Likewise, in pay of the Navy, it is necessary that every officer and man in the service be paid the salary due him, and only by the strictest economy in the employment of reservists has it been possible to avoid incurring a deficit in the fund. In many of these items it was earnestly pointed out to the committeemen of the House that insufficient money was being provided to carry the Department through the year, to which the actions replied that the Senate would no doubt increase the amounts. In some instances the Senate declined to assume the responsibility for increasing the appropriations. Supplemental estimates have been submitted by the Navy Department for a number of appropriations covering the fiscal year, which have been explained to the appropriation committee this week. One estimate called for $12,577,926.49, comprising expenditures for maintenance under yards and sta.ions, ries of technical employes, maintenance, bureau supplies and accounts, pay miscellaneous, freight, fuel and transportation. Rear Admiral Washington, chief of the bureau of navigation, also appeared before the appropriations committee this week to request an additional $100,000 for clerical hire during the new fiscal year in order to properly carry on the work of the personnel of the Navy and to take care of the compilation of records of the recent war. Without this additional sum it will be necessary to discharge a large number of clerks who are working on the records of the enlisted personnel.

Naval Aviation Matters.

Work is progressing satisfactorily in the Navy Department in making detailed arrangements for the exercises that will commence in June and will include bombing and other offensive operations by Army and Navy aircraft against the former German battleships Ostfriesland and other ships. The exercises will be conducted under Admiral Henry B. Wilson as commander-in-chief of the fleet, and they will occur at sea off the capes of the Chesapeake, in accordance with a program approved by the joint Army and Navy board. The board has a meeting will be held at the Navy Department to consider some features of the exercises that it has not been practicable to take up until return of the fleet to home waters. It will be attended by Admiral Wilson, Brig. Gen. William A. Moffett, director of naval aviation; Captain A. W. Johnson, commander of the air detachment of the fleet, and probably Brig. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Army air service. The Army air service officials asked the Navy to turn over to them the old battleship Alabama for target practice preliminary to the joint exercises, but this request was denied, one reason being that the ship contains much that is valuable and removable that would be impracticable to remove at this time. The Army and Navy aviators have been granted permission to use as a target what remains in Chesapeake Bay of the San Marcos, formerly the Von Steuben, exceptional Navy officers generally do not believe that the forthcoming exercises will amount to much more than a demonstration of the relative capabilities of the various sorts of bombs and other missiles that may be discharged from aircraft and of the structural changes that it may be desirable to make in ships of war to protect them against attack from the air, if any, of them expect that the exercises will demonstrate that the capital ship no longer is useful as an instrument of warfare. In this connection they point to the well authenticated reports that Great Britain, notwithstanding similar aircraft exercises and other thoroughly investigations, has under construction at least four battleships of about 55,000 tons displacement, about 850 feet long and each armed with eight 16-inch guns. Owing to failure of contractors to complete the Langley in time to be converted, conversion of the collier Jupiter into an aircraft carrier to be named the Langley has been protracted far beyond the date of completion first announced. It is expected that the Langley will be ready for service in the fall. The carrier Wright, which is being converted from a "C" type shipping transport, probably will be ready for service about August 15. It is planned to assign the Wright either to take the place of the Shawmut in the air force of the Atlantic fleet or to the Pacific fleet. The Wright, after being placed in the service the Langley probably will not be assigned at once to either fleet, but will engage in experimental work. While neither the Langley nor the Wright will have sufficient speed to enable them to keep up with the fleet under war conditions, both of them will afford opportunity for important experimental work, and besides they will be valuable to a great extent as elements of the fleet air forces. Moreover, even in time of war, much vessels of low speed may be valuable as floating airdromes in shore bases where it is impracticable to establish aircraft headquarters on shore.

Intolerable Legislative Situation.

The state of affairs in the House of Representatives may, without exaggeration, be described as intolerable in the matter of pending and prospective service legislation. Developments on the Army and Navy appropriation bills furnish a striking illustration of what has come of the new method of handling service appropriations The needs of the military-naval establishment have been turned over to subcommittees of the House appropriations committee, where is manifested the greatest amount of prejudice against the service. It appears to be one of the requirements of a member of that committee that he shall convert himself into an opponent of much that is recommended and an example of this transformation of sentiment and attitude is afforded by Representative Oliver, of Alabama, formerly a member of the House naval committee, who, since he has become associated with Mr. Kelley on the naval subcommittee of the appropriations committee, has assumed a highly antagonistic policy. He has given evidence that he is desirous of giving the administration and majority party of the House as much trouble as possible. The method of obtaining legislative authority for service needs is as cumbersome and remote as it could be. As matters stand now neither the appropriations committee nor the military or naval committees will have much, if any, opportunity to make provision for new things, and the one of the Navy it is not understood how it will be possible to obtain requisite authority for new construction; for example, especially in a short session. The difficulty is because all measures of a defense policy is by a return to the former method of having all military estimates and new Army legislation considered by and reported from the military committee, while the naval committee shall attend to all matters relating to the Navy and Marine Corps. The alternative is a change in the rules as to give the military and naval committees a chance to make reports on pending legislation oftener than on the prescribed calendar Wednesdays, which some remote enough to such occasions as to be negligible under the existing circumstances. Before the end of the present session it is confidently predicted there will be a spirited controversy over this situation, which is proving decidedly detrimental to service interests, with much pretense of achieving economy.

Night Demonstration at Camp Benning.

The first night demonstration arranged at the infantry school will be staged at Camp Benning on May 11. This demonstration will illustrate operations in "No Man's Land," in front of the intrenched area, which has been prepared for training in trench warfare. All forms of battlefield illumination will be used, and artillery fire will be employed to cover the operations of American troops against the enemy. The demonstration is being staged is part of the course in infantry at the infantry school. The student officers, numbering 692, will be present to study every phase of the operation. A statement, issued at Camp Benning in connection with this event, says: "The demonstration is going to be staged at a time when the newspaper circulation managers will be attending a national convention in Columbus, and it is understood that the commandant of the school, Brigadier General W. H. Gordon, will invite all of the newspaper men to witness the demonstration, which promises to be exceedingly interesting and instructive. This night demonstration is just one of many field exercises staged at the infantry school to teach officers of the Army, National Guard, and officers' reserve corps all phases of trench and open warfare. The infantry school has been established as a result of the World War. The necessity for such a school was not fully realised until American troops were sent overseas to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium and the Austrians out of Italy. All infantry methods were taught, which include the technique and application of all infantry weapons and the cooperation of troops of all arms. The Camp Benning reservation consists of 98,000 acres (seventeen miles long by fifteen miles wide), lying a few miles south of Columbus, Ga. This large amount of terrain was acquired in order to stage major field exercises and maneuvers using live ammunition. As far as known the night demonstration of May 11 will be the largest and most spectacular ever held in this country and will be almost a reproduction of the night operations launched by the Allies in the World War."

Westinghouse
Propulsion Machinery
—Geared Turbine Drive
—Electric Drive
—Diesel Electric Drive
Electrical Equipment for Ship Auxiliaries
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
Sales Offices in All Principal Cities
Special Pacific Coast Representatives
Hunt, Mish & Company
San Francisco

Digitized by Google

Agreements to forego any part of a statutory compensation will not be enforced, and recovery may be had for the withholding under such agreements.

Can Not Waive Statutory Allowance.

The Court of Claims has refused in the case of Arthur J Hancraft, whose enrollment in the Marine Corps reserve as a second lieutenant was for the purpose of avoiding the delay incident to appointment in the Marine Corps, necessitating confirmation by the Senate. He sought an allowance for clothing claim for clothing gratuity, at the suggestion of the former commandant of the corps, Major General Barnett, who desired to utilize the services of some 300 graduates of the marine officers' training camp at Quantico in July, 1918. He believed the men thus receiving promotion to commissioned rank a month or two earlier than if they were required to wait until after confirmation by the Senate should only be enrolled upon executing a waiver of claim for clothing gratuity then or hereafter allowed officers enrolled in the reserve. Hancraft signed such an agreement, and no uniform gratuity was paid to him on account of his enrollment in the Marine Corps reserve, and he made no claim for such gratuity until after his discharge from the service in July, 1919. He then died a claim thereafter with the auditor for the Navy Department, which was disallowed, and upon appeal to the Comptroller of the Treasury the action of the auditor was affirmed. The Court of Claims has awarded claimant $150, with the statement that "however the motives of the case may or may not appeal to us, we are constrained to conclude that it is within the rule established by the Supreme Court and recognized and applied by this court with reference to attempted waivers of statutory pay or allowances."

Interpreting Naval Uniform Order.

An interpretation has been prepared by the bureau of navigation, Navy Department, and issued in the form of a circular letter on the subject of the recent general order, 44, relating to uniforms. The interpretation the following garments and articles of equipment are restored as parts of the uniform for commissioned officers of the Navy, except chaplains and chief warrant officers: Full dress trousers, epaulets, cocked hat and full dress belt. The following is prescribed as the uniform of each: Full dress, dress, undress, evening full dress, evening dress, white full dress, white dress, white undress uniform in addition C (a) and (b). The uniforms contained in this list will be worn as prescribed in chapter 2, Navy Uniform Regulations, except that for the occasions for which special full dress or white special full dress is prescribed, full dress and white full dress, respectively shall be worn. For the occasions for which dinner dress or mess dress are prescribed, evening full dress and evening dress, respectively, shall be worn except that when in the opinion of the senior officer present, climatic conditions render the wearing of white uniform advisable, he shall prescribe the white uniforms most suitable to the occasion. These instructions are effective immediately, except that officers below lieutenant commander have until May 1, 1922, to complete their outfit, while officers of and above that rank have until July 1 of this year. The evening dress coat and waistcoat are not specified articles of uniform for chief warrant officers and warrant officers.

Naval War College Course.

Recommendations of the president of the naval war college that there shall be only one class each year at that institution have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and the course will commence in July and continue for eleven months. It is planned to detail about 60 officers to the class, which is about twice the number ordinarily assigned to the class commencing in the autumn, but this year it probably will not be practicable to detail that number. The class that commenced the course last December will continue at the institution until next November and hereafter no class will be assigned in December.

The New 18-Inch Army Gun.

There recently was completed by the Army ordnance department at Watervliet arsenal, N. J., one of the new 16-inch guns and barbette carriage especially designed for coast defense purposes, and they soon will be shipped to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for proof firing. It is estimated that the gun will have a maximum range of about 25 miles, using the 2,340-pound projectile, which will make it the longest range weapon ever produced in this country. Calculations show that it will be capable of penetrating 14 inches or more of the best armor at all ranges. The barbette carriage will permit a traverse of 360 degrees and elevations between minus 70 and plus 65 degrees. It has full electrical equipment for firing, lighting, traversing, elevating and ramming. It also can be maneuvered by man power in case of failure of the electric equipment. As a high rate of fire is desirable, a power rammer is provided for loading the 2,340-pound projectile and the 850-pound powder charge. The telescopic sights, azimuth scale and elevation quadrant with which the carriage is equipped will permit the piece to be laid both by direct and indirect fire methods.

Attack on Naval Academy Rules.

Periodically some member of Congress takes up the cudgels in behalf of a delinquent midshipman by introducing a resolution which attacks the system in vogue at the Naval Academy whereby results in examinations and markings of the students at that seat of learning. The latest resolution was introduced in the Senate this week by Mr. Ponerene of Ohio, reading:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs of the United States Senate be, and it is hereby, instructed to report to the Senate at the earliest—

(1) What, if any, further legislation is advisable to regulate the examinations of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy.

(2) What, if any, relief should be extended to the midshipmen who were required to submit their resignations as midshipmen because of their failure to pass certain required examinations held during the month of March, 1921.

The resolution was referred to the Senate naval committee. Under the present system, and which has the sanction of Congress, the academic board is the judge of a midshipman's qualifications for continuing his studies. The last authority would welcome an investigation by the Senate naval committee of the practice in force at the Naval Academy, believing that the Senate would be convinced of the need record as favoring any plan which would require the academy authorities to carry a deficient student along after having been given an opportunity to make up his deficiencies in accordance with the rules which was placed on the law last year. Senator Ponerene discussed his resolution in the Senate on Thursday and charged that the academy authorities were "intent on hazing Congress" by virtual refusal to observe the law requiring that midshipmen failing in their examination be given an opportunity to make up their deficiencies. He asserted that 284 midshipmen had failed in January, a large number in but one subject, Senator Ponerene said they were required to submit to an examination in mathematics, and the 116 who failed were forced to hand in their resignations. He argued that the law provided that the men be given opportunity either to receive additional instruction or to be examined by a lower class. He further said: "It is understood that after this amendment was passed, on June 5, 1920, immediately there was organized in the academic faculty and it is commonly whispered about that they are going to try to enforce the repeal of this amendment which provides for additional instruction and subsequent examination." Senator Ponerene said that while if these young men had had the opportunity to drop back into the next lower class and go on." Senators Eoinson and Poindexter, members of the academy administration, the latter asserting that the elder on the deficiency bill of June 5, 1920, was passed by the Senate without knowledge of its meaning and "that the object of the law was to eliminate from the individual because a relative of his at the academy had been bunked in one of his examinations and dropped from the academy class." In asking for reference of the bill to the naval committee for consideration, Senator Poindexter said:

If the Senator from Ohio, or any other Senator, or any other person, has information that any boy initiated by even prima facie proof that the system at the academy is a bad system or that there is favoritism or discrimination, that there is not a reasonable opportunity given to young men to comply with the requirements for graduation, they ought to be brought to be investigated, but there was no such showing made, and no such claim made by the Senator from Ohio.

Considerable speculation has been rife among Army officers as to the method whether for retirement or discharge, as to the method adopted by the classification board in determining which officers should be placed in class B and those to be placed in the other class. No information is, of course, obtainable on this subject from an authoritative source. The proceedings connected with the work of classification remain a matter of great secrecy, of necessity and properly enough. The decisions became known as soon as there was any action taken in action, usually to the officer most directly concerned, and it was up to him to take further action, such as making an appeal to the court of inquiry, before which he had a hearing, that some of the class B officers assert was not sufficient. The War Department did not intend to make public announcement of officers retired and those to be retired in the new legislation, but the list has been printed in the new occasional, and formerly monthly, Army Directory. At all events, the stir that has been made by some of the class B officers has been sufficient to advertise them, despite the benevolent designs of the War Department, which the "beneficiaries" resent as giving the transaction the appearance of something costing discredit upon them, while those responsible for the law in this respect have protested in the committee hearings that there was nothing of the sort attaching to the B classification of officers, at least in the case of officers merely retired. So far as can be learned no diligent inquiry into classification board took up the case of every officer at that time on the active list, something like 10,000. Of course in the vast majority of the cases, there was nothing to do and nothing that required more than a glance to see that there was no occasion for consideration. There is no pretense that the search was complete or that every officer who deserved the B classification escaped such an assignment; but the fact of entries on efficiency records indicated there was reason for investigation, and discussion in many tank. Of these many were not placed in class B. As to what will occur next September, when, under the law, the classification board next meets, remains to be seen. It is doubtful if the board will undertake to go over the records of the several thousand officers who have been commissioned from the emergency period during the past year. They may be counted upon to have very little of consequence, one way or the other, on their records in so short a period as they have served in the Regular Army; but it will be for the board, nevertheless, to make a new clean sweep, and the officers of longer service, who have already survived the scrutiny of this year's board, will be subject to another of examination as to eligibility for class B. It will be an annual process, and immunity is assured only for a twelvemonth. This brings up the question whether or not the War Department will revise the efficiency report of which there has been some discussion throughout the service as a need in justice to officers, who now find that such records have a new purpose differing materially from that existing prior to the provisions in the act of June 4, 1920. It is asserted that if the efficiency reports are to be made the basis of classification in A and B it is determine whether or not an officer shall be retained on the active list or retired or entirely separated from the service, there might well be some amendment of the existing system, in what direction no one has as yet presumed to suggest; but, in general terms, it is urged that something be done to make it plain that reports of this character, meaning so much to the individual subject of them, shall be carefully prepared with appreciation on the part of the officer making them of their colossal significance. In the meantime, the officers who are at present protesting against their classification in B are addressing the President, as well as their friends in Congress, asking that a board of officers be detailed to go thoroughly into the matter and ascertain to what extent unfairness has been done by the method which was taken in this affair.

Distribution of Naval Vessels.

Following the big review of the Atlantic fleet by President Harding last week the vessels under Admiral Wilson's command were ordered to their respective home yards, where they will spend about 45 days in overhaul, necessary repairs and in granting liberty to officers and crews. The fleet will reassemble on June 15. A similar program is being followed by the vessels of the Pacific fleet under Admiral Sodmon. As announced in these columns, the Adriatic squadron is broken up and the Olympia, flagship of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, is now on her way to the United States, stopping en route at several Mediterranean ports to grant liberty. The Chattanooga of the same squadron has been ordered home, starting about June 1. The six destroyers of the Black Sea force have been ordered to the China station, beginning their long cruise on the 2d of May, stopping en route at numerous ports to grant liberty.

The Bank of the Service Man

IN the Philippines, at Governor's Island, at sea and in, navy yards—wherever the Stars and Stripes float there are soldiers and sailors who are saving safely and profitably with the help of Cleveland's biggest bank.

You can profit as they are and you will be surprised to discover just what a few dollars grow at 4% compound interest. $5 a month will grow to $260 in four years.

Our free booklet, O-3, tells about our banking by mail service. Write for your copy today.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY Cleveland

Capital and Surplus $13,000,000

Digitized by Google

Navy Not Involved in Seamen's Strike.

Naval officials deny that enlisted men of the Navy will be utilized to operate vessels which are tied up by the strike in the merchant marine service. A statement appearing in the New York papers this week indicated that Chairman Benson of the U. S. Shipping Board purposed calling on the "full power of the government" to move the vessels coming under the cognizance of his board. It is stated at the Department that while Admiral Benson and his representatives have conferred with the commandant of the New York navy yard, there has been no move made towards employing the naval personnel as "strike breakers," nor is any such move contemplated unless orders to that effect come from the President.

Is the War Legally Ended?

Despite the sweeping opinion of Attorney General Daugherty (published exclusively in this paper April 23), both the President and the Secretary of State proceeding upon the assumption that the war is not ended and that it will not cease until the Knox resolution has passed both houses and has become a law. In the discussion over this resolution in the Senate no reference was made to the attorney general's opinion, wherein he says that "what Congress has done (in passing Joint Resolution 64 of March 3) is to declare a state, or matter, a condition, to be created and to be the laws of and governing the United States. Read in this light, which it seems to me it is evident is the true intent of Congress, all acts and measures depending for their force upon a state of war or emergency are of no further force." This language is very broad and would logically include in its category the celebrated resolution of Congress dated April 6, 1917, which declared this country to be in a state of war. Accepting the attorney general's opinion as binding, there would seem to be very little left for Congress to accomplish in the Knox resolution. In the view of several departmental legal authorities, the attorney general has rendered the Knox resolution superfluous, and if the surprising that more attention has not been given to that phase of the question by members of the Senate and the House. The attorney general in his reasoning states that a state of war and a state of peace can not exist simultaneously, and if Congress declares that a state of war has ceased, or does not exist, it necessarily denies that a state of peace has ceased or does not exist, consequently that a state of peace exists.

General Pershing's "G. H. Q."

Nothing has developed during the past week to enlighten the friends of General Pershing in Congress as to the duties which will devolve upon that officer under the plan which the Secretary of War has somewhat indefinitely prescribed. It does not appear, moreover, that General Pershing himself possesses much more information than has been given out in the departmental statement on the subject. It evidently remains to be worked out in detail, and there at once occurs the possibility of conflict, despite the assurance on the part of Secretary Weeks that there is no necessity for, and no intention to, resort to Congress for assistance in the matter. At the same time, it is apprehended that there will have to be some statutory provision which will separate the chief of staff and the general staff from certain functions now assigned in those directions by existing law. If General Pershing and his G. H. Q. are to have powers and responsibilities that are considered of importance if that officer and those associated with him in a staff capacity are to prove visible entities. It is essential, too, that there be avoided any such situation as will create two coordinated headquarters, one in the War Department and the other a G. H. Q. in the field. Such a situation would be fraught with confusion, much misunderstanding and internal friction. It has been suggested to the Secretary of War in this connection that there be adopted some such organization as prevails in the French army, where the system contains a "superior war council" that is advisory to the French minister of war, and is composed of the commanders in chief and the three high commanders of the war department, the chief of staff being secretary of the council and in possession of a vote. The French war council becomes, in effect, and in the French Army becomes, in war, the field chief of staff. Such an organization, it is pointed out, lines up the G. H. Q. definitely with the office of chief of staff of the French war department in time of peace, and it places upon the chief of staff of the war department a definite motive for keeping in mind constantly the preparation for war. Under it the two associates or principal assistant largely the administration of the Army. It is being urged that this same system of the French will afford the most practical and useful employment of such a G. H. Q. as it has been announced would be placed at the disposal of General Pershing. It is also considered of importance that that officer in his new function as commanding the armies of the United States should have general supervision of the theoretical education in the Army and in general charge of service schools by which process the commanding general would have influence upon and control of the training of the military personnel. This proposal and others which would assign to General Pershing definite functions may require new legislation, although the adoption of the French system, already described, could probably be achieved without reference of the matter to Congress. This is not regarded as lessening the power of the chief of staff, as contemplated by the law, but is, rather, instrumental in placing that official where he rightfully belongs and separating him from the virtual exercise of command which he has assumed and which he is likely to assume under the present organization if he is a man with a will of his own. Until something more tangible is given out as the War Department concerning the new duties contemplated for General Pershing, his friends in Congress are inclined to entertain the apprehension that he is not being employed in a manner and to a degree demanded by his rank and position.

The Army of Occupation in Germany.

Considerable comment has been created by the congressional inquiry into the withdrawal of American troops from Germany. It is considered doubtful that Congress will enact the pending legislation on the subject unless it has the endorsement of the President, and the impression prevails that the administration is at present not inclined to commit itself favorably to any such proposition. Indeed, the information obtainable in the War Department justifies the assumption that there is no pending plan for the recall of the American troops from Coblenz. However, the War Department would not know of this approved project until the State Department initiated the matter in a communication to the President, since the continued presence of troops in Germany and the date of their withdrawal constitute highly confidential subjects closely related to the diplomatic situation. In other words, nothing will be done, in all probability, in regard to the American force in Germany until the conclusion of conferences with the representatives of the allies, or, at least, with the French and English.

Chief of Staff of the Army.

The mystery attaching to the announcement of a chief of staff of the Army to succeed General P. C. March remains impenetrable. It continues to invite animated speculation with nothing to relieve the situation from the office of the Secretary of War. Mr. Weeks has stated that the announcement would be made in a few days, on another occasion he has promised it in a week or two, and his latest statement is to the effect that he can not estimate the date of revelation, which appears to put the area of more indefinite than ever with the expectation that it may be made today. The list of officers who are regarded as having some chance of selection has been frequently recorded in these columns. If General March is not to be redetailed to this important post, it has been assumed that the list of general officers ranking prior to the recent nominations to the grades of major general and brigadier general would suffice as an opportunity for choice. It is the inevitable assumption, therefore, that the President has in mind the selection of one of the brigadiers who were of the second list in the nominations submitted to the Senate and who were not, until senatorial confirmation this week, eligible to be detailed as chief of staff. If the selection is to be made from this list of officers, it may be expected that the detail will be of one of the following-named newly confirmed brigadier generals: William E. Smith, D. E. Aultman, Johnson Hagood, D. E. Nolan, W. D. Connor, Fox Conner, Preston Brown, Malin Craig, H. H. Todd, Jr., A. J. Bowley, W. H. Johnston, and Robert Alexander. The President has already given evidence that he does not intend in all respects to adopt the recommendation submitted by the Secretary of War in the matter of appointments to prominent Army positions. It has become known that in at least one recent instance he ignored recommendations from the War Department and substituted the name of an officer presented to him from outside sources. While the selection of a chief of staff from one of the most recently confirmed brigadiers would be something of a surprise, it would not, of course, be without precedent so far as it constituted the overshadowing of all the major generals and most of the brigadiers some of them of much longer service. The list, given in this paragraph, includes the names of officers who would be acceptable to the Army. The fact that they have attained the grade of brigadier general would make them, under the law, eligible for assignment to duty as chief of staff.

Criticise Building of Officers' Quarters.

Resentment was shown in the naval committee, which was reflected in the floor of the House, to the practice which grew up during and subsequent to the war of diverting funds appropriated for ship or ordnance purposes to the construction of quarters for officers. Particularly was this criticism leveled at the operations at the naval proving ground at Dahlgren, Va., where, it was declared, a residence had been erected for the commanding officer, at a cost of $150,000, out of funds appropriated for "Increase of the Navy." Criticism was also expressed at the ordnance officials in constructing these quarters and other public works without calling upon the bureau of yards and docks to handle the construction. Under the amendment as placed on the bill on the floor of the House, certain contracts would have to have been made or have been entered into in good faith both by the contractor and the department officials, and which contracts are perfectly legal in all respects. It is probable that this feature of the amendment will be modified in the Senate, at the same time retaining the prohibition inteaded by the House of diverting funds for "Increase of the Navy" to the erection of what the congressmen believed to be altogether too pretentious quarters for officers. It appears that Secretary Daniels approved the use of the ordnance appropriations for the erection of the quarters, but did not direct that the work he performed under the supervision of the civil engineer corps or that the plans be prepared by the bureau of yards and docks, as is provided in the Navy Regulations. It has been asserted that something like a million dollars of the ordnance appropriations were expended in residence buildings and other public works at Dahlgren.

Recruiting for the Navy.

First enlistments in the Navy during the past week amounted to 1,443 and reenlistments 143. At the rate recruiting is now progressing the enlisted strength of the Navy is remaining about stationary, there being practically no diminution for the past six weeks. What the outcome will be in the event that the House insists upon reducing the complement down to 100,000, and the Senate yields, nobody at the department cares to predict. It is certain that at the present rate of income and outgo the enlisted strength will be approximately 117,000 on July 1. True, there will be a heavy reduction due to discharges during the months of July to October caused by the expiration of short-time enlistments of two years ago; but a sudden discontinuance of recruiting, such as occurred in January, will be an unbusinesslike proceeding and will result in the depopulation of the training stations within a few weeks thereafter. A drive is now being made for the enlistment of hospital corpsmen for employment under the hospitalization plans of the administration for taking care of the ex-service men.

Going Down—Marshal Foch was so busy the other day that he forgot a lunch engagement with King George and Queen Mary. Thus we get a pretty clear understanding of what a king amounts to nowadays.—New York American.

Simple package — big sales at — How'd cost more! — 20 for 25¢
FATIMA
TURKISH CIGARETTES
"Nothing else will do"

Digitized by Google

Fine Diamonds
Artistic Jewelry
Rich Cut Glass
Sterling Silverware
Illustrations and Prices Furnished on Request
Galt & Bro.
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY
Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Personal Matters.

—On the evening of April 23 the officers and ladies stationed at Fort Riley entertained at some time honored with the 10th cavalry gave a reunion dinner at the Barnet House, Junction City, Kans. Covers were laid for the following: Colonel and Mrs. H. L.T. Caverly, Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Pillard, Colonel and Mrs. L. A. I. Chapman, Colonel W. R. Valtine, Colonel A. M. Miller, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. H. B. Hickwood, Lieutenant Colonel Walter Scott, Major and Mrs. H. C. Ahlfeldt, Major and Mrs. R. J. Fleming, Major and Mrs. Alexander Rodgers, Major J. King, Major R. B. Van Deusen, Major Kenzie Wharin and Mrs. Harold Scott, Captain and Mrs. F. P. Collins, Captain and Mrs. W. T. Bunskett, Captain T. D. Winslow and Lieutenant Ira Crane. Due to Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Williford, a delicious dinner was served and the table was beautifully decorated with yellow snapdragons and daisies. During the dinner some of the old 10th songs were rendered by the colored school detachment played and sang, while an old hare-footed Indian danced on broken glass without cutting his feet. After dinner Colonel Chapman, being the ranking officer, acted as toastmaster and called upon many old speakers who brought up happy thoughts of the sapiri de corps which did and does exist in the 10th cavalry. Then also came the good stories on the officers and men. Then everyone present signed a poster which, Captain Bunskett promise for the occasion of yellow cardboard, bearing a black bunkie, with the regimental crest, and was above a buffalo. If you have never belonged to the 10th horse, join! This was sent to Colonel Chapman, the present colonel of the 10th cavalry. The evening ended with the old 10th cavalry song, "Good Night Ladies Laurie."

—Major John V. Spring, jr., cavalry, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to service, has been retired. His home is at San Antonio, Texas.

—Commander and Mrs. Estes and Commander and Mrs. Hines of Annapolis spent Sunday, April 24, at Major and Mrs. Cutler at Camp Meade.

—Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Logan, of this city, visited Colonel and Mrs. Roach at Camp Meade.

—The Officers' Club gave a luncheon at Bide-Stip-Inn, Fairfield, Ohio, Tuesday, April 26. About 40 guests were present at the tables, which were prettily decorated with candelabra and sweet peas. Individual bouquets were presented to the ladies as favors. The 18th amendment was observed by the placing of a bottle of Evian adjacent to the punch bowl. The guests were thus enabled to prime the punch to suit their own taste by the use of the bottle and their own imaginations. Each relais dropped in the glass represented 1%. The music was furnished by the post orchestra. Arrangements were in charge of the club entertainment committee, headed by Mrs. Benjamin G. Walt, commandant of the stockkeepers' school. The decorations and excellent menu were arranged by First Lieutenants Charles W. Steinmetz and Charles E. Thomas jr. The dinner was served by the members of the post exchange restaurant, and under the supervision of the service officers in charge, Captain Charles O. Thrasher, Qm. C.

—Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Williams have had with them for a week their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lawrence Williams, from Fort du Pont, Del. Mrs. Williams was the honor-guest at a pleasant informal tea given by them Saturday afternoon, which afforded a fine opportunity to meet Army and other friends located in the city, and has been the recipient of numerous attentions, including a tea at Chevy Chase Club, at which she and Mrs. Williams visited; a tea at Mrs. W. B. Hart, were the guests of Mrs. Hughe Oliphant. Mrs. Williams returned on Thursday to Fort du Pont, where her husband, Major C. L. Williams, is stationed.

—Mr. Eugene Stien, the Russian minister to Argentina, who has been the guest of Captain and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, U. S. Navy, entertained a delightful company at luncheon at the Shoreham just prior to his departure for Buenos Aires. His guests included the Ambassador of Argentina and Lieutenant Le Breton, Peruvian naval attaché; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sanborn, Mr. Hermann Stahlet and Mr. Alfred Stien.

—The Army and Navy Junior League will give a tea-dance this afternoon from 4:30 to 7:30. Receiving will be Mrs. John W. Heavey, Mrs. Frank Mixter, Mrs. Morritte W. Ireland and Mrs. Clarence B. Miller. Presiding at refreshments will be Mrs. Lewis A. Mundee.

—Among the service people who attended the dance at the Radnor Hunt Club, in Philadelphia, Saturday night were Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Harry Biddle Turner, who were the over-Sunday guests of Miss Jessie F. Du Costa, of Villanova, and were dinner guests Saturday evening before the dance of Dr. and Mrs. William Biddle Cadwalader, of Radnor, another couple of Commander.

—Among the guests at the Hotel Astor in New York this week are Captain and Mrs. William Kennedy Hoose, jr.; Commander and Mrs. Charles C. Gill; Lieutenant Colonel George A. Torrey, Washington; Major and Mrs. Frederick A. Holmer, who have recently returned from the Canal Zone; Major and Mrs. C. H. Schenck, of West Point; Major W. W. Griffin, U. S. Army; Lieutenant Commander J. R. Turner, of New London; Captain and Mrs. C. A. E. King; Major and Mrs. M. B. Stewart; Major R. C. Jay; Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. G. E. Stewart; Lieutenant Commander Russell L. Cassa, U. S. Navy; Rear Admiral George Frederick Winslow, U. S. Navy, retired, and Mrs. Winslow, of Dover Bedford, Mass.

—Mrs. Wirt Robinson, wife of Colonel Robinson, and Mrs. Philip S. Gage, wife of Major Gage, of West Point, are in New York at the Hotel Astor this week for a shopping visit.

—Brigadier General W. S. Graves, U. S. Army, of the 1st Brigade at Camp Dix, N. J., is in Washington on leave and is staying at 1734 New Hampshire avenue northwest.

—Major J. A. Baird, C. A. C., U. S. Army, on temporary duty at Detroit is in Washington on May 1 and is at the Westmoreland.

—Brigadier General Grote Hutcheson, U. S. Army, was in Washington this week for a short stay to attend a conference.

—Rear Admiral E. R. Stitt, surgeon general of the Navy, was the guest of honor at a banquet last Saturday night at the Shoreham given by the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated over 25 years ago. Features of the dinner was the presence of 35 of his former classmates, who gathered from all parts of the country to do their distinguished fellow-student.

—The American mission, composed of Major General Wood and W. Cameron Forbes, former governor general of the Philippines, arrived in Paris Wednesday, according to a cablegram to the War Department. The mission will "discuss questions of military special reception."

—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. E. B. Colladay have had as their guests the latter's mother, Mrs. William E. Mickle, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Colladay's sister, country home, Oak Forest Park, at Catonsville, Md., for the spring season.

—Civil War history was reviewed in part at the Cosmos Club Saturday afternoon by Major General, former commander of the American forces in Italy, who gave a lecture on the battle of Gettysburg. Gettysburg brigade at Gettysburg and on a stand by an Iowa brigade, which was in the Army of the Potomac. Berry-rondo gave an illustrated talk on one phase of the Civil War—the surrender of Lee's army. Following a vived Pickett's charge, Buchanan's winter home in Miami, Fla. They will be at home Tuesday afternoons in May in the apartment of Mrs. Buchanan.

—Rear Admiral George E. Burd, for the past eleven years head of the Brooklyn navy yard, and for all of the navy yard, New York, has been placed on the retired list by reason of having reached the statutory age. He is from Massachusetts and entered the Navy as a cadet, which he received in 1874. He has served eighteen years at sea in various parts of the world and has been in shore duty as engineer officer of the time as engineering chief. In August, 1918, he was promoted to the grade of rear admiral on an additional number. His retirement therefore will not create a vacancy in his grade.

—Colonel and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson were hosts at a dinner party given Saturday evening at the Chevy Chase Club in honor of the British Ambassador and Lady Geddes. The dining rooms and tables were decorated with pink roses, delphinium, and snapdragons, and antique glass candles. Mrs. Donaldson received at 8 while visiting in Holland, were noted. The guests included Major and Mrs. Ernest Brown, Major and Mrs. Tucker H. Bliss, Colonel and Mrs. Fraser Wood, Major General and Mrs. John Lesesne Chamberlain, Colonel and Mrs. Clarence Hidley, Mrs. Granville Haywood, Miss Haywood, Lieutenant de Frigate Somaior and Mrs. Arthur Capper, Representative and Mrs. Daniel Anthony, jr., Lieutenant Colonel and Madonar Swenkhoff, Mrs. Horace B. F. Macfarland, Judge R. Ross Perry, Minister of the Finnish legation, Colonel and Mrs. Julian Conrad, and Colonel and Mrs. Frank Berker.

—General John J. Pershing has returned to Washington after spending a week at the White Sulphur Springs with Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius.

DON'T TAKE RISKS
Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, in the bank, where you will find it to be in absolute safety.
Our conservative, safe, secretary, experienced management and 21 years of success. Supervision assures complete protection for every dollar.
Detailed information gladly furnished on request.
3% paid on Checking and 5% on Savings Accounts
EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President
UNION TRUST COMPANY
of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and G Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

MARION INSTITUTE
THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE
Designated by War Department "Honor School 1920"
Special branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering first year's work in the Academies, such as recommended by Cadinet General for candidates who are admitted on certificate. Unsurpassed record of successes. Unlimited private interest for every cadet without extra charge. Facilities for caring for sons of Army and Navy officers the year round. Limited number of scholarships, as announced through Morale Branch, War Department. For catalogue and information address Col. W. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

ORGANIZED RESERVE REGULATIONS
The new regulations governing the organization, administration, training and mobilization of the organized Reserves of the Army are now available. For sale exclusively by the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.
PRICE 25 CENTS

THE BRIGHTON APARTMENT—HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.
By day, week or month.
J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

COMPLETE RECORD OF ANY STATE CONTAINING names and photographs of all boys who were wounded and lost their lives in France. Postpaid 45 cents per copy. Send a money order. Name state you want. S. MICKELSON, 601 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

Rep. Trade Mark

Fancy Linens

For Summer Homes

THERE is no time like the present to replenish your supply of Fancy Linens for the Summer.

Our stocks are complete both as to sizes and variety of designs, and our prices have been revised to conform with the lowest market quotations of the day.

Square Luncheon Sets—Of Italian Cut Work and Embroidery.

13 pieces, *$13.50* set.

Hemstitched Luncheon or Tea Napkins —A fine quality of Linen.

Size, 15x15 inches, . *$7.50* dozen.

Special Lot

Madeira Embroidered Centerpieces—27-inch diameter, . . . *$2.75* each.

Orders by mail receive our prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets, New York

—A beautiful wedding was solemnized on Wednesday evening, April 27, at 6:30 o'clock at Trinity Episcopal Church, Galveston, Texas, when Miss Maud Dorothy Taylor became the bride of Mr. Ewell Pearce Taylor, of that city, and Captain Jacob Myers Pearce, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps, son of Mrs. M. T. Pearce, of Baltimore, Md., were united in marriage, Rev. Raimundo de Ovies, rector, officiating. The altar and chancel were decorated with palms, ferns, southern smilax, and a profusion of Carolina lilies, the only lights at candles on the altar giving an added charm to the artistic decorations. The ushers were Messrs. Gleorge Sealy Phillip Krecker, Ernest D. Cavin, jr., and Robert Knox Hutchings. The groomsmen—Messrs. Charles Crocker, Kilburn Moore, and Alexander Brownson entered together. The bridesmaids—Misses Mary Gwendolyn Kempner, Maud Pearce, and Elizabeth Hutchings—preceded the bride and bridesmaids in pastel shades, combined with chiffon and picture hats, with plaited ruffles and sashes of taffeta edged with the same dainty ruffles. All were picture hats of pink mohair with crowns of pink sweet peas and carried gorgeous bouquets of pink sweet peas and fern tied with streamers of pink tulle and satin ribbon. Preceding the bride was her sister, Miss Evelyn Taylor, maid of honor, who in point of distinction was in fancy dress with lavender mohair hat with crown of lavender sweet peas, and carried an arm bouquet of lavender orchids and purple and white peas tied with tulle and satin ribbons. The bride entered with her father who gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of shell pink charmeuse foundation with overdress drapery of soft lace chiffon edged with pearls of the same shade. A girdle sash of silver brocade gave a finishing touch to the simple Parisian creation. The train, which fell in two folds from the shoulders, was of the satin charmeuse. The white illusion wedding veil was arranged in medieval effect with delicate spray of orange blossoms. Her bridal bouquet was of white roses and lilies of the valley in orm cluster one shower style. She wore no jewelry except the groom's gift, a ring, a circlet of platinum and diamonds. The bridegroom's best man was his brother, Mr. Joseph Myers Pearce, jr., of the Marine Corps, ceteran from the Haitien, Nicaraguan campaigns and the battle of Belleau Wood, and the ushers and groomsmen met the chancel before advancing to the altar. After the ceremony at the church a wedding reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, to which only the bridal party, relatives, and intimate friends were invited to attend. Captain and Mrs. Pearce left on a wedding trip, the bride wearing a traveling suit of Navy blue tricotine with chic tailored hat of a lighter shade.

—Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt of the Navy went to Cincinnati yesterday to deliver an address before the American Legion.

—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. F. L. Graham, retired, have purchased a home at 6123 Alhambra avenue this city where they expect to make their future home. Colonel Graham's daughter, Mrs. Ora Whitbeck, wife of Lieutenant Commander Whitbeck, Coast Guard, with her young son, expects to spend the summer with her father during the absence of her husband in Alaska

—Lieutenant Colonel George S. Gibbs, general staff, and Mrs. Gibbs announce the engagement of their daughter, Jessie Louise, to Mr. George K. Perkins, of Washington, D. C. During the war Mr. Perkins was a flying officer in the air service in France. The wedding will take place in the early summer.

—Mrs. Griswold, wife of Commander R. M. Griswold, gave a most delightful bridge and tea Tuesday, April 26, at their charming house, 2425 Wisconsin avenue.

—General John J. Pershing will be the guest of the Pennsylvania Military College at the commencement exercises June 12 and will receive an honorary degree.

—The following naval and marine officers have applied for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association, and their names will be voted upon at the next meeting: Navy—Lieutenant Commander Alfred Wilkinson, Lieutenant Commander Ralph Parsons, Lieutenant (j. g.) Leonard, Lieutenant (j. g.) H. C. Hall and David M. Whatley and Ensigns H. E. Dudley and Felix Johnson. Marine Corps—Captains William Mills and Otto Stilman and Lieutenant H. W. Gamble. The membership of the association has increased to 5,000 and applications are received in each mail. Officers desiring information concerning the association should address correspondence to the secretary and treasurer Navy Mutual Aid Association, Navy Department, 1924, Washington, D. C.

—Miss Kathryn O'Hara, daughter of Mrs. Henry Robert O'Hara, of Toronto, Canada, and Lieutenant Commander Charles Ousley Stivers, U. S. N., of Navy, were married Saturday afternoon, April 16, in the Congregational Church, Long Beach, Calif. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Evan W. Scott, U. S. Navy, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Beach. The bride wore a wedding gown of white satin veiled with tulle and trimmed with pearl and a graceful veil of tulle caught in a coronet of pearls and orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley, and entered with Commander Roland M. Brainard, U. S. Navy, and was given away by her mother. The bride's only attendants were Mrs. Alexander Campbell Kidd, who wore a gown of pink and orchid organdy and large picture hat and carried a bouquet of Columbia roses, and two little flower girls, Elizabeth Brainard and Betty Short, who wore pink organdy dresses and hats and carried baskets of pink and orchid sweet peas. Lieutenant Martin O. Griffin, U. S. Navy, acted as best man. Among the guests were Lieutenants Allen R. Smith, Allen P. Fagg, Frank J. Hanafee and John A. McVay, jr., U. S. Navy. A small reception at the apartment of the bride's mother followed the ceremony. Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Williams will make their home at Long Beach, as Lieutenant Commander Williams is attached to the U. S. S. New Mexico of the Pacific fleet.

—Mr. and Mrs. William John Curtis, of 986 5th avenue, New York, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lena Riley Curtis, to Colonel Arthur Pollion, U. S. Army. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis and their daughter are now in Paris, where the wedding will take place about the middle of May. During the war Miss Curtis was one of the nursery aides in the service of the Red Cross. She is a sister of Mrs. Henry W. Porter of this city. Colonel Pollion has been on a mission for the government at Bucharest, having left war he was also chief of the Allied Military Mission at Bucharest. He won the distinguished service medal and the Croix de Guerre with palm.

—The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Denby were the guests of the commandant of the Marine Corps, Major General John A. Lejeune, and Mrs. Lejeune at dinner Wednesday evening. The Secretary and Mrs. Denby, accompanied by their children, Miss Marion Denby and Master Edwin Denby, jr., are now at 1625 Q street, where they will remain until the middle of June, when they will take possession of their new home at 2221 R street.

—Major and Mrs. Ralph W. Kingman have taken possession of the residence of Mrs. Caroline Augur, who has gone to Honolulu to join Colonel and Mrs. Wilcox.

—Brigadier General Medorem Crawford, who was serving as Judge Advocate General Reed Hoinkin for over a month, has sufficiently convalesced to join Mrs. Crawford at Old Point Comfort, Va., with their daughter, Miss Dolores Crawford, has joined them after a 10-day visit in Washington.

—Mrs. L. A. Kniser, wife of Captain L. A. Kniser, U. S. N., is the guest of the Navy Home, Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting Mrs. W. L. Littlefield.

—Mrs. H. L. Gilchrist, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Gilchrist, has taken an apartment at 1800 I street.

—Mrs. Harry Denby entertained at luncheon Saturday afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Gibson, wife of Commander Edward Gibson, U. S. N. Navy, who will shortly go to Newport, where Commander Gibson has been ordered for duty. Mrs. Orme's guests numbered 20.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Yaw were among those who entertained at dinner Monday evening, May 2, in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Hall at the Willard. Colonel and Mrs. Marion Littlefield, Colonel and Mrs. John R. Slauman, Colonel Mervyn Bucker, Major and Mrs. Edward Lyman, Major and Mrs. Frank Davis and Major and Mrs. Busche.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hite Ferguson, of Louisville, Ky., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Fullerton Ferguson, to Captain Earl Elliott Major, U. S. Army, retired, now stationed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rowland Adams have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Marie Hollins, to Lieutenant Arthur Lyon Bailey, Army, Thursday afternoon, May 12, at 4:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 1700 Park road, N. W. The wedding ceremony, which will be witnessed by members of the immediate families, will be performed by

—A fashionable wedding of interest to Washington society and the naval service was the marriage in Norfolk on Thursday of Miss Mary Graham Burrage, daughter of Rear Admiral Harry P. Burrage, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Burrage, now stationed at the Norfolk navy yard, to Mr. William White Cawthorn, jr., of Philadelphia, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Gwathmey, of Norfolk. The ceremony took place at Christ Episcopal Church, and was followed by a large reception at the home of the bride's parents, 7 Colonial Place. The Rt. Rev. Beverly D. Tucker, bishop of Southern Virginia, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Frederick C. Beal, rector of Christ Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Mela Burrage, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. Lyal A. Davidson, was matron of honor. Miss Elsie Scalin, bridesmaid, cousin. Miss Elsie Scalin, daughter of Rear Admiral A. H. Scalin, U. S. Navy, retired, of Norfolk, Virginia, was flower girl. The bridesmaids were Misses Charlotte Wilson, Virginia Hunter, Mary Gray and Elisabeth Gray Harvey. Harriet and Augustus Scales of Annapolis, Md., Miss Ruth Hall, Miss Logan, of Norfolk, and Phyllis Walker, of Portsmouth, Va. Mr. Lyal Gwathmey, of Wytheville, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Captain Coleman W. Jenkins, U. S. coast artillery corps, of Camp Eustis, Lieutenant Commander Lyal A. Davidson, U. S. Navy, of the Norfolk naval base; Ensign A. G. Cook, U. S. Navy, Messrs. Taylor Whittemore, Elisha Flanbaugh Mayo, of Alexandria, John P. Heed, of Richmond, Va., William Chase Cawthorn, of Philadelphia, Taylor, of Norfolk, William Gwathmey, of Nashville, Tenn., and Herbert Lanahan, of Alameda, Calif.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Monthly Payment Strictest Privacy

W. H. HOFHEIMER COMPANY, Incorporated

220-221 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Make Your Savings Earn

From 7 to 8 per cent Interest

BY INVESTMENT IN

First Mortgages

Our conservative methods and the safeguards thrown around these mortgages by us perfectly protect the interests of investors.

We solicit your inquiry.

The F. H. Smith Company

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT

815 15th St. N. W. Washington, D.C.

48 years without loss to any investor!

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.

118-117 Post Street, near Kearny

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

MILITARY and NAVAL

Uniforms

and

Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS

JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor

Uniforms

ARMY and NAVY

CIVILIAN GARMENTS

5 W. Cor. Conn. Ave. and 1st St., Washington, D. C.

Well known to Army Officers for the past 38 years.

THE NEW EBBITT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

Catering Always to the Best Class of Patronage of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.

We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII

Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the

Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.

Alakea Street, Honolulu

Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES

Hand-Tailored

BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS

MEYER'S SHOPS

1331 F Street N. W., Washington. D. C.

146-151 West 50th Street NEW YORK CITY

Makers Since 1847 of

Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service

Uniforms and Equipments

Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction

Write for Samples and Prices

Financial Advances

on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry or both personally or by mail.

WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

Digitized by Google

—A very pretty recent wedding was that of Miss Mary Taft Atwater, daughter of the late Commander Charles Vickers Atwater, U. S. Navy, to Mr. George G. Mckinnon, U. S. consul at Santo Domingo City. The ceremony took place on March 23, at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Lybrand Smith, in Santo Domingo City, D. R. The house was decorated with large ferns, palms, many flowers and white Chinese lanterns hung mounted with bamboo leaves. The bride entered the room on the arm of her brother-in-law, Lybrand Smith. Lieut. U. S. Navy, governor of Santo Domingo, who was given in marriage by her brother, Charles V. Atwater. Chaplain Elder, U. S. Navy, of the Intrepid. Lieutenant Commander Lybrand Smith, U. S. Navy, was best man. The bride's little niece, Mary Atwater, and Katherine Smith, were the train-bearer and flower-girl. The Marine Band played the wedding music. Refreshments were served during the entire evening. After the ceremony and a brief reception, supper was served, to which the hundred or more guests enjoyed dancing as the evening progressed. The bride's table was decorated with red, white and blue ribbons, and cake, surmounted by a miniature bride, with the accessories of pomdeadze two feet high, thickly iced with white and lace. Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon will live for the present at the American consulate, Santo Domingo City.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Van Essen announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Ruth Van Essen, to Lieutenant George Clinton Tasker, U. S. C. S. Navy, on Wednesday, May 11, at Green Bay, Wis.

—Mr. Daniel C. Roper, with Miss Grace Roper and Fred Roper, has been spending the month of April in New York. Lieutenant and Mrs. John W. Wood, of New York, Lieutenant and Mrs. Wood will leave for Florida, in also with Mr. Roper for a visit.

PASSENGERS ON ARMY TRANSPORTS.

On transport from New York to Fort de Soto and Panama May 16:

For Panama, Miss: Major S. H. Leavell, Inf., University, Maryland, wife; First Lieutenant T. H. Hammond, Inf., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

For Panama: Lieutenant G. L. Reilly, care of bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department; Capt. Ralph C. E., Washington, D. C., wife; Captain William H. Long, Q. M. C., Washington, D. C., wife; Miss Ruth Woolworth and son, family of A. N., Y. M. C. A. secretary.

On transport from New York May 1 for Antwerp: Major J. W. Zeitz, C. W. S., Washington, D. C., wife; Mrs. Harman, A. S., wife and son; Major A. W. Ford, ord. on staff; Lieut. Col. Captain H. Jones, U. S. A., retired.

NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual Army-Navy baseball game will be played at West Point, June 11, 1921. The committee of the Navy Athletic Association who desire tickets will make request in accordance with the rules of the Athletic Association, Annapolis, Md., as soon as possible.

D. L. HOWARD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MEMORIAL TO "PRESIDENT LINCOLN."

Memorial Day will be fittingly observed this year by the navy survivors of the U. S. S. President Lincoln, which vessel was torpedoed on May 26, 1918, while homeward bound from France. The Naval Memorial Association will march in the Memorial Day parade after which the members will assemble at the tablet in memory of their shipmates who lost their lives in the ill-fated transport. The tablet will be a reproduction of the painting by Fred Iona Marsh of the sinking of the ship, which painting is now hanging in the office of the Sixth Division, Navy Department. Besides the sinking scene painted by the artist, the tablet will also contain the names of the officers and men who gave up their lives when the transport was sunk. The model of the tablet has been completed by Mr. George Lehr, a sculptor of New York City.

The cost of this tablet, which will amount to $1,500, is being raised by popular subscription among officers and the men of the Navy. Thus far but a little over a third of the required amount has been raised. Mrs. Jane Carter, formerly a woman of the President Lincoln, is president of the committee in charge of the tablet. In this way, New York, where he is connected with the tank steamer department of the Standard Oil Co., and contributions send in his towards the memorial fund will be properly credited.

Commander F. W. Foote, U. S. N., recently on duty at the Department as aide to the secretary of the Navy, commanded the President Lincoln when she was sunk, and he has taken a keen interest in the affairs of the survivors' association. He has recently been ordered to command the U. S. S. Rail, a fast mine vessel, which will present his presence at the memorial services on the third anniversary of the loss of the big vessel.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY R. O. T. C. UNIT.

A special R. O. T. C. edition of the College Journal, published at Georgetown Paiversity, Washington, D. C., was issued on April 28, with the following statement:

The Hoya devotes a special edition to the work of the Georgetown unit of the R. O. T. C. The organization flourishes at Georgetown. It is the only unit to train army officers. It is as much Georgetown as the old statue on the front campus. It has won for itself the championship rifle team, conquerors of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and the rest. Every command is in hand and devoted a friend as ever Georgetown has had. Major William H. Gordon has been with us four years. He like those behind the R. O. T. C. today realize its importance, its chance for service. All this is the work of a commandant who, strict disciplinarian that he is, is able to forget the uniform and meet the student as the "man in khaki." His unflagging zeal and Captain Neely's assistance and efficiency in organizing the Georgetown unit to be praised by the War Department on many occasions.

The R. O. T. C. is far more than a personal thing to Georgetown as one man. It is the one organization the championship rifle team it would still be worthy of the support of every man in the college. For the R. O. T. C. does not ask, it does not receive—it gives. It is preparing the youth of America to take their place in defense of country if the need should arise. It has instilled the idea of the "citizen soldier" in a nation realized that the "the soldier" is an educated gentleman, it will be hard for America to be defense of their homes.

At Georgetown of the R. O. T. C. has received the hearty endorsement and support of the faculty and has been eminently successful. Major Hobson, Captain Neely, Sergeant Bowers, Sergeant Bond and Corporal Winnell, together with Cadet Adjutant McDonough and Cadet Captain Morgan, merit the thanks of the entire university for the great work accomplished.

RETIRED OFFICERS ADVANCED.

The following advancements in the Regular Army are announced, with rank as indicated:

Captain John Somerville E. Young, U. S. Army, retired, to lieutenant colonel, April 12, 1921.

First Lieutenant Ralph Cousins, U. S. Army, retired, to captain, July 24, 1918.

Captain James H. Goodale, U. S. Army, retired to major, April 30, 1921.

ARMY OFFICERS' MOTOR SCHOOL.

The quartermaster general of the Army has announced that the next course of training for officers in the motor transport special service school, Camp Holabird, Md., will commence July 11, 1921. Officers who wish to take the course must report at the school not later than July 11. The officers detailed to it approximately five months' duration. It is general in its nature, and includes the essentials in theory of automotive engineering and practice in the fundamentals of motor operations and after into the maintenance and operation of motor vehicles. Practical demonstrations are given the following subjects:

Chassis, ignition and carburetion, chauffeur mechanics, auto mechanics, battery repair and rebuilding, welding, forging, machine shop work, servicing and issue of spare parts, tire repair, woodworking and wheel-building, motorcycle, blacksmithing and springmaking, painting, trimming and upholstery, and practice for permission to take the course of instruction should be forwarded through channels to the commanding general of the Army.

COMMERCIAL RADIO SERVICE TO ORIENT.

Beginning May 1, commercial radio communication, navy radio, between the United States, China, Japan via Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines, was inaugurated.

Plans were completed whereby commercial messages may be sent from San Francisco by naval radio to Hanoi or Saigon at the rate of 36 cents per word, with additional charges for the land line for those messages for interior points in French Indo-China.

The provisional agreement arranged between the government of French Indo-China and the naval communication service of the navy at the commercial service will consist of the radio communication across the Pacific, via the United States naval radio stations at San Francisco, Pearl Harbor, Guam and Cavite, and the French radio station at Saint Hubert Hotel in Indo-China. Cavite communicating with the French station named.

Tests were carried out by the stations and the results of these tests indicate that the service should prove satisfactory.

SUCCESS OF NAVY DANCES.

Due to the efforts of the Executive Committee of Navy and marine dances held in this city during the past season and to the hearty co-operation on the part of the committee having them in charge, the association is able to turn over to the Navy Relief Society, at the Willard, but after all expenses were paid a sum also was found in the treasury. This money was turned over to the District of Columbia Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, which, after so well attended that the sale of tickets netted more than a hundred dollars to take care of all expenses and to hold an extra dance.

RETURN OF SECRETARY DENBY.

Secretary Denby made a hurried trip to Chicago and vicinity, returning to Washington on the 3rd. Among other things he visited the big naval recruiting station at Great Lakes, where he was greeted by a full regiment of sailors. At the conclusion of the review the secretary was somewhat surprised to see the extent of the training and discipline given the men at the station. While in Chicago he made an address in which he clearly laid out the plans of the administration to maintain an adequate Navy, placing a minimum of 167,000 men and a maximum of 180,000 men in the Navy next year. He also for a strong Navy met with the enthusiastic approval of the Chicago audience. On Thursday he was the guest of the Venezuelan consul-general in Chicago, after making the night train and from the home of Washington in the yacht Mayflower.

MARINE BAND CONCERT TODAY.

Following is the program of a concert by the U. S. Marine Band, Taylor Branson, conductor, at the Potomac Park Saturday, May 1, at 5 p. m.:

March, "Nationalruf," Centennial"...Santelmann
Overture, "Euryanthe"...Weber
Reverie...Lybrand Smith
Grand scene from "Faust"...Gounod
Waltz, "Grand Valse"...Waldteufel
Suite, "A Day in Venice"...Nevin
a. Dawn.
b. The Gondoliers. Con moto.
c. Venetian Love Song. Andante sapressive.
d. Good Night. Andante religioso.
March from "The Star-Spangled Banner."...Tachalkowsky
The Star-Spangled Banner.

CRITIC OF NAVY MEANT NO REFLECTION.

Washington, April 30, 1921.

Sir: I should be very grateful if you would bring to the attention of the readers of the Army and Navy Register the following statement:

On page 241 of my recent book "Naval Lessons of the Great War," published by Doubleday & Co., appears a statement with regard to the services of Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz, which has been widely quoted and incorrect. Admiral Fletcher did not retire until November 1, 1919, and was not retired on account of having the time of his service as a member of the governing board.

The statement which I made was based on the following retired officers on active duty in Washington during the period of the war, and during the difference between active pay and allowances and retired pay rendered it does not apply, therefore, to Admiral Fletcher.

The material in the book referred to was collected upon the motives of the officers concerned, not upon the consideration of their personal rank in the contact clearly shows, but was a simple statement of the employment of officers who were on active duty in Washington after retirement. Frank B. Kiltredge.

TESTS OF NEW ORDNANCE MATERIAL.

Proof tests are in progress by the ordnance department of the Aberdeen proving ground of the experimental 75-mm. pack howitzer and carriage. Two out of the three guns, which, together with the carriage, essentially the same, are under test. Up to the present the firings have been with the view of proving out the material and to obtain correct adjustment of parts. The firings are to be completed before the guns have been under test at Aberdeen, and the tests have reached a stage approximating 500 rounds per gun. Records for both howitzers have withstood firing at excess pressure and velocity.

AVIATION MILITARY ATTACHES.

Major Arthur R. Christie, air service, has been relieved from duty at Washington and ordered to Mitchel Field, N. Y., and assigned as assistant military attache for aviation. His plan for duty in connection with aviation intelligence at Washington, temporary duty prior to proceeding to Japan. The detail follows that some weeks ago of Major Harold Hartley, air service, as assistant military attache in the Scandinavian countries, where he is in an advantageous position to acquire valuable information from Germany and other countries on continental Europe. It is the desire of the air service authorities to have officers detailed to the various abroad, and doubtlessly additional officers will be placed from time to time as the necessary arrangements can be made.

ESTABLISHED 1865

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Departments

Makers of the Special R. O. T. C. Arctic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Panel and Coin Silver

Correspondence Requested

THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.
Columbus, Ohio

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. P.—An army warrant officer is probably not entitled to the privilege of observing the provisions of A. R. 806 (recitals and courtesies). While there has been no specific ruling on this subject, and the matter is left to the discretion of the commanding officers, the opinion of War Department officials is that warrant officers would not be required to observe this regulation.

M. J. O.—The number is 7688.

W. H. O'S., Subscriber.—Your running mate is Lieutenant (T) Thomas Wade Mather, who has no permanent commission. Your age is the limit for appointment as an ensign. The board has not considered your case yet, but will do so in due course. No definite time can be stated as to when you will hear from them.

G. B. X.—The tour of duty of army warrant officers in the Philippines is the same as that of enlisted men and will expire in the same summer and at the same time, and they are entitled for foreign service the same as enlisted men.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS.

Orders have been issued by the War Department relieving General Pershing temporarily from duty as Chairman Canal Department upon the arrival there of General Jadwin, who is to forward to Washington the United States mail report to the adjutant general for duty, having been granted a short leave of absence.

RECORD OF NO DESERTIONS.

The records of the adjutant general's office show that for the month of March, 1921, the 3d cavalry, and the 1st battalion of the 5th field artillery stationed in the United States that had no desertions.

The 3d regiment of cavalry is the 3d cavalry for the month of February, and the chief of cavalry is reported as "Brave and Loyal." Other regiments to congratulate the commanding officer and his officers and enlisted men are the 2d cavalry, the 1st battalion 5th field artillery. Other regiments attain that proud record but the number of officers and enlisted men is inadequate. Failure to commit desertions is largely produced by their efforts. To them their good troop officers this fine record is due, and to them should be given the credit."

MAY PARTY AT MARINE BARRACKS.

Invitations are out for a May party to be held at the marine barracks, Washington, next Tuesday afternoon at 4:30, in honor of Miss Irene Vincent and Miss Winifred. An address will be made by Senator Frank B. Willis, and there will be a concert by the U. S. Marine Band, followed by a dress parade. Captain Charles A. Lucas will be in charge of the arrangements. A quadrille dance in the assembly hall. The patronesses are: Mrs. Edward Irene Price, Mrs. Charles A. Lucas, Mrs. Wood, in which Captain Wm. Wolf Smith, U. S. Army, is commander of the post, and Mrs. Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Cornell Wm. C. Harllee, Major Vogel and Captain Shaler of the Marine Corps.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT WARTHEN.

Lieutenant Joseph Whitehall Warthen, U. S. N., R. F., died at the Walter Reed hospital of Heart during the week ended last Saturday night, April 30, as the result of an accident he sustained in his apartment house in Montreal, in Baltimore, where he was born 39 years ago. He graduated from the Naval Academy 18 years as a petty officer before he was commissioned in the navy during the war. He served in France throughout the war, most of which time he performed staff duty at Brest and at Paris with the rank of lieutenant. He became associated with Mr. Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern railway, and made his home with the latter's family at Beauvoir. Va. Lieutenant Warthen was a writer of considerable merit, in which field he achieved marked success during the years he was on duty at Danville, Va.

In his will was found a request that a notice of his death be published in the Army & Navy Register.

CLASS OF NINETY-ONE, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY

Ninety-one clases of the United States Military Academy, graduating from the academy on December 20th anniversary of its graduation on June 12, 1921, have postponed the celebration of the 30th anniversary ment is due to the fact that no graduation exercises are to be held at West Point. It is understood the classes are to leave on furlough and for the various camps early in June.

MARINE GRADUATES.

The following men of the Marine Corps have recently graduated at the Marine Corps Institute, Washington: Private Edward J. Ford, short plumbing. Sergeant Robert H. Clark, corporation electrication and accounting; Private Willard C. Chopper, corporation electrician; Private Ralph C. Cleveland, telephony, Corporal Myer Brown, show card writing; Corporal Joseph Bonaventure, corporation engineering and Sergeant Christian L. Wurst, combustion engineering.

Digitized by Google



Used Locker—Good Fit and Good Wear In Every Pair.

IDEAL Canvas LEGGINGS

(U. S. Army Standard)

Make good and still better, because of these qualifications.

Size	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Calf	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.	17 in.

Pat. May 28, '06. Dec. 27, '16. Mar. 30, '11

If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. E. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.

ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

HALPINE—At Pulaski, Va., May 4, 1921, to Lieutenant Charles Hirsham Halpine, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Halpine a daughter—Helen Dorn.

HITCHCOCK—At the post hospital, Fort Totten, L. I., N. Y., April 14, 1921, to Major George H. Hoddinott, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Hoddinott a daughter—Emma Rosalie.

LEGG—At Fort Totten, L. I., N. Y., May 1, 1921, to Captain M. T. Legg, finance department, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Legg a daughter—Helen Audrey.

PECK—At Washington, D. C., April 27, 1921, to Captain De Witt Peck, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Peck a daughter—Anna Barnard.

SCHELLING—At Oakland, Calif., April 14, 1921, to Commander J. M. Schelling, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Schelling a son—Thomas Crombie.

MARRIED.

CONNELL—SAFFER—At Washington, D. C., April 20, 1921, Captain Carl William Connell, U. S. Army, and Miss Aurelia Welford Saffer.

DEWEY—THOMPSON—At Des Moines, Iowa, April 27, 1921, Major Christian Henry Dewey, U. S. Army, and Miss Edna Thompson.

GWATHMEY—BURRAGE—At Norfolk, Va., May 5, 1921, Mr. William Watts Gwathmey, Jr., and Miss Mary Graham Burrage, daughter of Rear Admiral Guy H. Burrage, U. S. Navy.

MAKINSON—ATWATER—At Santo Domingo City, D. R., March 31, 1921, Mr. George A. Makinson and Miss Mary Tafi Atwater, daughter of the late Commander Charles Nelson Atwater, U. S. Navy, sister of Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Commander Lofstrand Smith, U. S. Navy, and cousin of Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden, U. S. Navy.

MANSON—BURNS—At Sarasota, Fla., April 25, 1921, Lieutenant James L. Manson, M. C., U. S. Navy, and Miss Wallona Wilkens Burns.

PEARCE—TAYLOR—At Galveston, Tex., April 27, 1921, Captain Jacob Myers Pearce, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps, and 2d Lieut. Maud Dorothy Taylor.

TASKER—VAN ESSEN—At Green Bay, Wis., May 1, 1921, Lieutenant George Clinton Tasker, supply corps, U. S. Navy, and Miss Ethel May Van Essen.

WILLIAMS—CARLA—At Long Beach, Calif., April 30, 1921, Lieutenant Commander Lucian Cocke Williams, D. C., U. S. Navy, and Miss Kathleen O'Hara.

DIED.

ABERCROMBIE-MILLER—At New York, N. Y., May 2, 1921, Alice Townsend Abercrombie-Miller, widow of Commander Frederick Augustus Abercrombie-Miller, U. S. Navy.

BIRNN—At Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y., April 25, 1921, Charles Birnn, Sr., father of Lieutenant Roland Birnnajr service, U. S. Army.

DAVIS—At Seattle, Wash., April 29, 1921, Mary W. Davis, wife of Colonel George B. Davis, U. S. Army, retired.

HARTMAN—At Camp Bragg, N. C., April 29, 1921, Lieutenant Hartman Jay Hartman, air service, U. S. Army.

KNAPP—At Hartford, Conn., May 2, 1921, in the 95th year of his age, Mr. Frederic Knapp, father of Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, U. S. Navy, retired.

VIRDIN—At Camp Bragg, N. C., April 29, 1921, Lieutenant Joseph K. Virgin, air service, U. S. Army.

WARD—At Langley Field, Va., April 27, 1921, Lieutenant Thomas H. Ward, air service, U. S. Army.

SURVIVORS OF SAMOAN DISASTER.

On March 16 last at 7 p. m. ten members, survivors of the Samoan disaster of 40 years ago, met at Boston City Club, Boston, Mass., for the purpose of holding their first reunion to commemorate the 33d anniversary of the disaster and at which time 31 survivors were located. The "Association of Survivors of the Samoan Disaster, 1889" was formed with Rear Admiral Henry C. Dewey, U. S. Navy, as its first president and Lieutenant Ernest V. Sandstrom, U. S. Navy, its first secretary, and as such the latter has written to all members with known addresses advising them of the formation of the association and inviting their support and cooperation in maintaining it. It is planned to make much of future reunions and meetings, and to this end an earnest effort is being made to locate all survivors, whose addresses should be sent in Lieutenant Ernest V. Sandstrom, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. Boggs 31, submarine base, New London, Conn.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE ARMY.

The following resignations from the Army have been accepted:

Captain John A. Hughes, Jan. C.; Captain Edwin R. Hinker, Infantry; Captain Albert W. Pioda, corps of engineers; Captain Henry T. Morrison, coast artillery corps, and First Lieutenant Bertram W. Randles, cavalry.

AGAINST CASH BONUS FOR WAR VETERANS.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which has just held its 9th annual meeting at Atlantic City, adopted the following resolution:

The Chamber deplores any tardiness in generous treatment for all who served in the armed force and who became disabled or sick in consequence of their service, and for the widows or orphans in consequence of the service of those who lost their lives while serving in the armed forces. The Chamber approves such constructive measures as may be directly calculated to enable ex-service men to cultivate the soil, build homes or obtain vocational education.

For the immediate relief of ex-service men an opportunity to cultivate the soil, we favor a national land settlement policy, and we favor the plan of ex-service men initiated through the federal land banks whose can be made a means which, while providing opportunities directly for former members of the armed forces, will advance the national interest.

The Chamber, however, calls attention to the fact that a general cash bonus, or its equivalent in certificates, would be a burden on the country and its burden upon the entire community. For this reason the Chamber favors other forms of assistance than a cash bonus.

Another resolution was as follows:

The conditions surrounding the hospitalization, compensation and rehabilitation of the disabled veterans of the World War have not been adequately met. The chief source of difficulty has been lack of governmental consolidation and centralized authority. This defect should be remedied through consolidation in one department of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, the rehabilitation section of the Board for Vocational Education and the part of the Public Health Service which has to do with the care and treatment of disabled veterans. Moreover, Congress should appropriate the funds necessary for a continuing and adequate hospital-building program.

S. Navy Boys Co.
Washington D.C.
OPEN 8:15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

"Star" Brand
PORCH SHADES
Made With Wide Slats

—These shades are made of basswood, with wide slats closely set together, and stained in sunfast oil colors. Complete with ropes, fixtures and anchoring device. Choice of brown or green.

—Sizes 3 ft. wide to 15 ft. wide, priced from

$2.19 to $10.98

Kann's—Third Floor.

"Say it with Flowers"
WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS
Always Fresh
Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4278, 4277, 4278, and P. 6644

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

Army Officers—
who know materials, No. 200, No. 250, No. 400, No. 950, will be interested in our sample line.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, for Regulation Rain Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service —Everything Regulation—

BRANCHES:
Washington, Atlantic City
Annapolis

Transit Insurance
on shipments of household effects from anywhere to anywhere. Ask for rates.

Cold Storage for Furs
Uniforms, trunks of clothing, rugs, etc., guaranteed protection from all risks.

Safe Deposit Vaults for Silverware

Security Storage Company
11th Pittsworth St. Washington, D. C.
Capital, $500,000

J. R. GAUNT & SON, Inc. (N. Y.)
503 Fifth Avenue New York City
Art Metal Workers in Gold, Silver and Bronze
Manufacturers Of
Military and Naval Metal Uniform Buttons
Ornaments, Insignia, Devices and Gold Laces
SWORDS, FOX PUTTEES, BELTS AND SMALL METALS.
SPORTING MEDALS AND TROPHIES, PRESENTATION SWORDS.
FOREIGN HONORS AND DECORATIONS IN MINIATURE MADE TO ORDER.
SPECIALISTS IN FIRE BRONZING AND FIRE GILDING.
Designers of Military and Heraldic Crests. Quotations for Military Schools, Cadet Corps and Society Organizations' Crests on Request.
THROUGH YOUR MILITARY TAILOR OR DIRECT

ESTABLISHED 1872
W. R. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 940 F ST. N.W.)
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE MAIN 108
A.R.SPEARE C.J.NICHOLS W.B.SPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Digitized by Google

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

NAVAL ORDERS.

April 28

Rear Adm. W. G. Baker, Monsehead; to Oklahoma.
Lieut. (J. G.) W. A. Brooks, receiving ship, Boston; to Galveston.
Ens. H. Burrows, Frederick; to Nitro
Lieut. Merrill Vansant, Jr., to Eagle 33
under instructions in submarines.
Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Dugger, Dahlgren; to Harding
Lieut. Hayne Ellis, Salem, to naval examining board, Washington.
Capt. R. D. Hasbrouck, naval intelligence, Navy Department; to naval attache, Tokio.
Comdr. J. H. Hocknull, Bushnell; to Eagle 17.
Chaplain H. H. Hoyle, Solace; to naval dispensary, Portsmouth, N. H.
Comdr. H. M. Jensen, Arizona, to navy yard, Philadelphia (2).
Lieut. (J. G.) J. L. Marshall, Ganuet, to Buffalo.
Lieut. V. J. Moore, Pennsylvania, to Eagle 33 for instruction in submarines.
Ens. M. O. Piper, Fuller, to Gannet.
Lieut. H. S. Rose, Hopkins, to Asiatic Station.
Lieut. E. M. Senn, Florida, to Eagle 32 for instruction in submarines.
Lieut. L. H. Vail, Rochester; to duty in fitting out Tillman and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Wilson, naval training station, Great Lakes, to duty as 4th Wright and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. T. F. Donahue (D. C.), Black Hawk; to receiving ship, Boston.
Lieut. S. B. Falkenhury, Kanawha; to Newport News as engineer officer.

April 29.

Lieut. (J. G.) G. O. Augustine, Carrabasset; to command Spuit.
Lieut. A. H. Bateman, H-7; to command O-8.
Lieut. (J. G.) Harold Bloomfield, L-2; to Bushnell.
Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Branham, E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn; to Sanborn as navigator.
Lieut. W. E. Casey, Alert; to Hancock as navigator.
Comdr. J. H. Cassady, to duty with Maj. Gen. Commandant, and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. Comdr. Jesse Cooper, Scranton; to course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. (J. G.) Dwight Cork; to receiving ship, Portsmouth, N. H.
Lieut. (J. G.) J. Doherty (D. C.), receiving ship, Boston; to Black Hawk.
Lieut. (J. G.) W. M. Fesler, Delaware; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Lieut. (J. G.) C. Flint, T-1; to Bushnell as engineer officer.
Ens. E. W. Hamilton, Jr., Arizona; to Asiatic Station.
Ens. W. G. Heisel, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; to Tappahannock.
Ens. H. Jones, Tennessee; to Reina Mercedes.
Lieut. (J. G.) Stanley Kazmarek, naval training station, Hampton Roads; to Wyoming.
Lieut. J. R. Kisby, naval air station, Pensacola; to course in aeronautics, Naval Academy.
Ens. Charles Lucas, Quail; to command Carrabasset.
Pay Clk. W. J. Mahoney, Jr., Solace; to Indiana; to receiving ship, San Francisco, Calif.
Ens. H. S. Nixon, Tennessee; to Reina Mercedes.
Lieut. Albert Usenger, Bushnell; to Beaver.
Lieut. W. E. Parker, Jr., Ozark; to torpedo officer.
Ens. W. N. Rogers, North Dakota; to Reina Mercedes
Mach. E. C. Senate, naval station, Olongapo; to receiving ship, Cavite.
Lieut. John Wilkes, K-6; to command K-7.
Lieut. R. S. Williams, Delaware; to Eagle 31 for instruction in submarines.

April 30

Lieut. B. R. Alexander, command Ballard; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. H. J. Blair, command Hunt; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. (J. G.) Burbank, Shawmut; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. W. Feineman, New Mexico; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. (J. G.) Oliver, Simpson; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. H. H. Harrison, R. S., San Francisco; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. H. S. Jones, command Schley; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. W. L. Keady, Graham; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. F. P. Kirtland, Wyoming; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. N. J. Leonard, Oklahoma; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. H. C. Merwin, Michigan; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. R. W. Fleming, naval aircraft factory, Philadelphia; to post-graduate course in aeronautics, Naval Academy.
Lieut. C. H. Havill, fleet balloon division; to post-graduate course in aeronautics, Naval Academy.
Lieut. Hugo Koch, command Blakely; to Pensacola; to post-graduate course in aeronautics, Naval Academy.
Lieut. H. A. Daniels (D. C.), Bridgeport; to duty at naval training station, Hampton Roads.
Lieut. N. N. Gates, command Stevens; to Michigan
Lieut. (J. G.) L. R. Hall, Arizona; to New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden.
Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Hinz, submarine division 1; to connection with fitting out S-48 and in command when commissioned.
A. P. Clk. G. B. Heisel, navy yard, Portsmouth; to Rappahannock.
Ens. J. G. Jones, Tennessee; to Reina Mercedes.
Comdr. H. H. Lamson, naval material inspector of engineering material, Philadelphia; to Connecticut as executive officer.
Ens. J. F. Maddock, R. S., Boston; to Neches.
Lieut. (J. G.) M. H. Mills, naval hospital, Gulfport; to naval hospital, New Orleans.
Ens. J. M. Parsons, R. S., San Francisco; to Arkansas.
Lieut. L. Tibbals, Eagle 17, to Falcon as wreck master in connection with salvaging of S-5
Ens. C. H. Warwick, Prairie; to Reina Mercedes
Lieut. Comdr. P. G. White (D. C.), naval training station, Hampton Roads; to Bridgeport.
Lieut. F. L. Worden, Arizona; to Eagle 32 under instructions in submarines.
Ens. Frank Gamrych, Bulmer, to Prairie
Ens. W. P. Hepburn, Michigan; to Mahopac
Lieut. Arthur Laurents, Arizona; to Atlantic Fleet torpedo division.

May 2

Comdr. C. H. Clark, R. S., San Francisco, to Texas as ass't aide.
Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Hintze, command Cuphian; to connection with fitting out Corry and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. (J. G.) E. Kyle, Naval Academy; to naval air station, Pensacola.
Lieut. E. Mail, Naval Academy; to naval air station, Pensacola.
Rear Adm. E. Melbourne, Challenge; to command Hilori SP. 181.
Lieut. (J. G.) Moore, command Babbitt; to connection with fitting out Sumner and on board when commissioned.
Ch. Pharm. F. E. O'Reilly, Bridgeport, to naval hospital, Norfolk.
Lieut. H. J. Redfield, Crowninshield, to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Rosendahl, command Marcus; to connection with fitting out Melvin and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. D. L. Ryan, command Osmond Ingram; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. J. E. Schrader, Maryland, to Cleveland as navigator.
Lieut. J. M. Shoemaker, Naval Academy, to naval air station, Pensacola.
Lieut. (J. G.) J. Skon, navy yard, Boston; to command Lark.
Lieut. F. A. Solberg, Tennessee; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. (J. G.) W. Tompkins, Arizona, to naval training station, Hampton Roads.
Ch. Pharm. C. F. Whitmore, naval hospital, Newport; to Bridgeport.
Lieut. (J. G.) Wierzbowski, McCormick; to Naval Academy, rifle team.
Lieut. J. W. Williams, command Edwards; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. C. L. Brown, command Wompatuck; to command Lapwing.
Lieut. (J. G.) J. W. Coghlin, Asiatic Station; to Point Loma.
Lieut. (J. G.) H. D. Gibbs, Asiatic Station; to Pompey.
Lieut. (J. G.) W. Gass, Asiatic Station; to submarine, Olongapo.
Ens. H. A. Hogue, Huron; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. B. E. Jolidon, Ajax; to Sara Thompson.
Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Madden, Asiatic Station; to command Rochester.
Lieut. C. C. Miller, Asiatic Station; to Huron.
Lieut. J. Mitchell (S. C.), naval station, Cavite; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. (J. G.) W. B. Mays, Alden; to Monocacy.
Lieut. J. A. Pippo, command Pompey; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. A. L. Oakley, Connecticut; to command Wompatuck.
Lieut. (J. G.) Conley, Shawmut; to Atlantic Fleet shipping division.
Lieut. (J. G.) W. B. Gwin, Oklahoma; to Atlantic Fleet shipping division.
Lieut. A. M. Pride, Arizona; to Atlantic Fleet shipping division.
Pay Clk. W. J. Strawbridge, Rappahannock; to Houston.

May 3.

Rear Adm. Hall (S. C.), navy yard, Boston; to supply and disbursing officer, naval ammunition depot, Fort Mifflin.
Lieut. J. J. Brady (Ch. C.), New Hampshire to Michigan.
Lieut. F. W. Corwin, Texas; to navy yard, Mare Island.
Lieut. (J. G.) Fatzer (S. C.), R. S., New York, N. Y.; to assistant supply officer, shipyard, Boston.
Lieut. Charles Gehue, R. S., New York, N. Y.; to tuke.
Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Gill (S. C.), Naval Academy; to command submarine division 6.
Lieut. (J. G.) H. Hazel, Jr., Upshur; to connection with fitting out Tillman and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. Comdr. K. K. Lee (M. C.), Atlantic Fleet shipping division, Hampton Roads; to marine expeditionary force, Quantico, Va.
Lieut. Comdr. F. E. McMillen (S. C.), force supply artificer, Atlantic Fleet; to duty with paymaster general of Navy.
Lieut. (J. G.) C. Mayo (S. C.), navy supply depot, South Brooklyn; to bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department.
Ens. G. H. Williams (S. C.), Pennsylvania; to R. S., Boston.
Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commander, Atlantic squadron; to United States.
Ens. C. C. Champion, Olympia; to United States.
Ens. T. E. Combs, Jr., to St. Louis.
Lieut. A. C. Hoyt, St. Louis; to submarine chaser 96
Ens. D. W. Dugnid, Olympia, to Gilmer
Ens. Donald McClary, Gilmer; to Olympia.
Comdr. R. H. McKinney, staff of Rear Admiral Andrews; to United States.
Mach. C. L. Niemer, Pittsburgh; to United States.
Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Pierce, staff of Rear Admiral Andrews; to United States.
Lieut. H. C. Sowell (S. C.), St. Louis; to Tracy.
Mach. (F. A. Schiffler, Olympia; to Pittsburgh.
Ens. C. H. Miller, MacLeish; to Farenholt when commissioned.
Lieut. F. A. Gillespie, Pennsylvania; to Atlantic Fleet shipping division.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
WEST 84 TAXICABS WEST 84

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.

ARMY LIST

AND PROMOTION

Copies of the Army Promotion List, alphabetically arranged, otherwise known as the Single List, created by the act of June 4, 1920, upon which the advancement in grade of officers of the Army is now based may be obtained by addressing the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant—John A. Lejeune.

Orders 10 (Series 1921), April 4, 1921.

712. Paragraph 115, Marine Corps Orders, is stricken out and paragraphs 111 and 112 are amended to read as follows:

111. (1) Enlisted men who qualify as expert riflemen, sharpshooters or marksmen are entitled to the additional compensation prescribed therefor from the date of qualification until teh next opportunity to firer for one year if no opportunity for requalification is presented within that period.

(2) When men making qualifications in marksmanship go to the range and increase their qualifications, the pay will become effective from the date on which made. This applies also to qualifications equal to those already held.

(3) When men holding qualifications in marksmanship fire and equal qualifications fail to be made the qualifications do not become effective until the dates on which the previous qualifications expire. Such qualifications remain in effect only for one year from the dates on which made.

(4) Any qualification attained after the previous qualification has expired takes effect from the date on which it is made.

112. When a man who is entitled to extra compensation for marksmanship at the time of his discharge receives within three months from the date of said discharge, his qualification continues, and he is entitled to the extra compensation therefor until the first opportunity to fire subsequent to reenlistment, or for one year from the date of his original discharge if no opportunity to fire for qualification is presented within that period.

713. Paragraph 631, Marine Corps Orders, is rescinded paragraphs 632 and 633 are amended by subparagraphs (2d) and (3d) to read as follows and by the addition of the following new (4th) subparagraphs.

701. (2d) Eligibility.—Each Marine Corps post on the east coast of the United States with an enlisted strength of 50 men or more and the marine barracks, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, shall have a team of eight firing members in this competition. Having at present no officers on the range, it is to this match on even terms with other participants, no restriction being imposed on officer participation in the match. The competition proper shall consist of the complete firing of the regular Marine Corps course, plus a sighting shot and 10 shots for record at 1,000 yards.

Dewar Trophy Match.

145) Eligibility.—Each Marine Corps post on the east coast of the United States with an enlisted strength of 50 men or more, and the Pacific advanced base force and marine barracks, naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, shall enter a team of eight firing members in this match. Having at present no officer marksmen and officers may compete in this match on even terms with the best participants, no restriction being imposed upon them because of the fact that they are officers. It is to the end that the best rifle marksmen not having a rifle range situated thereon may be given an opportunity to qualify as experts, that this match is held. Each post having a rifle range situated thereon may be given the same opportunity to win this match by shooting off their team on a range which is or has been a member of an organized rifle range association. In the case mentioned preceding, this match shall be eligible to compete. Team captains shall certify to the legality of their teams to the officer in charge before the match.

(4) Competition Proper.—The competition proper shall consist of the complete firing of the regular Marine Corps course, plus a sighting shot and 10 shots for record at 1,000 yards.

Grand Aggregate Trophy Match.

146) Eligibility.—Each Marine Corps post on the west coast of the United States with an enlisted strength of 50 men or more, and the Pacific advanced base force and marine barracks, naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, shall enter a team of eight firing members in this match. Having at present no officer marksmen and officers may compete in this match on even terms with the best participants, no restriction being imposed upon them because of the fact that they are officers. It is to the end that the best rifle marksmen not having a rifle range situated thereon may be given an opportunity to qualify as experts, that this match is held. Each post having a rifle range situated thereon may be given the same opportunity to win this match by shooting off their team on a range which is or has been a member of an organized rifle range association. In the case mentioned preceding, this match shall be eligible to compete. Team captains shall certify to the legality of their teams to the officer in charge before the match.

(4) Competition Proper.—The competition proper shall consist of the complete firing of the Army qualification course, plus a sighting shot and 10 shots for record at 1,000 yards.

(5) Trophy.—The team attaining the highest aggregate score in this competition will be awarded the San Francisco trophy, which shall be engraved with the names of the post represented by the winning team, and the name of the commanding officer of such post until the next competition is held.

Orders 11 (Series 1921), April 5, 1921.

714. (1) The attention of all commanding officers of the Marine Corps and of all disbursing officers of the paymaster's department or their deputies answering is called to the requirements of paragraphs 75 and 87 of Treasury Department Circular No. 52 of 1907, reading as follows:

"26. Whenever feasible, administrative officers should require disbursing officers under them, at the close of business on the last day of periods for which they are required to render accounts, to count and reconcile in the presence of a duly authorized and disinterested witness the unissued and unsold stock of cash, money, memorandum payments and other items to appear in their statements of balances for which vouchers are

Digitized by Google

to be submitted to the auditors of the Treasury Department with the current account.

"37. Such daily authorized witnesses should verify the counts and schedules provided for by the preceding paragraph and certify to such fact on the account current.

"(2) The foregoing regulations of the Treasury Department must be strictly adhered to, and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer either to detail a commissioned officer to perform this duty, or, if none be available, to perform it himself, to make out all disbursing officers of the paymaster's department or their deputies at the close of business on the last day of each month.

"(3) In addition to certifying the fact of verification on the account current, the verifying officer will also fill out on the usual blanks the oath and personality forward to the paymaster, United States Marine Corps, at headquarters, the certificate (article 1, U. S. R., 746. In verifying the cash in hands of deputies, two official signatures copies of N. M. 1. 1. 1. will be filled out and certified, one copy being mailed direct to the paymaster, United States Marine Corps, at headquarters, and the other mailed direct to the disbursing officer from the deputy representative.

"(4) Disbursing officers and deputies acting independently shall themselves take the necessary steps to have their balances verified and certified by a disinterested officers as above indicated. Forms for this shall be made out and forwarded regularly each month in all cases, whether there be any cash on hand or not.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

April 29—Q. M. Clk. C. C. Carroll, marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., to marine barracks, San Diego, Calif.

April 30—Capt. N. Old, Jr., resignation accepted.

May 3—2d Lieut. W. R. Enk, marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

May 3—Capt. E. W. Skinner, marine barracks, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to United States.

Capt. O. Sklar, marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, Boston, Mass.

Capt. R. Goodman, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to marine aviation detachment, Great Lakes, Ill.

2d Lieut. G. C. Thomas, 1st, to marine barracks, United States.

May 4—Col. D. Williams, upon reporting of Col. C. H. Lyman detached from 2d brigade, D. R., to headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington.

1st Lieut. V. Bourdette, Camp Benning, Ga., to treasurer, Naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

1st Lieut. C. W. Beecher, U. S. S. Connecticut, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Mar. Gnr. C. W. Tyrrell, to headquarters marine garrison Panama Canal, to honorable retirement.

Upon detachment of certain designated officers in the Marine Corps and after executing the prescribed duty of office the following officers will receive duty and ordered to the stations opposite their names: Maj. Gen. 1st Lieut. Commandant L. McC. Lejeune, Max D. Smith, marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; 1st Lieut. Commandant L. Shaw, 2d Lieut. G. B. Beatty, marine barracks, Quantico, Va.; 1st Lieut. F. F. Beidelman, marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.; 2d Lieut. J. T. Thornton, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C. 1st Lieut. Commandant H. Lee, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.; 2d Lieut. Irving G. Hannibal, marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N. Y. 2d Lieut. E. U. Hakola, marine barracks, Boston, Mass.

May 5—Capt. H. Bira, 2d, to marine barracks, Annapolis, Md., to naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.

1st Lieut. F. F. McDonough, to 2d M. M. Gonda, on May 18, 1921, marine barracks, New Orleans, La., to 1st brigade, Haiti.

1st lieut. J. W. Fiett, 2d Lieuts. C. McFadden, Jr., C. Pritchard, Jr., J. P. Dressel, L. Hutchman and R. E. Fuller, on May 19 marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., to 2d brigade, D. R.

1st Lieut. M. Scott, on May 20 marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to 2d brigade, D. R.

1st Lieuts. L. W. Medaris and A. W. Paul, on May 20 marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., to 2d brigade, D. R.

2d Lieuts. L. F. Knorr and C. H. Hartsel, on May 20 marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to 2d brigade, Haiti.

2d Lieut. J. N. Popham, on May 19 marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to 1st brigade, Haiti.

2d Lieut. G. B. Towner, on May 19 marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to 2d brigade, D. R.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

April 14—Capt. Comdr. J. Hoeft detached Semi-nole; assigned to New York division.

April 23—Lieut. E. W. Del Croix assigned to New York Division.

April 25—Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Lacas detached from Gresham; assigned to Morrill.

April 25—Lieut. N. R. Stiles detached from Manning; assigned to Morrill.

April 26—Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Wiley retired for physical disability.

April 27—Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Wheeler detached from naval war college; assigned to fitting out Tampa and to command.

April 28—Lieut. Comdr. (Jg) H. U. Buttacher detached from Southern Division; assigned to Gresham.

ON ARMY PROMOTIONS.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: In your issue of April 30, under the caption "News and Comment," your comments on the "Army Promotion Bill" were carefully read, considered and by the writer, who is a captain looking at the highly-inspiring sight of his former lieutenants ranking him on the present monstrosity known as the Promotion List. All right, let us agree that the reasons stated therein that to give credit for services performed since the armistice would work an injustice to the fighters who were mustered out early in 1919, strike out of Senate Bill No. 371 the words "prior to July 1, 1920," and insert "prior to November 11, 1918." This would at least wipe out the only objection stated to be entertained by the War Department against the measure. I served throughout the war and was one of the many in total charge of a war activity of national scope and, as section 24 (d) of the act of June 4, 1920, now stands, it places hundreds of second lieutenants who performed clerical duties of the most routine character far ahead of me on the promotion list, and these men are from 10 to 15 years my juniors.

To contend that it is inadvisable at this time to remedy this colossal injustice, for fear that some ill would render the former lieutenants dissatisfied is as ridiculous as for a fire insurance man to say a whole block burn down because one merchant in the block had more fire insurance than his place was worth and wanted to see the fire continue.

Subscriber.

ARMY FLYING CADETS.

Par. 1592, A. R., will be amended as follows: "The flying cadet (aviation) who does not obtain discharge and commission in the officers' reserve corps upon completion of the prescribed course or who has been found unqualified by a board of not less than three officers for the duties of flying cadet will revert to the grade held by him prior to his appointment as flying cadet and be assigned to the organization in which a vacancy for such may exist. If no such vacancy exists he will revert to the highest grade below that held by him prior to his appointment as flying cadet in which there is a vacancy to which he can be assigned.

IN CONGRESS

THE INFANTRY!!

[Continued from first page.]

is that steel-white arm, the bayonet, in the hands of the foot soldier which ultimately decides the course of every conflict and the fate of every nation.

Mr. Lehlbach—If the gentleman from Arizona will yield, I once heard a soldier say "the cavalry finds them, the artillery arrives [laughter] and the infantry fights them."

Mr. Hayden—The gentlemen from Kansas has been a gallant soldier and what he says is true. He will agree with me that one who thinks that any of the auxiliary branches of the service is to do away with the American "doughboy" sadly misunderstands the lessons of history.

MEMORIAL FOR THE FIRST DIVISION DEAD.

A joint resolution has been introduced in Congress authorizing the erection of a memorial to soldiers of the State, War and Navy Building of a monument to the dead of the First Division, U. S. A. The monument was the first to go abroad and the last to return.

During the entire war the First Division had its losses amounted to 349 officers and 5,237 enlisted men killed in action or died of wounds and disease and 641 officers and 19,689 enlisted men wounded in action.

Before leaving Germany the division secured funds from private sources and erected five monuments on the principal battlefields lying in bronze the names of all who fell on each field. Immediately upon returning to the United States the First Division Memorial Association began to raise funds for the erection of a worthy monument in the city of Washington, which should bear in honor the names of those who gave their lives in its ranks, and which should also preserve forever their spirit of courage and sacrifice as an inspiration to our people. At present the fund amounts to $125,000, and it is intended to increase the sum to $150,000 in order to carry out the plans for the design, which will not only fulfill the purpose control, but which will be an ornament to the Nation's capital.

After considering many sites one has been selected has been chosen for this purpose.

Upon the approval of the bill by the State, War and Navy Building appears to be peculiarly appropriate.

(b) The State, war and navy group on one side and the Corcoran Art Gallery on the other guarantee the dignity and beauty of the site.

(c) The park and the surrounding open spaces lend most to it because of the perfection of large buildings which might dwarf the monument.

(d) Its location has the added effect, which has been dedicated to the beautiful edifices already constructed, and which will be constructed in the future, of that portion of the city.

(e) The site is peculiarly independent of its general advantage is admirably adapted to the approach to the monument.

The First Division has earned the gratitude of the American people and the First Division Memorial, and it is fitting that it should receive the consideration that it deserves at the hands of Congress.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON ARMY LONGEVITY BILL.

Favorable report has been recently rendered on the bill to give credit for longevity pay of Army officers. Mr. Graham, of Pennsylvania, who is the author of the bill, has been informed that the claims of these claimants who have been denied relief, has written a letter to the chairman of the senate committee on claims which has been definitely fixed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and, under the Supreme Court decisions, this pay is strictly due. The report dated May 10, 1920, the Supreme Court decision was followed and obeyed by the Treasury Department, and, in fact, was the basis for a change of comptrollers in the Treasury Department, all of these claims would have been paid long ago. But, in 1919, a man came to that office who, in defiance of the Supreme Court ruling, refused to recognize the period served at the academy in computing the pay for longevity. This man was the comptroller of the Treasury Department, and he refused to allow credit for the time officers had their claims for the period of service in the academy disallowed.

In 1918 a new comptroller went back to the original ruling, and from that date, 1,600 claims whose claims aggregated nearly $1,000,000, were paid.

The report further shows that congress by an act passed July 6, 1914, paid 140 Confederate officers for longevity pay for the time spent in entering the Confederate Army, which aggregated $150,000. The report says:

"The age of these claims should not stand against them. In fact, the duty upon the part of the persons those who were vigilant, for it is these claims which were presented and disallowed by the subject calling. This wrong should be righted. It is unfair to pay some and refuse to pay all. This bill is intended to wipe out the wrong and remove a gross injustice."

The report is short and written in few language which emphasizes and makes clear the injustice which has been done for years in these claims. The report is H. R. No. 22, and it is believed that the facts are such that the committee and the congress will agree that when the bill is reached those members of the House who have been called to the floor to speak, and who understand the subject, will not fail to see the propriety of passing the bill.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

The Senate and House naval committees last week favorably reported on S. 616 and H. R. 5219) to create a bureau of aeronautics in the Navy Department.

They are practically the same, with the exception that the latter bill gives authorities the secretary of the Navy to detail "to aviation duty such officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps as in his judgment the service requires." The following is an outline of the duties and powers sought to be conferred by the creation of this bureau:

(a) To be the line officer and close physical contact and relationship the numerous offices of the Navy Department dealing with aeronautical activity exists in luxury progress in aeronautics development.

(b) To be the line office to which the chief of operations may turn for cognisance and action in aeronautical matters.

(d) To create a centralized office which can deal with other departments of the government in aeronautics and with questions of civil aviation.

(e) To place the expenditure of funds under the control of one responsible authority, thereby simplifying and coordinating supply, construction and upkeep.

(f) To centralize control of experimental work. Beneficial results cannot be obtained unless experiments are conducted, so that development of the various arms of aviation may be kept in hand are administered from a central controlling authority.

(g) To bring about closer touch and precedence both in the Navy Department and with the air stations, thereby facilitating the problem of supply at the stations and their military operations.

W. & J. SLOANE
Established over 76 years

SUMMER RUGS

For several years we have sought to secure a Summer Rug of the rush variety, which would not alone be durable and decorative, but which could be sold at a moderate and attractive price.

THE ALAMO RUG

now offered for your inspection, we confidently believe meets all those requirements.

6.0x8.0 at $14.50 — 8.0x10.0 at $24.00
6.0x9.0 at $17.50 — 9.0x12.0 at $35.00

Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States.

1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 945

LEWANDOS
AMERICAN SERVATORY
CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS
Boo Shops
264 Boylston Street — 37 Temple Place
260 Hoot. — 2d Floor
39 State Street — 79 Summer Street
Brooklaw — Albany — Worcester
Cambridge — Schenectady — New Haven
Waterbury — Fall River — Waltham
Malden — New Bedford — Lowell
Pittsburgh — Newport — Springfield
Providence — Lynn — Waterbury
Rochester — Manchester
and 10 West 48th Street New York
Packages sold for delivered by our own trucks
Established 1839
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Pet Milk is "milk at its best"—pure, rich cream milk—nothing added, nothing removed but enough of natural water. It is sterilized and will keep sweet and pure indefinitely.

For Cream, use Pet as it is—or add an equal quantity of water and you have the finest natural sweet milk.

Keep Pet in the pantry and dispense with the milkman. Your grocer can supply you. Two sizes—tall and small.

Milk at its Best
PET MILK
THE HELVETIA COMPANY
(Originators of the evaporated milk industry)
General Office—St. Louis

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mf'g. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Silks and Bunting Flags
287 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

FAVORING VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR.

S. 1565, introduced by Senator Bursum, provides that all persons who have served as officers of the Army during the World War and who have incurred physical disability in line of duty shall be eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided by law for officers of the Regular Army who have incurred physical disability in line of duty.

S. 1592, introduced by Senator Penrose, provides that any emergency officer who served prior to the World War as an enlisted man in the Regular Army for more than five years, and who, prior to the World War, attained a general average of 75 or more percentum in a competitive mental examination for appointment as a second lieutenant in the Regular Army, but who was found physically disqualified for appointment on account of an alleged physical defect, and who was subsequently appointed as an officer of the United States Army during the emergency, and who became physically incapacitated for active military service by reason of disability incurred in line of duty while serving as an emergency officer, shall be placed upon the retired list of the Regular Army with the highest rank held by him as an emergency officer and shall receive the pay and allowances of retired officers of similar grade in the Regular Army.

S. 1665, introduced by Senator Elkins, provides that retired enlisted men who held commissions in the Armies of the United States some time between the dates of April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who were given the retired pay of warrant officers under the provisions of paragraph 127a, act of June 5, 1920, be hereafter given the rank and pay of retired second lieutenants, U. S. Army.

H. R. 5524, introduced by Representative Johnson, of South Dakota, and H. R. 5757, introduced by Representative Williamson, provide that all retired enlisted men who were on active duty status during the period of the war with Germany and who did not serve as commissioned officers shall be returned to the retired list and shall receive the full pay and allowances of the grade they held during the war.

ARMY FIELD CLERKS AND FIELD CLERKS, QM. C.

Senator Wadsworth has introduced a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 18) authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint and immediately retire as warrant officers any Army field clerk or field clerk, quartermaster corps, whose status was changed from a civil to a military one by, or who was appointed as such under, the act of August 29, 1916, and who, because of age, service or disability incurred in line of duty, would be eligible for retirement on the same basis as a warrant officer. For the purpose of retirement and longevity pay, they shall be permitted to count all service in and with the Army.

SCHOONER AMERICA ACCEPTED.

Secretary Denby has accepted the offer of Charles H. W. Foster and the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston to restore the schooner yacht America to the Naval Academy. The amount of money involved is only $1, which, the Secretary says, will be necessary for the government to pay in order to acquire a clear title to conform to the law which prevents the acquisition of property except through purchase.

In his letter to Commodore Herbert M. Sears, Secretary Denby says:

"My dear Commodore Sears—I take great pleasure in telling you, on behalf of the Navy Department, that the Navy appreciates very greatly the generosity and fine spirit shown by Mr. C. H. W. Foster of Boston, one of the Eastern Yacht Club members, and I believe the present owner of the yacht, and also the spirit of the Eastern Yacht Club in proffering to the Navy this famous schooner.

"Unhappily, there is no law authorizing the department to accept a vessel of this character as a gift. We want her, and we shall be very glad to take her, but, if we are to have her, it must be by nominal purchase. If Mr. Foster and the club are willing that a pro forma contract of sale be executed in favor of the Navy Department, transferring that vessel to the Navy in consideration of $1, I shall be most happy at once to order the drawing up of the proper papers and to have them executed and receive the yacht.

"Of course, we would at once notify the newspapers and the public that the yacht was in reality a gift, and the matter of the contract was only necessary to conform to existing law. Will you be kind enough to inform me whether or not it will be agreeable to the club and to Mr. Foster to go through this procedure in order that we may become the owners of the America?

"Assuring you again of our deep appreciation of the patriotic motives dictating the transfer of this fine old relic to the Navy, I remain with highest regards to you and the members of the yacht club."

It is expected that the formal transfer of the yacht to the government will not be made until the America reaches Annapolis, so that she may make the trip flying the colors of the Eastern Yacht Club.

It is also expected that she will fly from her topmast a long homeward-bound pennant, as this will be her last voyage.

REPORTS OF SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The committee on military affairs has favorably reported the following bills:

S. 674—To provide for the equitable distribution of captured war devices and trophies to the States and Territories of the United States and to the District of Columbia.

S. 1018—To amend an act entitled "An act to give indemnity for damages caused by American forces abroad," approved April 18, 1918.

S. 1019—Authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish free transportation and subsistence from Europe to the United States for certain destitute discharged soldiers and their wives and children.

S. 1020—For the relief of dependents of Lieutenants Jean Jagou and Fernand Herbert, French military mission to the United States.

S. 1021—To provide for the exchange of government lands for privately-owned lands in the Territory of Hawaii.

S. J. Res. 13—Authorizing the sale of foodstuffs in the possession of the War Department to any foreign state or government.

Bills 674, 1018 and 1019 passed the Senate on May 2.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

The House committee on the public lands has favorably reported the bill (H. R. 70) to allow credit for husbands' military service in case of homestead entries by widows.

The Senate committee on the public lands has favorably reported the bill (H. R. 70) to allow credit for husbands' military service in case of homestead entries by widows.

President Harding has communicated to leaders in both the Senate and the House his desire that action on disarmament proposals be deferred, because of the present state of international relations. In accordance with his desires, Republican leaders of the House have reached an understanding that there shall be no action in the House for the present on such proposals. However, on May 4, Senators Pomerene and Borah presented amendments to the naval appropriation bill calling for conferences between this country, Great Britain and Japan relative to disarmament, and the former desires a suspension of the naval building program for a period of six months.

The Congressional Record will publish the War Department slacker lists to be issued from time to time under a unanimous consent agreement proposed by Representative Johnson (republican), South Dakota.

Representative Kautson proposes in H. R. 5755 to fix the pay of the National Guard at 25 per cent of the initial pay for enlisted men in corresponding grades in the Army.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Senator Poindexter, from the committee on naval affairs, on yesterday submitted a report on the naval appropriation bill with the following statement: "Your committee finds the bill as passed by the House practically identical, with the exception of one or two minor changes, with the bill as passed by the House at the last session of Congress. Your committee further finds that the conditions now affecting the Navy are practically and substantially the same as when the naval appropriation bill was considered by the committee at the last session of Congress, and herewith report the bill with amendments identical with those reported by your committee at the last session."

This means that the Senate committee has added appropriations to the extent of $100,000,000. The report is identical with that which was published in the Army and Navy Register of March 5, 1921.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army appropriation bill was taken up in the House on April 29.

Mr. Kahn, of California, announced that he would endeavor to amend the bill so as to provide for an Army of 175,000 men. The question of the size of the Army was the occasion of prolonged debate, resulting in the final adoption by the committee of the whole House of an amendment by Mr. Fish, of New York, reducing the number carried in the bill to 150,000.

Mr. Anthony urged the committee program of 168,000 men, excluding flying cadets and Philippine Scouts, and said:

"The committee has decided that the increase of appropriation for pay of the Army to provide for 10,000 additional men for the next fiscal year, more than the House provided at the last session, is for a very good and substantial reason. Conditions have changed since the last bill was framed. We still believe that 168,000 is ample for our Army in time of peace, but the situation is this: From the time the House considered the last appropriation bill the Secretary of War disregarded the wishes of this House and increased the size of the Army by recruiting it up to 235,000 men. The new Secretary of War has to tackle the problem of reducing that Army. The whole question in a nutshell is: Is it safe to reduce the Army in one month's time by 75,000 men. It was represented to us by competent authorities, and we agreed, that to so arbitrarily reduce the Army by 75,000 men before the beginning of the next fiscal year would be liable to destroy its organization. We did not think it was safe to do it, and so we provided a leeway of 10,000 more men for the department to work upon. It is absolutely along the line of safety so to do."

Mr. Byrnes, of South Carolina, charged that the Secretary of War had come under the "influence of the staff," and not one effort had been made to reduce the Army in accordance with the wishes of Congress.

It was asserted that Mr. Weeks does not believe he has authority to break enlistment contracts, while several members insisted the form of the enlistment contract provides that the President, Secretary of War or commanding general may discharge men at any time.

An amendment was adopted restoring the right to rent offices for military attaches.

Mr. Kahn's attempt to increase the appropriation for obtaining military information from $185,000 to $300,000 was rejected. The increase was desired by the Secretary of War.

Messrs. McKenzie and Sisson protested against launching the National Guard and reserve forces in the air service, the former asserting that he had found that air fields or flying fields are recommended for retention for use by the National Guard and the reserve forces of the Army, and "I hope that the War Department will take notice of the fact that Congress does not feel that it would be wise at this time to engage in that sort of expenditure."

Upon motion of Mr. Hull, the proviso that money for the air service should not be used for pay of reserve officers was stricken from the bill.

The House rejected a proposal to except the judge advocate general's department from the prohibition against reserve officers being detailed to duty for more than 15 days.

The provision giving the Secretary of War authority to sell to any State or foreign government any material, supplies or equipment was eliminated on a point of order.

The Army bill was taken up again in the House yesterday afternoon after this paper went to press, with the prospect that the measure would reach the Senate today or Monday.

BERGDOLL INVESTIGATION.

Major General Peter C. Harris, the adjutant general of the Army, on May 2 told the special House committee investigating the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, Philadelphia draft dodger, that he was responsible for the release of Bergdoll, and that he permitted such action upon representations of S. T. Ansell, formerly acting judge advocate general of the Army, Bergdoll's counsel, that the prisoner would return to Fort Jay as soon as he had located buried treasure.

Judge John W. Westcott, of Haddonfield, N. J., on May 3 flatly denied testimony of Mr. Ansell that he had discussed with Ansell and the late D. Clarence Gibboney the appeal of the War Department for release of the now famous slacker under guard.

On May 4 Mr. Ansell was cross-examined in great detail as to Bergdoll's release from Fort Jay, N. Y. He contended that, even if there had been an error in judgment, the request for the man's release was made in good faith, and that, under military regulations, the military authorities, and not the lawyers, were responsible for his safekeeping. The witness denied that he had broken faith with Major General Harris, adjutant general of the Army, who issued the release order.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO REVISE PAY.

Speaker Gillett has under consideration the selection of names for appointment on the joint committee to revise and readjust the pay tables of the military and kindred services. At the instance of Chairman Butler, of the House naval committee, the War Department, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey were called upon recently to prepare statements of costs of the legislation passed May 18, 1920, from the date it became effective until May 1 of this year, and an additional statement showing the estimated cost from May 1 until the end of the period covered by the law—July 1, 1922. The Navy and Marine Corps have already furnished this data, but the committee has not heard from the other establishments.

The Speaker has the subject of appointing the members of the joint committee under immediate advisement, and his attention has been called to the necessity for making a report before January 1, 1922.

SENATE BILLS.

1306. Mr. Robinson—For increasing the efficiency of Army bands.

1358. Mr. Bursum—Granting homesteads to soldiers, sailors and marines upon proof of 90 days' residence.

1358. Mr. Wadsworth—To provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at the Military Academy at its maximum authorized strength.

1380. Mr. Spencer—Authorizing the award of the distinguished service cross or distinguished service medal provided for in the act of July 9, 1918, to Army officers brevetted for gallantry during the War with Spain, Philippine Insurrection or China relief.

1411. Mr. Curtis—To reward officers of the Army for exceptionally long and faithful service, for over 50 years, with an extra grade.

1436. Mr. Ransdell—For the relief of Colonel Herbert Deakyne, corps of engineers, U. S. Army.

1447. Mr. Swanson—To amend an act entitled "An act to repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," approved July 6, 1914.

1507. Mr. Kenyon—To reinstate Harold T. Dawson as a midshipman in the Naval Academy.

1553. Mr. Spencer—Authorizing the President to appoint Vance Richard Thrall a captain in the Regular Army.

1565. Mr. Bursum—Making eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided for officers of the Regular Army all officers of the Army during the World War who have incurred physical disability in line of duty.

1574. Mr. Wadsworth—Authorizing the Secretary of War to exchange, with foreign nations desiring same, samples of arms and equipment in use by the Army.

1592. Mr. Penrose—For the retirement of certain emergency officers of the Army.

1665. Mr. Elkins—Granting the rank and pay of second lieutenants, U. S. Army, retired, to certain noncommissioned officers, U. S. Army, retired.

S. J. Res. 18. Mr. Wadsworth—Authorizing retirement as warrant officers of certain Army field clerks and field clerks, quartermaster corps.

S. J. Res. 49. Mr. McNary—Giving to veterans of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection the same preferred right of homestead entry granted veterans of the war with Germany.

HOUSE BILLS.

5514. Mr. Kahn—Same as 1358.

5524. Mr. Johnson of S. D.—Authorizing all retired enlisted men who were on active-duty status during the period of the war with Germany and who did not serve as commissioned officers to be returned to the retired list and to receive the full pay and allowances of the grade they held during the war.

5581. Mr. White of Kansas—To amend section 24b of the act of June 4, 1921.

5735. Mr. Knutson—To amend section 110, chapter 134, first session of the 64th Congress, United States Statutes at Large, volume 39, part 1, pages 209, 210, 211, act approved June 3, 1916.

5757. Mr. Williamson—Authorizing all retired enlisted men who were on active-duty status during the war with Germany and who were not commissioned to be returned to the retired list and to receive the full pay and allowances of the grade they held during the war.

5820. Mr. Treadway—To place Albert Hamilton on the retired list of the Marine Corps.

5824. Mr. Kahn—To vacate and close certain streets and alleys within the area known as the Walter Reed General Hospital.

5826. Mr. Britten—Authorizing the construction of airplane carriers and revoking authority for the construction of certain other vessels.

5827. Mr. Kahn—To authorize the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to make available for exchange, with foreign nations desiring same, certain samples of arms and equipment in use by the Army.

5832. Mr. McLaughlin, of Nebraska—To amend paragraph 10 of section 127a of the act of June 4, 1920.

5833. Mr. Hicks—Authorizing the construction of an airplane carrier.

NOMINATIONS.

Promotions in the Regular Army of the United States.

Everett R. Stevens, quartermaster corps, to be first lieutenant.

Medical Corps.

Charles F. Snell and Jaime J. Figueras to be captains.

Reappointment in the Regular Army of the United States.

Coast Artillery Corps.

John L. Haaley, late first lieutenant, coast artillery corps, to be first lieutenant.

Appointments by Transfer in the Regular Army of the United States.

Quartermaster Corps.

Capt. G. A. Horkan, infantry, from July 1, 1920.

Ordnance Department.

Capt. E. E. MacMorland, coast artillery corps, from October 12, 1917.

Appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

To be major general: W. G. Price, Jr., late brigadier general, U. S. Army, from April 7, 1921.

To be brigadier general: A. D. Andrews, late brigadier general, U. S. Army, from April 7, 1921.

United States Navy.

Marine Corps.

First lieutenant: T. E. Kendrick.

Second lieutenants: K. F. Umlor and T. McK. Schuler.

May 3—Promotions in the Marine Corps.

Captain from June 4, 1920: A. H. Turnor.

First lieutenant from June 4, 1920: K. O. Cuttle.

Second lieutenants from June 4, 1920: M. V. Yandle, Warren Sessions and Leo Healey.

May 6—Transfers in the Regular Army: Capt. J. I. Albright, Inf. to Cav.; Lieut. Col. T. A. Baldwin, Inf. to A. S.; 1st Lieut. V. A. Poulson, C. A. C. to C. E.; 1st Lieut. J. E. McGill, Inf. to C. A. C.; Maj. H. A. Strauss, C. A. C. to A. S.

CONFIRMATIONS.

May 5—Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Aids: R. W. Woodworth and F. E. Joekel.

Coast Guard.

Ensign: N. R. Stiles.

May 5—Regular Army.

Ordnance Department.

First lieutenant: M. H. Davis.

Field Artillery.

Captain: D. de S. Trenholm.

All Army nominations which were pending before the Senate military committee were unanimously approved yesterday, including the recent nominations for promotion to brigadier general.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY

Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress

204 Sands Street, New York City.

Digitized by Google

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.
Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.
PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. P. Lyon. At Philadelphia, Pa.
KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. F. H. Brumby. At Philadelphia, Pa.
MINNESOTA, Capt. H. Hasbrouck. At Philadelphia.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. T. Craven. In Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay.
MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Stearns. In Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay.
CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. In Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.
UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traut. At navy yard, Boston.
FLORIDA, Capt. F. N. Olmstead. At navy yard, Boston.
DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. At navy yard, Boston.
NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. At navy yard, Boston.

Division Seven.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. C. C. Day. At navy yard, Brooklyn.
OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Norfolk, Va.
NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. At Norfolk, Va.
ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. At navy yard, Brooklyn.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry P. Bryan, Commander.
DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. At Galveston, Tex.
GALVESTON, Capt. C. S. Kempff. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NIAGARA, Comdr. R. B. Adams. At Havana, Cuba.
SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. E. T. Constein. San Francisco to Balboa May 7.
DENVER, Capt. A. Kautz. At Balboa, Canal Zone.
TACOMA, Capt. W. H. Q. Hall. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, Commander.
ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. P. D. Karns. At Charleston, S. C.

Operative Squadron.

Captain R. M. Benatti, Commanding.
BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long. At New York.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. May. At Norfolk, Va.
DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett. At Norfolk, Va.
GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. At Norfolk, Va.
GRAHAM, Comdr. R. M. Pawell. At Norfolk, Va.
SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At Norfolk, Va.
MASON, Comdr. R. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Sazer. At Norfolk, Va.
CHEWINKSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickam. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At New York.
BARNET, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Hall. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. At New York.
SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At New York.
HERBERT, Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Lewis. At New York.
LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. At New York.
RICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. At New York.
HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Moll. At New York.

Squadrons One and Two.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander (Held, flagship).

Division Forty-two.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Von Hook. At Charleston, S. C.
TOUCEY, IRHERWOOD, LARDNER, CASE, SHARKEY. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM. At Newport, R. I.
CONVERSE. At Charleston, S. C.
RGID, Comdr. Y. D. Chaplire. At Charleston, S. C.
WORDEN, FLUSSER. At Charleston, S. C.
DALE. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson. At Charleston, S. C.
BILLINGSLEY, DALLAS. At Charleston, S. C
LAWRENCE. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HOPKINS. At Charleston, S. C.
PAUL JONES, Comdr. T. A. Thomson. At Philadelphia.

Division Forty-one.

BAINBRIDGE, BARRY, JAMES K. PAULDING, KING. At Charleston, S. C.
GOFF. At Charleston.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles R. Train, Commander.
BRIDGEPORT (flagship), Comdr. John Downes. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH. At Charleston, S. C.
HUNT, W. C. WOOD. At Charleston, S. C.
CRIDDLE E. BADGER. At Charleston, S. C.
HERNDON. At Charleston, S. C.
ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART, POPE. At Charleston, S. C.
TRUXTUN. At Charleston, S. C
PILLSBURY, FORD. At Charleston, S. C.
PEARY, Lieut. Comdr. F. Slingluff. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Forty-eight.

BIDDLE, HULBERT, NOA, PRUITT. At Charleston, S. C.
BRECKINRIDGE. In Chesapeake Bay.
DUPONT. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PRUITT. At Charleston, S. C.



HOPPE'S

Nitro Powder Solvent

No. 9

For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun men throughout the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.

FRANK A. HOPPE

1214 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. P. Nelson, Commander.
LEONIDAS (leader), Comdr. Jos. F. Daniels. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At Charleston, S. C.
RINGGOLD. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

MADDOX. At Charleston, S. C.
BREESETH. At Newport, R. I.
KALK, FOOTE. At Charleston, S. C.
BUSH, COWELL. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, BANCROFT. At Newport, R. I.
BOGGERS, ORMOND INGRAM. At Newport, R. I.

Squadrons Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. E. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, THOMAS, ABBOT, CLEMSON, BAGLEY. At Charleston, S. C.
BARADEN. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty.

COLE, CHARLES AUSBURNE, TILLMAN, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Charleston, S. C.
HALE. At Newport, R. I.
ELLIS. At Newport, R. I.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.
DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

DUNCAN, DOWNES. In reserve at Norfolk yard.



OSTERMOOR MATTRESSES

Built, Not Stuffed, Grand Externally, Clean Internally
Wear Eternally, Cheap Internally
Our Book the "Test of Time" Describing and Illustrating the Various Styles, Free for the Asking

Ostermoor-Church Cushions

We have furnished over 25,000 Churches with Cushions. We also renovate and recover them cheaper and quicker than you can imagine. Our Book "Church Cushions" free for the asking.

Ostermoor Upholstered Spiral Springs

With an Ostermoor Mattress on top makes best sleeping outfit Brains and Skill can produce. Catalog free for the asking.

Ostermoor-Wrought Steel Bedsteads

With Woven Wire Springs attached, for Hospitals, Homes, Asylums, etc. Attractive, Durable, cheap. Catalog free for the asking.

State on postal which catalog you want or, better still, call and inspect.

Ostermoor & Company

114 ELIZABETH ST. NEW YORK

Telephone No. 5 Spring

Showrooms extend through the block to 132 Bowery adjoining Bowery Savings Bank

Canadian Agency, "Alaska Bedding of Montreal," Ltd., Montreal



After their 119 years of service, it is not unusual that the Government places perhaps more than the usual measure of confidence in Du Pont Powders.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Sales Dept., Military Sales Division
Wilmington, Delaware

Digitized by Google

MANILA is one of the financial and commercial centers in the Far East and the leading Bank there is

The Philippine National Bank

Manila, P. I.

Sole Official Government Depository

CABLE ADDRESS

Philnabank or National Bank

CAPITAL INCREASED TO - - - 35,300,000.00 Pesos Fully Paid
" AUTHORIZED - - - 50,000,000.00 "

Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted

BRANCHES: ILOILO, CEBU, CORREGIDOR, CABANATUAN, APARRI, DAVAO, BACOLOD, LEGASPI, LUCENA, DAGUPAN, VIGAN, NAGA

AGENCIES: 41 other Agencies throughout the Philippine Islands

FOREIGN: NEW YORK and SHANGHAI

CODES USED: Western Union, A. B. C 5th Edition, Bentley's, Peterson & Liebers

E. W. WILSON, *General Manager*

BALCH, PARKER, BENHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
CASSIN. At Newport, R. I.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL, WINSLOW, O'BRIEN, ERICSSON. At Charleston, S. C.
NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Three.

WAINSWORTH, TUCKER. In reserve at Philadelphia.
PORTER, WAINWRIGHT. At Charleston, S. C.
CANNINGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
CUMMINGS. At Charleston, S. C.

Squadron Fifteen.

Capt. C. L. Arnold, Commander.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Charleston, S. C.
SAMPSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
ROWAN. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
CALDWELL, CRAVEN. At Charleston, S. C.
STOCKTON. At Charleston, S. C.
CANNON. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
GWIN. At Boston, Mass.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Newport, R. I.
HIGGINSNEY. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL, STRIBLING. At Charleston, S. C.
LAVE. At Newport, R. I.
MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
LANSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HARDING, Comdr A. C. Read. At Philadelphia, Pa.
SANDPIPER. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey. At Portsmouth, N. H.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. At Boston.
McFARY, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. At Boston.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, ORPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.
GREBE. At Boston.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. At Yorktown, Va.
LARK. At Portsmouth, N. H.
SWAN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
CHEWINK. At Portsmouth, N. H.
QUAIL. At Portsmouth, N. H.
MALLARD. At Portsmouth, N. H.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PROVIDENCE, Capt. A. Andrews. At Norfolk.
RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.). At Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) At Philadelphia, Pa.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D Lyons. At Brooklyn navy yard.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Densmore. At Charleston, S. C.
CULGOA, Comdr. C. H. Bullock. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fuel ships. Neches, Proteus and Sranos

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels to Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. R. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Blamer. At San Pedro, Calif.
ARKANSAS, Capt. C. E. Mosca. At San Pedro, Calif.
NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett. At San Pedro, Calif.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. At San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. At San Pedro.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. F. Symington. At San Pedro.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At Boston, Mass.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Pedro, Calif.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. G. B. Landenberger. At San Diego.
MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At San Diego.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. At San Diego.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Surfiance. At San Diego.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. At San Diego.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Conner. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At San Diego.
REID, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Peterson. At San Diego.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Comm. At San Diego.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Reit. At San Diego.
KENNEDY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. At San Diego.
PAUL HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. S. Kinley. At San Diego, Calif.
BULMER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. At San Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. At San Diego, Calif.
MACLEISH, Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Heim. At San Diego, Calif.
EDSALL. At San Diego, Calif.
McCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Scheibla. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL. At San Diego, Calif.
BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
RABBITT. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. P. L. Oliver, Commander.
SALEM. At San Diego, Calif.
PEARUE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
BARNEY, Comdr. Ellis Laird. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BERESE. At San Pedro, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Olding. At Bremerton, Wash.
THORNTON. At Bremerton, Wash.
McGRIR. At Bremerton, Wash.
TINSEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
SWABEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
MEADE. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly. At San Diego.
DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Freilann. At San Diego
HATHBURNE, ROPER, TALBOT. At San Diego.
WATERS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. At San Diego.

Squadron Eleven.

Capt. H. P. Perrill, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship), Comdr. J. V. Babcock At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON. At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON. At San Diego, Calif.
ROGERS, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WARE. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
HOWOTT. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
McCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. Bears. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Staff.

Division Ten.

SCHLEY, CHAMPLIN, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
WILLIAMS. At San Diego, Calif.
HAZELWOOD. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At San Diego, Calif.
FULLER. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
F. F. JONES. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLES. At Bremerton, Wash.
AULICK. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McDERMUT. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

HOTEL ASTOR F. A. MUSCHENHEIM Times Square New York **ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS**

Digitized by Google

Squadron Six.
Division Eighteen.
CRANE, THATCHER.
WALKER, CROSBY. At San Diego, Calif.
FAUMER. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.
SHURRICK, GREENE. At San Diego, Calif.
BALLARD, EDWARDS, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
McLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.
MACKENZIE. At San Diego, Calif.
RENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
O'BANNON. At San Diego, Calif.
HOLAN. At San Diego, Calif.
STANSBURY. At San Diego, Calif.
HOWARD. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Twelve.
Division Thirty-eight.
WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer. At Mare Island, Calif.
WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS. At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.
YARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
A. SAN VALLEJITE. At San Diego, Calif.
KIDDER, COMDR. H. J. Abbett. At San Diego, Calif.
WOOD. At San Diego, Calif.
SHIRK. At San Diego, Calif.
SLOAT. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.
LITCHFIELD. At Mare Island, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. P. Key Bush. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-five.
SELFRIDGE.
MARCUS. At San Diego, Calif.
MERVINE. At San Diego, Calif.
CHASE. At San Diego, Calif.
ROBERTSON. At San Pedro, Calif.
McLLANY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-six.
COGHLAN, Lieut. Comdr. K. G. Hintze. At Mare Island, Calif.
PRESTON, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. At Mare Island, Calif.
LAMSON, HULL. At Mare Island, Calif.
MACKENZIE. At Mare Island, Calif.
HRUCK. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Eleven.
ANTHONY. At San Diego, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. At San Pedro, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.
ARGOSTSON, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At San Diego, Calif.
MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. At San Diego, Calif.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. E. McCauley, Jr., Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SPRINGFIELD, Comdr. C. C. Moses. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.
SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAPWING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.
SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ORIOLE. At San Diego, Calif.
EIDER. At Mare Island, Calif.
PUFFIN. At Mare Island, Calif.
TURKEY. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral H. A. Field, Commander.
FREDERICK, Capt. W. H. Stayton. At San Pedro, Calif.
VESTAL, Capt. F. J. Horne. At San Pedro, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Crenshaw (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
CHANTICLEER. At San Francisco, Calif.
CELTIC. En route to Guam.
Fuel ships: Neptune, Jupiter, Kanawha, Orion and Cuyama. The Vulcan is at Norfolk, Va. The Jason is at Guam.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack), Capt. David W. Todd. At Lisbon.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. At Cherbourg, France.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. At Naples.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Thielen. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-seven.
GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Venice.
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Chatham, England.
FOX, Comdr. C. B. Joyce. At Constantinople.
BROOKS, Comdr. V. E. Houston. At Spalato.
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. W. Hawksley. At Constantinople.
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Constantinople.

Division Forty.
STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. At Venice.
McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Haines. At Pola.
CHILDS, Comdr. L. H. Maxfield. Gibraltar to Teneriffe.
REGISTER JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Hinds. At Lisbon.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. At Cherbourg, France.
HANLY, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Division One.
HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Constantinople.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Two.
HELENA, Comdr. K. K. Sheup. At Vladivostok.
PAMPANGA. At Canton, China.

Division Three.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Hongkong, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. R. R. Daughty. At Changsha, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Shanghai, China.
PAROS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Hankow, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Nanking, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Nanking, China.
H. L. BAINBRIDGE. Divine Wind.
Auxiliaries—Pisenlagua, Abarenda, Pompey, Genesee, Sara Thompson, Mohican and Wompatuck.

Mine Detachment.
HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. At Cavite, P. I.
RIZAL, Comdr. R. S. Quinby. At Cavite, P. I.
AVOCET, FINCH, HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
BITTERN. At Guam.

Destroyer Squadron.
Capt. W. McDowell, Commander.

Division Twenty-one.
PANTHER (tender), Comdr. George M. Baum. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. At Olongapo, P. I.
UTSHIG, Lieut. Comdr. K. W. Stuart. At Olongapo, P. I.
TAUSSIG, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. At Olongapo, P. I.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. At Olongapo, P. I.
TARBALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. At Olongapo, P. I.
LEA, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.
SOUTHARD, Comdr. I. F. Dortch. At Olongapo, P. I.
CHANDLER, Comdr. A. W. Marshall. At Olongapo, P. I.
STRINGHAM, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. In Lingayen Gulf, P. I.
LINDSEY, Comdr. A. B. Cook. At Olongapo, P. I.
BROOME, Comdr. C. M. Austin. At Cavite, P. I.
ALDEN, Comdr. E. Hall. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Thirty-five.
SMITH THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dessez. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
BOGUE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
TRACY, Comdr. L. F. Trendwell. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. E. F. Bernard. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.

Lerch's
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor
Telephone Main 2822 and 2823
DYERS AND CLEANERS
Established forty years
Quick service to Army and Navy persons
826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph
Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.
BLACKISTONE
FLORISTS, 1416 & H Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. En route to Fall River, Mass.
ALAMEDA. En route to Spalato.
HATTIE. Mare Island, Calif.
BEAUFORT. At Hampton Roads, Va.
CASSAB. At Norfolk, Va.
KITTERY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MASEE. At Constantinople.
SIRIO. Tutuila to Pearl Harbor May 2.
SUNFLOWER. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENSACOLA. En route to Pearl Harbor, T. H.
CUYAMA. En West Indian waters.
HANNOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. At San Francisco, Calif.
HENDERSON. At Cape White. In West Indian waters.
ROCINANTE. At Philadelphia.
ARGUES. At Boston, Mass.
ST. MIHIEL. At San Francisco, Calif.
PATOKA. Pearl Harbor to Cavite April 21.
NAPAPA. En route to Hampton Roads.
PIRO, Comdr. J. S. Graham. New York yard to sea trials.
QUINCY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
CELTIC. Port Arthur to Guantanamo.
SATURN. In Alaskan waters.
THRUSH. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chapman. At Hampton Roads, Va.
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. F. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George W. Hayward. Surveying in Nicaraguan waters.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PASUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in Nicaraguan waters.
PUEBLO. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
VALLEJO, Capt. Edward Simpson, U. S. N. (R.). At Galveston, Tex.
WHEELING. At Galveston, Tex.
SAMPSON, Comdr. R. E. Sampson. En route to Philippines via Manila.

DESIGNATED FOR APPOINTMENT TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following-named candidates for appointment to the Military Academy have been designated during the past week to submit to the examination for admission to the class to enter July 1:

Benjamin Franklin Belma, Ala.; Charles H. Caldwell, 2104 Portlock avenue, Tampa, Fla.; Leo G. Proest, Monrow, Idaho; Warren Allen Taylor, 1st alternate, North Carolina; Robert Burbeck, 1553 S. Hoyne avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Elliott Lee Frank, Monashan, Ga.; Frederick Warren Winfield, Ind.; Allen P. Good, 1st alternate, Warren, Ind.; Chas. Wm. Bryan, 1st alternate, Bellefontaine, Ohio.; Ray K. Quekemeyer, 2d alternate, Stockville, Miss.; Walter Lacy, Jr., Orlando, Miss.; Harold E. Perkins, Concord, N. H.; Kenneth E. Gordon, 1st alternate, Hillsboro, N. H.; Barry Bateman, 2d alternate, 58 Grant street, Keene, N. H.; Frederick Charles, P. O. Box 111, Tulsa, Okla.; Lee Roy Smith, Quanah, Tex., and Joseph L. Silverstein, 1519 Jackson street, Charleston, W. Va.

ARMY ENLISTED SPECIALISTS.

The Secretary of War has directed that the all correspondence in which it is important to show the qualifications of enlisted men of the 6th and 7th grades that they are specialists will not be used, but the occupation will be shown, as for example, "Private 1st Class (or Private) John Doe (clerk), specialist, 3d class." This requirement does not apply to stated reports and rosters.

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented, 1917, U. S. A.
"Known Throughout the Service"
Regulation for Officers in the Field
Lowest Government Contract Price
Olive Drab, Khaki, Cadet Gray
Men's 24 Size, 2½ Wide
Puttee
Post Exchanges, Tent Dealers or Write Direct
Send for Booklet
Mfrs. to the Govt., Military Schools and Organizations.

LACEY & LACEY
U. S. and Foreign Patent and Trade Mark Lawyers
Members Bar U. S. Supreme Court, and Supreme Court, District of Columbia
References, including some of the largest Commercial and Industrial Concerns in this country furnished on request, together with copy of PATENT-SENSE, "the book for inventors and manufacturers."
Lowest fees consistent with unsurpassed service
700 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
ESTABLISHED 1869

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
Launches. Powder Press Plates Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Boat Propeller Shafts, Rolled, cast, extruded, forged and crushing units are described in interesting literature pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Regulation Rods for Turnbuckles, Eye Bolts, Nuts, etc. Rolled Shapes and Plates for Pump Linings, Condenser Heads, Propeller Blades, Gear Blanks, etc. Half Piston Rods and Motor Boat Propeller Shafts. Send for booklet. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited.
Riggs National Bank
Washington, D. C.
Resources over $3,000,000

HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Reduce Rate to Army and Navy Officers

PATENTS C. L. PARKER
Formerly Major, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured
Search and Opinion as to patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Highest grade of inventions sent upon request.
McGill Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOX'S
PIP PUTTEES
Millions of fighting men marched to war in Fox's Puttees. They are made of the best quality English wool. Fox's improved Spiral Puttees cannot unwind at the edges. They are cut on a curve to fit smoothly.
Look for the small brass tag on each puttee, marked with the name FOX and R for right and L for left. Write for the name of the nearest dealer who sells them.
Regulation Heavy Weight...$4.00
Extra Fine Light Weight.....5.00
Extra Fine Light Tan.....5.00
Sole Agents
Geo. W. Bramley
New York City

A. R. A. IMPROMPTU HORSE SHOW.

The Sixth Impromptu Horse Show under the auspices of this association scheduled to be held at the Grand End of the Polo Field, in Potomac Park, at 2 p. m. May 8, will be held instead at the show grounds of the National Capital Horse Show Association, Arlington Park, Va., just across the Highway Bridge, on the same day and at the same hour. The grandstand will be open to the public every Friday of charges. Competitions will also be open to the public. The regular annual show of the National Capital Horse Show Association will be held May 12-14.

Just Before He Wilted.—Hub—"What's glorious spring day! I could dare anything, do anything on a day like this."

Wife—"Come on down to the militeer."—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

The Fleet Review
THE JOURNAL OF THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY
Contains all Congressional news of interest to the enlisted forces, and the doings—social and athletic—of the ships at home and abroad.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

G. O. 16, April 5, W. D.

I. Par. 2, section V, G. O. 6, W. D., 1921 (duties of warrant officers in charge of stations), is amended to read as follows:

2. Where there is at least one commissioned officer present, none of the foregoing duties involving accountability will be authorized for warrant officers, except that whenever in the opinion of the chief of a supply branch the duties incident to storage and issue of supplies pertaining to his branch, at any general reserve or general intermediate depot, can be efficiently performed by a warrant officer, he is authorized in designate such as his representative.

II. The academic board of the annual or a special service school, or, in the absence of an academic board the commandant thereof, is authorized to issue a certificate of graduation or a diploma to any director or instructor in the service, secretary of War February 1, 1921, is designated the Hawaiian Division.

III. The field artillery brigade assigned to the Hawaiian Department by instructions of Secretary of War February 1, 1921, is designated the 11th Field Artillery Brigade.

IV. The ammunition train of the 11th Field Artillery Brigade organized in Hawaiian Department is designated the 11th Ammunition Train.

V. The infantry brigade organized in the Panama Canal Department by instructions of the Secretary of War March 3, 1921, is designated as the 19th Infantry Brigade.

VI. Par. 2, section V, G. O. 64, W. D., 1919, as amended by section 1, G. O. 134, W. D., 1919, and by section VII, G. O. 6, W. D., 1921, is further amended to read as follows:

2. This tremonnti board shall consist of two officers of the general staff on duty at the War Department, an officer of cavalry on duty at the War Department, an officer of infantry on duty in the office of the chief of infantry, an officer of field artillery on duty in the office of the chief of field artillery, the commandant of the cavalry school, the chief of the remount service, quartermaster corps, and two other officers selected from time to time, an officer of the veterinary corps, an officer of the United States Army, retired, as officer of the United States Army Corps, retired, a representative of the Department of Agriculture who may be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture on the request of the Secretary of War, and not to exceeding 12 civilian members possessing special knowledge of the subject, who shall be appointed with their concurrence by the Secretary of War to serve for the nominal compensation of $1 per year for such period of time as he may determine. The chief of he remount service shall be ex-officio chairman of the board, shall attend the meetings, extend assistance, and have the custody of the records of the remount board.

V. List of battles and campaigns of the United States is published.

Adjutant General's Department—Maj. Gen. P. C. Harris, Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. John D. Sieger from duties in Philippine Islands, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty at Camp Meade, Md.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

Col. William O. Gilbert from duty in Judge Advocate generals office to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to duty as 8th corps area judge advocate, relieving Lieut. Col. William B. Pistole.

Lieut. Col. William B. Pistole from duty as judge advocate, 8th corps area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to San Francisco and about June 11 to Hawaiian Department for duty as departmental judge advocate.

Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps.

Capt. Richard L. Merrick relieved from active duty and proceed home.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Brig. Gen. George F. Downey from duty as quartermaster depot, Columbus, Ohio, to Atlanta, Ga., general intermediate depot for duty.

Col. Edward H. Gregory from duty at Fort Sill, Okla., to San Antonio, Tex., general area depot for duty, relieving Captain Allen T. Veatch, who will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Lieut. Col. Harry Burgess from duty at general intermediate depot, Atlanta, Ga., May 15 to Camp Meade, Md., 7th Division, for duty.

1st Lieut. Walter L. Sheaman from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Appointments by Capts. John A. Hughes, John D. Hill accepted.

Capt. Charles William H. Cooke from duty in office of quartermaster, Portland, Oreg., to Vancouver Barracks for duty at the quartermaster depot.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

1st Lieut. Cola E. Stone from duty in office of finance officer, Fort McPherson, Ga., to Charleston, S. C., for duty as finance officer, general supply depot.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Maj. Harry H. Tooke from assignment and duties in Panama Canal Zone, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, and upon arrival in United States will report by telegraph to commanding general 1st corps area for assignment to duty and station.

Maj. Frank S. Matlack from assignment and duties in Panama Canal Zone, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty at Camp Dix, N. J.

Maj. Francis E. Gessner from assignment and duties in Panama Canal Zone, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty at Army medical school, Washington.

Maj. Robert Carver, upon arrival in United States, to Philippine Department, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, for duty at Camp Lewis, Wash.

Maj. Preston C. Stayer, upon arrival in United States, to Army medical school, Washington, for duty.

Capt. Hubert L. Ripley from duties at Camp Lewis, Wash., effective at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco and about June 1 to Philippine Department for duty.

Capts. Raymond O. Dart, Montreville A. St. Peter, William K. Turner, upon arrival in United States, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Capts. Joseph F. Gallagher, Walter La Perly, George R. Randall to New York City and about July 12 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. John B. Haines accepted.

Dental Corps.

Maj. Oscar G. Skelton, upon arrival in United States, will report to 8th corps area for assignment to duty and station.

Maj. Harry E. Smalley from duties at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty, relieving Capt. William R. Caldwell, who will repair to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

The following, upon arrival in United States, to stations indicated for duty: Capts. Horace W. Finley, Walter A. Rose, John N. White, Camp Jackson, S. C.; Capt. Royce W. Woolley, Camp Grant, Ill.

Veterinary Corps.

1st Lieut. Louis L. Snook, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

1st Lieut. Robert E. Adams to active duty in 9th corps area.

Enlisted Men.

Sergt. Walter G. Fillingham will be placed upon retired list at Fort Wayne, Mich., and will be sent to his home.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Maj. Rufus W. Putnam from duties at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., to Chicago, take station for duty.

Maj. William F. Tompkins from duties at Washington to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty.

Maj. Philip B. Fleming from duties at New York City to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty as instructor at engineer school.

Maj. Henry C. Hunt from duties at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., June 20 to New York City, take station for duty.

Maj. Clarence S. Ridley from duty in Washington to New York City and about May 19 to governor, Panama Canal, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Frank T. Hines from duties at Camp Dix, N. J. to New York city, general intermediate depot for duty pending assignment to Panama Canal Department.

The following from duties at stations indicated to Troy, N. Y., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute for duty at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Capts. Edmund H. Leyh, 8th Engrs., Camp Travis, Tex.; Charles M. Harbor, New York City; Ralph E. Cruse, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieuts. James A. Bolton, 19th Engrs., Camp Clark; A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Francis H. Gax, 35th Engrs., Camp Grant, Ill.; Thomas C. Thompson, Camp Lewis, and G. White, 2d Engrs., Camp Travis, Tex.; Henry G. Lambert, 1st Engrs., Camp Grant, Ill.; Edward W. Bessell, Jr., 11th Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Charles H. Gallup, 2d Engrs., Camp Travis, Tex.; Charles B. Jostyn, 12th Engrs., Camp Grant, Ill.; Arthur M. Lee, 2d Engrs., Camp Travis, Tex.; Edward C. Harwood, 5th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; John L. Matthias, 5th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; Christopher A. Wayne, 5th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; Frank J. Mueller, 5th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; Charles M. Mitchell, 5th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; Arthur V. Arnold, 5th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; Alexander T. Knowlton, 12th Engrs., Camp Grant, Ill.; Wilson R. Heaton, 5th Engrs., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Albert H. Gapen, 5th Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Harold T. Miller, James W. Clark, 5th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; Thomas S. Jones, 5th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; Bernard L. Robinson, 5th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; Lewis W. Call, 5th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; Ewart G. Plank, 2d Engrs., Camp Travis, Tex.; Ralph H. Tate, 2d Engrs., Camp Travis, Tex.; Donald J. Lerbey, 5th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; John S. Seybold, 5th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Maj. Morgan L. Brett from duties in office of the chief of ordnance and report to Assistant Secretary of War for duty in his office.

Transfer April 22 of Capt. Frank J. Atwood, coast artillery corps, from Camp Grant, Ill., to field artillery, infantry, to ordnance department is announced.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. W. Price, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

Maj. Harlan Beckley from Washington to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for temporary duty as student at the chemical warfare school.

The transfer April 27 of Capt. Geoffrey Marshall, coast artillery corps, to chemical warfare service, is announced.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Lieut. Col. Frank J. Griffin from duties with the supply division, Schenectady, and duty with the service, Washington, to permanent change of station and report to Camp Alfred Vail, N. J.

Capt. Joseph H. Deuel, Jr., upon arrival in United States, to Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., for duty.

Master Sergt. Henry Lancaster, 5th Service Co., will be placed upon retired list at San Diego barracks, Calif., and will proceed to his home.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. Arthur R. Christie from duties at Mitchel Field, N. Y., and detailed as assistant military attache (aviation) to American embassy, London.

Capt. William E. Kepner from duty at Rose Field, Calif., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty with 22d Balloon Co.

Capt. Chilton F. Wheeler from duty in office chief of air service to Dayton, Ohio, engineering division, air service, for duty.

Elliott Perfect Ear Protectors
are patented and officially approved. 15 years service in U. S. Army and Navy. More than 50,000 now in use without a single case of ruptured ear drum.
PRICE $1.00 PER PAIR post paid in neat aluminum box.
Write for free illustrated booklet on "Preventing Deafness from Gun Fire or Shell Explosion."
Address
J. A. R. ELLIOTT,
P. O. BOX 201, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Henry Schick & Co.
Formerly with John G. Hess
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS
Civilian Dress a Specialty
1421 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

RADIO WITH DUTCH INDIES.
The Navy Department has just concluded an agreement with the Dutch Government for a commercial radio service between the United States and any point in the Dutch East Indies. Messages will be accepted by the naval communication service at San Francisco to any point in the Dutch East Indies at a charge of 15 cents per word.

Bausch Lomb
Optical Products
are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service requiring the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Glasses for Army and Navy, Stereo-Prism Binoculars, Periscopes, Battery Commander Telescopes, Microscopes, Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic Lenses and instruments, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and other high-grade
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N. Y. LONDON

NAVY TUG MISSING.
A dispatch May 2 from the commandant of the 14th naval district, Pearl Harbor, H. I., states that 15 vessels and the Navy air detachment had commenced a thorough search for the naval tug Vestoria, which left Mare Island, Calif., on the morning of March 25 bound for Samoa by way of Pearl Harbor. No report has been received from the Vestoria, which was commanded by Lieut. L. L. Jones, U. S. N., a temporary officer, since she left Mare Island.

Digitized by Google

Capt. Truman W. Allen from duty in office chief of air service to Mitchel Field, N. Y., for duty.

1st Lieut. William C. Farnum from duty at Brooks Field, Tex., to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty with 31st Balloon Co.

1st Lieut. John P. Temple from duty at Godman Field, Camp Knox, Ky., to Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., balloon school for duty and lighter-than-air training.

1st Lieut. Hugh C. Minter from duties at Chanute Field, Ill., to Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif., for duty.

1st Lieut. Max F. Moyer from Langley Field, Va., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty with the air service troops.

1st Lieut. Dache M. Reeves from duty at Ross Field, Calif., to Lee Hall, Va., balloon school for duty.

1st Lieut. Joseph W. Benson from duty at Ross Field, Calif., to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty with 31st Balloon Co., Godman Field.

1st Lieut. Junius A. Smith from duty at balloon school, Lee Hall, Va., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for instruction at airship school.

1st Lieuts. Alfred E. Waller, George A. McHenry, Faye S. Gullet, Robert S. Worthington, Eugene B. Bayley, Benjamin S. Catlin, jr., from duty at March Field, Calif., to Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif., for duty.

2d Lieut. Lewis McSpaden, honorably discharged.

Resignation by Capt. Ralph B. Bagby accepted.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Adolf J. Schliesser, upon arrival in United States, to Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., for duty with 1st Cavalry.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Maj. John V. Spring, jr., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced; proceed home.

Capt. Paul C. Berlin from duty at Howe, Ind., is assigned to 4th Cavalry and to Brownsville, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Laslie B. C. Jones, 8th Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Tex., is tranferred at his own request, to 11th Cavalry and will join the regimen.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Bertram W. Randles accepted.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Col. Henry L. Newbold assigned to 7th Field Artillery and to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty with the regiment.

Lieut. Col. George M. Brooke assigned to 7th Field Artillery, Camp Dix, N. J., to take effect upon completion of his present tour of foreign service.

Lieut. Col. Frederick B. Hennessy report to retiring board at Washington for examination.

Lieut. Col. Howard L. Landers from duty with 7th Field Artillery, Camp Dix, N. J., assigned to 13th Field Artillery, to San Francisco and about August 24 to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Arthur McK. Harper from duty with 82d Field Artillery, Fort Bliss, Tex., assigned to separate battalion, mountain artillery, to New York City and about August 10 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Capt. Everett M. Graves assigned to 4th Field Artillery, Camp Stanley, Tex., to take effect upon the completion of present tour of foreign service.

1st Lieut. Hugh A. Palmer report to Army retiring board at Washington for examination.

1st Lieut. Louis B. Ely from duties at Camp Bragg, N. C., to Camp Travis, Tex., and report to Brig. Gen. Hanson E. Ely for duty as aide-de-camp.

Master Sergt. John S. Payton, Service Co., 5th Field Artillery, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Bragg, N. C., and will be sent to his home.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Resignation by Capt. Henry T. Morrison accepted.

Capt. Richard B. Webb, upon arrival in United States, to Fort Monroe, Va., coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay for duty.

Capt. Frank C. Howard report to retiring board at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for examination.

Capts. Philip D. Terry, Franklin E. Edgecomb from assignment to 30th Artillery Brigade (C. A. C.), Camp Eustis, Va., to duty in office of chief of coast artillery, Washington.

Capts. Gordon B. Welch, Leonard R. Crews, Horace L. Whittaker, 1st Lieuts. Roy A. Moore, William R. Bready to San Francisco and about June 11 to Hawaiian Department for duty in coast defenses.

Capts. William G. Patterson, Daniel W. Hickey, jr., Raymond B. Bottom, 1st Lieuts. Frederick B. Dodge, jr., William H. J. Dunham, David R. Latimer, Thomas W. Munford, Bonner F. Fellers assigned to coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, Fort Mills, P. I., and will proceed from San Francisco on transport sailing about June 5.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. Ernesto V. Smith from duties at San Francisco and detailed as instructor, infantry, New Jersey National Guard at Trenton.

Col. Joseph L. Gilbreth from duties as instructor New Jersey National Guard, Trenton, and detailed as instructor, infantry, North Dakota National Guard at Bismarck.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Wescott, 43d Infantry, is transferred to 18th Infantry, Douglas, Ariz., to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

Lieut. Col. John Randolph to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report September 5 for duty as student officer at school of the line for year 1921-1922.

Maj. Robert L. Eichelberger to duty under direction of director military intelligence division, general staff, with station in Washington.

Maj. Bertram L. Cadwalader, 58th Infantry, is transferred to headquarters, special troops, 4th Division, and his name is placed on detached officers' list.

Maj. Charles A. Lewis from duty at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and assigned to 36th Infantry, Camp Devens, Mass., to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

Maj. Estil V. Smith is assigned to 36th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. George H. Koehler assigned to 56th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Joseph W. Stilwell relieved from detail as member of general staff corps.

Capt. James L. Dikes, 21st Infantry, is transferred to 47th Infantry, Camp Lewis, Wash., to take effect upon the completion of present tour of foreign service.

Capt. Herbert B. Wheeler, 37th Infantry, is transferred to 31st Infantry from Fort Wayne, Mich., to San Francisco and about August 5 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Carter Collins, 12th Infantry, is transferred to 27th Infantry from Camp Meade, Md., to San Francisco and about July 18 to Hawaiian Department for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Ercil D. Porter, 12th Infantry, is transferred to 27th Infantry from Camp Lee, Va., to San Francisco and about July 18 to Hawaiian Department for duty with the regiment.

Capt. John L. McKee, 39th Infantry, is transferred to headquarters 7th Infantry Brigade as member of brigade staff.

Capt. Joseph A. Dubois assigned to 63d Infantry and report by telegraph to commanding officer, 63d Infantry, for assignment to station and proceed to station designated.

Capt. Richard D. Daugherity assigned to 24th Infantry and to Columbus, N. Mex., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Roy L. Schuyler, 8th Infantry, is transferred to 63d Infantry; upon his arrival in United States report by telegraph to commanding officer, 63d Infantry, for assignment to station and proceed to station designated.

Capt. Benjamin F. O'Connor, jr., 5th Infantry, is transferred to 55th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Frederick W. Rase from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., effective July 1, and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

Capt. Harold R. Priest from duty as member of company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., effective July 1, and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at University of Washington, Seattle.

Capt. Donald J. Myers from duty as member of company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., effective July 1, and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at West Virginia University, Morgantown.

Capt. William E. Bergin from duty as member of basic class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., effective July 1, and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Georgetown University, Washington.

Capts. Ottmann W. Freeborn, Joseph W. G. Stephens, Percy W. Clarkson, Walter C. Blalock, William S. Morris, Ernest C. Adkins, George L. Morrow, Edwin H. Haskins, Carlos O. Cooley, Allan J. Kennedy to Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., and report September 1 for purpose of taking course at signal corps school ending about June 30, 1922.

1st Lieut. Frank W. Halsey, 13th Infantry, is transferred to 21st Infantry, effective August 1, and from Camp Devens, Mass., to Fort Liscum, Alaska, for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Warren J. Clear, 15th Infantry, is transferred to 61st Infantry, Camp Meade, Md., to take effect upon the completion of present tour of foreign service.

1st Lieut. John K. Cannon from duties at Columbus, N. Mex., detailed in air service and to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training.

1st Lieut. James H. Howe from duties at Carlstrom Field, Fla., and from detail in air service, assigned to 11th Infantry and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty with the regiment.

The transfer April 27 of Maj. Frank B. Kobes, cavalry, to infantry is announced; to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and report to 17th Infantry for assignment to that regiment.

Resignation by Capt. Edwin R. Rinker accepted.

The following transferred as indicated, to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service: Capt. Kearle L. Berry, 27th Infantry, to 47th Infantry, Camp Lewis, Wash.; 1st Lieut. Harry W. Willpack, 27th Infantry, to 23d Infantry, Camp Travis, Tex.

Master Sergt. James T. Carroll, Hdqrs. Co., 2d Infantry, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and will be sent to his home.

Master Sergt. Benjamin F. Warren, Service Co., 6th Infantry, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Jackson, S. C., and will be sent to his home.

1st Sergt. Charles G. Swanson, Co. B, 35th Infantry, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Pike, Ark., and will be sent to his home.

1st Sergt. Samuel T. Hagan, Co. C, 37th Infantry, will be placed upon retired list at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will be sent to his home.

1st Sergt. William C. Blackburn, Co. F, 21st Infantry, will be placed upon retired list at Fort Liscum, Alaska, and will be sent to his home.

1st Sergt. Albert August, Hdqrs. Co., 37th Infantry, will be placed upon retired list at Fort Wayne, Mich., and will be sent to his home.

Sergt. Michael Rattke, Hdqrs. Co., 22d Infantry, will be placed upon retired list at Fort Jay, N. Y., and will be sent to his home.

Philippine Scouts.

1st Lieut. James D. Pierce, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced; proceed home.

Retired Officers.

Col. Vernon A. Caldwell detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Montana State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, Bozeman.

Lieut. Col. William A. Powell detailed as professor of military science and tactics at University of Oregon medical school, Portland.

Lieut. Col. Edward K. Massee from duty as department judge advocate, Hawaiian Department, and from active duty and proceed home.

Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Herman relieved from active duty and proceed home.

Maj. Robert D. Carter detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, high schools, Cleveland, Ohio.

Maj. Herbert C. Fooks relieved from active duty June 30 and proceed home.

Maj. John T. Rowe detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at high school, Meriden, Conn.

Capt. George R. Armstrong detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, high schools, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Capt. Fred W. Herchler detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics boys' high schools, Louisville, Ky.

1st Lieut. John H. Baker detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics public high schools, Cleveland, Ohio.

Enlisted Men.

1st Sergt. Harry Gilbert, detached enlisted men's list, general recruiting service, will be placed upon retired list at Frankford Arsenal and will be sent to his home.

PRAISE FOR ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

A retired lieutenant colonel, who was a passenger on the last trip of the Army transport Cambria, has sent the following letter to Major General H. L. Rogers, the quartermaster general of the Army, in token of his appreciation. Comment has been heard in the office of the quartermaster general that seldom does anyone go out of his way to praise, but the grumbler is always heard.

Having been a passenger on the U. S. A. T. Cambria, sailing from Antwerp March 22, 1921, the following is submitted for your information:

"The administration of the vessel was the best I have ever seen on a transport. Captain Ferguerson, the sailing master, and his officers appeared at all times to be strictly on the job; they were exceedingly courteous and kind to passengers and appeared to be competent. The quartermaster, 1st Lieutenant Hubbard, quartermaster corps, and his assistants performed their work in a like manner.

"There seemed to be absolute cooperation between the ship's officers and quartermaster and the general attitude of all the ship's personnel was such as one would expect on a high-priced commercial liner, but not on a transport.

"Every individual was at all times ready and apparently anxious to assist passengers, and due to their conduct the passage was most pleasant. The ship was very clean at all times, especially that part for which the ship's complement was responsible.

"The mess under Chief Steward Riley for both officers and men was the best by far I have ever seen on a transport. In fact it was rather unbelievable that such a good mess could be run on the allowance.

"The cabin passengers were loud in their praise of the men, the cleanliness of the ship and the courtesies extended by the ship's officers, quartermaster, crew and all employes. Upon the suggestion of Colonel Rolfe, quartermaster corps, a vote of thanks was extended by the cabin passengers to the quartermaster and his assistants and the sailing master and his officers.

"Knowing that the average passenger is always ready to complain, I believe that where a ship is so successfully run there should be some praise, and I therefore offer this."

RESERVE OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War has directed that the necessary steps be taken to ascertain and keep the chiefs of branches informed of the name, rank and arm of all reserve officers who also are recognized National Guard officers, with a record of all active and retired officers of the Regular Army who hold commissions in the Guard and a record of reserve enlisted men who are enlisted men in the Guard or in the Regular Army.

RECORDER OF SELECTION BOARD.

Commander Lamar R. Leahy, U. S. Navy, of the bureau of navigation, Navy Department, has been detailed as recorder of the line selection board, of which Admiral R. E. Coontz will be the president, and which convenes on May 17 at the Navy Department for the selection of officers for promotion to the grades of rear admiral, captain and commander. The composition of this board was published exclusively in the issue of the Army and Navy Register two weeks ago.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis. West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 23 of our 26 pupils; in April, 77 of our 84 pupils. All told, we put in 3,536 pupils—as many as all other regular preparatory schools combined.

We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chance for success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

F. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S

NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Young men are prepared also for West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. R. WILMER, P. A. Eng., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy, J. L. CHEW, A. B., A. M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogs.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Theo. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1902, Prin.

Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.

280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work: only earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 50.

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

Trying Again.—The Prussian minister of welfare has given permission for a skyscraper to be erected in Berlin. It will be recalled that the previous All-Highest was a failure.—Punch (London).

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

TEXT-BOOK COMPANY

280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

RULES ON ARMY INSTRUCTION.

It is announced at the War Department that in general Army officers will not be permitted to undertake course of instruction other than those prescribed for the military departments. At the present time the shortage of officers available for R. O. T. C. duty is acute, and it is the opinion of the Department that the whole time should be put on duty prescribed for military departments. Until more officers are available for R. O. T. C. duty the policy of the War Department will be not to approve applications by officers on R. O. T. C. duty for permission to teach in the law department, for example.

By helping to stimulate the building industry each of us will be stimulating our own industry.—Exchange.

The best salesman is the man who sells goods at a price that nets his employers a fair profit.—Exchange.

Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

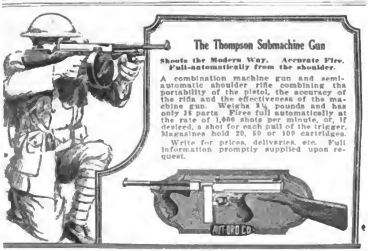
Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle combining the portability of the pistol, the accuracy of the rifle and the effectiveness of the machine gun. Weighs 8½ pounds and has only 16 parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1,800 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges.

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
303 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A. Cable address:—Autordco

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds. Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 6600
BOSTON NEWPORT
TREMONT CORNER 220 BELLEVUE AVENUE

Uniforms for Officers
of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces
Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment
Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS
Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN
909 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Branch Office: Wootsey Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Cadet Store, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was cutter for over 30 years
OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 200"
Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment
13 West 46th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 8961

SEEMINGLY BIG UNDERTAKINGS

—are not nearly so impossible when properly handled
You can own the HOME that you know will prove ideal if it is financed right.
CONSULT US. Special attention to officers of the Services.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS
Loans—Rents—Lease
1405—Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of
U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive
open competitive tests

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 225 5th Ave., Cor. 28th
ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.



SLOW AND RAPID FIRE
IN ALL POSITIONS MADE EASY

By daily practice with the Hollifield Dotter attachment in the service rifle, as issued, Skill is acquired. Dotter outfits are procurable on requisition. Expert opinion, etc., sent on request.

Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co. Middletown, N. Y.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allien
Established 1815
227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

NAVY OFFICERS' FULL DRESS EQUIPMENT

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments
THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815

$16.00 per year $6.00 for six months

U. S. Government Advertiser

Washington, D. C.

A magazine devoted to the interests of Contractors and Supplymen
Contains ALL calls for Government Work, the prices bid, and to whom awarded.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2130.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS CONFERRED BY MR. WEEKS.

At 3:15 p. m. May 10 distinguished service medals were conferred by the Secretary of War upon the following officers:

Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Hickman, general staff.
Lieut. Col. John W. Kilbreth, field artillery.
Lieut. Col. John L. Sherrill, field artillery.
Major William Bryden, general staff.
Major Lewis W. Call, judge advocate general's office.
Major Edward P. King, Jr., field artillery.

The remarks of the Secretary of War are quoted, as follows:

"This is the first opportunity I have had during my incumbency of this office of Secretary of War to represent the President in conferring the distinguished service medals on soldiers who performed conspicuous service during the late war. The medals I am to present today are given for distinguished service and are a recognition of those who performed all or a major part of their service other than on the field of battle, but are for services which were of the highest importance in the development of the national plans for the prosecution of the war.

"The value of medals of this character must be based entirely on the high quality of the service rendered. If for any reason that quality is lowered, if deprecative value sufficiently to be a point where they would not be prized by any one.

"Personally I am not in favor of giving either a distinguished service cross or a distinguished service medal to those who are not a part of the army. If civilians are to be recognized, as they well may be, it should be done in some other way. Therefore, I shall not recommend to the President the conferring either a star of these medals on civilians.

"Moreover, I entirely approve of placing a limitation on the time for filing applications, and if a soldier's service may not be obtainable, medals will be conferred which are not warranted by the service performed.

"I congratulate you on having performed service which justly entitles you to this distinction. It places on you, in my opinion, a peculiar responsibility in connection with your future service in the Army. These medals in which I am about to present to you on behalf of the President are an evidence of the nation's gratitude to you for the valuable service you have performed."

The citations in awarding these medals are quoted below:

To Lieut. Col. Hickman "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as chief of a section of the general staff with troops in charge of estimates and financial matters pertaining to the conduct of the war and in the support of the American forces."

To Lieut. Col. Kilbreth "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as director of the ordnance department of firing, school of fire for field artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, from November 11, 1918, to May, 1919, and played a prominent part in the development of highly progressive gunnery. He was primarily responsible for the excellent gunnery records attained by thousands of officers in the principles of artillery fire, including those applicable to open warfare."

To Lieut. Col. Shepard "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. From 1918 as surgeon of Camp Funston, Kans., and of the 89th Division, he displayed high administrative, technical and constructive ability in preventive measures adopted against epidemics and the conservation of physical efficiency by their prevention and development. Later he performed conspicuous services in connection with the physical demobilization in France and the return to the United States of the sick and wounded."

To Major Bryden "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as chief of the contracts and claims section, judge advocate general's office, from 1917 to 1920. His knowledge of the law, sound judgment and application enabled him to deal promptly and effectively with the many perplexing questions arising with respect to contracts, requisitions and compensatory orders which formed the basis of claims against the government during the war period."

To Major King "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. As assistant executive and as chief of field artillery, March 23, 1918, to November 11, 1918, he contributed largely to the successful solution of the difficult problems of expansion, organization and training which then confronted the field artillery."

BRIEF IN ARMY PROMOTION CASE.

As a part of the record in the litigation over Army promotions as established on the single list created by the act of June 4, 1920, the following contentions in the brief of Captain Terry A. Lyon, judge advocate generals department, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, is of interest. This is the contention with the request to the Court that it pronounce a writ of mandamus to the Secretary of War, commanding and directing him to annul and cancel the promotion list as now prepared and directing that he prepare for same to be promulgated according to law so as to arrange all captains appointed in the regular army and the National Army after April 6, 1917, and all captains appointed only during the period of June 4, 1920, among themselves in the order of their length of commission and precedence followed by first lieutenants arranged among themselves, and likewise the second lieutenants. The conclusion follow:

"From what has been stated above it is apparent that every rule of right, justice, reason and statutory construction leads inevitably to the conclusion that the War Department has placed an incorrect interpretation upon the law here involved. The only contents to justify its action are its contentions that the legislative history of the law supports its construction and that the administrative construction has control.

"It has been seen not only does the legislative history not support the War Department construction, but that, on the contrary, it reinforces the position of the relator. It is certain that in no way upon which the War Department has to stand is the rule of administrative construction to apply. It was admitted upon oral argument, the construction placed upon the law by the department was adopted within a year before the law itself was passed and before the ultimate plan adopted by Congress was possibly conceived, the only case of the respondent fails 'courts give weight to the construction placed upon a law by executive and administrative officers for certain sound and valid reasons. Such officers usually are experienced and usually alike men and masters of the subject. Not infrequently they are draftsmen of the law they are called upon to interpret.' (U. S. vs. Hoot.)

"The rule of construction is based on that any construction which administrative officers choose to place upon the law is controlling. It is not to be supposed that the department might propose certain form of legislation and then, after the law was passed, change its mind and adopt a different form of construction. Nor officers of have been before the public a number of administrative bills and have never known a single instance to the effect the plan which they originally proposed. The executive and legislative departments of the government are primarily seeking a rational administrative interpretation of the law. Three times before he brought this action respondent has sought to have the statute here involved referred to the law officers of the War Department for a legal opinion as to its meaning. His request was each time denied. Nevertheless, respondent now asks this court to call upon it to have such an opinion. The administrative officers referred to are entitled to the opinion of their legal advisers. The plan was determined upon before the law was passed and it was proposed to put that plan into effect regardless of the plain provisions of the law as finally enacted.

"The Army and the War Department are neither above nor beyond the law and the Congress enacted the reorganization bill it plainly provided the manner in which the provisions of the law were to be met. When the War Department, in face of the law, proceeds to promulgate a list which is contrary to the law, it is the duty of the courts to say to it that the provisions of the law must be executed and the government continue as the law-making arm of the federal government."

SALES TO NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War has authorized amendment of Army Regulations, 1174, to the effect that federal recognition will not be given to officers of the National Guard Reserve not on active federal duty may purchase equipment to be worn only when on such duty, but when called into active federal service necessary military equipment, uniforms and accessories of the same articles that such articles are furnished to officers of the Regular Army. The War Department will consider favorably request through the adjutant general of their state of the officer in charge of depot, clear stores or supply points.

ARMY RELATIVE RANK.

The question of the relative rank of Army officers on the active list and retired officers detailed on active duty when both classes of officers are serving at the same time with an H. U. T. unit has been decided by the War Department as follows: First, according to date of rank, which is the date of rank stated in commission or letter of appointment; second, when the date of rank is the same, according to length of active commissioned service in the Army; third, when the length of active and legally recommended service are the same, since the retired officer had no place on the active list, according to means as may be prescribed by War Department orders.

IN CONGRESS

ARMY VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The House reduced the appropriation for vocational training in the Army to $1,200,000 for the next fiscal year. The War Department estimates called for $5,500,000, but the appropriations committee decided $1,200,000 would be sufficient. Secretary Weeks informed the committee that an additional cut of $1,000,000 could be made.

Discussion of an amendment proposed by Mr. McSwain of South Carolina, to bar the Army from exercising the bill to increase the appropriation for civilian instructors from $10,000 to $100,000 brought forth objections on the part of Representatives Treen of Vermont, Madden of Illinois, and Walsh of Massachusetts, to the educational activities of the Army.

Mr. Gregg, a member of the House military committee, among other things, said:

"There are some activities that are suggested by these appropriations, incidentally, and always with good intentions, was the hope that some of the ladies, or boys and girls already devoted to recreation in a military post, perhaps, might be well employed in teaching each of the young men there as were disposed to go to the classes some of the useful arts, trades and vocations that were particularly useful to the Army itself, incidentally benefiting the men themselves as a natural consequence. That was the next egg of the thing.

"So far as we are doing here is the same old story and the same old experience over and over. We are like the Irishman in the Dunlap drama who preferred the better of the hard, practical situation, and we are continually in the middle ground as we are today as to whether an officer, who is supposed to train men, is to be taken off of an efficient line of duty and prepending to do a little typewriting. Every one of these Irishmen we have in the country and everywhere, unquestionably, and of the high purpose and ideals that prompted them, usually have had an embarrassment frequently demonstrate, but keeping more than one foot on the ground at a time—little by little have begun to insinuate a huge, diversified system of advancement distinction there and certainly no final money military man are leside themselves in some places as to whether or not we are going to turn out of that mess, at some time of other, real, red-headed, fighting line, such as armies are supposed to have.

Mr. Humphreys—The advertisements that the Army is going to be a business college and a young men's enlist in the Army do accentuate and emphasise the impression that we get like that training, and those advertisements are put out by the Army.

Mr. Gregg—I certainly understand that.

Mr. Humphreys—So that the Army officers have not the least fault in the world, because it is the will of the people of the Army propaganda.

Mr. Gregg—I am simply pointing out to you how a little, slow state that started with the most innocent-seeming intention is the way it has progressed to the point that it was possible to now almost threatening to overshadow the necessary and proper military establishment. Whether or not that somewhat theorist may tell you, it is seriously interfering with the time of officers with the activities and the general purpose of military training.

You and I know, and everyone of us would agree, that the purpose of giving a grammar-school education, or anything like it or approximating it, is proper to anything belonging to the constitutional functions of the government. Everyone of us knows that we know that our fathers would never have thought of such a thing. We know that that is not the function of the States, and we know that by its means and methods it is a very dangerous usurpation of power by the states and planting them down here in the middle of the Army.

The gentlemen divide the total expense of the Army by the number of soldiers and get $1,000 per man and relate that the per capita cost of the Army per soldier is $1,000 a year. That is not the point at issue. Maintaining a capable Army is not represented by the number of men in the ranks, and I think the gentlemen insist that the only way to obtain economy is to cut down the number of soldiers without looking to the numbers required for tactical formations or the rule of three proportion as to the officer corps. They would just slice off a few thousand soldiers at one end of the Army without touching the unscheduled and unmolested at the other end all these excrescences and unnecessary activities and duties and all that are harbored in the War Department.

Little by little, with these new and cinderella-fashions that are now getting into the vogue, this fluffy-duff, powder-puff conglomeration of fads and specialties, the red-headed, drop-cheeked, husky fighting man will be routed out of the Army.

The Army was organized for the purpose of training and fighting men. It is not organized for any to conduct. If the states and society do not give education to the boys of the land before they enter the Army, it belongs to us transfer the remedy to afflicted patients in places where the diseases have developed and not make

[Continued on page 483.]

Digitized by Google

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY BEATS WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 7.—Catholic University nine, of Washington, beat the Army team here today, 7 to 4. Mc-Grath, the Cadets' Army pitcher, went along well until the seventh, when the collegians rapped him around and Wilhide had one of Donault's grounds hit him—figured in the two tallies which broke the ice and won them what later proved to be sufficient.

The line-up:

Army.	AB	H	O	A	Cath. U	AB	H	O	A
Saville, lf	4	0	1	0	Donault, ss	4	1	0	2
French, lf	0	0	3	0	Driscoll, lb	4	1	12	2
Stevenson, rf	4	0	1	0	Hall, lf	4	0	2	0
Storck, lb	3	1	3	2	Corbett, c	3	1	11	0
Wilhide, 2b	4	2	2	2	Mack, 2b	4	1	2	3
Peel, 1b	4	1	13	3	Dinen, cf	3	2	2	0
Fosher, ss	4	1	1	3	Dillard, rf	3	1	2	0
Rowland, c	2	0	5	0	Quirk, rf	1	0	0	0
McGrath, p	4	2	0	2	Dollard, p	3	2	0	2
Cragin, p	0	0	0	0					
Chenault	1	0	0	0	Totals	35	11	27	14
White	1	0	0	0					
Lonsdale	1	0	0	0					
Smith	1	0	0	0					
Totals	34	7	27	14					

Batted for Saville in ninth inning.
Batted for French in ninth inning.
Batted for Stevenson in ninth inning.
Batted for Wilhide in ninth inning.

Army	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0—7
Catholic University	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0—4

Runs—Donault (2), Driscoll, Dinen, Storck, Dollard, White, Dashiell, Peel, Fosher, Rowland, Mc-Grath, Driscoll, Corbett, Mack, Dinen, and McGrath. Stolen bases—Donault, Driscoll, Hall, Sacrifice hits—Mack, Dinen, Wilhide, and Rowland (2). Sacrifice flies—Mc-Grath, Dinen, Corbett, Dillard, Donault, Lynch, and Dollard. Two-base hits—Storck, Wilhide, and Dinen. Three-base hit—Storck. Hits—Off McGrath, 10 in 7 innings; off Cragin, 1 in 1 inning; off Dollard, 7 by Storck out—By McGrath, by Dollard, 4. Wild pitch—Dollard. Left on bases—Army, 9. Catholic University, 7.

ATHLETICS AT NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 11.—The Naval Academy easily won the tennis match with Johns Hopkins here this afternoon, taking three of the four strings in singles, and both of those in doubles. Summary:

Singles—Replogle, Navy, defeated Wells, Hopkins, 6—1, 6—2; Shoup, Navy, defeated Hyde, Hopkins, 6—4, 6—3; Waldich, Navy, defeated Pickrell, Hopkins, 6—4, 6—3; Duffy, Hopkins, defeated Rowland, Navy, 6—0, 7—5, 7—0.

Doubles—Pittsburch and Shoup, Navy, defeated Pickrell and Wells, Hopkins, 6—3, 6—1; Waldich and Hershman, Navy, defeated Duffy and Rowland, Hopkins, 6—2, 7—5.

The Naval Academy batted hard and fielded in good shape this afternoon, defeating Kevue, the baseball team of Maryland's crack pitcher, from the mound in the sixth and winning, 11 to 8. Bob Reynolds found Gentile's delivery to his liking during the early innings, and Peterson succeeded him with one out in the sixth and held the visitors to two hits the remainder of the game.

	N.	Acad.	AB	H	O	A	U. of Md.	AB	R	O	A
Harris, cf	4	2	1	0			Pagnucci, 2b	5	0	1	1
Pino, 2b	5	2	3	1			Gentile, p	4	1	0	3
Rawlings, lf	4	2	2	1			Semler, rf	4	1	2	0
Humphrey, 3b	4	1	1	2			Kelly, 3b	4	1	1	2
Waldo, rf	3	1	0	1			Bailey, c, lf	4	1	6	2
Bartel'son, ss	4	1	2	3			Watkins, ss	4	1	2	3
Poole, 1b	4	1	2	0			Nesbit, p	1	0	1	0
Bogan, c	4	0	6	1			Reed, lf	1	0	0	0
Haines, p	4	0	0	4			Moran, lf	1	0	0	0
Peterson, p	0	0	0	0			Wallace, rf	1	0	0	0
							Burroughs, ss	4	2	0	2
Total	36	14	27	13			Total	30	11	24	13

Navy	0	0	1	0	4	2	1	2	1—11
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0—8

Runs—Harris (3), Pino (2), Rawlings, Humphreys (2), Waldo, Bartel'son (2), Bogan (2), Haines, Semler, Pollock, Watkins, Burroughs. Errors—Poole, Bailey, Haines (2), Harris, Waldo, Pino, Pagnucci (2). Two-base hit—Poole. Sacrifice hits—Rawlings, Stubbs, Pagnucci, Humphreys. Stolen bases—Rawlings, Kelly Gaines (Pagnucci, Poole); by Nesbit (Stubbs). Stolen bases—Harris (2), Rawlings, Pino, Waldo, Bartel'son, Bailey (2), Watkins. Wild pitch—Keene. Double play—Pino (unassisted), Stubbs to Humphreys, Burroughs to Pollock to Graves. Struck out—By Haines, 4; by Peterson, 2; by Keene, 4; by Nesbit, 1. First base on balls—Off Gaines, 7; off Keene, 2.

FREEBOOTER WINS POLO TOURNEY.

The Freebooter team from Fort Myer defeated, 10 to 2, on the Potomac Park polo grounds on May 11 in the final game of the Army Polo Association tournament, the visitors outclassing the home team in every department of the game. Freebooter, which was the first team to score, broke the ice with the first period after one minute of play had been called. Each Freebooter score marked a point on to foul. Fort Myer came back strong in the next period, scoring with the feature play of the game. Captain Walsh tapping in a goal on a long pass from Lieutenant Cole. They could not score again, however, and the period ended with Major Patton counted with a foul. Marcetts added four more goals in the third period, while Walsh, Cole, and Patton, in the fourth had a field day, each scoring a goal. Walsh, who played best for the losers, brought the crowd to its feet with a beautiful run down the field by dribbling the ball in a goal post after 30 seconds of scrimmage in this period. The fifth was all Freebooter, Waters, Erwin, Marcetts, and Major Walsh each scoring. Freebooter's work being especially good, scoring the first time with three passes and scoring the second goal in the middle and the last with a neat shot from an angle.

Freebooter.	Goals.	Fouls.	Fort Myer.	Goals.	Fouls.
Blunt, forward	1	0	Walsh, forward	1	1
Erwin, forward	1	0	Cole, forward	1	0
Waters, back	1	0	Patton, back	0	1
Marcetts, back	4	0	Patton, back	0	1
*Awarded	1			0	
Total	10		Total	2	

*Awarded by reason of commission of foul within 30-yard zone.

Score by periods.

Freebooters	2	0	1	3—6—10
Fort Myer Pirates	0	1	0	1—0—2

Fouls—Captain Cole, Lieutenant Colonel Marcetts (2), Captain Walsh, Major Erwin, Major Safely—penalty, Lieut.-Before—Major Scott. Umpire—Major Milliken. Timer—Captain Weeks. Time of periods—Seven minutes each

SOLDIERS FOR MILITARY ACADEMY.

Corporal Robert E. Burns and Private Clarence H. Smith enrolled men of the Regular Army, having taken the examination for admission in the Military Academy, it has been decided by the War Department that they must resulted after the expiration of their terms of enlistment if they wish to retain eligibility for appointment to the academy.

AVOWED AT HAITIAN CHARGES.

Secretary Baker characterized as "rot" the charges made by three Haitian delegates in a memorial to the White House, the State Department and Congress protesting against the American occupation of Haiti. The Secretary declared that the Navy Department will not consent any investigation that Congress might care to make of conditions in that republic. "It is the same old rot," Mr. Denby said, "and I am sick of having this kind of thing thrust around and recur again."

The memorial, which was presented by H. Pauleus Sannon, former Haitian secretary for foreign affairs, and other delegates representing the Patriotic Union of Haiti, demanded the withdrawal of Rear Admiral Caperton from that republic. It charged a long series of outrages by American marines and the native gendarmerie in Haiti. The naval investigation of conditions in the republic conducted by a board under Rear Admiral Mayo was characterized as a "joke."

Secretary Denby replied that the conduct of the marines had been above reproach and a credit to the corps. Naval investigators had rendered the same verdict on several occasions, as the Mayo board, he added.

"The Marine Corps did a splendid work there as humanely as it was possible to do it," said Mr. Denby, "and the naval establishment has functioned in Haiti in a manner seldom equaled by military occupation anywhere."

When he visited Haiti recently on a tour of inspection he said he saw evidence on every hand to convince him that the continued presence of American marines in the island was desirable.

ROOSEVELT FOR STRONG NAVY.

"Disarmament or limitation of arms is a nice theme for discussion, but we must never disarm ourselves and then blandly await the result of the councils of other armed nations," declared Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, at a monthly meeting of the American Legion of Cincinnati last Saturday night.

He continued: "Great Britain and Japan do not intend to disarm and never will. We must finish our present program of naval construction, and then we shall be in a position to talk.

"In order that we may man our fleets and make them effective we should have at least 125,000 enlisted men in the Navy and more than 20,000 men in the marines. These figures are decent, and this number is far from being too great a personnel.

"In reality we could have no less than 100,000 men, because 25,000 would be on leave or sick or in schools and unable to perform their regular tasks."

STORAGE CHARGES ON SURPLUS PROPERTY.

Commanding officers of all general reserve depots, general intermediate depots and the chiefs of all supply branches of the Army have been instructed to charge purchasers of surplus supplies still in storage in government warehouses, storage at the local commercial rates for such supplies, beginning with midnight June 1, or to move their property into commercial storage, at their own expense, if the purchaser obligated the government to provide free storage.

Where owners fail to make satisfactory arrangements steps will be taken to enable the government to secure a lien for such storage charges upon the property.

ADVANCEMENT OF RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

The following advancements in the Regular Army with rank from date specified are announced:

Major Warren S. Barlow, U. S. A., retired, to colonel, May 1, 1921.

Captain Richard B. LaGarde, U. S. A., retired, to major, May 5, 1921.

Captain Bruce B. Buttler, U. S. A., retired, to major, March 26, 1921.

WEST POINT HORSE SHOW.

The annual West Point horse show for the benefit of the Army Relief Society and the West Point Relief Fund will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 7 and 8, in the Military Academy riding hall. In accordance with the custom of the last two seasons, this event will be managed by the officers' personnel at West Point.

NEW BOOKS FOR NAVY LIBRARIES.

It is announced at the bureau of navigation that a number of new books have recently been added to the list available for issue to ships' and crews' libraries. Among them are several timely books on the war, selected by the library specialist. They include:

Sheer, Admiral von—German High Seas Fleet at Sea.

This book covers the operation of the high seas fleet during a greater portion of the war, including an excellent description of the building and handling of the submarine operations.

Ludendorff—German Staff and Its Problems, 2 volumes a history of the relation between the high commands of the German imperial army and navy, largely compiled from official documents. It is of undoubtedly historic importance as it gives the reasons for certain lines of procedure heretofore more or less obscure. The chapter on the development of the German Army, which contains a number of secret letters of the chief of the general staff (von Moltke) during the years 1909-1912, is of great value.

Great Britain's Admiralty—Official Despatches Dealing with the Battle of Jutland, 2 volumes. These volumes are considered necessary for officers who are making a study of the battle of Jutland.

Hill, Cmdr. C. C.—Naval Strategy as Illustrated by the Great War. A continuation of the author's "Grand Fleet." It covers the American participation in the war.

Cernin—In the World War. The Austrian diplomatic history of the war. It is of value to those who are interested in the literature and the historical relations and in the political phase.

Hoeppel—The Coast Defenses, 2 volumes. The real value of the Great World War lies in the fact that it affords an authentic account at first-hand of the manner in which the war was conducted by the statesmen and directors in very complete fashion the intrigues of the political side, the jealousies of the generals and the friction between the allies. Unfortunately, the author discusses controversial points and brings to be view many extraneous circumstances. The volumes will interest those who are not thoroughly acquainted with the political history of the war, but are not recommended for general reading on account of the time some verbose style.

Lansing—Peace Negotiations. The author was a member of the American Peace Commission at Paris. The book is in the form of a running commentary on the point, and spares not his former chief.

Frothingham—Guide to Military History of the Great War. A condensed one-volume history which will prove of value as a reference for military operations. Very little attention is given to the naval history.

CANDIDATES DESIGNATED FOR WEST POINT.

The following named candidates for appointment to the Military Academy will submit an educational certificate at the time now in examination on June 1:

Henry E. Strickland, Albertville, Ala.; Horace C. Ashcraft, Jacksonville, Ala.; Ben Clifton, Ala.; Hilton, 2d Dougherty street, Athens, Ga.; Claude E. Fenis, Jasper, Ga.; J. J. Blackwell, first district, Pensacola, Fla.; James H. Zeis, Greencastle, Ind.; Charles W. Crumley, 1125 2d street, Fort Madison, Iowa; Wilmer T. Bennett, Bagdana, La.; Raiffes G. Anderson, 21 Fifth street, Duluth, Minn.; Edward J. Melnicker, 77 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.; Norman Smith, first alternate, 28 Washington avenue, Belleville, N. J.; George H. Riggs, second alternate, Belleville, N. J.; James O. Brauer, 262 3d street, North Farge, N. Dak.; Bruce Price, first alternate, Minnal, Okla.; John D. Williams Terrell, Texas; and John A. Feirin, 206 E. 5th street, Austin, Texas.

Digitized by Google

NAVAL RESERVE CHANGES.

Following are the resignations, discharges to accept appointments in Navy, transfers, promottons, new enrollments, deaths, enrollments expired in one class and reenrolled in another, and discharged by expiration of enrollment and not reenrolled in the naval reserve force for the week ending April 16:

Resignations.

Ohlson, A. F., boatswain, class 4-3; Hardendorf, F. M., lieutenant (j. g.), class 3 (active); Eckerson, G. D., ensign, class 5; Bailey, R. S., ensign, class 5.

Discharges to Accept Appointments in U. S. Navy.

Staff.

Taylor, E. C., lieutenant commander (M. C.), class 1, active.

Costello, C. A., commander (M. C.), class 2.

Kaveney, J. J.; Kenning, J. C., and Spartman, E. H., all lieutenant commanders (M. C.), class 3 (active).

Andrews, J. R.; Frisbee, L. P.; Pennington, Edw., Hamelton, F. H., Holtzeid, C. F., Lawler, R. J., and Morgan, W. P., all lieutenants (M. C.), class 2 (active).

Johnson, H. C., and McCole, P. A., lieutenants (M. C. (S. C.), class 2 (active).

Webster, F. H., lieutenant (M. C.), class 4 (active).

New Enrollments.

Schutt, W. W., lieutenant, class 1, U. S. N. (T).

Bishop, B. O.; Crane, W. J.; Gardner, K. E.; Roberts, Llewellyn, and Wilkinson, B. B., all ensigns, class 3 (civilians).

Promotions in Class 5.

Blackwell, W. E.; Burfee, Thomas, and Irvine, Rutledge, lieutenants (j. g.) to lieutenants; Butler, Marion, Jr., and Wood, W. P., ensigns to lieutenants (j g.), and May, H. O., M., 2d class, to ensign.

Enrollments Expired in One Class and Reenrolled in Another Class.

Bolton, H. B., enrollment expired as ensign in class 3, reenrolled as ensign in class 2.

Tasker, S. P. M., enrollment expired as lieutenant commander in class 4, reenrolled as lieutenant in class 2.

Wright, W. R., enrollment expired as ensign in class 3, reenrolled as ensign in class 2.

Death.

Batcheller, H. C. C., ensign, class 5 (active).

Transfers.

Adelsdorf, E. E., and Godaldig, H. E., ensigns, transferred from class 3 to class 2.

Lyons, L. K., Jr., lieutenant (C. C.); Orr, C. C. (active), lieutenant (j. g.) (C. C.), and Congdon, C. H., lieutenant (j. g.) (C. C.), transferred from class 4 to class 2.

Scott, G. C., lieutenant commander, transferred from class 2 (C. C.) to class 6 in the line.

MacIsaac, J. A. (active), lieutenant (M. C.), transferred from class 2 to class 6.

Newcomer, H. S. (inactive), lieutenant (M. C.), transferred from class 3 to class 6.

Russell, W. S. (active), lieutenant (M. C.), transferred from class 1 to class 6.

Discharged by Expiration of Enrollment and Not Reenrolled.

Button, A. H., lieutenant commander, class 1.

Gunn, W. E., lieutenant, class 4.

Vanderbilt, H. S., lieutenant, class 2.

Marlay, M. G., lieutenant (d. C.), class 2.

Baker, Morris Berry, G. A.; Clark, E. A.; Lyders, E. C.; W. S., Mastry, J. A.; Nelson, N. A.; Parker, E. F.; Pendlebury, Jonas, Sr., Rich, A. M.; Schaefer, E. A.; Spurr, F. H., and Wall, Charles, all lieutenant commanders, class 3.

Beckman, M. B.; Currier, F. R., Hinton, P. S., Hudgins, J. R., Leeb, H. L.; Moratta, James, Pellett, T. B.; Pollock, James; Ritchie, David, Robbins, R. D.; Robinson, H. M., Safstrom, Ludwig and Arthur Truex, all lieutenants, class 3.

Ayers, L. H., Evans, T. K., Mason, N. P., Thomas, H. L., Pigot, Lorens, Robbins, A. F., Trwarty, W. G., Stoker, P. W., and Wilson, O. D., all lieutenants (j. g.), class 3.

Packard, D. M., and Pearce, J. E., ensigns, class 2.

Russell, H. S., commander, class 1.

Dolsrman, H. G., Evans, C. T., Fleet, A. H., Hols, W. M., Mulzon, M. J., Hrd, J. E. H., Palen, E. E., Sedgwick, H. A., and Wilson, J. C., all lieutenant commanders, class 4.

Couch, I. J., Ile Bonde, Philip, Rose, C. R., Munn, O. D., Newell, G. H., Parsons, H. A., Pierce, J. H., Potter, A. E., Rowen, P. J., Snow, H. P., Teach, J. H., Todd, Wm., Treadwell, L. K., Tucker, R. S., and Whitsack, Paul, all lieutenants, class 4.

Baker, W. S.; Brush, J. C., Crigan, D. J. D., Munyan, E. A., Harmou, A. M., Holder, W. H., Packard H. N., Parker, Jordan, Parkhurst, A. F., Plimpton, Albert, Reel, H. R., Jr., Sadler, Alphonso, Schaller, C. W., Scupitre, W. W., Sieracz, H. R., Skolfield, T. W., Sewell, F. B., Smith, J. R., Stratton, W. L., Thompson, S. M., Troy, R. F., Watson, J. C., West, M. B., and Wyatt, T. H., all lieutenants (j. g.), class 4.

Arsons, Domiaick, Brigham, T. W., Burwell, C. G., Clark, C. H., Gordon, J. A., Jr., Jackson, C. T., Lasar, L. J., Manns, F. W., Pinkerton, Geo. B., Rice, C. R., Russell, N. A., Smith, A. K., Steele, K. V., Stidham, F. D., Thayer, A. A., Thomas, Jesse C., Thomas, J. L., Truxell, H. P., Wall, F. H., Williams, John, and Wrightington, A., all ensigns, class 4.

Nickerson, H. W., and Williams, J. A., chief boatswains, class 4.

Grassie, F. D., Lane, J. C., Oborndorfer, J. B., Perry, A. F., Retch, R. W., Rudolph, H. J., Stuenig, T. J., and Warchmuth, C. A., all boatswains, class 4.

Took, Charles, and Pine, J. R., chief machinists, class 4.

Bolton, E. F., Freisinger, J. M., Hess, John, Malley, F. P., Maxfield, T. B., Mayo, F. M., Mellae, D. A., Milhorn, W. K., Nye, E. H., Pierce, Thomas, Pratt, Lowell, F. J., Winkle, J. P., and Wagner, Guy, all machinists, class 4.

Pohl, J. A., chief gunner (R), class 4.

Power, Wm., gunner (R), class 4.

Quell, J. A., and Suard, M. H., lieutenants (M. C.), class 4.

Dondor, J. P., commander (S. C.), class 1.

Barnuble, A. H.; Barnum, P. H., Brooklyn, N. S., and Layman, Frank, all lieutenant commanders (S. C.), class 4.

Cornwell, D. Van V., Story, B. W., Stratton, R. Van C., Thompson, R. B., and Wilson, L. S., all lieutenants (S. C.), class 4.

Clark, J. A., Christian, Blaine, Prescott, O. B., Reynolds, J. P., Jr., Russell, D. M., and Rumsey, R. E., all lieutenants (j. g.), class 5.

Nelson, G. B., Reed, Alden, and Reynolds, H. S., all ensigns (S. C.), class 4.

Alger, O. Mel.; Bannon, F. A., Parkes, Ernest, Quinn, E. M., Sims, H. W., Smythe, H. H., and Stevens, D. A., all pay clerks, class 4.

Bertrow, A. R., and Berner, B. A., carpenters, class 4.

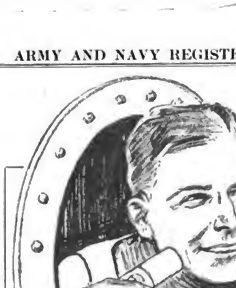
Cabot, G. L., and Vorys, J. M., lieutenants, class 5.

Donnelly, Thorne, lieutenant (j. g.), class 5.

Thompson, W. P., ensign, class 5.

Curtis, J. A., lieutenant commander, class 6.

Note—Jean G. Johnson, listed under "Discharged by Examination of Selected Naval Reserve," should read report for week ending March 5, reenrolled as lieutenant (j. g.), class 3, U. S. N. R. F., March 31.



COLGATE'S

"HANDY GRIP"

The Refill Shaving Stick

Cold Water

. . . and a comfortable shave! Is it possible? Sure it is with

Yes, faces lathered with Colgate's are faces shaved with comfort, even when cold water is used.

No mussy "rubbing-in" with the fingers is necessary—just work up a cool, refreshing lather with the brush on the face.

Colgate's Shaving Stick not only produces the most soothing lather for the average man but it is a little more economical in use than powder and much more economical than cream. As we make all three, we can give you this impartial advice.

COLGATE & CO.

199 Fulton Street Dept. 13 New York



The metal "Handy Grip," containing a trial size stick of Colgate's Shaving Soap, seen for the. When the trial stick is used up you can buy the Colgate "Refills," threaded to fit this Grip.

"Lather with Colgate's—shave with comfort"

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

Naval NC-3 seaplane No. 2437 crashed into Jamaica Bay from a height of two hundred feet Monday morning. Lieutenant Kneffer Mcllinnis, U. S. N., pilot, and Lieutenant Emery C. Hultz, U. S. N. R. F., a passenger, sustained minor injuries.

Claude H. Shipley, water tender, U. S. N., was killed by a fall in the dry dock at Pearl Harbor, T. H., April 23.

Roy R. Parker, quartermaster, 3d class, U. S. N., was gre drowned in the naval air station, Hampton Roads, Va., April 24.

MILITARY DENTAL JOURNAL.

The first number of the periodical published by the Association of Military Dental Surgeons has appeared with the title "The Military Dental Journal." Its leading article is by General M. W. Ireland on "Universal Military Training." The new publication is a quarterly, and the editor is Captain W. D. Vail, of the Army dental corps. The associate editors are Lieutenant Commander Paul G. White, U. S. Navy, and Lieutenant Colonel E. E. Buell, of the Public Health Service.

WINS RIFLE COMPETITION.

Sergeant James C. Strafford was the winner of the West Indies Division rifle competition of the U. S. Marine Corps, completed recently. Sergeant Strafford made the highest score of 428 out of a possible 500.

In the pistol competition held at the same time Lieutenant Fred Landers won with a score of 1,381 out of a possible 1,600. The victory for the Pacific Division competition developed a very high character of marksmanship, both with the rifle and the pistol.

Winners of the highest places will be sent to the United States and expect to win places in the national competition for the championship of the Marine Corps to be held next month.

ARMY INSPECTIONS.

In the matter of inspections ordered by department and corps area commanders, it is provided by the War Department that "authority to make inspections includes the authority to take corrective action on all losses and deficiencies discovered.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS RETIREMENT.

In regard to the status of Captain Thomas Gordon, Philippine Scouts, retired, it seems that prior to the passage of the act of June 4, 1920, he requested retirement under section 24 of the original National Defense Act, to take effect upon return to the United States. This retirement would be for length of service, 25 years, and the order was issued May 28, 1920, effective upon his arrival, which did not occur until July 11. Since the retirement order was not to take effect until July 11, it is held that this officer could not then be retired under the original National Defense Act. The order is declared ineffective and the officer is now carried as on the active list of the Philippine Scouts.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by

ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.

J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 815. 'Phone, Franklin 5243.

New York Office: 258 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1451 and 1452. Copies of The Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 808.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 5 cents.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those to whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every day except in Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the Government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise the office promptly of any change of address.

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

Of great importance in many directions are the citizens' military training camps to be held during the coming summer at various places throughout the country. It is as near to so-called, and mis-called, universal military service as this nation is destined to attain. It is the only substitute at present for compulsory military training, of which most people stand in dread, mainly on account of its formidable title, which is abhorrent to the average citizen. Casting taxes and cherishing the fiction that this item in the preparation of the country for war, however remote, would constitute the solitary compulsion imposed upon him.

There is already a gratifying evidence of the "popular" approval of these citizens' camps. They are bound to correct many misconceptions entertained by men and women of the results of this form of activity. It will be not merely a form of education in the duties of a soldier and the methods of living in the open, but, the year, it will have a value beyond precedence in the plan announced by the surgeon general of the Army to make the congregation of citizens the occasion of special physical examination of individuals, with opportunity for them to acquire information as to their condition and the means which should be taken to correct defects. The outcome of such observation can not fail to be of the greatest possible value to the men themselves, but it will materially contribute to an improvement in the physical state of the population, if it could be carried out as it should be. As an initial step in other things, therefore, the intention in this particular this year should have its beneficial effect upon the people generally. When it is realized that so much good of a practical and enduring character can be derived from this arrangement of individual report of the physical state and the means of personal improvement, it should go a long way toward reconciling the objectors to military training. It will, at least, deprive them of their erroneous impression that the camps are being conducted for no better purpose than the development of human brutality at enormous expense. Looking at the situation, therefore, in an aspect which has nothing to do with this training as a factor in the scheme of preparedness, it should be comprehended that the system is a highly meritorious one, calculated to improve the physique of the citizens of this country and impact to them better qualities than they would have otherwise or without it.

General Pershing very well expressed the nonmilitary benefits of the citizen camps when he said the other day in a statement promulgated by the War Department: "There is a moral side to the sort of training in question. Our experience in the war proved that in the association of young men together for a common purpose there was developed, not only a new sense of patriotic obligation, but a very high moral attribute in the individual. It was notably evident in the Army in France, where self-imposed discipline formed the background of our strength. Men who perhaps never had a clear conception of morality became very clean and fine in their ideals and in their conduct. It seems to me, therefore, that the extension of the same standard in our young men resulting from even a short service under these favorable conditions is a strong argument that must make an appeal to all our people."

It is hardly likely that the purely military work to which the citizens in these camps will be assigned will be of very much practical value toward making many of them of use as fighting men and no such serious result is anticipated, of course, or pretended. It is the first of what should be an annual and continuity enduring system of extending this feature of the summer training to young men all over the country that they may see the gain in health, strength and morale which come from such association. It will also enable the people who are doubtful of, or who are indifferent to, military training to acquire an accurate knowledge of the immediate individual benefits and the general and educational advantages of the work. That it is voluntary gives it et once a greater influence than if the young men were compelled to attend, under the prevailing state of the public sentiment. That does not diminish in the least the importance of, or the merit of the argument for, compulsory military training.

PROTECTION OF NAVAL OIL SUPPLY.

There is a striking inconsistency in the policy of this government respecting the protection of its oil interests and the development of new sources of supply. For years the United States has been flagrantly lax in its treatment of one of the most important problems confronting it, in a commercial and in a military way. The question of the future consumption of oil as a fuel has been one of the most significant events and it has been allowed to pass without more than almost casual and naively occasional agitation. To be sure, there has been a belated activity on the part of the State Department, taking the form of a vigorous note delivered to the Dutch government by the American minister at The Hague insisting that American companies have the same equal opportunities with the Royal Dutch Company, or any other company, in the development of the celebrated Dutch East Indies fields, the richest oil deposits in the Dutch East Indies. This is well enough, but the defect is in the fact that it comes at so late a day and represents only one movement in conspicuous contrast to the long-time behavior and tireless vigilance on the part of the British government. That country has been able to acquire sources of oil supply for its navy and because its officials plainly realize the importance of leaving nothing undone to secure to their nation the full advantage to be derived from such a priceless possession.

On the other hand, the United States has done so little as to make its record in that direction one of the shortcomings of administrative history. It has so often failed to take the ordinary precautions against loss of valuable property at home, of which it should be in full control, that the recent negotiations with the Dutch government are so amazing and gratifying, although nothing of special moment may come of the diplomatic incident. For years the Navy Department has been urging that adequate measures be adopted to conserve the source of supply for the use of naval ships; it has been insisting that something should be done to protect the oil reserves in the ground, but it has encountered, on the one hand, a hard fight to get anything accomplished, and what has been achieved has been in the face of determined obstruction interposed by another branch of the government—the Department of the Interior. If it had not been for opposition in that quarter the situation would not have been as dire as it is now, which finds us without adequate naval reservation No. 2, in California, practically ruined and the other reservation in the same state threatened with a similar fate. Already the Navy Department is finding it difficult to get sufficient support from the administration to insure adequate protection against the disastrous diminution of oil on the No. 1 reservation, where the situation is somewhat acute by the activities of the commercial oil companies on adjoining property, on which are being erected and are being operated oil wells that may result in drawing oil from the naval reserve. It would not take long to do this in a volume that would soon reduce the value of the naval possession, since on oil land situated next to the naval reservation No. 2 the draft has been at the rate of 30,000 barrels per day.

This is one of several experiences with which the Navy Department has had to contend during the past ten years, when it has been evident that the efficiency of the naval fighting force depended largely upon the availability of oil, which has become as much of an asset in the conduct of a war as guns and ammunition. Without it, in quantities necessary to supply ships with fuel, the usefulness of the Navy as an arm of the national defense is paralyzed. It would be difficult to imagine a more unwise program or one that would do greater damage to the system of national defense than this. It is, therefore, not easy to understand why there has been evinced a reluctance in certain governmental quarters to aid the Navy Department in its project of perfecting a method by which it could obtain and conserve its ultimate source of fuel oil supply, while not merely has it been a failure to assist, but there have been many evidences of a deliberate effort, some of it successful, to block the Navy's foresight and frustrate the efforts of the naval authorities in the matter.

All of this is the more mystifying when we read in the formal communication of our minister at The Hague: "I have pointed out that the United States has for years carried the burden of supplying a large part of the petroleum consumed by other countries; that though capital has not free access to certain oil deposits, and that the petroleum resources of no other country have been so heavily drawn upon to meet foreign needs as the petroleum resources of the United States. I have pointed out that in the future ample supplies of petroleum have become indispensable to the life and prosperity of my country as a whole, and that the fact that the United States is an industrial nation in which distance renders transportation difficult, and agriculture depends largely on labor-saving devices using petroleum products."

This describes the situation without exaggeration and furnishes some idea of what is necessary to be done, if there is to be any protection against such a condition as finding itself separated permanently from the oil fields of the world. It also emphasizes the necessity of doing something for the protection of the government of republics within our own borders, and of resisting and defeating the plans of those who may have been responsible for the destruction of the navy. It should not be a difficult matter for the new administration to adopt at home and for the benefit of the branch of the government, which is also a part of the system of national defense, the policy which it has pursued and that is now being expressed in commendably terse phrases to the Dutch government.

MR. DENBY AND THE CONTRACTORS.

Too much can not be said in commendation of the attitude of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to his determination to deal with fairness with the people with whom the Navy Department has to do business with the Navy Department. This is a policy that should not be as remarkable as it happens to be, due to the fact that Mr. Denby's predecessor, from the beginning of the war as head of the Navy Department, never possessed an adequate comprehension of the proper and just method of negotiating with contractors for supplies or the settlement of claims arising from the contractural relation. This was evidently considered by Mr. Daniels as eminently necessary since he imagined he was invariably associating with dishonest men when he came in contact with the members of the business community. It could be said of him, at least, that he was quite impartial in his attitude and his conduct; he treated pretty nearly everybody alike in being enormously unfair and unfailingly unreasonable and excessive. He was not terrified by what is known as the "big interests" when he reached the Navy Department and he was equally severe when it came to the less important contractor. Had it not been for the remarkable and eminently fair method employed by the bureau of supplies and accounts of the Navy Department the situation would have been intolerable and the reputation of the Navy Department as a place of conformment with which to do business would have been permanently injured. But that bureau could not do everything and the head of the Navy Department had too much his own way in making it difficult to settle quickly, when asked, the legitimate claims of contractors. Many such, therefore, were inherited by the new administration and a great deal of the valuable time of the present Secretary of the Navy must be applied to straightening out difficulties that were created by the narrow-minded policy of Mr. Daniels.

Mr. Denby has given assurance to Congress that the pending legislation that will permit him to settle proper claims in a proper manner will be executed with full justice to the claimants, who have their undisputed rights, and with full protection to the government interests. Both qualities were scandalously lacking in the late administration, when the plan was to punish contractors for the conditions of haste that prevailed during the war period when it was not possible to comply with exactness with all of the technical details in the way of bids and contracts. It was a time when the prime necessity was to get the material and Mr. Daniels, having lived and operated in those months when this country was doing its utmost to successfully meet the enemy in

Digitized by Google

Europe, should have been the first to have realized the circumstances which he helped to create. He was never able to see the situation as it was and he left the Navy Department with a pile of obligations that were entitled to be met.

The pending legislation, which failed to be enacted at the last session of Congress, will, when it becomes a law, permit the Navy Department to do the right thing in a direction that has been too long deferred. It deals with such problems as increases in cost of labor and material and the difficulties in obtaining material, the contractors who possessed fixed price contracts, the priority situation, the claims of contractors who had written promises involving the performances of their contracts and liquidated damages. The list is a long one and varied. The bill should be passed without delay in order that the government may reestablish its reputation for decent and civilized treatment of the people who, as Mr. Denby says, "worked faithfully on this side toward the winning of the war."

Captain James Spottswood Taylor, medical corps, U. S. N., editor of the Navy Medical Bulletin, was author of an article in Atlantic Monthly for May entitled "The Whale Art of Disweashing." The article dealt with the subject in a somewhat whimsical fashion, and attracted widespread attention. In the "Contributors' Column" of the same issue, which usually serves to introduce to the readers the new author's whose productions first appear in the magazine, Captain Taylor was described as the editor of The Federal Shipbuilder, with a residence at Kearney, N. J. Captain Taylor is well known in naval circles by reason of his attractive style in handling not only matters pertaining to the medical profession but also on general naval topics; but he declines the honor of being editor of a shipbuilding periodical.

ARMY POLITICS.

[Letter to the New York Times.]

New York, April 14, 1921.

To the Editor of The New York Times.:

An unsigned article concerning Army politics that appeared in a recent issue of The Times is unique in words or by direct inference.

That the Army officer is encountered in Washington is a greatuite politicien in the most sinister sense of that word.

That a true picture of Army circles in Washington would disenchant most of the readers of The Times and scheming around the club and most of the Army wives hanging outside and making it their business to meet the "right" people—all with no higher conception in duty, with no other ambition in life than to secure for themselves a good assignment—which the writer asserts must be nearly 90 per cent considered to be duty in Washington.

That the Army man stationed in our capital city is a self-seeker, incapable of loyalty to his government as a whole, that cannot be denied. That there is a certain "inclique" of officers which have no higher aim than to advance the personal fortunes of themselves or of some favorite, or to impede the promotion of others who are classed as rivals.

If it were not for the immense circulation of the paper which publishes this article, and for the evil habit so many people have of believing whatever they see printed, it is a reliable journal, I would be apt to ignore the attack. Some defense, however, is due the good name of the Army in the eyes of the people of the way, which is not provided by the evident policy of the War Department to meet such charges as they have in the face of false charges. The Army is today paying the bitter fruit of seizing such a policy in order to just that policy. Defaming the services has become a popular pastime with certain writers as they have learned that they are not to be called to account for their words.

Let it be said, therefore, that the Army as a whole appears thus to one who has seen fifteen years' service, who is now serving his second tour of duty in Washington (both unsought), who believes he can see the virtues as well as the faults of our Army and who is proud to be a member of that organization.

Among the 1,400 Army officers stationed in Washington and vicinity it is doubtful if there are as many as fifty individuals who could be justly classified as service whatever, or have an extensive acquaintanceship among those members of the Army. There are, of course, general staff officers whose duties require them to collaborate with the military affairs committees of the House and Senate in preparing military legislation. This must cannot be charged against the Army for any other system would make for reduced efficiency in Army administration. Fifteen years or fifteen years' personal acquaintance with Army personnel, it is safe to say, that the great majority of officers are far less politically active than the average civilian. They are, as a class, thoroughly free from any politique alone and they hope in turn that politics will keep hands off the Army. The Army man soon prefers, as would the average civilian, to have his promotion come as a reward for conscientious effort. If it doesn't come in this fashion, there are extremely few officers who would think of resorting to bring about the desired result by "pull."

In attempting to picture Army conditions in Washington your correspondent has fallen into the common error of recording the views of a few as the views of the many. A general rule is argued from a single experience. Such a rule is false. Day after day after dropping in on an L. W. meeting in Chicago would produce the same result. Men's views and ideals are shot through with Solomonic doctrines and that our foreign policy was due to overthrow the Monroe Doctrine.

It must be grant to be unhampered by facts. In the matter of the popularity of the Army as a life vocation, for etanpla, a few minutes devoted to inquiry at the War Department would have established the fact for your scribe that more than 75 per cent of the Army officers have enlisted in the service in the west or in our posts in foreign lands.

Of course there are exceptions to the rule. Of the military circle in Washington, but they are, indeed, few in number; fewer, if fifteen years of observation are worth anything, than in any of the large corporations that our correspondent mentions.

Of course there are a few loafers (who are eliminated as rapidly as possible), a few who are ambitiously wire wives, but the same breeds are met in percentage as great or greater in Wall Street, New York, and in Gopher Prairie, Wis. Neither fact should distract public attention from the fact that the Army as in our entire country, the bulk of our men are content to live quiet, decent and fairly industrious family and professional lives.

It is hard to conceive of the type of mind that can picture the Army officers in Washington propagating "an endless stream of whispered suspicion and mysterious confidences." It must have been difficult even for a professional exaggerator to find so many men in "factions" each of which "bears the name of the general to whom it clings." What fantasy!

There are no such "factions," no "Pershing group," no "March group" nor "Wood group" to cut one another's throats. Outside of this reporter's vivid imagination, an unbiased observer would find nothing more serious than a very small group of officers who are too partisan. An unbiased investigator would find literally hundreds of officers who admire all the generals mentioned and many others for their excellent qualities, hundreds who would render cheerful end loyal service to any chief executive placed over them by the government they have sworn to uphold and which they serve with the deepest loyalty of which they are individually capable.

As far as I am responsible for the character of his own face, it may seem more easily to said that a country as old as ours is responsible for the character of its own Army.

Our Army is not an un-American institution any more than a police force or an insurance company is un-American. It is a part of the people, by and for whom it exist. As a nation we are opposed to the exercise in our conception of business and politics of the principle of force. Force is the last resort of despotism that is rather than the word of an citizenship. But in the opinion of one who is a soldier as well as a citizen it is our privilege, duty and responsibility in addition to the good five-cent cigar mentioned by former Vice-President Marshall to need to realize that if our nation is to endure end prosper, all of us active or inactive, must take rich pride in civilian and soldier—should subscribe mentally to a declaration of independence. This must be the reason for higher conception of the duties of citizenship, whereas they are, each individual must be taught not to tear down instead of building up, to inspire mutual trust instead of confidence.

Let it be said here that the average officer realizes that the Army owes nothing to mankind and instinctly gratitude, for this is the way of humanity. It is not so much that the Army is not emotionally grateful as that unpopularity has been the Army's portion for a certain period after every war and that

"For it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that,
An' 'Chuck him out, the brute,'
But it's the 'savior of his country'
When the guns begin to shoot."

As with the witty New Englander, it may be that in the average Army officer India Ink "hasphlie be really wants to do to be either expensive, unwholesome or immoral." But, as a matter of fact, some correspondent fastened his eyes on the much-heap and refused to lift them to see any of the good the Army has done and is yet doing it is a pity he did not trouble to obtain the views of perhaps half of the Army officers in Washington—men, not marpyre in any sense of the word and by no means perfect, but men anxious to accomplish something and working faithfully to that end, devoted to their services and by training and taste averse to any political wirepulling for preferment.

Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

BOOK AND MAGAZINE NEWS.

Professional questions and Answers for Navel Officers. Compiled by Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Caldwell. The Collegiate Press, George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wis. Price, $3.

This is a complete, concise summary of all naval text books and pamphlets bearing on professional questions. It covers international law, military law, strategy and tactics, gunnery, torpedoes and mines, seamanship, electricity and radio, steam engineering and logistics. It is a valuable and handy reference and study book for use in preparing for examinations.

Special Details of Field Artillery, by Major Ralph Hospital, field artillery, U. S. Army. The Collegiate Press, George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wis. Price, 75 cents.

Major Hospital is assistant professor of military science and tactics, Cornell University, formerly assistant director, Army War College, instructor in artillery for field artillery, Fort Sill, Okla. The need for such a pamphlet arises from the fact that there is not in the technical and tactical handling of the various special details of the field artillery. In addition to the usual tests embracing field artillery subjects, has been added a maximum of practical work in the special details in the all-important subject. The purpose of this pamphlet is to assist not only the officer in charge of the instructors, but also to furnish the student with a text the contents of which will be explained, and to afford him a good working knowledge of this subject.

The Journal of the U. S. Artillery for April contains the following original articles: Self-Propelled Tractor Laying Artillery, by Major W. T. Carpenter, C. A. C.; Professional Note—The English Air Fighting Force—Militar-Wochenblatt; The Design of War Vessels as Affected by the World War, by Rear Admiral David W. Taylor; Fire Control, by Major Quinn Gray, C. A. C.; Professional Note—Militar-Wochenblatt; Reminiscences of The Old Regular Noncommissioned Officer and the War, by Maj. Gen. Peter C. Harris, U. S. A.; Letter, by Adam C. Rockwood; Professional Note—Draft of Law for the Government of the National Army, Militar-Wochenblatt, and Notes on the Use of Mirror Position Finders, by First Lieutenant B. F. Harmon, C. A. C.

Robberies and Securities

The alarming number of thefts reported daily is forceful evidence of the need for the absolute protection provided by our Safe Deposit Vaults.

Safety here costs but a cent and a mill per day

For officers away from Washington we act as custodian of bonds and other securities. Consult us about this service.

THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

Downtown Office: 900-902 F Street | WASHINGTON Established 1889 | West End Branch. Opp. State, War & Navy Bldg.

George A. King William B. King William B. Hay

KING & KING

Attorneys and Counsellors at La

736 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Williamson & Glass Patent and Trade M.

OURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Herbert Wilkinson, Chas. W. Williamson, Jr. Naval Academ Resigned 1899

Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in U United States and Foreign Countries. Instructio on application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 years in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, any since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICER To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.

RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY, 414 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law

Riggs Building Washington, D. C

Baker's A-A Castor Oil

Specially Refined for the Lubrication of AERONAUTICAL MOTORS

BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.

Founded 1857

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 428 Pages, 8"x11", illustrated mailed $2.00 postpaid. FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SON, 501 Broadway, New York.

IN FASHIONABLE NORTHWEST SECTION, UNusually attractive apartment; furnished with rare old mahogany, Persian rugs, etc.; reception room with fireplace, dining room with bay window opening on sunny porch, large and small bedrooms, tile bathrooms, four closets, kitchen and kitchen porch. From June 1 to October 1. Apply Mrs. Albert L. Mills, The St. Nicholas. Phone, North 9343.

IN MOST BEAUTIFUL BLOCK OF NORTHWEST section; unusually cool apartment; large hall, very large dining room, large reception room with fireplace, kitchen, pantry, two porches four bathrooms, four bathrooms, six closets. Furnished completely—piano, linen, silver, books, pictures, etc. From June 1 to October 1, 1921, or to October 1, 1922. Apply Mrs. E. Lansing Ray, 2129 Wyoming Ave., Apartment 11, Phone, North 8468.

PATENTS

BOOKLET FREE. HIGHEST REFERENCES
PROMPTNESS ASSURED BEST RESULTS
Send for booklet and model for examination and report as to patentability.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
624 F Street Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

The animated speculation that has prevailed for a month or more in regard to the identity of the chief of staff was relieved yesterday by an announcement by Secretary Weeks of the selection for that detail of General Pershing, with Major General Harbord as the executive assistant. The gentlemen named were

The New Chief of the Army.

received with approval in the War Department, with expectation that it would be endorsed throughout the Army. The formal statement issued at the War Department follows:

The Secretary of War has selected General John J. Pershing, U. S. Army, to be chief of staff, succeeding Major General Peyton C. March, U. S. Army, effective July 1, 1921.

He has also determined upon the detail of Major General James G. Harbord to be executive assistant to the chief of staff succeeding Major General William M. Wright, U. S. Army, also effective July 1, 1921.

The law requires the chief of staff "to cause to be made in the War Department general staff all the necessary plans for recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, mobilizing, training and demobilizing the Army of the United States and for the use of the military forces for national defense."

Under this provision of law it is the plan of the Secretary of War especially to charge the chief of staff, who he assumes the office of chief of staff, with the organization and training of all the military forces of the Army of the United States, which by law is defined to include the Regular Army, the National Guard and the organized Reserves. It is proposed that General Pershing become actively associated with the various elements of the Organized Reserves and the National Guard, which would be a part of the Regular Army, for which he would command, if active operations should be undertaken before the date of his retirement in detail to either duty.

Major General Harbord as executive assistant to the chief of staff will have supervision over the administrative activities of the War Department general staff, handling such matters directly with the Secretary of War, and leaving General Pershing free to devote his time to the organization and training of the Army and allied matters. This plan will permit General Pershing legally to perform the functions recently announced by the Secretary of War in connection with the development of a general headquarters for a war army, of which he would be in active command, in time of war, while General Harbord would become the chief of staff of the general staff in such an emergency.

It was indicated a few days ago by Mr. Weeks that on Friday he would reveal some important information, not only in regard to the chief of staff, but respecting the duties devolving upon General Pershing in connection with the G. H. Q. plan of which he is to be head. Curiosity on both subjects was apparently satisfied in the departmental bulletin quoted above. It still leaves something to be desired, however, as to exactly what General Pershing will do in his dual capacity, and it is quite evident that General Harbord will have charge of the details of the office of chief of staff. It was argued by those opposed to the latter, the authority for the organization of a G. H. Q., with General Pershing at its head is found, it is held in the War Department, in section 2 of the national defense act, specifically in the following words: "The organized peace establishment, including the Regular Army, national guard and organized reserve, shall include all of the tactical units, and other military organizations necessary to form the basis for a complete and immediate mobilization for the national defense." Under this broad authority, provision has already been made for the organization of a number of organizations which are not specifically mentioned in the law, including, for example, the general headquarters, aviation, air service, coast artillery, ammunition zone troops and zone of the interior troops. By the same authority, it is considered that there can be created a general staff headquarters troop. The personnel for the G. H. Q. can be obtained from the authorized personnel of the Army. During the time of office, the "general headquarters armies" ceases to exist; in other words, the G. H. Q. is an organization similar in all respects to the headquarters of a division or army or group of armies, and is dissimilar to the War Department general staff. The War Department does not directly control combat organizations during active operations, whereas the strictly military headquarters of General G. H. Q. have that as their principal function. It is, therefore, entirely proper and legal to assign officers of the general staff corps to duty with the G. H. Q., and these come under the legal authorization of the general staff with troops as distinct from the War Department general staff. Officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the combat and technical branches are also available for such assignment. All that is necessary is to prepare the proper table of organization for peace and for war, just as has been done by the War Department for other military headquarters of the corps or division or brigade, etc. With respect to peace-time organization, under the law, it is appreciated that it is difficult to lay down precisely the limitations of such functions. They should, however, cover in general terms the execution of war plans and furnish advice to the Secretary of War as to any impractical proposition in War Department plans; training and inspection of the Army, both theoretical and practical, with a view to establishing a proper determination of training to produce that kind of an Army which the commander-in-chief and his staff needs for the execution of the war plans that they have in hand. It was believed, as already stated in these columns, that an organization something like the French superior council should be established to properly connect the G. H. Q. with the War Department general staff, so that there may be no possibility of the two working on independent and antagonistic lines.

The arrest of promotions in the commissioned personnel of the Army continues with the prospect that during the coming week the War Department will announce whether or not it is possible to make the nominations of officers to casual vacancies occurring since November 24, the date of the discharge of Colonel Cleary, one of the class B officers, who has taken his claims for retention on the active list of the Army into the courts. The announcement has been made this week of the determination of the government to fight both this case and that of Colonel French, retired in class B, to the bitter end, which will mean that a decision in regard to the promotions of the officers and the War Department will not be reached, probably, until the U. S. Supreme Court passes on the merits of the points at issue in this may take a year or more. There is a decided objection in the War Department to delaying all promotions in the Army for so long a time, especially as it is felt that the whole situation will be cleared up by the simple process of leaving annlited the vacancies tentatively created by the French and Cleary cases and make all other promotions effective as of that date in regard to the numerous other cases that are identical with those of Colonels French and Cleary, officers who have been separated from the service through the agency of elimination, but who have apparently not taken the necessary action to have their former positions on the active list made good to them. If officers are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate to fill the vacancies thus created, the class B officers individually concerned will have been completely and finally disposed of, so far as the active list or from the Army, as the case may be, beyond any restoration that is effected by a decision by the court of last resort. In that event, the Army list may easily be compiled to some extent by holding places for all of these officers, but, as already stated, the present plans of the War Department are complicated leaving unfilled only the French and Cleary vacancies, and it is considered that this is a comparatively easy matter with which to deal. Officers, therefore, may during the next few weeks expect to see the existing vacancies in the various grades—43 in the grade of colonel, 59 in that of lieutenant colonel, 105 in that of major, 1,000 in that of captain and 1,000 in that of first lieutenant. Later on if the court shall decide that Colonels French and Cleary are not entitled to be restored to the active list, the War Department will have to prepare new commissions with revised dates in the cases of those officers who are now likely to be promoted under a plan that takes care of the two class B officers whose claims are destined to go to the highest tribunal before a settlement is reached. The general staff of the War Department has taken charge of the matter, at the instance of General Jervey, it is understood, and is discussing the method by which the promotions may be made. Inquiry of experts in the matters in the Department furnish abundant evidence that the promotions may be made and the view of the majority of the officers is that there is nothing to be gained by indefinitely continuing the list of promotion in Army promotions. The state of the promotion list, therefore, remains as it was last week and the week before, with the following named officers juniors in the various grades: Colonel William D. Forsyth, cavalry, who is number 345 on the Army promotion list; Lieutenant Colonel Ira L. Reeves, No. 1,065; Major Paul T. Bock, corps of engineers, number 3295, and Captain Harold L. Milan, infantry, number 7516. If it were possible to fill all the vacancies the junior officer on the list, Captain Milan, now first lieutenant of infantry, who is number 7809 on the Army promotion list.

The War Department edition of the completed Army promotion list, copies of which it is planned to distribute to all the officers who are personally interested in the compilation, will not be delivered by the government printing office probably for a week or more, and it will necessarily be some time before they can be placed in the possession of individuals desired to receive them. A decreasing number of inquiries in regard to positions on the list are being received by the adjutant general, but it is confidently expected that the opportunity to closely examine the list, in its entirety, will lead to many more communications from officers who obtain the impression that they have not been properly placed. There are many questions that apparently occur to officers who are not entirely familiar with the law, and it is desired by the department that officers shall fully understand the methods used in determining relative place on the single list. The detachment from duty with the War Department general staff of Major T. M. Spalding, C. A. C., has proven something of a handicap, since that officer possesses the most intimate knowledge of any officer in regard to the law creating the promotion list and its execution. Major Spalding did more than any other, too, in connection with the drafting of the legislation, and was most instrumental in obtaining its adoption by the military committees and in the subsequent work in conference. He will shortly report for duty on the Canal Zone. It is evidently the intention of the department to make changes in the list when it can be shown that errors have been made in the matter of service to the credit of an officer. Such minor errors were inevitable, in view of the great amount of detailed work that had to be done by Major Spalding, chiefly on account of the imperfect records of the department, especially in the case of officers commissioned during the war period. In connection with the publishing of the promotion list, it is interesting to learn that since the time the material was sent to the printer there have been about one hundred changes in the position of officers, and most of these it has been possible to record correctly; but, in the meantime, the War Department is receiving claims from officers of service which they believe is to their credit and which will necessitate further changes in the list. So the result of the publication of the promotion on any given date, in view of the numerous errors discovery of prior service in so many instances, will not insure an absolutely accurate list, upon which officers may depend as indicating the exact time of their advancement. As stated, it is expected that additional representations will be made in behalf of officers who believe they have been erroneously placed on the list, and in that case the War Department will advise those who have charge of the situation are preparing to act with expedition on the communications. It is believed in the War Department that many of the questions that will inevitably be suggested by a perusal of the promotion list may easily be settled to the satisfaction of inquirers by reference to the law, of which there is no lack of description in the newspapers. For example, there is confusion arising from the fact that the placing of majors on the list is not determined by years of service, but upon a basis of merit which was left entirely to the discretion of the board which prepared the list. This will explain many otherwise inexplicable positions in which the assigned officers of this grade. Interest continues unabated in the amendment to the promotion list law proposed by Senator McKellar. If the phrase is not susceptible of more exact, it will require departmental interpretation, it is declared at the War Department, and there is no diminution in the general departmental opposition to any modification of Army promotion legislation. More than that, as already stated in these columns the chairmen of the Senate military committee is determined that there shall be no revision, for the question, at least during the present session, and the same, for the present effective, antagonism prevails among the members of the House military committee, who may be regarded as in control of the situation. At the same time, officers who are not connected with the arrangement of the promotion list, and whose grievances have been very convincingly expressed in documents that have been published in this paper, may feel confident that something shall be done in their behalf. They are enlisting the sympathy, and believe they have obtained the support, of representatives and senators. At this writing, however, there is no prospect of a material change in the situation. During the week the relative rank of two officers on the promotion list was determined by the War Department. In the case of Colonel H. L. Jackson, who was commissioned in 1898, remaining continuously in active service until his retirement for disability, and who was called to active duty in 1916 and has since remained in active service, it is pointed out that section 24-A, act of June 4, 1920, provides that in determining relative rank commissioned service, if continuous, shall be counted as having been the date of original commission, but section 127-A prescribes the procedure for determining relative rank, and under it only active commissioned service may be counted; Colonel Jackson may not count his inactive period on the retired list in the case of Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Shumate, who was originally appointed February 2, 1901, resigned December 18, 1901, reappointed March 10, 1902, with rank from February 2, 1901, it is held that the words "original commission," as used in section 24-A, refer to the commission under which was begun the service which was eventuated in Colonel Shumate's present commission. Hence, for the purpose of determining his relative rank, his first commission may be disregarded; however, it is held, that he may count as "constructive" active service the time between the date of his rank under the reappointment and the date on which he actually began service thereunder. As for his place on the promotion list, section 24-A specifically provides what service may be considered, which service includes his "constructive" active service. In connection with Army promotion, it is of interest that one of the points to be passed upon by the court in the litigation precipitated by Captain Lyon, of the judge advocate general's department, will be that officer's allegation of contempt of court on the part of the War Department. The brief to that effect filed by Captain Lyon's attorneys contains

Digitized by Google

this statement: "This suit was brought on March 1, 1921. The proposed list of promotions was sent to the Senate by the War Department sometime after March 4, 1921, when the 67th Congress convened. At that time, this suit to determine the correctness of the War Department construction of the law was pending. Yet, in spite of that fact, the department proceeded, openly ignoring the fact that this court had the very question then before it, to bring about the confirmation of promotions based upon a construction of the law then in dispute before this court. In our opinion, the action approaches very closely to contempt of this court, but, in addition to that, the War Department now has the audacity to contend before your honor that the vote in the Senate, while this case was pending in court, is binding on the court in construing the law in question. The respondent's final contention is that mandamus is not a proper remedy, because the petitioner is not suffering any present injury."

It is not expected that the War Department will interpose much objection to the new legislation, incorporated in the Army appropriation bill, as it passed the House, providing that

Sacrifice of the Army Enlistment Bonus.

"no portion of the appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay, in excess of or contrary to the provisions of section 37 of the Army reorganization act, approved June 4, 1920, an enlistment allowance to any soldier who enlists or reenlists after the approval of this act." It is roughly estimated that this may result ultimately in a saving of about $2,000,000 a year, although the provision would become effective at once in the case of the one-year men who reenlist after the approval of the act. It is considered, however, that the clause does not affect the provision contained in the act of June 4; it merely prohibits the payment of the allowance during the period covered by the appropriations in the pending bill. It is considered that the claims would have been more directly effective if it had applied to men who "hereafter" enlist or reenlist. At all events, it is appreciated in the War Department that the intention as it has been construed by this amendment affords ample opportunity for making claims against the government and it is expected that it will be made the basis of such claims in due time.

The airplane designers and manufacturers of the country have been invited by the Army air service, engineering division, at McCook Field, Ohio, to send in proposals which are to be opened on June 15, for the various types of experimental airplanes to be designed and constructed by the contractors. There

New Army Airplane Types.

are three airplanes in each of the five types, three in each of four types for which bids are to be opened on July 1, and five in each of the three types for which bids are to be opened on July 18. The list includes single and two-seater pursuit planes, one three-seater Army and coast artillery observation and surveillance plane, two-seater night observation plane, corps observation plane, night bombardment short and long distance planes. Among the type planes will be a special type to be a single-seater pursuit with an air cooled engine intended for defense of airdromes or home stations with a very rapid climb, both speed and maneuverability are the requisites. Proposals are being requested for airplanes using the LeRhone engine in view of the large number of such engines on hand in the air service and it is desired that the planes submitted show a marked improvement in simplicity, cheapness of production cost and ease of maintenance over existing training types using this engine.

To the surprise of the naval service, Secretary Denby on May 7 revoked the order which he had previously approved for the graduation of the 1923 class of midshipmen in December of this year. The reasons

Order for Early Graduation Revoked.

fully set forth in these columns last week and two weeks ago, are apparently considered by the Secretary to be sufficient, the principal reason being the great shortage of junior officers. The Secretary in his formal announcement of his change of attitude lays particular stress upon this phase of the question. He says: "The situation is a very serious one for the Navy; there are authorized for the service 5,600 line officers; we have now approximately 3,200 regular officers; we also have about 2,000 temporary and reserve officers, making the complement fairly complete at the moment. Under congressional legislation, however, it will be automatically cut in half of the present calendar year to grant discharges to all but 1,200 of these officers, which is the maximum number allowed by Congress to be retained, and then only after passing an examination. It is, therefore, apparent that by December 31 the Navy will be short, at a minimum, more than 1,000 officers. That is a condition which will exist for at least six months, during which period the difficulties of keeping properly manned the ships of the Navy will be very great." Notwithstanding this condition, the Secretary "recognizing the desirability of giving every man in the Naval Academy the full course of academic work and benefits of the cruise as well," decided to rescind the previous order, thus restoring the academic year to its former status, to continue until June of next year, the officer personnel to be shorthanded during the intervening six months. The Secretary did not vouchsafe any more definite reasons for his reversal, although he "parted with great regret" a tendency to read into the original orders, for which he claimed sole responsibility, a desire on the part of senior officers to increase the commissioned personnel for the purpose of preventing their loss of temporary rank. He most emphatically states "in justice to the men" that no one would have been affected by this premature graduation of the class, that such a suggestion was never made to him in this connection, and he has too high regard for the commissioned personnel of the service to imagine for one moment that such consideration would influence any officer so affected." This statement is, of course, a reply to the criticism which occurred on the floor of the House, and to which we referred in our previous articles. In the absence of more complete information from official sources, it may be inferred that pressure was brought by influential members of Congress to induce the Secretary to countermand his order. It has been suggested that this change was effected in the Senate, while House and in a manner that could not well be disregarded, especially in view of the critical status of the naval appropriation bill, the first section of which, $100,000,000 between the House and Senate measures and of 30,000 men in the enlisted strength.

Mr. Denby's cancellation of the early graduation order, and his instructions that the now first class shall take part in the summer practice cruise, necessitated a number of changes in the practice cruise. The Minnesota, which

Change in Mid-shipmen's Practice Squadron.

battleship was originally intended to be the flagship of the squadron, but which was withdrawn, has again been assigned to that duty. The squadron, as it is now constituted, consists of the Minnesota, Mississippi, Idaho, South Carolina, Michigan and the Minnesota. There was some talk in naval circles this week of sending a division of 12 destroyers on the practice cruise, in lieu of one battleship, but we are reliably informed that that plan does not meet with the approval of the chief of naval operations. Those who favored the idea advanced as the ground that it would afford the midshipmen a varied experience at sea, and that the aggregate number of men required for the destroyers would equal the complement of a battleship. The plan is not looked upon with favor, however, in view of the status of the fuel appropriation, and the necessity for taking care of anchorages. The itinerary, as it has been, has been approved, which provides for leaving Annapolis June 4 for Christiana, Norway, arriving June 12; leave June 14, arrive Lisbon, Portugal, July 14; leave July 18, arrive Gibraltar the 20th; leave August 3, arrive Guantanamo, Cuba, August 19; leave for Annapolis August 22, arriving the 29th.

With the commissioning of the new superdreadnaughts, the Maryland and the Colorado, it is expected that the Florida and Utah, the first type of

Prospective Changes in Vessels.

dreadnaughts completed, will drop out of the first line of the fleet. The Utah will probably be used as a receiving station to serve as flagship, relieving the

Pittsburgh, which cruiser will come home, when it will be decided whether to place her out of commission or assign her as flagship of some other naval organization. The report published this week that the Florida would be sent to the Asiatic station as flagship in the place of the Pittsburgh is reliably informed that there is no intention of sending a battleship to the eastern fleet. When it becomes necessary some months hence to relieve the Huron, now serving as flagship of Admiral Strauss, it is expected that she will be replaced by a cruiser of a similar type as those in the Asiatic squadron, and that the Frederick, now flagship of the Pacific fleet train, be sent to the China station, but thus far no orders to that effect have been issued. The Navy Department has not yet decided what vessel will be assigned to the Florida when she is withdrawn from the battleship fores of the fleet. Captain B. B. Rieser will shortly assume command of her.

The somewhat surprising, if not rather startling, suggestion was made at the Capitol this week, when initial steps were taken to

Increase of Service Pay.

appoint five Senators and the Speaker of the House appoint as many Representatives to join a joint congressional committee for commission, under the terms of the act of May 20, 1920, to make a report in regard to service pay and allowances to be submitted to Congress by the first Monday in January of 1922, with a view to establishing rates of compensation in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Public Health Service effective July 1, 1922. It appeared that this provision had been overlooked in both House and Senate, at least by those who ordinarily have charge of such matters, and that neither Vice President Coolidge nor Speaker Gillette had taken up the subject or had it brought to their attention. Indeed, what was more important, the point was raised whether either had authority to appoint members of this service pay committee, it being suggested that this matter of appointing the membership expired with the presiding officers of the two branches of the late Congress, which was responsible for the pay-increase legislation of May 18, 1920, that contained the provision and requirement of the joint committee, whose conclusions and recommendations were to be a guide to the present Congress in determining what should be done in regard to service pay and allowances after the end of the next fiscal year. In the meantime, Representative Hunter, Republican, chairman of the House naval committee, has called on the War and Navy Departments for information as to pay and kindred costs in relation to the Army and Navy, and on the Treasury Department for the same statistics pertaining to the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service. It has been assumed, of course, that Mr. Butler would call on the joint committee, and, on that occasion, will be associated with Mr. Kahn, the head of the House military committee, and Senator Wadsworth and Page, the chairmen of the Senate military and naval committees, respectively. That would be the natural selection, inasmuch as those gentlemen had very much to do with the preparation of the pay bill of May 20, of last year. They would probably have been appointed if the selection had been made before the adjournment of the last Congress, and would also have been designated three additional representatives and as many more senators who are of the present Congress. So, in the event of the completion of the joint committee would have been the same as it will be now. Some preparation is being made in a preliminary way to anticipation of the meetings of the congressional body and the officers of the Army and Navy service compensation will have ready for presentation to the committee all the statistics available on a basis of recommendations for service pay legislation after July 1, 1922, together with such pertinent facts as may relate to the difference in pay and allowances between the services, which is one of the subjects likely to be considered in connection with the equalization of such details. It is too early to give the gist of the departmental representations in favor of a continuance of the present rate of compensation, but it is expected that the claim will be made that there is no occasion or justification of any modification of the schedule of pay. The report of the branch of the war plans division of the general staff of the War Department, which did such good work in the hearings on the pay bill of May 20, 1920, is at work on the figures that will show, for example, that the decrease in the cost of living has not been such as warrant any reduction in service pay. It is altogether too early, also, to make an estimate of the sentiment in Congress on this new question of such vital consequence to the members of the service personnel. There must be taken into consideration the "habit" of economy which has lately seized the House and Senate, and it is safe to calculate that the fight to retain the present rate of compensation will be a hard one.

It is understood that the President does not view with particular favor the limitations imposed upon him by a provision in the Army reorganization act

Limitation Upon Choice of Officers.

of June 4, 1920, in the choice of Army officers for appointment as general officers. Previous laws on this subject left the executive choice of major generals to those of the grade of brigadier general and of brigadier generals to those of colonels. Congress considered that this was justified and, indeed, necessary because of the appointments that had been made somewhat irregularly in the past, without the rank of the appointee, some of the selections being in the grade of captain. It was realized that this created much dissatisfaction and led to considerable protest addressed to every Congressman by officers who found themselves thus overwhelmingly and hopelessly overslaughed. The restrictions imposed were regarded as necessary for the protection of the Army and for the preservation of the contentment of the personnel. The act of June 4, however, went a step beyond and with the idea of further limit the selection of officers for the grade of major general, it did impose additional restrictions in the case of officers who were to be made eligible for the grade of brigadier general. In addition to the limitations appointees were not only to be confined to colonels of the line, but they were to be further chosen from a list compiled by a board of officers convened mainly for that purpose. This has had the effect of excluding many colonels of the line from the opportunity of choice on the part of the President in filling the vacancies in the grade of brigadier general created by the act of June 4 and those which will occur during the present calendar year. It is said that Mr. Harding regards this arrangement as too severe a limitation upon his executive power, and it is possible that during the present administration an effort will be made to amend the act of June 4 in this particular.

Digitized by Google

Motor Carriage for 105 M. M. Field Howitzer.

There recently was completed for the Army ordnance department a new experimental motor carriage of the caterpillar type for the new 105 m. m. field howitzer. The carriage was built at Stockton, Calif., by the Holt Manufacturing Company. The howitzer and mount for the carriage were shipped to the company, so that preliminary proof and road tests could be had at the place of manufacture. The howitzer has a range of 12,000 yards, which is in excess of the range attained by any existing equivalent material. After assembly of the howitzer on the carriage the vehicle was run for 125 miles over road to the Presidio of San Francisco for proof test. It was found that an average speed of 18 miles an hour could be maintained on fair roads, and under favorable conditions a speed of 25 miles. At times a speed of 31 miles an hour was made. A speed of ten rounds was given at the Presidio, some of them being at excess pressures, which was withstood satisfactorily. The motor carriage has been designed to mount either the new 105 m. m. howitzer or the new 75 m. m. field gun, the unit being so arranged that the gun and howitzer can be interchanged in a few minutes. Perfection of this material will mark a radical development in the design of light artillery. Such vehicles undoubtedly will replace to some extent the existing types of artillery, but just how far the replacement will go has not yet been determined.

Army Class B Officers.

Announcement is made by the War Department that the judge advocate general of the Army has been directed by the Secretary of War to consider appeal in the cases of Colonel John W. French and William F. Cleary, the former retired and the latter disbanded under the class B legislation of June 4 last. It is the intention of the War Department, according to an official statement, "to give these cases the last court." This has been anticipated in these columns and was based on the attitude of the military authorities in respect to the cases of Generals. This means that these two cases, and any others that may be included in the appeal or in the effect of departmental action, will not be settled for many months and perhaps not within a year, the time depending, of course, upon whether the government seeks to have the decision of the Supreme Court expedited. In the meantime it will be impossible for taking up the question of delaying promotions incident upon the French and Cleary cases and will within a few days decide whether or not further advancements to be made, leaving vacancies for those two officers. It does not appear that the numerous other class B cases, represented by retirement or discharge, are engaging the attention of the War Department. If vacancies are not reserved in the various grades for officers who have come within class B—and this seems to be unlikely—the individuals themselves to replace—these officers will be liable to find themselves immediately and permanently separated from the active list upon subsequent confirmation of the nominations of Army officers to fill existing vacancies. The class B officers, who have resorted to their friends in Congress for restoration to the active list, or, at least, for the reconsideration of their cases by either the War Department or at the White House, are quoted as expressing themselves unable to effect much in the way of influencing relief. It does not appear that the appeals that have been addressed to the President and sent, as is necessary, by way of the War Department have as yet been forwarded to the White House and the appellants entertain the apprehension or suspicion that the documents may not be transmitted. Those of this class who have endeavored to get to the President have been informed that they must submit their representations through the War Department, and that anything else or less than this formal and final manner will receive attention. By this process, of course, any appeals will have attached the comment of the Secretary of War or chief of staff. Almost as little result attends the effort of those who have sought to personally get to Secretary Weeks with their grievances. In the communications in behalf of class B officers sent to the War Department by senators and representatives the reply is uniformly made that the records in each instance justify what has been done, either in retiring or discharging the officer. It is asserted by the class B officers whose cause has been presented through congressional channels with this unsatisfactory result that the War Department has failed to give sufficient attention to the records on file and that the findings of courts of inquiry have been ignored.

Army Medical Department.

Officers of the Army medical department are viewing with considerable interest the prospect of legislation that shall reduce the enlisted strength of the military force from 175,000 to 150,000. This reduction last year to 175,000 resulted at once in a reduction in the commissioned personnel of the medical corps and dental corps, branches of the Army medical department. In the former the vacancies created numbered 70 vacancies was at once "solved," although the situation created another problem, that of providing sufficient medical officers to fully protect the health of the Army. Now, with the prospective reduction to 150,000, the medical corps will have a surplus of 163 officers as compared with the present surplus of 41, while the dental corps will have a surplus of 34 officers, an increase from 6. In the veterinary corps, where the commissioned personnel is established numerically and not based, as in the other branches, upon a percentage of Army strength, there are 14 vacancies, but the War Department has decided that there shall not be held an examination to fill these vacancies until it is decided what Congress intends to do in the matter of Army legislation during the next month. Apparently the military authorities are inclined to think that the present commissioned strength of the veterinary corps as sufficient if the Army is not to have a greater enlisted strength than 150,000. There at present commissioned strength of the medical corps is 1,138, and it should have on the basis of present enlisted strength 1,179 officers. On the basis of the strength of 150,000 the medical corps would have 975 officers, or 163 less than now in service. It is estimated that it will take a couple of years or more to absorb 163 surplus officers, and this means that during that period there will be no new appointments made to the grade of first lieutenant. An interesting subject for speculation is as to the result in the dental corps, since in the medical corps, where promotion is based on length of service and where there may be a serious gap represented by the years in which the surplus officers are being taken care of and when there are no new acquisitions to the corps.

Conference of Allied Chaplains.

An unusual event has been reported to the War Department by Senior Chaplain John P. Babcock of the American forces in Germany. This was a conference of 37 chaplains of the American, British, French and Belgian forces, held at Coblenz. This was the first meeting of the kind and it is planned to be followed by a series of sessions held monthly for an exchange of views. At home the interest in the affairs of the Army chaplains centers in the prospect that the reduction of the enlisted strength of the Army to 150,000 men will add to the number of surplus chaplains from 32 to 50 in accordance with the policy of the War Department not to have chaplains beyond the allowance of a chaplain for 1,200 men. It will take two or three years, in all probability, to absorb any such surplus of chaplains. The situation will be improved if the reduced Army is concentrated, enabling the assignment of chaplains to much better effect and with greater usefulness than at present exists. Colonels of regiments, therefore, has already pointed out to the War Department that under existing conditions there is need for 50 additional chaplains now, although at the same time there are no chaplains. Much depends in this connection on the way in which the surplus three are distributed.

The Army and the National Guard.

Representative Speaks of Ohio, during the debate on the Army appropriation bill in the House, undertook to have stricken out several items relating to the pending bill for the Regular Army and the national guard such as that, \$83,000 for the pay and travel of "federal officers and noncommissioned officers," amended to read "officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army" engaged in the conduct of inspections, mainly of government property, in the possession of the national guard, which property is valued at about \$50,000,000, according to Representative Anthony's estimate. The proposed amendment to cut out the item was rejected despite the fact that Mr. Speaks, in his maiden speech in Congress, strongly urged in addition with the companion suggestion that the national guard should not be charged with this "overhead" that belonged more properly and exclusively, he imagined, to the Regular Army. It was in this connection that Mr. Speaks expressed the view that he was in favor of a small, or at least a greatly reduced, Army yet not more than 150,000 men in view of the increasing numerical strength, fitness and availability of the national guard organizations, soon to achieve the distinction of being "federalized," as defined. It was this view of the growing importance and usefulness of the national guard that led several members of the House in this week's discussion of the Army bill to bolster up their plea for an authorized strength of the Army diminished to 150,000. It is quite evident that there is in Congress a visibly greater faith in the national guard than there is coming to be considered as in many respects the equivalent of the Regular Army as a means of defense and a part of the preparedness program, so far as a fighting personnel in reserve and under training is concerned. But the House would not accept Mr. Speaks' view that the cost of employing Regular Army personnel in connection with, and for the benefit of, the national guard should be kept separate and distinct from the appropriations made for the national guard so to speak, and that the national guard cost should not be burdened with the Regular Army "overhead." He denied the accusation of his opponents in the House that he was interfering to prevent federal supervision and instruction of the national guard which it was asserted would be the immediate and inevitable effect of the adoption of his proposed amendment. All through the discussion of the Army bill it was quite evident there was a lively appreciation of the merit and possibilities of the national guard, not only as the first line of national defense and "the greatest defensive weapon in this country," as Mr. Hamilton Fish claimed, and according to the same authority within a few years would attain a strength of 400,000. To this vision Mr. Greene of Vermont retorted: "If we provide in a bill for a reorganization of the Army an unusual number of commissioned officers more than it would seem should be supplied to an ordinary tactical organization, we are told that we have got a topheavy Army. But if we have not enough we must amend, and members will vote against it. Some of our brethren never seem to understand why we want more officers than will supply the actual tactical necessities."

Reduction of the Army to 150,000.

The War Department will make a protest to the Senate military committee against the provision incorporated in the Army appropriation bill, as it passed the House, which has the effect of reducing the enlisted strength of the Army from 175,000 to 150,000 men. This provision, in exact language, reads as follows: "The Secretary of War is directed under such regulations as he may prescribe to grant applications for discharge of enlisted men serving in continental United States without regard to provisions of existing law respecting discharges until the Army has been reduced to 150,000 men, not including the Philippine Scouts." It is by no means certain, according to the latest impressions conveyed by semi-official sentiment, that the above will eventually emerge for presidential approval with any increase in the House provision for 150,000 men. There is undoubtedly strong sentiment in both branches of Congress, but more pronounced in the House than in the Senate, in favor of the policy of economy, retrenchment and reduction. This is unquestionably the case, the week end is told, despite that the legislative body was permanently acquired the habit of economy. The conservative military authorities are inclined to believe that this spirit effort should be made by the War Department at this time to seek an increase in the House provision for an enlisted force of 150,000 men, that, if waged vigorously, would lead to mere bitterness. It is necessary to incur at this time, when there is approaching such an important question as the retention of the present rate of pay and allowances, on occasion of a special congressional report by January 1 next in anticipation of a revision of the pay table of July 1 last, that, in the view of those conversant of importance that Congress should be reminded of the unwisdom of making such a reduction as is provided in the House bill, at least until the national guard is organized and in a condition to cope adequately with a very menacing internal situation. It will be urged, in due time, that the Army can be restricted in its enlisted strength to a defensive agency to the national guard, hut until the time arrives when this is possible without interference with our security the War Department will suggest that the House provision be modified. In another direction, if Congress insists upon the strength of 150,000, it is considered that provision should be made for reaching this strength without delay and not depend upon applications for discharge that may or may not be presented. In that event the average of 150,000 men would have to be maintained in the meantime by ultimately reducing the Army to a much less strength and this is considered most inadvisable. The War Department accordingly urged in addition that Congress is determined in this matter, will probably suggest that the House provision be accordingly changed so as to effect the reduction to 150,000 men at once and, with that end in view, give the Secretary of War authority, which he does not now possess, of discharging men to accomplish this end regardless of applications received and before the expiration of terms of enlistment. This is regarded as the only effective and sensible method of achieving what Congress plainly desires and will be done with the least possible delay. One view at the Capitol in connection with this proposal of authority for discharges is that such legislation might give the President an opportunity to reduce the Army to such an extent as to render the country defenseless, an apprehension that, of course, does not attach to the present head of the military. It is also considered essential that the authority to discharge other than by purchase—which exists only in time of peace—and on account of dependents, shall be given by Congress in no uninstakable language. It is of importance in the matter of the reduction of the Army to 150,000 that this will have its direct effect upon the commissioned personnel of the medical department and of the corps of chaplains. It will, for example, increase the surplus number of chaplains from 32 to 50, the surplus number of dental officers from 34 to 41 to 163, and in the dental corps from 67 to 94.

Digitized by Google

Important Naval Assignments.

Secretary Denby announced this week that Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, would become superintendent of the Naval Academy when he hauls down his flag. This assignment was first predicted in these columns early last fall, at which time it was Secretary Daniels' intention to make several important changes in the policies and methods of administration of the academy. The animated discussion which arose over the hazing practices of the midshipmen made it imperative that the administration at the academy be strongly upheld at the Department, despite the fact that Rear Admiral A. H. Scales was due for sea, and was apparently desirous of beginning that duty. His success in effectually stamping out the spirit of insubordination which asserted itself in connection with the outbreak of hazing entirely vindicated the Department's action in continuing him in charge of the academy for the remainder of the scholastic year. Rear Admiral Scales will now be assigned to a flag command at sea. The fact that Secretary Denby is carrying out the program of his predecessor is an indication that the changes which Admiral Wilson is expected to bring about at Annapolis meet also with the new Secretary's approval. Admiral Hugh Rodman will shortly be detached from command of the Pacific fleet and will probably be assigned to command of the fifth naval district and the naval operating base, Hampton Roads, relieving in that important command Rear Admiral A. F. Bechtler, who reaches the age of retirement on September 1. No official intimation is made as to the successors to Admirals Wilson and Rodman in the two large fleets. It being understood that the choice of these is now in the hands of President Harding. Among the names most frequently mentioned in high naval circles for the command of the Atlantic fleet are those of Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, who is in command of the fleet, and Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, commanding a battleship division, and who is considered to be one of the able officers of the line. Among other changes to occur in the near future are those of commandant of the 15th, or Panama Canal district, and governor of Santo Domingo, predicted in these columns last week. Rear Admiral Chas. S. Robinson, at present commandant of the navy yard, Boston, will relieve Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden as governor of Santo Domingo and U. S. diplomatic representative in Haiti, the latter officer being due for retirement on August 12. Admiral Robison will be relieved by Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, who will also relieve Rear Admiral H. O. Dunn as commandant of the first naval district, that officer reaching the retiring age on May 29. Admiral Gleaves will thus carry out the policy of the Department, and of the leaders in Congress to consolidate the functions of the commandant of the naval district and of the adjacent navy yard wherever it is practicable, and the reduction in naval reserve duties make it practicable. This merger of duties has already occurred at Philadelphia, Charleston, Key West, Mare Island, the Great Lakes and Bremerton, and, with the retirement of Admiral Dunn, Boston will be added to the list. The next district which will probably be merged with the command of the naval station is that of San Francisco. The recently created district at San Diego has never had a separate commandant. These consolidations have been effected as the district duties have been reduced, particularly in connection with the enrollment, training, etc., of the reserve forces. Rear Admiral Mayrbury Johnson, commandant of the Panama district, will probably be relieved by Captain Montgomery M. Taylor, now on the staff at the naval war college.

—o—

Bureau of Mines Gets Army Trucks.

Among the interesting incidents of the House debate on the Army appropriation bill this week was the successful effort of Representative Sinnott of Indiana to obtain for the bureau of mines of the interior Department six "serviceable" Army motor trucks. This is the result of protracted negotiations between the Indiana representative, the War Department director of sales and the Assistant Secretary of War when it was revealed that there is no law permitting the transfer of such property from the War Department to another executive branch of the government except in the case of obsolete or useless vehicles that are declared surplus. Officials of the bureau of mines have been visiting the various points where public sales of Army trucks are held, only to find that the material was not serviceable, the several hundred offered for sale being described as so much "dilapidated old scrap iron." The situation has long been the subject of comment at the Capitol during the various committee hearings and on the floor, and considerable impatience has been manifested on the part of representatives and senators with what they regard as the obstinacy of the War Department toward every proposal to turn over to another branch any of the Army trucks and automobiles. This was, however, done in the public roads branch after special legislation on the subject and it has now been concluded in the House that the most direct and effective method of operation will be to incorporate in the Army bill such a mandatory clause as directs the Secretary of War to transfer the Army trucks within a specified period and without charge. To the last named condition there has been some objection in the War Department, where it is felt that so long as these vehicles are charged against the cost of "militarism," according to the critics in and out of Congress, the fact that they come into more peaceful activities of the government should be duly credited in some way on the Army books. That suggestion, however, met with quick rejection.

—o—

Army Claims Sidetracked.

The Army appropriation bill, as passed by the House, contains a provision authorizing the payment of claims for damages to and loss of private property incurred during or on account of the training, practice and operation of troops. There is, however, no provision in the measure for the payment to individuals for accident or loss of life incident to the training of the Army and this omission is designedly on the part of the House appropriations committee. The items provided for are small in amount and have been approved by the War Department. The larger and more important claims, involving substantial sums of money, must be settled in some other way, it has been decided by members of individual legislation which shall come from the House committee on claims to which the War Department has been invited to submit its findings. Many of the claims were already submitted to the House appropriations committee by the War Department with the idea that they would be included in the revised Army appropriation bill, these embracing claims that had been disallowed in the accounts of disbursing officers, mostly on account of technicalities, the money having been refunded to the officers. The position was taken by the House appropriations committee that the committee on claims had jurisdiction, this being another subject which the House appropriations committee was plainly very willing to shirk in its general adoption of everything that is in the form of estimates and departmental recommendations for congressional provision of funds. It has been suggested by Representative Anthony that the committee on claims prepare an omnibus bill carrying a hundred or more of the claims before the War Department that have arisen because of the war or where the question involved is entirely technical.

—o—

Criticism of Army and Navy Attitude.

Representative Knight of Ohio entertains a fixed conviction, which he has no hesitation in expressing, that the War and Navy Departments, the Army and Navy, pay no heed to the desires of Congress and flagrantly violate the law in what they enacted, or, what amounts, he thinks, to the same thing, fail to execute them. One of the instances of laxity in this respect, Mr. Knight asserts, is in connection with the Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920, containing several provisions that have not been put into effect in a manner and to the extent required by Congress. A striking example, he believes, is the personnel bureau of the adjutant general's office, of the "creation" of which the Army Department officials was publicly or officially given about the first of last November, and yet, he is informed, nothing has been done by that bureau to date in evidence thereof beyond the appointment of a chief and the maintenance of a title. It is claimed that there is no visible functioning of such a bureau, and that it is now performing no duties which in any way war the administration of the personnel affairs of the military establishment, such as was specifically required by law enacted by Congress nearly a year ago. Mr. Knight declares that much the same thing prevails in the Navy Department, and that both branches "are not paying the slightest attention to the law," and that "Congress does not cnt any figure whatever." He adds: "We legislate here and the departments proceed to do as they please." Mr. Knight has served notice on his associates that at some future time he is going to pay his respects to the delinquent and defiant executive branches "in no uncertain terms."

—o—

Secretary Weeks entertains no illusions concerning his power under the law to discharge enlisted men of the Army by favor. The legal advisors of the War Department have no doubt on the question, which has been somewhat recklessly discussed in the Senate, to the effect that under the statute law and the long-established interpretation thereof and practice thereunder the Secretary of War is not warranted in granting discharges by favor, except as specifically authorized by Congress. This interpretation of the statutes was recognized also by Congress itself in the act making appropriations for the Army, which failed of approval by the President of the United States in the 66th Congress, since it was therein stated: "And the Secretary of War is authorized in his discretion to grant application for discharge of enlisted men without regard to the provisions of existing law respecting discharges." Clearly, if the Secretary of War had the power to grant any applications of enlisted men for discharge, the enactment of such legislation would be unnecessary and useless. Furthermore, this same language appears in the present Army appropriation bill, which was under discussion last Saturday, and confirms the Secretary in his belief that his legal advisers have been correctly interpreting the law in this matter.

Duties of Navy Supply Corps.

Captain George C. Schafer (S. C.), U. S. N., reported Thursday at the bureau of supplies and accounts from the Navy supply depot, South Brooklyn, to relieve in charge of the stock division. Lieutenant Commander E. D. Stanley, who has been in charge of the stock division, will be the head of the newly created division of provisions and clothing. Paymaster General Potter has instituted a council comprising the heads of the various divisions of his bureau, which council meets every Wednesday morning. As soon as reports are received pursuant to the requests issued by Rear Admiral Potter calling for suggestions from supply, accounting and disbursing officers of the different yards, conferences of each group of officers will be called to be held probably at the navy yard, New York, with a view to a discussion of the various problems involved. The paymaster general with other officers of the bureau will attend these conferences as soon as practicable. Admiral Potter plans to make substantial improvements in the commissary stores at the respective navy yards and stations. Particular attention will be in the direction of rendering more frequent service and of carrying a wider range of stock. Authority has been given the paymaster general by the Navy Department to resume the former custom of having uniform clothing sewed by seamstresses under the direct supervision of the officer in charge of the naval clothing factory in New York. During the war the clothing was sewed by outside contracts, but the authorities of the clothing factory will go back to the pre-war system of furnishing the clothing to seamstresses after the garments have been cut in the naval clothing factory.

—o—

Right of Pardon in the Philippines.

The commanding general of the Philippine Department recently took issue with the governor general at Manila as to the continuance by the latter of the exercise of the pardoning power in cases tried by military commission during the existing of martial law conditions in the islands. It is held by the War Department that in the act of August 29, 1916, Congress declared that the governor general is hereby vested with the exclusive power to grant pardons and reprieves and remit fines and forfeitures." It is held by the War Department that by no possible means can the exclusive power to perform those acts be construed so as to permit another person or entity to possess power to perform the same act. It is added; "To give a grant of exclusive or exclusive power over a specific subject-matter its only proper sense all other persons and entities must be barred from exercising any power or jurisdiction over that matter. To hold that any other person or entity has such power would result in the destruction of the grant of exclusive powers. It would no longer be exclusive when another person or entity is conferred this exclusive power upon the governor general in respect to pardons, Congress exercised its pause-time constitutional power to legislate for the government of territories owned by, or pertaining to, the United States, such territories being under the exclusive control of Congress. Consequently Congress had the power to and "did by the act of 1916 withdraw from the President the power to pardon and reprieve and remit fines and forfeitures in the islands except in those cases of purely military offense." The War Department decides, therefore, that the governor general has full power to pardon, etc., any and all persons tried by military commissions during the existence of the military government in the Philippines.

Westinghouse
Propulsion Machinery
—Geared Turbine Drive
—Electric Drive
—Diesel Electric Drive
Electrical Equipment for Ship Yards and Shipboard
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
Sales Offices All Principal Cities
Special Pacific Coast Representatives
Hunt, Mee & Company
San Francisco

Digitized by Google

Improved British Warship.

The exclusive announcement in these columns last week of the British admiralty plan for four "super-Hoods" of 55,000 tons displacement, 900 feet long, of 35 or 36 knots speed, armed with 20-inch guns, eight on each side, created nothing short of a sensation in naval circles, where the project does not appear to have been very much known, or where known has been guarded as a secret. It was, therefore, impossible to extract from any authoritative source the expert comment that the incident would otherwise have invoked. There was in some quarters in the Navy Department a disposition to accept with reserve the assertion and there were those who believed that it was more likely the new ship would be armed with 18-inch guns instead of those of 20-inch. It was quite evident, however, that the British have been doing some important things in the matter of new naval design and it is better known that whatever is being contemplated or achieved in that direction has been protected from foreign eyes as a state secret. But knowledge of the enlarged British ships has "leaked out" in a manner which it is not necessary to reveal and the statement of the chief characteristics given in a paragraph on these pages of the issue of May 7 has been substantially verified. The information is of importance, inevitably, as showing the purposes of the British naval authorities at a time when it has been industriously advertised in that country that the program was one of disarmament, with an appeal to this country to contribute to the general project of arresting all naval construction. This representation of British intention has been one of the most precious forms of argument and most coveted of examples presented by the pacifists in Congress against the completion of the American naval building program of 1916. The announcement is made at a time when it is likely to prove of value in connection with the naval bill pending in the Senate since it deprives the opponents of approved naval increase of their most effective plea—that Great Britain preparing to build warships that far surpass in power, radius of action and endurance anything in this country has no intention of the kind. Congress is being asked to authorise at this session, the situation is one the significance of which should not be lost on the public if it fails to grasp the importance of recording the congressional obstructionists of naval increase. It is observed that while England is designing and preparing to build ships of a brand new and enlarged design the country is not content merely to complete inferior vessels, the design of which is five years old. Another incident has come to the knowledge of the Register which is of regard to British naval design, it being reported that an experimental triple-gun turret has been constructed with a possible view to the adoption of that type of armament in the British service. If this is the case the transaction is another evidence of the American institute, for, as is well known, the triple-gun turret was adopted in the United States navy as long ago as 1910-11, with the design of the Novada-Oklahoma class with the installation of the 14-inch gun. It is said that the British admiralty has given attention to the mounting of the triple-gun turret on one of the old monitors and has arranged for experimental firing.

Military Communication Developments.

Some changes in the system of communication used by aeroplanes in the field, with a view to possible substitution of radio methods in place of transmission of intelligence by wires arranged in connection with attention is being given particularly to the system employed by the field artillery for determining by sound the position of an enemy's guns. Such systems of sound ranging have depended to a large extent upon wires to transmit to a central station from a plurality of listening posts the time of reception from an enemy's gun was heard, from which data the gun's location was estimated. Owing to the time required for installation of wire lines and for their removal from place to place, it is proposed to use radio instruments for the same purpose. The contra-artillery officials also are interested in the development of the system. Wired radio sets of different types are being made under the auspices of the signal corps for field tests in order to determine which of them are the most suitable for adoption.

Detached Officers' List.

The general staff of the War Department is at work on the new detached officers' list of the Army, authorised by section 15 of the act of June 4, to take the place of the formidable and complicated list created by the original Army Reorganization law, of which the statute of last year was an amendment. The new list will be of the simplest form possible, and its composition involves no such difficulties and problems that constantly beset those who had charge of the compilation and maintenance of the similarly entitled list of 1916. That list was created primarily to take care of a large number of extra officers, and, as well, to "lessen, as much as possible, the inequalities of promotion, due to the increase in the number of officers of the line of the Army," under the provisions of the act of 1916. The new section, which amends the old law, merely provides that "all officers and enlisted men authorised by law and not assigned to duty with any branch or bureau herein provided for shall be carried on the detached officers' list and detached enlisted men's list, respectively." This clause takes the place of n section in the law of 1916 that was one of the longest in that act, and operated, among other things, to cause promotions to be made in various grades whenever officers of the different branches were transferred to the list. The adoption of the promotion list, by the act of June 4, makes unnecessary the continuance of the detached officers' list as an agency for promotion or the equalization of rank and to that extent greatly simplifies the preparation and maintenance of the new list.

Within the past two weeks several conferences have been held between the naval authorities, on the one hand, and the representatives of the war risk bureau of the public health service of the Treasury Department on the other, with a view to utilising to the fullest extent the facilities afforded by the Navy Department. Principal among these is the former training station at Gulfport, Miss., which has been discontinued as a naval establishment. Captain Arthur Crenshaw, the commandant, and the other naval officers having been detached and assigned to other duties. As a result of these conferences the committee from the Treasury Department visited Gulfport and recommended that the station be accepted for the care of war risk patients, whereupon the secretary of the Treasury requested the transfer of all equipment. Surgeon Wm. M. Kenzie of the public health service was assigned to take over the plant and the Navy has assigned to the station to him. Representatives of the Mississippi centennial exposition, the owners of the ground, attended the conferences, when they agreed to release the Navy from further obligations and to turn over the property to the Treasury Department on an indefinite lease. This transfer was effected by the order which authorises the departments concerned to complete the transaction without charge. It is planned that Gulfport will be used only for shell-shock patients and nervous cases that are so far improved as to need only a short period of observation and treatment pending discharge. The ample grounds will permit these cases to walk or ride at will. Chronic cases will not be sent to Gulfport. The station will be operated by the treasury authorities as a hospital of about 1,200 beds to meet the urgent need for hospital facilities in the southern section of the country. Consideration is also being given to the possibility of eventually utilising the establishment, which no longer required for the hospitalization of the war risk cases, as a national soldiers' home, and it is understood that an inspection of the plant will shortly be made with that end in view.

Other Hospital Projects.

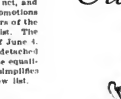
It is understood that the treasury officials have in contemplation a new plan concerning war risk cases in the New England states. This plan involves the use of the naval hospitals to a fuller extent by the selection of types of patients that can be well handled at the naval hospitals, heretofore assigned to hospitals that are not under the government. Pending the results of this new arrangement the treasury authorities desire the transfer to their department of numerous buildings at the Chelsea, Mass., naval hospital for the use of its expected load. The 600 patients will be taken care of by the naval medical department as a maximum, utilising the temporary structures erected during the war, but under naval administration. The committee from the war risk and public health bureaus visited Chelsea hospital with a view of requesting the transfer of those temporary buildings to the treasury, but the holding over the situation they were so favorably impressed with the naval administration that they decided to let them remain under naval control.

Changes in Ship Commands.

Captain Adelbert Althouse, who has been on duty on the staff of the naval war college, will be assigned to command the Pennsylvania, relieving Captain George C. Day, who returns to the Navy Department for duty in the office of naval operations. Captain Edwin T. Pollock of the war college class will command the Oklahoma, relieving Captain N. E. Irwin, who goes to the next class at the war college. Captain John V. Ogden, chief of staff, will be chief of ordnance, Navy Department, to command the Arizona, relieving Captain W. W. Phelps, who goes to the war college staff, and Captain George W. Williams is detached from office of naval operations, Navy Department, to command the New Mexico, relieving Captain A. L. Willard, who goes to the war college staff. New commanding officers for the Wyoming and Idaho remain to be selected. Captain C. L. Hussey of the latter vessel, will probably come to the Navy Department to take over the Navy reserve division as the relief of Captain Henry J. Ziegemeier when that officer is detached.

Taking Care of the Disabled Ex-Service Men.

Silverware



Wrought by skilled artists in sterling silver

The Gorham Co.
Silversmiths
5th Avenue & 36th Street
17 & 19 Golden Lane
New York

California Approaching Completion.

Word was received this week from the navy yard, Mare Island, where the new dreadnaught California is building, that the vessel will be ready by August 15, and she will probably leave the navy yard at that time for San Francisco to receive her propellers. It is expected that she will be in all respects ready for commissioning not later than September 1. Her crew will be assembled about the 1st of July, so that by the time the big vessel is ready to receive her personnel, the officers and men will have become well ordered. Captain Henry J. Ziegmeier, who will be her first commanding officer, expects to leave his duties at the Navy Department some time in June and join the complement already assembled at Mare Island.

Naval Reserve Force Active.

Keen interest is being shown by members of the naval reserve force in summer patrol cruises. Along both coasts, on the Great Lakes and on the Mississippi river, plans call for the assembly of reservists for their training cruises. Among the vessels thus employed are two subchasers, which will cruise

out of St. Louis on the river; Eagle boats from San Pedro and San Diego, from Seattle and from San Francisco; the Cheyenne from Baltimore, an Eagle from Richmond, Va., cruising down the James river; in the 4th naval district the monitor Tallahassee will work along the Southern coast; seven Eagles from Jacksonville; another Eagle from St. Petersburg and Miami, Fla.; at New Orleans the gunboat Wheeling and three Eagles will operate for the reservists centering at that port; Galveston will have an Eagle boat, while out on the Great Lakes a small squadron will operate at Chicago, with rendezvous in August at Chicago for maneuvers. This squadron will include the Essex, Yantic, Wilmette, Eagles and subchasers. These vessels will be operated and manned almost in their entirety by reservists, the commanding supply and engineer officers remaining on board for the season, while the crew will come on board for a two weeks' cruise. In most instances the officers on board will be a small number of shipkeepers detailed from the Navy.

International Communication Conference.

When the international communication conference met at Washington some months ago some matters of a technical nature were left for later settlement. For that purpose a technical committee composed of representatives of the countries that were at the conference will meet at Paris early this summer. The United States will send delegates to the technical committee from the Army, Navy, Department of Commerce (bureau of standards), and Post Office Department. Major General George O. Squier, chief signal officer; Major Joseph O. Mauborgne, of the signal corps, and Dr. Louis Cohen, a civilian expert attached to the signal office, will represent the Army. Rear Admiral William H. G. Bullard, head of the naval communications service, and two or three other officers will represent the Navy. Among the subjects to be considered by the committee are apportionment of wave lengths to various countries for high power stations and determination and definition of various kinds of transmitters and classification thereof.

Digitized by Google

All indications point to the approval at this session of Congress of the project for the creation of a bureau of aeronautics in the Navy Department.

Naval Bureau of Aeronautics.

President Harding has endorsed the measure and it has been recommended by the Senate naval committee, which amended the naval appropriation bill by a provision for the new bureau. The House naval committee has held several hearings with a view to reporting out a bill to the same end. Both Secretary Denby and Secretary Daniels before him gave their approval to this measure. Despite this general endorsement of the measure, however, objections are offered in some quarters to the establishment of a new bureau of naval aeronautics. It is pointed out that the same arguments which are advanced by the naval air service in opposition to a consolidated air force under an independent department can be applied with equal force to the establishment of a separate bureau of aeronautics within the Navy Department. This idea was developed in the questioning of Representative Kraus of the House naval committee, as reported in the issue of this paper dated April 30. Mr. Kraus wanted to know whether the new bureau would perform any new functions or would render any service which is not now being performed by the respective bureaus. It is argued by those who are not enthusiastic advocates of the new bureau that the project calls for the creation of a small Navy Department within the present establishment, duplicating for the air service what the personnel, material and professional bureaus are already organized to do for the naval service as a whole, and that if a separate bureau is needed for aeronautics, a similar bureau might as logically be urged for the training, developing and equipment of the submarine service or of the destroyer force. Under the somewhat general terms of the Senate amendment the new bureau of aeronautics may take over all the duties now performed in connection with or pertaining to naval aeronautics which are now handled by and under the cognizance of the chief of naval operations, the bureau of navigation with respect to the training, detail and assignment of commissioned and enlisted personnel; the construction, design, repair, etc., of engines, planes, motors and apparatus from the bureaus of engineering and of construction and repair; torpedoes and bombs from the bureau of ordnance; the design and construction of hangars, quarters and other shore establishments from the bureau of yards and docks, and the procurement of supplies and storage from the bureau of supplies and accounts.

The board to select line officers for promotion to the grades of rear admiral, captain and commander, which was ordered to meet at the Navy Department

Navy Personnel Matters.

May 17, will not convene until May 31, in accordance with orders issued this week. No change has been made in the composition of the board as previously announced in these columns. Resignations of the following of the regular personnel have been accepted: Lieutenant Commander U. W. Conway and Lieutenant C. O. Ward, and Lieutenant A. J. Laurie, supply corps. Resignations of the following of the temporary personnel also have been accepted: Lieutenant E. E. McClaine, Ensigns C. G. Alt and G. H. Griffin, Chief Boatswain W. McClain, Boatswains E. Somerville and H. Wyman, Gunner J. W. Bennett and Chief Pay Clerk O. C. Kennedy.

The remarkable advance in the development of chemical warfare shows the absolute necessity for the maintenance of a powerful Navy and a mighty air service by this country. This

Japan Can "Gas" Us From the Pacific.

is the only way we can maintain ourselves against an enemy using such a method of warfare, and all countries are experimenting and developing gas as a result of its frightful success in the World War. This situation is fully set forth in a remarkable paper read recently before General Leonard Wood prior to his departure for the Philippines by Brigadier General Amos Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service. He shows that Japan can take the Philippines, Guam and the Hawaiian Islands with great ease by using mustard gas, to be sprinkled over our fortifications from airships. Japan has been aided greatly from the standpoint of her plans in obtaining mandates over islands in the Pacific, from which she could operate eastward. Again he shows how easily such warfare could be carried into the Atlantic coast, the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Boston being practically at the mercy of such an attack unless there is control of the air and sea. The plain inference is that the possibility of a combination of nations operating on the Atlantic and in the Pacific against this country with ships, airplane-carriers and gas will make it necessary to be prepared to defend both coasts at all times. The warning by General Fries should be a powerful factor in support of the Senate program, including the completion of the 1916 building program, authorization of airplane-carriers and adequate appropriations for the development of the air service. General Fries, in part, says:

"Japan can take the Philippine Islands with gas—let us assume Japan has decided to make war upon the United States. Her first objective is the Philippine islands. They lie to the south of Japan, and, more or less parallel to the Asiatic coast as is Japan herself farther north. American troops and fortifications are concentrated on the island of Corregidor, at the mouth of Manila Bay. This is the usual tropical island, with an extreme length of 7 miles and an extreme width of 1 mile, the total area being less than 3 square miles. It is mountainous in its interior, gradually shading off to almost sea level on the east. It has the usual tropical growth, with cleared places for barracks, officers' quarters and gun emplacements.

"Japan, having decided on war, will seize a small bay within 100 miles of Corregidor. Her air force will fly there by way of Formosa and land in the little harbor picked out. She will carry in her fleet 100 tons of mustard gas. This gas and the methods of making it were thoroughly worked out by the different allies in the World War. Hence Japan's knowledge of the gas and of manufacturing it are complete.

"A force of 50 planes, each carrying 1 ton of mustard gas in a simple tank, will leave at night for Corregidor. A half hour later they will be over the island and will be sprinkling it thoroughly with mustard gas from one end to the other. Fifty tons of mustard gas, even if half of it is wasted on the surrounding waters, will form a deadly concentration that can not be gotten rid of under 5 to 10 days. Man cannot live anywhere on the island without wearing masks and oil clothing which is gas proof.

"Within 48 hours the place will be practically untenable for anybody. Animals and all human beings will begin to grow sick from injury to the lungs or from very bad burns. Forty-eight hours also will suffice for a reduction of the island without firing a shot. Thus will pass the Philippine Islands into the hands of the Japanese.

"The next step will be just to hold the Philippine island of Yap, over with the Japanese mandate, in attempt to apply the same methods of attack against the Hawaiian Islands. It is perfectly certain that the attack would be just as successful against the Hawaiian islands as against the Philippines, unless the Americans have a superior air force that can keep the invaders away.

"The Caroline and Marshall Islands, including the island of Pap, over which the Japanese are to have a mandate, would afford numerous small harbors which would be ideal landing places for airplanes.

"In addition to an air force, the Americans must have a sufficient fleet within striking distance of the Hawaiian Islands to prevent the Japanese from seizing one of those islands as an air base. If not, the Japanese can seize a small island with a landing place for their airplanes, and, with a fleet of aircraft, they could force the evacuation of the American forts as Hawaii by sprinkling gas, just as in the case of Corregidor.

"This is merely an outline of the method of attack. How incomparably more simple is this seizing of Corregidor when compared with its seizure by any other means. And this is no dream. Anyone who knows mustard gas knows that if about 10 tons per square mile be sprinkled over an area inhabitante can not exist there until after three days under the best of conditions. Generally, the time will be from 3 to 10 days in the tropics. The question of defense against such an attack is practically impossible without a superior air force.

"From this point of view, it is not seen how American can hold the Philippine Islands. This is for the reason that it is not seen how the United States can maintain in those islands an air force greater than Japan could probably bring against it. The situation at Hawaii differs somewhat, but if we are to hold the Hawaiian Islands we must combine a large Navy with an air force which will be sufficient to keep Japan from seizing any of the islands as an air base.

"New York, the magnificent. For the sake of argument, let us assume that the United States Navy, allowed to deteriorate, had suffered defeat, or that the Atlantic fleet had been outmaneuvered by a cunning foe. Let us assume that the same neglect of military aviation continues. What then? The answer is as certain as that night follows day. Airplanes are being developed so that even now it would be possible for great squadrons to leap the Atlantic and sprinkle our cities with burning poison. If an enemy nation could seize and hold a base in the Caribbean, we would be wide open to the most frightful bombardment mind of man ever conceived—not a deluge of shot and shell, but a rain of something infinitely more deadly.

"We know that 10 tons of mustard gas will desolate a square mile and make life impossible in that square mile. Suppose a fleet of 100 poison sprinklers swooped over New York in the night, having defeated or evaded the American flying fleet. Death, desolation and defeat would most certainly result. In the millinea of the great city hundreds of thousands would be blinded, burned horribly, driven insane with terror. Let me paint a picture one can see contemplate, even in speculation, but I tell you that the spectacle one sees in war is approaching that extreme of horror.

"The American people should know these possibilities exist, that the peril is not a nightmare of military men, but a cold, scientific fact, well enough grasped in the past war and infinitely more plain now. We have adopted a policy of the utmost frankness because we believe in the sound judgment of the American people. We have our secrets, but we do not believe in trying to keep too many matters secret. Too much secrecy often defeats the very purpose of secrecy. We believe in being frank to ourselves, to our comrades in the Army and Navy, to Congress, and to the people as a whole. We believe in publicity, because we don't see how the Army and Navy, or any of the other institutions of our republic can be properly supported unless the majority of the people have a correct understanding of what those institutions are and how they should be maintained."

I'd walk a mile for a Camel

The pleasure is worth it. There's no substitute for Camel quality and that mild, fragrant Camel blend.

The fellow who smokes Camels, wants Camels. That's because Camels have a smoothness, a fragrance and a mildness you can't get in another cigarette.

Don't let anyone tell you that any other cigarette at any price is so good as Camels.

Let your own taste be the judge. Try Camels for yourself. A few smooth, refreshing puffs and you'd walk a mile for a Camel, too.

R. J. REYNOLDS Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.



Camel

Digitized by Google

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
37th and 38th Sts. New York

A Store of Individual Shops

Exclusive Apparel for
Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants

At Moderate Prices

Men's Shops Clothing
2 to 8 West 38th St. Furnishings
Street Level Shoes Hats

MEMBER OF
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN

If you are a Member of the Association, bring or send your receipted bills, cash slips or statements for your membership savings to Credit Department at 6th Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Personal Matters.

—The 18th Infantry celebrated its 105th birthday last Wednesday, and, although heavy rains precluded any hope of following out the program of outdoor sports originally planned, the members of that infantry regiment had a good holiday within doors. Some entertainment means at every company and evening dances formed a part of the day. Gratifying and enjoyed by the assembled organization in the recreation hall in the forenoon, Colonel Orrin R. Wolfe is commanding the regiment.

—Mrs. George J. Newgarden entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon, May 5, for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. George J. Newgarden, jr., at her residence, 1 Fleming Hamel. Assisting were Mrs. John Walker Burnside, Mrs. T. Isaiah Cox, Mrs. Robert Gardiner Stuart, Mrs. Tom Williams, Mrs. John MacMahon, Miss Ethelyn Coons, Miss Margaret Crossman and Miss Mary Hill.

—Commander and Mrs. C. C. Hartigan, who have recently returned from Rio de Janeiro, where Commander Hartigan was a member of the naval mission to the Brazilian navy, are established in their home at 2805 P street, and will be at home on Sunday and again on the following Sunday, May 15.

—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Weeks will be the honor guests at a dinner dance at the Chevy Chase club, with dancing, which will be given Tuesday, May 24, by Dr. and Mrs. Lurten Bryan at their beautiful home on the 16th street.

—The marriage is announced of Miss Ruth Elizabeth Biederman and Captain Cheney Litten Berthoff, U. S. Army, which took place on May 4 at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Chauncey Burr, 64 West 16th street, New York City. The Rev. Dr. Charles Birchard, of Albany, the bride's father, officiated. The bride formerly resided in Albany, after graduating from Smith Berthoff, who recently returned from Panama, and Mrs. Berthoff will be with him at Fort Sill, Okla.

—The marriage of Miss Henrietta Berens to Lieutenant Commander Frank Hinkins, U. S. C. G. Navy, will take place Thursday evening, June 2, at 7:30 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed in the Old Presbyterian of the Hotel Washington by Rev. M. J. Riordan, and will be followed by a reception and dancing. Mrs. W. E. Detwiler, of Kansas City, sister of the bride, will be matron of honor and the bridesmaids will include Miss Marie Brogan, Miss Claire Lohse and Miss Elizabeth Manning. Little Miss Helen Berens, sister of the bride, will be flower girl and the ring bearer will be Master Billy Detwiler, the bride's nephew.

—The New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War will hold its annual entertainment in the main dining room of the Plaza Hotel on May 21, at 8:30 o'clock. This is a unique and strong society, among the speakers and guests were former Governor Charles S. Whitman, president of the association; Lieutenant General Robert L. Bullard, commander of the First Army Corps; General William Weigel, chief of staff; General W. J. Nicholson, in command of the Seventy-sixth Division during the war; the Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, one of the chaplains-leader of the regiment, and Colonel Joseph R. Lilliston. Other guests present were Brigadier General George H. Harries, U. S. A., retired, and a number of Navy officers and more than twenty from the Army. The society, which is a distinctive New York state institution, has a membership of more than 800, and has organized chapters in Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo and Binghamton.

DON'T TAKE RISKS

Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, in this bank, where you have the most absolute safety.



Our conservative, liberal policy, experienced management and Government Supervision assure complete protection for every dollar.

Detailed information gladly furnished on request.

2% paid on Checking and 4% on Savings Accounts

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President
UNION TRUST COMPANY
of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

—Captain and Mrs. William Lane Tydings entertained at bridge Saturday evening at their home in Cleveland Park in honor of Captain and Mrs. W. P. Vander Hyden, of Woodbury, Pa. Their guests included Captain and Mrs. B. L. Shoemaker, Captain and Mrs. Woodward Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Hook, jr., and Mrs. Paul Bunker Lyon, Capt. and Mrs. Linwood Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Joy Hopkins, Mrs. Chas. Douglas, Miss Beatrice Tydings, Capt. Albert Mengason and Dr. Wallace Yates. Following the game a buffet supper was served.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Elliott Barker, of Great Neck, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Blanton Hoskland Vanderbilt, to Major Charles W. Mason, chemical warfare service, U. S. Army.

—Major David W. W. Grant, medical corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Grant announce the birth of a son, Praigis Strayenhall Grant, April 21, at Cobleigh, Gurnsey.

—Commander and Mrs. John Homer Holl, of Great Lakes, Mich., are the guests of Captain and Mrs. William A. Moffett at their home, 2144 R street.

—Major William H. Allen, U. S. Army, of Fort Adams, R. I., was married on Monday afternoon to Miss Elizabeth Peterson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Peterson, of Stockholm, Sweden, at St. Pauls chapel, Broadway and Vesey street, New York city, by the Rev. Dr. J. Howard Melish. The wedding was a very quiet one, and only a few relations and intimate friends were present. The bridegroom followed as the Hotel Astor the same evening, and on Tuesday Major Allen and his bride sailed for Panama on the S. S. Mihiel for the Panama Canal Zone, where they will pass their honeymoon.

—Brigadier General Robert Alexander, U. S. Army, of Madison Barracks, N. Y., was in New York on Monday for the purpose of being present at the tree-planting in Central Park in memorium of the dead of companies I, K and M of 369th infantry. General Alexander was also present at the banquet given in honor of the first Armory on Monday night for the benefit of the wounded men of the 369th infantry. Major General Alexander, then colonel, commanded in France. Brigadier General Peyton C. March was the guest of honor at a stag dinner of 12 on Tuesday night at the home of Mr. William H. Hirst, 125 Park avenue. Other guests included General Bullard, of Governors Island, Admiral Benham, Major General Edward Ewing Carter, State Senator Elon Brown, Borough President H. H. Curran and others.

—Major and Mrs. Ralph H. Leavitt, of the University of Maryland, College Park, were visitors in New York at the Hotel Astor for several days this week. Also at the Astor this week are Lieutenant Royal H. Pince, U. S. Army, of the 25th infantry, Panama Canal district; Mrs. H. L. Lomax, wife of Major Lomax, of West Point, Colonel and Mrs. Reuben H. Turner, of Governors Island, and Mrs. Edward Hunter, U. S. Captain and Mrs. J. E. Bechtold and son, of Camp Travis, Texas, are visiting at Dinan, Glen de Lancey Pinaton, of Fort de Lesseps, Canal Zone.

—Mr. Samuel B. Morgan, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Captain and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, 2119 R street, N. W., this week.

—Philadelphia.

—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Octave Hebert announce the marriage of their daughter Dorothy and Commander George Hall Loomis, U. S. Navy, on Saturday, May 7, at New Orleans. They will be at home after June 1 at 1324 Soniat street, New Washington, D. C.

—Commander and Mrs. D. M. Addison of the Portsmouth navy yard gave a dinner at the Rockingham on Friday evening, May 6, for the officers and their wives of the navy yard. There were thirty-two couples present and the dinner was followed by dancing. It was a most dining room, was a very social affair. One unique feature was the fact that the menu cards on the tables of the officers and their wives were gathered at one of the tables after the dinner and those of the officers were the commandant, Captain L. R. de Steiguer and Mrs. de Steiguer, Commander Addison and their wives and other officers and wives attached to the yard. A piano recital followed the dinner.

—Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett of Washington, D. C., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mona, to Captain David St. Pierre Gaillard, ordnance department, U. S. Army, the wedding to take place in June. Captain Gaillard is the son of the late Lieutenant Colonel David D. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in whose honor the Gaillard cut of the Panama Canal is named.

—Vice President Calvin Coolidge was guest of honor at an open air May day luncheon given by the American Legion post of the National Press Club on the parade ground of the Washington Barracks on Monday noon. Nearly 2,000 guests, including cabinet members, diplomats and members of Congress, heard Mr. Coolidge after a brief speech. The principal speaker was Senator Frank B. Willis, of Ohio, who was introduced by Major General John A. Lejeune, commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, who presided. Other guests of the legion in the limited. Band of colors given to the Marine Corps by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Warren Wilson, denounced red flag activities in the country and Colonel Roosevelt urged universal military training for citizens. A concert was given by the Intl Marine Corps band under the direction of Captain William H. Santelmann. Selections were sung by the National Press Club quartet. Dr. Wilson Compton, secretary, had charge of the program and a dress parade.

—Lieutenant Colonel C. Culver, one of the most widely known officers in the air service, has just been honored by the Sigma Chi fraternity, of which he is said to be Scientific Society of Sigma Chi. This is in recognition of Lieutenant Colonel Culver's work in the application of radio telegraph and telephone to air craft and in the development of aerial navigation. Election to membership in this society is regarded by scientists as recognition of the possessing of a university honorary degree and considered a great distinction.

—Lieutenant Edwin D. McCoy, 19th Infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. McCoy announce the birth of a son, Douglas Bonesteel McCoy, jr., on April 30 at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

—A son, Thomas William, was born to Major Mark Ireland, quartermaster corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Ireland at Fort Strong, Long Island, Mass., on May 3.

—Colonel and Mrs. S. D. Rook entertained at tea for 200 of their friends at Fort Hoyle, May 7, at their quarters at Walter Reed Hospital. Those assisting were Mrs. M. Woodruff Seibert, Mrs. Robert Ewing, Mrs. Elliott Woods, Mrs. C. F. Mayer, Mrs. Clarence H. Connor, Mrs. Ira C. Brooks, Mrs. Robert Ewing and Miss Conrad, C. Burrell.

—A son was born on April 1 to Captain David F. Boyd, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Boyd at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

—Commander and Mrs. William C. Barker, jr., of 2208 16th street, have as their guest Mrs. Rayne Ritchie, of Philadelphia.

—Mrs. DeWitt, mother of Capt. Calvin DeWitt, entertained a company of 40 to bridge Friday in her quarters at Fort Myer, Va. The bridge was followed by tea. Mrs. William Baird, Mrs. James M. Beck, Mrs. John Hubbard and Mrs. Leo Rowe, sister-in-law of the hostess, alternated at the tea table. Spring flowers and pink sweet peas formed the decorations.

—Mrs. Harry Coates, wife of Colonel Coates, of Fort Myer, entertained a number of young people at dancing Saturday afternoon in compliment to her son, Merritt Coates, and daughter, Miss Mary Coates, whose birthday was held in the ballroom at Fort Myer, Va.

—One of the prettiest weddings of the season was solemnized Tuesday evening, May 3, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson McDonald Lindsay, Cedar Lane, Lanham, Md., when their youngest daughter, Elizabeth Wilson, became the bride of Lieutenant Alton Parker, of the field artillery. The ceremony, which took place on the lawn beneath a bower of ivory and evergreens, was performed by the Rev. J. Cuvilier, of the Lanham Methodist Episcopal church, who was accompanied and later given in marriage by her father, was becomingly attired in a gown of white organdie over heavily embroidered in silver. She wore a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms, and carried a shower of bride roses intermingled with orchids and lillies of the valley. She wore the groom's gift, a string of pearls, gift of the bridegroom. The bride was attended by Miss Alice Lindsay, maid of honor, who wore blue organdie with hat to match and carried a shower of pink roses. The flower girls, Misses of the bride, wore dresses of lemon and pink organdie with bonnets to match and carried baskets of pink and lemon sweet peas. Mr. Harry B. Lindsay acted as best man. Ushers included Lieutenant Parker, after the wedding ceremony Captain and Mrs. Smith entertained at a reception, which was followed by a supper with a stay in Atlantic City and New York before the bride and groom left for the post where he is stationed.

—Colonel and Mrs. Fox Conner entertained a company at a musical Sunday evening, when the program was given by Mrs. Conner, soprano, mezzo-soprano; Mrs. Waldo Potter, soprano, and Mrs. Fox Conner, violinist. Mrs. Florence Bush played the accompaniments. Their guests numbered about 30, and a buffet supper was served after the program.

—Colonel and Mrs. Augustus Armstrong gave a small dance for Captain and Mrs. Conner guest, and Miss Adaline Mitchell, of Dallas, Texas. These guests numbered about 30 and were among the prettiest of the season and the young members of society. The rooms were decorated with Chinese lanterns, flags and dainty spring blossoms, and a buffet supper was served at midnight. Miss Mitchell is a guest of Colonel and Mrs. Macomb for several weeks through the spring.

MARION INSTITUTE

THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE

Designated by War Department "Honor School 1920"

Special branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering the first years work in the Academies, such as recommended by Adjutant General. Candidates who are admitted to the Academies honor the school and attend the College prepare themselves for every school without extra charge. Facilities for earning for sons of Army and Navy officers the year round. Limited number of scholarships, as announced through Morals, Branch. For catalogue and information address Col. W. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

ORGANIZED RESERVE REGULATIONS

The new regulations governing the organization, administration, training and mobilization of the organized Reserves of the Army are now available. For sale exclusively by the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

PRICE 25 CENTS

THE BRIGHTON APARTMENT HOTEL

2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.

By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

—Mrs. Harry Coates, wife of Colonel Coates, of Fort Myer, entertained a number of young people at dancing Saturday afternoon in compliment to her son, Merritt Coates, and daughter, Miss Mary Coates, whose birthday was held in the ballroom at Fort Myer, Va.

—One of the prettiest weddings of the season was solemnized Tuesday evening, May 3, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson McDonald Lindsay, Cedar Lane, Lanham, Md., when their youngest daughter, Elizabeth Wilson, became the bride of Lieutenant Alton Parker, of the field artillery. The ceremony, which took place on the lawn beneath a bower of ivory and evergreens, was performed by the Rev. J. Cuvilier, of the Lanham Methodist Episcopal church, who was accompanied and later given in marriage by her father, was becomingly attired in a gown of white organdie over heavily embroidered in silver. She wore a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms, and carried a shower of bride roses intermingled with orchids and lillies of the valley. She wore the groom's gift, a string of pearls, gift of the bridegroom. The bride was attended by Miss Alice Lindsay, maid of honor, who wore blue organdie with hat to match and carried a shower of pink roses. The flower girls, Misses of the bride, wore dresses of lemon and pink organdie with bonnets to match and carried baskets of pink and lemon sweet peas. Mr. Harry B. Lindsay acted as best man. Ushers included Lieutenant Parker, after the wedding ceremony Captain and Mrs. Smith entertained at a reception, which was followed by a supper with a stay in Atlantic City and New York before the bride and groom left for the post where he is stationed.

—Colonel and Mrs. Fox Conner entertained a company at a musical Sunday evening, when the program was given by Mrs. Conner, soprano, mezzo-soprano; Mrs. Waldo Potter, soprano, and Mrs. Fox Conner, violinist. Mrs. Florence Bush played the accompaniments. Their guests numbered about 30, and a buffet supper was served after the program.

—Colonel and Mrs. Augustus Armstrong gave a small dance for Captain and Mrs. Conner guest, and Miss Adaline Mitchell, of Dallas, Texas. These guests numbered about 30 and were among the prettiest of the season and the young members of society. The rooms were decorated with Chinese lanterns, flags and dainty spring blossoms, and a buffet supper was served at midnight. Miss Mitchell is a guest of Colonel and Mrs. Macomb for several weeks through the spring.

COMPLETE RECORD OF ANY STATE CONTAINING names and photographs of all boys who were wounded and lost their lives in France. Postpaid 45 cents Register Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo. Agents wanted. S. MICKELSON, 601 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON

COME IN AND SEE THE
NEW USE FOR LINEN—.
KLEARFLAX LINEN RUGS

Are pure linen through and through.
In many beautiful plain colors.

MODERATELY PRICED

—Mrs. William J. Connolly is attending a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Austin, Texas. From there she and little son will go to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to join Major Connolly.

—A quiet but beautiful wedding took place at 3 o'clock Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Wallace Carner, of 608 Stuart road, Barton Heights, Richmond, Va., when their daughter, Miss Tacye Bryan Carner, became the bride of Lieutenant John H. Parker, U. S. Marine Corps, of Quantico, Va. The Rev. W. D. Keene of Baltimore, Md., uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by only the relatives and intimate friends of the family. The house was attractively decorated with palms, ferns and evergreens. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Annie Downs Armstrong, and, before the bride entered, "O, Promise Me" was softly sung by Mrs. W. D. Somerville. The bride entered the parlor on the arm of her father, who gave her in marriage. She wore a smart traveling suit of dark blue tricotine, with gray hat and gloves to match, and carried a corsage bouquet of brides roses and lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor and only attendant was her sister, Miss Elsie Carner, of Washington, who wore a dress of gray crepe meteor, with black picture hat, and carried an arm bouquet of Russel roses. The bridegroom had as his best man Lieutenant Edward O'Day, of Quantico, Va. Following the ceremony an informal reception was tendered the bridal party. Shortly after the wedding Lieutenant and Mrs. Parker left for a short bridal trip, after which they will be at home at 1116 Main street, Fredericksburg, Va. The bridegroom has a brilliant war record, having served with the famous 5th regiment in the A. E. F. He was twice awarded the croix de guerre by the French government and several citations for conspicuous bravery in action.

—A daughter, Frances Marie, was born to Lieutenant Frank La Rue, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. La Rue at Camp Benning, Ga., on May 3.

—Mrs. Griffin, wife of Major William W. Griffin, quartermaster corps, U. S. Army, has returned to Washington and joined Major Griffin at their apartment in the Farragut, after visiting in Ohio and Kentucky for the past two months.

—Lieutenant Commander George F. Cottle, medical corps, U. S. Navy, regimental surgeon of the 4th regiment of marines, Santiago, Santo Domingo, is on leave in Washington. Lieutenant Commander Cottle has recently completed the construction of an excellent field hospital at Santiago, the base of headquarters of the 4th regiment.

—Colonel and Mrs. M. A. De Laney left for Philadelphia Thursday to attend the first reunion of Pennsylvania base hospital No. 10, which Colonel De Laney commanded and took to France early in May, 1917.

—Admiral Wilson, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, and Mrs. Wilson are at the Hotel Lafayette for a brief stay.

MOVEMENT OF TRANSPORTS.

The transport Dix arrived at Honolulu 1 p. m. April 23, departed 12 noon May 5.

The transport Cambrai sailed from New York May 5 and is due in Antwerp on May 18. The total passengers, 112, includes Colonels Charles E. Potter, James C. Sanford, corps of engineers; Lieutenant Colonels James Balliston, general staff; William Kelly, engineers; Coleman Nockolds, veterinary corps; Majors Arthur R. Christie, air service; Elbert E. Farman, Emil P. Pierson, cavalry; Arthur W. Ford, ordnance; Robert P. Glassburn, Frederick A. Holmer, coast artillery; Charles Lebaron, medical corps; Oswald H. Saunderson, infantry; Charles L. Joly, chemical warfare service; Captains Ira Crump, ordnance; William P. Montgomery, judge advocate general's department; 1st Lieutenant Earnest Harmon, air service; Colonel L. Mervin Maus, retired, and Captain Frank Ferris, retired.

STRENGTH OF CAVALRY.

Major General W. A. Holbrook, U. S. Army, chief of cavalry, desires to continue the cavalry at a strength of 20,000, regardless of the proposed reduction in the Army. In a report he says:

"Since the Mexican war, and more particularly since 1910, there has existed for the cavalry a specific peacetime mission—the patrol and security of the Mexican frontier. This duty exists as a practical and urgent necessity, continuously and vehemently demanded by the people of the frontier states, demanded particularly of the cavalry, since only the most mobile arm can secure results against the incursions of mounted troops, who strike swiftly and who lead their pursuers into terrain guaranteeing escape except from mounted troops.

"Our cavalry was increased in 1916 to twenty-five large regiments, principally because of its proved need and its proved value in connection with Mexican activities. If the strength of seventeen small regiments is now to be further reduced the protection of life and property on our southern border will be correspondingly reduced.

"Cavalry is commonly misprized as a result of the great war, because for many the three and a half years of struggle in the trenches count for more than the six months of war of movement. Those grim years tempt one to lose sight of a significant thing. In spite of what those years of stabilized fronts signify for heroism, suffering, endurance, they are in reality the result of the lack of power of the opposing forces to finish each other off. The Germans lacked effectives; the allies lacked sufficient material. General Weygand maintains that cavalry justified itself abundantly during the war. He says that the role of cavalry, far from having diminished, will appear on the morrow of the next great war as great as we dreamed it to be formerly. It will hold its importance as long as speed and surprise hold their value on the field of battle.

"Unfortunately we had very few observers on the eastern front of the great war, where cavalry found its greatest usefulness. However, the plan of reorganizing the Germany army shows the great dependence the Germans place on cavalry. Their lessons in this regard were chiefly learned on the eastern theatre. Efficiency and power are their objectives. Germany, like the United States, is a nation disarmed for war, but engaged in the problem of creating a sound nucleus for rapid arming. The decision reached there should have a strong reaction here.

"Slaves of the road and subject to its condition, trucks are at the mercy of a serious outbreak. Obliged by reason of their vulnerability to stop far from the battlefront, they impose thereby an additional fatigue upon the transported troops, who will arrive almost always only partly equipped and supplied. Trucks cannot supplant cavalry, nor can tanks take their place. The latter cannot occupy any ground without the support of friendly troops. They do not constitute a force that can be used unsupported to accomplish any mission. But when the future shall develop them and remove some of their present shortcomings, they will be a very valuable support to the cavalry.

"Aviation cannot be counted upon alone for reconnaissance because of dependence upon atmospheric conditions, because it cannot take prisoners, finally because it cannot unmask the enemy. It can see only what is exposed, but the combination of cavalry and aviation will make the ideal instrument for reconnaissance. Trucks and automobiles, when roads are available and good, can make much better time for a longer period than horses. But in North and South America, Asia, Africa and Australia roads are neither numerous nor good.

"The development of the tank and aviation branches are matters of large and continued expense. In the United States the temper of the people and their lack of vision as to the probability of future wars makes it most unlikely that they will permit such expenditure. There is no installation for the individual soldier that so cheaply gives him increased mobility as the horse. No other agency subsists so easily off the country, no other permits such freedom of individual action. No other soldier is aided in his functions by airplanes, tanks and armored motor cars to a greater extent than is the cavalry soldier during open warfare conditions.

"To many the necessity for the constant readiness of cavalry for immediate service at the very outbreak of war is not apparent. Through lack of intimate knowledge they lose sight of the fact that the cavalry is an arm built under difficulties peculiar to itself, an arm highly essential for special purposes that it alone can perform but whose improvisation for reorganization is a long and difficult process. They remain callous to the obvious fact that the cavalry soldier must be given the same combat training as the infantry soldier and in addition he must be trained to be a good horseman.

"The facts that cavalry generally does its fighting remote from the other arms and that its functions are best performed when the troops it is supporting are quite unconscious of its operations, are sometimes lost sight of by the other arms."

APPOINTMENT OF NAVAL PHARMACISTS.

As a result of the examinations held throughout the naval service on February 8 for appointments in the permanent regular pharmacists' corps of the Navy under the act of June 4, 1920, the following candidates were found qualified for appointment as chief pharmacists: Edward F. Aron, Harvey H. Hogue, Chauncey R. Holmes, Joseph O. F. Hummel, John J. Lergenmiller, LeRoy M. McCallum, John A. McCormack, Thomas F. Meagher, Frank A. Northrup, Leland Rowe, Edward A. Rozea.

The following candidates were found qualified for appointment as pharmacists: Marion A. Banker, Brooke J. Davis, Earl W. Hawkins, Herbert S. Lansdowne, Henry B. Newcomer.

The chief pharmacists will not receive their commissions until after the Senate has confirmed their nominations. The pharmacists will receive their warrants in due course. All the candidates for permanent appointment as pharmacist will be notified by the bureau of navigation of the result of their examinations, whether they passed or failed.

2D DIVISION MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Memorial services in honor of the 5,500 dead of the famous 2d Division will be conducted this year by a joint committee of the 2d Division Post of the American Legion and the Belleau Woods Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, both of New York city. The services, the second annual, will be celebrated at St. Thomas' Church, 53d street and 5th avenue, New York, at 4 p. m., Sunday, May 22. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, who served with the 2d Division overseas, will preside, and the St. Thomas choir of 50 male voices will render an appropriate musical program.

Detachments from Governor's Island and the flagship Pennsylvania, with their colors, will represent the Army and the Marine Corps, as this unique division included the marine brigade. Many men prominent in official and business life, who are identified by ties of relationship with the 2d Division, will also attend, and all men of the 2d Division are invited to bring their families and intimate friends to these impressive services. The offering will be devoted to relief work in the ranks of the division.

Thirty-five former divisional, brigade and regimental commanders of the 2d Division of the A. E. F. have been invited as guests of the 2d Division Post of the American Legion, New York city, on the occasion of the second annual dinner of that active post. The grand ballroom of the Hotel Commodore, which last year held 500 members and their guests, will be the scene of this year's dinner on Saturday, May 28, at 7 o'clock.

In addition to short speeches by certain of the distinguished guests, there will be a short but excellent vaudeville program and appropriate music. All men who served overseas with the 2d Division are eligible, not only to subscribe to the dinner, but to invite their men guests. At the head of the dinner committee is Robert A. Simpson, formerly adjutant of the 2d Division field signal battalion. Reservations for the dinner, the price per plate being $5, should be forwarded to him, either at the headquarters of the 2d Division Post, 35 East 26th street, or to 175 Washington Park, Brooklyn.

RETIREMENTS FROM THE ARMY.

The following officers have been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, and have been placed on the retired list:

Colonel Henry Page, medical corps.
Captain George J. Krakow, dental corps.
First Lieutenant Roger S. Evarts, infantry.

Colonel Adrian S. Fleming, general staff (field artillery), upon his own application has been retired from active service after more than 30 years' service.

NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual Army-Navy baseball game will be played at West Point, N. Y., on May 28. All members of the Navy Athletic Association who desire tickets will make request to secretary-treasurer, Navy Athletic Association, Annapolis, Md., as soon as possible.

D. L. Howard,
Secretary-Treasurer.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment — Strictest Privacy
W. H. HOFHEIMER COMPANY, Incorporated
220-221 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Make Your Savings Earn
From 7 to 8 per cent Interest
BY INVESTMENT IN
First Mortgages
Our conservative methods and the safeguards thrown around these mortgages by us perfectly protect the interests of investors.
We solicit your inquiry.
The F. H. Smith Company
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
815 15th St. N. W. — Washington, D. C.
48 years without loss to any investor!

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
115-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments


JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
S. W. Cor. Conn. Ave. and Rye St., Washington, D.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 88 years.

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Alakea Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
149-151 West 36th Street — NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

Financial Advances
on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.
WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

UNIFORMS

FOR

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS
UNITED STATES ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD
BOYS BRIGADE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

SIGMUND EISNER CO., Red Bank, N. J.

Official National Outfitter,
Boy Scouts of America.

NEW YORK SHOWROOMS, 126 FIFTH AVE.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS AND SENATE AND HOUSE BILLS.

NOMINATIONS.

Reappointment in the Regular Army of the United States.

Signal Corps.

Rex Walker Minckler, late Real lieutenant (temporary captain), infantry, to be real lieutenant with rank from May 4, 1921.

Appointments by transfer in the Regular Army from July 1, 1920.

Field Artillery.

First Lieut. J. L. Roper, Infantry.
First Lieut. H. W. Duncan, Qm. C.

Promotions.

Capt. H. N. Merrill, infantry, from July 1.
First Lieut. H. G. Gerton, Qm. C., from July 1.
Promotions in the Army to date from May 7:

General Officers.

To be Major Generals.

William Gray Price, jr.
Harvey Nelson Davis.

To be Brigadier Generals.

William B. Wood, C. A. C.
Dwight E. Aultman, F. A.
John Hanson Beacom, C. A. C.
Jerome E. Nolan, Inf.
William D. Connor, C. of E.

Fox Conner, F. A.
Preston Brown, Inf.
Main Craig, Inf.
Henry D. Todd, jr., C. A. C.
Albert J. Bowley, F. A.
William H. Johnston, Inf.
Robert Alexander, Inf.

Medical Corps.

To be Captains.

Charles F. Snell.
Jaime J. Figueroa.

Coast Artillery Corps.

To be First Lieutenants.

John L. Hanley.

Quartermaster Corps.

To be Captain.

George A. Herkan.

To be First Lieutenant.

Everett R. Stevens.

Ordnance Department.

To be Captain.

Edward R. MacMorland.

Promotions in the Navy.

Marine Corps.

Arthur H. Turner.

To be First Lieutenants.

Thomas E. Kendrick.
Kenneth O. Uehling.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Karl P. Fuller.
Theodore Nick. Schuler.
Marvin V. Sandie.
Warren Sessions.
Leo Healey.

Appointments by Transfer in the Army.

Ordnance Department.

Capt. R. P. Mortimer, cavalry.

Infantry.

Capt. J. J. Pirtle, field artillery.

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Corps.

To be captains: Wm. D. Fleming and Ralph S. Murrell.

United States Navy.

The following to be lieutenants: Karl R. Shears, Hugh G. Eldredge, Homer J. Adkins, Frank Schmidt, Woodbury E. Mackay, Arthur D. Burbank, George G. Richardson, Jr., Sherrill Counsell, Jr., Jacobus Van W. B. Claude, Wilbur M. Lockhart, Leonidas M. Mintzer, Wm. De Witt Mumma, Jr., Clinton Lee Swinance, Jr., Safford, Theodore T. Patterson, Herbert F. Jones, Frank Hubbard, Jr., Robert Hall Dodge, Harold F. Ely, Charles D. Loffler, jr., Wallace M. Dillon and Ruthy Van A. Fuller.

The following to be lieutenants (junior grade): Ralph F. Shepherd, W. and B. Claude, Milton H. Brooking, Charles D. Loffler, jr., Wilbur M. Lockhart, Leonidas M. Mintzer, Wm. De Witt Mumma, Jr., Ralph J. Lee, Woodbury E. Mackay, Clinton Lee Swinance, Jr., Robert W. Updegraff, Herschel P. Cook, Wm. S. Tarbuttion, Jack C. Robertson, Jr., Ben Hicks, Joseph Sanders, Jr., Russell M. Ihrig, Ernest H. von Heimburg, Wade C. Griswold, Walter Charles Ahlers, Raymond J. Sinnott, Conrad L. Jacobsen and Rollin Van A. Fuller.

The following to be passed assistant paymasters: David P. Polatty, Edwin Porter and John J. Carter, jr.

Reginald B. Henry and Duncan C. Walton to be surgeons.

Philip J. Murphy to be a passed assistant surgeon.

Truman P. Hedin to be a chaplain with rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

Charles L. Reed to be a naval constructor.

John P. Yates, for temporary service, to be an assistant naval constructor.

Allen Hoar, N. H. S., to be an assistant civil engineer with the rank of lieutenant.

Fred W. Cobb to be a passed assistant paymaster.

Cyril M. Blanchard, for temporary service, to be a passed assistant surgeon.

Irwin T. Hunter, N. H. S., to be a passed assistant surgeon.

The following midshipmen to be ensigns from June 3, 1921: Elmer F. Abernathy, Jasper T. Acuff, Harold F. Aker, Clarence F. Aldrich, Charles S. Alexander, John G. Ames, 3d, Fletcher B. Ball, Joseph B. Barbera, Herman Barker, Frederic S. Bartlett, Clement B. Bourne, Jefferson D. Beard, Joseph M. Began, Kelly B. Bech, Charles Bell, Richard W. Berry, Harley L. Bisby, Boutwin L. Brown, Frances J. Bridget, George M. Brooke, Charles R. Brown, Lindsey A. Brown, Robert C. Brown, Thomas C. Brownell, David H. Byerly, Karl H. Culbalson, Jack M. Campbell, Robert E. Canty, Robert H. Carey, Harold A. Carlisle, David E. Carlson, Joseph P. Carey, James V. Carney, Hesaiah W. Carroll, jr., Angus M. Cohan, Joseph A. Connolly, Lawrence P. Connelly, Albert B. Cook, Stephen B. Cooke, Wm. R. Cooke, jr., Clement F. Cotton, Howard N. Coulter, Jennings Courts, jr., Sterling S. Cox, B. Cranston, George C. Crawford, John R. Crenshaw, Joseph C. Crosby, Edwin M. Cronch, Burnett K. Culver, Thomas M. Dell, jr., Richard B. Dennett, Horace L. de Rivera, Samuel J. Dorsey, Sterling T. Dilwell, Justin H. Dicking, Lawrence K. Divoll, Carl S. Drinkler, Wm. L. Dunkak, Wm. Dunlap, Joel Dyer, Percy Earle, Melville E. Eaton, Raymond D. Edwards, Casper H. Elkin, Homer O. Elmore, Harry L. Emery, Frederick I. Entwistle, Donald L. Erwin, Edward C. Ewen, Francis M. Falconer, jr., Floyd W. Fenton, Francis C. Firth, Wm. G. Forbes, Francis D. A. Ford, James S. Freeman, John M. Feier, Ivanciel L. Furry, Blair Mc-Fuller, Willard R. Gallons, Ward C. Gilbert, Donald T. Giles, Arnold V. Gilliam, Harley M. Gibbons, Heibrook M. Goodale, Lawrence C. Grannis, Charles W. Gray, jr., Wm. C. Gray, Charles F. Greber, Robert C. Greenwald, Wm. A. Griswold, Dallas Grover, jr., Charles R. Hadlock, Isaiah S. Hall, Joel Hall, Herbert B. Hall, Wm. V. Hamilton, Wiley N. Hand, Ralph E. Hanson, Sam S. Harmon, John F. Heal, Leonard M. Heim, George G. Herring, jr., Robert P. Hickey, George D. Hilliard, Wm. D. Hoen, jr., Wm. B. Hopkins, Harold A. Houser, Paul E. Howell, James H. Hughes, Joseph C. Hunker, Frederick W. Jacobs, Robert E. Jesperson, Lowden Jesson, jr., Franklin O. Johnson, Wm. D. Johnson, George W. Johnson, Alfred L. Jones, Walter R. Jones, Charles H. Judson, Robert T. Kain, Walter R. Keller, Clifford T. Kelsh, Bertram M. Kerr, Michael H. Kerosolle, Edmund Kirby-Smith, jr., Adamson B. Kirk, Joseph B. Kyler, Edward C. Kyle, Herbert F. Knowles, Carl Koons, Thomas P. Kucera, Charles H. Lavelle, Walter J. Lee, John J. Lehart, George C. Lewis, jr., Robert P. Lewis, Thomas L. Lewis, Alan C. Lehker, Clarence M. Lynch, D. Lyon, George H. Lytle, Thomas L. McCann, Arthur H. McCollum, Frank S. McCorry, Louis M. McDaniel, John J. McGowan, Logan McKee, Ernest W. McKinley, Julius A. McKee, Edward J. McQuiston, Jr., Wm. H. McWilliams, Charles F. Macklin, jr., John F. Madden, Donald D. Madeira, Wm. H. Magruder, Wm. H. Mahl, Edmund C. Mahoney, Newton C. Maney, jr., Charles J. Marshall, Harold D. Martin, Wm. Martin, jr., Wm. George C. Miller, Clinton A. Misson, Wm. L. Moler, Peter B. Mooney, Wm. Moore, jr., Charles A. Moore, Gale C. Morgan, John H. Morrison, Wm. J. Murphy, Aubin E. Nelson, Joseph A. Nelson, Joel Newton, Philip G. Nichols, Arthur G. Nish, Winfred Nquist, Eugene F. Nulsen, Harold F. Nutting, Albert Nesbitt, Walter B. Pendleton, Charles H. Perdue, jr., Hugh Peters, Frederick S. Peterson, Robert L. Pierce, Wm. M. Pino, Leslie K. Pollard, Elwood D. Poole, jr., Dewey F. Potter, Jack R. Powell, Wm. H. Price, jr., Wm. H. Purves, Sutton P. Quinn, Wm. Quinn, Miller Redmond, jr., Stanley C. Rasmussen, Jesse E. Reid, jr., Robert C. Reinburg, Thomas J. Reilly, Edward C. Roberts, jr., Joseph F. Rockwell, Charles W. Roland, Lionel L. Rose, George L. Rose, jr., Wm. Rosenthal, jr., Geoffrey K. Sage, Carl H. Sanders, Walter G. Schindler, Harry G. Schneider, Lester C. Scott, Lorenzo Semple, jr., Wm. H. Sewell, Franklin Mell Shannonhouse, Hiram S. Shaw, Jr., Harold Shifrin, Charles E. Smith, Donald F. Smith, George W. Snyder, 3d, Frederick S. Petrie, Robert L. Spore, Wm. Stanley, R. Sulgent, Elmer A. Tarbutton, Herbert A. Tellman, Marion C. Thomas, jr., Wm. Thompson, Preston B. Vaugant, John L. Walker, Ernest H. Webb, Morris J. Westfall, Wm. R. Weyler, jr., Ernest A. Wilde, jr., Henry T. Wray, Charles M. Snelling, jr., Apollo Soucek, George C. Weems, Everett F. Wesson, jr., Frank R. Talbot, Herbert W. Taylor, jr., Myron E. Thomas, Wm. Hardy Thompson, Nicholas B. Van Keuren, James R. Veit, Harold Winters, Walter F. Weidner, Robert H. Wills, Irving D. Wilson, Lamar M. Wise and Lell L. Young.

Marine Corps.

The following midshipmen to be second lieutenants from June 3, 1921: Roger S. Bagnall, Harold D. Hall, Wm. M. Miller, Jr., Robert H. Pepper, Wm. Rowe, Leonard N. Kenyon, John C. McQuess and David V. Pickle.

To be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps: J. Chubman, Edwin J. Farrell, Vernon M. Guymon and Morris L. Shively.

SENATE BILLS.

1014. Mr. McKellar—To reinstate Samuel Cooper Field as a second lieutenant, Q. M. C. (S. Doc. 67).

1472. Mr. Sheppard—For the appointment of William Bryant Tiffany as a second lieutenant, Inf.

1718. Mr. Calder—Authorizing the distribution of abandoned and condemned property to the Red Cross stations so hospitals maintained by the United States for the use of present and former members of the military or naval forces of the United States.

1720. Mr. Sheppard—To authorize the President to reappoint in the Navy former officers of the Regular Navy who resigned during the war or November 11, 1918.

HOUSE BILLS

1844. Mr. Johnson, of S. D.—Providing for a review of court-martial cases.

1845. Mr. White—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to create in the Coast Guard the rank of chief electrician, electrical engineer, and assistant electrical engineer; chief electricians and assistant supervisors of telephone lines in the Coast Guard.

1846. Mr. Butler—To provide for the retirement of enlisted men of the Navy and Naval Reserve Force.

1847. Mr. Butler—Providing for the pay for enlisted men of the insular forces of the Navy.

1848. Mr. Butler—To provide for the Naval Militia for the proper organization and administration of the naval reserve forces.

1849. Mr. Butler—To establish the commissioned warrant grades of chief electrician, assistant electrician, chief radio-electrician and radio-electrician in the United States Navy.

1897. Mr. Butler—To repeal certain provisions of the defense act of June 4, 1920.

1939. Mr. Riker—Providing for the deportation of certain aliens who fail to comply with the naturalization to become citizens of the United States in order to escape military service.

1941. Mr. Siemp—Authorizing the President to appoint C. C. Bankhead to the position and rank of first lieutenant of coast artillery corps in the Army.

1957. Mr. Dyer—To amend section 1 of the act of 1917.

1981. Mr. Dyer—To place the name of Thomas W. Harvey, jr., on the retired list of the Marine Corps.

2126. Mr. Kraus—Relating to the naval supply account fund, naval appropriations, 1921.

2129. Mr. Drane—Providing for the appointment of warrant officers in the Army, and for the pay of the quartermaster corps, U. S. Army, to take rank under the act approved June 4, 1920, and the act of Congress approved June 5, 1920.

THE BERGDOLL CASE.

Edward S. Bailey, law partner of Samuel T. Ansell, counsel for Bergdoll, before the House investigating committee on May 10, said the War Department made no attempt to "wash its hands of the case and pass the buck to Ansell" when informed of the slacker's escape.

General March told the committee that diplomatic negotiations for Bergdoll's return are in progress, and he would not have apprehended if the slacker had been captured by Americans at Coblenz.

ESTABLISHED 1865

Uniforms

FOR OFFICERS

OF THE

Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools.
Military Training Camps.
Police and Fire Departments.

Makers of the
LILLEY CAPS
Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Coin Silver

Correspondence Requested

THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

Bergdoll escaped from military authorities at Governors Island en route to Fort Philadelphia prison to watch him. It was also shown that the adjutant general of the Army had received a check of the missioned officer accompany the prisoner.

Col. J. H. Hunt stated that no check was available at the time, and that he had had the utmost confidence in Sergeant O'Hare, who was directly responsible for the safe return of the prisoner.

Asked by Chairman Kahn if the escape was due to his own fault or the incompetency of the guard, Hunt replied vigorously that it was due to neglect of Sergeant O'Hare, and added that he did not want to be characterized as guilty of neglect of duty or failure of duty.

Representative Johnson, democrat, Kentucky, said that Colonel Hunt, who was commanding the disciplinary barracks at Governors Island, had been "washed" by a military court-martial in connection with the escape of Bergdoll.

Colonel Hunt, recently recovered from a long illness, had been on the witness stand for hours when Representative Johnson subjected him to a severe cross-examination. He referred from time to time to record certain statements by the prosecuting officer during the period of the trial of the sergeant.

"Is that a vigorous prosecuting speech?" Mr. Johnson asked. Hunt finally replied that it was the best plea for his conviction, as he saw it.

At the close of the examination of Boston, counsel for the committee, interposed that it was only fair to the witness to state that he was a salaried officer, and the committee agreed.

"It is my purpose to show, although I may not have the full support of counsel for the committee," Mr. Johnson declared, "that the court-martial record contains more than a suggestion that this witness is a white-washed, and that counsel participated only in a half-hearted way, and I think I will show more as I get further into it."

In telling of the apprehension of the escape of Bergdoll, Sergeant John O'Hare, who was in command of the party which finally captured the fugitive in Delawares Island for the mountains of Maryland, told the committee that he had had never heard a word about the buried pot of gold until long after the prisoner had fled.

O'Hare was positive in the assertion that when he started out for the pursuit no such impression to be received from Colonel John R. Hunt, his superior officer, was to proceed to the manor to Hazelhurst, Md., get some money from a bank, take it to another bank at Philadelphia, and return to the barracks.

There were no written orders except to stop off at North Philadelphia, where Isaac D. Clarence Gibboney, Bergdoll's lawyer, and thereafter be guided by what Gibboney said. The witness said he laid no great emphasis in relating his part in the whole affair. O'Hare declared he was told by Gibboney to handle the matter that Hunt refused.

O'Hare, in his sworn order, he said, that the party hailed a taxicab and proceeded to a large automobile, with Bergdoll at the wheel, visited a garage where he was stopped at the Bergdoll home, from which the prisoner escaped.

The sergeant told how Bergdoll was found on the island in the full uniform of an enlisted man, with a red cord denoting that he belonged to the infantry branch of the service.

Step by step, told of various moves, up to the moment when Bergdoll walked into a bathroom to answer the telephone. There was no order to hold him and to this day, the sergeant said, he does not know how he got out. Questioned by Chairman Kahn, he declared, the prisoner was never out of his sight.

Sergeant O'Hare told of Bergdoll's plea to hold the committee of his return to the island temporarily, that he might send money to his wife, and of his plea that he be permitted to go over to Brooklyn to see his wife. The latter request was being looked up. He was tried later by court-martial and acquitted.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. C. F.—In May 11, 1906, the date of the act establishing the permanent retired list, you had over 30 years' continuous service, which placed you in the first-retired grade. You were entitled to retire at the end of the enlistment in which you were then serving. You were, therefore, serving in your first-enlistment period on and after May 4, 1920.

J. P. C. Utica.—The (a) ninth naval district headquarters is at Chicago. (b) Paymaster's Supply and Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

An Elderly Major.—The position of majors on the Army promotion list is not determined by the length of service. That was a matter which was left entirely to the discretion of the board which reviewed the list under the terms of section 24-A of the act of June 4, 1920. Consideration of age had something to do with it and relative service, as we say, not at all.

MISSING SUPPLY OFFICER NOT YET CAUGHT.

Naval officials deny the report, published in the local newspapers this week, that Lieutenant C. F. Bernier, supply corps, U. S. N., who absconded a year ago last December, has been apprehended. They insist that he is still at large.

Digitized by Google



Good Looks—Good Fit and Good Wear in Every Pair.

IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)

Make good with all the following because of their superiority:

Size	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Calf	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.	17 in.

Put. Mar 26, '05, Dec. 27, '10, Mar. 28, '11

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Your Money Back

If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. R. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.

ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

(Established 1880)

H. L. RUST
Realtor

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

All Classes of Property For Sale

Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first mort or mortgage on improved real estate.

Desirable apartments and houses for rent.

Insurance in all its branches.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

UNAUTHORIZED WEARING OF UNIFORM IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Secretary of War has requested the cooperation of the State Department in the form of instructions to the diplomatic corps and consular representatives in Europe to the effect that they should take up the passports of any American citizens not on the active or reserve list of the Regular Army and found travelling in Europe without special authorization to wear that uniform.

Any person on the active or retired list of the Regular Army can easily identify himself as such by the exhibition of his travel orders, or parts of orders, granting him leave of absence; and the failure of any person in Europe in the service of the Army to exhibit such documents when properly called upon may be taken as final prima facie evidence that he is not on the active or retired list of the Regular Army.

NAVY CENSUS.

Following is the weekly census of all officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps on active duty May 9:

Navy: Regulars, 7,318 officers, 118,479 men; reserves, 791 officers, 823 men; warrant officers, regulars, 1,312; warrant officers, reserves, 32.

Midshipmen, 1,975.

Prisoners, officers and men, 1,385.

Totals, 11,423 officers, 120,687 men.

Grand total, 132,110.

Marine Corps: Regulars, 972 officers, 21,319 men; reserves, 11 men; warrant officers, regulars, 128.

Prisoners, officers and men, 278.

Totals, 1,086 officers, 21,458 men.

Grand total, 22,654.

Nurse corps: Regulars, 280; reserves, 176. U. S. N. R. F., 14; total, 472.

Grand totals, 12,319 officers, 142,717 men; total, 155,236.

Navy's increase for the week, 27.

Marine Corps' decrease for the week, 22.

Navy enlisted personnel strength based on 141,296, 24,317.

Enlisted personnel short, Marine Corps, based on 27,400, 4,941.

CONTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Longevity for Reinstated Cadet.

The comptroller holds that "the word 'resignation' as used in the statute act relating to the pay of Private Francis Graves Bonham as a cadet at the United States Military Academy does not include the word 'reinstate,' and that it was the intent of Congress that claimants entire services of four years, two months and four days in the Military Academy should be counted as having been rendered under the original appointment made June 24, 1912, which was prior to the Act of August 24, 1912, in which the term 'appointed' and not 'reappoint or reinstate' appears. The said bill was introduced for the purpose to show that Congress intended to place this claimant in his former state as a cadet and his honorable record on file office shows that a mistake was made in not permitting him to finish his course of studies and graduate under the original appointment."

The comptroller, therefore, awards Captain Bonham $628.13 for longevity pay from February, 1918, to October 8, 1920.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

BOYD—At Buenos Aires, Argentine, April 1, 1921, to Captain David F. Boyd, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Boyd a son.

IRELAND—At Fort Strong, Long Island, Mass., May 8, 1921, to Major Mark L. Ireland, quartermaster corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Ireland a son—Thomas William.

LARUE—At Camp Benning, Ga., May 8, 1921, to Lieutenant Frank LaRue, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. LaRue a daughter—Frances Marie.

McCOY—At Camp Sherman, Ohio, April 29, 1921, to Lieutenant Edwin D. McCoy, 19th infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. McCoy a son—Edwin Douglass McCoy, Jr.

LODER—At Fuulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, Mass., May 4, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander Ames Loder, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Loder a daughter.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—PETERSON—At New York, N. Y., May 9, 1921, Major William H. Allen, U. S. Army, and Miss Elisabeth Peterson.

BERTHOLF—HIEDERMAN—At New York, N. Y., May 8, 1921, Captain Ellsworth Clarke Berthold, U. S. Army, and Miss Ruth Elisabeth Biederman.

CHASE—EVANS—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, 1921, Colonel A. W. Chase, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Hettie Bryan Evans.

PARKER—CARNER—At Richmond, Va., May 7, 1921, Lieutenant John H. Parker, U. S. Marine Corps, and Miss Taeye Bryan Carner.

PUMAN—HEBERT—At New Orleans, La., May 5, 1921, Commander George Wood Pinkham, C. C., U. S. Navy, and Miss Dorothy Hebert.

SMITH—LINDSEY—At Lanham, Md., May 3, 1921, Captain Albion Smith, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Miss Elisabeth Wilson Lindsey.

DIED.

BROWNE—At Milwaukee, Wis., May 19, 1921, Mrs. Gertrude W. Browne, wife of Herbert J. Browne, and mother of Major Charles J. Browne, U. S. Army.

FOSTER—At the Station Hospital, Fort Bonke, Mass., May 4, 1921, Frank Foster, chief clerk, medical department at large.

LEE—At Los Angeles, Calif., April 30, 1921, Elliott Heath Lee, infant son of Major Sydney Smith Lee, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Lee.

VAN DEMASH—At Delaware, Ohio, May 2, 1921, John D. Van Demas, aged 89 years, father of Colonel Ralph D. Van Demas, 4th infantry, U. S. Army.

RYAN—At the Memorial Hospital, New York, N. Y., May 11, 1921, Jack Ryan, youngest son of Captain E. D. Ryan, S. C., U. S. Navy, and Mrs Ryan.

ATTACK ON ENEMY WARSHIPS.

The first of the bombing experiments to be conducted by Army and Navy forces jointly with the radio-controlled boat and with the ex-German warships as targets is set for Tuesday, June 21. At the joint service board army and navy officers tentative plans for the tests which will be conducted under the direction of the commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet were made. The final details will be worked out at a meeting of these same officers next Wednesday.

The first of the tests will be the sinking of one of the captured German submarines. In this as in the other experiments, the Army and Navy fliers will cooperate.

The next step in the operations will be the search for a target. The boat has a defensive zone within a radius of one hundred miles off shore. She will be operated by the control vessel and after the aircraft locate her she will be bombed by dummy bombs in order to determine the extent of the ability of aircraft to register hits on a moving target. No explosives will be used on the bows, as she is to be used later as a moving target for the fleet's big guns.

Next will come the bombing tests on one of the ex-German destroyers as the target. This vessel will be attacked by large projectiles, such as were used using 230-pound bombs. The other destroyers will be used for the big guns of the battleships as will three of the submarines.

There will remain the bombing by the Navy and Army aircraft on the German cruiser Frankfurt and battleship Ostfriesland, according to plans jointly announced by the Navy Department. All of the ex-German ships are expected to be sunk, if not by bombs or gunfire then by depth charges. The German ships are being destroyed in conformity with the international agreement by which they were obtained. The Navy is testing all this means of determining the effect of modern explosives on modern ships.

The tests which will be continued on through July are for the purpose of determining the effect of gunfire and bombing on the hull structure and material of the various vessels to be attacked, as well as for tactical and strategical purposes to determine the accuracy of bombing.

An interesting feature will be the test of communications from aircraft to shore stations and from aircraft to aircraft, working through radio interference in getting concentration after the scouts have picked up the ships.

CONCERT AT MARINE BARRACKS.

Monday, May 16, 1921, at 4:30 P. M.

There will be a concert at the marine barracks, Washington, Monday, May 16, 1921, at 4:30 p. m., by the U. S. Marine Band, William H. Santelmann, leader. The following is the program.

1. March, "National Capital Centennial," Sanielmann.
2. Overture, "Poet and Peasant".....Suppe
3. Characteristic, "Retreat of the Tartars". Seliecki
   a. Waltz, "Bachelor Girls".....Santelmann.
5. Excerpts from "Boccaccio".....Suppe
   Suite Espagnola, "La Feria".....Lacome
   a. Los Toros—Allegro.
   b. Los Enamorados—Intermezzo Galicado.
   c. La Zarzuela—Tempo di Valse.
7. Torchlight Procession.....Meyerbeer
   Marines Hymn—"The Halls of Montezuma."
   Star Spangled Banner.

Notice—Immediately after the concert, there will be a dress parade by the Marine Corps inactive detachment on the parade ground.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following promotions in the Regular Army have been announced:

Capt. Charles F. Snell, medical corps, from April 18, 1921.

Capt. Jaime J. Figueras, medical corps, from April 20, 1921.

First Lieut. Everett R. Stevens, Qm. C., from July 1, 1921.

S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington, D.C.
OPEN 9:15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Victrola No. IX
With Cabinet and Records

$10.00 Down $7.50 Per Then Month

Outfit Consists of

—1 Victrola IX in mahogany weathered oak, golden oak, waxed or polished...	$75.00
—1 cabinet to match.....	14.90
—6 ten-inch double-faced records, 12 selections	5.10
Complete for.....	$95.00

Kann's—Fourth Floor.

"Say it with Flowers"

WE GROW
OUR OWN
FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4378, 4377, 4379, and F. 0354

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

Army Officers—



who keep materials, No. 200, No. 248, No. 860, No. 550, will be interested in our sample line.

For the Navy—

Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Rain Coats, etc. Fabrics, Lace.

For the Marine Corps—

Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—

Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service. —Everything in Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, Atlantic City
Annapolis

ESTABLISHED 1872
W. R. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 946 F ST.NW.)
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE MAIN 108
A.R.SPEARE C.J.NICHOLS W.S.SPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
906 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association.
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2262

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Digitized by Google

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

NAVAL ORDERS.

May 5.

Gun. H. M. Abrams, Arkansas; to Wyoming.
Lieut. (J. G.) G. P. Bankhead, Buchanan; to receiving ship, Boston.
Ens. J. S. Cohen, jr., receiving ship, New York; to Pensylvania.
Comdr. H. W. Cole, M. C., navy yard, Boston; to naval air station, Pensacola.
Comdr. F. T. Dessez, M. C., naval air station, Pensacola; to duty in connection with Maryland and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Emerick, naval operations, Navy Department; to Bridge.
Lieut. Comdr. Holbrook Gibson, Fulton; to Florida as engineer officer.
Lieut. W. J. Graham, navy yard, Mare Island; to duty in connection with Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. H. J. Kaiser, M. C., navy yard, New York; to naval recruiting station, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Lieut. Comdr. F. C. Sherman, bureau of engineering, Navy Department; to Beaver.
Ens. R. C. Burgess, Buffalo; to Ingraham.
Ens. K. C. Hawkins, Kennedy; to Trugey.

May 6.

Capt. B. B. Bister, bureau of ordnance, Navy Department; to command Florida.
Ens. E. W. Evans, S. C., South Carolina; to supply officer, Nereus.
Lieut. Comdr. J. Burke, Ch. C., Mercy; to Idaho.
Lieut. (J. G.) C. T. Hall, Ch. C., naval training station, San Francisco; to Mercy.
Lieut. (J. H. Husted, New York; to Arkansas.
Lieut. M. M. Leonard, Ch. C., Florida; to navy yard, Boston.
Lieut. W. A. Maguire, Ch. C., Idaho; to naval training station, Great Lakes.
Maj. (Lt.) T. A. Meibergerst, Kansas; to naval proving ground, Indian Head; to Florida.
Lieut. (jr. g.) W. S. Runyon, S. C., naval air station, Hampton Roads; to charge of accounts of yard craft, navy yard, Norfolk.
Boen. Harry Selby, Ontario; to Turkey.
Lieut. Jay Spaulding, Columbia; to Solace.
Ens. G. H. Upton, S. C., Nereus; to Naval Academy in connection with No. 1 rifle team.
Ens. T. V. Hughes, Renshaw, to Burns.

May 7.

Lieut. John Alley, navy yard, Boston; to Delaware.
Lieut. (jr. g.) Harold Bingham, Bushnell; to command S-8.
Boen. C. C. Campbell, receiving ship, Boston; to Florida.
Gun. Jackson Clodfelter, Utah; to navy yard, Charleston.
Lieut. J. K. Cronin, Arizona; to officer in charge of naval radio station, Sayville, L. I.
Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Crills, naval training camp, Gulfport; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.
Ens. J. W. Davis, Sandpiper; to St. Louis.
Gun. W. M. Fitzgerald, Delaware; to naval torpedo station, Newport.
Ens. H. F. Hale, O-8; to S-2.
Lieut. H. S. Hancock, Florida; to navy yard, Boston.
Gun. M. E. Johnson, Barney; to Ellis.
March. A. J. Jr., Marietta; to Penn.
Lieut. (J. G.) F. E. Matthews, Tucker; to Abel P. Upshur.
Gun M. W. McClintock, naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.; to Wyoming.
Lieut. (jr. g.) W. B. Mooney, Mississippi; to duty as inspector of machinery, Groton, Conn.
Lieut. (jr. g.) F. Nesenthaler, proving ground, Indian Head; to Kansas.
Lieut. Henry Plaisted, Delaware; to navy yard, Boston.
Ens. R. Strehanic, Florida; to receiving ship, New York.
Comdr. W. H. Toax, Arkansas; to officer in charge, naval recruiting station, Los Angeles.
Lieut. H. J. Walker, naval training station, Hampton Roads; to Vesuvius.
Ch. Gun. J. A. Buchanan, naval radio station, Seattle; to radio station, Astoria, Oregon
Boen. H. E. Russell, navy yard, Washington; to Sandpiper.

May 9.

Comdr. R. R. Adams, Niagara; to course of instruction at naval war college.
Lieut. J. J. Alexander, in charge naval radio station, Sayville, N. Y.; to Arizona.
Capt. Adelbert Althouse, general staff college, Washington, to command Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Comdr. Haller Belt, inspector of ordnance, Bonnet & Leach Naval Co., Rochester; to bureau of ordnance, Navy Department.
Comdr. W. S. Bradley, Texas; to duty with California and on board as gunnery officer when commissioned.
Lieut. M. J. Brenahan, Oklahoma; to naval training station, Great Lakes.
Lieut. E. S. Burke, Ch. C., naval training station, Newport; to Delaware.
Lieut. T. M. Cassady, receiving ship, San Francisco; to duty as operations officer.
Lieut. (jr. g.) E. L. Cole, N-4; to S-9.
Lieut. (jr. g.) E. F. Cuttle, navy yard, Mare Island; to navy yard, New York.
Gunner Wilfred Cyndoux, Nevada; to E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ens. W. S. Cooper, S. C., naval training station, San Francisco; to assistant to supply officer, Alert.
Lieut. (jr. g.) H. F. Davenport, Eagle 32; to Allegheny.
Capt. G. C. Day, Pennsylvania; to naval operations, Navy Department.
Lieut. Comdr. E. Garrison, M. C., naval station, Key West; to Connecticut.
Lieut. (jr. g.) E. Gillis, S-7; to Beaver as torpedo officer.
Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Higgins, Connecticut; to naval supply depot, Washington.
Lieut. (jr. g.) J. G. Hughes, receiving ship, Pearl Harbor, to Eagle 3 as engineer officer.
Lieut. William Knox, Oklahoma; to navy yard, Boston.
Lieut. A. C. McFall, naval air station, Hampton Roads; to naval aircraft factory, navy yard, Philadelphia.
Lieut. J. W. McMoore, Oklahoma, to Naval Academy.
Lieut. H. S. Mosley, navy yard, Boston; to Florida.
Lieut. James Morgan, naval training station, Hampton Roads; to Oklahoma.
Carp. E. J. Nearing, navy yard, Portsmouth; to Rappahannock.
Capt. P. N. Olmsted, Florida; to course of instruction at naval war college.
Lieut. S. W. Pearles, Nevada; to naval training station, Hampton Roads.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
Columbia 9600 TAXICABS Columbia 9600

Lieut. (jr. g.) R. M. Pell, Ch. C., naval training station, Great Lakes; to 2d brigade, U. S. Marines, Santo Domingo.
Lieut. W. H. Phelps, Bridge; to navy yard, Boston.
Lieut. J. M. Rhea, S-11; to post graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. Emil Rosiler, Oklahoma; to 7th naval district.
Gun. Maurice Shea, navy yard, Mare Island; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet, for assignment.
Gun. H. H. Simons, Oklahoma; to naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.
Gun. George Stack, Pennsylvania; to navy yard, Washington.
Lieut. H. A. Stuart, North Dakota; to Western Electric & Mfg. Co., Kearney, Pittsburgh.
Ens. J. H. Twine, Murray; to Brazos.
Lieut. S. S. Underwood, Ch. C., Delaware; to naval training station, Newport.
Gun. Michael Vilina, Naval torpedo station, Newport; to Delaware.
Lieut. Charles Wheatley, M. C., naval dispensary, Washington; to Fulton.
Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Wolf, naval proving ground, Indian Head; to Fulton as executive officer.

May 10.

Boen. J. H. Anderson, Lebanon; to Naval Academy in connection with rifle team.
Lieut. (jr. g.) C. Bannister, navy yard, New York; to navy yard, Charleston.
Lieut. (J. G.) C. B. Bowling (M. C.), naval hospital, Guilport; to bureau of medicine and surgery, Navy Department.
Comdr. A. W. Brown, Wyoming; to navy yard, Puget Sound.
Ens. C. M. Bristol, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Ens. G. C. Calvert, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Lieut. Comdr. Inspector Chaves (C. E. C.), submarine base, London; to Astoria in charge of construction of naval radio station, Columbia River.
Lieut. (J. G.) C. R. Crandall, Goldsborough; to Naval Academy; to coach navy rifle team.
Ens. R. T. Cowdrey, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Lieut. W. F. Christmas, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Boen. G. M. Coryell, Penobscot; to Lebanon.
Ens. B. L. Farber, Naval Academy; to U. S. S. Orleans.
Lieut. (J. G.) W. D. Day, naval training station, naval operating base, Hampton Roads; to marine barracks, Quantico.
Ens. R. L. Daggett, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Ens. W. B. Dowd, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Lieut. Comdr. W. Darrin, bureau of engineering; to command Niagara.
Lieut. (J. G.) O. P. Farnsworth, navy yard, Boston; to North Dakota.
Comdr. A. W. Fairfield, Naval Academy; to Tennessee as executive.
Lieut. (J. G.) F. Fredenburg, Utah; to inspector of machinery, General Electric Co., Schanectady.
Ens. H. L. Falkner, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Ens. Philip Gage, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Ens. R. A. Gallery, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Ens. N. F. Gasser, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Ens. P. H. Gazzam, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Lieut. (jr. g.) H. Hoover (C. C.), Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Ens. R. F. Hoover, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Ens. H. S. Hancock, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Ens. H. B. Van Hook, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Lieut. (jr. g.) J. L. Kenyon (C. C.), Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Ens. Ralph Kneedler, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Lieut. (jr. g.) W. Kintner (C. C.), Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Lieut. (jr. g.) J. Lewis, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Lieut. (jr. g.) H. Lee, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Lieut. (jr. g.) J. W. Lamont (C. C.), Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston, under instruction.
Lieut. (jr. g.) H. Lackey, Pennsylvania; to naval hospital, League Island, Pa.
Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Lyons, naval ammunition depot, Iona; to Oklahoma.
Lieut. Wm. Kinsey, Oklahoma; to navy yard, Washington.
Capt. T. W. Leutze (C. C.), fleet paymaster, Pacific Fleet; to bureau of supplies and accounts.
Lieut. P. A. Lee, Ch. C., Penobscot; to Eagle 63; to naval air station, Pensacola.
Lieut. (jr. g.) H. Lackey, Aroostook; to naval air station, Pensacola.
Lieut. (jr. g.) C. Miller, naval training station, Great Lakes; to Lark.
Lieut. (jr. g.) P. A. Miles, Balch; to McDougal.
Lieut. (jr. g.) H. Mueller, naval training station, Newport; to Arizona.
Lieut. H. H. Phares, Florida; to naval station, New Orleans.
Lieut. W. Popham, Beaver; to command S-2.
Ens. J. A. Sedgwick, R. S.; Boston; to Lark.
Gun. W. C. Schlafer, navy yard, Norfolk; to Oklahoma.
Mach. Charles Schauss, Pennsylvania; to naval proving grounds, Indian Head.
Lieut. (J. G.) W. Smith, Nevada; to navy yard, Washington.
Lieut. (jr. g.) W. H. Voght, Arizona; to navy yard, Charleston.

ARMY LIST PROMOTION

Copies of the Army Promotion List, alphabetically arranged, otherwise known as the Single List, created by the act of June 4, 1920, upon which the advancement in grade of officers of the Army is now based may be obtained by addressing the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant—John A. Lejeune.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

May 6—Col. G. C. Reid, 2d brigade, D. R., to United States.
2d Lieut. J. H. Featherston, U. S. S. Kansas, to U. S. S. North Dakota.
May 7—Capt. E. H. Brecher, resignation accepted.
May 9—Lieut.-Col. T. E. Backstrom, May 13, marine barracks, Quantico, Va.; to marine barracks, naval station, St. Thomas, W. I.
Capt. J. F. Duffy, May 18, marine barracks, Iess Island, N. Y.; to Haiti.
Capt. W. C. MacCrone, marine barracks, New Orleans, La., to 2d brigade, D. R.
1st Lieut. T. H. Raymond, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to U. S. S. Delaware.
1st Lieut. N. E. True, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to U. S. S. Texas.
1st Lieut. J. N. Popham, orders of May 4, 1921, to 1st brigade, Haiti, revoked.
1st Lieut. J. H. Williamson, 2d brigade, D. R., to United States.
Q. M. Clk. H. C. Moore, eastern recruiting division, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.
May 10—Marine detachment, U. S. S. New Hampshire, transferred to marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
May 11—Col. J. C. Breckinridge, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., upon arrival in United States.
Lieut. Col. R. S. Hooker, Capts. S. S. B. O'Neill and C. E. Smith, and 2d Lieut. J. Haas, to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in United States.
Capt. A. A. Puryear, to 4th brigade, Nicaraguan Constabulary, upon arrival in United States.
May 12—Capt. W. Harllee, May 19, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to 2d brigade, D. R.
Capts. A. Pasquarello and J. H. McDonald, May 11 marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to 2d brigade, D. R.
Capts. M. J. Kelleher, N. M. Shaw and C. H. Mendairy, May 11, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to 2d brigade, Haiti.
Capt. W. Skinner, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va., upon arrival in United States.
1st Lieut. R. C. Cuttle, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to marine barracks, New York, N. Y.
Capt. J. T. Myers, transferred to commandant navy yard, New York, N. Y., for duty in command of marine detachment being organized at that post for duty on U. S. S. Michigan.
1st Lieut. J. C. Nelson, marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., to navy yard, New York, N. Y., for duty with marine detachment, U. S. S. Michigan.
May 13—Col. L. McC. Shearer, May 17, Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to 2d brigade, D. R.
Lieut.-Col. H. Lee, May 19 marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to 1st brigade, Haiti.
1st Lieut. K. G. Cattle, upon acceptance of commission assigned to duty at marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
2d Lieut. W. Sessions, upon acceptance of commission assigned to duty at marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

May 2.—Lieut. Comdr. P. L. Austin, detached Snohomish, assigned fitting out cutter No. 18.
Lieut. W. Hoey, detached assistant inspector, Detroit; assigned Cleveland.
Lieut. (jg.) C. H. Butler, retired May 14 on account of age.
May 3.—Lieut. (jg.) J. Hintel, detached assistant inspector, Pinchogue; assigned fitting out Hoin.

REAPPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following reappointment in the Army has been announced:
1st Lieut. John L. Hanley, Atlanta, Ga., coast artillery corps.

D. S. M. AWARDED MAJOR LEWIS W. CALL.

The distinguished service medal has been awarded Major Lewis W. Call, then colonel, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as chief of staff of the 1st division, A. E. F., from June 1, 1917, to June 1, 1919.
The citation says:
"His knowledge of the law, sound judgment and tact, coupled with his clear, quick, prompt and effective with the many perplexing questions arising with respect to contracts, requisitions and supplementary orders which formed the basis of claims against the government during the war period."
Major Call is on duty in the office of the judge advocate general, Washington, and resides at Garrett Park, Md.

KLEIN UNIFORMS
Ask about Our Special Vigoreaux (Mohair)
Far Superior to a mixed Wool or
Cotton Gabardine
Blouse and Breeches, $20.00
D. Klein & Bro.
715 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google

A LINE OF PENS TO MEET EVERY NEED
In any dealer's you will find the Esterbrook assortment conveniently displayed from which your choice—for any particular need—may readily be made.
Sixty odd years of giving the people the pen they wanted has built an experience for Esterbrook you cannot do wrong to follow. The scientific study of writing needs has developed these twelve Esterbrook pens, the most popular in the world.
Choose from the case, order by number and buy by the box.
The Esterbrook Pen Manufacturing Co.
Nos. 26 Delaware Ave., Camden, N. J.
Esterbrook Pens

IN CONGRESS

ARMY VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

(Continued from first page.)

a great national educational hospital out of the military establishment.

The Army has not been organized for the purpose of taking away the educational functions that belong to the states.

What you hear gentlemen exploiting their ideas of economy about the Army—many of which even a swaggering, swash-buckling militarist like me I am charged with being must approve—it is well to think that one can see and end up that Army at a cost of not $2,000 or 30,000 men from the Army and say that is true economy. When all the people who teach decide the organization of the establishment and pluck out some of these unnecessary and worthless jobs in which are confused by some with what is called "militarism," that which are not essential to the Army's life. No reasonable man stands against the use of the spelling book and all that real left off that they belong, and I know that you and I believe in vocational training. But I believe that the best war is on and the national defense proposition is up we do not run to the school-house for it.

Good citizenship was created that in the use this admirable idea was originated of making a kind of a substitute or would not be applied. It was first called the students' Army training corps. Well, in the midst of it I remember how, in the organizing of students' Army training corps, our old friend Abe Martin sent broadcast throughout the land this statement: "Lemmie Peters has been ketched in the draft, and will take conscription and liberty."

Mr. Walsh expressed satisfaction that there was to be a reduction in the item and said:

"I have expressed myself rather vigorously on this matter when it has been up before, in opposition to our estimates, this particular activity, and I am charged by some of the boys who are the presumed beneficiaries of this thing that I am in favor of doing away with recreational, and in the ranks they term it E. and R.—eat and rest. They are taught in the Army to shoe and harness makers and typewriters and artists and various other activities and trades in the Army under training.

Because of those broken-down, antiquated instructors who were in need of some kind of a job and because of the number of them who are very much interested in the particular line and in no other, I am afraid that we ought to do is to get an Army together that will be prepared to wage war, and not have these broken men who got into the Army not to reenlist by fitting them to take to the work of peace and make of such as electrician or harness maker or something like that. If you fit them for that work, you can not expect them to reenlist in the Army and to help make up the ranks of the Army and to become proficient and expert along military lines. I am very glad to receive the information from the subcommittee of the subcommittee that the appropriation has been reduced below the estimates. I wish they had made a greater reduction.

HOUSE NAVAL HEARINGS.

Hearings were conducted this week by the House naval committee on subjects pertaining to the naval air service. Representative Lehlbach presided on Wednesday Rear Admiral Taylor and Griffin, chief constructor and engineer-in-chief of the Navy respectively, accompanied by Captain W. A. Moffett, director of the air service, and several officers of the air service, and the needs of the airplane-carriers were discussed.

Lieutenant-Commander Cavalier, who served in the British grand fleet in 1918, told the committee of the equipment of the British vessels with refueling gear, and of the plans which had been formulated for an aerial raid from the fleet against the German fleet and the enemy fleet, but which plans were never consummated, due to the arrival of the armistice. He described the British ship Argus, which was rigged up as an aircraft carrier.

The discussion then branched off into the structural features of the new airplane-carrier, particularly the location of the stacks, the vent for escaping gases, etc. Admirals Griffin and Taylor explained the results of the experiments which had been made, and which had convinced the engineers that the proper method for the use of discharging the gases aft were almost insuperable; that the vessel would need her 180 feet designed for, as against 6,000 or 7,000 horsepower on the new Langley, formerly the Jupiter. They were in accord, however, with the plan of having a fresh deck, and of taking care of the smoke by the use of fans. They have been compelled to modify their plans in this respect.

Some of the new members of the committee were eager to know why it was proposed to have an airplane carrier when the Navy possessed hydroplanes, which are amphibious, or words to that effect. Admiral Griffin explained at great length the functions of an aircraft-carrier, the air operations over a wide range of strategy, engineering problems and technical construction, in which the committee members had abstained from participating, probably on the assumption that that subject was altogether too deep for them. It was explained that the proposed aircraft ship would be 850 feet long, would carry 100 planes, costing approximately $25,000,000, with an additional $1,000,000 or $4,000,000 for armor and armament, and it will take three years to complete them. It is hoped to have the converted Langley ready this summer for experimental work; she is but 130 feet long.

Submarine Inquiry.

Representative Britten diverted the discussion somewhat by asking the two bureau chiefs present regarding the submarine controversy which has been dragging its weary length before the department for many months. He said: "Admiral Griffin, I understand, is the chief engineer that will mind the tests. Admiral Taylor denied this, and said the Navy has completed three fleet submarines, and is finishing three more; that about the middle of December they will be thoroughly out the world, and that many of them rendered useful assistance during the war. He said the Navy had accord for as many enemy submarines as the destroyers themselves. He said Admiral Griffin reviewed the controversy with the submarine contractor, which was due to defective engine and shafts. The contractor, they said, had been told some months ago what would be required of the engines, but that the new chief of administration and then renewed his contentions. The new administration at the department, it was stated, is taking the same stand as the former regime, and the result is that finally it was agreed that the contractor will now wait another four years before meeting the department's requirements. He will probably proceed now in remedying the defects which have been the cause of the delay in the delivery of the vessels. He is now going ahead, Admiral Griffin said, with the changes which the department ordered to be made.

The Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Coonts, Captain Moffett and Commander Whitney were heard by the committee on Thursday.

It so happened that the naval appropriation bill was being considered in the Senate at the same time and these officers had conferences summoned for a conference with certain Senators. However, the House committee could not do its hearing, trying to devise the necessary for an authorization for the building of airplane carriers. Further hearings must be reported in the House and after passing that body be considered in the Senate and joined in conference. This is because of the rules of the House, for the House appropriations committee to deal with the subject with a view of appropriating money to cover the authorization.

Chairman Butler was very worried about finding a source of obtaining the first year's appropriation, $1,500,000, estimated as the $3,500,000 cost of one of these new ships. He thought some of the 1921 program could be left off that some of the money building could be converted to this purpose. He even went to the trouble of suggesting the sale of naval vessels to make up the necessary sum. To all of this he received a cold shoulder. Admiral Griffin asserted that it would be unwise to change the 1916 program, as well as the 1919 program of construction he concerned, and that it would be a waste of money to attempt to tear down the work of preparation under way or to attempt a makeshift substitute for an airplane carrier.

Mr. Denby told the committee that the construction of the new ships was necessary and was essential to fill a vital need of the naval service. While he said he would not recommend the authorization of one vessel, he believed there should be two. He said the Navy Department was anxious to have three marines end a transport constructed, but preferred the one vessel because it would be completed to make a choice between such construction. He thought that the construction of the two vessels at this moment should go over until another session of Congress.

Mr. Denby stated that the Navy Department had decided that they should have the dreadnaughts, as the term of the 5-inch gun program, and that the 14-inch gun term of 5-inch gun program, and insisted that the building had been completed in the 14-inch gun class, as further additions would mean a great waste of money in that the airplane carrier would be useless to the navy in the event the second vessel had be considered efficient until such a ship is a part thereof. Admiral Coontz gave similar testimony and added that the construction be begun now and not wait until its sure program, as the country could not afford to be without a carrier. Mr. Butler calmly said that to such an extent would had been expended that it would have bankrupted the country. Mr. Britt suggested that the Government had known of the naval activity and naval strength, as suggested by the expenditure of many millions of money that would have undertaken to conquer the world. The Secretary of the Navy asked to make a statement for the record, and recalled to the minds of the members of the committee that the navy of Great Britain saved the world from the Germans, "and it did not cost $25,000,000,000, either."

Captain Moffett had no thought of the wave of economy which was in the ascendancy. He was for the one-airplane carrier, wanted two, and believed we should have at least that many as any combination of foreign countries could bring against us. He really thought that if airplane carriers should be authorized it would that without airplane carriers and airships the Navy would not be able to fight any other country as equipped.

He was asked if the Navy Department was ready at this time to take full advantages of the possibilities of the new style of vessel and replied that it was. Secretary Hicks expressed considerable doubt as to whether the Navy would be able to conduct the experiments in landing and leaving ships at sea. It developed that such experiments had been conducted with the Langley, when that ship was ready for service. It was also stated that a landing platform has been erected at Pensacola upon which it is proposed to experiment with landing and leaving. This platform is to be equipped as nearly as possible like the new airplane carriers. Admiral Griffin explained the results of the let. Mr. Hicks urged that all possible speed be made with the ships.

It was stated that England has one airplane carrier built and one has been converted from one name under construction and one in addition, and that France and Italy have one each.

Commander Whiting explained the technical details of the proposed experiments, and stated that little information had been obtained from abroad about the foreign aircraft carriers, the governments regarding the development of this type of ship with great secrecy.

PROMOTION FOR CERTAIN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Senator Elkins, in the bill S. 1660, proposes that retired enlisted men who held commissions in the service during the World War, between the dates of April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who were retired as enlisted men, may be promoted under the provisions of paragraph 137a, act of June 4, 1920, be breveted above the rank and pay of retired second lieutenants, U. S. Army.

RETIREMENT OF CERTAIN EMERGENCY OFFICERS.

Senator Pentose proposes in S. 1592 that any emergency officer who served prior to the World War as an enlisted man in the Regular Army for more than five years, and in the World War held a commission of general average of 75 or more per centum in a competitive examination for appointment as a first or second lieutenant in the Regular Army, but who was found physically disqualified for appointment on account of defective vision, may be appointed a first lieutenant in the Regular Army, with the same rank and pay as he would have received had he been appointed at the time he was found physically disqualified.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Dunting Flags
207 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

W. & J. SLOANE
Established over 76 years
DISCONTINUED PATTERNS
For those to whom economy appeals, the following items of discontinued patterns should prove of especial interest.
The goods are the usual "SLOANE" high quality merchandise—the savings real and important.
The following quantities are still in stock—but will give some idea of the variety and values offered.
Finest Quality Plain Seamless Chenille ..... 9 x 12
Rugs, with two band borders $110.00
Finest Quality Wilton Rugs 60.00
Standard Quality Wool Wilton Rugs $7.50 & 75.00
Finest Quality Body Brussels Rugs 45.00
The SLOANE Improved Vacuum Cleaner
Complete, with all attachments $65.00
Strong in constitution—simple in operation
Effective in results
Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States.
1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 925

LEWANDOS
AMERICAS GREATEST
CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS
See Shops
284 Boylston Street ... 17 Temple Place
Cor. Clarendon St. ... on A Avenue
39 State Street ... 75 Summer Street
Brookline
Cambridge
Waterton
Medford
Fitchburg
Providence
Bridgeport
Albany
Salem
Fall River
New Bedford
Newport
Lynn
Manchester
Worcester
New Britain
Waltham
Lowell
Springfield
Waterbury
Philadelphia
Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks
Established 1830
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

MILK AT ITS BEST
Milk at its Best
Pet Milk is "milk at its best"—just pure, rich milk—nothing added, nothing removed but pure fat—the natural part, you have the finest natural sweet milk.
Keep Pet in the pantry and dispense with the milkman. Your grocer can supply you. Two sizes—tall and small.
Pet Milk
THE HELVETIA COMPANY
(Originators of the evaporated milk industry)
General Offices—St. Louis

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best
by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

3%
This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department. Accounts opened with ONE DOLLAR or more. Interest at 3% compounded semi-annually.
Allotments can be arranged through your paymaster.
U. S. SAVINGS BANK Dept. D. Washington, D. C.

MINIATURE RINGS
OF
U. S. NAVAL
AND
MILITARY ACADEMY
JEWELED AND SOLITAIRE
Appropriate for Engagement Rings and with semi-precious stones for the lady member of the family.
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.
Jewelers Stationers
PHILADELPHIA

count of an alleged physical defect, and who was subsequently appointed as an officer of the United States Army during the emergency, and who has become physically incapacitated for active military service by reason of disability incurred in the line of duty while serving as an emergency officer, shall be placed upon the retired list of the regular Army with the highest rank held by him as an emergency officer, and shall receive the pay and allowances of retired officers of similar grade in the Regular Army.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army appropriation bill passed the House on May 10 and yesterday was taken up for consideration by the Senate military committee. The House by a vote of 132 to 158, cut down the appropriation for pay of enlisted men so as to provide for but 280,000 men.

By a vote of 183 to 176, the House adopted the amendment of Representative Hull directing the Secretary of War, under such reasonable regulations as he may prescribe, to grant applications for discharge of enlisted men serving in continental United States without regard to the provisions of existing law respecting discharges until the Army has been reduced to 150,000 men, and including the Philippines.

A new section was agreed to providing that no part of the moneys appropriated in the act shall be used for payment to civilian employees in the government an hourly wage or salary larger than that customarily paid by private employers for the respective work in the same locality.

Mr. Hull was responsible for another drastic amendment curtailing the bounty for future reenlistments.

A proposal by Representative Linebergar, "that all persons who have served as officers of the Army during the World War and who have incurred physical disability in line of duty shall be paid by the government under the same conditions as now provided by law for officers of the Regular Army who have incurred disabled disability in line of duty," was rejected on a point of order by Representative Anthony.

Several members from Texas sought to do violence to the breeding program of the Army remount service, but failed to make headway.

Representatives Greene, Walsh and Madden had something to say relative to vocational training, and the attempt of Representative McSwain to secure freedom for pay of civilian instructors, as against $100,000 recommended by the committee, was rejected. Part of the remarks of Messrs. Greene and Walsh appear on the first page of this issue of the Army and Navy Register.

A point of order was successful against a proposal to provide for expenses of those rejected for cadetships at the Military Academy.

Vigorous support was given the committee provision for the 18,000 men by Representatives Mondell, leader of the House, Anthony and Madden.

The former explained the situation brought about by former Secretary of War Baker in impelling men without money to pay them, resulting in a present enlisted personnel of 17,000 more than the number by July 1 was impracticable, and he thought an orderly reduction to 150,000 was all that could be expected or should be attempted.

Mr. Anthony said:

"Under the terms of this bill, if enacted, the War Department will be compelled, if it desires to maintain an Army of 150,000 men for which this bill provides, to discharge approximately that number between now and July 1, unless that number of men take advantage of the provision for re-enlistment and for their voluntary discharge. The committee felt and I think it is unanimously of that opinion, stated on this floor, that to compel the further discharge of men in addition to the 60,000 to be let out of the Army by July 1 under the provisions of this bill would be an unwarranted reduction of the Army. Now, I do not blame the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Garrett] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Hull] of the House for taking advantage of a situation of this kind and of the feeling that exists in the House at large, a large Army, to endeavor to embarrass the present administration. Personally, I am opposed to a large Army. I am willing at an ordinary time to stand for the Army of 150,000 men that this House passed, but the gentlemen on that side of the House forget the fact that while this House was considering the former bill which fixed the rate of postage their administration, in spite of the feeling of this House, practically increased the Army by 25,000 men. You imposed that additional handicap upon the present administration and the present Secretary of War.

"Gentlemen are taking advantage of this situation by trying to force upon the present administration the extremely difficult proposition of bringing the Army down from its present size of 220,000 to 150,000 men within the very short space of one or two months. For that reason, because of the extreme difficulty of reducing a peace-time Army, the committee provided for 18,000 more men than there were in the former bill. We did this as an element of safety, so that the Army could be reduced in an orderly and safe manner, and I certainly hope that the House will recognize the difference between the situation which prevailed a few months ago and that which prevails now."

There were several references to the growing strength of the National Guard, as a reason for cutting down the Regular Army, and, generally, the democrats voted solidly against the committee and for 150,000 men, in marked contrast to the recommendations and actions of the late democratic administration.

The Senate military committee was to hold its first session late yesterday afternoon, too late to be reported in this issue, to consider the Army appropriation bill, as passed by the House.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate began consideration of the naval appropriation bill on Tuesday.

Senator Borah asked that all appropriations for increase of the Navy, or carry anything over until consideration of the building program.

He made a point of order against the Alameda project, on the ground that it was general legislation, and made the charge that it was pursuit of a real estate deal.

The Vice President overruled the point of order on the ground that the amendment was moved by direction of a standing committee of the Senate, and so in order.

Senator Borah, among other activities, said:

"I am perfectly aware, of course, that the mere fact that we appropriate so much or the fact that we do not appropriate so much for naval vessels will not cut any figure. The Navy Department pays no more attention to appropriations than it pleases. If Congress were not in existence. It expends money utterly regardless of appropriations. It spends here for its millions of dollars in the way of deficit, and Congress takes care of it. Congress is not for the moment standing the fact that Congress has some duties to perform with regard to the expenditure of money. It will simply accentuate the extravagance which has existed in the past if we do not put a check upon it."

Senator King, of Utah, who fought the Alameda project, declared that the Secretary of War had extended himself against the increased appropriations and complained that the Secretary of Interior were included in the bill. He said Secretary Denby was the only cabinet officer that had defended Admiral Sims as authority for the statement that the Navy was inefficient.

Practically all other Senate amendments were agreed to, with no discussion.

Yesterday in the Senate was largely taken up by Senator Borah in a speech opposing the building program of the naval bill. He asserted that the increases over like sums in the 1921 bill were not justified by anything, especially in regard to building program and personnel. Senator Borah said that the building program the Senate committee pretended to carry appropriations amounting to $600,000,000 would involve a definite commitments of the government, which would mid the sum of $1,500,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

The Senate on May 9 passed the following measures:

S. J. Res. 23, authorizing the Secretary of War to investigate the claim of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroads Quarry within the limits of a United States military reservation at Fort Wingate, New Mexico and to permit the working thereof by the persons entitled thereto, the Secretary of War to report to Congress.

S. 934, for the relief of certain ex-service men who have made homestead entries on the Platte irrigation project, Nebraska-Wyoming, were defeated by unanimous consent.

S. 939, to give preference right of employment on construction work in the reclamation projects, reports, and preference right of entry on the public lands to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the military service.

The Secretary of War has submitted a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the sum of $600,000 required by the War Department for the water system at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

The Secretary of the Navy desires a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the sum of $1,000 to cover an historical pictorial record of the American Fleet in English waters.

The Senate committee on military affairs has favorably reported the bill (S. 1246) authorizing the award of the distinguished service medal and the distinguished service medal provided for in the act of July 9, 1918, to Army officers who served in the Philippine Army, the War with Spain, Philippine Insurrection or the China Relief Expedition.

Senator Warren has submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for encouragement of rifle practice in the National Guard and Regular Army, including cooperation with the bureau of national guard affairs in the construction of ranges for breeding purposes and their maintenance from $150,000 to $250,000.

Senior Brandegee has submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $100,000 for the construction of power plant, quarters for commissioned officers and barracks for enlisted men, with necessary sanitation buildings, providing facilities for small boats, fuel and supplies, roads and walks, and purchase of additional necessary land at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.

Secretary of the Navy Denby has proposed legislation to insure currency shipped by registered mail or express to or by disbursing officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

The Secretary of War denies legislation to continue the appropriation for the pay of officers on duty with the War Department during the fiscal year 1921 for necessary accommodations for officers and their families, and temporary assignments for overseas garrisons in the Philippine Islands and Juan de Fuca.

Senator McLean, of Connecticut, proposes to amend the naval bill so as to provide submarine building ways at Portsmouth, N. H., and New London, Conn., where it gets more government business. The Navy Department is decidedly opposed to the proposition, and at this time, but, on account of the imperative demand for the construction of an aeroplane-carrier, Secretary Denby has reluctantly recommended that there be a suspension of all submarine construction until later and more propitious time.

AGAINST ADVANCE OF LIEUTENANT PORTUAL.

The Secretary of the Navy is not in favor of the bill (H. R. 3561) for the relief of Franklin G. Percival, lieutenant, U. S. N., retired.

While Percival held the permanent rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and the temporary rank of lieutenant, he was found by a retiring board of medical examiners to be incapacitated for promotion, and he was, therefore, placed on the retired list of the Navy on January 29, 1921, on account of physical disability. The purpose of the proposed bill is to advance Mr. Percival to the next grade above his present rank on the retired list, that is, to the rank of lieutenant-commander. Since he was physically qualified for promotion, the department cannot with propriety recommend that he be promoted. Furthermore, as the proposed legislation is for the sole benefit of an individual officer, it would be not deemed to be of such exceptional merit as to warrant special enactment, it is of a class to which the department is opposed as not being for the best interests of the service.

NAVY REGISTER OUT.

Advance copies of the January, 1921, issue of the Navy Register have been received. It is a bulky volume, containing 528 pages of matter. The new feature of the new edition in the Precedence Table, which was prepared in accordance with the opinion some weeks ago of the Attorney General, and which appeared exclusively in the issue of the Army and Navy Register of March 5, 1921. The new precedence table contains an introductory and explanatory note that "all line officers of the Navy will take precedence with each other according to their respective dates of rank therein, and all staff officers of the same rank take precedence with each other according to their respective dates of commission in such rank. All line and staff officers of the same rank, originally commissioned in the Navy on or before March 4, 1913, take precedence with each other according to length of service in the Navy. When officers of the line and staff are associated officially on boards or in the service in which the line and staff officers conflicts with the date of commission officers of the staff corps, the date of commission rule, as between line officers, then the date of precedence rule shall apply. Officers not associated (such association of officers must be of an official character, such as courts, boards, official functions and official ceremonies. The constructive date of precedence assigned officers in the table is the date of precedence of the senior officer of the rank next below such officer in the list, provided that officers associated on such constructive dates of precedence shall take precedence with each other according to their actual dates of rank, the senior officer of the rank next below until their original date of precedence have reached the same date, and staff officers of the rank originally commissioned as officers of the Navy since March 4, 1913, take precedence with each according to their respective date of commission therein."

OBITUARY.

Colonel Hamilton A. Smith, 36th Infantry, 1st Division, A. E. F., who was killed July 12, 1918, in the Vaux-Marne offensive, near Soissons, France, was buried with military honors on May 12 at Arlington National Cemetery. Lieutenant Colonel Smith was detailed as an escort. The deceased officer's former classmate at West Point and brother officer, Lieutenant Colonel Smith was appointed a cadet at West Point June 15, 1895, graduated February 11, 1899, and was assigned to the 2d regiment of infantry. He was a graduate of the Army general staff school and the Army war college. For distinguished service in the war he was awarded a croix de guerre by the French government and a distinguished service cross by the United States government. He was born in Kissimmee, Florida, in 1871, in Florida. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and two sons, all of whom live in San Antonio, Texas.

The body of the little son, Edward H., Jr. (Buddy), of Lieutenant-Commander Edward H. Campbell, U. S. Navy, retired, and Mrs. Campbell, who lost his life five years ago as the result of an operation for adenoids and tonsils, has been removed from the Naval Cemetery, Chapel Hill, Pa., to the Post Cemetery at the Naval Academy on Bainbridge Island. The change was made necessary by the removal of all the bodies from the Naval Cemetery. Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Campbell have established their permanent home on Bainbridge Island, Wash.

NAVY MUTUAL AID.

The following officers applied for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association, and were accepted at the last meeting, 1st Lieut. C. H. Applegate, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. D. P. Bagley, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Campbell, U. S. N.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Collins (M. C.), U. S. N.; 1st Lieut. Francis D. Dentzel, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. C. L. C. W. Edge, U. S. N.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Ferguson, Jr., U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. Ben H. Fuller, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. G. D. Hoefle, U. S. M. C.; Capt. Charles F. Kleinert, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. Alexander Martin, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. Alexander Martin, Jr., U. S. N.; 1st Lieut. C. D. Pennington, U. S. N.; 1st Lieut. Fred B. Pritchett, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. A. E. Schrader, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. Frederick Schuh, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. Adolph Staiberger, U. S. N.; 1st Lieut. O. H. Swope, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. Frank Tompkins, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. George W. Titus, U. S. N.; 1st Lieut. S. R. Wadsworth, U. S. M. C.; and 1st Lieut. (D. C.) C. B. Wells, U. S. N.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE ARMY.

The following resignations have been accepted:

Captain John D. Hill, quartermaster corps, of Birmingham, Ala.

1st Lieut. Rudolph B. Nelson, quartermaster corps, of Chicago, Ill.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress
304 Sauda Street, New York Cr r.

UNIFORMS FOR
Real Army Service
THEY STAND THE TEST.
THEY ARE MADE FROM
RIGHT MATERIALS.
Officers' Catalog No. 101
Enlisted Men' Catalog No. 102
MILITARY DEPARTMENT
THE HENDERSON-AMES COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels on Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.
Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.
PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. F. Lyon. At Philadelphia, Pa.
KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes). Capt. F. H. Brumby. At Philadelphia, Pa.
MINNESOTA, Capt. G. R. Slade. At Philadelphia.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. T. Craven. In Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay.
MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Stearns. In Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay.
CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. In Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.
UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traut. At navy yard, Boston.
FLORIDA, Capt. F. N. Olmstead. At navy yard, Boston.
DELAWARE, Capt. J. V. Tompkins. At navy yard, Boston.
NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. At navy yard, Boston.

Division Seven.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. G. C. Day. At navy yard, Brooklyn.
OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Norfolk, Va.
NEVADA, Capt. Halsey Powell. At Norfolk, Va.
ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. At navy yard, Brooklyn.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, Commander.
DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Gingrich. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. At Galveston, Tex.
GALVESTON, Capt. C. S. Freeman. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NIAGARA, Comdr. R. R. Adams. At Havana, Cuba.
SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. H. H. Christmas. San Francisco to Balboa May 4.
DENVER, Capt. A. Kauts. At Amapala, Honduras.
TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Hunt. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, Commander.
ROBINSON (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. En route to New York.

Operative Squadron.

Captain R. M. Bennett, Commanding.
BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long. At New York.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. At Norfolk, Va.
DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett. At Norfolk, Va.
GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. At Norfolk, Va.
GRAHAM, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. At Norfolk, Va.
SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At Norfolk, Va.
MASON, Comdr. H. Wiley. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Sazer. At Norfolk, Va.
CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickam. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PERKINS, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At New York.
BARNEY, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. L. Friedell. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. S. Anderson. At New York.
SHERMAN, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At New York.
BENHAM, Lieut. Comdr. S. P. Davis. At New York.
ISAAC S. Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Settle. At New York.
SICARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. Hall. At New York.
HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. At New York.

Squadrons One and Two.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander (Reid, flagship), Division Forty-two.
TOUCEY, At Charleston, S. C.
BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Van Hook. En route to New York.
BRIDGEMAN, LARDNER, CASE, SHARKEY. En route to New York.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM, At Newport, R. I.
WORDEN, At Charleston, S. C.
REID, Comdr. V. D. Chapline. En route to New York.
CRAVEN, Comdr. FLUSSER. En route to New York.
DALE. Cape Hatteras to sea May 11.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Wilkinson. En route to New York.
DALLAS, At Charleston, S. C.
LAWRENCE, At Philadelphia, Pa.
HOPKINS, BILLINGS. En route to New York.
PAUL JONES, Comdr. T. A. Thomson. At Philadelphia.

Division Fifty-one.

BAINBRIDGE, BARRY, JAMES K. PAULDING, KING. En route to New York.
GOFF. En route to New York.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles P. Plunkett, Commander.
BRIDGEPORT (flagship), Comdr. John Downes. En route to New York.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH. En route to New York.
HUNT, W. C. WOOD. En route to New York.
GEORGE E. BADGER. En route to New York.
HERNDON. En route to New York.
ABEL P. UPSHUR. En route to New York.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART. At Charleston, S. C.
TRUXTUN, PORTER. En route to New York.
PHILADELPHIA, Comdr. Hall. En route to New York.
PEARY, Lieut. Comdr. F. Stingluff. En route to New York.

Division Forty-eight.

HULBERT, NOA, PRUITT. En route to New York.
BRECKINRIDGE. At Annapolis, Md.
DUPONT. At New York, N. Y.
BIDDLE. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla One.

CHESTER. At Boston, Mass.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. P. Nelson, Commander.
LEONIDAS (tender), Comdr. Jos. F. Daniels. At New York, N. Y.

Division Seven.

MCKEE, COLHOUN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. En route to New York.
RINGGOLD. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty-one.

FOOTE At Charleston, S. C.
MADDOX. En route to New York.
MEREDITH. At Newport, R. I.
KALK. En route to New York.
HUSH, COWELL. At New York, N. Y.

Division Twenty-eight.

MCCOOK, BELKNAP, MCCALLA, BANCROFT. At New York, N. Y.
ROGERS, OSMOND INGRAM. At New York, N. Y.

Squadrons Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. E. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, MCKEAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. En route to New York.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, THOMAS, ABBOT, CLEMSON. At Charleston, S. C.
HARADEN. At Rockland, Me.
BAILEY. En route to New York.

Division Twenty.

COLE, CHARLES ADDERLY, J. FRED TALBOTT. En route to New York.
HALE. At Newport, R. I.
ELLIS. At Newport, R. I.
TILLMAN. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral P. B. Bassett, Commander.
DIXIE (tender), Capt. T. Tench. En route to New York.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

DUNCAN, DOWNES. En route to Norfolk yard.
BALCH, PARKER. En route to New York.
CASSIN. At Newport, R. I.
BENHAM. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

WINSLOW, O'BRIEN. At Charleston, S. C.
NICHOLSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
MCDOUGAL, ROBERTS. En route to New York.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH. At Newport, R. I.
PORTER, WAINWRIGHT. En route to New York.
CONYNGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
CUMMINGS. En route to New York.

Squadron Fifteen.

Capt. C. L. Austin, Commander.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. En route to New York.
SAMPSON. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HOWARD. At Newport, R. I.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Newport, R. I.
CALDWELL, CHAUNCEY. En route to New York.
STOCKTON. En route to New York.
CONNER. At Newport, R. I.
GWIN. At Bar Harbor, Me.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLY. At Newport, R. I.
MCGOWNEY, GREGORY, LITTLE. En route to New York.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL. En route to New York.
STERLING, ALDEN, S. P. LEE. En route to New York.
LUCE. At Newport, R. I.
MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
LANSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. John Halligan, Jr. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read. At Philadelphia, Pa.
SANDPIPER. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Misc Detachment.

Division One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey. At Portsmouth, N. H.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. At Boston.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. At Boston.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WILMETTE, OSPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.
CHEBE At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Two.

CORMORANT. At Yorktown, Va.
LARK. At Portsmouth, N. H.
SWAN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
CHEWINK. At Portsmouth, N. H.
QUAIL. At Portsmouth, N. H.
MALLARD. At Portsmouth, N. H.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. C. F. Hellweg. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. At Norfolk.
HELLE, Comdr. C. L. Melson. (M. C.). At Philadelphia, Pa.
BLACK, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.). At Philadelphia, Pa.
RIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. At Brooklyn navy yard.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Densmore. At Charleston, S. C.
CULGOA, Comdr. C. H. Bullock. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.
Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. Hugh Rodman.

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. M. Reeves, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Blamer. At San Pedro, Calif.
ARKANSAS, Capt. C. E. Moses. At San Pedro, Calif.
NEW YORK, Capt. R. H. Bennett. At San Pedro, Calif.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. At San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. At San Pedro.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. F. Symington. At San Pedro.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At Rockland, Maine.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Pedro, Calif.

Operative Squadron.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. G. R. Landenberger. At San Diego.
MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At San Diego.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. At Mare Island.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Ramsperger. At San Diego.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. At San Diego.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Conner. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At San Diego.
HENLY, Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Syverson. At San Diego.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Coman. At San Diego.
THORNTON, Lieut. Comdr. L. Bent. At San Diego.
KENNEDY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. At San Diego.
PAUL HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. H. C. Train. At San Diego, Calif.
HULBERT, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. At San Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. At San Diego, Calif.
MACLEISH, Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Heim. At San Diego, Calif.
EDSALL. At San Diego, Calif.
MCCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. B. Schelba. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL. At San Diego, Calif.
BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
SHERIDAN. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. L. C. Oliver, Commander.
SALEM. At San Diego, Calif.
FRANKLIN, Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RALPHUN. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Lando. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE, At San Diego, Calif.
BREESE. At San Pedro, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Olding. At Bremerton, Wash.
THORNTON. At Bremerton, Wash.
MORRIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
TINGEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
SWASEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
MAHAN. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Fourteen.

HENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Hamlet. At San Diego.
HOBSEY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Freilaer. At San Diego.
WATERS, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Rowell. At San Diego.
WATKIS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. At San Diego.
TALBOT, Lieut. Comdr. C. D. B. Bode. At San Diego.

Squadron Eleven.

Capt. H. P. Perrill, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship), Comdr. J. V. Babcock. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNISON. At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON. At San Diego, Calif.
HOOKE, Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WADE. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HEWLETT. At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
MCCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. Marshall. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Squadron Four.

Division Ten.

SCHLEY, CHAMPLIN, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
WILLIAMSON. At San Diego, Calif.
HAZELWOOD. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At San Diego, Calif.
FULLER. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WILLMOT. At Bremerton, Wash.
AULICK. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
MCDERMUT. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Six.

Division Eighteen.

CRANE, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CHORLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
PERKINS. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SHUBRICK, GREBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BALLARD, EDWARDS, LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
MCLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Twenty-six.

MACKENZIE. At San Diego, Calif.
SCHROEDER. At San Diego, Calif.
O'BANNON. At San Diego, Calif.
HUGHES. At San Diego, Calif.
STANSBURY. At San Diego, Calif.
HOWARD. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Twelve.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Gromer. At San Francisco, Calif.
WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS. At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-four.

YARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
MCLEAN. At San Diego, Calif.
KIDDER, Comdr. H. J. Abbott. At San Diego, Calif.
WOOD. At San Diego, Calif.
BRUCE. At San Diego, Calif.
SLOAT. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At Mare Island, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. P. Seymour. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-five.

SELFRIDGE. At San Diego, Calif.
MARCUS. At San Diego, Calif.
MERVINE. At San Diego, Calif.
CHASE. At San Diego, Calif.
ROBERTS. At San Pedro, Calif.
MULLANY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

COGHLAN. At San Diego, Calif.
PRESTON, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. At San Diego, Calif.

Digitized by Google

MANILA is one of the financial and commercial centers in the Far East and the leading Bank there is

The Philippine National Bank

Manila, P. I.

Sole Official Government Depository

CABLE ADDRESS

Philnabank or National Bank

CAPITAL INCREASED TO - - - 35,300,000.00 Pesos Fully Paid

" AUTHORIZED - - - 50,000,000,00 "

Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted

BRANCHES: ILOILO, CEBU, CORREGIDOR, CABANATUAN, APARRI, DAVAO, BACOLOD, LEGASPI, LUCENA, DAGUPAN, VIGAN, NAGA

AGENCIES: 41 other Agencies throughout the Philippine Islands

FOREIGN: NEW YORK and SHANGHAI

CODES USED: Western Union, A. B. C 5th Edition, Bentley's, Peterson & Liebers

E. W. WILSON, *General Manager*

LAMSON, HULL. At Mare Island, Calif.
MACDONOUGH. At Mare Island, Calif.
HULL. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At Mare Island, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At Mare Island, Calif.
BURNS. At Mare Island, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.

ARGOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At San Diego, Calif
MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. At San Diego, Calif.

Nine Destroyers,

Capt. E. McCauley, Jr., Commandar,

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PRESTON, Comdr. C. C. Moses. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
GREBE. At Mare Island, Calif.
EIDER. At Mare Island, Calif.
PINTAIL. At Mare Island, Calif.
TURKEY. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral H. A. Field, Commander.
FREDERICK, Capt. W. R. Sexton. At San Pedro, Calif
VESTAL, Capt. F. J. Horne. At San Pedro, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. At San Francisco, Calif.
CELTIC. En route to Guam.
Fuel ships: Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha, Orion and Cuyama. The Vulcan is at Norfolk, Va. The Jason is at Guam.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.
Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack), Capt. David W. Todd. At Cherbourg.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. W. D. Leahy. At Cherbourg, France.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. At Gibraltar
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. F. Thiesen. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Spalato.
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Chatham, England.
PAUL, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. At Constantinople.
BROOKS, Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Spalato.
SCHMUCKER, Comdr. Wm. Bagaley. At Constantinople.
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Samsun.

Division Forty.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. At Ventee.
McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Haines. At Pola.
CHILDS, Comdr. I. H. Mayfield. At Brest, France.
REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. At Gibraltar
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. At Cherbourg, France.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Division One.

HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Olongapo, P. I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shonp. At Vladivostok.
PAMPANGA. At Canton, China.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Hongkong, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. R. B. Daughtry. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROGA, Lieut. Comdr. E. Valentine. At Shanghai, China.
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Shanghai, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Nanking, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Nanking, China.
R. L. BARNES. At Cavite, P. I.
Auxiliaries—Piscataqua, Abarenda, Pompey, Ganesee, Sara Thompson, Mohican and Wompatuck.

Mine Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Steem. At Cavite, P. I.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. En route to Hongkong, China.
AVOCET, FINCH, HERON. At Mara Island, Calif.
BITTERN. At Cavite, P. I.

Destroyer Squadron.

Capt. W. McDowall, Commander.

Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. George M. Bunn. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. In Lingayan Gulf, P. I.
GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. At Olongapo, P. I.
UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. At Olongapo, P. I.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. At Olongapo, P. I.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. At Olongapo, P. I.
LEA, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. I. F. Dortch. At Olongapo, P. I.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. At Olongapo, P. I.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. In Lingayan Gulf, P. I.
LONG, Comdr. C. M. Austin. At Olongapo, P. I.
BROOME, Comdr. C. E. McWhorter. At Cavite, P. I.
ALLEN, Comdr. E. E. Armstrong. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dessez. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
TRACY, Comdr. L. F. Treadwell. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Barnard. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. En route to Charleston, S. C.
ALAMEDA. At Polo.
BATH. At Mare Island, Calif.
BRANTFORT. In West Indian waters.
CAESAR. At New London, Conn.
KITTERY. In West Indian waters.
MAIS. En route to Genoa.
NERO. Tutuila to Pearl Harbor May 3.
NEWPORT NEWS. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENSACOLA. En route to Manila, P. I.
GULFPORT. In West Indian waters.
HANCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. En route to Pearl Harbor.
HENDERSON. Capt. Wm. R. White. At Hampton Roads, Va.
HOUSTON. At Philadelphia.
NECHES. At Yorktown, Va.
NITRO. At Mare Island, Calif.
PATOKA. Pearl Harbor to Cavite April 24.
RAMAPO. At Hampton Roads, Va.
PUEBLO, Comdr. J. B. Graham. At New York, N. Y.
QUINCY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
SAPELO. At Guantinamo.
SATURN. In Alaskan waters.
TRINITY. At Hampton Roads, Va.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chapman. At Hampton Roads, Va.
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
RANNIGAL, Comdr. George W. Hayward. Surveying in Nicaraguan waters.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. H. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in Cuban waters.
PUEBLO. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TALLAHATCHIE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At Galveston, Tex.
YANNA, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. En route to Philippines via Malta.

PASSENGERS ON ARMY TRANSPORTS.

Following is a list of service passengers on the Army transport sailing from New York to Porto Rico and Panama on May 10 in addition to those already announced in these columns:

For Porto Rico, Lieutenant A. Y. Mills, D. C.

For Panama, Lieutenant P. A. Donnally, cavalry; 18-months' old daughter of Captain R. E. Richards, Inf., W. E. Leonard, dependent mother-in-law of Warrant Officer G. H. Johnson, in Panama; wife and son of Tech. Sergt. John Scholtens, in Panama.

COST OF ARMY SHOES.

The high cost of footwear is bound to fall sharply if figures given out by the quartermaster corps are any indication of readjustment in prices.

When bids for 500,000 pairs of shoes for the Army were opened in April, 1920, the average price was found to be $6.73 a pair. With bids calling for 250,000 pairs, contracts have been awarded at an average price of $3.43 a pair, a cut of practically 50 per cent within twelve months.

Digitized by Google

PRINCETON EIGHT WINS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

The Princeton eight won from the Naval Academy world champions on Lake Carnegie on May 7 by half a boat length, with Harvard third. Princeton also won the junior varsity, while Harvard won the freshman event, the Navy not being represented in either race. The Navy eight led only at the mile-and-a-quarter line, but only for a few seconds.

At the start, hitting a 41 beat, one notch higher than the Navy, the Tigers helped themselves to a short lead. The Navy got away well, but Harvard was not so fortunate and trailed by a few feet.

Stroke Leh, of Princeton, soon pulled his boat down to a more normal speed. He dropped to 36, and King, of the Navy, followed suit, this being the pace at the quarter-mile station. Harvard was three beats higher at this point, and Princeton was a half length in front.

The Annapolis eight unleashed its first spurt when the half-mile flags came into view, and the gallant effort, attained at the same beat, carried the championship shell steadily nearer to the flying Princetonians. Foot by foot the prow advanced, while Princeton stuck to its knitting and conserved its strength for what was to come. It was a splendid effort, and its net result was to bring the middies' shell up to within two feet of the rival bark. Princeton dropped its stroke one notch—to 34—and the Navy answered by sending its shell jumping into a brief and short-lived lead.

This gave the Navy the only lead it enjoyed during the afternoon, but it also conserved Princeton's strength and finally decided who should win.

Princeton raised its stroke to 36, and the Navy's lead was wiped out. They matched the Navy's 37 beat with a stroke that had behind it power and unquenchable determination.

Princeton was tired but not exhausted at the finish, while the Navy, the heaviest college crew rowing this year, was spent and visibly the worse for the battle.

The booting follows:

Princeton Varsity.

Pos. and Name.	Wt.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
Bow—Brush	168½	5 11	21
No. 2—Fleming	176½	5 11	21
No. 3—Milne	182	6 1	21
No. 4—Curtis	178	6	21
No. 5—C. Lewis	180	6	20
No. 6—Morgan	178	6 1	22
No. 7—Brigham	173	5 11	23
Stroke—Leh	174	5 11	22
Average	176¼	5 11¾	21⅝
Coxswain—Gardner	115	5 5	20

Navy Varsity.

Pos. and Name.	Wt.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
Bow—Lee	175	6 1	18
No. 2—Frawley	184	5 10	20
No. 3—Jordan	175	6 2	22
No. 4—Moore (capt.)	182	6 1	23
No. 5—Sanborn	184	6 2	21
No. 6—Johnston	183	6 1	21
No. 7—Gallagher	170	5 11	21
Stroke—King	184	6 1¼	22
Average	179⅝	6 ⅝	21
Coxswain—Clark	114	5 6	21

Harvard Varsity.

Pos. and Name.	Wt.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
Bow—Damon	166	6 2½	21
No. 2—Morgan	176	5 10½	20
No. 3—Atkinson	164	6	21
No. 4—Olmsted	188	6 1	20
No. 5—Ladd	182	6 1½	19
No. 6—McCagg (capt.)	193	6 4	21
No. 7—Terry	186	6 4	21
Stroke—Brown	160	6 2	21
Average	177	6 1⅝	20⅝
Coxswain—Pierson	110	5	21

TRIBUTE TO FIRST DIVISION DEAD.

A great cortega left Camp Dix, N. J., on the morning of May 7 by an overland route to pay the last full measure of respects to hundreds of fallen comrades whose remains reached these shores on the U. S. transport Somme. In the troops were representatives of every unit of the division, headed by Major General Charles P. Summerall, first division and camp commander. Services were held at pier No. 4, Hoboken, at noon Saturday and were also attended by hundreds of relatives and friends of the dead heroes. Members of the New York Branch of the Society of the First Division and the First Division Lieutenant Jeff Feigel Post of the American Legion turned out in numbers to attend the solemn services. Chaplain Ralph Deibert, acting camp chaplain, conducted the obsequies. It was undoubtedly one of the most impressive demonstrations of loyalty and comradeship for the dead in the annals of the first division, if not of the Army. A score of officers and over 100 enlisted men went from Camp Dix to the port of embarkation, accompanied by a band of 30 pieces, which rendered martial and religious music. Among the returned bodies on the Somme were those of the following officers, killed in action serving the first division:

Col. Bertram Tracy Clayton, division Q. M.; Col. Hamilton Allen Smith, 26th inf.; Lieut. Col. John M. Craig, 16th inf.; Major Edwin R. Kimble, 1st engrs.; Capts. Julius A. Mood, 26th inf., and Clarence R. Oliver, 28th inf.; 1st Lieuts. William J. Deevey, 18th inf., and Robert J. Hutchinson, 18th inf., and 2d Lieuts. Paul C. Venable, 28th inf., Raymond F. Bloecher, 18th inf., Ewing W. Boone, 26th inf.; Elmer Coleman, 16th inf.; Eugene M. Ellison, 26th inf.; George E. Foster, 16th inf., and Benjamin H. Gardner, 28th inf.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY ITEMS.

Hdqrs. 16th Cavalry (Col. W. C. Short, 16th Cav., Comdg.), Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 5.—After a prolonged period due to rainy weather, the spring handicap tournament for the Kyle Cup was brought to a close by the game between the 16th cavalry and headquarters eighth corps area on April 17. Line-up of the 16th cavalry polo team: No. 1, 1st Lieut. Thomas T. Thornburgh; No. 2, Maj. Henry J. M. Smith; No. 3, Maj. Herbert E. Taylor; No. 4, Maj. Henry W. Hall.

The 16th cavalry came out victorious by a score of 9 to 5, thereby winning the tournament.

As the 16th cavalry ponies have been playing polo steady for over a year and have earned a rest, they have been turned out to pasture, and new ponies are being developed.

The 16th cavalry regimental baseball team stepped into first place in the Army League on Saturday, April 30, by defeating the arsenal team by a score of 9 to 6.

The machine-gun troop, 16th cavalry, commanded by Capt. Richard E. Tallant, cavalry, returned from the Camp Bullis target range on April 28 after completing record firing with the machine guns. The results were as follows: Number of men fired, 33; experts, 14, sharpshooters, 3, and marksmen, 3.

The above record is looked upon as being an exceptionally fine one, and the 16th cavalry is very proud of their "Jibby Batting."

GRADUATION AT WEST POINT.

The graduating exercises at the Military Academy have been set for June 4, on which day will graduate the smallest class, seventeen in number, since the class of 1812. Last year the class was the largest in the history of the academy, with 270 members. The graduation will be informal, the ceremonies being limited to a parade of the corps and the graduation hop.

The seventeen graduates are remnants of the famous Oriole Class (so called from the oriole hat bands of their war-time khaki), which entered on November 4, 1918, expecting to graduate in one year and be sent to France. After the armistice their course was extended to three years, and Congress later gave the class the option of being graduated this June or remaining another year. Seventeen elected to graduate, and the remainder of the 126 to which the original class of 450 has been reduced will graduate in June, 1922.

Those who graduate this year follow: F. W. Crory, Montana; C. H. Hisgen, Kentucky; R. H. Johnson, United States; F. Z. Pirkey, S. F. Little, and M. H. Marcus, California; J. H. Marsh, New York; G. M. Nelson, Illinois; F. J. Spettle, Wisconsin; F. J. Magee and C. F. Sullivan, Massachusetts; J. P. Wardlow, South Carolina; B. B. Wilkes, Mississippi, and J. E. Freeman, Alabama.

FIRST DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Dix, N. J.—The first division memorial fund continues to mount toward its final objective of $150,000, which will be expended to erect a suitable monument in Washington, D. C., in memory of the dead of the division. To date more than $126,000 is held in Government bonds or cash. * * Chaplain Earl H. Weed, division chaplain, entertained the chaplains of the division at the residence of Chaplain and Mrs. Ralph C. Deibert last Friday prior to the departure of the host to enjoy two months' leave of absence. The following were present: H. R. Fell, P. B. Rupp, H. A. Rinard, F. J. Bergs, Ralph C. Deibert, and Earl H. Weed. * * The many friends of Lieut. Col. George Grunert, A. C. of S., G-3, are glad to hear the reports coming from Walter Reed Hospital that he is progressing nicely from the illness which caused his entry there. * * Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall made an address in New York city last week at a meeting of the Society of the First Division. Fourragere cords were presented to 40 wounded veterans at the banquet. * * The 18th infantry made extensive plans for their organization day on Wednesday, May 4. The regiment was organized from a battalion of infantry existing in the War of 1812.

The officers of the second corps area gave a dinner at the Breakers, Atlantic City, last week to the people of the famous shore resort in return for the many courtesies shown men of the corps, and particularly the first division at Camp Dix. The mayor, city commissioners, and prominent citizens attended and heard Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall express the thanks of the division for the good times had by men from this camp while on pass to the shore. In connection with the banquet a number of soldier-actors of the First Division Soldier-Players presented an amusing "Review" at a boardwalk theater, the proceeds from which will be used to help operate a camp in Atlantic City during the summer months. At night a demonstration of fireworks was given on the beach by representatives from Camp Vail and the chemical warfare service at Lakehurst. In the general's party were Lieut. Col. Henry M. Bankhead, Lieut. Col. Francis Lomax, Maj. and Mrs. Edward Roth, Maj. and Mrs. Joseph A. Atkins, Maj. William Hoey, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Harry, and Capt. Florian D. Giles. * * On April 25 Maj. Gen. Summerall and his staff reviewed the transportation of the first division at Camp Dix, N. J. The parade of vehicles and mounts was said to be one of the most impressive ever seen in this country or in the A. E. F. during the World War. The line was over eight miles in length and took three hours to pass the reviewing stand. After the review by the commanding general each organization was closely inspected by a score of field officers and pennants awarded to the winners. They were highly elated with the showing, and each commander and the enlisted personnel were commended for their soldierly appearance and the excellent condition of their equipment. In the finals the 28th infantry won first place, with the 6th field artillery second. Motor repair section No. 1 was announced as winner in the motor transportation group. It is contemplated that a parade will be held in the near future to present the pennants to the winners and following that ceremony an open competitive inspection of every type of vehicle and mount in the first division and Camp Dix. In commending the work of the officers and men prior to the final decision of the judges General Summerall said, in part: "Such a showing was not achieved without intense labor, devotion, and zeal on the part of all concerned and evidences a sense of duty and an earnestness of purpose worthy of the highest praise. It was but an additional example of that same high success that always attends the first division."

OBITUARY.

Frank Foster, chief clerk, medical department at large, died at station hospital, Fort Banks, Mass., on May 4. A statement issued at headquarters of the first corps area says:

Through the death of Frank Foster the medical department of the Army loses a faithful and veteran chief clerk. Mr. Foster's service with the government was long and varied, extending from 1883 to the date of his death. He served two tours of foreign service, one in the Philippine Islands from October, 1900, to March, 1906, and again from May, 1911, to July, 1913, and from August, 1913, to April, 1917, in the Hawaiian Islands. He reported for duty at Boston May 1, 1917, and was assigned to duty as principal clerk, office of the department surgeon, headquarters northeastern department. Mr. Foster endeared himself to all that knew him. Seldom does one find in a man the balancing of so many virtues and attainments. His calmness and keenness to perceive the crux of every situation, his undisguised distaste for futility with a rare sense of humor and his pride in sustaining his high ideals are the qualities familiar to all who were privileged to know him. He leaves a wife and a host of friends to mourn him. He was tenderly laid to rest in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., Sunday, May 8, with appropriate services conducted by the officers of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he was a member, and attended by the officers and employees of the medical department at headquarters first corps area.

Censored.—A schoolgirl was required to write 200 words about a motor car. She submitted the following: "My uncle bought a motor car. He was out riding in the country when it busted going up a hill. The other 180 words are what my uncle said when he was walking back to town, but I know you wouldn't want me to repeat them."—Boston Transcript.

One Difficulty.—The Doctor—"So you still complain of insomnia. Did you follow my suggestion and try to count a flock of sheep as they escaped through a hole in the fence?"

The Sap—"Yes, doctor; but every time I got up to fifty, I became so frightfully sleepy that I lost count, and had to pull myself together to start all over again."—The Harvard Lampoon.

Nothing is ever gained by winning a bargain and losing a customer.—Exchange.

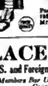
Just Before He Wilted.—Hub—"What a glorious spring day! I could dare anything, face anything, on a day like this."

Wife—"Come on down to the milliner's."—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

Lerch's
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor
Telephone Main 2822 and 3023
DYERS AND CLEANERS
Established forty years
Quick service to Army and Navy patrons
826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph
Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.
BLACKISTONE
FLORISTS, 14th & H Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

LOCKHART SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented Made in U. S. A.
"Known throughout the Service"
Regulation for Officers in the Field
Smart—Comfortable—Efficient
Olive-Drab, Marine, Cadet-Gray
Men's & Boys' Size, Light & Heavy Weight
Post Exchanges, Your Dealer or Write
198 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mfrs. to the Govt., Military Schools and Organizations.



LACEY & LACEY
U. S. and Foreign Patent and Trade Mark Lawyers
Members Bar U. S. Supreme Court, and Supreme Court, District of Columbia
References, including some of the largest Commercial and Industrial Concerns in this country, furnished on request, together with copy of PATENT-SENSE, "the book for inventors and manufacturers."
Lowest fees consistent with unsurpassed service
700 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
ESTABLISHED 1869

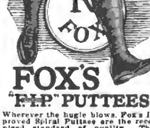
TOBIN BRONZE TRADE MARK Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condenser Plates, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches. Powder Press Plates. Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Boat Shafting finished true, smooth and straight. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited.
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $3,000,000

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL.
HOTEL **STEWART** SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Rates for Good Accommodations

PATENTS C. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Examining Corps, U. S. Pat. Off.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.
McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW YORK **THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.** LONDON
Forged Steel Marine Water Tube Boilers and Superheaters
3¼ Million Horse Power in Use.
New edition of our catalogue, "MARINE STEAM," on application



FOX'S "F.I.P." PUTTEES
Wherever the bugle blows, Fox's Improved Spiral Puttees are the recognized standard of quality. Their smart, firmly wrapped spirals give the right military dash to the wearer. Fox's Puttees will not ravel at the edge. They fit any leg and are always full length and width, of the best English wool. They are made for men of action.
Genuine Fox's have a small brass tag with the name FOX and R for right and L for left. Write today for the name of the dealer in your town.
Regulation Heavy Weight $4.00
Extra Fine Light Weight 4.00
Extra Fine Light Tan 4.00
The Manley-Johnson Corporation
Sole Agents
Dept. RA, 260 W. Broadway, New York City

Digitized by Google

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

G. O. 17, April 13, W. D.

1. Corrects metes and bounds of engineer operating base reservation.

II. Pars. 1 and 2, section II, G. O. No. 64, W. D. 1920 (composition of the detached officers' list and the detached enlisted men's list), are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. Officers assigned to the following classes of duty will be carried on the detached officers' list, in numbers indicated for the respective classes, effective until further ordered:

1, reserve officers' training corps, 500; 2, organized reserves, 125; 3, national guard, including militia bureau, 400; 4, general service schools' faculties, 60; 5, United States Military Academy, 181; recruiting service, 80; 7, disciplinary barracks, 40; 8, aids to general officers, 8; 9, Philippine Constabulary, 48; 10, postal officers, headquarters of infantry and cavalry schools, 11; 11, headquarters, 1st and 2d brigades of infantry and cavalry divisions, 12; 12, Alaskan Road Commission, 6; 13, Alaskan Engineering Commission, 1; 14, district of Columbia Commission, 4; 15, Federal Power Commission, 3; 16, Inland Waterways Corp., 2; 17, inland and coastwise waterways service, 2; 18, assistants in general staff sections at headquarters of general officers and corps areas, 18, including not to exceed 6 field and assistant military attaches not detailed in the general staff, 26, commanding officers and executive officers of general reserve and general intermediate depots, 23; 21, noncommissioned officers detached duties, 80; total, 1,111.

2. In case officers are not needed in the numbers above fixed for any one class of duty stated they may be detailed for any of the other classes listed and be carried on the detached officers' list, provided the total of 2,111 officers is not exceeded.

III. Relates to general and specialist ratings for coast defenses.

IV. Relates to authentication of extract copies of morning reports intended to be introduced in evidence before courts-martial.

Bulletin No. 8, April 21, W. D.

I. Section II, Bulletin 64, W. D., 1918, relating to permanent military music, is rescinded. See A. R. 101-10.

II. Section III, Bulletin 1, W. D., 1920, relating to loan of Army rifles to posts of the American Legion, is rescinded. See Bulletin 20, W. D., 1920 (para. 24 and 25 and Special regulations 119.

III. Withdrawn prior to the time of announcing discontinued rifle shots, the term "the national pistol match" as used in paragraph 118, pistol marksmanship, is interpreted to include the national individual pistol match and the national team match.

IV. Discontinues reserve officers' training corps unit in Marshalltown High School.

V. Section III, Bulletin 1, W. D., 1920 (procurement of supplies for educational and vocational training), as amended by section IV, Bulletin 16, W. D., 1920, is rescinded, the matter being covered by circular 95, W. D., 1921.

VI. Relates to establishment of reserve officers' training corps unit in University of Oregon medical School.

VII. Relates to establishment of reserve officers' training corps units in certain educational institutions.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. F. C. Marsh, Chief of Staff.

The following relieved from detail in general staff corps and from present assignment and duties and will report to commanding generals at headquarters at which they join for duty as indicated in orders:

Brig. Gen. William Weigel, chief of staff 2d corps area, Governors Island, N. Y.

Brig. Gen. Sid Hinkley, chief of staff 6th corps area, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Col. William H. Johnston, infantry, chief of staff American forces in Germany, Coblenz.

Col. Charles P. Jackson, infantry, is detailed in general staff corps, effective August 15, is assigned to general staff with troops, is relieved from assignment and duties as assistant chief of staff for operations, 5th corps area, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty as instructor in command and general staff school.

Lieut. Col. Harry D. Chamberlin, infantry, is detailed in the general staff corps, effective July 1, is assigned to general staff with troops and will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to commanding general 2d corps area for duty as assistant chief of staff for operations.

The following relieved from detail in inspector general's department and will report to commanding generals and assigned to general staff with troops and to duty as indicated:

Col. William M. Hay, cavalry, chief of staff, American forces in Germany.

Lieut. Col. Philip G. Wing, infantry, chief of staff, 2d corps area, Governors Island, N. Y.

Col. Frank C. Baldwin, infantry, chief of staff, 4th corps area, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Maj. Homer M. Groninger, from assignment to War Department general staff, and from duties in supply control service, Washington, D. C., July 1, assigned to the general staff with troops and to Fort Crook, Nebr., for duty as assistant chief of staff for operations, 7th corps area.

Maj. Campbell B. Hodges from duties at Camp Meade, Md., to New York City and about June 1 to Antung, Manchuria, China, assigned to an assistant chief of staff.

The following relieved from present assignment and duties, effective July 1, and will then report to Washington, D. C., commanding officer, Washington general staff detachment:

Lieutenant colonels—Morris E. Locke, assistant chief of staff for operations, 7th corps area, Fort Crook, Nebr.; Paul T. Hayne, assistant chief of staff for war plans and training, 5th Division, Camp Jackson, S. C.; Edward L. Munson, assistant chief of staff for war plans and training, 4th Division, Camp Lee, Va.; Frank R. McCoy, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, 5th Division, Camp Meade, Md.

Majors—Vaughn W. Cooper, assistant chief of staff for operations, 2d corps area, Governors Island, N. Y.; Joseph A. Atkins, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, 1st Division, Camp Jas. G. Harbord, Mexican border; John C. McAdams, assistant chief of staff for operations, 3d Division, Camp Dix, N. J.; Walter L. Sheldon, assistant chief of staff for operations, 8th Division, Camp Grant, Ill.

The following relieved from detail in general staff corps, effective on dates indicated:

June 7, 1921—Lieutenant colonels—George T. Bowman, Cav.; Robert L. Rees, Inf.; William R. Standiford, Inf.; Frederick Young, Inf.; Walter A. Grant, Cav.; Owen Seaman, Q. M. C.; George P. Tyner, F. A.

May 31—Majors—Miller J. Chaffee, Jr.; Charles H. Mason, Inf.; Thomas W. Hammond, Inf.

June 1, 1921—Maj. Robert C. Marshall, Jr., Inf.

August 14, 1921—Lieutenant colonels—William S. Brewster, Cav.; Joseph H. Pendleton, Inf.; Frederick S. Hartshorn, Inf.; William W. Taylor, Jr., Inf.; Roscoe B. Woodruff, Inf.; Samuel T. Ansell, Inf.

Majors—Walter R. Wilson, C. A. C.; Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Inf.

October 12, 1921—Col. Robert D. Anderson, Cavalry; Lieut. Col. William B. Graham, Inf.; Maj. Arthur W. Lane, Inf.; Edward McCoy, Jr., C. of E.

August 22, 1921—Maj. Franz A. Bostel, F. A.

October 12, 1921—Lieut. Col. Jacob H. Rudolph, C. A. C.

October 15, 1921—Lieut. Col. Douglas McCaskey, Cav.; Maj. Andrew D. Chaffin, Inf.; Merrill E. Spalding, Inf.

October 22, 1921—Col. Harry H. Tebbetts, Inf.; Lieut. Cols. Lucien G. Berry, Inf.; Walter H. Johnson, Inf.; Frederic G. Kelland, Inf.; Maj. Elvid Hunt, Inf.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

Maj. Lesley Reeves from duty at headquarters 5th corps area, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty as assistant 8th corps area judge advocate.

Capt. Faustin A. Morgan from duty in office of judge advocate general to Hawaiian department, sailing from report to commanding general 6th corps area for duty of assistant corps area judge advocate.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. James H. Cumo from duty at general intermediate depot, Seattle, Wash., July 1 to Jefferson Ville, Ind., for duty at general intermediate quartermaster intermediate depot, relieving Lieut. Col. Lawrence D. Cabell, who will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., general area depot No. 2 for duty as quartermaster supply officer.

Lieut. Col. Arthur J. Lynch from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty as assistant to 2d corps area quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. Alvin B. Bankson from duty in office of quartermaster general to Columbus, Ohio, general reserve depot for duty as quartermaster supply officer.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Willard from duty at general reserve depot, Columbus, Ohio, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty as 6th corps area quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. Sydney H. Hopson from duty at Camp Furlong, N. Mex., July 15 to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Kay from duty at San Francisco general intermediate depot June 1 to Seattle, Wash. general intermediate depot for duty.

Lieut. Col. Charles S. Brewer from duty as assistant Philippine Islands, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to assistant to the quartermaster supply officer quartermaster intermediate depot, Omaha, Nebr.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins from duty as assistant to intermediate depot, Jeffersonville, Ind., to Omaha, Nebr., and assume duty as commanding officer, relieving present officer, who will proceed to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Lieut. Col. Edward H. Schulz from duty at general intermediate depot, New York City, July 1 to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty as assistant to 5th corps area quartermaster, relieving Maj. Charles C. Drake.

Maj. Merritt L. Scott from duty at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and report to commanding general 1st corps area, Boston, for duty as assistant to corps area quartermaster.

Maj. Kenneth C. Wagner from duty at Camp Knox, Ky., to San Francisco and about August 5 to Philippine Department for duty as assistant to department quartermaster.

Maj. Wilmot A. Danielson from duties in Philippine Islands, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service to 3d district constructing quartermaster corps, Fort Mason, Calif., for duty.

Maj. Joseph A. Hardaway from duty as quartermaster intermediate depot, Philadelphia, to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty as assistant to 2d corps area quartermaster.

Maj. James M. Hutchinson from duty at headquarters 3d corps area, Fort Howard, Md., to San Francisco and about July 6 to Philippine Department for duty.

Maj. Samuel S. Bryant, Jr., now in command of Signal Corps detachment, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., for duty as professor of military science and tactics, relieving Maj. Charles C. Benedict, who will proceed to 2d district constructing quartermaster corps, Fort Mason, Calif., for duty.

Maj. Thomas H. Chapman from duties in Philippine Islands, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service to 1st district constructing quartermaster corps, Fort Mason, Calif., for duty.

Maj. Isaac D. Underwood from duty at Camp Custer, Mich., July 1 to Camp Holabird, Md., July 6 for instruction in motor transport training school.

Capt. Ernest A. Fischer from duty with wagon company No. 1, Camp Travis, Tex., and report to commanding general 8th corps area for assignment to duty.

Capt. Alexander M. Owens from duty at Boston July 15 to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Capt. Sidney Bedell from duties at Washington barracks, commanding officer, New York City, to Fort Leavenworth to accompany troops to Germany for duty as assistant to chief quartermaster.

Capt. Alexander Bieber from duties as office of quartermaster general to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty.

Capt. Joseph C. Worthington from duty at San Francisco general intermediate depot and report to acting commanding general 8th corps area for assignment to duty.

Capt. Kenneth J. Wagener from duty at Camp Holabird, Md., July 1 to quartermaster intermediate depot, Camp Morrison, Va., for duty.

Capt. Ralph Pollock, jr., from duties at Camp Holabird, Md., July 1 to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as commanding officer motor transport company No. 73.

Capt. Alfred B. Hollingsworth from duty at general depot, Camp Jackson, S. C., and report at that camp for duty as assistant to quartermaster.

1st Lieut. John F. Tillman from duty at general intermediate depot, New York City, to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty.

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Chapman from duties in Philippine Islands is detailed in air service and on California Field, Calif., for flying duty, and promoted thus August 1 for duty and pilot training.

1st Lieut. Arnold M. Hoover from duty at Camp Grant, Ill., July 1 to Camp Meade, Md., for duty as commanding officer baker truck company No. 1.

1st Lieut. George DeV. Barnes from duty at Camp Holabird, Md., July 1 to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

1st Lieut. William Van D. Newkegin from duties at Camp Holabird, Md., July 1 to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with 16 Division train.

1st Lieut. Joseph R. Wolesky from duties at Camp

ANDREW ALEXANDER
Correct Boots and Shoes for officers. New lines stocked as soon as approved.
Accounts opened and goods shipped to officers in any part of the world.
Correspondence invited
SIXTH AVE. 548 FIFTH AVE.
Cor. 19th St. Cor. 45th St.
NEW YORK

FOR CONSTIPATION BEECHAM'S PILLS
NEW YORK HOTELS
Hotel Wolcott
31st STREET, at FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY
CENTRALLY located in shopping and theatre districts.
Near railroad terminals.
Delicious food, luxurious appointments, personal service.
Discount to officers in active service.

The Antiseptic of Many Uses
Protection against infection of cuts and wounds, care of teeth, mouth wash, gargle, cleansing the scalp, lotion after shaving—general hygiene.
To protect bottle from breakage remova top only of corrugated wrapper.
Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.
LISTERINE

THE ALLEN DENSE AIR ICEMACHINE
USED IN THE U. S. NAVY CONTAINS NO CHEMICALS, ONLY AIR
The size, 3 foot by 3 foot 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerate the meat closets on large steam yachts.
H. B. ROELKER. 41 Maiden Lane, New York

ORGANIZED RESERVE REGULATIONS For Sale by Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

The good time we bump into is a good deal better than the one we plan and don't have.

Times have changed—you never hear girls named Elizabeth referred to as large nowadays.

"Why are you so anxious to play bridge?"

"Somebody will play the piano if we don't."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Digitized by Google

Pike, Ark., July 1 to Camp Holabird, Md., July 5 for instruction at motor transport training school.

Transfer May 9 of Capt. George A. Horkan, infantry, to quartermaster corps is announced; to duty at Fort Howard, Md.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Rudolph B. Nelson is accepted.

Field Clerk Edward D. Barnett to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty in office of the quartermaster.

Sergt. Alfred Von der Hyde will be placed upon retired list at Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, P. I., and will be sent to his home.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Col. Henry Page, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced; proceed home.

Maj. Albert W. Greenwell from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Maj. James A. Bethea from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

Maj. Charles W. Riley from duty with American graves registration service, Paris, France, and from duty with American forces in Germany, effective about June 1 and to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty.

Capt. Hubert S. Steenberg from duty at Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Langley Field, Va., for temporary duty during the bombing maneuvers and to Anacostia, D. C., Bolling Field for duty.

Capt. Robert W. Horton from duty at air intermediate depot, Fairfield, Ohio, to New York City and about June 10 to United States troops, San Juan, P. R., for duty.

Capt. Nuckols T. Davis from duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and report by telegraph to commanding general 1st corps area for assignment to duty and station.

1st Lieut. Jaime J. Figueras from duty in Porto Rico to 8th corps area for duty.

Dental Corps.

Maj. Richard B. Clark report to retiring board at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for examination.

Capt. Albert L. Alexander from duty at Lakehurst Proving Ground, N. J., to Metuchen, N. J., Raritan Arsenal for duty.

Capt. George J. Krakow, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced; proceed home.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Capt. William P. Kats proceed home and stand relieved from active duty.

Enlisted Men.

Technical Sergt. Herbert A. Hepp will be placed upon retired list at Presidio of San Francisco and will be sent to his home.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Warrant Officer John P. Peterson from assignment and duties with 7th Engineers, Camp Jackson, S. C., to general intermediate depot, South Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty with engineer section as storekeeper.

Master Sergt. Frederic A. McCarn, 5th Engineers, will be placed upon retired list at University of Alabama and will be sent to his home.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Majs. Hubert G. Stanton, Arthur W. Ford and Oscar J. Gatchell to West Point, N. Y., Military Academy for duty.

Capt. Edward E. MacMorland to Muscle Shoals, Ala., nitrate plant No. 2 for duty.

Transfer of Capt. Edward E. MacMorland, C. A. C., Q. M. C., and 1st Lieut. Merle H. Davis, C. A. C., to ordnance department is announced.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. Arthur J. Wehr assigned to 7th service company, signal corps, relieving 1st Lieut. John T. Sunstone, who will join his proper organization, the 50th Signal Battalion.

1st Lieut. Robert W. Stowbridge, jr., honorably discharged.

Master Sergt. John A. Gustofson, 7th service company, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Robert E. L. Michie, Del Rio, Tex., and will be sent to his home.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. Lawrence S. Churchill is transferred from air intermediate depot, Americus, Ga., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Harold E. Stuecken from duty at air service mechanics' school, Chanute Field, Ill., to Carlstrom Field, Fla., for duty.

Capt. Charles E. Rust, 1st Lieuts. William H. Bleakley, Elmer D. Perrin, James G. Taylor, William W. Welsh from duty at March Field, Calif., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty.

1st Lieut. Willard S. Clark from duty at Carlstrom Field, Fla., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with first pursuit group at Kelly Field.

1st Lieut. John D. Barriger, F. A., is detailed in air service, is relieved from duties at Camp Benning, Ga., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., and report for duty and pilot training in heavier-than-air craft not later than July 29 for the course beginning August 1.

1st Lieut. Donald F. Stace, C. A. C., is detailed in air service, relieved from further duty at coast artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., effective August 12, and to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., air service pilot school for duty and pilot training.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Horace R. Fell from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., July 1 to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty with 6th Infantry.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Col. Walter C. Short, 16th Cavalry, is transferred to the 7th Cavalry and from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Robert M. Campbell to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report September 5 for duty as student officer at school of the line for course of 1921-1922.

Capt. Harold C. Fellows assigned to 4th Cavalry, and upon arrival in United States to Brownsville, Tex., for duty.

Capt. Lawrence C. Frizzell, 7th Cavalry, is transferred to 8th Cavalry, to San Francisco and about July 1 to Philippine Department for duty with 9th Cavalry.

Capt. Joseph N. Mara is assigned to 16th Cavalry, to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

Capt. George M. Peabody, jr., from duties with 16th Cavalry and assigned to 9th Cavalry, to San Francisco, and about August 5 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Charles S. Kilburn is relieved from detail in signal corps.

1st Lieut. Harvey K. Greenlaw assigned to 9th Cavalry, to San Francisco, and about July 1 to Philippine Department for duty with 9th Cavalry.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Col. Adrian S. Fleming, upon his own application, is retired from active service, to take effect June 17, after more than thirty years' service; proceed home.

Maj. Jonathan W. Anderson from duties at Fort Sill, Okla., and about June 1 to Washington and will report to chief of field artillery for duty in his office.

Maj. Julius I. Chamberlain, honorably discharged.

Transfer May 5 of Capt. Derrill de S. Trenholm, infantry, to field artillery is announced; assigned for duty with 4th ammunition train, Camp Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Arnold W. Shutter from detail in air service, assigned to 10th Field Artillery and from March Field, Calif., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Col. Percy P. Bishop from detail in general staff corps, effective October 15, from duties with operations division, general staff, on that date, to San Francisco, and about November 5 to Philippine Department for duty with coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bays.

Lieut. Col. Hugh K. Taylor from assignment to coast artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty.

Maj. George W. Easterday from duties at Camp Jackson, S. C., and detailed as instructor coast artillery corps, Connecticut National Guard, at New London.

Maj. Fred M. Green, Capts. Louis J. Bowler, Thomas R. Parker, Philip F. Biehl, William G. Brey, Louis D. Farnsworth, 1st Lieuts. Nathaniel A. Burnell, Charles F. Wilson, Halvor H. Myrah, Lee E. Gray, Edward W. Hendrick, Rupert E. Starr, Verne C. Snell assigned to 58th Artillery Regiment, C. A. C., Camp Lewis, Wash., and will accompany it about July 5 to coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, Fort Mills, P. I.

Capt. Clarence W. Dresser from duties at March Field, Calif., and from detail in air service, to Fort MacArthur, Calif., for duty.

Capt. Charles W. Bundy from assignment to coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay to coast artillery training center, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty on staff.

Capt. David L. Ruffner transferred from station hospital, Camp Knox, Ky., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Roger S. Hoar from assignment as student at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., to Fort Monroe, Va., coast artillery training center for duty.

1st Lieut. Richard T. Rick from duty with coast defenses of the Columbia to San Francisco and about June 11 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Warrant Officer Robert Schlatter, assistant engineer, Army mine planter service, now at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will report to retiring board at San Francisco for examination.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. John McA. Palmer, 22d Infantry, relieved from his assignment and duties at Fort Jay, N. Y., to Washington and report to general of the armies for duty.

Col. William F. Martin from duty as member of field officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., effective July 1, is assigned to 15th Infantry, to San Francisco and about August 5 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

Lieut. Col. Gilbert M. Allen, Maj. John L. Jenkins to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report September 5 for duty as student officers at school of the line for year 1921-'22.

Maj. Joseph C. Morrow, jr., at Camp Devens, Mass., is assigned to 13th Infantry.

Capt. William A. Ellis from duty with 1st Infantry and from duty at Camp Travis, Tex., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. Edwin L. MacLean, 34th Infantry, at Camp Meade, Md., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. David A. Bissett, now attached to 23d Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

Capt. John D. Townsend from duties as assistant military attache, France, assigned to 51st Infantry, effective July 1, to Washington for temporary duty in military intelligence division, general staff, and to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Henry A. Schwarz is assigned to the 54th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Eldridge A. Green from duties at Camp Lee, Va., assigned to 51st Infantry and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Herbert H. Lewis, 38th Infantry, is transferred to 63d Infantry and will report by telegraph to commanding officer 63d Infantry for assignment to station.

Capt. Edward G. Herlihy, 24th Infantry, is relieved from assignment to that regiment and from duty at Camp Furlong, N. Mex., effective August 1, and is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Capt. Antonio A. Vasquez, having furnished satisfactory evidence that his true name is Antonio Vasquez-Bruno, and the Senate having consented to his appointment as captain of infantry under the latter name, he will hereafter be borne on the records of the adjutant general's office under the name Antonio Vasquez-Bruno.

Capts. Curtis P. Miller, Howard N. Scales, John S. Claussen, James B. Golden, William H. Beers from duty as members of the company officers' course at infantry school and assigned to the 29th Infantry, effective July 1, and will join regiment at Camp Benning, Ga.

1st Lieut. Kamell Maertens is assigned to 47th Infantry and will join regiment.

1st Lieut. Roger S. Evarts, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced; proceed home.

Master Sergt. August Torstrup, service company, 53d Infantry, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Grant, Ill., and will be sent to his home.

1st Sergt. Lizer Gooch, Co. L, 25th Infantry, will be placed upon retired list at Schofield Barracks, H. T., and will be sent to his home.

Sergt. Herman Augenstein, Co. E, 15th Infantry, will be placed upon retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and will be sent to his home.

The following from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., effective July 1, and assigned to organizations indicated: Capts. John P. Nolan, Irving A. Oppermann, 63d Inf.; George C. Pilkington, 49th Inf.; Charles C. Quigley, 63d Inf.; Rudolf K. Schlaepfer, 37th Inf.; John B. Bennet, 49th Inf.; Charles F. F. Cooper, 22d Inf.; Charles W. Jones, 49th Inf.; John F. Ehlert, 37th Inf.; Walter H. Root, 21st Inf.; Leo A. Bessette, 13th Inf.; Ernest F. Boruski, 49th Inf.; Arthur E. Burnap, 13th Inf.; Fred S. Byerly, 10th Inf.; George F. Davis, 13th Inf.; John E. Doyle, 10th Inf.; Francis F. Fainter, 49th Inf.; Floyd W. Ferree, 13th Inf.; Alonzo P. Fox, 48th Inf.; Don N. Holmes, Edwin H. Johnson, 12th Inf.; James H. Lowrey, 49th Inf.; John W. Mott, 13th Inf.; Edwin H. Quigley, 22d Inf.; Andrew C. Tychsen, 49th Inf.; Edward F. Wadden, 10th Inf.; Frank Ward, 22d Inf.; Walter S. Arthur, 49th Inf.; Donald V. Bonnett, 40th Inf.; Andrew P. Panisen, 25th Inf.; Thomas G. Poland, 28th Inf.; John E. Ray, 52d Inf.; James C. Reed, 11th Inf.; Edward J. Renth, 54th Inf.; Thomas B. Richardson, 24th Inf.; James M. Roamer, 23d Inf.; Tobin C. Rote, 7th Inf.; John C. Sandlin, 64th Inf.; George T. Shank, 18th Inf.; Harvey Shelton, 38th Inf.; Charles F. Sullivan, 26th Inf.; Charles J. Sullivan, 4th Inf.; Laurin L. Williams, 58th Inf.; Leighton E. Worthley, 29th Inf.; Edward A. Austin, 35th Inf.; Harold H. Barbur, 69th Inf.; Allison J. Barnett, 29th Inf.; David E. Barnett, 6th Inf.; Eugene V. Behan, 23d Inf.; Ernest E. Boyle, 4th Inf.; Brisbane H. Brown, 34th Inf.; Cornelius C. Brown, 35th Inf.; George R. Campbell, 17th Inf.; Holland S. Chamness, 20th Inf.; Joseph Church, 26th Inf.; Benjamin M. Crenshaw, 20th Inf.; Hubbard E. Dooley, 51st Inf.; James H. Donohue, 4th Inf.; Francis Egan, 19th Inf.; Harry J. Farner, 19th Inf.; John M. Ferguson, 20th Inf.; Basil V. Fields, 38th Inf.; Edward S. Garner, 54th Inf.; Jasper M. Groves, 61st Inf.; Furman W. Hardee, 61st Inf.; Lester A. Harris, 17th Inf.; John W. Henson, 64th Inf.; Eugene F. Hinton, 7th Inf.; Lee Huber, 30th Inf.; Lee V. Hunnicutt, 38th Inf.; Clyde L. Hyssong, 25th Inf.; Earle A. Johnson, 26th Inf.; Joseph S. Johnson, jr., 4th Inf.; Robert E. Jones, 20th Inf.; Blaisdell C. Kennon, 35th Inf.; John C. MacDonald, 35th Inf.; Winfield R. McKay, 53d Inf.; Karl Minnigerode, 38th Inf.; Frank McC. Nihoof, 2d Inf.; Walter P. O'Brien, 17th Inf.; James J. Kelly, 11th Inf.; Noe C. Killian, 55th Inf.; Claudius L. Lloyd, 58th Inf.; William V. McCreight, 53d Inf.; Maurice J. McGuire, 15th Inf.; Jeffry G. A. Montague, 48th Inf.; William G. Muller, 34th Inf.; Richard L. Pemberton, 9th Inf.; Jesse W. Penn, 35th Inf.; Dennis C. Pillsbury, 55th Inf.; George T. Rice, 51st Inf.; Ben Stafford, 10th Inf.; John W. Stanley, 41st Inf.; Hardin C. Sweeney, 13th Inf.; James O. Tarbox, 46th Inf.; Carl M. Ulsaker, 38th Inf.; William A. Wappenstein, 22d Inf.; George R. Wells, 24th Inf.; Martin Ackerson, 10th Inf.; Perry L. Baldwin, 13th Inf.; Thomas G. Boad, 36th Inf.; Edward W. Budy, 11th Inf.; Thomas G. Carlin, 38th Inf.; Leslie J. Cartwright, 39th Inf.; John H. Church, 26th Inf.; George O. Clark, 20th Inf.; Macey L. Dill, 4th Inf.; Victor E. Domenech, 45th Inf.; Alfred G. Ertisland, 53d Inf.; Simon Fosliak, 39th Inf.; Philip T. Fry, 60th Inf.; Thomas M. Galbreath, jr., 11th Inf.; Joseph J. Goffard, 11th Inf.; William E. G. Graham, 61st Inf.; John F. Hanley, 9th Inf.; Willis A. Hedden, 60th Inf.; Harry M. Henderson, 8th Inf.; Dan D. Howe, 18th Inf. 1st Lieuts. Stowe T. Sutton, 20th Inf.; Charles W. Moffett, 60th Inf.; Albert G. Phillips, 7th Inf.

To Help Liquidation.—Prohibitionists have no objection to prices taking a drop.—Chaparral.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis. West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 23 of our 26 pupils; in April, 77 of our 84 pupils. All told, we put in 3,885 pupils—as many as all other regular preparatory schools combined.

We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chance for success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

F. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S

NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Young men are prepared also for West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. R. WILMER, P. A. Eng., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy, J. L. CHEW, A. B., A. M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogs.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Theo. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1893, Prin.

Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.

280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work; only earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 50.

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

Trying Again.—The Prussian minister of welfare has given permission for a skyscraper to be erected in Berlin. It will be recalled that the previous All-Highest was a failure.—Punch (London).

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

TEXT-BOOK COMPANY

280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE

At Ammendale, Md., on the Washington and Baltimore Boulevard, between Washington and Laurel. One of the finest country estates on the boulevard. Handsome residence of 15 rooms, 3 baths, in original oak grove of shade trees. High, overlooking the surrounding country and the boulevard.

34 acres of fine garden land all fenced; farmer's house of 5 rooms; barn, stable and garage. R. R. siding on the place. Choice location for Army or Navy officer. Adjoining the former estate of Admiral Ammen.

Price, $30,000. Easy Terms. Exchanges Considered.

BOOTH'S FARM AGENCY

215 E St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS
Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle combining the portability of the pistol, the accuracy of the rifle and the effectiveness of the machine gun. Weighs 8¼ pounds and has only 23 parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1,000 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges

Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
302 Broadway New York City, U. S. A.
Cable address:—Autordco

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds. Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill One
BOSTON NEWPORT
TREMONT COR. BOYLSTON 220 BELLEVUE AVENUE

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces
Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment
Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 225 5th Ave., Cor. 28th
ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

RICE & DUVAL

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

509 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Branch Office: Woolsey Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.

16 and 18 WEST 46th STREET

24 Floor, Schneider-Anderson Bldg., Near Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS

HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Codet Store, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was active for over 30 years
OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 000"

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment

13 West 46th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 8961

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allen Established 1815

227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

NAVY OFFICERS' FULL DRESS EQUIPMENT

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments
THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815

SEEMINGLY BIG UNDERTAKINGS

You can own the HOME that you know will prove ideal if it is financed right. CONSULT US. Special attention to Officers of the Services.

—are not nearly so impossible when properly handled.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS Service
Sales - Rents - Loans
1405 - 6th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

PETTIBONE'S UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and RESERVE FORCE

Officers' or Enlisted Men's Catalogue on request.



Manufacturers of High Grade Uniforms, sold direct to the individual, for over 50 years.

PETTIBONE'S CINCINNATI

and

Washington—Woods Bldg. San Francisco—Pacific Building

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

AND

Washington, D. C., May 21, 1921

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Vol. LXIX, No. 2131.

Army Appropriation Bill, 1922

The Senate committee on military affairs on Wednesday reported the bill (H. R. 2614) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

The bill as reported contains a total appropriation of $324,358,485.88, which is an increase of $14,-189,341.60 over the bill as passed by the House of Representatives and is $10,748,787 less than the amount agreed to in conference on the bill which was vetoed by the President during the last Congress. The committee report follows:

Your committee is unanimously in favor of an Army of 170,000 enlisted men, and practically the entire increase made over the bill as it passed the House is in the items for the pay and other expenses incurred by a larger army. Small increases were made in the following items: Continuencies of the Army, military intelligence and vocational training. Your committee increased the foreign service pay of officers and men by the sum of $825,000. The best information obtainable was to the effect that the sum appropriated by the House for this item was insufficient by that amount. It should be remembered that extra pay for foreign service is provided for by law, and that, unless the law is repealed, a sufficient sum must be appropriated annually for this purpose.

Owing to the belief that the water supply of the District of Columbia was in danger and should be improved, the committee, at the request of the Secretary of War, inserted a proviso directing the preparation of plans and the latitation of work on the project.

For the first time in a number of years the appropriations for the support of the United States Military Academy are contained in the bill. They total $1,-259,16.

Your committee submits the following statement showing the amounts appropriated in the Army appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, printing and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the amount estimated for, the amount agreed to in conference on the bill which failed to become law during the 67th Congress, the amount carried by this bill as it passed the House of Representatives, the amounts as reported to the Senate and the differences between these last the amounts:

Amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921	$392,568,885.00
Amount of original estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1922	452,275,302.21
Amount agreed to in conference, March 3, 1921	346,720,860.80
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	324,358,485.88
Amount of bill as passed by House	310,769,143.28
Increase made by Senate committee	13,589,341.60

The appropriations for the support and maintenance of the Army as reported may be summerised as follows:

Contingencies of the Army	$123,000
Chief of staff	217,960
Chief of infantry	35,000
Chief of cavalry	10,000
Chief of field artillery	40,000
Adjutant general's department	9,000
Chief of coast artillery	38,000
Chief signal officer	2,571,000
Air service	12,200,000
Pay of Army	135,000,000
Quartermaster Corps, etc	110,356,250
Surgeon general's office	2,937,000
Bureau of insular affairs	4,000
Chief of engineers	922,500
Ordnance department	5,500,000
National Guard rifle practice	10,000
Chemical warfare service	1,250,000
Militia bureau	25,554,100
Chief of infantry, retired	12,000
Chief of finance, disabled soldiers	15,000
Civilian military training camps	200,000
Water supply, District of Columbia	200,000
United States Military Academy	1,231,815

The following legislation is added by the Senate committee:

Allowing five reserve officers in the J. A. G.'s Department.

A proviso that pay and allowances of such additional officers of the medical reserve corps as are required in supplement the skill of officers of the Regular Army in the care of beneficiaries of the bureau of war risk insurance created by Army reorganization act may be funds allotted to the War Department by that bureau under existing law.

The House provision that "no portion of the appropriations contained in this act shall be used to pay, in accordance with the provisions of section 37 of the Army reorganization act, approved June 4, 1920, an enlistment allowance to any soldier who enlists or reenlists after the approval of this act" is changed to read: "The provisions of section 37 of the Army reorganization act, approved June 4, 1920, providing an enlistment allowance, are hereby repealed.

It is provided that the Secretary of War shall determine what officers are required to be mounted within the meaning of the law authorizing the furnishing of mounts and horse equipment and the payment of additional pay to officers who furnish additional mounts at their own expense.

$100,000 is made available for the shipment of sodium nitrate from a storage stockpile to the Panama Proving Ground, Ill.

Hereafter the cost of transportation of civilian employes and of materials in connection with the construction or maintenance of seacoast fortifications, or the acquisition of land therefor, by the engineer department, or with the manufacturing and repair activities of the ordnance department and the chemical warfare service, will be charged to the appropriations for the work in connection with which such transportation charges are incurred.

It is proposed by the Senate committee that all the money designated in the bill under the title "Maintenance of the Army," "Regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps," "Incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps," "Transportation of the Army and its supplies," "Water of seacoast military posts," "Clothing and camp and garrison equipage," shall be disbursed and accounted for, except as specifically provided, by "General appropriations Quartermaster Corps," and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

The Senate has limited the payment of tuition fees of not to exceed $10 in addition to the 2 per centum of commissioned officers' pay now allowed by law, professional and other educational institutions as provided for in section 121a, as amended June 4, 1920.

WANTS LITIGATION TRANSFERRED.

Admiral Counts, as acting secretary, has asked Congress for the power to order suits now pending at law from state to federal courts. His letter to Speaker Gillett invites attention to a former letter of January 13 explaining the disadvantages to the government of being bound by contracts which are involved in state courts in behalf of subcontractors who have sued the principal contractor. Many of these suits on contracts have been canceled on account of the ending of the war and litigation is enactment of a provision that would admit of the removal from state courts to federal courts of suits in which the government is the real party in interest. The proposed provision was included in the bill which failed to pass the last session, but was not included in the bill as recently reported to the House. The department believes that a number of cases of the kind are pending and several that have already been decided adversely to the principles that the department considers controlling. For this reason the Senate military committee was requested to insert the provision in the pending bill.

In its letter of February 14, 1921, the Department said:

"Under some of the department's cost-plus contracts for ships and war material the government is without protection against profiteering. For instance, a shipbuilding contractor is required by his contract to place an order for certain materials with a manufacturer at a price agreed on between the Department and the manufacturer. Subsequently it develops that the price agreed to was found to be exorbitant, but the subcontractor has a right under the law to bring suit against the contractor and obtain judgment in the courts of equity in the order issued in accordance with the Department's instructions to its contractor. In contemplation of law the subcontractor collects the amount of the judgment and then has a right to reimbursement of the amount of the judgment and costs from the Department. Under the statutes as they exist there would be no way by which the government can participate in the defense unless it subject itself to the jurisdiction of the state court, for which there is no authority, and to without process of any kind, for certified copies of the proceedings and record to a subcontractor.

"Defenses that might be adequate for the government's protection are entirely unavailable to a private contractor. In the case of a cost-plus contract the government's contractor the government will have to bear the burden without being able to set up defenses.

"It is desired, therefore, and earnestly requested that a provision be passed authorizing the removal of such cases affecting Navy contracts made during the war to a United States court where the Department, having the real party in interest, may have the advantage of such defenses as may be available to it. The citizen would be deprived thereby or any right of recovery he may be exposed to loss of anything but compensation.

"It is believed that litigation in some of such cases may be begun at an early date and possibly decided with little delay. It is apparently important that this matter be given favorable attention by the committee."

Draft of proposed measure: Any suit at law or in equity now pending in any jurisdiction in any state court on account of any contract for services or materials made by any contractor with the United States in the work contemplated by any contract made by or for the Navy Department during the period of the war with Germany and for which services or materials that Department might be held bound to reimburse its contractor in the amount determined in such suit may be removed by the defendant thereto to the district court of the United States for the proper district if so requested by the Secretary of the Navy, and if the United States thereafter assumes the defense of such suit and executes a bond to protect the contractor from and the defense thereof shall be subject to the rules of court and shall be chargeable to the defense of suits against the United States.

TO RETIRE TEMPORARY AND RESERVE MARINES

A request has been made by the Navy Department to the House naval committee to include temporary and reserve marine officers in the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, relating to retirement of officers of the regular reserve force and temporary officers for physical disability incurred in line of duty.

"This department," says Acting Secretary Roosevelt, "has heretofore held that the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, were sufficiently broad to include temporary officers of the Marine Corps and officers of the Marine Corps Reserve. In order to remove any doubt that may exist as to the correctness of the Department's interpretation, it is deemed advisable that in the reenactment of the provision in question, * * * the language used should leave no doubt whatever that temporary officers of the Marine Corps and officers of the Marine Corps Reserve are to be included in the same manner as temporary officers of the Navy and officers of the naval reserve force.

"It is therefore earnestly recommended that the wording of said section 12 of the act (H. R. 2614) be amended by inserting the following:

"In line 4, after the word 'force' insert the words 'and Marine Corps Reserve'; in line 5, after the word 'Navy' insert the words 'and Marine Corps'; and in line 12, after the word 'Navy' insert the words 'and Marine Corps.'"

PROPORTION OF U. S. M. A. GRADUATES IN ARMY.

Colonel C. A. Williams, U. S. A., retired, a graduate of the U. S. M. A., class of 1874, has recently compiled statistics showing the percentage of West Pointers in the Army, not in the active list, as compared with the authorized commissioned strength. He finds that this percentage is 11.2, based on the class of June, 1921, and believes this should have weight in discussing the relations between the regular officers. In this connection Colonel Williams says:

"It is my conviction that the West Point graduate is, as a rule, made to bear more of the blame for the feeling alleged to exist toward the regulars by the volunteers, national guardsmen and reserves than should be the case. This is the popular impression, owing that the proportion of graduates from the Military Academy in the various components of the Army is far greater than the facts bear out.

"I have just gone through the Army Register for January 1, 1920, the latest edition published. I find the Military Academy officers distributed as follows:

General officers	22
Adjutant general's department	4
Inspector general's department	1
Judge advocate general's department	10
Quartermaster Corps	11
Engineers	54
Ordnance department	18
Signal corps	1
Insular affairs	1
Military academy	1
Cavalry	219
Field artillery	215
Coast artillery	168
Infantry	1,076
Philippine Scouts	1
Total number of West Pointers in Army	2,725

The authorized strength (commissioned) at that time was 24,452

Percentage from West Point 11.2

"This exceeds the maximum which could have obtained during the late war, including as it does the class of 1915.

"The authorized commissioned strength under the act of June 4, 1920, is 17,726. The above number of graduates from the Academy has been reduced by the class of 1920, with a membership of 270, and the 1 graduate not assigned, total on June 30, 1921, being 2,975, not taking into consideration casualties and deaths since 1920.

"In the proportion of 2,975 to 17,722 the percentage of West Point officers is 16.7.

Colonel Williams feels that this should not be lost sight of in charging the shortcomings of the Army always with accountability for so-called Army evils, particularly the reserve officers in the Congressional Reserve to unfair treatment of the National Guard, etc.

ARMY REGISTER FOR 1921.

Instructions are issued by the adjutant general of the Army to have made ready for publication by July 1 the Army Register for this year. There has been some question whether there would be an issue of this publication this year in view of the period of transition through which the Army is passing and the numerous changes that are constantly occurring. There has even been some doubt in certain quarters whether the law would require it to be issued or getting out the Register every year. It was not published at all during the war and due to the large amount of extra work that would have been required of a clerical force that was needed for other duties it also expressed, after the delay that has ensued, whether it will be possible to prepare the text for this year's Register by July 1.

ARMY ORIENTAL LANGUAGE DETAILS.

It is expected that announcement will be made during the coming week from the military intelligence division of the General Staff of the detail of Army officers to the oriental language detail. The present plan is to assign one officer to Japan and two officers to China.

Digitized by Google

NEW PLAN FOR ARMY ENLISTED RETIREMENT.

In the issue of the Army and Navy Register of May 7 there was given in detail the plan for a new retirement bill for enlisted men of the Army, the enactment of which would provide for the management for time after 25 years of service, of pay, quarters, etc., according each soldier in the service per month, the actual financial requirements of the project. This plan was discussed at a meeting of retired men held at Fort Myer, Va., on the meeting being authorized by the military authorities, and resulting in the adoption of resolutions outlining the plan and the acquisition of members by which a representative of the plan in Washington to consult with the War Department authorities and Congress, and to appear before Congress for the purpose. Master Sergeant L. P. Mallory, 8th cavalry, of Fort Bliss, has been appointed to Washington to spend week presenting to the adjutant general his communication, which was published in the Army and Navy Register of May 7, page 11, together with a full description of the plan for the management of the officers at Fort Bliss.

An interesting paragraph relating to this subject is published on the pages of this issue devoted to "News and Views." Major Lewis Brereton endorses the plan submitted to the War Department are the following:

Major General J. G. Harbord says: "I cannot say whether the detailed method of meeting the cost and the support of the retirement desired by them would meet the merry requirements of law. That would require the expert finance of an actuary. That retirement of soldiers after 25 years of service would be an excellent thing for the Army, raising its morale, bringing a better class of men into the service and doing justice to veteran soldiers to whom we owe so much, I have believed for years. It would be a fair and powerful country with our resources should tax the small pay of its soldiers to provide for their old age list, I feel would be neither just to them nor credita- ble to our country. If we cannot afford the full merit of being a form of cooperative life insurance in which the soldier contributes a part of his monthly sum. I think the position of the Army should be allowed to bring their plan to the attention of Congress in proper and reasonable, and I recommend that it be done."

Brigadier General E. A. Kreger, commanding Fort Bliss, says: "The ideas advanced herein have in view two important objects, betterment of the condition of the enlisted men after retirement, and the holding of a greater number of men in the service. I am in favor, therefore, I recommend that these papers be given full consideration in the favor of the plan for the benefit of enlisted men, and, should this scheme found to be workable, and adopted, it would be a benefit to the service a larger percentage of enlisted men for longer periods. I would be benefited by the plan. I favor the initiation of any plan which would better the condition of the soldier after retirement. I recommend that not familiar enough with matters of insurance to pass intelligently on the question of the cost to the government of 50 cents per man per month would meet the financial requirements of the plan, but I favor it."

Colonel G. T. Langhorne, 8th cavalry, says: "It is believed that any retirement plan which would make the enlisted personnel of this command would be a very valuable asset for the service. Under the present retirement, namely the 25-year basis, would hold forth to prospective recruits as an inducement to enlist. Twenty-five years to retirement simply means that a man may give his best years of his life to the service and then can retire still competent to take up places in other walks of life. Such a retirement must be held out to the future Army to make it attractive to continue in the service. Many men of the wartime opportunities of civilian life, are lost to the service because there. The second element, of course, is that of security in the advancing years of old age. It is the desire of all persons connected in any way with the military service, to keep the Army as efficient personally as possible, still taking proper care of those who are devoting their lives to the service. The enlisted personnel will feel that they have made such retirement pay acceptable, and will not look to the congressional legislation can in no way take from them that when their civilian proclivities call them to make our service more attractive and one among many others in the matter of pay. This matter is considered by people of the United States to be a very desirable career service, seriously. Systems consist considering this our proposed are at present in other operation in many large efficiently handled corporations. We are advised, however, that the assembling of the business of the Army, it is well to pattern after such progressive organizations such as we have just quoted. It is the belief of the vast majority of Army men, with whom I am associated, that 30 years service, with no deductions for double time, is too long to serve in the Army. Viewing this, of course, when their youth has passed and their value to civilian pursuits has lessened. The element which appeals more strongly to one considering the bit of legislation is that it is something that the soldier can desire, which is in itself a strong argument for approval. The theory advanced that the retirement be a constant turnover in the enlisted personnel, such as each young man in the country serving the enlistments of one or two years, or, whatever the term might be, is good insofar as it would be military militia of the nation. However, to have an efficient Army, it is absolutely essential that the backbone thereof be a well permanent character. The backbone is, of course, the non-commissioned personnel. It is the duty of keeping your noncommissioned staff to as injurious as to be losing some of your commissioned personnel. It is believed that the number of men and the types of men that will be retained in the service by such an enactment will fill these various grades and thus react to the benefit of the Army. Many men will remain in the service."

Colonel E. D. Scott, 82d Field Artillery, says: "The avowed object is to offer an incentive to young men to make the Army a career and to provide suitably for those who have already done so. The idea is excellent and appears practicable. It is to be regretted, however, that in the richest nation in the world, such steps should be necessary to make service in its small Army attractive. It would seem that the country would be well served if it paid the promised bill and then utilized the services of the retired commissioned officers in connection with the reserves in the neighborhood of their homes. The men retiring would, in general, be in the early forties and would be of the greatest assistance. This would extend their value to the country, while permitting them to build up what such one desires—a home."

Colonel Guy H. Preston, commanding general area depot No. 1, Fort Bliss: "The principle is right so far as it proposed cooperation for what amounts to old age insurance and should be for the benefit of the law as such as may be. It is wrong in that it proposes shouldering a part of the obligations of the government. Retired pay is not charity. It is a contract obligation. Private corporations are more and more recognizing this and charging retired pay to the economic normal cost of production and service. There should be provided machinery for this scheme on the principle that the men themselves in service are unable to organize for it and at the same time meet their obligations and duties. It is a part time that they surrender of liberty and freedom of action under their oath of allegiance. I have always believed, and now I know, that 30 years, with no deduction for double time, is too long to serve in the ranks. In this matter the officer is always better able to conserve himself and only be required to serve about 20 years. I believe in a flat 25 years without double time."

Major Paul Bellinger, U. S. A., says: "Such a measure if carefully worked out and enacted into a law will certainly be a boon to the Army and will benefit not only it keeping many of our best men, who would otherwise be lost to the service, but will bring back many valuable old men, now a civil life. The morale of the Army will be vastly better when the men of months after the passage of such a law."

Colonel Edgar T. Bliss, who endorsed the proposal were Captain John McWilliams, 8th Cavalry; Lieut. Col. W. W. Wotherspoon, Lieutenant Col. C. C. Smith, medical corps, Lieut. Col. A. A. King, U. S. A.

NO TRACE OF MISSING TUG.

A systematic search was conducted by 15 vessels and the entire air service of the 14th aero district, Hawaii, from May 1 until the limit of their fuel endurance for the missing tug Conestoga, which left Mare Island on March 25 bound for Samoa via Pearl Harbor. The search was carried on as follows: Ten miles a runner was current May 10 that the tug had been sighted, but proved to be unfounded. On the 11th Rear Admiral Shoemaker, commandant of the district, called that vessels be sent to the 15 miles farther after 18 days' search, the area systematically covered in daylight searching on all sides. Every foot of area was found and the admiral stated an was probably lost.

Regarding the R-11 a news dispatch from Hilo of the 11th says:

Submarine R-11 arrived here yesterday under a jury rig after exhausting her supplies in search for the missing Navy tug Conestoga. The R-11 had sails made from hammocks and mattresses, supported on masts and yards made from steel bunk rods.

Officers of the submarine refused their aid gave out on May 10, 150 miles west of here Lieutenants A. D. Donahue and H. G. Gallenmore and 25 enlisted men were aboard.

A dispatch came to the Department through the commandant at San Diego from the S S Senator, intimate with U. S. 11-43 reading: "Am still looking for lifeboat apparently belonging to U. S. Navy; on investigation found it had supplies and water in it, from which we took off and found number M-5435-B on it; boat in bad condition, not worth saving. Was floating in water about two months east edrift."

Records in the Department do not show any lifeboat carrying the number in this dispatch. It is believed possible, however, that the number may have been a blueprint number used by the constructing yards. Inquiries have been sent to the navy yards where the boats on the Conestoga were supplied.

The Senator was 1,000 miles from Honolulu approximately 650 miles west of Mazatlan, Mexico, and about 70 miles off Clarion Island.

The Canestoga when she left Mare Island was in command of Lieutenant J. R. Lewis, U. S. N. Three other officers and a crew of 49 were aboard.

ADMIRAL STITT DIRECTOR OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

Rear Admiral E. R. Stitt, surgeon general of the Navy, was confirmed by the District Commissioners Tuesday as a director of the Columbia Hospital for Women, succeeding the late Colonel George Truesdell, former District Commissioner. The nomination was made by the directors of Columbia Monday.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN REMOUNT ASSOCIATION.

With more than 1,200 members present in person or by proxy, the American Remount Association, with Mr. R. H. Williams, Jr., of New York City, president, presiding, held its second annual meeting in that city last Saturday morning. The following were unanimously elected to fill the existing seven vacancies on the board of directors:

A. B. Hancock, Esq., Paris, Ky. (large breeder of thoroughbred horses in Kentucky and Virginia).

F. Amherst Clark, Esq., Cooperstown, N. Y. (gentleman farmer, breeder and well-known horseman and sportsman).

Victor C. Mather, Esq., Philadelphia (well-known business man and public citizen).

Wirth S. Bingham, Esq., Wayne, Ill. (breeder of Percheron horses and president of the Horse Association of America).

Lieut. Col. J. Stanclift, U. S. A., Washington.

Major U. L. Scott, U. S. A., Washington.

Major Henry C. Merrill, U. S. M. C. retired, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Immediately after adjournment the new board of directors met and elected officers for the ensuing fiscal year. The following officers were elected, all being reelections:

President—R. H. Williams, Jr., Esq., New York City.

1st Vice-President—Col. S. P. Armstrong, chief of the remount service, U. S. A., Washington.

2d Vice-President—A. B. Hancock, Esq., Paris, Ky.

3d Vice-President—Hon. James S. Cooperstown, N. Y.

Treasurer—Lieut. Col. Robert Sterrett, U. S. A., Washington.

Secretary—A. A. Cederwall, Esq., Washington.

Assistant Secretary—Lester B. Evans, Esq., Front Royal, Va.

At 4 o'clock the association held its annual dinner at the Army and Navy Club.

AVIATION DEITY PAY.

Officers of the Army who become temporarily sick or disabled while in the line of their duties are entitled to the 50 per cent increase of pay for a period of absence "not to exceed three months, renewed not exceeding one month, provided the sickness or disability is only temporary in its character, and they resume duty within the reasonable time thereafter, but after one month of sick leave has expired right to the emergency increase cease until resumption of actual flights.

LAUNCHING THE CINCINNATI.

Scout cruiser No. 6, the Cincinnati, third of this type to be built for the U. S. Navy, will be launched on May 31 at the Todd Dry Dock & Construction Corporation, Tacoma, Wash.

Mrs. Charles E. Todor, wife of the director of safety of the city of Cincinnati, will act as sponsor. Mrs. Todor was designated as sponsor by Mayor John Galvin, of Cincinnati.

The construction of the Cincinnati was authorized in the 1916 building program. She is 555 feet 6 inches length over all; breadth at water line, 55 feet; draft, 21 feet 2 inches; displacement, 7,500 tons; battery, 12 4-inch guns, anti-aircraft guns, two three-pounder saluting guns, two machine guns, two boat guns, two torpedo tubes (two 21-inch); shaft horse power, estimated 30,000 (turbine reduction gear), and speed about 35 knots.

The old Cincinnati was a cruiser, first placed in commission June 16, 1894, length, 300 feet; displacement, 3,181 tons, and draft, 18 feet.

CANDIDATES DESIGNATED FOR WEST POINT.

The following-named candidates have been appointed to the Military Academy:

Alternates—Roberts, Eastman, Ga.; Gilbert E. Lane, Wilcox Lake, Charles A.; Sidney A. H. Tyler, Lake Charles, La.; Richard T. Blackburn, Washington, and Abner Quinn, Jefferson City, Mo.; Victor Rose, Donnybrook, N. D.; William J. Barry, Toledo, Ohio; Claude A. Black, Columbia, Tenn.; Thomas C. Harris, Cullen, Tenn., and Edwin L. Johnson, Boulder Junction, Wis.

Ready—Reliable!

The prime essentials of the service are reflected in the qualities of that well known food—

Grape-Nuts

It is always ready—always dependable and satisfying.

Grape-Nuts contains all the goodness of whole wheat and malted barley, perfected through long baking and processing.

It is unusually nourishing — keeps well in any climate, and under any conditions.

Grape-Nuts
In service 'round the world

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Michigan.

Digitized by Google

ACADEMIC ATHLETICS.

West Point, N. Y., May 14.—The Army won from Colgate at baseball here today by the score of 5 to 4. Cragin, the Cadets' kid pitcher, went well for nearly the whole route, but when he showed signs of weakening in the final frame Hase Loberi, the Army's coach, yanked him out. Although one man was out the up-Staters threw a scare into the Army by driving two runs across the pan before Medaris stopped the rally.

Clean, aggressive hitting gave the Army its runs in the first, second and eighth frames. Schlenger and O'Connor worked a double steal on the Cadets in the second inning, Schlenger crossing the plate on the darning. The score:

Army.						Colgate.					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
French, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	Gibbs, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Wilhide, 2b.	4	0	1	6	1	Barnes, lb.	4	0	1	10	2
Smythe, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	Steffen, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Stofck, 3b.	4	1	1	2	3	Herman, c.	4	0	1	7	2
Stevenson, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	Schlenger, ss.	4	1	1	2	1
Post, lb.	4	0	1	11	0	O'Connor, 3b.	3	1	0	1	1
Dasher, ss.	4	1	1	1	3	Harris, 2b.	3	1	0	1	3
Bonnett, c.	3	1	0	3	4	Kelly, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Cragin, p.	3	0	0	1	4	Leonard, p.	3	0	0	1	1
McGrath, p.	0	0	0	0	0	aBlume	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	10	27	15	Total	33	4	5	24	3

Run for Herman in ninth.
Errors—Post (2), Dasher, Cragin, Herrmann.

Army	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0—5
Colgate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Stolen bases—Stuffen, Schlenger, O'Connor, French, Wilhide, Smythe. Sacrifice hit—Herman. Three-base hit—Stock. Bases on balls—By Leonard 1. Hits—Off Cragin 5 in 8 1-3 innings; off McGrath 1 in 1-3. Wild pitch—McGrath. Struck out—By Cragin 3, by McGrath 1, by Leonard 1. Left on bases—Army 7, Colgate 3. First base on errors—Colgate 3. Umpires—Messrs. Marshall and Trautz. Time of game, 2:00.

The Army lost at recess today to Swarthmore, 4 to 2. The Cadets were leading at half time, 1 to 0, and tied off with a goal in the opening of the second half, but Swarthmore scored four goals in the last few minutes of play.

Annapolis, Md., May 14.—In an interesting, but only fairly well played game, the Navy baseball team from Swarthmore here this afternoon by 5 to 1.

In the fourth the middies made two runs twice on Humphrey's base hit and successive single by Stubbs. Bercher and Poole. Singles by Stubbs and Poole and White's error in the ninth, yielded another. Swarthmore made its only run in the fifth, Wiltberger hitting his base on a Belden's choice, taking third on Price's error and Carter's out, and scoring on a wild pitch.

The score:

Naval Academy.						Swarthmore.					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Harris, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	Wiese, lf.	5	0	1	4	0
Pine, 1b.	4	0	0	4	0	Tarzali, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Rawlings, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	White, 2b.	3	1	0	1	3
Humphreys, 1b.	4	1	0	10	0	Carter, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Stubbs, rf.	4	2	3	1	0	Larkin, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Barchet, ss.	4	0	1	2	3	Hoffman, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Poole, 3b.	4	0	1	0	4	Esrey, 3b.	3	0	0	3	0
Hogan, c.	4	0	1	6	1	Belden, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Fleming, p.	3	0	0	2	6	Clancy, p.	3	0	1	0	1
						Wilcox	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	7	27	13	bKarnshaw	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	1	4	24	9

a Batted for Schneider in ninth.
b Batted for Clancy in ninth.
Errors—Pine (3), Barchet, Poole (2), Fleming, Larkin, Esrey (3), Clancy.

Naval Academy	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—3
Swarthmore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Sacrifice hits—Barchet, Hogan, Fleming. Stolen bases—Hoffman, Esrey, Clancy, Harris, Stubbs. Bases on balls—Off Clancy 4, Fleming 2. Struck out—By Clancy 3, Fleming 5. First baseman—Jones (Yarnall). Wild pitches—Fleming 2. Umpires—Aubrey and Simms. Time of game—2:35.

WEST POINT GRADUATION.

General MacArthur, superintendent of the Military Academy, has announced the June graduation at West Point in the following general order:

1. Academic duties and practical exercises for the 2d, 3d and 4th classes will be suspended after 12:15 p. m. the 4th proximo.

2. Those cadets of the 2d class, who have elected a three-years' course, will be granted leave from June 12 without formal graduation exercises.

Under the immediate charge of the commandant of cadets the following movements will be carried out:

The 2d class will leave for Fort Monroe, Va., June 12 and thence to Camp Dix on June 31, the 3d class to leave on February 1 next year and the 4th at the 14th cease to leave for Camp Dix, N. J., on June 23.

3. The summer indicated practical will be followed for the period of June 4-22, 1921, inclusive:

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Review					2:00 p. m.
Tennis match, Wesleyan University					2:00 p. m.
Motion pictures					8:15 p. m.
Cadet hop					8:15 p. m.-1:00 a. m.

Sunday, June 5.

Parade	5:30 p. m.

Monday, June 6.

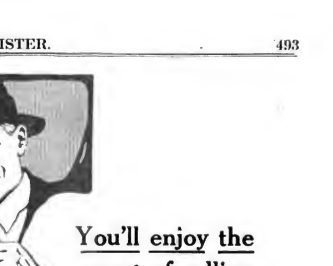
Heavy artillery service firing from Ft. Montgomery, targets on Cro' Nest (second class)..9:00 a. m.
Infantry close order competitive drill by the corps, on the plain..... 5:30 p. m.
Parade ..... 5:50 p. m.
Motion pictures ..... 8:15 p. m.

Tuesday, June 7.

Heavy artillery service firing from Ft. Montgomery, targets on Cro' Nest (second class)..9:00 a. m.
West Point horse show (riding hall)..... 10:00 a. m.-12:30 p. m. and 1:30 p. m. 5:00 p. m.
Infantry close order competitive drill by the corps, on the plain..... 5:30 p. m.
Parade ..... 5:50 p. m.
Motion pictures ..... 8:15 p. m.
Officers' hop ..... 9:15 p. m.

Thursday, June 9.

Heavy artillery service firing from Ft. Montgomery, targets on Cro' Nest (second class)..9:00 a. m.
Third class drills..... 10:30 p. m.
Special infantry weapons, west of cavalry garden, Communications, old cavalry drill ground.
Field artillery driver, cavalry drill ground.
Pistol firing, target range.



First thing you do next—go get some makin's papers and some Prince Albert tobacco and puff away on a home made cigarette that will hit on all cylinders!

Do it while the going's good! Such flavor, such coolness, such more-ish-ness—well, the only way to get the words emphatic enough is to go to it and know yourself!

And, besides Prince Albert's delightfulness, there's its freedom from bite and parch which is cut out by our exclusive patented process! Certainly—you smoke P. A. without a comeback. Joy'us? You'll say so!

Prince Albert is the tobacco that revolutionized pipe smoking. If you never could smoke a pipe—forget it! You can—AND YOU WILL—if you use P. A. for packing!





PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

NAVAL ENLISTED SITUATION.

A review of the subject of advancement in rating of enlisted personnel of the United States Navy has been made by the bureau of navigation. It says, in a circular letter:

The present personnel situation is such as to require the greatest care to avoid congestion in petty officer ratings. As a temporary measure, and until further notice, no future advancements in rating will be made except in accordance with instructions outlined herein. Other instructions that may be in conflict with the letter are suspended. It provides that seamen, seamen, 2c, seamen, 1c and firstshipwrights; buglers, 1c, and 2c.; musicians, 1c, and 2c.; ships' cooks, 3c and 4c.; bakers, 2c; hospital apprentices, 1c, and 2c., will not be advanced to the next higher rating until they have served 6 months. Any nonraised men other than those attendants may be rated electricians, 3c; radio, or gunner's mates, 3c, torpedo, when qualified, without regard to length of service.

Petty officers below chief shall serve not less than one year in each rating, before becoming eligible for advancement to the next higher rating. No man shall be advanced in rating unless found qualified in accordance with instructions governing the handling of enlisted personnel, or such other instructions as may later be issued to replace them. No men whose mark in sobriety and obedience are less than 3.5 and 3.2, respectively, and whose average mark in proficiency in rating in which serving at the time advancement is contemplated is less than 3.0 for the entire probationary period in the rating in which serving at the time advancement is contemplated in order to be eligible to advancement to chief petty officer, petty officers must have served at least 6 months of the necessary 1 year on a sea-going vessel.

"Shortage still exists in the following ratings, and men may be advanced to these ratings without regard to complement when fulfilling these conditions; no advancements will be made to the other following petty officer ratings, viz: gunner's mates, 1c, and 2c, (G); gunner's mates, 1c, and 2c, (T); quartermasters, 1c, and 2c, (S); quartermasters, 1c, 2c, and 3c, (S); electricians, 1c, and 2c, (G); electricians, 1c, 2c, and 3c, (H); carpenter's mates, 1c, and 2c; patternmakers, 1c, and 2c.; shipfitters, 1c; sailmaker's mates; sailmakers, 1c, and 2c.; painters, 1c, and 2c.; machinists mates, 1c, and 2c; engineers, 1c, and 2c.; watertenders, 1c; blacksmiths, 1c; coppersmiths, 1c, and 2c; yeomen, 1c, 2c, and 3c; pharmacist's mates, 1c, 2c, and 3c; hospital apprentices, ward-room stewards; cabin cooks; wardroom cooks; steerage cooks; first-class cooks; second-class cooks, and cooks from mess attendants.

"No petty officers will be advanced to the rating of chief except by specific authority of the bureau of navigation. Recommendations for consideration for advancement to chief petty officer will be placed on the eligibility list by the bureau and rated when vacancies occur. For information only, vacancies now exist for chief gunner's mates (G), quartermasters (S), chief quartermasters, chief electricians, machinists' mates, chief carpenter's mates. The following ratings are greatly in excess, and no advancements can be expected in the near future: Chief boatswains mates, chief gunner's mates (G), chief storekeepers, chief watertenders, chief gunner's mates (G), chief carpenter's mates, chief printers, bandmasters and chief commissary stewards."

"Where can I put this suitcase?"
"I'm sorry, old man, but the ice-box is full."—Iowa Privol.

Digitized by Google

NAVY WEEKLY CENSUS.

Following is the weekly census of officers and men on active duty in the Navy and Marine Corps:

Navy—	Officers.	Men.	
Regulars	7,813	116,141	
Reserves	121	337	
Warrant officers, regulars	1,312	.....	
Warrant officers, reserves	32	.....	
Midshipmen	1,974	.....	
Prisoners, officers and men	.....	1,415	
Totals	11,422	121,379	132,801
Marine Corps—			
Regulars	382	31,423	
Reserves	.....	12	
Warrant officers, regulars	130	.....	
Prisoners, officers and men	.....	237	
Totals	1,093	31,661	32,754
Nurse Corps—			
Regulars	.....	382	
Reserves	.....	128	
U. S. N. R. F.	.....	14	
Totals	.....	474	474
Grand totals	12,515	153,514	166,029
Navy, increase for the week	.....	581	
Marine Corps, increase for week	.....	5	

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
C. T. WRIGHTSON.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 914. 'Phone, Franklin 6244.

New York Office: 253 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1451 and 1452. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 1004.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published through out the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

SPEAKS SPEAKS.

The debate in the House of Representatives last week on the Army appropriation bill lacked most of the mirth-provoking characteristics that so often attended discussions of the national defense and the methods of providing it. Perhaps it was because the time for the exchange of congressional view was shorter than usual or that the consideration was practically the same measure that had been passed by the late Congress and pocket vetoed by Mr. Wilson upon adjournment on March 4th. There were, however, passages that might be considered as enlivening a somewhat dull and drab episode. An example was furnished by the injection into the debate of the verbal attempt of Representative Speaks of Ohio in a maiden speech that took issue with certain items—of $85,000 for travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard and of $9,000 for expenses of inspection and instruction of the National Guard. The Ohio representative based his objection to these items on the theory that the amounts involved were "charged" against the National Guard and, for some reason that we did not make clear, this pertained to an "overhead" more properly, or exclusively, attaching to the Regular Army. He remained unconvinced in the presence of explanations on the part of the able Secretaries Anthony, Greene and McKenzie and, even, Representative Blanton and Hamilton Fish, the two last named sharing the impression entertained by Mr. Speaks that the National Guard had been treated unfairly by Congress and the Regular Army.

The proposed amendments by Mr. Speaks, that would have stricken these items from the Army bill were rejected, as they deserved to be and as it was necessary they should be if the task of inspection and instruction of the National Guard by members of the Regular Army was to be continued; for the effect of the amendments, if adopted, would have been to prevent the performance of such duties by Regular Army people, although Mr. Speaks persisted in the pretense that the work could be conducted just the same and the expense of it met by drafts upon other appropriations for the military establishment. It was about as loose jointed an arrangement as has been proposed in Congress and must have originated entirely with the Ohio representative without consultation with the members of the National Guard who are on duty in the War Department and who are in a position to know what is needed and what is the proper way to do things in legislation for the best interests of the National Guard.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Speaks said: "The National Guard in the past has not been treated fairly by either Congress or the Army, and I propose to do everything within my power to prevent discrimination against it. Its record of accomplishment has never been properly appreciated by the federal authorities, and only the inspiration of patriotism has encouraged officers and men to continue their sacrifices and efforts until the organization simply commands public confidence and respect. The experience had in the late war has disclosed 11 National Guard divisions on the battle line in France, while the Regular Army numbered but seven divisions, though it had been long in existence and prepared and skeptical that the great organization of citizen soldiery is not only efficient, but that the system is thoroughly practical for national defensive or offensive purposes."

While the amendment was opposed by Messrs. Fish and Blanton, both of those gentlemen had something acrid to offer in regard to the Regular Army and the War Department, the former member drawing upon a lively imagination to predict a National Guard organization at nearly 800,000 "in a few years from now," and the latter, in familiar fashion, asserting that it would be impossible to bring the National Guard up to any number sufficient to provide the proper field artillery ammunition (Mr. Dunlap said) there was removed the present feeling in the heart of every single National Guard office in the land today that he has not had a square deal from the Regular Army, whereupon this colloquy ensued:

Mr. Blanton—Mr. Chairman, in reply to the distinguished gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Greene], who seems to be in charge of this bill, as well as some other kind, assisted all colleagues who want a medium-sized army, I want to say that the officers which he has insisted on providing for the army are enough to care for the 400,000 National Guard, which number could be increased to 800,000 [Mr. Fish] says he hopes may be reached. But I want to say to the gentleman from New York and to the gentleman from Ohio that you never will increase the strength of the National Guard up to 400,000 or up to any number sufficient to provide the proper first-line proportion of the Army so long as you get out of their breast the present feeling in the heart of every single National Guard officer in the land today that he has not had a square deal from the Regular Army. You can not show me an officer in the National Guard anywhere in the United States who does not feel that he was discriminated against by the Regular Army.

Mr. Hill—Look at me. I am one of them. I do not feel that way. I have been treated splendidly by the Regular Army. There were officers we did not like. And I want to say to you that the Twenty-ninth Division was a National Guard division.

Mr. Blanton—The gentleman is hardly a fair specimen. I do not want to take up much time at this time.

Mr. Hill—And I am going to stand by this bill.

Mr. Blanton—Whenever you send a man to the Congress of the United States he forgets a lot of things. Some of the officers of the National Guard officers were occupying the seat of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Hill] when he forget the discrimination. But the feeling of discrimination is there, and you will not get rid of it. Write them and ask them about it. The feeling is in the hearts of practically every single National Guard organization of this land that they did not get a square deal from the Regular Army during the war. If they want the National Guard to have the right sort of feeling, such as would make them ready to respond for good service, they will have to forestand that in the future, at least, they are going to get a square deal from the Regular Army and also from the Congress of the United States.

It was of less significance that Mr. Speaks should have made his ill-advised, untenable and discredited attempt in the debate than that he should have drawn the Army appropriation bill. He merely placed himself in the position of a novice trying to get into the *Congressional Record* early in his career. It was gratifying, however, that not more was said on the floor in regard to the alleged animosity between the Regular Army and the National Guard. It is one of the most unfortunate existing situation that the comment on this occasion and subject was confined to the three members who were fairly moderate in their statements and views concerning the relations of the Regular Army and the National Guard.

There is no reason why there should not be in House and Senate a full understanding that the desire and intention on the part of the War Department and the Regular Army is to develop to its maximum efficiency the National Guard in all its branches and wherever located. The steps that have been taken in this direction have all been productive of most beneficial results. Representation of the National Guard is afforded in the general staff and elsewhere in the regular military establishment. A National Guard officer will be in charge of the militia bureau. There are numerous evidences of hearty cooperation, as there should be, with the assurance that the National Guard will receive all the support to which it is entitled in order that it shall become in all respects at as early a day as is possible a valuable and an available element of "the Army of the United States," which, according to the law, is now composed of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

There is no occasion for petty bickering, for paltry jealousies, for indulgence in acrimonious sentimenta. This sort of bitterness has expired in the war Department and this is due to the better realization of what can and should be done by both the Regular Army and the National Guard, an important contribution to which helpful situation has been the presence of able and discriminating National Guard officers on duty in the general staff. It would be gratifying and profitable in many directions if this state of mind could be transmitted to the membership of the National Guard throughout the country and, especially to the congressional partisans of the National Guard who are so apt to do it much damage as misguided champions, not because they see any real interest in the National Guard or its welfare and its expansion into thoroughly useful lines, but because it is imagined, to so many cases, that slander of the Regular Army, in a fouled "defense" of the National Guard, is of purely political benefit to the individual. The National Guard should be sturdily in favor of standing upon its own merits as a recognized and legally constituted branch of "the Army of the United States," commanding respect that is above and beyond the selfish exploitation of members of Congress at the expense of the Regular Army.

CRITICS AT LARGE AGAIN.

Some of the comment in which representatives and senators have recently indulged in connection with service legislation is highly interesting and of importance as indicating the sentiments entertained in Congress toward military-naval administration. There seems to be, especially in the House, a firm conviction that both the War and Navy Departments habitually, if not flagrantly, refuse, or at least fail, to observe the requirements of Congress. There have been frequent allusions in congressional debates as to the difficulty of securing a compliance with law, such as might be expected under the circumstances in the debate in the House, for example, on the Army appropriation bill when several references, on the part of Representative Anthony, among others, as to the dominance of the general staff and its functions and the former, and even the present, Secretary of War to frustrate the purposes of the legislative branch of the government. Mr. Anthony's estimate of the situation possesses more value than that which is expressed in the remarks of his associates, because he is chairman of the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee that has charge of the Army bill and he has had much experience in framing and aiding Army legislation as a prominent and influential and useful member of the now rapidly disintegrating military committee of the House. He felt called upon to practically assert that "Secretaries of War may come and go, but the general staff goes on forever" in its purpose and opportunity and he spoke of things while the head of the War Department, which Mr. Anthony did not approve. Other members took much the same view, and the House, however, going into details as to the cause of their discontent,

If such a dire situation really prevails it would seem to be worth while doing something to correct it and this would appear to be quite within the range of possibility, considering the fact that the executive branch and both branches of Congress are now united in harmonious faith and fellowship. Certainly, there is the requisite majority to do whatever is discovered as requiring reform. It might also be remarked, parenthetically, that the condition that is described Mr. Anthony and the other members of the House military committee are mainly responsible They had full opportunity to consider and frame the legislation that created the general staff, in the first place, and the supplemental legislation that later undertook to restrict its functions even in the modified form in which it now remains on the statutes in the act of June 4, 1920. More than this, the congressional critics are in the best possible position of bringing a practical remedy to bear upon the situation by the enforcement of the law and the unfailing observance of the requirements of Congress, whenever there is occasion for such compulsory action.

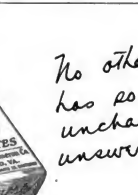
A less important representative—one known as concerned in service legislation, at all events—is Mr. Knight, of Ohio, who, in regard to the defiance of the wishes of Congress on the part of War and Navy Departments, has lately contributed his observations based on his identification of the circumstance that those executive branches "are not paying any attention to the law" and the law is that the House and Senate "legislate here and the departments proceed to do as they please," concluding with the announcement to say something about this, and it it presumed more damaging, in the near future and "in no uncertain terms." This promises to be a lively recreation, for it may be assumed that Mr. Knight must have fortified his position of assailant with reasons, at least sufficient for himself, for his assertion and threat.

It should be no very great task to discover and disclose such a state of affairs as it is claimed exists in the War and Navy Departments. The fact, as already remarked, that the legislative and the executive branches are under one party control certainly simplifies the proceeding, so far as ascertaining what is going on and it makes correspondingly easy the work of correction, along with the imposing of the deserved penalty where it belongs.

Digitized by Google

Perhaps the approaching commission formed by the President to recommend consolidations and means of reducing costs and abolishing useless labor will achieve the reform that now worry the congressional critics. Much has already been made of the results of the session of this body, far in advance of what anybody may even roughly surmise as a sequel, after what should take many months of arduous study and investigation guided, if not conducted entirely, by experts—not of the vaunted efficiency variety, but men who know something of the governmental organization and its practical operation, joined with a comprehension and knowledge of why things are as they are and blessed with an appreciation that existing conditions should not be changed merely for the sake of the change or on the hackneyed theory that everything that is is wrong.

The sudden death in Tours, France, this week of Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Pierce, U. S. Army, assigned to duty with the quartermaster corps and one of the best known engineers of the Army, ends a long active and useful career of an officer whose name was identified with many works for the benefit of the service and its personnel. He was an eloquent speaker, ardent and enthusiastic in all his activities, faithful in the performance of whatever task was assigned to him. He did notable work years ago in the Philippine connection with the roads, or as the soldier dead and still more important work in connection with the graves registration service in France during the world war, when he was at the head of that organization, and this he continued in Washington until he was sent abroad as head of the American War Memorial Commission several months ago. He was the sort of an officer of whom the Army has occasion to be proud.



No other cigarette has so many unchanging friends. 20 for 25¢
"Nothing else will do"

OUR FRIENDLY PRESIDENT.

"How Vivanti said he found the President a friend"—News item.

His is the huge and sweetly friendly heart,
Whence only kind and genial profiles start;
"With charity for all, malice toward none."
Just like that other and now sainted one.
He stands four square to all the winds of right,
Believing that and that alone makes might.
Yet though so friendly, he is not to be bled,
He is to every honest soul a friend.

Pitying those whom ignorance makes wrong,
Patient that all better grow with time,
In whom no trace of Bolshevism may be found,
Heedful that life's weather-vane is swung true
Steadily as gentlest moods of gentlest skies;
Faithful to all the promises he's given;
Set in his deepest convictions as the hills;
Making a stranger know he's found a friend!

Calm, level brain and never bitter heart,
A President—exemplar of the part—
Splendid example of a real man
Consistently living a real life!
Steady of bold and hard in risen or decline—
Judgment of the country's mind and heart—
Whoever makes just with no morbid end—
Will find in you, our President, a friend!
—Strickland Gillilan, in the Washington Post.

GENERAL PERSHING AS CHIEF OF STAFF.

[From the New York Times.]

President Harding has done well to keep at least of the Pershing problem by deciding to make the general chief of staff. The term of service of which will retire for age on September 14, 1924, there will be ample time for him to do, and for the Army to see, what he remains in the Army.

The office of chief of staff under the reorganization act is a position of great responsibility and usefulness. There are not many officers in the Army who are equal up to its requirements. General Pershing is the most conspicuous of these as regards his qualifications, and his critics may submit that he is too stiff in opinion and too stern a disciplinarian for the place. But General Pershing's mind does not run in a narrow groove. His public addresses more than once show that he should satisfy any one on that point. No officer has the efficiency of the Army more at heart. He is, at least, in excessive reticence, but that is to err on the right side.

The general is a hard, conscientious worker, and it is one of his merits that he does not spare himself. Extraordinary in the key to his character. It has been said that he labored for the Army more than any other tirelessly West Pointers. This is the swelling of the disappointed Medical Department officers, no doubt, but they were not flying nor were the results serious. The American should profit by General Pershing's record in France, but it is doubtful whether they have understood how excellent it was, what a big man he proved to be.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Secretary Weeks has disposed of most of the difficulties arising from his decision to put General Pershing on chief of a special general headquarters staff by making the chief of the General Staff corps and the Chief of authority is thus avoided and there will be no need to recast the letter of the reorganization act.

What Secretary Weeks has had in mind is to create here a general staff like that which existed in France, chief of staff has been merely an executive, occupied with the details of army administration. He has not taken the place of the duties previously performed by the adjutant general. The Secretary of War wants to break away from the old system and to create, under military conditions, General Pershing is not to do what Generals Marsh has done, but the administrative work is to be assigned to General Harbord, who is to be designated assistant chief of staff. Pershing will be left free to train and organize the itself any chief of the bodies, to maintain a permanent general staff of his own and to stand ready to transform the Army at a moment's notice from a peace to a war basis.

SOUND BANKING COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, the President has directed that there be organized sound-ranging company No. 1, at Camp Eustis, Va., under 1921 Tables of Organization, No. 7, Coast Artillery, coast artillery corps, personnel and equipment available at Camp Eustis, Va., or nearby points.

THE SLACKER LIST.

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

If the newspapers were to undertake to do what the Secretary wants them to do—that is, cooperate with him in circulating what has been demonstrated to be a grossly inaccurate list, and thereby doing a wrong to innocent men—they would be justified in demanding that Army officers should be detailed to sit in each office to receive the indignant protests of the libeled persons and to take full responsibility for the wrongs done. But what would be vastly more to the point would be the thorough revision of the lists by utilization of the complete records which the War Department boasts of possessing. There has been ample time for such revision, for it is notorious that the demobilization of the enormous clerical civilian force did not take place until long after the armistice and the return from Europe of the major part of the expeditionary forces. What, then, has not been done by Secretary Weeks, or perhaps Secretary Baker, might be called upon to explain. Meanwhile we must insist on the defense that he did not undertake to give publicity to the incomplete and inaccurate data.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Evidence is fast accumulating that the War Department has seriously blundered. A careful and conscientious sifting of the names included on the original roll would have eliminated a vast majority of the errors. It can hardly be expected, of course, that absolutely no mistakes would be made. To err is human. But the Washington officials, by every token, have done their work in a slipshod manner. The compilation of names has been a hit-or-miss affair. By its gross carelessness the War Department has compelled itself to severe and merited censure from the general public. Instead of wasting time and money accumulating for its efforts to bring the slackers to justice, the information should be turned over to the civil authorities at once. Meanwhile the real slacker thrives and flourishes. The latter is the man who continues to provide a smoke-screen under which he will, in all probability, escape scot-free. The fact that the publication of the draft evaders is no longer a shameful thing, it is now almost fashionable to be among the "slackers," that fact undoubtedly would have been considered before the publication of the list was decided upon. The War Department ran heavy odds against the success of the plan to do its "shirking" for it. Patriotic and loyal American sons are only too demanding that the draft evaders be brought to justice. But this cannot be done by publishing, haphazard, the list as it has been given to the daily newspapers. The law should take the matter into its hands and not the War Department. The "publishing" ought to be done by the agents of the Department of Justice, and by no private press.

[From the New York Times.]

A simple precaution, the need of which should not have been hard to see, would have saved the War Department officials from all or most of the deserved criticism they are now receiving for including in their list of "deserters" the names of many men who served their country well and faithfully.

Instead of giving out the names as those of men "classified and reported" by the draft authorities as deserters from the military service of the United States, they should have published them as identify what they were and what the Department knew they were—the names of men who, for reasons as yet undetermined by the draft officials, had not completed the record as the regulations required. Such words would have charged them all with the serious and disgraceful crime of desertion from the military service of the United States. At worst, the accusation would have been only that they had failed to carry out certain instructions, important, indeed, but not vital. Moreover, that sort of publicity would have recognized the large possibility that the imperfection of a given man's record was due, not to any fault of his own, but to some of the many mistakes made by others than himself. Of course, the draft boards made mistakes. For many members of them necessarily were inexpert in clerical work. Such errors were inevitable in the rather patchwork, in the circumstances, and their admission would have humiliated nobody—least of all the persons whose names would not have been humiliated by admitting, now, that in the excitement of the moment the draft boards had been forgotten to keep his draft record straight or had misplaced or misunderstood the papers about him that he would do if for him. The more accurate reading of the list, at the very least as officially issued, is that disclosing the real slackers as in the ones that has caused the most public indignation.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE CARABAO.

Many inquiries are reaching the Secretary of the Washington Commandery, Military Order of the Carabao, from officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, who were on duty in the Philippines, or who have, on account of detailed at distant places in the United States and out of the Philippines, have not membership of any corral or yard dues, and desire to affiliate with the Washington Corral.

Carabaos of any corral or those that have not been affiliated with any corral for some years can be furnished with their original number in the order and transferred to the Washington Corral in good standing without the payment of any back dues by notifying the Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Bellas, The Parkwood, Washington, D. C. The Washington Corral has one of the handsomest homes and the order has plans for a big dinner next winter, when the highest officials of the government will be guests.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON

COME IN AND SEE THE
NEW USE FOR LINEN—
KLEARFLAX LINEN RUGS

Are pure linen through and through.
In many beautiful plain colors.

MODERATELY PRICED

George A. King William B. King William B. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
736 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Glasis Patent and Trade Mark Law
QURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '96, U. S. Naval Academy, Resigned 1900.)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Attention to applications.

PENSION JOHN W. ROBBINS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, any class.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
424 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.

Bakers
Castor Oil
Specially Refined
for the Lubrication of
AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
Established 1850
120 BROADWAY ★ NEW YORK

RANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 428 Pages, 7"x11", illustrated mailed 50c stamps. FRANK S. RANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

TO SUBLET FOR 2 OR 3 MONTHS—A FURNISHED Apartment of 5 rooms and 2 baths. Price $160 per month. All night elevator and telephone service. 51 Hermepont street, Apartment 42. Five minutes from Wall street, New York. References exchanged.

FOR RENT—TO GENTLEMAN ONLY, ON CONNECTICUT Avenue, in the vicinity of Woodman Park Hotel, one furnished room with private bath; also two furnished rooms with bath adjoining; direct car line to Navy and War Departments. Call Columbia 7558.

A SPECIAL FULL DRESS UNIFORM FOR REAR Admiral, practically new condition, including Cocked Hat, Epaulettes and sword belt, fitting Short Stout or medium size, can be bought very cheap for cash. Address Rear Admiral, 3900 Baring St., Philadelphia.

FOR RENT—TWO COOL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH bath, near Connecticut Avenue bridge. Rent for one or both $50 per month. Address X. Y. Z., Army and Navy Register.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

Early in the week, as anticipated in a statement contained in this paper during the past two issues, the President sent to the Senate additional nominations to the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel in the Army, being 41 of the former and 57 of the latter, the list of whom is published in advance of this issue devoted to congressional news. This action was taken after much discussion in the general staff of the War Department as to the situation that has been invoked by the litigation in the class B cases of Colonels French and Creary. It was finally decided to hold two vacancies for these officers and make the other promotions to fill vacancies that have occured since November 24 last. The advancements operate to make T. H. Jackson, of the corps of engineers (No. 393 on the Army promotion list), the junior colonel, and W. H. Peek, of the quartermaster corps (No. 1124), the junior lieutenant colonel. Promotions in grades below that have been temporarily arrested, pending the determination of questions created by the discovery of errors in the promotion list, the publication of which has led to claims on the part of officers for service which, in some instances, has been overlooked or was not properly made of record. In one case, the correction has made it necessary to transfer the officer in question nearly 2,000 numbers in advance of that to which he was assigned on the single list as originally approved. In this and other similar cases it is understood that the officers were entitled to be promoted as of the date of July 1, to fill original vacancies created by the act of June 4, 1920, and the delay has obviously somewhat complicated by the fact that all of those vacancies in the higher grades have been filled. The solution of the problem thus presented has been submitted to the judge advocate general, in order to ascertain what action may be legally taken to make the necessary adjustment. It may be necessary to resort to special legislation to straighten out this tangle, but there are those in the department who believe it is of not much importance one way or the other, and that the new appointments can be made, wherever it is required by the circumstances of service, to date from July 1, regardless of the fact that all of the originally vacancies attributed to that date have been filled by combination of events since confirmed, followed by the issue of commissions. Otherwise, to readjust the whole list on account of these few readjustments would be a tremendous task, with no special benefit accruing to any individual and no great harm either, however it were done. One of the peculiar cases involved is the promotion to be of o eapitan of the Philippine Scouts, ordered home for retirement after 25 years' service under an old and now repealed law, only to find on arrival that he could not be retired except as a major. He has, as provided in the act of June 4. This sent him back to the islands to remain for another five years at least, and now qualifies for promotion to the grade of major as of July 1, with the additional complication that all the vacancies as of that date in that grade have been filled. This case is under consideration. In sending the nominations to the Senate, the President submitted a memorandum from the Secretary of War explaining that two pitieus in the list of colonels remained to be filled as a result of the discherge of Colonel Creary November 23 and the retirement of Colonel French November 24, and stating that nominations for promotion to the resulting vacancies in the grades of major and captain excepting the two mentioned, would be sent forward upon the settlement of questions temporarily involved, as will all subsequent nominations in all grades to fill vacancies which occur prior to the final settlement of Mrs. Creary and Prench cases. The Secretary also states that it is proposed to carry these cases to the court of last resort, which has the effect of deferring promotions until final decision is rendered. Mr. Weeks says: "The War Department, and, in fact, the executive branch of the government as well, cannot afford to admit the principle that the President cannot delegate his authority. It is burdening the President with a large amount of detail that one man cannot possibly perform. I have given instructions to fight the decision of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District up to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary. It is not desirable to cause officers for whom vacancies exist for promotion to wait for the period of from one to two years pending final judgmeot of the courts in these cases, nor to hold up promotions to fill ensuing vacancies for that period. Consequently, it is proposed to proceed with promotions, but, out of deference to the District supreme court, to make nominations as if Colonels Creary and French were still officers of the active list of the Army. It is not believed that this will prejudice the position of the War Department in this matter. When final decision in these cases has been rendered, any necessary adjustment to meet requirements of the law can be made."

Promotions in the Army.

The promotions that have occurred through Presidential nomination this week to the grade of colonel leave Thomas H. Jackson, corps of engineers (No. 393 on the promotion list), as the junior colonel, with Lieutenant Colonel LeVert Colenian, C. A. C. (No. 394), as the next officer to be advanced to a colonelcy.

The junior lieutenant colonel is W. H. Peek (No. 1124), and the next officer at the head of the list of majors to be advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel is G. S. Gillis, Jgn. C. (No. 1125).

There are 99 vacancies in the grade of major, and the senior captain to be advanced is A. P. von Deesten, C. E. (No. 3499).

The advancement of 99 officers, beginning with Captain von Deesten, would include W. M. Chapin, C. A. C. (No. 3498), but there are separations from the promotion list as originally prepared, due to death, resignation, etc., and prospective separations, and this operates to extend the promotions to the grade of major to and including Captain L. S. H. Berry, cavalry (No. 3510).

This leaves as the next captain to be promoted V. W. H. Wales (No. 3511).

The junior captain is H. L. Milton, infantry (No. 7584), and the senior officer in the grade of first lieutenant to be promoted is Horace Harding, F. A (No. 7585).

There are 148 promotions to be made from the grade of first lieutenant, which would bring the advancement to and including H. J. Silvetton, infantry (No. 7752); but there enough separations from the list among officers originally on it to extend the promotions to include Lieutenant Lawrence Iverson, C. A. C. (No. 7824). It is expected that the first lieutenant to be promoted Robert B. Jackson, cavalry (No. 48241. Elsewhere will be found lists of prospective promotions to captain and major.

—o—

It had been anticipated that the officers, in addition to Colonels French and Creary, who have been discharged or retired in class B would assume their grievances to members of the Senate military committee in order to endeavor to influence favorable nominations, which action would, of course, permanently separate them from the active list of the Army. But of more importance, at least temporarily, is a development that occurred yesterday at the executive session of the Senate committee when that body took up the nominations to the grade of colonel and lieutenant colonel, as described in the foregoing paragraph. Senators Spencer of Missouri and Capper of Kansas insisted upon holding up the nominations of the majors to be lieutenant colonels, after having having agreed to report favorably all the nominations to the grade of colonel. The senatorial opposition to the nominations of the majors was occasioned to that of Major Robert G. Peck, infantry, who is No. 4 on the list of majors. The result has been that the entire list of officers for lieutenant colonel has been laid aside until Senators Spencer and Capper are satisfied; in the meantime, it is apparent they propose to obstruct the confirmation of this officer. Major Peck commanded a party composed of National Guard regiments from Missouri and Kansas. This resolution read as follows: "Whereas immediately following the withdrawal of the 35th division from the front from the Argonne Forest on the morning of October 1, 1918, one Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Peck, sent by G. H. Q. to inspect the division, reported to the effect that it was a disloyal and scandalous report, the character of which was typified by the words this division has all the earmarks of a National Guard outfit which it is, which was an insult to every man and officer in the division and was the snap judgment of a West Point minion-ette, fresh from his limousine, his boots well polished, and with no experience with a gun fired in anger means; therefore, be it resolved in memory of our comrades who lost their lives and health in actual service that the United States senators from the states of Kansas and Missouri be and the same are hereby urged to refuse and prevent any promotion being accorded the said Lieutenant Colonel Peck in the future; if, through a mistake in the policy of the War Department, such a promotion will ever be accorded him." Until the objections of the senators is removed, the Senate will not be able to act upon favorably on the list of majors to be lieutenant colonels. It is expected that the block will be only a temporary one. There were no indications at yesterday's session that the appeal of Class B officers for a senatorial refusal to act on all Army nominations had been effective.

—o—

Block in Army Promotions.

The first copies of the Army promotion list were delivered at the War Department this week from the government printing office. This is a pamphlet of 71 pages and the names are arranged in numerical order, including promotions to November 24, 1920, and separations to April 9, 1921. The list is prefaced with a statement showing promotion list numbers corresponding to actual or constructive dates of original commissions, as published some weeks ago exclusively in the Army and Navy Register. The promotion list itself indicates by means of reference marks attached to the individual names the appointments since July 1, 1920, under the act of June 4; the retirements from active service since July 1; the separations from service since July 1, through resignation, discharge, death, etc.; the promotions to major prior to July 1 and the promotions to lieutenant colonel prior to July 1. Officers are instructed to report any errors they discover to the adjutant general. It was expected that errors would be discovered and it is intended, as already stated in these columns, that mistakes due to failure to give proper credit for service of record or in cases where proven error of record or service service error of the departmental records in this respect are imperfect—would be corrected. Where positions have been assigned which are clearly inconsistent therefore of the promotion list board there will be no change made. It is not proposed to overrule these decisions, but to confine the correction to those cases where he established facts justify it. This promotion list, however, is of no special value to officers in its present shape inasmuch as it fails to indicate the position of an officer with respect to his immediate classes of advancement; it has a certain value, of course, as showing serial numbers. There are some thousand names on the list, after a couple, that do not belong **there and the attempt to bring the record up to date** as rendered somewhat confusing by the reference **marks in so many individual cases.** It evidently would have been better to have held until the list could have been compiled with a greater degree of accuracy by the omission of the names that do not belong there and one thing and the other. Therefore, may create considerable trouble for the War Department by causing officers to question the position they find themselves in. In many instances, the complaints that have been made to the adjutant general have been founded on a misunderstanding of the law. As to the permanence of the list, in its existing form and as a basis of the advancement of the officers whose names are included therein no one, it appears, is in a position to state with certainty. What uncertainty there is to the intentions of those who believe that the list should be radically changed by, if necessary, resort to special legislation to that effect, and, on the other hand, the equally positive assertion of those who oppose any interference with the list and who claim that there is no congressional intention to make the change. A few members of the military committees are free to say that something may be done and Senator McKellar is insisting that there shall be a hearing on the subject, with the prospect that he can demand it will be successful. In which event the chairman of the Senate military committee, Mr. Wadsworth, who is determined that there shall be no change in the existing law respecting the promotion list, will arrange that both sides of the controversy shall be heard. He believes that this is essential and he is quite as certain that the hearings will result in the necessity for referring to amend the promotion feature of the **act of June 4, 1920,** in any particular. The other committee members and Senator Hoyes, the house committee chairman, Representative Greene, take the position that, in any event, the situation has now developed too far with promotions to make possible any change in the arrangement of the list or any modification of the principles that govern its composition without doing as much new damage as is now claimed to have been wrought by the present condition. If the hearing takes place before the Senate military committee the chairman will have the aid of Major T. M. Spaulding, of the Army, who has had much to do with the framing of the promotion legislation and with the construction of the promotion list. Mr. McKellar is urging that the hearing be held and it is expected it will occur as soon as the Army appropriation bill is out of the way or before then if it appears that there will be some delay in getting the bill before the Senate and the conference. With the prospect of a hearing the interest in the promotion situation in the Army has visibly increased during the past few days. Most of the members of the House and Senate military committees favor having such a hearing to order that there may be settled for all time whether there is any chance or any necessity or any justification for amending the law. They feel that this should be done in order, if for no other reason, that the Army officers who are interested in the question, one way or the other, may definitely know what to expect and not be permitted to go further in suspense as to the possibility of new Army promotion legislation.

—o—

New Army 25-Year Retirement Project.

Elsewhere in this paper is published some interesting information concerning the developments in the new plan started at Fort Hiles, Texas, with the endorsement of Army officers at that post for new legislation that shall install retirement for enlisted men of the Army after 25 years of service with the arrangement for individual assessment of 50 cents per month to meet in part the financial requirements. The proposition has met with favor in the War Department, but it remains to determine by actuarial studies the practicability of the plan, and this investigation is being conducted by experts in the War

Digitized by Google

Risk Bureau, to whom the adjutant general of the Army has furnished information, including the maximum enlisted strength of the Regular Army, by years, for as many years in the past as possible; total number of first enlistments, by years, over the same period, classified by second, third, fourth, etc., enlistments (or by number of years of previous service at time of reenlistment); total number of separations from the service, by years, over the same period, to be separated by years of service completed; total number who have been retired, by years, over the same period and average length of service per man at the time of separation from the service, as shown by past experience. It is expected that the adjutant general will send out questionaires so that the views of each member of the present Regular Army on this subject may be required, together with the following information: Date of birth, date of first and present enlistment, period of separation if any from service, and the period to the credit of the soldier towards retirement on July 1, 1921. The details of this plan are published in the Army and Navy Register of May 7. If the report of the actuary is favorable, and the additional information from service sources is satisfactory, it is believed that the War Department will make a recommendation to Congress on the subject, in view of the approval which seems to be expressed by officers generally, including, for example, Major General Harbord, who will occupy the important position of assistant chief of staff beginning on July 1. Of course, it will have to be determined by the Secretary of War whether a proposal of the kind should be submitted at the present session of Congress. This project has the additional merit of being separated entirely from lobbying and paid attorneys, as the officers are not united in a unit of this kind, and members of the enlisted force should be warned particularly against an individual in that connection who undertook to be soliciting funds at the rate of $1 for membership in an association on the pretense that the head of the organization intends to come to Washington and secure legislation. The way to do this is through regular channels, and with the endorsement and support of the War Department.

No action has yet been taken by Secretary Denby toward filling the important places soon to be vacated by the detachment of Admirals Wilson and Rodman from command of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, respectively. As stated in these columns last week, the assumption is that the selection of Admiral Coontz to fill

Fleet Commands Still Open.

these vacancies has been referred to the White House and President Harding has not yet passed upon the matter. Admiral Wilson is not expected to haul down his flag until June 29 or 30, some days after the extensive bombing experiments conducted against the obsolete and captured craft are well under way; while Admiral Rodman will come to Washington as a member of the board on selection, which duty will probably continue for about three weeks and he will probably not formally relinquish his command until after that duty has been completed.

The graduation at West Point this year will be unique in that nearly 17 cadets will graduate at the Military Academy to be commissioned as second lieutenant, the remaining 103 members of the class having elected to remain for another year, to be graduated in 1922. They were admitted to the institution in

Military Academy Graduation.

November of 1918 and this opportunity for graduating was afforded by the terms of the act of March 3, 1920, which provided that the course of instruction at West Point should be four years and "that any cadet now at the Academy may at his option exercised prior to June 11, 1920, continue at the Academy one additional year and postpone therefrom his prospective graduation." The cadets electing so to prolong their course shall be credited in the year assigned to their respective classes prior to the passage of the act." The situation from the point materially since the cadets made their choice prior to June 11, 1920, to continue and those who will not be graduated this year will evidently lose appreciably in positions on the Army register of 1921. It would be worse however, if that is any comfort to the cadets involved, if the recent examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenant had yielded more than the small fraction who are likely to qualify for commissions. This week the joint congressional committee visited the Military Academy, being the first time since 1909 that members of the Senate military committee have joined with those of the House committee on this annual function. This party included Senators Sheppard, Chamberlain, Hudson and Representatives Miller, Morin, Hull, Parker, Kearns, Quin and Fisher. The Senate has passed the bill which will enable the filling of vacancies at West Point by appointing alternates who qualify, but amended the measure so as to exclude alternates from the United States at large, confining these appointments to the several states in which the vacancies exist. This, if passed, will enable the appointment of 31 alternates who have qualified and deprive 14 others who would also be appointed if the bill had been adopted as recommended by the War Department. It is hoped to have the desired change made in the House, where hitherto, however, there has been opposition to the project for several years. The examinations for admission to the Military Academy held in March resulted in filling 123 vacancies, there being some 760 vacancies. It is hoped that by admitting on account of certificates, the number of alternates for the next fourth class will be 273 before the first of July, bringing the total number of cadets at West Point to 1,250.

Rear Admiral C. W. Parks, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, was before the House appropriations committee on May 5 to explain a deficiency estimate of $1,500,000 for improvement and equipment of navy yards. It developed that Admiral Parks was surprised on being faced with a deficiency when he thought his estimates and balances was in the neighborhood of $700,000. An investigation developed the fact that no attention had been paid to allotments made by the bureau and improvements were made without regard thereto. Admiral Parks insists that a bureau should not be held responsible for its expenditures unless it has control thereof, and that he supported in this view by Secretary Wood. Admiral Parks stated he believed a further investigation would show even a greater deficiency resulting from this unauthorized method of doing business. He said:

Bureau Do Not Control Expenditures.

In December, 1917, the navy yards and stations, naval districts and other shore establishments were notified that expenditures must not be made within allotments, that if the allotment should be insufficient, the bureau should be notified and additional allotment secured, if the necessities were sufficient to require it. On April 29 I received a statement from one station that supplies and accounts was paying no attention to the allotments. I directed attention to that station it would require several weeks' work of clerks to set up the charges against the allotments. That work has been in that place. After getting that information from the station I consulted supply officers and others, found that the statement was more or less correct—that is, that it applied to all the stations. I then sent a letter to all of the places where allotments were made to make a tabulation of their appropriation requisitions and deduce that amount from their allotments, if those appropriations had not at the several stations been charged against the allotments.

After my interview with supplies and accounts, that appeared to be the only thing that could be definitely located as the cause for the overcharges above the allotments. I have not had time yet to get the returns from the stations. This was somewhat of a surprise to me, in view of the fact that I had handled the accounting system, and I thought that I did apply those appropriation requisition charges to the allotments. I had not supposed that the yards there were not being carried that way at the other places I found the reason, however, is that right now I believe that in spite of the $1,500,000 that we are now asking, which is about 5 per cent of the total appropriation, there may be more before we get through.

A lively discussion took place in the Senate Wednesday during the consideration of the naval bill concerning the expenditure of $1,000,000 for the proposed big dry dock at the Charleston, S. C., navy yard. It will be recalled that in the act of July 1, 1918, a $4,000,000 drydock was authorized at Charleston, with an appropriation immediately available of $1,150,000. That amount has not yet been expended. After considerable debate Wednesday the Senate adopted an amendment suspending all work on the drydock until July 1, 1924, and limiting the present appropriation, by adopting another amendment which lies up an appropriation of $1,500,000 made in the river and harbor act of 1918 for constructing a 40-foot channel leading to the navy yard. The appropriation for the base dry dock was obtained in 1918, at the urgent recommendation of the Navy Department, and was the result of the investigation of the Helm commission, which was appointed some years ago to look into the question of naval facilities for operations in the Caribbean sea. The board was guided by the no docking or repair yard suitable for capital ships exists south of Norfolk, and with no administration especially friendly to southern projects in power both in the executive and legislative branches of the various congressional committees, little difficulty was experienced in obtaining the authority during wartime for a navy repair plant at Charleston. Lack of a sufficient channel, however, prevented any progress being made on the project, and now with a complete change of majorities at both ends of Pennsylvania avenue, the undertaking is not viewed with great enthusiasm. There seems to be a divided opinion within the naval establishment concerning the need for the enormous dock at Charleston, notwithstanding the recommendations of the Helm commission. A letter was read in the Senate from Secretary Denby suggesting that the restriction proposed by the naval committee is unnecessary "as an emergency might arise in which we should want an early appropriation. If the authorization to build the drydock remained in the bill without the time limit and the emergency did arise we could promptly avail ourselves of that authorization and proceed with work that might become very necessary. I might add that there is no intention to ask for such appropriation, but it seems to me that the time limit should be removed from his particular item; we can then deal with any situation that might arise." Mr. Denby's letter indicated that he was under the impression that no actual appropriation had been made towards starting the drydock. His argument did not prevail, for the amendment to postpone the work carried by a vote of 40 to 28. It is suspected that the opposition to the drydock project which developed in the Senate might be traced to the overzealous advocates of the Charleston yard in an endeavor to convince a senatorial committee which recently visited that station. It is intimated that when the senatorial guests evinced a friendly disposition toward the drydock numerous other projects, which the local officials deemed equally needful, were urged upon the attention of the solons until it was found that with the wharfage, dredging of the channel and other improvements, the expenditure would amount, as one senator put it, to the neighborhood of $15,000,000. At any rate, the entire undertaking is suspended for three years.

"REAL COMFORT" INVESTMENTS
$1000 $500 $100
7% SAFEGUARDED FIRST 8% MORTGAGES
List of Attractive Investments Upon Request
The F. H. Smith Company
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
815 15th St. N.W. Washington, D.C.
48 years without loss to any investor!

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that the date of receipt of applications of candidates for appointment to the permanent corps of civil engineers in the Navy has been extended to June 11. This date

Civil Engineer Corps Extended.

so that an additional opportunity is afforded young civil engineers to decide whether or not to take the examinations. The appointments will be made in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), with an approximate entrance salary of $1,200. Candidates must be between 22 and 30 years old on August 1, 1921; they must have a degree in engineering from a college of recognized standing, with not less than 20 months' practical, professional experience since graduation, and must be of good moral character and repute. The candidates will not be assembled for the preliminary examination, but marked directly upon their application papers. The physical and written examinations will probably be conducted at New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, depending upon the number of applications from each section of the country. The beginning of the physical and professional examinations has been set as July 5. Candidates who successfully pass the preliminary requirements will be further notified when and where to report for the physical and professional examinations. About 18 vacancies exist in the corps for lieutenant (junior grade).

Changes in stations and duties of several officers of the signal corps are to be made shortly, in accordance with the following schedule, which at present is tentative and subject to change: Lieutenant Colonel Charles McK. Saltzman, who recently completed the course at the Army War College, Washington, to duty as signal officer of the Panama Canal Department, relieving Lieutenant Colonel Alfred T. Clifton, who goes to Boston to be signal officer of the first corps area, relieving Major Spencer B. Akin, who goes to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty as signal officer of the 6th division; Lieutenant Colonel Alvin C. Voris from the general staff college to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty as instructor at the general service schools and Colonel Irving J. Carr to duty as signal officer of the Hawaiian Department, relieving Lieutenant Colonel George E. Kumpe, who goes to the general service schools at Fort Leavenworth as a student officer. Lieutenant Colonel Frank R. Curtis, retired, who for some time has been on duty as executive officer in the office of the chief signal officer of the Army, has been ordered relieved from active duty, to take effect June 30. There is much speculation as to who will succeed him on that duty, but so far no indication has been given as to who will be selected.

Changes Among Signal Officers.

Digitized by Google

The Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the chief of Army chaplains for the detail of two officers of that branch, probably one of the Protestant and the other of the Roman Catholic faith, at each of the citizens' military training camps which will be held during the coming summer.

Affairs of the Army Chaplains.

Nearly one-half of the inquiries which have been received at the War Department in respect to these camps have expressed the desire to know what is planned by the military authorities in the way of the protection of the morals and the promotion of the welfare of the men who attend them. C. C. C. Bateman, who completed his distinguished career in the Army by retirement on May 16, leaves in excellent condition the chaplains' service school at Camp Grant, with its organization and methods of which this institution he has been identified during the last year of his active service. His retirement is an appreciable loss to the corps of chaplains. Chaplain Bateman was born in Michigan May 16, 1857. His father and grandfather were ministers of New England ancestry. He was appointed to the Army from the state of Oregon by President Benjamin Harrison in 1890. He has followed the colors of his country in Montana, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Illinois and Pennsylvania, in Georgia, Florida, Ohio and the District of Columbia. His foreign service includes Cuba and two periods in the Philippines. To date he has served continuously longer than any other chaplain in the history of the Regular Army of the United States. The weekly bulletin, which is published by Captain John A. Randolph, senior chaplain of the Army, on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., contains the following paragraph: "Time is rapidly proving the wisdom of the last Congress in providing for an office to coordinate and supervise the work of chaplains in the Army. It is also being demonstrated that no mistake was made in the selection of a man for the position. Had Colonel John T. Axton been in politics he would no doubt now be in Congress, where he would be taking a leading place. Had he been, he would not now be a multi-millionaire. As head of the corps of chaplains he has an opportunity to do a constructive work that will be felt in our country for generations to come. Those who have known him best have all his ability to measure up to the great opportunity."

Limited Duty for Army Reservists.

It is the earnest desire of the War Department to establish a cordial relation and mutual understanding between the elements of the U. S. Army and to further their unity training and instruction. The plans in connection for the employment of reserve officers of the various sections have been practically

blocked by the fit of economy which has seized Congress at this time and which prevents giving commissioned reservists the opportunity to perform which they need and for which so many of them have already made application. Due to lack of appropriations and personnel the War Department is now, and may continue to be for some months, unable to avail the citizen officers of the officers' reserve corps, and to some extent of the National Guard, to be placed on active duty enabling them to be instructed and to foster the desired mutual cordiality between the personnel of the Regular Army and of the other components. However, it is announced at the War Department there will be many opportunities to bring about the desired relationship other than by placing reserve officers on active duty. Department and corps area commanders are being directed to take steps of making full use of any existing opportunities within their jurisdiction which will enable officers of the citizen army to become acquainted with the regular establishment and to receive any benefit of instruction or facilities available. Accordingly such officers, especially those of the O. R. C., will be invited to the events of interest taking place in the regular establishment and will be invited and encouraged to attend when practicable. Reserve officers, when it is practicable will, if they desire instruction at their own expense, be attached to organizations or establishments of the Regular Army for instruction, target practice, field exercise, etc. In such cases the responsibility to exercise command will be observed. All proper steps will be taken to reduce to the minimum the expense of officers who seek instruction at their own expense and to give them the maximum of instruction. In the minimum of time inquiries have been received at the War Department indicating that in some instances officers of the O. R. C. will make applications to attend, for the purpose of securing some training, the citizens' training camps, and in such cases to be made known that they will defray their own expenses. The mission of the citizen camps, it is explained, is to train civilians to become privates, noncommissioned officers and second lieutenants of the reserve corps and the training courses have been designed accordingly. In view of the limited fund appropriated by Congress for this purpose, the number of persons who may be accommodated at these camps is restricted. Moreover, the course of instruction are not suited to further the training of persons who are already reserve officers while the attendance of such officers would interfere with the instruction of an equal number of civilians who have had no training; therefore, applications of reserve officers to attend these camps cannot be approved, notwithstanding the officers are willing to pay their own expenses. The facilities and personnel are not available to establish separate camps or courses this year for reserve officers who might be willing or desire to attend a training camp at their own expense without being ordered to active duty. The funds appropriated for pay of reserve officers set the limits within which the War Department may assign officers to active duty. The only other purposes for which, under the national defense act, reserve officers must be placed in active duty and pay. There are certain other duties for which reserve officers should be placed on active duty, such as the organization and development of the citizen soldiers. The allotment of the limited amount of funds is contemplated for the training and instruction of the reserve officers on duty with the War Department general staff, as instructors of the citizen camps, while receiving instruction at the special service schools of their arm, which will render these officers qualified to act as instructors within their own units and for pay of a limited number of reserve officers to each division of the Organized Reserves, to be called for a 15-day period of information and instruction in the missions of the three components of the Army of the United States and for the pay of officers on duty in connection and administration of the units of the Organized Reserves. Unless the amount of funds appropriated exceeds what is now expected in these three items, if any, remaining after these allotments are made. The War Department will not, therefore, in general be able to provide a training period for other reserve officers either in camps or otherwise.

It will be a matter for the conferees of House and Senate to settle the authorized enlisted strength of the Army for the ensuing fiscal year. The Army appropriation bill as passed the House reduced the force to 150,000 men, while the Senate provided 170,000, after having first fixed it at 175,000. Both houses agreed to authorize the Secretary of War to discharge enlisted men under existing regulations for discharge without regard to the restrictions imposed by existing law. There was also agreement that the appropriations made for pay of the commissioned personnel of the Army should not in fact be exceeded, which has the effect of prohibiting in specific terms the creation of a deficiency. This certainly be done by War Department action at the beginning of the fiscal year to reduce the Army to whatever is finally determined upon as a result of the conference on the bill. At the rate of normal reduction during the next fiscal year the Army would be reduced on June 30, 1922, to 126,000 men, which would be very far below any strength which is recommended as adequate for the defense of the widening upon the Regular Army, and even at the rate of reduction the average for the year would be 174,000, or 4,000 more than the numerical strength of recruited strength. Following the precedence in such instances where there is a difference between House and Senate provision, it is assumed that the finally authorized strength will be a compromise between 150,000 and 170,000. Not much importance is attached to the effect of repealing the law providing for an enlisted strength, as Congress ought to accomplish this by prohibiting the use of any of the appropriations contained in the pending bill for this purpose, but there is danger from repealing the original provision for the allowance, or overpaid which has been adequately met by the Senate in repealing the law that authorized the bonus. Most of the inducements to enlistment are those of comparatively little significance, one way or the other, with the possible exception that it may have some influence upon men in deciding to make their first enlistment and who contemplate reenlistment at once in view of the allowance that is immediately available, but it is destined to have no influence upon men who first enlist and who are not likely to be particularly attracted by the prospect of receiving the allowance of $90 at the end of the three-year period of enlistment. The $30 increase in the reenlistment allowance will save considerable money and is estimated to represent the pay of more than 3,000 men. The Secretary of War has protested against "The national defense act as amended is the basic law with regard to the military establishment in the United States, unless specifically modified by subsequent legislation and that it should be strictly regarded as enduring. House Joint Resolution 440 is specific as to purpose, which is to cause suspension of reenlisting for the Army until the Army shall have been reduced to a strength of 175,000. It does not purport to effect any change whatever in the basic law. From the standpoint of the legal interpretation of the act and of the resolution the purpose and intent of the law will have been complied with when the Regular Army shall have undergone the change specified in the resolution." Accordingly the Secretary of War has decided that House Joint Resolution 440 will be construed as a temporary measure affecting recruiting and not in any sense as an amendment of the act of June 4, 1920. However, as an administrative measure the ratio prescribed in section 4-B, act of June 4, will be now reestablished as the basis of the present strength of the Army and further reductions will be ordered after the strength is determined by Congress in the Army appropriation bill now pending.

Officers Charged with Leaking.

The chairman of the House appropriation committee, Representative Good of Iowa, although was able to speak with personal knowledge of the matter, on May 4 made a statement during the course of which he said that "the general impression prevails on the floor of the House that the officers in the Army and Navy Departments are not doing very much as a general rule, except the few at the head. I suppose the same view obtains in the departments as to the members of Congress, but they do not do anything. The two very frequently hear men who have been supposed to transact with the two military departments say that there is a good deal of loafing going on. Personally I know nothing about it, because I have not had time to visit those departments for two or three years." Rear Admiral Stitt, chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, who was before the committee trying to secure an increase in the appropriation for temporary employees for the next fiscal year, in which he was not successful, promptly informed Mr. Good that such a charge would not lie against officers of his bureau.

A Ridiculous Show of Economy.

In rejecting the amendment of the Senate naval committee increasing the appropriation for transportation and recruiting from $3,500,000 allowed by the House to $4,500,000, the Senate merely provided for a deficiency next year. There was a great deal of buncombe injected into the debate with very little display of knowledge of the subject on the part of the friends of the bill. In thus reducing the appropriation the House and the Senate left off on actual deficit of over $800,000 in the funds required to pay the travel allowance due on discharges for the next fiscal year, which money must be paid under existing law whether there is a deficit in sight or not. That condition, of course, leaves no money whatever for paying the normal transfers required during the coming year of maintaining the recruiting service. These facts were pointed out to the House appropriations committee by Rear Admiral Washington Irving Chambers, when he was told that the Senate would probably increase the amount. This the Senate now refuses to do, thereby gaining the temporary advantage of effecting an "economy" of a million dollars, to invite the Department authorities to incur a deficit.

Changes in Naval Commands.

No announcement yet has been made of the names of the officers selected for assignment to command-in-chief of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. Rear Admiral Marbury Johnston, recently ordered relieved from duty as commandant of the 15th naval district at Panama, and Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, en route home from duty in command of naval forces in the Adriatic, remain to be assigned to new stations. The latter officer may be detailed as a member of the general board. Rear Admiral Archibald H Scales, who is about to be relieved as superintendent of the Naval Academy, is due for a sea assignment. As he is a temporary rear admiral, his assignment will probably be determined upon the selections made by the selection board to meet May 21 are known. Admiral John A. Hoogewerff has been ordered relieved as superintendent of the naval observatory June 8 and assigned as commandant of the 13th naval district and of the navy yard, Puget Sound. Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman has place Hoogewerff, when Rear Admiral H. A. Field was assigned to command the train of the Pacific fleet. Captain F. S. Kellogg, who has been on duty at the Puget Sound yard, has been selected to command the Idaho, relieving Captain C. L. Hussey, who will come to the Navy Department for duty in charge of the personnel division of the bureau of navigation, succeeding Captain H. J. Ziegemeier, assigned to command the California. An officer to succeed Captain D. W. Bisimer in command of the Wyoming yet is to be selected. Captain Edward McCauley has been relieved by Captain C. C. Bloch of command of the mine force of the Pacific fleet and of the Baltimore, and he will be relieved by Captain Bloch and to the commandant at Boston. Captain William H. Standley, from the war college class, will assume charge of fitting out the aircraft carrier Langley, and will command that vessel when placed in commission in August. No commanding officer yet has been selected for command of the aircraft carrier Langley, which is expected to be ready for service in October, but it is understood that Captain Henry V. Butler, who has been a member of the war college class, possibly will be given that duty. Commander David A. Weaver, from the war college class, has been ordered to command the Dolphin, at present flagship

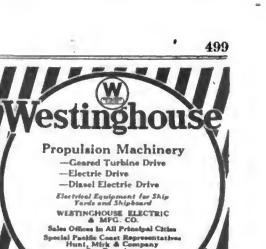
Digitized by Google

of the special service squadron operating in the Caribbean Sea under command of Rear Admiral Henry P. Bryan, relieving Commandar John Grady. Captain Charles P. Kindleberger, medical corps, has been ordered detached from command of naval hospital, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and directed to assume command of naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash. He will be succeeded in command of the hospital at Pearl Harbor by Captain Franck C. Cook, medical corps, now in charge of sick quarters at marine barracks, Quantico, Va. Prospects for commissioning of the Maryland this summer no new battleship will be ready for service for a year, the next ship of that class destined to be ready being the Colorado, which is due for completion in June, 1922, following which is the West Virginia, due in October of that year. The ten scout cruisers now under construction all should be completed in 1923, the present dates of completion being as follows: Richmond in February, Omaha and Raleigh in March, Milwaukee, Detroit and Concord in April; Cincinnati in May; Trenton in June; Marblehead in July, and Memphis in September. It is the intention to select commanders for the scouts from among officers of the Naval Academy classes of 1894 to 1897, inclusive.

No progress now yet been made towards determining the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy for the next fiscal year. With less than 40 days away, this treasury item is as far from settlement as it was at the beginning of last session of Congress. While the naval authorities still entertain hopes for an authorization of 120,000 men, "the irreducible minimum" to adequately man the Navy, the prospects are recognized to be at present slight that that number and there is more than an even chance that the House bill with but 100,000 will prevail. Consequently the bureau of navigation is preparing for the contingency. The enlisted strength now is about 119,000, and in order to start the new fiscal year with as little surplus strength as possible, to avoid an slnav has been issued to the service this week, which authorizes the discharge of all men within three months of the expiration of their enlistment, upon their own request, under the ancient statute, which allows an enlisted man so discharged all the benefits of completed enlistment. Over 14,000 men are due for their discharge during the three months of July to September, and if these shortimers avail themselves of this general authority extended by the bureau as widely as may be expected, the enlisted force will have been reduced to nearly 100,000 by the 1st of July without resorting to the means which were adopted last winter, when the authorities became alarmed and acted under the wholesale discharges. Recruiting has been reduced to 300 new men a week, which will also tend to bring down the force rapidly. The navy department has, in authorizing discharges of short-timers, without the naval restrictions which have been thrown about the privilege, such as a pledge to promptly reenlist, or to obviate the retention of men at receiving stations, that they are exposing themselves to the charge of inconsistency, for it is a sudden reversal of policy which has been in force in the Navy for years, but with the uncertainty as to what Congress will eventually decide upon as the authorized strength for next year, the bureau officials deem it the wise course to bring down the enlisted strength to approximately 100,000 by July 1, so that if no more men are appropriated for next year it will not be necessary to materially go below that figure in the course of next year, in order to maintain the average for the twelvemonth. If a larger force is authorized by Congress, it will be an easy matter to speed up recruiting until the complement is again filled.

An interesting contest is in prospect when the Army and Navy appropriation bills, having passed the Senate, are returned to the House with all the additions in amounts and the amendments placed on those measures in the former branch of Congress. It becomes necessary to submit the bills for the approval of the House, and, under the ordinary method, the appointment of conferees to represent the House would be asked, and the Speaker of the House would have been chosen from the committee that had charge of the bill in the House; but, under the new rules, that committee, the naval committee or the committee or a subcommittee of it headed by Mr. Kelley has no authority to pass upon new legislation, of which both service bills contain some provisions. Perhaps an attempt will be made to have such legislative features referred to the naval and military committees, respectively, those committees being authorized alone to consider and recommend subjects of this character, while the appropriations committee must confine itself to the items allotting sums for service expenditure. It is foreseen that the situation is one which will enable the opponents of the present method of doing business in the House an opportunity to block progress on the appropriation bill, and it is known, also, that they have much support from members generally who realize that the transfer of power to one appropriation committee is leading to centralized autocratic power, against which there will be, in due time, revolt, as there has been in the past. The fact that the House and the Senate are working along two entirely different lines only adds to the confusion, of which the critics in the House are now making the most, and may be depended upon to use for their own ends. If there can be enough of a demonstration of the highly arbitrary manner in which the bill that emerges in the shape of reform may emerge from the tangle and the controversy. In the meantime, members who are interested in effecting something that shall procure an adequate means of handling appropriations and bringing them within the available resources of the public treasury are suggesting that there be a radical change of methods in the tariff realm, the naval and military committees to their former functioning, with assignment to each the estimates relating to the service with which it has to do, including the regular annual appropriations, the deficiencies and the items now found in the sundry civil bill. This would give to the military committee, for example, the estimates pertaining to the Army, the Military Academy and the fortifications without exception; placing in that quarter the responsibility of ascertaining the needs of those branches throughout the year; assisting members of one committee of some 21 representatives to conduct all hearings, with some assurance of time and opportunity given by beneficiary with the situation. The same, of course, would occur in the case of the naval committee, so far as concerns the Navy, Marine Corps and Naval Academy. By this means, all the estimates pending, including the deficiencies, would be handled by committees that have become expert in the matter, and new legislation, which is attached to measures with appropriations would be properly and promptly considered and disposed of. It is further proposed that other specific legislation be dealt with by those with the needs of the various branches, and that there be cooperation with the Senate committees and the Treasury Department head, so that, to the end the allotment of funds to be appropriated may be definitely made and religiously observed. This can be done, it is explained, by establishing a maximum for the Army and for the Navy, not to be exceeded under any circumstances, the inevitable differences occurring in the House and Senate bills to be adjusted in conference, as heretofore, to the end that strict compliance with the limitation of totals agreed upon as necessary, in view of the finances of the government and the policy of the administration. Under existing circumstances, these conditions represent a perfect hodge-podge, with no control over what is being done.

The situation in respect to the naval oil reserves has become acute during the past few weeks. No action has yet been taken by the department on the bids received nearly a month ago for drilling a double line of wells on petroleum reservoir No. 1, in California, the cost of which project was estimated at $50,000 for each well, with a condition that the lessee should have title to the first 50,000 barrels of the oil at a Pacific coast port. In the meantime, the leases are reducing in value every day, and the competing interests are waiting to learn when the decision will be announced. It is apprehended that, unless department action is taken shortly, some of the bids will be withdrawn. Those wells, it has been found by the naval experts, are necessary to offset wells now operating under private control and drawing heavily from the naval property. In the case of reservation No. 1 it is feared, apprehended that this tract, as a source of the material, has been practically ruined by the drilling that has been going on in the adjoining property at the rate of some 30,000 barrels a day, with results that are already appreciably beyond any hope or chance of protection. It has been greatly desired that the administration expedite action in this direction in order that the value of reservation No. 1 shall not be hopelessly impaired. In its fight for the control of oil reserves for the navy, Secretary Daniels has for several years encountered the active opposition of the Interior Department, and has been able to get precious little support from Congress. The contest over prospecting for oil, conducted by the naval authorities has been a bitter one, and the advent of the new administration has not as yet brought the relief that has been sought. Unless there be a realisation of the true situation and the affect of the present trend of events, it will not be long before the Navy Department is placed in the position of returning to a coal-burning Navy, placing the naval power of this country at a fatal disadvantage in comparison with the navies that are able to maintain their ships on an oil-burning basis. To naval officers, who possess a knowledge of the existing stats of affairs and the somewhat unpromising outlook, the policy of this government in not protecting its naval oil reserves is a veritable enigma: it passes all understanding, especially when it so plainly made known to those who have to do with the measures of relief and preservation that the consequences are so intimately attached to national disaster and the paralysis of an arm of the national defense. During the Daniels administration, the most desperate efforts were made to secure this protection, and it is a matter of record that the departmental program was frustrated in many directions and by influences that were commercial and governmental as well. The destruction of one of the naval reservations on the west coast, through failure to meet the situation adequately, has been in the face of the most determined activity of the Navy Department, to which quarter seams to be confined a full appreciation of the damage that has been wrought and of the greater dangers now confronting the Navy. Unless there is a decided change of policy in the line of the urgent recommendations of the naval authorities, the calamity that will overtake the Navy will be beyond calculation. As the situation stands now, it presents the sense, without exaggeration, of rendering the naval efficiency to the pitiable degeneration of "fighting" ships subsisting upon coal in place of oil.



THE fact that not more than 1,000 candidates presented themselves for the competitive examination for appointment to commissions as second lieutenants in the Army has been exceeding disappointing to the War Department authorities. At it is now expected that more than one-fourth of the candidates will qualify, and it was hoped to fill, as a result of the examination held on April 25, 2,585 vacancies, which is only a part of the total number of positions in the grade created by the act of June 4, 1920. Whether there will be another examination this year depends entirely on the action of Congress in the matter of Army strength; if it is decided to reduce the enlisted force to 150,000, or even not to increase it above 175,000, it may be considered that the remaining vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant should not be filled at this time. It will be two months or more before the final results of the examination can be made known at the War Department, although, in the meantime, individuals may be informed whether or not they passed. The process, under the departmental regulations, in determining qualification is a slow one. The papers, from all sources, including the Philippines, must be marked by boards convened in the War Department and then the examinees at present reached—then the papers are sent to the heads of the various branches and services for which the candidate has expressed a preference and here again gone over, with the comment of the chief of the branch in each instance; this is followed by a general review by the final board which will be specially convened for that purpose, that board recommendation of this selection board which will be conclusive. The preliminary marking board is now in session in the War Department, being composed of some 20 officers, representing all branches of the Army.

Orders have been issued directing abandonment of the proving ground at Lakehurst, N. J., which has been used by the chemical warfare service. The establishment is on ground ost belonging to the government. Practically all of the personnel, including the third battalion of the first gas regiment, will be transferred to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., where the work heretofore performed at Lakehurst will be carried on. Colonel Curtis W. Otwall, of the chemical warfare service, who has been in command at Lakehurst, has been ordered to duty in the office of the chief of the service at Washington.

Naval Enlisted Personnel Situation.

Complication to Service Legislation.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Digitized by Google

Army Medical Department.

Some important changes are contemplated in the assignment of commissioned personnel of the Army medical corps, including the graduates of the Army medical school, who after graduation will be sent to the institution at Carlisle for a special course of six weeks. If the present plan of the surgeon general of the Army for the training of medical officers during the ensuing fiscal year is consummated, there will be a number of changes of station necessary soon after July 1 in order that the graduating class from the Army medical school can be placed in station, and a new class ordered to Carlisle barracks to begin the course of instruction. As far as possible the present graduating class will be utilized to replace the officers ordered to Carlisle barracks for the next basic course at the medical field service school beginning August 1. In addition to this basic course the surgeon general contemplates a special course at the Army medical school for a very limited number of selected officers to begin about September 1. These officers will also be replaced by members of the present graduating class of the Army medical school or by officers who have completed their instruction in civil institutions. The third feature of instruction of medical officers which will necessitate a number of changes eventuates from the relief of medical officers who have completed their instruction at civil institutions and the officers selected to take up such instruction. In order that this movement can be made without injury to the service it will be necessary for all officers receiving travel orders during this period to comply with them promptly. This paragraph is inserted for the general information of senior medical officers who will be concerned in the relief of officers to undergo instruction and for the general information of junior officers concerned in the movement. In selecting the coming basic class at the medical field service school the surgeon general has endeavored to designate junior medical officers who have not received any instruction of this character. It is expected that about 50 of these officers can be accommodated at the Carlisle school annually, and as there are some 600 who will need this special instruction, it is realized that the task of training the personnel is a formidable one.

———o———

Marine Corps Uniforms.

Consideration is being given to recommendations that the Sam Brown belt be adopted for the Marine Corps to replace the present undress belt as worn with the blue, winter field and summer field uniforms. The project is viewed with much favor by marine officers, and it is probable that the Sam Brown belt will be made officially a part of the uniform. The advisability of extending the use of the overseas cap also is being discussed at the headquarters of the Marine Corps. Such a cap some time ago was authorized for use only by marines on shipboard in the tropics at night. With such limited use the cap has become popular, and marine officers attached to the fleets have recommended that it be authorized for use at all times on board ship, and that it be made up in materials corresponding to the uniforms worn. It is probable that several lots will be produced of the several materials for experimental issue. Orders have been issued discontinuing the chambray shirt as a part of the uniform, this action being taken because of the fact that it loses its color with repeated washing.

———o———

Block to Army Claims.

A formidable set back has been administered to the numerous claims submitted to the chief of finance of the Army by officers, enlisted men and Army nurses of the military establishment for property lost in the military service. It was expected that the act of Congress signed on March 4 last would be, as it was intended to be, an aid in the settlement of these claims with an avoidance of the delays that have hitherto ensued to the manifest injustice and hardship of the individuals most directly concerned. The law was supposed to provide for the payment of claims by Army disbursing officers upon the determination of the Secretary of War, but the officers of the Treasury Department at once interposed an objection and insisted upon construing the law to permit a review by the accounting officers of the treasury of the action on the part of the Secretary of War in the determination and allowance of amounts involved. This meant, despite the attempt at remedial legislation, the transmission to the Treasury Department for advance decision of every voucher received accompanied by a full record of investigation; in fact, the procedure exacted by the Treasury Department practically defeated the object intended by those who were responsible for the new legislation. The Secretary of War is now advised by the comptroller, to whom appeal was made, that the former's determination is made final and conclusive under this law only with reference to the amount of the damage or the value of property lost or destroyed and as to what articles are reasonable, useful, necessary and proper, etc. All questions as to the time and cause of the loss, damage or destruction and the existence of the conditions necessary to bring the claim within the statute are for determination by the disbursing officer from the facts and evidence presented to him; and all such facts and evidence should accompany his accounts when presented to the auditor for settlement. The comptroller adds: "The fact that the files in some of these cases may be voluminous would appear to be no good reason for withholding them from the auditor as they would require no more space in his office than in the War Department. But be that as it may, the statute has not relieved the disbursing officers and the accounting officers of the treasury of the duty of determining the legality of payments under the provision in question, and unless all facts necessary to such determination are presented they are not authorized under the law to make payment or to allow credit respectively."

———o———

General Pershing as Chief of Staff.

It is quite evident that the original intention of the administration to assign General Pershing to special duties of an entirely new character as head of the skeletonized G. H. Q. was, for some reason, changed late last week, and it is equally obvious that the brief announcement, published in these columns in the issue of May 14, of General Pershing's selection as chief of staff from July 1 failed to contain all the news attaching to the transaction. It is recalled that on April 21 Secretary Weeks, announcing the new G. H. Q., remarked that the chief of staff "will, as in the past, conduct the military establishment in time of peace, which includes conducting the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves," adding that the new agency, of which General Pershing was to be the head, would be ready for field service in time of war but "will have nothing to do with the peace establishment." This led to much varied comment in many quarters—among the newspapers and in Congress—expressing apprehension that it was the purpose of the administration to thus politely shelve General Pershing. Whatever happened, it is certain that the original project has been modified and that the head of the new G. H. Q. is also the chief of staff. The functions of both positions, at first understood as being distinct and separate, have been merged, which probably contributes to a perfection of harmony, insures cooperation and avoids the confusion and antagonism that would inevitably ensue under the new arrangement. At the Capitol the new situation has been discussed with an animation inspired by the continued mystery that has surrounded the whole affair, and the gossip of the day includes some interesting speculations based on such surmises as those of one congressional observer, "whether General Pershing refused to perform the duties to which the War Department desired to detail him originally, whether the Secretary of War was overslaughed by the President, or whether he was compelled to surrender to the Senate." It is freely stated at the Capitol that the influences which resulted, finally, in the detail of General Pershing as chief of staff were senatorial. It has led to the assumption expressed by the Boston Transcript, "that the selection of General Pershing will develop for the War Department the support in the Senate which the Secretary of War was unable to command in the House." The Boston newspaper, which is distinctly friendly to the Secretary of War, indulges in this analysis of the situation:

These developments are cited not by way of excusing the reversal of the Secretary of War's decision that General Pershing should not be the next Chief of staff. They may throw some light, however, upon the hard row Mr. Weeks has had to hoe as Secretary of War, and they probably bear at least a remote relation to the achievement of General Pershing's ambition.

Upon the Regular Army the succession of General Pershing to the head of the General Staff may exercise a military effect very different from that which it was hoped would result from the acceptance by Mr. Weeks of the Secretaryship of War. His was one of the most heartily and widely indorsed appointments to the cabinet. It was believed that he would be able to release the Regular Army from the domination of a military dictator on the one side and a military oligarchy on the other; win cooperation of the National Guard and the Reserve, and transform the resentment harbored in the hearts of so many hundreds of thousands of ex-service men against the American High Command in France into a feeling of friendly responsibility and support for every intelligent endeavor to put the regular military establishment on a sound basis and purge it of the last taint of Prussianism. But these hopes were based in large part upon the belief that as Secretary of War Mr. Weeks was to be allowed a free hand and that politics was not to be played in the Army or with the Army. It was taken for granted that the new chief of staff would be selected upon the score of merit and preeminent qualifications for that position and that neither the will of the Senate nor the wilfulness of the House would play any part in that selection. How far these high hopes will be realized in the light of yesterday's announcement time alone will tell. The new chief of staff will not retire for age for several years. In the mean time he will not only be chief of staff in fact as well as in name, but he will be the first chief of staff since the creation of that office whose political power was sufficent to dictate his selection. There may be objections to the selection of an Army officer as Secretary of War, but such objection would be surpassed, we believe, by the objections that could be raised against making the Secretary of War subordinate in authority or influence to his chief of staff, even if such an arrangement should be fixed by the Senate as the sine qua non of its support of the Army appropriation bill.

———o———

Army Officers' Reserve Corps.

A careful study is now being made in the War Department of the entire matter of appointment, instruction, promotion, obligations and privileges of members of the Army officers' reserve corps, and regulations will shortly be issued. In the meantime, some important work in connection with this branch is in progress. Each branch of the Army is overhauling its list of officer reservists and making proper assignment, including transfers of officers to those sections where they rightfully belong, and which was not hitherto possible for a variety of reasons. Thus, many reservists have been carried in the quartermaster section when they belong with the chemical warfare or military intelligence. When this rearrangement of the lists is complete, the names will be sent by the adjutant general of the Army to the corps area commanders, who will hereafter have direct charge of this personnel and make the local assignment to duty in connection with the provision or skeletonized organizations in anticipation of the expansion of these units in time of emergency. This development is being gradually accomplished. There is much interest taken by reservists in the program of annual training, but very little of a definite character can be announced at this time. The number of reserve officers calling for training each year depends on the appropriation by Congress. It appears probable that the amount appropriated will enable the training of very few reserve officers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. In no event will any reserve officer be ordered to training prior to July 1, 1922, without his consent. In special cases, reserve officers may be called to active duty for some particular purpose for which urgently needed, and for which officers cannot be otherwise provided. The required physical examination will be made in all cases regardless of the period for which called to duty.

———o———

Marine Corps Personnel.

Orders have been issued relieving Colonel Albert S. McLemore, assistant adjutant and inspector, from duty at the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, at San Francisco, on June 6, and directing him to proceed about July 15 from Hampton Roads to the Dominican Republic for duty on the staff of the military governor. He will relieve Colonel Arthur T. Marix, who will come to the United States for assignment to duty. The successor of Colonel McLemore at San Francisco has not been announced. Major William C. Wise, Jr., has been relieved from duty at Parris Island, S. C., and assigned as fleet marine officer of the Asiatic fleet on board the Huron. He will succeed Major Eugene P. Fortson, who, following a medical survey, has been ordered to proceed to naval hospital, Mare Island, Calif., for treatment. Major Maurice E. Shearer has been ordered transferred from recruiting duty at Detroit to Washington for duty in the sixth division of the bureau of navigation, taking the place of Major Randolph Coyle, who some time ago was assigned as commanding officer of marine barracks, Annapolis. The resignation of Captain Roscoe A. Parcel, who has been on duty at marine barracks, Mare Island, has been accepted. The following midshipmen, who will graduate from the Naval Academy in June, have been assigned to the Marine Corps, and they will be commissioned second lieutenants from June 3: Roger S. Bagnall, Harold D. Hall, William N. McKelvy, Jr. (son of Colonel McKelvy of the Marine Corps), Andre V. Cherbonnier, Jr., Howard N. Kenyon, John C. McQueen and David V. Pickle. After expiration of the graduating leaves of absence they will be sent to the marine officers' school at Quantico, Va., for a course of instruction.



THE PERFECT MILITARY SOLE AND HEEL
At Your Post Exchange $1.50
Pioneer Products, Inc., 144 W. 18th St., N. Y. City
"Founded by A. E. F. Officers"

Digitized by Google

Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, S. C., U. S. Navy, until recently acting paymaster general of the Navy, has received orders placing him on inspection duty in the field, with headquarters in New York City for the present, with a possibility that he will later go to Philadelphia. Under his orders he is to visit the various navy yards and inspect the different storage of stock and make reports to the bureau of supplies and accounts. His duties will be concerned particularly with stocks; he will have nothing to do with accounts or with the present functions of the general inspector of the supply corps. His orders were effective May 20. Commander J. D. Robuck, senior member of the board of survey and appraisal and sale in Washington, has been ordered as fleet supply officer of the Atlantic fleet, and in that capacity will serve on the staff of the commander of the train commander on board the flagship of the train. He relieves Commander John S. Higgins. This position is entirely distinct from that of fleet paymaster, which is a statutory title, the officer holding it having charge of all finances of the fleet, inspections of supply officers' accounts, and in addition is adviser in financial matters to the commander-in-chief of the fleet. The fleet supply officer, on the other hand, has cognizance of supplies for the fleet. Commander Higgins, when relieved, comes to Washington for duty in the office of naval operations, to assist in logistics in the planning division. Commander C. W. Eliason, now at the Naval War College, has been ordered as assistant to Commander Charles Morris at the New York Navy Yard, with a view of relieving that officer upon his detachment, at a date yet to be fixed. Commander H. de T. Mull, fleet supply officer of the Pacific fleet, has been temporarily assigned as fleet paymaster of that fleet, pending the selection of a permanent relief for Captain T. W. Leatze, who comes to the bureau as assistant to the paymaster general. Commander Victor S. Jackson has completed his duties as assistant naval attache at London and is en route home by the Aquitania, and upon arrival will report at the bureau of supplies and accounts. Captain J. S. Carpenter reported at the bureau this week for special temporary duty.

Changes in Navy Supply Corps.

Assignments of Naval Vessels.

As predicted in these columns last week, the Utah which with the Florida is scheduled to be withdrawn from the first line of the fleet, will go to the European station as the relief of the Pittsburgh, flagship of Vice-Admiral Niblack. No action has not yet been taken by the Department concerning the disposition of the Florida. The Tenaessee, which has this week completed her official trials, will leave the Atlantic coast shortly to join the Pacific fleet. The California, which is due to be ready for commission by October 1, also will be assigned to the Pacific. It had been assumed that the Maryland, which will be placed in commission in July at Newport News, would be assigned to the Atlantic fleet, but it is now predicted that after her trials and shakedown cruise she will be seat to the Pacific fleet for service as a division flagship.

Authority of Commanding Officer Questioned.

A revival of the long-standing controversy as to the authority of a medical officer who has been placed in command of a naval hospital has occurred recently when it appears that a line officer serving as navigator of a hospital ship in the Pacific fleet was court-martialed for refusal to obey as order of his commanding officer. It is understood that the accused offered as a defense that the officer commanding officer, being a member of the medical corps, had no right to issue the particular order, which related to the duties of a navigator. The trial resulted in a conviction and the papers were sent to the Navy Department for review by the legal authorities. While the officials are reticent on the subject, it is probable that the question will be referred to the Attorney General for his opinion. This question has agitated the naval service for fifteen years and a settlement by a legal opinion from the Attorney General will doubtless be welcomed by the service.

Educational Plans in Navy.

Despite the refusal of financial aid from Congress, the sixth division of the bureau of navigation is proceeding with its educational work in the Navy. No funds have been provided in the pending naval appropriation, both Houses having turned a deaf ear to the request for $498,000 to carry on the educational work in the naval service next year. This work was inaugurated without specific appropriations and was carried through the first year with moneys turned over to the sixth division from the various welfare organizations. Since the exhaustion of that fund, the work has been paid for out of general funds for the bureau, principally Recreation of Enlisted Men. The results have been so encouraging that the authorities at the sixth division hope to see the educational system still further extended. The most notable benefits were shown in the group of 35 "inactive" destroyers based at Charleston, where the courses were generally adopted by the crews, and where the results have been manifested in a marked efficiency of the ships. The Rochester also has proven the advantage to the Navy of the educational system. This vessel was the pioneer in adopting the educational courses. A year ago she had about 80 men enrolled, which number has now increased to about 250. The courses are selected from among 33 leading extension and correspondence schools, applied to the needs of the sea in the Navy. With the absence of an appropriation, the authorities are not in position to offer the courses to the Navy as a whole, but will undertake to assist to the extent of its resources when a request comes in from a ship. It should be understood that the educational system is based upon the principle that it shall be voluntary, not only on the part of the men and the officers, but the ship itself. Those who are fostering the system are mindful of the disaster which overtook the well-meant but ill-advised educational plans of Secretary Daniels, because they were forced upon both officers and men. The fact that Mr. Daniels was wrongly advised by men whom he had entrusted with the details of carrying his educational plan into effect came near to wrecking for all time the whole system; but with the blunders committed then in view, the officials are insisting (1) that requests for the educational courses must originate with the ship or station and that it will be continued at the option of the student-sailors. There are no prescribed hours and no set classes, but the study and the preparation of the school papers will be done at such spare times as the men themselves may choose.

Graduating Class Assigned to Ships.

Orders were issued this week assigning the members of the graduating class of the Naval Academy to duty. The members of the class will receive their commissions as ensigns on June 2 and, after four weeks' leave, will report for their first assignment of duty on July 1. The only exceptions to this rule is a group that will report on board the U. S. S. Helna Mercedes, station ship at the Naval Academy, for temporary duty as coaches before they are sent to sea. These young officers have however been allotted to vessels of the fleet, in the same manner as their classmates, the vessels to which they are assigned being determined by lot. Ten of the class are ordered to duty on the Asiatic station for assignment upon arrival, the remainder being distributed among the capital ships in groups of 12 to 14. The Maryland and the California, now fitting out at their respective shipyards, will receive their quotas.

Shortage of Navy Chaplains Corps.

With the release from active duty of all chaplains of the Naval Reserve Force, the chaplains' corps is 55 below its authorized strength. This deficiency represents a high percentage of the corps, since the Navy Register which has just been issued shows but 51 officers in the corps, including two acting chaplains. All the reserve chapiains who were qualified for the regular establishment and desired such an appointment have been transferred to the Regular Navy, and but two have been appointed from civil life. Only nine chaplains of the Reserve Force were taken into the permanent Navy. The number of chaplains in the Navy does not appeal to the clergyman who possesses the qualifications required for the appointment, and it is apparent that the statutes governing the appointment and advancement of members of the corps will need to be modified before it will be possible to keep the corps filled in time of peace. A large number of chaplains have been reassigned during the past few days, due to the fact that their tours of duty, begun during the war period of the early summer of 1918, are now expiring.



Rear Admiral (T) Joseph L. Jayne was transferred to the retired list on May 19 as a rear admiral, upon recommendation of a retiring board, for physical disability. As a result of this retirement Rear Admiral William H. G. Bullard is advanced to the upper half of the list of rear admirals from May 11. The re-

Navy Personnel Notes.

tirement creates vacancies in the grades of captain and commander, for which no selectees are available, the list of those recommended by the last selection board for promotion having been exhausted. Accordingly the selection board to meet on May 21 will make selections for those vacancies in addition to the numbers previously furnished. The period for which the age-in-grade retirement law was suspended will expire on June 30, and the naval appropriation bill ner other pending legislation contains a provision to defer operation of the law beyond that date. Accordingly those officers that have reached or passed the age of 56 years in the grade of captain, 50 years in the grade of commander and 45 years in the grade of lieutenant commander will be transferred to the retired list on June 30. As none of the officers that will be affected by the law in their present permanent grades may be selected for promotion by the board to convene May 31, those that will be retired cannot be stated at this time. The selection board will be instructed to select for the vacancies that will be created by the age-in-grade retirements of those not relieved from operation of the law by advancement by selection to higher grades. The resignations of the following have been accepted: Ensigns Jesse M. Burke, Jr., Jack K. Bell, of the permanent personnel, and Lieutenant W. R. Rose, Ensigns C. M. Terry, H. D. Leininger, J. A. Dwyer, C. G. Langdon and J. O. Roberts, Canal; W. H. McMichael and Machinists N. Nicolaisen, R. C. McManis and W. C. Temme, of the temporary personnel.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture claim that the naval administration of the affairs of the Island of Guam, a few years ago, was at fault in that the people of the island were lured away from tilling the soil by governmental road work and when this work was completed and there was no more such work in sight there was no desire, on the part of the people, to return to farms of land covered with weeds. Dr. W. H. Evans, in speaking of this situation before the House appropriations committee on May 4, said:

Criticism of Naval Policy at Guam.

> The only name when there were no more roads to be built. The people had been off the ranches for years, and they had grown up with tropical weeds there, shrubs, etc., and those people would not go back to the ranches because they had been accustomed to getting $1 per day for work on the roads. We started in 1909 and have been pursuing the policy of cooperating with those people to get them back there, and now the production of material for their own consumption is very much increased, and it is not necessary, as it used to be, to bring everything they eat from San Francisco. * * * We have been carrying on some extensive work in agriculture in Guam for some time. We have been successful in getting a very active young man to do that, and in a letter I had from him a few days ago he reports that the boys' and girls' clubs that are carrying on there sold $12,000 worth of their last year's produce. That represents about the advance that has been made in the year and a half since we have had Mr. Leon Beck. They grow quite a good deal in the way of vegetables and corn, and they produce copra, which is which the children sell. There is rising up there a new generation of agriculturists that will probably be vastly superior to the earlier ones that were taken off the ranches to work on the roads.

Dr. Evans also stated that the first shipment of cattle, hogs and chicken to the island, to improve the stock, in 1911 went on the U. S. transport Dix, but further shipments were impossible until 1920, as the War Department insisted upon a payment of $1,500 for three days' steaming necessary to make the call at sam.

Digitized by Google

Fine Diamonds
Artistic Jewelry
Rich Cut Glass
Sterling Silverware
Illustrations and Prices Furnished on Request
Galt & Bro.
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY
Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Personal Matters.

—Major General M. W. Ireland, surgeon general, U. S. Army, was the speaker at the evening on May 12 at the meeting of the Caduceus Fest, American Legion, New York, on "Medical Preparedness." The fest is composed of physicians who served during the war, and has a membership of several hundred. General Ireland, accompanied by General W. D. McNaw and Colonel James D. Glennon, spent May 9 and 10 at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., inspecting this large medical training center recently turned over to the medical corps by the War Department.

—The marriage of Miss Jacqueline Cooper to Major George Whitefield Easterday, U. S. Army, was solemnized at noon Saturday, May 14, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Esther Agnes Cooper, in the Nichols apartments, Columbia, S. C. The event came as a surprise to the friends of the young couple, as there had not been announcement of the engagement. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Theodore Whaling, D. D., in a setting of ferns and sweet peas, which decorated the reception room and dining room and gave a most effective effect. There were no attendants excepting a best man, Major Edwards, of Columbia, acting in that capacity. The bride wore a smart tricotine navy blue traveling suit, a little black hat and tan gauntlets, and her flowers were a corsage bouquet of orchids. After the ceremony a salad course was served. The bride is one of the prominent society girls of Columbia, and, since her debut four years ago, she has been a leader of social affairs in the Army circle of Camp Jackson and in the city. She was educated at the Ferguson-Penn College, and is a young woman of engaging personality. Major Easterday is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Easterday, of Washington, both of his parents being originally from Virginia. He was graduated at George Washington University in 1909, and entered the Army the next year. He has had a year's service at the Presidio of San Francisco, and has been stationed at Camp Jackson, coming here on his return from France. Major and Mrs. Easterday left Columbia Saturday after the ceremony for a honeymoon trip to Connecticut, planning to be away about two weeks. On their return they will spend a few days at Washington, with a possible chance to Richmond and thence to Washington for a short visit to be bridegroom's parents, Major and Mrs. George J. Easterday. In New York they will spend a week before journeying to Washington.

—Mrs. George Burton Gorham, widow of the late Captain Gorham, U. S. Army, who married Adela and George Burton, Jd. arrived in Washington on the 4th of May from Interlaken, Fla., where she had made a sojourn of five months. Mrs. Gorham will spend the summer at 17 Wood Place, West Haven, Conn., remaining North until about December 1.

—Lieutenant Lionel H. Dunlap, Air Service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Ethel Meicalf, of New York city, were united in marriage by Colonel John T. Axton, chief of chaplains, in Washington May 14. After a few days at Atlantic City, Lieutenant and Mrs. Dunlap will be at home at Langley Field, Va.

—Major General and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, who have been in Bermuda for the winter, arrived in New York this week and are at the Hotel Astor for a few days prior to coming to Washington to look for an apartment for another winter. General and Mrs. Wotherspoon will later go to Atlantic City, where they will pass the summer at their cottage. They expect to be in Washington for two weeks.

—The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Edwin Denby were the honor guests at Friday evening of Admiral Bradley Fiske, when his daughter, Miss Caroline Fiske, was hostess. The other guests were Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Frederick L. Chapin, Colonel and Robert M. Thompson and Prof Charles Noble Gregory.

—Mrs. George Brown, jr., and Miss Katharine Brown will leave Washington, May 31 for a visit with Mrs. Brown's mother, Mrs. Marrill Miller, of 1329 Bay View Place, Berkeley, Calif.

—A wedding of great interest took place Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock when Miss Marie Holbrook Adams became the bride of Major J. Craig King, U. S. Army. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Adams, before a small company of intimate friends. The Rev. Father Hannigan, rector of the Sacred Heart Church, assisted by the Rev. John F. Eckenrode and the Rev. P. A. Winey officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a wedding gown of white satin made over a petticoat of point lace flounces which has been in the family for many years, and was on long-waisted lines with a court train of the lace. The long court train fell from her shoulders. Her veil, which was of tulle, was arranged with point lace and orange blossoms, was loaned to the bride by her matron of honor, Mrs. Jensen Brandenburg, and was of lovely hand-made French lace that had been made for Mrs. Jensen's grandmother and which she wore at her own wedding. Miss Adams carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The matron of honor, Mrs. Jensen, wore a frock of pink tulle and silver lace, with a sash of silver ribbon which formed a train and a picture hat of pink horsehair braid. She carried a bouquet of ardiboas, tied with blue ribbons. Captain Walter D. Vail, U. S. Army, served as best man for Major King, and Captain Miller, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perry Miller, held ribbons to form an aisle for the bride and bridegroom. After a large reception, to which many additional friends were invited, Major and Mrs. King left for a wedding trip. Mrs. King wore a traveling costume of dark blue tricotine serge, with a smart red taffeta hat and sable furs. On June 1 they will go to Carlisle, Pa., where Major King will be stationed on temporary duty at the school of instruction. After the outing they will be at home at 1329 Bay View Place, Oakland, Calif. Among the guests from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Byrne, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; Miss Catherine King, sister of Major King, and Mrs. A. B. King, sister-in-law of Major King, of Washington. The rooms were lovely. Palms and ferns intermingled with quantities of roses and snapdragons adorned the living rooms, with pink shades predominating in the drawing-room.

—Major and Mrs. Frank Lorner, U. S. Marine Corps, and their children have returned to the Westover, Arlington, Va., after a visit with their aunt, Mr. H. W. Biddle. Mrs. Mary Turner and Miss Ruth Hazard have also entertained a party at their home.

—The marriage of Miss Helen Roberts Welsh, daughter of Mrs. Robert F. Welsh and the late Colonel Welsh, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, to Major Harry Bluett, U. S. Army, which was to have taken place on Wednesday, has been postponed for a week. The bride's home in Silver Spring, which is now stationed at Fort Hoyle, Md., is expected to arrive in Washington the end of this week or early next week, when the wedding will take place.

—Colonel Jay J. Morrow, engineers; Captains Howard F. Peyler, dental corps, and Henry M. Underwood, engineers; Colonel Lockwood Leonard and Dr. Nash, infantry; Alfred W. Merringer, air service, and Ivan Miller, air service, have returned to Washington from Honolulu for San Francisco on May 11, the last two officers on a tour of duty with the assignment by orders.

—Captain and Mrs. Edwin Taylor Pollock have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Charlotte Hall, to Lieutenant Commander Robert Smith Chew, jr., supply corps, U. S. Navy, Saturday afternoon, June 4, at 4 o'clock, at St. Matthew's Church, Hanestown, R. I.

—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Weeks were the guests of honor at a dinner party entertained Monday night by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mayo Hall, jr., which was had as other guests General and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Captain and Mrs. Frederick Moore, Miss Ireland and Mr. McSwiney, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Miss Mabel Boardman, Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, Peyton March, Mr. Robert Lansing and Major Raymond E. Lee.

—Commander and Mrs. P. N. L. Bellinger, the latter formerly Miss Mary Goodrich Arnold F. Lonnie, and Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Captain Hugh W. Mitchell, came from West Point on May 14 and will be guests at the Hotel Astor for a few days on a shopping trip. Also at the Hotel Astor this week were Lieutenant Commander Lawrence P. Bischoff, U. S. Navy, of the U. S. S. Michigan; Lieutenant Commander Frank Richard Wagner, U. S. Navy, of the U. S. S. McKean; Lieutenant Julius Furlow De La Mater, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Commander Percy W. Conway, U. S. Navy, of the U. S. S. South Carolina; Major R. Ray Powell, U. S. Army, of Washington; Lieutenant and Mrs. Julian L. Woodford, of Bellevue; Colonel Major and Mrs. G. P. Andrews, of West Point.

—Announcement has been made by Colonel and Mrs. Isaac Newton Lewis, of 7 Russel Terrace, Montclair, N. J., of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Margaret Kendall Lewis, to William Meyers, jr., of Manchester, England. The bride was a cousin in the British infantry during the war. Colonel Lewis is the inventor of the Lewis machine gun.

—Mrs. Martha Fowle Marti announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Pearce, to Captain Charles T. Seay, United States Infantry. The wedding to take place June 25, at Christ Church, Raleigh, N. C.

—A group of about twenty soldiers furnished the musical program for a dance held to celebrate at the William Small Memorial Home for Aged Women in Leavenworth, Kans.

—Mrs. R. C. Loving, wife of Colonel Loving, U. S. Army, has returned to her home in Arlington, after spending several weeks in Philadelphia, Pa., called there on account of illness and death of her mother.

—Major General A. W. Greely has entirely recovered from surgical operations at the Walter Reed General Hospital. He left last week for Cambridge, Mass., where he will join Mrs. Greely and Miss Greely, who is an architect and landscape gardener. General Greely will join them for the summer there. Mrs. Greely, C. Kress and Miss Rose Greely, at their country home in Hillsboro, Center County, Pa. It is probable that they will be joined in August by Miss Antoinette Greely, who has been in Europe since last February.

—Miss Clara Hughes, of Greeley, Colo., is the house guest of Colonel and Mrs. John B. Bennet. Miss Hughes came here for the purpose of her cousin, Captain John Bennington Bennet, U. S. Army, and Miss Marion Smith, which will be solemnized today.

—The King of Roumania on June 23 will confer upon Colonel Sir Vesey Strong, K. B. E. C., the military decoration of "The Star of Roumania," in the order of the Crown of Roumania, for distinctive services rendered during the world war. Colonel Strong has recently been appointed to the distinguished service medal by this government and while on active duty abroad was decorated with the Legion of Honor of France.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Drake to Lieutenant Commander Vance Duncan Chapline, U. S. Navy. Miss Drake is the daughter of Mrs. Charles Miles Drake, of Washington, D. C., and the youngest sister of Mrs. Althouse, wife of Captain Adelbert Althouse, U. S. Navy, and of Mrs. Foley, wife of Captain Paul Foley, U. S. Navy. The wedding will take place in June and Lieutenant Commander Chapline will be stationed in Washington.

DON'T TAKE RISKS
Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, in this bank, where you will be sure it is in absolute safety.
Our
private business policy, experienced management and Government supervision, assure complete protection for every dollar.
Detailed information gladly furnished on request.
2% paid on Checking and 4% on Savings Accounts
EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President
UNION TRUST COMPANY
of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

MARION INSTITUTE
THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE
Designated by War Department "Honor School 1920." Special branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering first year's work in the Academies, such as recommended by Adjutant General for candidates who are admitted on certificate. Unsurpassed record of successes. Unlimited patronage for many years among camp. Facilities for nearing for sons of Army and Navy officers the year round. Limited number of scholarships, as announced through Morale Branch. For catalogue and information address Col. W. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

ORGANIZED RESERVE REGULATIONS
The new regulations governing the organization, administration, training and mobilization of the organized Reserves of the Army are now available. For sale exclusively by the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.
PRICE 25 CENTS

THE BRIGHTON APARTMENT—HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.
By day, week or month.
J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager


In Peace and War Use
ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
A prominent British Government officer, in a speech made before a large body of business men in N. Y. City recently, said, "After the tired soldiers had returned from the trenches, with swollen and aching feet, is there a mother, who, if she had Allen's Foot-Ease to put and rub over Foot-Ease to send to her boy?"
People everywhere should realize the comfort derived from Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic healing powder to be shaken into the shoes. It takes the friction from the shoe and gives instant relief to tired, hot, aching, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses
The Plattsburg Training Revival drives all men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Try it yourself and if you have a son, brother or friend in the army or navy, why not mail him a package Now. Sold by druggists and dept stores everywhere.

COMPLETE RECORD OF ANY STATE CONTAINING names and photographs of all boys who were wounded and lost their lives in France. Postpaid 45 cents. Supply limited. Send name of state you needed, if wanted. S. MICKELSON, 601 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

—In St. Stephen's Church, Beverly, N. J., on Saturday Miss Dorothy Whitney Kirk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Kirk, became the bride of Commander Edward C. Hommer, Jr., U. S. Navy. She was attended by Mrs. W. E. Woodford, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., as matron of honor, and by Mrs. A. G. Kirk and Mrs. H. L. Lanagan, of Washington; Mrs. C. H. Lewis, of New York, and Mrs. W. T. Kirk, 3d, of Haverford, Pa. Commander Hommer, who is at present attached to the staff of Admiral Wilson, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, on board the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, had as his best man Captain T. R. Kirk, and his ushers were Commander J. O. Prichett, Lieutenant H. W. Cliville, Commander W. F. Newton, Lieutenant Commander D. C. Ingram, Lieutenant Commander A. Kirk and Lieutenant W. M. Fechteler. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the father of the bride's parents.

—A tea party, with tea, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Kibbon, 48 Clarendon street, Malden, Mass., on Saturday afternoon, marked the formal announcement of the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Louise Kibbon, to Ensign John A. Bolster, U. S. Navy. Miss Kibbon was a pupil of the late Miss Ryder's School in Medford. Ensign Bolster is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology of the class of 1918, but entered the service at the beginning of the war, served in the army of occupation in Germany and is now in the 13th field artillery, stationed at Newport. The wedding probably will take place in the fall.

—The closing exercises of the Army medical school, session of 1920-'21, is to be held at the auditorium, New National Museum, in this city on Thursday morning, noon next at 3:30 o'clock.

—Mrs. John A. Lejeune, wife of the commandant of the Marine Corps, was the guest of honor at a luncheon on Wednesday given by Mrs. A. Piatt Andrew, Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Theodore Tiller at the Arts Club. The table was prettily decorated with spring flowers and the arrangement to the honor guest was arranged in the form of an "L." The other guests were Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Charles E. Townsend, Mrs. Merritte W. Ireland, Mrs. Charles F. Sawyer, Mrs. Edward Hannan, Mrs. Charles W. Kutz, Mrs. William C. Harllee, Mrs. Augustus H. Waterfield, Mrs. Harold M. Sewall, Mrs. Clayton B. Vorse, Mrs. George K. Shuler, Mrs. Frederick V. King, Mrs. William Atherton DuPuy and Miss Anne Price. Mrs. Edwin L. Block, Mrs. William A. White, Mrs. Edythe Mangum Bronson, Mrs. Frederic Farrington and Mrs. Henry Goldsmith of Atlanta. After the luncheon Mrs. Bronson gave a number of recitations on the harp, which were artistically rendered. Major General LeJeune and Admiral Fish and other officials at the luncheon were invited on to hear Mrs. Bronson.

—Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Noble have given up their apartment at the St. Nicholas and will be at home at the Lonsdale until June 8, when they will go to Warrenton, Va., to spend the early summer.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rutledge Howser announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Gardner, to Lieutenant Van Rensselaer Miller, U. S. N. Mr. and Mrs. James Clark Moore, of Hudson-on-Thames, N. Y., Lieutenant Miller's home, are guests from the Naval Academy, class of 1919, and is now with the Asiatic fleet. The wedding is to be in the autumn.

—Mrs. Atherton Seidell entertained with a linen shower on Tuesday at her home on Connecticut avenue for Miss Julia Warren, whose marriage to Lieutenant John Andrew Spangle, U. S. A., has recently been announced. Mrs. Seidell and Mrs. Benjamin Warren presided at the tea table and were assisted by Mrs. Monroe Warren and Mrs. Dorothy Mondell, who will be among the attendants at the wedding in June.

—Rear Admiral J. W. Oman, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Oman, with their three children, are spending a few days in Washington visiting their brother, Commander Charles M. Oman, U. S. N. Admiral Oman's home has just returned from a two years' tour of duty as governor of the Virgin Islands.

—The Secretary of War delivered a short talk at the unveiling of the new Pocahontas statue in the rotunda circle in this city in honor of Admiral Pu Pont on May 17. Rear Admiral F. E. Harrington, U. S. Navy, retired, who served in the Navy with Admiral Du Pont, presided. The only formal address was that by the Secretary of the Navy, who said that Admiral Du Pont's hereditary backwoods training and his hopes so meritoriously fulfilled in that officer's career, while his service as a midshipman in the old Navy and the Constitution must have proved an inspiration for his later activities. He expressed gratitude for the gift in the new memorial and the hope that the government would cherish and preserve it always.

—A son, Charles Sumner Reed, jr., was born to Captain and Mrs. Charles S. Reed, U. S. Marines, D. C., May 16, 1921.

—Major J. C. F. Tillson, jr., 12th cavalry, completed his tour of service over the Canal Zone April 27. Prior to his leaving for the United States he presented him with a beautiful gold Howard watch. The gift from the troops which he formerly commanded was a handsome English orp.

—A son, Edwin Rollmann, jr., was born on May 16 to Captain Edwin Rollmann, jr., and Mrs. Rollmann, at the camp hospital at Marfa, Texas.

—Captain James F. Carter, U. S. Navy, under instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., had a stroke of paralysis this week.

—Captain Lucien Hills, U. S. Navy, recently detached from the command of the U. S. S. Salem, has reported for duty on the naval examining board at the Navy Department.

—Former Representative and Mrs. John H. Small and their daughter, Miss Mary Bells Small, will leave Washington Saturday for their home at Washington, N. C., where Saturday evening, June 11, Miss Small will be married to Major Herbert C. Nobiel, medical corps, U. S. Army, formerly of Lunenburg County, Va. The ceremony will be performed at the home of the bride's parents at 9 o'clock by the Rev. Stephen Gardner, formerly of Washington, assisted by the Rev. Clayton Torrence, of Herndon, Va., brother-in-law of Major Nobiel.

—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, who have been in New York for the past three weeks, returned to Washington yesterday and will be at 1901 Wyoming avenue.

—Mrs. Hoxie, wife of General Richard Hoxie, was the guest of honor at an informal tea Thursday afternoon given by Mrs. Appleton C. Clark, in her home at 1718 Lanier place from 4 to 6. Mrs. William Atherton DuPuy, national president of the League, and Mrs. Pennoyer, of which Mrs. Hoxie is vice presidential large, assisted in receiving. Mrs. Theodore Tiller and Mrs. Austin Thomas, president and vice president of the District League, presided at the tea table.



The one with the popular reputation. Your dentist will tell why.

ASSIGNMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN.

On June 3 the Naval Academy graduating class will be commissioned as ensigns and assigned to duty as follows, reporting July 1:

U. S. S. Arizona—T. A. Parfitt, J. C. Huske, E. W. McKinley, E. I. McQuiston, C. J. Strang, F. D. A. Ford, B. Mack Miller, R. E. Wade, L. Mahler, G. C. Lewis, J. D. Wiltsie, H. G. Schneider and Hugh Peters.

Arkansas—J. Conly, D. H. Lyttle, G. A. Jones, A. H. McCollum, H. P. Shaw, L. K. Pollard, T. P. Kucera, R. K. Culver, Randolph Acker, H. Morrison, G. D. Hiding, C. R. Brown and J. L. B. Olson.

Asiatic fleet—Charles Williams, T. C. Brownell, Charles Bell, C. H. Judson, P. A. Frost, D. L. Erwin, E. R. Van Deusen, J. W. Wilkie, Lambert Hoen, H. M. Doodle, H. A. Carlisle and M. R. Eaton.

Delaware—E. H. Hall, H. M. Mills, Shannonhouse, H. B. Merrick, L. G. McGlone, L. K. Scott, L. R. Reiter, R. B. Harrison, J. Wilkinson, S. G. Mannahan, G. E. Russell, H. W. Carroll, H. T. Wray and W. R. Cooke.

Florida—Ernest Stevens, J. Simmons, Jr., P. J. Bidgood, A. D. Nelson, F. H. W. Jackson, L. B. Farrell, Carl Googe, G. L. Schuirmann, C. H. Bandrop, C. E. Ewert, C. P. Gruber, D. H. Byerly and Jenning Courts.

Idaho—E. H. Hollingsworth, J. Spalding, R. S. Purvee, Wyatt Craig, J. T. Acuff, J. A. McNamar, G. M. Brooke, L. L. Wilson, Jr., and Bernard Bellinger, jr. Mexico—H. C. Mayo, C. Jr., C. H. Perdue, jr., and G. C. Miller.

Maryland—E. H. Webb, E. A. Tarbutton, C. J. Marshall, H. A. Bruce, J. H. Hall, jr., Lee, jr., R. H. Harrison, W. B. Haines, J. C. Cronin, G. C. Stevens, F. E. Altmann, A. H. Ellis, jr., Walter, jr., and Cohn.

Mississippi—E. E. Willkie, E. D. Poole, Norman Hutter, jr., Robert Hutchinson, C. H. Sandrin, A. A. Houser, W. L. Meine, W. O. Johnson, jr., J. M. Hedges, A. Bonnet, jr., C. Gray and L. Wilson, jr.

Nebraska—F. H. Stubbs, jr., C. L. Hachtel, R. H. Carey, J. P. Heard, S. S. Alexander, L. A. Brown, W. R. Ramsey, J. M. Howard, Wallace Greene, G. R. Gillseod, Crawford and R. W. Berry.

New Jersey—R. E. Caldwell, W. C. Gilbert, Dallas Sayre, jr., C. P. Cotton, W. S. Dufton, C. G. Gillasoul, H. C. Grenawalt, C. H. Duncan, jr., J. J. Murphy, Sidney Dalton, R. Tellman, Percy Earle and H. L. Bixby.

New York—A. Cook, jr., H. Wiley, jr., H. H. Coulbourn, J. Bolster, R. B. Cranston, H. L. Braun, F. S. Bernhard, J. S. Baker, jr., and W. A. Alexander.

North Carolina—W. Price.

North Dakota—W. S. Schuirer, P. M. Moncewicz, J. L. McCann, J. Martin, H. F. Knowles, F. C. Entwistle, B. M. Kern, R. E. Coontz, C. Bassett, H. H. Arnn, J. Crenshaw, W. Jones, D. W. Roberts, E. P. Moore, C. R. Landis, E. J. Moore, F. A. Hibbard, jr., Hugh Rodman, H. O. Rimers and D. G. Porter.

Tennessee—D. L. Madeira, R. A. Bower, J. F. Rockwell, W. G. Schindler, R. L. Pickens, S. H. Bennett, M. A. Peyton, J. A. Roberts and Julius L. Thompson.

Texas—W. H. Sewell, A. B. Cook, C. W. Gilines, K. H. Beloh, F. B. Ball, J. W. Rice, W. G. Forbes, W. R. Hendricks, J. H. Brockman, Ralph Ofstie, D. Edwards, J. J. Freeman and Joel Newsom.

Utah—E. Hall, Thatcher, Hill, Divoll, J. H. Duncan, K. R. Hall, J. R. Barbara, J. P. Carney, D. F. Smith, G. Wilson, J. R. Peters, Jr., Robert, E. C. Kline and W. B. Thorp.

Wyoming—J. B. Vail, H. N. Pline, Walfred Nyquist, H. C. Jones, R. F. Hickey, G. C. Morgan, R. B. Vansant, W. D. Sloan, J. R. Peters, Jr., Robert, E. C. Kline and W. B. Thorp.

Thomas, J. R. Kivlen, W. N. Hand and R. T. Kuhn.

WEST POINT GRADUATES INDICATE PREFERENCE FOR BRANCHES OF SERVICE.

Instructions have been sent by the War Department to the superintendent of the Military Academy as follows:

"In compliance with section 123, Regulations for the United States Military Academy, you will ask a candidate to indicate in writing their preference for assignment to branches of the service. You are advised as follows:

"Cadets who are to graduate from the United States Military Academy, June 15, 1921, will be commissioned in the following branches only, namely:

"Corps of engineers, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery corps and infantry.

"There cannot be more than the relative commissioned strength of these branches as authorized by the act of June 4, 1920, or as follows:

Branch.	Authorized Commissioned Strength.
Corps of engineers	592 or 6.8 plus %
Cavalry	951 or 10.7 plus %
Field artillery	1,901 or 21.4 plus %
Coast artillery corps	1,201 or 13.6 plus %
Infantry	4,061 or 47.5 plus %

"The cadets above referred to will not be permitted to transfer to other branches of the service between graduation and prior to the completion of their courses at the special service schools."

ADVANCEMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following advancements in the Regular Army were announced May 14, 1921:

Major Henry B. Dixon, retired, from May 12.

Captain Frederick Gilbreth, jr., retired, from April 14.

Major Keith S. Gregory, retired, from May 14.

DEATH OF MRS. REED.

Mrs. Mary Dix Reed, widow of Maj. Reed, mother of Mr. Clyde Reed, special assistant to the Paymaster General of the Navy, died at Shirley Hospital early Wednesday morning after an acute illness. Funeral services were held at the residence of her son at 1020 Park road northwest, Friday afternoon.

SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING.

The Army and Navy Register in receipt of the following:

"Launching Announcement—As fair a little craft as ever set sail on the Sea of Life.

"Name—Helen Dora Hainline.

"Date—May 4, 1921, at 6:20 p. m.

"Displacement—8¼ lbs.

OLD NAVAL DAYS

By Mrs. Sophie Radford de Meissner

A most interesting book for Navy men. It is an account of the romantic career of a famous old-time Rear Admiral, William Radford, who commanded the first American iron-clad fleet. Profusely illustrated with reproductions from prints of famous ships and portraits of notable Navy men.

"The book is decidedly interesting."—New York Times.

$3.00 AT ALL BOOKSTORES

HENRY HOLT & COMPANY
19 West 44th Street NEW YORK

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
MILITARY and NAVAL Uniforms and Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
1 & 3d Floors, 1108 and 1110 F St., Washington, D. C.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 35 years.

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock&Co.
149-151 West 36th Street NEW YORK CITY.
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

Financial Advances
on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.
WM. J. KENNEDY, 107 Nassau Street, New York.

"Length Over All—19½ inches.

"Water-head 2 inches of water in her bath.

"Beam—Sunbeam.

"Color—Golden Hair.

"Trimmings—Brown hair and blue eyes.

"Power—Lungs and Vocal.

"Placed in Commission—Immediately, at Pulaski, Va.

"Lieutenant (j. g.) Mack, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Hainline are receiving the hearty congratulations of their friends."

NEW ARMY POSTS.

The infantry school at Camp Benning, Ga., is announced as a permanent post of the Army, to be recognized as such from June 5, 1920. Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., is similarly recognized from October 14, 1918.

GRADUATION AT THE GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE.

The graduation of the present class at the general staff college has been set for June 1 and the usual graduating exercises will be held on that date.

Digitized by Google

OVERSEAS TRANSPORTATION.

The passenger list of the Army transport Logan, sailing from San Francisco June 7, includes the following-named.

To Manila: Captain Raymond B. Bottom, C. A. C.; Major John F. Daye, P. S., returning from leave, wife and son; Lieutenant Frederick B. Dodge, jr., C. A. C., and wife, Lieutenant William R. J. Dunham, C. A. C., and wife, Lieutenant Bonner F. Fellers, C. A. C.; Lieutenant Louise Fennelle, nurse, Chaplain Charles F. Graeser, U. S. Army, wife and two daughters, Army Field Clerk Harold Hagen, Captain Howard A. Hale, D. C., wife and child, Captain Daniel W. Hickey, jr., C. A. C., wife and daughter; Major Byron Q. Jones, A. S., wife, son and aunt, Mrs. T. J. Hill; First Lieutenant David B. Latimer, C. A. C.; Captain Charles McL. Lott, Marine Corps, and wife; Lieutenant Mae Ruby McDonald, nurse, Miss Eileen McCatla, Boise, Idaho, fiancee of First Lieutenant Clark H. Mitchell, 15th infantry, Mrs. Harris M. Melasky, wife of Captain Melasky, 15th infantry, Miss Jean Morgan, step-daughter of First Lieutenant Lloyd S. Dennis, Philippine Scouts, First Lieutenant Thomas W. Munford, C. A. C., wife, infant daughter and sister, Miss Grace B. Muse, fiancee of First Lieutenant Walter A. Jackson, 42d infantry, First Lieutenant Elmer H. Nicklies, D. C., and wife; Captain William G. Patterson, C. A. C., wife and daughter, Captain Lawrence B. Pilsbury, M. C., and wife, First Lieutenant William S. Prout, M. C., wife and infant child, Second Lieutenant Martha F. Stewart, nurse, Captain Frank N. Stiles, M. C., and wife, Captain F. L. Topping, C. A. C., wife and daughter, Mrs. W. R. Vail, wife of Warrant Officer Vail, U. S. Army, and Major William C. Wise, jr., Marine Corps, wife and son.

The following-named naval personnel to Manila: Mrs. Joseph W. Bettens, son and daughter, family of Lieutenant Bettens; Lieutenant H. B. Broadfoot and wife, Lieutenant C. W. Brunson, Lieutenant Commander W. E. Cheadle and wife, Mrs. George A. Cruze, wife of Gunner Cruze, Mrs. A. J. Hayes, wife of Lieutenant Hayes; Lieutenant H. A. Hooten (S. C.) and wife, Lieutenant Commander Van Leer Kirkman; Commander Ralph T. Orvis (M. C.), wife and nephew, W. T. Black, Mrs. M. L. Royer and daughter, Louise Royer, dependent mother and sister, respectively, of Lieutenant M. D. Royer; Lieutenant G. L. Shatley; Mrs. W. M. Thompson, wife of Lieutenant Thompson; Mrs. L. P. Treadwell, wife of Commander Treadwell, and Mrs. Hillard L. Weer, wife of Lieutenant Weer.

To Guam: Quartermaster Clerk William R. Affleck, Marine Corps, and wife; Second Lieutenant William E. Quaster, Marine Corps, wife and son, Major Lauren S. Willis, Marine Corps, wife and daughter; Mr. Rense Joldersma, brother of Lieutenant Commander R. D. Joldersma (M. C.), U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Hugh R. Phinney, jr., wife of Lieutenant Phinney (M. C.), U. S. Navy.

The passenger list of the Logan, from San Francisco June 7, include Miss M. L. Pope, sister of Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Pope, 15th infantry, for Manila, Lieutenants A. H. Ehrenchlou, U. S. Navy, and R. W. Thomas, U. S. Navy, for Guam.

Transportation has been cancelled as follows: Mrs. Louise K. Brill; Lieutenant C. W. Brunson (M. C.), U. S. Navy, Mrs. J. P. McDowell; Mr. Lawrence Simmons and wife, and Second Lieutenant Martha F. Stewart, nurse, A. N. C.

The Sherman sailed for San Francisco from Manila via Nagasaki May 15 with the following military passengers: Major Laurence V. Frazier, corps of engineers, Second Lieutenants Jonima Peters and May E. Argo, Army nurse corps (above available for assignment).

Majors George D. Chunn, Emmanuel Kline, Claude W. Cummings and Arthur G. Compton, medical corps; Samuel Kaufman and Joseph H. Tyler, dental corps; Captains William B. Mayer, air service, and John A. Logan, medical corps (above under War Department orders).

Major George H. Wright, Captain Leon W. Strozier, First Lieutenants Harry A. Mosher and William B. Jones, Philippine Scouts, and Army Field Clerk Albert E. Taton (above on leave of absence).

Captain Emrald C. Robbins, 9th cavalry; Chaplain Humfrey V. Darley, 57th infantry; Second Lieutenant Clyde A. Speight, medical administrative corps, for Letterman General Hospital, and Colonel George L. Scott, retired.

The transport Buford sailed from Tacoma May 9 for Honolulu with Lieutenant Colonel Frank B. Edwards, Major Charles A. French, Captains Henry Linsert, Earl R. Reynolds, Charles H. Ainsworth, Clarence N. Winston, Thomas H. Phillips, William F. Marquat, Allison W. Jones, Robert W. McBride, Roy Thomas Barrett, George W. Ames and Elvin L. Burr, and First Lieutenants Archibald L. Parmelee, Henry A. Harkins, Isaac H. Ritchie, George H. Bardsley, James H. Redford and Donald D. Lamson, all of the coast artillery corps, Captain William I. Wilson, ordnance department, and 577 enlisted men of the 55th artillery, C. A. C.

The transport St. Mihiel sailed from New York May 10 and was due at Cristobal Bay yesterday. The following were military passengers for Panama: Majors William W. Harris, jr., infantry; William H. Allen, medical corps; Clarence S. Ridley, engineers; Captains William H. Lee, quartermaster corps; Donald H. Pilte, medical corps, Orlo H. Quinn, air service; Ralph E. Richards, infantry; William E. Whittington, infantry; First Lieutenants Royal B. Place, infantry; John M. Clark, air service, and Paul A. Donally, cavalry.

The transport stopped at San Juan, P. R., on May 15 and discharged the following passengers: Lieutenant Colonel Grosvenor L. Townsend, infantry, Major Ralph H. Leavitt, infantry; First Lieutenants Thomas H. Ramsey, infantry, and Avery S. Hills, dental corps.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS "LONG-DISTANCE DINNER."

The "long-distance dinner" to be given on June 16 next by the quartermaster corps promises to be the biggest function of the kind ever attempted by any branch of the service. It will commemorate the 146th anniversary of the "military stores department," which is now the quartermaster corps, founded in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, on June 16, 1775, headed by a quartermaster general, whose pay was to be 180 a month, with one deputy at $40. Quartermasters will gather on three continents and in all our insular possessions and sit down with captains of industry and business men who supplied the Army during the war and with ex-quartermasters of the reserve and National Guard.

Tables will be set from Coblenz to China, and from Panama to Alaska, for this wide-reaching jollification, the first ever held by any branch of the service in the Army to celebrate its birth. For the Washington dinner President Harding will be the guest of honor, with Secretary of War Weeks, General Pershing and other distinguished men, and the New Willard the scene of the festivities. New York will have a great gathering at the Hotel Astor, and Chicago will duplicate it at the Hotel La Salle. Some 300 guests have already signed up for the Philadelphia dinner, and there will be other big gatherings at San Francisco, Denver, New Orleans, San Antonio, Baltimore, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Atlanta and other centres, as well as in Germany, France, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, Alaska and the Philippines. At all the camps and posts there will be celebrations as well.

From Camp Benning, Ga., came this letter from the quartermaster there:

"I have the quartermaster detachment lined up now for a big celebration on that date and the commanding general has assured me that we can have a half holiday, and Captain Todd, the detachment commander, is preparing for one big blow-out. The men are very much enthused and are taking a great deal of interest in the affair."

In other camps where there are 25 or more enlisted men of the quartermaster corps there will be other celebrations of similar kind for it is the intention to make the enlisted men of the corps feel that they are quite as much concerned with the success of the supply departments of the Army as the officers.

Interesting souvenirs have been prepared for the occasion, including a very handsome program containing authentic pictures of all the quartermasters general of the Army from its first incumbent down to Major General H. L. Rogers, quartermaster general since 1918. Moving picture films showing quartermaster activities will be shown at many of the boards; there have been a dozen rattling good new Q. M. C. songs written for the occasion, and special stunts have been arranged by some of the Army's specialists along these lines. The diners, as far as local times will permit, will exchange greetings by telephone, telegraph, cable and radio—it will be a big night for the Q. M. C.

General Rogers, as president of the new society of quartermaster officers, is tremendously pleased at the accessions to membership in the last drive, when the society quadrupled its number. It now has several thousand officers, ex-officers and business men, who do business with the quartermaster corps, on its rolls.

OBITUARY.

The funeral services of the late Colonel Bertram Tracy Clayton were held at the Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., at 11 o'clock on the morning of May 11. The services were conducted by two cousins of Colonel Clayton—the Rev. Wyatt Brown, rector of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, of Baltimore, Md., and the Rev. Bertram T. Brown, of Tarboro, N. C. The pallbearers were the following classmates of Colonel Clayton at West Point: Generals Pershing, Jesse McI. Carter, Avery D. Andrews, Charles T. Menoher, Mason M. Patrick, Chas. C. Walcutt, Jr., Frank McIntyre and Julius A. Penn, and the following named officers with whom Colonel Clayton had served closely in the Army: General Harry L. Rogers and Colonels B. Frank Cheatham, Frank H. Watson, William E. Horton and Augustus C. Macomb. There were present also at the services a large number of officers of the quartermaster corps of the Army, in which corps Colonel Clayton was serving in France when killed on Memorial Day, 1918, by a bomb from a German airplane. There was an escort of cavalry to Arlington Cemetery, where the cavalry was replaced by a battalion of infantry, which escorted the body to the grave. Colonel Clayton was born in Clayton, Ala., October 19, 1862. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1886 and served for two years as second lieutenant in the 11th infantry. He then resigned to go into business as a civil engineer in Brooklyn, N. Y. He entered the volunteer service as captain of Troop C, New York Volunteers, in May, 1898, and served through the Porto Rican campaign. He was elected and served as a member of the 56th Congress from a Brooklyn district. In 1901 he was reappointed in the regular military service. He served in the Philippines during the Philippine insurrection, and later in New Orleans, West Point, New York, the Panama Canal Zone and in Washington, D. C., performing the regular duties of the quartermaster corps. He was serving with the expeditionary forces in France when killed. Colonel Clayton's father was Major General Henry D. Clayton, of the Confederate Army, and who served many years after the war as a judge in Alabama and later as president of the University of Alabama. Colonel Clayton leaves a widow and two sons, Captain William Clayton, Dallas, Texas, and Second Lieutenant Bertram T. Clayton, Jr., U. S. Army. Colonel Clayton has a number of brothers and sisters in Alabama, among whom is District Judge Henry D. Clayton, for many years a member of Congress from Alabama.

STUDENTS OF MARINE INSTITUTE.

Report for April shows the distribution of students of the Marine Corps Institute as follows:

Shore Stations in the United States—Atlanta, Ga., 5; Alexandria, Va., 2; Annapolis, Md., 33; Boston Navy Yard, 14, Boston receiving ship, 3; Bremerton Navy Yard, 87, Bremerton N. A. D., 9; Charleston, S. C., 22; Chelsea, Mass., 1; Dover, N. J., 23; Fort Lyons, Colo., 10; Fort Mifflin, Pa., 24; Hampton Roads, Va. (H. of S.), 23; Hampton Roads, Va. (N. O. B.), 13; Hingham, Mass., 34; Indian Head, Md., 5; Iona Island, N. Y., 38; Keyport, Wash., 15; Key West, Fla., 8; Mare Island, Calif., 985; New London, Conn., 33; New Orleans, La., 26; Newport, R. I., 10; New York Navy Yard, 102; New York Hospital, 1; Norfolk Navy Yard, 44; Norfolk Hospital, 2, Parris Island, S. C., 399; Pensacola, Fla., 28; Philadelphia (D. of S.), 76; Philadelphia P. M. Office, 6; Philadelphia Navy Yard, 59, Philadelphia, receiving ship, 11; Point Isabel, Tex., 3; Portsmouth, N. H., 25; Quantico, 2,140; Radio, Va., 5; Rockaway Beach, 2; San Diego (M. B.), 116; San Diego, Calif. (Nav. A. S.), 11; San Diego, Calif. (Adv. B. F.), 1; San Francisco, Calif. (Dept. of P.), 24; Sayville, L. I., 14; South Charleston, W. Va., 6; St. Julien's Creek, Va., 15; total shore stations in United States, 4,512.

Overseas Shore Stations—Camaguey, Cuba, 27; Cavite, P. I., 31, Guam, L. I., 134; Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 58, Managua, Nicaragua, 16; Olongapo, P. I., 16; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, 138; Pekin, China, 52; Haiti, 321; Russian Islands, Siberia, 1; San Juan, P. R., 4; Santo Domingo, D. R., 391; Virgin Islands, 31; total overseas shore stations, 1,222.

Marine detachments afloat, 411.
Recruiting service, 260.
Active duty but not at listed stations, 10.
Retired and fleet M. C. reserve, 7.
Dependents, 15.
Grand total, 6,428.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING CLINOMETERS.

The bureau of navigation has sent to the captains of all naval vessels a copy of "Correction Curves for Clinometer Readings." These curves are for use in connection with the pendulum type of clinometer such as is usually issued by the bureau of navigation to vessels of the Navy. These curves do not apply to the liquid type of clinometer.

Data of rolling of ships at sea or of the heeling of vessels in turning where the angle is taken from the pendulum clinometer generally located in the pilot house, and hence at a considerable distance above the center of oscillation of the vessel, is liable to exaggerate materially the actual roll or angle of heel of the vessel. The curves sent show the factor which should be used in multiplying the apparent angle of roll of heel to obtain the correct angle.

All reports and all entries in the log relative to the angle of roll or heel should be the true angle as obtained from the clinometer reading, multiplied by the factor obtained from the correction curves.

ARMY SALVAGE.

Following the policy of rigid economy laid down by the Secretary of War, and with his approval, the quartermaster corps hereafter will teach enlisted men in salvage work. A school for training the personnel in the repair of clothing and shoes has just been established at Camp Jackson, S. C., and another school for the repair of typewriters at Fort McPherson, Ga. This training of the men will be part of the routine work of the salvage shops, and additional schools will be established as soon as possible at convenient points in other corps areas. In this way much material bought for the war can be repaired and utilized for the peace-time needs of the Army, saving thousands of dollars to the taxpayers.


ESTABLISHED 1865
Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and
National Guard
R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Departments
Makers of the
LILLEY CAPS
Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Coin Silver
Correspondence Requested
THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscriber.—"Is an officer placed on the retired list for disability incident to the service, on three-fourths of his pay, regardless of length of service, or is he placed on the retired list on a percentage of his pay for length of service?" He receives three-fourths of his pay under the law.

C. L. S.—Under the statement of your service rendered you are not entitled to the $90 enlistment allowances, the act of June 4, 1920 (section 27), being prospective only in its benefits. If your statement of service represents your total active federal service, you are entitled to the bonus of three months' pay under the act of May 11, 1908, provided you were in the grade of private, private first class, or bugler on August 16, 1917, no unauthorized absences being involved. See War Department circular 112, 1920.

W. E. G.—Captain Franck T. Evans, chief of staff of the destroyer force, Pacific fleet, is the son of the late Rear Admiral Evans.

J. H. M., Great Lakes.—The Florida, we are informed at the Navy Department, is not going to the Asiatic station. See article on page 473, issue of May 14, of the Army and Navy Register.

J. K., Black Hawk.—Address your inquiry to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

THIRD DIVISION SPRING RACE MEET.

The Third Division Riding and Hunt Association had its annual spring race meeting on May 7 at the division polo grounds at Camp Pike, Ark. It was one of the most interesting and brilliant events of the year, society turning out in full. Among the 6,000 spectators were a number of Little Rock people and the gay colored summer frocks of the ladies made a charming background. Among the onlookers were General and Mrs. E. M. Lewis, General and Mrs. R. Davis, Colonel and Mrs. H. Smither, Colonel and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Colonel and Mrs. M. A. Elliot, Jr., Majors and Mesdames Ward, McAddams, Wainwright, H. Lewis, W. Geary, S. Brown and Mrs. J. J. Waterman. There were six races in all, including two steeple chases. The features of the afternoon were Lieutenant Guernsey winning the fourth race, six furlongs, on Amalgamater, a thoroughbred mount; Lieutenant Moore winning the one-half mile on "Major," and Major J. M. Wainwright winning the steeple chase with great ease on Colonel Elliot's "Stealther." The races for the enlisted men were also close and exciting. Cash prizes were awarded the enlisted men and silver cups to the officers.

The third Arkansas-Army horse show, staged by the Third Division at Camp Pike, will be held May 27. Close to 30 events will be staged during the two days, a great number of riding events being open to civilian entries in addition to those of officers and women of Camp Pike. To provide more competition in several events and also to make training of horses and riders more systematic preliminary shows are being held within the different organizations at camp. The regiments have had their regimental shows and these will be followed this week end with brigade shows, the winners of the latter being eligible for entry into the final big show May 27 and 28. Major J. M. Wainwright, assistant chief of staff, has been appointed to have charge of the show at camp.

R. O. T. C. ITEMS.

The R. O. T. C. unit of the Chicago public high schools will participate in a military tournament at Riverview Park, in Chicago, on June 2 and 3. The Chicago Tribune is giving a flag to the best drilled picked company from any of the high schools. There are three prizes for competitive drills for regularly organized companies. The Association of Commerce is awarding a cup for competitive review.

The annual spring tournament and horse show, field artillery unit and Cornell Polo Club, will take place on May 28 at the polo grounds, Cornell University. Judges, Major Crawford, Corps of engineers; Major Hospital, field artillery; Captain Buffington, veterinary corps; clerk of course, Captain Rice, field artillery; starter, Captain Swift, infantry; announcer, Sergt. Major Marks.

PERSHING TO INSPECT CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

Because of his intense interest in the successful operation of the citizens' military training camps to be established throughout the country this summer, General John J. Pershing will endeavor to make a personal inspection of each camp in order to gain first-hand information as to its management and to meet the candidates in attendance.

This announcement is made in a letter from him to the president of the Military Training Camps Association regretting his inability to attend the convention of the governing body of that organization which met in Chicago yesterday.

General Pershing believes the purpose of these institutions is so closely interwoven with the question of adequate national defense that all Americans should render every assistance and encouragement thereto.

Digitized by Google



Send for Free Booklet and Name of Nearest Dealer

IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)

Make good with all the following Services of Uniform Equipment

Size	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Calf	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.	17 in.

Pat. May 9, '16. Dec. 27, '20. Dec. 26, '71

If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. E. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.

ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

(Established 1889)

H. L. RUST
Realtor

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

All Classes of Property For Sale

Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.

Desirable apartments and houses for rent.

Insurance in all its branches.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.



HOPPE'S
Nitro Powder Solvent
No. 9

For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun men throughout the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.

FRANK A. HOPPE
2314 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. R. GAUNT & SON, Inc. (N. Y.)
503 Fifth Avenue New York City

Art Metal Workers in Gold, Silver and Bronze

Manufacturers Of
Military and Naval Metal Uniform Buttons
Ornaments, Insignia, Devices and Gold Laces

SWORDS, FOX PUTTERS, BELTS AND SMALL METALS

SPORTING MEDALS AND TROPHIES, PRESENTATION SWORDS.

FOREIGN HONORS AND DECORATIONS IN MINIATURE MADE TO ORDER.

SPECIALISTS IN FINE BRONZING AND FIRE GILDING.

Designers of Military and Heraldic Crests. Quotations for Military Badges, Class Pins and Society Organizations' Crests on Requests.

THROUGH YOUR MILITARY TAILOR OR DIRECT

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
WEST 84 TAXICABS WEST 6,4

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

REED.—At Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1921, to Captain Charles Sumner Reed, ordnance department, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Reed, a son, Charles Sumner Reed, jr.

HOLLMANN.—At the camp hospital, Marfa, Texas, May 15, 1921, to Captain Edwin Hollmann, 13th cavalry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Hollmann, a son, Edwin Hollmann, jr.

MARRIED.

DUNLAP—METCALF.—At Washington, D. C., May 11, 1921, Lieutenant Lionel H. Dunlap, air service, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Ethel Metcalf.

KASTERLY—COOPER.—At Columbia, S. C., May 12, 1921, Major George Winship Kasterly, U. S. Army, and Miss Jacqueline Cooper.

HAMNER—KIRK.—At Bexley, O., May 14, 1921, Commander Edward C. Hamner, jr., U. S. Navy, and Miss Dorothy Whitney Kirk.

KING—ADAMS.—At Washington, D. C., May 17, 1921, Major J. Craig King, U. S. Army, and Miss Marie Holtsman Adams.

DIED.

BLOOM.—At Carlstrom Field, Fla., May 11, 1921, Lieutenant George B. Bloom, air service, U. S. Army.

ENOCHS.—At Crystal Springs, Miss., May 18, 1921, Mr. J. P. Enochs, father of Captain J. M. Enochs, U. S. Navy.

HOLMES.—At Jacksonville, Fla., May 7, 1921, Major Charles Holmes, U. S. Army, retired.

LOEFFLER.—At Washington, D. C., May 15, 1921, Mrs. Louise Catharine Loeffler, wife of Major Charles D. A. Loeffler, U. S. Army, retired.

PIERCE.—At Texas, Pease, May 16, 1921, Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Pierce, U. S. Army.

IN CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

The House naval affairs committee has reported favorably a bill authorizing construction of a high-speed airplane-carrying ship, to cost approximately $25,000,000, in accordance with recommendations made by Secretary Denby. It provides necessary legislation but no appropriation.

The House appropriation committee has refused to increase the pay of the private secretary of the Secretary of War from $2,500 to $3,000 per annum, although several more in rank are receiving the latter amount, and at least one $3,000.

SENATE BILLS.

1742. Mr. Wadsworth—To appoint Major General Hunter Liggett, U. S. Army, retired, to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list.

1751. Mr. Gerry—To amend the act approved May 14, 1920, to include mates on the agriya list.

1790. Mr. Sheppard—To place Selective Draft Guardsmen who entered the World War otherwise than through the draft on an equal basis as to longevity and continuous-service pay with National Guardsmen who were drafted.

1795. Mr. Caraway—Prohibiting the enlistment of any member of the negro race in the military or naval services of the United States of America, and directing the discharge of all persons of the negro race now serving in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States.

1809. Mr. Harris—To authorize the President of the United States to place Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Cole, C. A. C., on promotion list at his former place.

1891. Mr. Shortridge—Authorizing the President to appoint Hays Malcolm Pernald to the position and rank of captain in the infantry.

HOUSE BILLS.

6150. Mr. Butler—Authorizing the removal of certain cases in which the government is the real party in interest from State courts to the district courts of the United States, upon request of the Secretary of the Navy.

6153. Mr. Butler—Providing the method of transferring to the civil service retirement and disability fund the deductions required to be paid from naval appropriations on account of civilian employees of the naval establishment.

6154. Mr. Butler—Providing for the insurance of currency shipped to disbursing officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

6292. Mr. Butler—Relating to the pay and allowances of officers of the dental corps of the Navy.

6297. Mr. Hicks—Authorizing the construction of an airplane-carrier for the Navy.

6364. Mr. Britten—Providing for an historical pictorial record of the American fleet in foreign waters during the late World War.

6218. Mr. Britten—Providing for sundry matters affecting the naval establishment.

SECOND DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House appropriation committee on May 16 presented the second deficiency bill to the House, carrying appropriations totaling $220,286,765.33. The naval establishment gets $4,886,000 for fuel, $1,180,000 for freight, $750,000 for "pay, miscellaneous," and $243,-017.34 for construction of the Norfolk navy yard.

The committee refused to include $150,000 for paymisce'laneous," and $243,017.34 for construction of the Norfolk navy yard.

The committee refused to include $150,000 for payment of the salaries of the assistant engineer of yards and docks, $1,500,000 for improvements at navy yards, $132,000 for Norfolk navy yard work, $400,000 for the Navy War naval station, $750,000 for maintenance, bureau of supplies and accounts, and $400,000 for fuel.

The committee refused to provide $600,000 for a water system at Schofield Barracks.

The committee would not allow either the Navy or War Department bureaus additional clerical help, although the chiefs of the bureaus of navigation, medicine and surgery, and yards and docks made it plain they would be unable to keep their present work up with the summer of clerks provided for.

RECORDS RELIEF FOR DESERTER.

The Navy Department has made an adverse recommendation on the bill (H. R. 4427) "for the relief of James H. Gordon," by letter, as follows:

"James H. Gordon, alias James H. Cullen, enlisted in the United States Navy, January 24, 1867, at New York, for three years as first-class boy, served in the North Carolina, Tuscarora, Chippewa, Iroquois and Dale to October 4, 1863, when he deserted.

"It will be seen from that Mr. Gordon deserted at a time during the Civil War when his services were especially in demand. The fact of his subsequent career as a bad boss honorably discharged would not be true to the facts as shown by the historical records of the department.

"Nothing appearing of record, therefore, which would seem to warrant the consideration proposed, and in view of the above, the department recommends that the bill (H. R. 4427) be not favorably considered."

SALE OF ARMS TO SCHOOLS.

Authority is granted the chief of ordnance of the Army to sell obsolete arms to schools under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1914, the price to be fixed by the chief of ordnance.

S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington D.C.
OPEN 8.15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Victrola No. IX
With Cabinet and Records

$10.00 Down $7.50 Per Month Then

Outfit Consists of

—1 Victrola IX in mahogany weathered oak, golden oak, walnut or polished...	$75.00
—1 cabinet to match	14.90
—ten 10-inch double-faced records, 12 selections	5.10
Complete for	$95.00

Kann's—Fourth Floor.

"Say it with Flowers"

WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4278, 4277, 4279, and F. 8884

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

Army Officers—
who know materials, No. 200, No. 250, No. 600, No. 550, will be interested in our sample line.



For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Rain Coats, Khakis, Polos, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service—Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, Annapolis Atlantic City

ESTABLISHED 1872
W. R. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 1407 F ST. N.W.)
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE MAIN 108
ARSPEARE CJNICHOLS W.SPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2562

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Digitized by Google

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

May 13.

Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Baughman, Florida, to bureau of construction, Navy Department.

Lieut. P. M. Baker, Nanshan; to Gannet.

Lieut. J. W. Birk, Naval Academy; to Oklahoma.

Ch. Mach. H. W. Bailey, Oklahoma; to naval training station, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (jg.) C. K. Boyer, North Dakota; to navy yard, New York.

Lieut. (jg.) Wm. F. Bringhurst, naval training station, Great Lakes; to Utah, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. George Brown, jr. (S. C.), navy allotment office, Navy Department; to command of staff commander-in-chief, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. (jg.) Wm. Eberlin, naval proving ground, Indian Head, to Florida.

Comdr. R. M. Field, Graham; in naval examining board, Navy Department.

Lieut. C. H. Fuller, Sharkey; to navy yard, Washington.

Gun. Robert Foulis, Chester; to Rochester.

Lieut. Comdr. Fitzhugh Green, naval proving ground, Indian Head; to Texas as ordnance officer.

Carp. G. A. Gilligen, New Hampshire; to receiving ship, Philadelphia.

Comdr. R. C. Grady, Florida; to inspector of ordnance, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.

Lieut. John F. Julian, San Francisco; to navy yard, Washington.

Chaps. Percy Johnson, New Hampshire; to marine barracks, Quantico.

Lieut. Comdr. Monroe Kelly, Tennessee; to Florida as engineer officer.

Lieut. Wm. A. Merrill (S. C.), naval ordnance plant, South Charleston, W. Va.; to naval base, San Diego.

Lieut. (jg.) E. McKenna, Washington navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Magruder, bureau of ordnance, Navy Department; to Fairfax.

Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Mayo, naval training station, San Francisco; to Arkansas.

Lieut. (jg.) D. W. McLaughlin; to command Eagle 37.

Gun. E. C. Punch, receiving ship, Boston; to Arizona.

Rear Adm. H. B. Robinson, commandant, navy yard, Boston; to military governor, Santo Domingo.

Ens. A. M. Silva, Naval Academy; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. Wm. Monroe Kelly, Tennessee; to naval air station, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Lieut. P. Sherman, squadron 1, destroyer force, Atlantic fleet; to Barry.

Lieut. Comdr. Homer Smith, jr., navy yard, Puget Sound; to New Mexico as gunnery officer.

Ens. Eli Tuttle, Naval Academy; to duty with commander, destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Gun. J. N. Theard, Arizona; to naval ammunition depot, Iona Island.

May 13.

Lieut. (jg.) J. R. Allen (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Baisley, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to receiving ship, New York.

Lieut. (jg.) C. F. Behrens (M. C.), naval medical school; to naval hospital, Newport.

Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Blackburn, Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia; to command Pruitt.

Lieut. Howes Bodfish, University of Chicago; to naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Capt. H. V. Butler, naval war college; to naval examining board, Navy Department.

Lieut. D. M. Carpenter, Wyoming; to duty with California and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. F. B. Connell, Burns; to Arcostook.

Lieut. (jg.) E. Cowgill, Wyoming; to duty with Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (jg.) C. H. Cushman (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (jg.) A. A. Demetriff (S. C.), naval medical school; to naval hospital, Newport.

Lieut. (jg.) Bisbrow H. C. Predmore, Florida; to Pacific fleet.

Lieut. (jg.) Wm. Penrice, navy yard, Puget Sound; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. (jg.) G. W. Rumbaugh, Eagle 46; to Eagle 7.

Lieut. R. M. Farrar, Burns; to Arcostook.

Lieut. F. W. Fletcher, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to torpedo station, Newport.

Lieut. Orin Price, Navajo; to Maryland.

Ens. G. H. Grob, Burns; to Arcostook.

Lieut. (jg.) F. W. Hoffman (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Ens. Ira L. Harris, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. G. C. Hoover, Wyoming; to duty with California and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (jg.) L. Hadfield (M. C.), naval medical school; to San Francisco.

Lieut. Comdr. Wm. M. Kerr (M. C.), North Dakota; to bureau medicine and surgery.

Ens. Wm. M. M. Lahrsen, Eagle 14; to Eagle 8.

Ens. M. B. Metzger, Eagle 40; to Eagle 58.

Ens. R. K. Mayer, jr., Eagle 6; to Eagle 5.

Lieut. F. L. McDaniel, destroyer force, Atlantic fleet; to Virginia Island.

Lieut. Comdr. J. E. McDonald, Burns; to Arcostook.

Lieut. (jg.) Wm. Mahoney, Burns; to Arcostook.

Comdr. R. T. Mesner, naval war college; to commander, 2d naval district, Brooklyn.

Lieut. (jg.) J. Milton, bureau engineering, Navy Department; to duty with Michigan.

Lieut. S. R. Mills (M. C.), San Francisco; to marine expeditionary forces, Santo Domingo.

Gun. Wm. H. Moore, naval air station, Hampton Roads; to naval air station, San Diego.

Lieut. Edwin Murphy, Chester; to naval proving ground, Indian Head.

Lieut. F. W. Nellson, naval air station, Pensacola; to air station, Guantanamo Bay.

Lieut. Wm. R. Nichols (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (jg.) C. A. Nicholson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Isaiah Parker, K-8; to command O-8.

Lieut. (jg.) J. W. Pugh, Eagle 19; to receiving ship, Philadelphia.

Gun. C. S. Peck, Eagle 49; to command sub-chaser 73.

Capt. G. W. Williams, naval operations, Navy Department; to command New Mexico.

Capt. W. S. Wood, naval war college; to assistant to commandant, 1st naval district, Boston.

May 11

Capt. A. Ahrle, Naval War College; to naval examining board, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Allen (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to naval hospital, New York.

Lieut. C. R. Barr (C. C.), navy yard, Puget Sound; to naval station, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lieut. (jg.) Christian Bauer, naval training camp, Gulfport, Miss.; to R. S. New Orleans.

Lieut. (jg.) H. A. Beaman, recruiting station, Atlanta; to R. S., Charleston, S. C.

Lieut. J. D. Blackwood (M. C.), naval hospital, League Island; to navy recruiting station, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Capt. J. R. Blakely, Naval War College; to bureau of ordnance, Navy Department.

Ens. G. W. Brown, Hannibal; to R. S., New York.

Lieut. (jg.) Bruton (M. C.), naval hospital, Key West; to naval station, Guam.

Lieut. (jg.) Chas. Byrnside, R. S. Charleston, S. C.; to Vireo.

Gun. Clifford Camp, naval training camp, Gulfport, Miss.; to R. S. New Orleans.

Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Cate, Columbia University, New York; to Sperry Gyroscope Co. and Ford Instrument Co., Brooklyn.

Ens. C. R. Cook, T-3; to K-4.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Cutik, Pennsylvania; to bureau of navigation, Navy Department.

Lieut. A. C. Davis, University of Chicago; to naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Ens. Wade De Meresse, Contreras; to Reid.

Lieut. P. F. Dickens (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to naval hospital, New York.

Ens. S. C. Dougherty, Hulbert; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. J. T. Fellowa (D. C.), New Hampshire; to R. S. Philadelphia.

Lieut. F. H. Gebhardt (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to naval hospital, Chelsea.

Lieut. V. F. Grant, Burns; to Arcostook.

Lieut. (jg.) Wm. Gardner, Naval Academy; to Cleveland as executive.

Capt. D. C. Hanlan, Naval War College; to 3d naval district.

Lieut. P. C. Hertzog (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to sick quarters, marine barracks, Quantico.

Boat. W. B. Hall, naval training station, Hampton Roads; to R. S., Mare Island.

Lieut. J. R. Kane, D. C. to H-9.

Lieut. (jg.) Charles Kasnan, navy yard, New York; to Oklahoma.

Lieut. H. C. Kellers (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to naval hospital, Chelsea.

Lieut. (jg.) J. E. Kiernan (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (jg.) J. S. Layman (S. C.), navy yard, Norfolk; to Gannet, for subsistence.

Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Lovell (C. C.), 11th naval district; to bureau of supply and accounts, Navy Department; to navy air station, Lakehurst, N. J., as executive officer.

Comdr. J. F. O'Mara (E. C.), navy yard, Charleston; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet, as force supply officer.

Lieut. J. W. Paige (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (jg.) S. E. Peck, naval air station, Coco Solo, C. Z.; to naval air station, San Diego.

Lieut. J. A. Peres (M. C.), naval hospital, Guilford, Me.; to naval training station, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (jg.) G. W. H. Perry (M. C.), naval medical school; to naval hospital, Newport.

Lieut. Kendall Preston, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (jg.) Wm. Pickering, barracks, Hampton Roads; to navy yard, Washington.

Ens. Jos. W. C. Rodgers, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. H. Rogers, North Dakota; to submarine expeditionary force, Haiti.

Lieut. (jg.) R. Mck. Rush (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (jg.) Wm. Rhodes, Hampton Roads; to Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Lieut. (jg.) R. S. Shaw (C. C.), to R. S.

Lieut. S. R. Shumaker, University of Chicago; to naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Smith (M. C.), New Hampshire; to R. S. Philadelphia.

Lieut. (jg.) G. L. C. Stevens (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (jg.) F. J. Sullivan, receiving ship, New York; to naval training station, Hampton Roads.

Capt. M. M. Taylor, naval war college; to commandant, 3d naval district.

Lieut. (jg.) Bernard Toothaker (M. C.), naval medical school; to naval hospital, Hampton Roads.

Ens. Maurice Van Cleave, Billingsley; to Barry.

Lieut. (jg.) Wm. Wray, naval training camp, Gulfport; to receiving ship, New Orleans.

Lieut. (jg.) F. Wood, to Reid.

Comdr. L. F. Welch, New Mexico; to naval war college.

Lieut. Comdr. Lawrence Wild, New Hampshire; to Minnesota as first lieutenant.

May 14.

Lieut. (jg.) F. C. Bedell (C. E. C.), Naval Academy; to naval station, Yard Harbor, T. H.

Ens. Lawrence Bennett, receiving ship, Mare Island; to Nanshan.

Comdr. G. H. Bawday, Naval Academy; to battleship squadron 2, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Brighi, Naval Academy; to Florida as first lieutenant.

Lieut. (jg.) G. J. B. Brooks, Naval Academy; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. S. D. A. Cobb, New Hampshire; to Michigan.

Lieut. (jg.) R. Cook of Virginia, marine barracks, Quantico; to command naval hospital, Pearl Harbor.

Lieut. (jg.) F. P. Early, Black Hawk; to Sandpiper.

Lieut. H. L. Fongerouse (M. C.), naval medical school, to Tuscarora.

Lieut. (jg.) Wm. Fenner (M. C.), naval medical school, to Ashlie station.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Gibbs, jr., Naval Academy; to Minnesota as assistant fire control officer.

Comdr. R. H. Goss, New Hampshire; to receiving ship, Philadelphia.

Lieut. H. H. Goss, naval medical school; to naval hospital, Mare Island.

Lieut. (jg.) G. Hart (M. C.), Beaver; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. H. Herbst, New Hampshire; to Minnesota.

Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Holzmhn (M. C.), navy yard, Washington; to Seattle.

Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Haddock, naval proving ground, Indian Head; to Tennessee as assistant fire control officer.

Lieut. R. M. Haggard, machinists' mates school training station, Hampton Roads; to Nevada.

Lieut. (jg.) Hill, navy yard, New York; to Naval Academy, to 11th naval district.

Capt. C. F. Kinkaid (M. C.), command naval hospital, Pearl Harbor, to command naval hospital, Puget Sound.

Comdr. F. X. Kelles (M. C.), Eagle 32; to charge of sick quarters, marine barracks, Quantico.

Lieut. J. B. Logue (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to Tuscarora.

Lieut. (jg.) F. M. Matthews, Tucker; to Wadsworth.

Capt. Edward McCauley, command mine force, Pacific fleet; to 4th district, to assistant to commandant, 12th naval district.

Lieut. (jg.) Wm. Nolan, New Hampshire; to Michigan

Lieut. Comdr. A. K. Neely (M. C.), Fulton; to Beaver.

Comdr. F. D. Pryor, Naval Academy; to Delaware as gunnery officer.

Capt. F. E. Ridgely, Naval War College; to aid to commandant, 5th naval district, navy yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. L. O. Rigsert (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Mach. J. F. Roach, Columbia; to Nicholson.

Lieut. (jg.) E. Rodenbaugh, Burns; to navy yard, San Francisco.

Lieut. (jg.) J. E. Shaw, command Curley; to Anderson.

Lieut. Z. A. Sherwin, Nevada; to Idaho.

Lieut. C. N. Smith (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to Mississippi.

Lieut. Emory Smith, navy yard, Norfolk; to Henshaw.

Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Smith, bureau of engineering, Navy Department; to connecting navy yard, Pensacola and on board as engineer officer when commissioned.

Capt. W. H. Standley, Naval War College; to commander, 16th naval district, Cavite, P. I.

Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Stenhouse (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to duty at naval hospital, Mare Island.

Pharm. G. G. Stroll, Hanlin constabulary, Port au Prince, Haiti; to naval training school, Great Lakes.

Comdr. G. T. Swasey, jr., command Preston, to command Bruce.

Lieut. (jg.) C. Terhune, Olympia; to Reuben James.

Lieut. A. G. Tinney (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to naval hospital, Mare Island.

Lieut. Comdr. M. S. Tisdale, division radio officer, 1st battleship squadron, Pacific fleet; to Texas Academy.

Ens. H. A. Tyburo, Trinity; to Carnahasett.

Lieut. (jg.) Wm. Vaughn, Naval War College; to commandant, Dolphin.

Comdr. Robert R. Webb (M. C.), Naval War College, to naval hospital, Mare Island.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Wieber, Burns; to Arcostook.

Lieut. Comdr. Wm. Wilson (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to Minnesota.

Lieut.-Comdr. E. M. Willits, naval intelligence, Navy Department; to Pennsylvania as first lieutenant.

Lieut. (jg.) H. Wynne (M. C.), Naval Academy; to navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. (jg.) H. Wynne (M. C.), R. S. New York; to navy recruiting station, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (jg.) Wm. Wright, Columbia University, New York; to Sperry Gyroscope Co. and Ford Instrument Co., Brooklyn.

Lieut. (jg.) T. T. Wynkoop (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. E. A. Zehner, navy yard, Puget Sound, to Buffalo.

Lieut. James Donaldson, Crane; to Ballard.

Lieut. (jg.) Arthur Barry, to Kelley.

Ens. J. W. McCrae, Marcus; to Robert Smith.

Lieut. P. Thomas, naval air station, Pacific; to Walker.

Ens. D. C. Allen, Burns; to Arcostook.

Ens. L. W. Brown, Burns; to Arcostook.

Lieut. (jg.) Wm. Bowers, Burns; to Arcostook.

Ens. J. C. Cline, Burns; to Arcostook.

Lieut. (jg.) R. B. Lee, Burns; to Arcostook.

Lieut. (jg. G.) L. H. Lovelace, Burns; to Arcostook.

Lieut. E. P. McKellar, Burns; to Arcostook.

Lieut. W. W. Mussell, Naval Medical School; to North Dakota.

Lieut. (jg.) C. E. S. Rodenbaugh, Burns; to Arcostook.

Lieut. (jg.) W. L. Shields, Burns; to Arcostook.

May 17.

Lieut. R. F. Armstrong, command Walker; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. C. R. Arney, naval training station, Great Lakes; to Utah.

ARMY LIST PROMOTION

Copies of the Army Promotion List, alphabetically arranged, otherwise known as the Single List, created by the act of June 4, 1920, upon which the advancement in grade of officers of the Army is now based may be obtained by addressing the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS

Digitized by Google

Lieut. M. A. Berge (M. C.), marine expeditionary force, Santo Domingo, to recruiting barracks, Hampton Roads.

Ensn. Walter Brown, naval training station, Great Lakes; to North Dakota.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. D. Chandler (C. E. C.), Naval Academy; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. Comdr. David De Treville, Naval Academy; to Kansas as assistant fire control officer.

Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Kaiser, Naval Academy; to Connecticut as gunnery officer.

Lieut. A. L. Flynn, R. N., New York; to Connecticut.

Lieut. (J. G.) M. R. Greer, North Dakota; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. O. Hiltabidle (C. E. C.), Naval Academy; to navy yard, New York.

Lieut. B. R. Holcombe, Talbot; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. J. Hughes, Nevada; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. (J. G.) T. P. Jeter, New York; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. D. Lowry, Jr., Blakeley; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. (J. G.) Alexander Martin, Jr. (C. E. C.), Naval Academy; to Philadelphia to inspect work with construction of naval air station, Lakehurst, N. J.

Lieut. Comdr. H. V. Mercer, Naval Academy; to Michigan as gunnery officer.

Lieut. (J. G.) Carleton McCauley, Babbitt; to naval air station, Pensacola.

A. P. (R. J.) McGrath, Black Hawk; to Arizona.

Lieut. (J. G.) Cushing Phillips (C. E. C.), Naval Academy; to navy yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. H. Popper (M. C.), marine expeditionary force, Haiti; to recruiting station, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. C. Ramsey, Texas; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. A. G. Reaves, Idaho; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. W. R. Rockisky, naval operations, Navy Department; to Santo Domingo.

Lieut. (J. G.) V. H. Schaeffer, Noa; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Comdr. J. M. Smeallie, Naval Academy; to De La Vergne Machine Co., New York; to Florida as executive.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. P. Thurston, New Mexico; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. W. M. Tinsley, naval training station, Newport; to Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. F. D. Wagner, McKean; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. (J. G.) S. H. Warner, Waters; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. K. Wildman, Leonidas; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. Comdr. T. H. Winters, Naval Academy; to South Carolina as gunnery officer.

Lieut. A. R. Wolfe, Utah; to 3d naval district.

Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Wrenshall, Naval Academy; to Connecticut as assistant fire control officer.

Lieut. (J. G.) Reuben Wright, Jr., to McFarland.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. H. Findeland (D. C.), Reuben James; to United States.

Lieut. R. P. Parsons (M. C.), Pittsburgh; to Chattanooga.

Lieut. E. A. Sharp (M. C.), Chattanooga; to Pittsburgh.

Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Ware, Chattanooga; to Pittsburgh.

Lieut. T. M. Colston, naval air station, San Diego; to naval air station, Coco Solo, Panama.

Lieut. L. T. Conditt (M. C.), naval hospital, Guilport; to naval hospital, New Orleans.

Lieut. Comdr. H. D. Price, Neches; to R. S. Boston.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. Tendill, R. S. Boston; to Oelrichs as gunnery officer.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. A. Whiting (C. C.), inspector of aircraft, Keyport, N. J.; to superintending constructor of aircraft, G. Rihn & Bro., Buffalo.

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant—John A. Lejeune.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

May 13—Maj. C. D. Barrett, S. P. Budd, R. H. Tebbs, Jr., and G. W. Van Heese, promoted to majors.

1st Lieut. W. S. Chapman, upon promotion of 2d Lieut. F. E. Gilman detached from U. S. S. Texas to marine barracks, San Diego, Cal.

2d Lieut. J. L. Moody, marine barracks, Norfolk, to U. S. S. Kansas.

2d Lieut. P. C. Hobbins, marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., to U. S. S. Arkansas.

2d Lieut. B. L. Vogt, headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, to U. S. S. Connecticut.

2d Lieut. L. Healey, upon acceptance of commission to marine barracks, Mound, Minn.

2d Lieut. G. C. Farrell, 1st brigade, Haiti, to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

May 14—Maj. W. P. Upshur, May 31 marine barracks, Puerto Rico, to U. S. S. Mississippi.

Capt. J. D. Kalbfus, marine barracks, New York, N. Y., to U. S. S. Delaware.

Capt. H. Gray, U. S. S. Delaware to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Geo. Met. Lott, May 31 marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., to marine detachment, American Legation, Pekin, China.

Capt. Jr. R. Nimmer, June 15 marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

2d Lieut. F. I. Fenton, marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., to U. S. S. New Mexico.

2d Lieut. F. S. Gilman, marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., to U. S. S. Texas.

2d Lieut. A. A. Nelson, honorably discharged.

2d Lieut. H. Mariskil, marine barracks, naval station, St. Thomas, V. I. to United States.

Q. M. Clk. D. L. Pyatt, to 3d marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., to 3d brigade, D. R.

May 16—Maj. R. B. Wentworth, upon completion of course at Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to retailing officer, Detroit, Michigan.

Maj. M. E. Shearer, recruiting office, Detroit, Mich., to headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

1st Lieut. E. E. Mann, marine barracks, New York, N. Y., to marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.

2d Lieut. W. E. Quaster, June 1 marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., to marine detachment, Guam.

Q. M. Clk. W. E. Affleck, June 1 marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., to marine barracks, Quantico.

May 17—Capt. R. A. Parcel, resignation accepted.

2d Lieut. H. F. Smith, May 31 headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, to 2d brigade, D. R.

Q. M. Clk. J. Strong, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif.

May 18—Maj. T. J. Morrison, marine barracks, Olongapo, P. I., to United States.

Mar. Gnr. J. F. Evans, marine barracks, New York, N. Y., to marine detachment, naval mine depot, Yorktown, Va.

Mar. Gnr. C. F. Finger, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to marine barracks, N. A. D., Dover, N. J.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Bunting Flags
207 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Pay Clk. E. T. Blocker, appointment as pay clerk revoked.

May 19—Col. A. S McLemore, June 6 headquarters, Department of Pacific, San Francisco, Calif., to Santo Domingo for duty on the staff of the military governor of Santo Domingo; authorized delay reporting to commandant, 5th naval district, Hampton Roads, Va., for temporary duty, Norfolk, Va., to date until about July 15.

Capt. W. J. Flanagan and 1st Lieut. J. H. Williamson, to marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in United States.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

May 6—Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hottel detached from duty, 8th district, Galveston, Texas, to Fort Mott, Va., and assigned to duty in connection with fitting out the Hamilton and Ingham.

May 11—Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Munter detached Coast Guard depot, assigned naval war college.

IN CONGRESS

MAINTAINING MAXIMUM CORPS AT MILITARY ACADEMY.

The bill (S. 1258) to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at the Military Academy at its maximum authorized strength, passed the Senate on May 16. The amended text is as follows:

That the medical, etc., Reserve, following any regular entrance examination, the number of candidates authorized under existing law to report for admission to the United States Military Academy from any State is insufficient to fill the quota of cadets authorized from that state, a sufficient number of qualified alternates therefrom, not otherwise authorized to report for admission as such, selected in their order of merit established at such examination, to fill said quota shall be admitted and charged to that state as cadets authorized: Provided, That the admission of alternates as authorized herein shall not interfere with or delay in any manner the orderly appointment otherwise authorized by law, and that if by the operation of this or any other provision of law the corps of cadets shall exceed its maximum authorized strength the number of alternates as herein prescribed shall cease until such time as said corps may be reduced below its authorized strength.

AMENDMENTS TO SERVICE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The following amendments have been proposed to the naval appropriation bill:

Mr. Poindexter (Wash.)—Providing that all orders or contracts for the manufacture of material pertaining to aeronautics, engines, boats or other devices placed with government-owned establishments, shall be considered as obligations in the same manner as provided for similar orders placed with commercial manufacturers, and that the unexpended balance appropriated for the payment of the obligations so created as in the case of contracts or orders with commercial manufacturers.

Senator La Follette—Providing that no battleship, battle cruiser, scout cruiser, torpedo-boat destroyer, submarine or airplane carrier hereafter appropriated for shall be employed in any manner to coerce or compel, by force, blockade, starvation or otherwise, any class or nature, of any individual, firm or corporation, or to deprive them of any kind of rights to any concession for or on behalf of any private citizen, copartnership or corporation, in Haiti or Santo Domingo.

Senator Kenyon proposed an amendment that would make all aliens in the Virgin Islands ineligible as members of the city council and for any public office under the government of the islands; also extending to the Islands the laws of the U. S. and of the United States, but providing that the receipts shall be turned into the treasury of the Islands.

Senator Pretinghuysen submitted an amendment providing that an appropriation of 125,000 be made for an historical-pictorial record of the U. S. fleet in foreign waters.

Mr. Sheppard submitted an amendment to the Army appropriation bill directing the War Department to cancel and abandon the claim of $18,543.41 for United States Army supplies used in the Galveston and Texas City relief work, damaged and destroyed during and immediately after the storm and flood of Galveston, Texas, and surrounding country in September, 1919, etc.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The naval appropriation bill was before the Senate during the entire week. Messrs. Borah, King, Norris, Kenyon, La Follette and Lenroot opposing the Senate committee's amendments to the bill as it passed the House.

Senator Poindexter, in charge of the bill, called attention to the fact that a number of the ablest members of the Senate had interested themselves in opposition to various features of the bill, but "not one of them has ever appealed to the Senate a single particle of information as to undue cost in the case of any item in the bill, a lack of economy, or extravagance in carrying out of the authorizations that are provided. There is no evidence in the record of any desire to receive some aid and some instruction upon that point."

Senator Lenroot, in charge of the bill in charge unwarranted increases were made. They insisted they were for a strong, efficient Navy, but asserted the cost was entirely out of harmony with actual needs.

Mr. King, Utah, asserted that the bill before us is expressive of the opinion of the general naval officers of the Navy Department and not of the nation for that a progressive, scientific and modern measure. It is re-constructed upon the basis of the naval theory of the lessons and experiences of the war. The bill is not a defense, but an all out programme—one designed in 1914—and is a slavish adherence to bureaucratic theories of naval warfare in the light of different and irresponsive to liberal and progressive policies. If there is to be an agreement between nations for disarmament, then I favor a modern and efficient naval program. We are called upon to carry out an antiquated naval policy, to spend hundreds of millions for ships that have been rendered previous build made for a well-balanced Navy."

The debate of his speech Senator Pretinghuysen asked leave to have printed a resolution which has been adopted by the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion of the Department of New Jersey declaring for an adequate, well-balanced military and naval force which will be capable of fully protecting the rights and ideals of these United States as long as the present need for such force continues to exist.

On May 18 an agreement was reached by leaders whereby the Borah amendment requesting the President to call a naval disarmament conference would be adopted. Senator Poindexter said he would vote for the Borah amendment. The Senator expressed delight that the matter was to be disposed of satisfactorily, but would not consent that it be had no connection with his fight against the Senate committee increases in appropriations.

W. & J. SLOANE
Established over 76 years
DISCONTINUED PATTERNS
For those to whom economy appeals, the following items of discontinued patterns should prove of special interest.
The goods are in usual "SLOANE" high quality merchandise—the savings real and important. The following quotations are for all-size rugs with give some idea of the variety and values offered.
Finest Quality plain Chenille Portieres $15.00
Rugs with two band borders $150.00
Finest Quality Wool Wilton Rugs $175.00
Standard Quality Wool Wilton Rugs $75.00 & $78.00
Finest Quality Body Brussels Rugs $5.50
The SLOANE Improved Vacuum Cleaner
Complete, with all attachments $45.00
Strong in construction—simple in operation
Effective in results
Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States.
1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 985

LEWANDOS
AMERICAN GERRATENT
CLEANERS
AND
DYERS
LAUNDERERS
Box Shops
384 Boylston Street
Opp. Public Library
20 State Street
Brookline
Cambridge
Watertown
Malden
Fitchburg
Providence
Bridgeport
27 Temple Place
Bell Hour.
70 Summer Street
Albany
Boston
Fall River
New Bedford
Newport
Lynn
Manchester
Worcester
New Haven
Waltham
Lowell
Springfield
Whitehall
Philadelphia
and 10 West 48th Street New York
Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks
Established 1839
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

MILK AT ITS BEST
Pet Milk is "milk at its best"—pure, pure rich milk — nothing added, nothing removed but part of the natural water. It is sterilized and will keep pure and pure indefinitely.
For Cream, use Pet as it is—or add an equal quantity of water and you have the finest natural sweet milk.
Keep Pet in the pantry and dispense with the milkman. Your grocer can supply you. Two sizes—tall and small.
Milk at its Best
PET MILK
THE HELVETIA COMPANY
(Originators of the evaporated milk industry)
General Offices—St. Louis

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best
by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment
Strictest Privacy
W. H. HOPTHEIMER COMPANY, Incorporated
230-231 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Digitized by Google

On May 18 Senator Lenroot made a vicorous fight against the allowance of $2,000,000 for the Naval Reserve for next fiscal year. In reply to a question by Senator Hale he said he drew 20 years ago and has drawn from the time to a Senator

Senator Hitchcock made an earnest fight to have the recruitment bounty cut off, as is being done in the Army, but reported to the Senate on Wednesday he said:

"I will say to the acting chairman of the naval affairs committee that if he makes his investigation more thoroughly than he has, he will probably find, as the committee on military affairs has found, that officers of the Army are willing to forego some of the bonus paid for recruitment, because they want to avoid the hardship of a cutting in pay. That is the thing which I think we should be compelled to do is the thing which the officers of the Army desire to avoid. They want these old men, because it is not necessary to get young men for the service, he say to Senator that it seems to me that that question is involved in this item, because the amount of the appropriate to involve the payment of twice the amount of travel allowance that is necessary for men who are not enlisted and not recruited.

Mr. President" Now, and of course, have to be frankly There is a great advantage in having old men rather the younger men in the service. The cost is reduced for the Navy in the predominance of new men and their total abandonment of naval service before they have gone through a period of training. I readily admit and the attitude of the Senate and Navy officers here that the Senator from Nebraska speaks of, and for that reason in my own mind I have considered and the requests from those officers for appropriations have been modified in the committee and in the committee."

The amendments passed over were taken up on May 19. The first one, increasing the appropriation for transportation and transferring of the enlisted men $1,750,000, was defeated. The increase for maintenance of armor and armor plate at the Navy yards was defeated 36 to 34. Senator Hitchcock King gave notice he would demand a separate vote thereon when the bill is reported back on for passage. The increase for maintenance of automobiles from $150,000 to $250,000 was agreed to.

A long fight was precipitated over a proposal to place a limitation on the appropriation of $1,150,000 for beginning the construction of a dry dock at Charleston, S. C., reported in the bill. It provided that no money should be expended for expenses actually incurred under such contracts for the construction of the Navy's new dry dock.

Section 3. That hereafter the appropriation "Pay, miscellaneous," shall be available for the following things and offices not in navy yards required for use in connection with the navy yard service:

Section 4 That hereafter the appropriation for emergency or extraordinary expenses shall be expended abroad, to be expended on the approval and authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and his certificate of such purposes as the Secretary of the Navy may deem proper, and his approval of the same shall be deemed to be conclusive upon the accounting officers of the government

Section 5. That actual expenses incurred by and in connection with the care of the dead on occasions may be paid within the limits of such appropriations as may be made from time to time for that purpose.

Section 6 That hereafter the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to submit, annually, the printing of, and pay out of the appropriation for "aviation, Navy," the amounts due on claims for damages which have occurred or may occur to private property growing out of the operation of aircraft of the Navy, such claim does not exceed the sum of $500: Provided, That all claims adjusted under the provisions of this act each fiscal year shall be reported in detail to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy.

Section 7. That hereafter the appropriations for construction and repair of vessels and for steam engineering shall be available for the maintenance and development of the Naval War College and for the payment of rent of buildings for the housing of officers enlistment from their homes to their proper enlistment in the Navy or from the homes of officers to their homes if rejected, with subsistence and transfers en route, and in all cases where applicants for enlistment or enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps are entitled to such transportation and subsistence en route while performing travel, cash in lieu thereof may be advanced to such applicants in accordance with the provisions of section 2648 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 8. That officers of the Navy and Marine Corps traveling with traveling recruiting parties may be paid actual and necessary expenses, not to exceed $10 per day, payments to be made from the appropriations for transportation and recruiting.

Section 9. That the time fixed in the naval act approved June 4, 1920 for furnishing the office of naval of navigation, Navy Department, to the proper officers in the Naval Militia of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia of the United States, of statements of services of officers and enlisted men of places who served in the Navy during the war with Germany be extended to June 30, 1921, and that to complete this work an additional appropriation for obtaining necessary data from the employees of the necessary clerical force is hereby authorized to be made.

Section 10. That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to present medals to the civilian employees of the Navy who rendered conspicuous service by putting their lives in jeopardy in the war with Germany, and the cost of such medals may be defrayed from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the bureau of navigation.

Section 11. That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, under such rules as he may prescribe, to award prizes trophies and badges for excellence in gunnery, target practice, engineering exercises, and for economy in fuel consumption, to print, record, classify, compile and publish the rules and records, and to hire established target ranges for such target practice for the Navy and Marine Corps.

Section 12. That hereafter quarterly reports on all gasoline passenger and freight automobiles under the cognizance of the Navy Department shall be made on form No. 124, and one copy of each report shall be filed in the bureau of yards and docks.

Section 13. That hereafter the appropriation "Pay of the Navy" shall be available for the hire of quarters for officers serving at such troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the government, and for which there are not available quarters belonging to the United States to accommodate them, or for commutation of quarters at such rates as may be fixed by an officer would receive were he not serving with troops, and for the payment of officers and enlisted men on sea duty at such times as they may be detached from their vessels on ship time, due to repairs or other conditions which may render them unavailable.

Section 14. That the extra compensation now or hereafter paid to warrant officers of the Navy, detailed as gun captains, gunpointers, pyrotechnicians, gunners, and gunner instructors, and to chief petty officers for excellence in gunnery exercises and target practice, shall be computed upon the basis of the pay and rank and specialists ratings as may be authorized and prescribed by the President for the Navy and Marine Corps enlisted men: Provided, That no enlistments under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

Section 15. That the construction of new buildings at navy yards and stations is authorized as follows

New yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Storehouse for ordnance, at a cost not to exceed $95,000.

Naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Machine shop, at a cost not to exceed $200,000; storehouse, at a cost not to exceed $50,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Storehouse for ordnance material, at a cost not to exceed $50,000; magazine for ignition ends, at a cost not to exceed $10,000; magazine for high explosive storage, at a cost not to exceed $50,000, mine storage, at a cost not to exceed $10,000.

NEW NAVAL LEGISLATION.

The House naval committee expects to take up next week the bill introduced on April 14 (H. R. 8150) providing for sundry matters affecting the naval establishment, known as the "omnibus" bill, which was before the late Congress and on which many hearings were held. The bill has been put in typewriter readiness in a printed volume of some 200 pages. It is understood that there is not much opposition to be said to the committee on the subjects covered by the bill, with the possible exception of such as that for a limited of aeronautics in the Navy Department, which was included in the pending naval appropriation bill and destined to become law.

Among the other features of the omnibus naval establishment, as the bill introduces itself, are the following things, which will be fully discussed in the columns of the Register from time to time:

To provide for the disposition of the small-stores fund to equal the value of the stores on hand, which fund will be replaced from time to time as old or gradually lessen to the, thus establishing a revolving fund.

Another section authorized the Secretary of the Navy to purchase, manufacture, or construct the additional aircraft and to construct the necessary accessories and spare parts therefor, and all money appropriated for aviation purposes to constitute one class, regardless of whether of heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air craft.

A feature of the opposition of the House naval committee to separate organizations in the various branches of the service is developed in the bill and is applied in the matter of compensation for each year of service after the enlisted man has re-enlisted within the period of his original enlistment, this to apply with the added provision that no man who served for a 2-year enlistment or a 3-year enlistment and is eligible to re-enlist for water front improvements at the New York Navy Yard, contained in the five and one-half million dollar item in the bill.

The bureau of yards and docks is empowered to use such expended in the preservation for public works, exclusive of repairs and preservation.

The pay of the Navy is fixed at $1,200 a year for officers and men and $1.00 for midshipmen, with a limit of $1 a day to hospitals where men are under treatment.

No Mare Short Cuts to Commodore.

A section repeals 1491, Revised Statutes, except for a temporary period, the rank of captain. That statute, it will be recalled, permits the retirement with the rank of commodore of officer with 45 years service, or if he has attained the age of 62 and has had four years service in the rank of captain rank of commodore. It was pointed out that under the provisions of the statute only was a professor made commodore after a few years actual service under the provisions of the statute. The repeal of previous service in warrant grades will upon attaining the rank of captain. The Navy Department has asked the committee to modify its language to include only those in the Medical Corps.

The law permitting retirement of reserve officers for physical disability is given a time limit of June 20, 1922.

A section provides for the transfer of the appropriation from those men who served creditably in the affairs of the Army or military branches of the U. S forces.

Warrant officers are relieved of the necessity of their accounts for, payment of civilian outfits furnished to men given bad conduct discharges since November 12, 1917.

Fixing Precedence of Officers.

A section provides that officers of the grade in which was caused by a decision of the comptroller general of the United States, to receive the pay of the grade to which they were promoted.

The section provides "that officers of the Navy and Marine Corps or hereafter promoted or appointed or appointed to the grades or ranks of commander, captain, or major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel, precedence in their respective grades or ranks from the date of their original commission in said grades, and officers holding temporary appointments therein, precedence from the date of their original appointment, upon the approval of this act, officers of the Navy shall take precedence in their grades or ranks from the date of their original commission in said grades, whether permanent or temporary."

Authority is granted in the bill for the secretary to sell any ships that have become obsolete or are not needed for naval purposes.

The percentage of captains in the supply corps is increased to six and of the commanders from 8 to 12.

The uniform clause of last year's appropriation act, which was considered by many congressmen as too drastic, or held in abeyance until January 1, 1925, in its application to honorably discharged men.

Authority is conferred upon the naval hospital at San Diego, at a total cost of $1,975,000.

A change in the designation of the bureau of navigation to "Bureau of Personnel."

NOMINATIONS.

Promotions in the Regular Army.

To be Colonels.

Fitzhugh Lee, Cav., from Dec. 14, 1920.
Ralph H. Tyler, Inf., from Dec. 14, 1920.
Harry P. Wilbur, C. A. C., from Jan. 6, 1921.
Stanley H. Ford, Inf., from Jan. 19.
Robert H. Brambila, Inf., from Feb. 1.
Ulrich B. Grimm, Cav., from Feb. 2, 1921.
John N. Sirrel, Inf., from Feb. 1.
Kirby W. Tavner, Inf., from Jan. 19.
Henry S. Wagner, Inf., from Feb. 26.
Frederick E. Bamford, Inf., from March 12.
Thomas J. Powers, Inf., from March 16.
Charles D. Rhodes, Inf., from March 18.
William S. Scott, Qm. C., from March 19.
Robert H. Hartley, Qm. C., from March 24.
Martin L. Crimmins, Inf., from April 23.
Louis F. Garrard, Qm. C., from April 27.
James M. Love, Jr., Inf., from April 27.
Paul H. Bastedo, Inf., from April 27.
Frederick W. Coleman, F. D., from April 27.
Frederick D. Evans, Inf., from April 27.
George B. Pond, Inf., from April 27.
Jesse T. Thomas, Inf., from April 27.
Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., Inf., from April 27.
Arthur L. Conger, Inf., from April 27.
James B. Kemper, Inf., from April 27.
John W. Barriss, Inf., from April 27.
George E. Thorne, Inf., from April 27.
Alfred Jay Bowley, Inf., from April 27.
Frank W. Rowell, Inf., from April 29.
Hugh A. Drum, Inf., from May 1.
James B. Allison, M. C., from May 9.
John Lesesne DeSaussure, Inf., from May 9.
Clifton C. Kinney, Inf., from May 9.
Gordon S. Turnbull, J. A. G., from May 9.
George R. Gibbs, S. C., from May 9.
William A. Holbrook, Jr., Cav., from May 9.
James A. Woodruff, C. of E., from May 10.
William Luman Sibert, C. of E., from May 10.
Lewis H. Rand, U. of E., from May 16.
Edward H. Schulz, Inf., from May 11.
Thomas H. Jackson, C. of E., from May 11.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Guy E. Becker, Inf., from Dec. 14, 1920.
Rawson Warren, Cav., from Nov. 26, 1920.
Claude H. Miller, Jr., U. D., from Jan. 6, 1920.
Robert G. Peck, Inf., from Dec. 16, 1920.
Robert J. Fleming, Jr., Inf., from Jan. 19, 1920.
John A. Brockman, Inf., from Dec. 21, 1920.
Charles L. Hall, Inf., from Dec. 22, 1920.
Sheldon W. Anding, Inf., from Dec. 23, 1920.
William Lee Kenan, Inf., from Dec. 27, 1920.
Joseph H. Barnard, Qm. C., from Jan. 4, 1921.
Nathan H. Loy, Inf., from Jan. 19, 1921.
Howard S. Miller, C. A. C., from Jan. 26, 1921.
Warren Judson Wilson, Inf., from April.
Edward M. Offley, Cav., from Jan. 29.
Charles Gerhardt, Cav., from Feb. 1.
Elvin H. Wagner, Inf., from Feb. 1.
John T. Dickman, Inf., from Feb. 1.
William H. Meugens, F. D., from Feb. 2.
Daniel H. Sultzbach, Cav., from Feb. 2.
Thomas W. Brown, Inf., from Feb. 10.
Charles E. Kilbourne, Inf., from Feb.
Charles B. Hardaway, Cav., from Feb.
Edward L. Hartman, Cav., from Feb. 23.
Leonard A. Gerhardt, Cav., from March 1.
Shelby C. Lemley, Inf., from March 12.
Oliver J. Sweeney, Inf., from March 16.
Kenyon A. Joyce, Cav., from March 18.
Charles P. Summerall, Inf., from March 19.
Francis J. Behr, C. A. C., from March 19.
Fred H. Pyle, Inf., from March 19.
Howard C. Tatum, Cav., from April 23.
Arthur G. Fisher, Cav., from April 23.
Edwin O. Saunders, J. A. G., from April 27.
Walter Krueger, Inf., from April 27.
Asa L. Singleton, Inf., from April 27.
Arthur Lefferts Bump, Inf., from April 27.
George Grunert, Cav., from April 27.
Henry Tureman, Inf., from April 27.
William R. Page, Cav., from April 27.
Sidney A. Campbell, Inf., from April 27.
John R. Brewer, Inf., from April 27.
Henry Finney, Inf., from April 27.
Leo A. Bewey, Inf., from April 27.
John P. Ryan, Inf., from April 28.
Thomas H. Cunningham, Cav., from April 29.
John B. Rogers, Inf., from May 3.
Sidney D. Maize, Cav., from May 9.
Richard Heiner, Inf., from May 9.
Hartman L. Butler, C. A. C., from May 9.
Lloyd T. Ashburn, Inf., from May 9.
Thomas T. Duke, Inf., from May 9.
Harry A. Wells, Inf., from May 9.
Ralph M. Parker, Cav., from May 10.
Walter Scott Grant, Inf., from May 10.
Edward G. McClave, Inf., from May 10.
Carl M. Brewster, Inf., from May 11.
William H. Peek, Qm. C., from May 11.

Reappointments in the Regular Army.

To be Lieutenants.

Jefferson C. Campbell, late second lieutenant, F. A., to be first lieutenant, Cav., from April 29.

Coast Artillery Corps

Claud T. Cumin, late first lieutenant, C. A. C., to be first lieutenant, from May 7, 1921.

Infantry.

Paul E. Jackson, late first lieutenant, Inf., to be first lieutenant from May 7, 1921.

Appointment in the Marine Corps

George A. Plambeck to be a first lieutenant from June 4, 1920.

MARINE BAND CONCERT.

A concert by the U. S. Marine Band, William H. Berkeley, leader, will be given on the White House grounds on Monday, May 23, at 4:30 p. m., The following is the program:

1. March—"The Gladiator's Farewell"..Blankenburg
2. Overture—"Light Cavalry"..Suppe
3. "Reverie," Opus 22, No. 3..Vieuxtemps
4. Spanish Dance—"El Sevillana Festival"....Tavan
   a. Bolero—Allegro Moderato Risoluto.
   b. Intermezzo.
   c. Sevillana—Allegro Moderato.
5. Waltz—"Les Deux Pigeons"..Gillet
6. Waltz—"Valse des Fleurs" from the Nutcracker Suite..Tschaikowsky
7. Grand Scenes from "La Boheme"..Hosmer
   Marlinez, Mus. 3d Cl., The Halls of Montezuma."
   The Star Spangled Banner.

Notice—Those desiring to attend the concert there will be a dress parade by the Marine Corps institute detachment on the parade ground.

OFFICERS OF THE CONSTOGA.

Four officers were serving on board the tug Constogan when she left Mare Island March 23. They were Lieutenant E. L. Jones (T), commanding; Boatswain (T) H. E. Reinhold, executive; Machinist (T) L. A. Lisenbe, engineer officer, and Boatswain (T) R. B. Hoffee. The tug carried 49 enlisted men in her crew. It is reported that the Constoga, commanded by Jones, shortly officially declare the vessel lost, since no trace of her has been found since the search began several weeks ago.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments Fashionable Civilian Dress
304 Sands Street, New York City.

Digitized by Google

Prospective Army Promotions

In addition to the list of Army promotions printed elsewhere in this issue, under the head of nominations sent to the Senate, being those to the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel, 41 of the former and 57 of the latter, there are other promotions in prospect, as soon as the present block in the Senate military committee, described in a paragraph in "News and Comment," is removed. These include 99 majors and 148 captains to the next higher grade. This will take the promotions to the grade of major to and including Captain L. S. S. Berry, cavalry, number 2510 on the promotion list: it will take the promotions from first lieutenant to and including Lieutenant Lawrence Iverson, C. A. C., number 1823. In the promotion list there are names of officers who have been or will be retired, but the following lists of captains and first lieutenants, with these exceptions, indicate the promotions that will shortly be made through nominations to the Senate.

To be Major—Captains

Thrall, Wm. W., F. D.
von Deesten, A. P., C. of E.
Hostetter, Henry S., F. D.
Eckals, Chas. B., Qm. C.
Baker, Wallace F., F. D.
Violland, Hurdic A., F. D.
Taber, Will T., F. D.
Neide, Erskine, Qm. C.
Stuart, Hastie A., F. D.
Coffin, Eugene, F. D.
Baker, Francis J., F. D.
Hopkins, Eugene O., F. D.
Lockard, Elmar E., F. D.
Morey, Dana W., F. D.
Nunan, Robert G., F. D.
Armat, Seldan B., F. D.
Erkeln, George Z., F. D.
Clark, Jerome, F. D.
Thibadeau, Louis M., F. D.
Vidor, Walter S., F. D.
Shelly, Frank B., F. D.
Padmore, Arthur A., F. D.
Exley, Clarence M., F. D.
Ormlund, Otto W., F. D.
Foster, Horace G., F. D.
MacKay, James, F. D.
Pugh, Thomas S., F. D.
Beard, Stephen R., F. D.
Watson, George N., F. D.
Doane, Guy R., F. D.
Morton, Emmett C., F. D.
Kearns, Franklin C., Qm. C.
Salmon, Harold G., F. D.
Enders, Ed N., F. D.
Willis, Archie H., F. D.
Comegys, Edw. T., F. D.
Smith, Harrison W., Qm. C.
Rice, Horace G., F. D.
Insley, Charles R., Qm. C.
Hoff, Ernest P., F. D.
Collier, Lute E., Qm. C.
Brigham, Geo. C., Qm. C.
Von Hartung, W. P. A. T., F. D.
Legg, M. T., F. D.
Marmon, Jas. A., F. D.
Dabney, Walter D., F. D.
Hoyt, Percy G., F. D.
Lisle, Wm. J., F. D.
MacNicholl, Wm. A., F. D.
Francis, Seymour H., F. D.
Halla, Carl, F. D.
Eddy, Chas. F., F. D.
Dixon, Wm. M., F. D.
Cave, Richard L., F. D.
Maxwell, Alfred J., F. D.
Beezley, Orva E., F. D.
Sears, Jerome F., F. D.
Parker, Frank E., F. D.
Ely, Edwin F., F. D.
Moses, Raymond G., C. E.
Styer, Wilhelm D., C. E.
Cunningham, Chas. H., C. E.
Johns, Dwight F., C. E.
Snow, Wm. A., C. E.
Finley, Thos. D., Inf.
Britton, Wm. H., C. E.
Irvine, Elroy S. J., C. E.
Reinhart, Stanley E., F. A.
Dollamel, Natley Y., C. E.
Henderson, W. H., C. E.
Guyer, Robert G., C. E.
Hudnutt, Dean, F. A.
Hibbs, Louis E., F. A.
Tarpley, Jesse F., jr., F. A.
Sharrer, Robert A., C. E.
Worsham, Ludson D., C. E.
Bliss, Edw. G., C. E.
McBride, Horace L., F. A.
Burrows, Ralph G., C. E.
Robb, Holland L., C. E.
Maguire, Hamilton E., F. E.
Rutherford, Ray C., F. A.
Bonfils, Fred. W., C. E.
Neyland, Rob. R., jr., C. E.
Hoge, Wm. M., jr., C. E.
Woodward, Wm. R., F. A.
Scott, Stanley L., C. E.
Simkins, Tattnall D., C. E.
Draves, Albert W., Ord. D.
Jones, Henry C., F. A.
Saul, Leslie T., Inf.
Marriott, Carl L., C. A. C.
Pickering, Jas. A., F. A.
Cockrell, Jas. K., Cav.
Bayler, Chas. A., jr., Inf.
Ramsey, Hugh A., C. A. C.
Spence, William, F. A.
Rafferty, John W., F. A.
Chapin, Willis M., C. A. C.
Inglis, Fred B., F. A.
McBride, R. B., jr., F. A.
Kane, Paul V., F. A.
Cabell, DeR. C., jr., Ord. D.
Sasse, Ralph I., Cav.
Shipp, William E., Cav.
Doney, Carl S., C. A. C.
Careton, Wm. H., F. A.
Prickett, Fay B., F. A.
DeWitt, Calvin, jr., Cav.
Crane, Jas. M., F. A.
Berry, Lucien S. S., Cav.

To be Captain—First Lieutenants

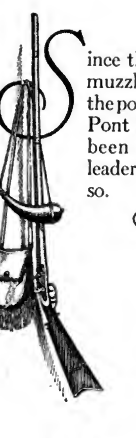
Harding, Horace, F. A.
Place, Royal H., Inf.
Davis, Fred E., Qm. C.
Fain, R. L., capt. Qm. C.
Lemon, A. L., capt. Qm. C.
Gamble, Geo. D., Qm. C.
Goodwyn, C. E., capt. Qm. C.
Kemp, Elmer, capt. Inf.
West, Edmund G., Qm. C.
Lambert, Joseph L., Cav.
Iry, Clarence N., C. E.
Stellhorn, A., capt. Inf.
Fairbanks, A. St. A., capt. C. E.
Timmons, J. W., jr., Qm. C.
Hershman, C. C., Ord. Dept.
McRae, John, A. S.
Eccles, Edward, capt. Inf.
Brush, Oliver G., A. S.
Langley, F. B., capt. A. S.
Mayhew, J. W., capt. Qm. C.
Raeder, E., capt. Qm. C.
Elwell, C. M., capt. Qm. C.
Elkington, Wm. E., capt. Qm. C.
Wells, Roy C., Cav.
Whitt, Hugh, Qm. C.
Raymond, E. H., C. E.
Scally, J. S., capt. Qm. C.
Swallow, W. A., capt. Qm. C.
Wilson, C. F., Qm. C.
Lee, Howard D., Cav.
Crisp, Fred W., C. A. C.
Pullitt, A. W., capt. Qm. C.
Dunn, Ray A., A. S.
Gleesner, Hamilton H. T., capt. Sig. C.
Guth, Irwin W., Qm. C.
Swentzel, L., capt. Sig. C.
Cock, Elbert, capt. Qm. C.
Kellogg, C. M., C. W. S.
Johnson, Wm. F., Inf.
Wheeler, Frank D., Qm. C.
Gibson, James A. B., capt. Ord. Dept.
Gardner, Herbert A., Qm. C.
Place, Fred, A. S.
Christine, F. F., capt. A. S.
McManus, J. J., capt. Qm. C.
Lobitz, Albert, Qm. C.
Kelly, Patrick, capt. Qm. C.
Brunson, Birnie L., F. D.
Jacobson, Simon, Qm. C.
Lachmiller, E. W., Qm. C.
Phillips, Talmadge, Qm. C.
Tillman, John P., Qm. C.
McEntire, George W., A. S.
Greene, John N., Cav.
Brommell, C. H., capt. F. A.
Pryor, G. H., capt. Qm. C.
Wheeler, J. A., capt. O. D.
Martz, Frank A., Qm. C.
Etheridge, Asa J., A. S.
Schofield, Earl S., A. S.
Stanley, A. W., capt. Qm. C.
Conner, Henry J., Qm. C.
Simonin, Arthur E., A. S.
Billings, H. C., capt. Inf.
Huber, Paul F., capt. Qm. C.
McGuiy, G. B., capt. Qm. C.
Roberts, Claudius H. M., capt. Ord. Dept.
Hunter, Frank O'D., A. S.
Parker, Arthur, capt. Qm. C.
Jackson, H. L., capt. Cav.
Hernandez, Randolph J., capt. Qm. C.
Libby, Royal B., Ord. Dept.
Seaton, David S., capt. A. S.
Eikenberry, E., capt. Qm. C.
Griffin, S. H., capt. C. E.
George, Harold H., A. S.
Waitt, Alden H., C. W. S.
Popp, E. C., capt. C. W. S.
Davis, Chas. J., jr., C. E.
Robertson, Sterling G., Inf.
Cameron, C. W., Qm. C.
Smith, R. L., capt. C. E.
Barnes, H. A., capt. Qm. C.
Danielson, A. E., Qm. C.
Waugh, W. H., capt. C. E.
Barnard, Clarence, capt. Ord. Dept.
Messer, T. H., capt. C. E.
Patterson, G. B., A. S.
Corbett, J. L., capt. Qm. C.
Beard, Paul L., Qm. C.
Burtney, H. E., capt. A. S.
Aman, J. L., Ord. Dept.
Thorud, N. J., capt. Qm. C.
Reed, Walter J., A. S.
Street, St. Clair, A. S.
Evans, John R., Cav.
Bramble, W. S., capt. Qm. C.
Diffenbaugh, Harry, capt. Qm. C.
Adams, Ranald T., Inf.
Ingram, John V. N., capt. Qm. C.
Harmon, H. K., capt. Qm. C.
Crawford, James S., capt. Ord. Dept.
Niehul, Jack A., Inf.
Kraul, George E., Inf.
Cameron, Archie D., Inf.
Knowles, H. R., capt. Qm. C.
Elliott, Stewart H., capt. Ord. Dept.
Christophel, J. C., Qm. C.
Irwin, Asa, capt. Qm. C.
Broderick, J. A., capt. Qm. C.
Grimes, Malcolm D., Qm. C.
McCullough, R. S., A. S.
Overheiser, Franklin, Qm. C.
Morell, Frank, Qm. C.
Shemonsky, Peter, Qm. C.
Larner, W. W., capt. Qm. C.
Wickins, C. R., capt. Qm. C.
Taylor, M. K., capt. Qm. C.
Van Buren, C., capt. Qm. C.
Roach, W. H., Qm. C.
Doyle, E. P., capt. Qm. C.
Searing, Carl B., Inf.
Miller, Robert L., Qm. C.
Fleischer, Ralph E., Qm. C.
White, Robert O., Qm. C.
Foelsing, Wm., Qm. C.
Dietz, Chas. W., Qm. C.
Shearman, W. L., Qm. C.
McFarland, A. P., capt. A. S.
McCutcheon, Ray M., capt. C. E.
Bond, A. H., capt. C. E.
Collins, H. W., capt. C. E.
Smith, Frederick S. H., capt. C. E.
Hastie, F. B., capt. C. E.
Rowley, B. H., jr., capt. C. E.
Loraits, R. D., capt. C. E.
Medding, W. L., capt. C. E.
Lyon, W. A., capt. C. E.
Lieber, Albert C., jr., capt. C. E.
Gaebler, E. F., capt. C. E.
Atwater, W. C., capt. C. E.
Strang, J. A., capt. C. E.
Nold, G. J., capt. C. E.
Brinkley, Charles A., capt. Qm. C.
Ewing, H. F., capt. Qm. C.
Baker, Samuel H., Qm. C.
Reeve, Arnold M., Qm. C.
Benson, Elisha K., Qm. C.
Moore, John L., A. S.
Gorner, L. M., Qm. C.
Temple, John P., A. S.
Dunn, W. McK., F. A.
Richmond, Vance L., Inf.
Sutton, C. H., jr., F. A.
Laucks, Earle T., Inf.
Findlay, Harris M., F. A.
Cameron, Alfred D., Inf.
White, Clyde W., F. A.
Winchester, Russell C., Cav.
Passmore, George H., Inf.
Rodwell, James S., Cav.
Daughtry, G. O. A., jr., Inf.
Brouddus, Kirk, Cav.
Bush, Newton B., Inf.
Sperall, Paolo H., Inf.
Schaefer, C. J., jr., C. A. C.
Nichols, Le Roy W., Inf.
Silverstone, H. J., Inf.
Chamberlain, C. M., jr., Inf.
Whittaker, Le R. A., C. A. C.
Sepulveda, Harry B., Inf.
Hougen, Sherman L., Inf.
Skemp, Samuel C., Cav.
Newton, Wm. F., Inf.
Hubbard, John R., Qm. C.
Feranu, D. S., capt. A. S.
Clayton, L. L., C. A. C.
Loef, Joseph W., F. A.
Breena, Robert U., Cav.
Woody, G. A., Ord. Dept.
Vincent, T. K., Ord. Dept.
Fowler, Talbert B., Inf.
Metcalfe, Samuel L., Inf.
O'Connell, G. M., C. A. C.
Halsey, Frank W., Inf.
Green, Kirby, Inf.
Conway, Myron J., Inf.
Hoyt, Hollis B., Inf.
Tinsley, George C., A. S.
Gilmore, Arthur F., C. A. C.
Marshall, Lawrence W., Inf.
Otto, John A., Inf.
Sweet, Joseph B., Inf.
Jeffords, W. Q., jr., C. A. C.
Ellard, Roscoe C. B., Cav.
Knowlton, Robert C., Cav.
Black, Garland C., Cav.
Weeks, John L., Inf.
Patrick, George A., C. A. C.
Nichols, Joseph A., Inf.
Kotzebue, Leon L., Inf.
Thee, Walter C., C. A. C.
Holmes, Thomas R., Inf.
MacMillan, Roscoe I., Inf.
Woodward, Nicholas D., Inf.
King, Edgar W., C. A. C.
McGarraugh, R. E., C. A. C.
Bruner, Allan P., C. A. C.
Bullene, Egbert F., Cav.
Bristown, Mark G., Inf.
Burgess, Carleton, Cav.
Armitage, Geo. W., capt. Qm. C.
Scott, Wm. McK., capt. Qm. C.
Brown, John E., capt. Ord. Dept.
McCoy, J. G., capt. C. W. S.
Fox, Arthur E., F. A.
Coward, R. W., C. A. C.
Kelley, Robert F., Inf.
Smith, Carleton, Inf.
Gripper, Paul C., Sig. C.
Sloraum, Le C. H., F. A.
McHenry, James H., F. A.
Barry, Edwin F., C. A. C.
Anderson, John V., A. S.
Longino, Hinton F., F. A.
Black, Frederick H., F. A.
Sheets, Josef R., F. A.
Robinson, Warren S., F. A.
Cooke, W. T., jr., F. A.
Cullen, Charles P., Inf.
Metcalf, Frederic A., F. A.
Storme, Harry E., Inf.
Barrett, David D., Inf.
Meyns, Lawrence J., Ord. Dept.
Ramsey, Thomas H., Inf.
Staples, Robert T., F. A.
Vickery, James C., Ord. Dept.
Desses, Leon, F. A.
Iverson, Lawrence, C. A. C.

ARMY WARRANT OFFICERS IN AVIATION.

It has been decided by the War Department that a warrant officer of the Army may be placed on flight duty by competent authority and thus come within the provisions of section 13-A, act of June 4, relating to increased pay for flights.

NEW CHIEF DRAFTSMAN OF ENGINEERING.

Mr. Perry K. Thurston has been appointed chief draftsman of the bureau of engineering, Navy Department, filling the vacancy caused by the recent death of Mrs. W. F. Sieard. Mr. Thurston has for some years been assistant chief draftsman, in charge of one of the three drafting divisions of the bureau. His elevation resulted in the promotion of Mr. W. N. Enton as assistant chief draftsman.



Since the time of the muzzle loader and the powder horn, Du Pont Powders have been regarded as leaders—and justly so.

DU PONT

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Sales Dept., Military Sales Division
Wilmington, Delaware

THE DISARMAMENT QUESTION.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

President Harding declares that he is most heartily in favor of general disarmament as soon as it can be accomplished, but that he does not think it opportune at this time to officially bring it to the attention of other governments. Whenever it is proposed it will be a major subject, and the President evidently believes that at present he is dealing with all the major subjects which he can take care of at one time.

Nevertheless, Senator Borah is reported as determined to persist in the effort to include in the naval appropriation bill explicit directions to the President to initiate negotiations to that end. As that would be law if signed by the President, such an addition to the naval bill could only result in a veto. We assume that the amendment has not the slightest chance of adoption, and will only be pressed in a spirit of controversy at a time when there should be complete harmony in relation to international affairs not only within parties, but among parties.

Our readers know that there is no stronger advocate of complete disarmament than the Chronicle, and we have said that some appropriate expression from Congress assuring the President of the support of the nation in any negotiations leading to that which he might at any time take would be useful.

But undertaking to "direct" the President in respect to initiating a negotiation is an entirely different matter.

THE RESERVE ARMY.

[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

The United States needs some such system of military readiness as General Pershing outlines in his public statement dealing with the citizens' training camps. This nation has indicated in every way possible that it will not favor the establishment of a large standing army. Just now Congress is haggling over the army bills and cutting down the size of our armed forces to a point that is below the safety margin.

We are drifting steadily back, militarily, to where we were in 1914. The immediate menace removed, we forget about the army. This would be reasonably satisfactory if we had in this country a reserve organization worthy of the name. That we have not. If we are to have a reserve, there are two ways in which we may create it. We may be able to build it up from the young veterans of the great war or we can build it from even younger material as it reaches the age of bearing arms.

"Half a dozen doctors have given Mabel up!"

"Really! What is the matter with her?"

"She simply wouldn't pay their bills."—The Bulletin (Sydney).

THE CANE AS A WEAPON

By A. C. CUNNINGHAM
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.

FOR SALE BY

Army & Navy Register

50c per copy

THE WAR OF THE FUTURE.

[From the Egyptian Mail.]

We put our Guards back into red coats, and when Punch wants to play with the idea of another war with Germany it shows Marshal Foch sharpening a trooper's sword on a grindstone, as though warfare was still to be a gentlemanly affair to cut and thrust and could be prepared for by slicing an apple without touching its support. It would have been nearer the truth if the cartoon had shown him examining the contents of a box respirator—but that would have meant less to the sentimental civilian tradition of war as it is fought out. And all the time in the background the "chemical warfare services" of civilization are preparing the new weapons.

The swain and his swainess had just encountered a bulldog that looked as if he might shake a mean lower jaw.

"Why, Percy," she exclaimed as he started a strategic retreat. "You always swore you would face death for me."

"I would," he flung back over his shoulder, "but that darn dog ain't dead."—The American Legion Weekly.

The man who ran the elevator of the sky-scraper was talking to a passenger. "The judge certainly did soak him," he said. "He sentenced him to three years and ten days. Now I understand the three years all right; but what the ten days were for I'd like to know?"

"That was the war-tax," said a quiet citizen who got aboard at the tenth floor.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Digitized by Google

MANILA is one of the financial and commercial centers in the Far East and the leading Bank there is

The Philippine National Bank

Manila, P. I.

Sole Official Government Depository

CABLE ADDRESS
Philnabank or National Bank

CAPITAL INCREASED TO - - - 35,300,000.00 Pesos Fully Paid
" AUTHORIZED - - - 50,000,000,00 "

Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted

BRANCHES: ILOILO, CEBU, CORREGIDOR, CABANATUAN, APARRI, DAVAO, BACOLOD, LEGASPI, LUCENA, DAGUPAN, VIGAN, NAGA

AGENCIES: 41 other Agencies throughout the Philippine Islands

FOREIGN: NEW YORK and SHANGHAI

CODES USED: Western Union, A. B. C 5th Edition, Bentley's, Peterson & Liebers

E. W. WILSON, *General Manager*

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Battleship Squadron Two.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander of Squadron Two and Division Four.

Division Three.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. P. Loss. At Philadelphia, Pa.
KANSAS, Capt. F. H. Brumby. At Philadelphia, Pa.
MINNESOTA, Capt. G. L. P. Sloss. At Philadelphia.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. T. Craven. At New York, N. Y.
MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee. At New York, N. Y.
CONNECTICUT, (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. Ralph Earle. At New York, N. Y.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traut. At navy yard, Boston.
FLORIDA, Capt. H. B. Bissett. At navy yard, Boston.
DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. At navy yard, Boston.
NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. At navy yard, Boston.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral R. W. Eberle, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. A. Althouse. At navy yard, Brooklyn.
OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Norfolk, Va.
NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. At Norfolk, Va.
ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. At navy yard, Brooklyn.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry P. Bryan, Commander.
DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. At Bocca del Toro, Panama.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Cmdr. J. B. Clay. At Charleston, S. C.
GALVESTON, Capt. C. B. Kempff. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NIAGARA, Comdr. R. R. Adams. At Havana, Cuba.
SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. E. T. Constein. San Francisco to Balboa May 4
DENVER, Capt. A. Knuis. At La Union, Salvador.
TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Hunt. At Balboa, Canal Zone

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. B. Robertson, Commander.
ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At New York.

Operative Squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding.
BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long. At New York.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. At Norfolk, Va.
DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett. At Norfolk, Va.
GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. At Norfolk, Va.
GRAHAM, Comdr. R. M. Powell. At Norfolk, Va.
REMEY, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At Norfolk, Va.
MASON, Comdr. R. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Saxer. At Norfolk, Va.
CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PRICHLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At New York.
BARNEY, Comdr. H. A. Finnigan. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Ebrie. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. At New York.
SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At New York.
HERBERT, Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Lewis. At New York.
LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. At New York.
RICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. At New York.
HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. At New York.

Squadrons One and Two.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander (Reid, flagship).

Division Forty-two.

TOUCEY, At Charleston, S. C.
BROOK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. At New York.
BRIDGEWOOD, Lieut. Comdr. CASE, SHARKEY. At New York.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM, At Newport, R. I.
WARDEN, At Charleston, S. C.
REID, Comdr. V. D. Chaplin. At New York.
DAVENPORT, PLUNKETT. At New York.
DALE, At Norfolk, Va.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson. At New York.
DALLAS, At Charleston, S. C.
LAWRENCE, At New York.
HOPKINS, BILLINGSLEY. At New York.
PAUL JONES, Comdr. T. A. Thomsen. At New York.

Division Forty-one.

BAINBRIDGE, BARRY, JAMES K. PAULDING, KING. En route to New York.
GOFF, At New York.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles F. Hughes, Commander.
BRIDGEPORT (flagship), Comdr. John Downes. At New York.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH, At New York.
HUNT, W. C. WOOD. At New York.
GEORGE E. BADGER. At New York.
HENINGS, At New York.
ABEL P. UPSHUR. At New York.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART, At Charleston, S. C.
TRUXTUN, POPE. At New York.
PILLSBURY, FOTE. At New York.
PEARY, Lieut. Comdr. F. Ringgulf. At New York.

Division Forty-eight.

HULBERT, NOA, PRUITT. At New York.
BRECKINRIDGE. At Annapolis, Md.
BUTLER, At New York, N. Y.
BIDDLE, At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla One.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. P. Nelson, Commander.
LEONIDAS (tender), Comdr. Jos. F. Daniels. At New York, N. Y.

Division Seven.

McKEE, COLHOUN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
ROBINSON, STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At New York.
RINGGOLD. At New York.

Division Twenty-one.

FOOTE. At Charleston, S. C.
MADDOX. At New York.
MEREDITH. At Newport, R. I.
KALK. At New York.
BUSH, COWELL. At New York, N. Y.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, BANCROFT. At New York, N. Y.
RODGERS, OSMOND INGRAM. At New York, N. Y.

Squadrons Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. R. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. At New York.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, BAILEY, ABBOT, CLEMSON. At New York.
HARADEN. At Boston, Mass.
THOMAS. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty.

COLE, CHARLES S. AUBURNE, J. FRED TALBOTT At New York.
HALE. At Newport, R. I.
ELLIS. At Newport, R. I.
TILLMAN. At Boston, S. C.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.
DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. V. Tomb. At New York.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

DUNCAN. In reserve at Norfolk yard.
RALPH, PARKER. At New York.
CASSIN, DOWNES. At Newport, R. I.
BENHAM. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

WISSLOW, O'BRIEN. At Charleston, S. C.
NICHOLSON. At Newport, R. I.
McDOUGAL, ERICSSON. At New York.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH. At Newport, R. I.
PORTER, WAINWRIGHT. At New York.
CONYNGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
CUMMINGS. At New York.

Squadron Fifteen.

Capt. C. L. Arnold, Commander.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At New York
ROWAN. At Newport, R. I.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Newport, R. I.
CALDWELL, CRAVEN. At New York.

HOTEL ASTOR F. A. MUSCHENHEIM Times Square New York ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

Digitized by Google



UNIFORMS FOR

Real Army Service

THEY STAND THE TEST. THEY ARE MADE RIGHT OF RIGHT MATERIALS.

Officers' Catalog No. 92E
Enlisted Men's Catalog No. 9

MILITARY EQUIPMENT

THE HENDERSON-AMES COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

STOCKTON. At New York.
CONNOR. At Newport, R. I.
GWIN. At Boston, Mass.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Newport, R. I.
SIGOURNEY, GREGORY, LITTLE. At New York

Division Nine.

ISRAEL. At New York.
STERLING. At Charleston, S. C.
LUCE. At Newport, R. I.
MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
LANSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Head. At Philadelphia, Pa.
SANDPIPER. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey. At Portsmouth, N. H.
MARAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. At Boston.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Dolliver. At Boston.

Squadron Two.
Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, GODWIT, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.

Division Two.

LARK. At Portsmouth, N. H.
SWAN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
CHEWINK. At Portsmouth, N. H.
QUAIL. At Portsmouth, N. H.
MALLARD. At Portsmouth, N. H.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. At Norfolk
HERMES, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.). At Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.). At Philadelphia, Pa.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. At Brooklyn navy yard.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Dennison. At Charleston, S. C.
CULGOA, Comdr. C. H. Bullock. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus and Brazos

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Address mail for vessels in Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Eight.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Blamer. At San Pedro, Calif.
ARKANSAS, Capt. C. E. Moses. At San Pedro, Calif.
NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Beach. At San Pedro, Calif.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. At San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. At San Pedro.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. F. Symington. At San Pedro.
TENNESSEE, Capt. H. I. Cluff. At Boston, Mass.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Pedro, Calif.

Operative Squadron.

Captain L. Sergeant, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. G. R. Landenberger. At San Diego.
MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At San Diego.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. R. Rogers. At Mare Island.
AMMEN, WARD, Comdr. H. A. Bynum. At San Diego.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. At San Diego.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Moore. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At San Diego.
HUNT, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Peterson. At San Diego.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Comah. At San Diego.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. At San Diego.
KENNEDY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. At San Diego.
PAUL, HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. P. McClain. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT. Comdr. M. E. Manley. At San Diego, Calif.
BELKNAP, Comdr. J. J. Taylor. At San Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berty. At San Diego, Calif.
MACLEISH, Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Heim. At San Diego, Calif.
EISALL. At San Diego, Calif.
McCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. S. Schelbla. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL. At San Diego, Calif.
BAGLEY, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Cole. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
BABBITT. At San Diego, Calif.
DE LONG. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. F. L. Gilver, Commander.
SALEM. At San Diego, Calif.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Lieut. Comdr. Little. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BIRMINGHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Gilding. At Bremerton, Wash.
THORNTON. At Bremerton, Wash.
MORRIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
TINGEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
SWASEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
MEADE. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly. At San Diego.
HUBBARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Jones. At San Diego.
RATHBURNE, ROPER. At San Diego.
WATERS, Lieut. Comdr. Wilcox. At San Diego.
TALBOT, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Beary. At San Diego.

Squadron Eleven.

Capt. H. P. Perrill, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship), Capt. J. V. Babcock. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

BILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
ALLWINE. At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON. At San Diego, Calif.
BOGGS, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WARD. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

IRWIN. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MORRIS. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
McCANDLESS. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. Sears. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Four.

Division Ten.

SCHLEY, CHAMPLIN, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.

Lerch's

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor
Telephone Main 3052 and 3053
DYERS AND CLEANERS
Established forty years
Quick service to Army and Navy patrons
826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph

Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.

BLACKISTONE
FLORISTS, 14th & H Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

WILLIAMS. At San Diego, Calif.
HAZELWOOD. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At San Diego, Calif.
FULLER. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
F. BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
HULL. At Bremerton, Wash.
AULICK. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McDERMUTT. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Six.

Division Eighteen.

CRANE, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CHORAY. At San Diego, Calif.
FANNING. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SHUBRICK, GREENE. At San Diego, Calif.
BALLARD, EDWARDS, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
McLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Twenty-one.

MACKENZIE. At San Diego, Calif.
BENHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
O'BANNON. At San Diego, Calif.
WILKES. At San Diego, Calif.
STANSBURY. At San Diego, Calif.
HOWARD. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Twelve.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. B. Gromar. At San Francisco, Calif.
WOOD, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. LEE. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS. At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Pedro, Calif.
ZEILIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

FARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
LA VALLETTE. At San Diego, Calif.
KIDDER, Comdr. H. J. Abbatt. At San Diego, Calif.
CALLAGHAN. At San Diego, Calif.
SHIRK. At San Diego, Calif.
BLOED. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At San Francisco, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. Bryan. At San Francisco, Calif.

Division Forty-five.

SELFRIDGE. At San Diego, Calif.
MARCUS. At San Diego, Calif.
MERVINE. At San Diego, Calif.
CHASE. At San Diego, Calif.
ROBERT SMITH. At San Pedro, Calif.
McFARLANE. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

COGHLAN. At San Diego, Calif.
PRESTON. At San Diego, Calif.
LAMBERTON, HULL. At Mare Island, Calif.
MACDONOUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
BARTON. At San Diego, Calif.
FARENHOLT, Comdr. N. W. Post. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At Mare Island, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At Mare Island, Calif.

Bausch & Lomb

Optical Products

are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service requiring the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Gun Sights for Army and Navy, Stereo-Prism Binoculars, Periscopes, Battery Commander Telescopes, Microscopes. Photographic Lenses and Shutters. Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic Lenses and Instruments, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and other high-grade

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N. Y. LONDON

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Superior and Stronger Rods for Pumps, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condenser Tubes, Rudders, Propeller Blades, etc. Ball Plates, Valves and Valve Seats, Rudders, Condenser Tubes, Pump Plates Rods and Motor Bars. Machine bronze true, smooth and straight. For results, technical and working tests see Bureau of Standards' Publication No. 74. Also our illustrated descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Atlantic Branch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL.

HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Entirely New. Re-fitted and Refurnished

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval Officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited.
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $25,000,000

PATENTS
C. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Examining Corps, U. S. Patent Office
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.
McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

"PIP" PUTTEES
Army men the world over know that Pen's Puttees are the best made. Their swank appearance conveys the spirit of the wearer, strong, elegant. They are made of pure English wool and will not fray at the edges. Look for the small brass tag on each puttee. It has the name PEN and the letter R for right and L for left. Full length and width and long service. Write for the name of your local dealer.
Regulation Heavy Weight...$4.00
Pen's Fine Light Weight..... 4.00
Extra Fine Light Tan..... 5.00
L — The Manby-Linnen Corp. — R
Dept. RR, 280 W. Broadway, New York City

Just Before He Wilted.—Hub—"What a glorious spring day! I could dere anything face lighting out in the fields."
Wife—"Come on down to the millinery."—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

Henry Schick & Co.
Formerly with John G. Hess
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS
Civilian Dress a Specialty
1421 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Don't try to do everything—let positively solve some of the problems.—Exchange.

Information Wanted.—At a banquet given by a large body of educators the speaker of the evening rose and began his address with the words, "Long live the teachers!" He was interrupted by a tall, emaciated young man who rose from the rear of the room and in a hysterical voice queried, "On what?"—Everybody's Magazine.

Now the new Congress, reviving old debate, the thoughtful soul resigns itself to fate.—Pittsburgh Sun.

Eating too much is a broken on our activities—and expensive.

BURNS. At Mare Island, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.

ARGONAUT, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At San Diego, Calif.
MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. At San Diego, Calif.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. E. McCauley, Jr., Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Edw. McCauley, Jr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SPROSTON, Comdr. C. C. Moses. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAPWING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ORIOLE. At Mare Island, Calif.
EAGLE. At Mare Island, Calif.
PIGEON. At Mare Island, Calif.
TURKEY. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Yrela.

Rear Admiral H. H. Field, Commander.
FREDERICK, Capt. W. B. Sexton. At San Pedro, Calif.
VESTAL, Capt. F. J. Horne. At San Diego, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
GLADIER. At San Pedro, Calif.
CELTIC. En route to Guam.
Fuel ships: Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha, Orion and Cyprana. The Vulcan is at Norfolk, Va. The Jason is at Guam.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commanding.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack). Capt. David W. Todd. At Cherbourg.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. W. D. Leahy. Cherbourg to Boston May 15.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. Gibraltar to Philadelphia May 11.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Theleen. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Spalato.
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Chatham, England.
FOX, Comdr. C. S. Alden. At Sunseau.
BROOKS, Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Pola.
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. Wm. Beasley. At Constantinople.
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Constantinople.

Division Forty.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Haas. At Venice.
McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Haines. At Pola.
CUSHING, Comdr. I. H. Mitchell. At Cherbourg.
REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Hinkes. At Pola.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. At Cherbourg, France.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Division One.

HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss). Capt. H. J. Ray. At Shanghai, China.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Olongapo, P. I.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. At Vladivostok.
PAMPANGA. At Canton, China.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Hongkong, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. R. B. Daughtry. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Shanghai, China.
PEORIA, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Shanghai, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Nanking, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Shanghai, China.
R. L. BARNES. At Cavite, P. I.

Auxiliaries—Piscataqua, Alvarenda, Pompey, Genesee, Sara Thompson, Michigan and Wompstuck.

Mine Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. At Cavite, P. I.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. At Hongkong, China.
AVOCET, Ensign H. Herron. At Mare Island, Calif.
BITTERN. At Guam.

Destroyer Squadron.

Capt. W. McDowell, Commander.

Division Twenty-six.

PANTHER (tender). Comdr. George M. Boum. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. At Cavite, P. I.
GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. At Cavite, P. I.
UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Strother. At Cavite, P. I.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. At Cavite, P. I.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. At Cavite, P. I.
LEA, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.

SMITHARD, Comdr. J. F. Dortch. At Cavite, P. I.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. At Cavite, P. I.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. At Olongapo, P. I.
LONG, Comdr. C. F. Hoffman. At Cavite, P. I.
HOBSON, Comdr. S. S. McWhorter. At Cavite, P. I.
ALDEN, Comdr. E. B. Armstrong. At Cavite, P. I.

Destroyer Squadron.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dresez. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
BAMBRIDGE, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
BOGGS, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Trenwith. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. En route to Asiatic Station via Port Said.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. At Guantanamo.
ALAMEDA. En route to Gibraltar.
BATH. At Mare Island, Calif.
BISHOP. At New Orleans, La.
CAESAR. At New London, Conn.
KITTERY. In West Indian waters.
MARS. At Genoa.
MIMI. At Pearl Harbor.
NEWPORT NEWS. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENSACOLA. En route to Norfolk, Va.
GILFOUNT. En route to Norfolk, Va.
HANNAH. Capt. J. G. Church. At Pearl Harbor
HENDERSON. Capt. Wm. R. White. At Hampton Roads, Va.
HOUSTON. At Philadelphia.
NICHOLAS. At Hampton Roads, Va.
NITRO. At Mare Island, Calif.
PATOKA. At Cavite, P. I.
RAMAPO. At Hampton Roads, Va.
SYRIA. Comdr. J. R. Graham. At Hampton Roads, Va.
QUINCY. Hampton Roads to Constantinople May 13.
SAPELO. At Fall River, Mass.
SATURN. At Bremerton, Wash.
TRINITY. At Hampton Roads, Va.



Transit Insurance

on shipments of household effects from anywhere to anywhere. Ask for rates.

Cold Storage for Furs

Uniforms, trunks of clothing, rugs, etc., guaranteed protection from all risks.

Safe Deposit Vaults for Silverware

Security Storage Company

1140 Fifteenth St., Washington, D. C.
Capital, $500,000

UNASSIGNED.

HILO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Annapolis, Md.
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George W. Hayward. Surveying in Nicaraguan waters.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in Cuban waters.
PUEBLO. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At Galveston, Tex.
TANANA, Lieut. Comdr. R. Sampson. En route to Philippines via Port Said.

DISARMAMENT.

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

A forceful letter from General Tasker H. Bliss is made a part of the record of four great Palaces at The Hague is a melancholy monument to hopes frustrated; the peace conference at Paris has not dissipated the storm clouds on far and near horizons. But the more men talk of war the more certain it is that we will be the eventuation; and the more they talk of peace the more bewildered of the present they are.

It is right that "professional christian" should give practical expression to their pacific facts and fail to the utilitarian of "collaring" the opposition into focus and lots force on the question of disarmament. This does not mean the formulation of any fantastic irrational proposal to leave our country weak while other nations are strong to a small her. The conference is to engage all nations whose voice is decisive. Such action as may be taken will be world-wide in its implications and it should be nation wide in its original inspiration. The church militant has a chance to be a great pacificator which it cannot afford to pass by.



LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Made in U. S. A.
"Known throughout the Service"
Specification for Officers in the Field
Service Regulations—Addenda
Office Drill, Marches, Outpost Duty
Field Service Manual
Pocket

Post Headquarters, Tour Doctors or White Hill Breezy Brooklyn U. S. Army, Officers, to the Govt., Military Schools and Departments

LACEY & LACEY

U. S. and Foreign Patent and Trade Mark Lawyers

Members Bar U.S. Supreme Court, and Supreme Court, District of Columbia

References, including some of the largest Commercial and Industrial Concerns in the United States, on request, together with copy of PATENT-SENSE, *"Inventions and Inventors."*

Lowest fees consistent with unsurpassed service

700 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
ESTABLISHED 1869



Hotel Wolcott

31st STREET, at FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY

CENTRALLY located in shopping and theatre districts.
Near railroad terminals.
Delicious food, luxurious appointments, personal service.
Discount to officers in active service.



from the deafening shock of shell explosion and gun fire.

Elliott Perfect Ear Protectors

are patented and officially approved. 15 years service in U. S. Army and Navy. More than 50,000 now in use without a single case of ruptured ear drum.

PRICE $1.00 PER PAIR post paid in neat aluminum box.

Write for free illustrated booklet on "Preventing Deafness from Gun Fire or Shell Explosion."

Address

J. A. R. ELLIOTT,
P. O. BOX 201, NEW YORK, N. Y.

HALF-TONES ZINC ETCHINGS DESIGNS

Charles F. Lanman A. Barry Donaghaye R. L. Lanman

LANMAN ENGRAVING CO.
Process Engravers Illustrators Designers
Post Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.
"Quality and Speed"

Why be—
Touchy at Twenty
Tired at Thirty
Fagged at Forty
Feeble at Fifty
Shaky at Sixty
Senile at Seventy
when
Beecham's Pills
will keep you right!

Whether the world owes every man a living or not, it owes him his part of the world's work.—St Louis Globe-Democrat.

ORGANIZED RESERVE REGULATIONS For Sale by Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Albert J. Bowley is relieved from detail in general staff corps.

Brig. Gen. Preston Brown, at general staff college, Washington, is ordered to duty as acting commissioner of that college.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. P. C. March, Chief of Staff.

The following first year acquaintee from general staff college, will report to chief of staff, Washington, for duty with War Department general staff: Col. George C. Barnhardt, Cav.; Robert E. Collan, C. A. C.; William J. Glasgow, William R. Shoenfeld, Jr., Cav.; Ira C. Welborn, William E. Welsh, John E. Woodward, John H. Bennett, Inf.; Fenton H. Lindsay, Jr., John H. Poer, Jr., U. S. A.; Lieut. Cols. James H. Bryson, F. A.; Albert W. Grazebrook, Lewis M. Koehler, Cav.; Harry L. Jewell, C. A. C.; James Justice, Inf.; Francis W. Clark, Raymond W. Pratt, A. S. of C.; Lieut. Col. Harold B. Fiske, C. A. C.; J. F. Barnes, William P. Ennis, F. A.; Maj. Asa L. Singleton, Inf.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. A. Owen Seaman from duty with supply division, general staff, upon relief from detail in general staff corps, June 3, and report to quartermaster general for duty his office.

Maj. John W. D. Melvin, now under treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is transferred in Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C. for observation and treatment.

Maj. Jacob Frank from duty at Camp Devens, Mass., to San Francisco and ordered August 5 to Philippines Department for duty.

Capt. Magnus L. Worrell from treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Capt. Magnus L. Worrell, honorably discharged.

Master Sergt. Patrick J. O'Brien, Inf., retired upon retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and will be sent to his home.

Master Sergt. Jacob H. Spengler will be placed upon retired list at Camp Alfred T. Mahan, Ga., and will be sent to his home.

Sergt. James E. Burke will be placed upon retired list at Acatraz Prison, Cal., and will be sent to his home.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. C. H. Lewis, Chief of Finance.

Master Sergt. Edwin B. Snyder will be placed upon retired list at Fort Crook, Nebr., and will be sent to his home.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Maj. Emanuel Kline from duty at Presidio of San Francisco to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Maj. Charles G. Hutter from duties at station hospital, Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty.

Capt. Hubert L. Millar from duties at Camp Lewis, Wash., to Tacoma, Wash., and about July 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Capt. Daniel Franklin from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., to Fifteenth General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for duty.

Capt. Otis W. Little from duty at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Capt. Wendell P. Dally proceed home and relieved from active duty.

Dental Corps.

Resignation by Maj. William Mann, to take effect at Honolulu, H. T., is accepted.

Medical Administrative Corps.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. William M. Smith is accepted.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. Edward E. MacMorland is relieved from detail in quartermaster corps.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

Col. Curtis W. Otwell from duty at Lakehurst Proving Ground, N. J., to Washington and report to chief, chemical warfare service, for duty in his office.

Maj. Leslie H. Miller from duty as student officer in chemical warfare service school and regular course in wood alcohol, Md., for duty.

1st Sergt. Emil Kieffer, Co. M, 3d Battalion, 1st Gas Regiment, will be placed upon retired list at Lakehurst Proving Ground, N. J., and will present to his home.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. Millard F. Harmon, jr., is detailed as member of aeronautical board, vice 1st Lieut. George C. Tinsley, relieved.

1st Lieut. Carl F. Greene, at March Field, Calif., is transferred to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Harve M. Nixon, honorably discharged.

1st Lieuts. Clarence H. Schabacker, Harry C. Wilhart, Robert H. V. Shackelford, Franklin W. Walker, John D. Robertson, C. A. C., are detailed in air service, effective August 12, 1921; 1st Lieut. Hart Mesnes, Va., that date and to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Retirement of Chaplain Cephus C. Bateman from active service May 16 is announced; proceed home.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Capt. Donald H. Bunkle assigned to 4th Cavalry and upon arrival in United States to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Ralph Heid from detail in air service and from duties at March Field, Calif., assigned to 4th Cavalry and to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Resignation by Capt Raymond L. Newton for the good of the service is accepted.

Maj. Roy Hoffman, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., and will present to his home.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Killoon L. Gilmer from assignment as commander, coast defenses of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and report to commanding general, Hawaiian department for assignment to duty.

Resignation of Warrant Officer Andrew J. Campbell, chief engineer, mine planter service, Fort Mills, P. I., is accepted.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. Michael J. Lenihan, upon completion of course at Army War college, June 15, will report to chief of duty with organized Reserves with a view to assignment to command of 76th Infantry Brigade, and will proceed to Boston and report to commanding general, first corps area, for assignment to command.

Col. Frank B. Wickham, now in command of 34th Infantry, is assigned to command 76th Infantry Brigade.

Capt. Edwin S. Hoss, at headquarters, 3d corps area, Fort Dix, N. J., will report to Maj. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite to 56th Infantry, and will report to Maj. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Albert H. Peyton, 51st Infantry, is transferred to 54th Infantry, and will report to Brig. Gen. Edwin Travis, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Ralph Hamilton, 54th Infantry, honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Howard R. Perry, jr., 56th Infantry, from assignment to that regiment and will report to Brig. Gen. Harry F. Bandholtz, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for installation and station and will proceed to that station for duty.

The following relieved from assignment to 16th Infantry and will report to Brig. Gen. Edwin Travis, and assigned to regiments indicated, to take effect upon completion of their present tour of foreign service: 1st Lieut. Rutherford D. Mefford, 1st Infantry, Camp Travis, Tex.; 1st Lieut. Ralph Hamilton, 54th Infantry, Camp Travis, Tex.

The name of 1st Lieut Howard R. Perry, jr., is placed on retired officers' list.

Warrant Officer Hames Beck, band leader, at Army music school, Washington, D. C., will be relieved from assignment to 54th Infantry and will proceed, after July 1, 1921, to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty with 9th Infantry.

1st Sergt. Joseph E. Wilhelm, headquarters company, 6th Infantry, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Jackson, S. C., and will present to his home.

Warrant Officers.

Warrant Officer John J. Cronin report to ruling board at Washington for examination by the board.

Military Academy.

Staff Sergt. Carl Reinghaus (U. S. Military Academy Band) will be transferred to band, 16th Field Artillery, N. Y. and will be sent to his home.

1st Sergt. Harry C. Bradley (U. S. Military Academy service detachment), will be placed upon retired list at West Point, N. Y., and will present to his home.

Service Schools.

The following are detailed as instructors at general service schools for two years and will report before August 15, 1921, to commandant of school duty secondarily: Cols. Robert H. Allen, Claude H. Miller, Frank R. McCoy, Lieut. Cols. Frank Parker, Thomas W. Darrah, John F. Preston, Infantry; Robert Lee Bullard, Thomas de Saussure, Cavalry; Philip H. Ward, C. A. C.; Edward Croft, John H. Hughes, Infantry; Lieut. Col. Frank Parker, Maj. Thomas W. Duval, F. A.; Wills G. Peace, C. A. C.; Maja. Ned B. Hunter, Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Darrah, Major Cooper, C. A. C.; Richard C. Moore, Mark Brooke, Infantry; Maj. Ned B. Hunter.

The following are detailed as instructors at general staff college, Washington, for two years from graduation from that college: Col. Andrew Moses, F. A.; Lieut. Cols. Joseph W. Beacham, jr., Inf.; Upton Birnie, jr., F. A.; Stanley D. Embick, C. A. C.; Maj. Walter Krueger, Inf.

Retired Officers.

Col. Rush D. Wise, Cal., City Platt proceed home and relieved from active duty.

Capt. William A. Trenaman, now sick in hospital at Birmingham, Ala., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

1st Lieut. Thomas E. Mahin detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Enlisted Men.

Master Sergt. Albert M. Anderson, D. E. M. L., will be placed upon retired list at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will be sent to his home.

CHANGES IN NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

The following disenrollments, new enrollments, deaths, resignations, transfers in one class and those enrolled in another, appointments accepted in U. S. Navy, retirements of military officers and transfers to the list of enrollment and not reenrolled and transfers for the month of April, 1921:

Disenrollment—Machinist (T.) Ernest C. Rennert, class 5, active.

Discharge by reason of appointment in U. S. Navy—Lieut. Richard B. Blackwell (M. C.), class 3, active, and Lieut. Allen Hinman, D. C., class 3, active.

Discharge to enlist in U. S. Navy—Lieut. Donald B. Pyrtle, class 3.

Discharge for physical disability—Lieut. Comdr. Thos. St. Johns, class 3.

Discharged by expiration of enrollment and not reenrolled—Lieut. (J. G.) Harold Schilling, class 2; Ensign E. Williams, class 2; Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Boyd, class 3; Lieut. Bryson Lemon, class 3; Lieut. James S. Hutchins, class 3; Ensign Maurice H. Pancost, class 4; Lieut. Jacob Hall, class 4.

Appointments accepted in U. S. Navy—Lieut. Comdr. Boris D. Popoff, class 2; Lieut. Comdr. Frederick C. Hattegil (M. C.), class 2; Lieut. Francis H. Webster (M. C.), class 3.

Retirements—Lieuts. George W. Smith, jr., class 3, and Nicholas Lynch, class 3.

Deaths—Lieut. Albert R. Johnson, November 12, 1920, class 4.

New enrollments—Lieut. Comdr. John F. McConalogue, class 1; U. S. A.; Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Boyd, class 3; U. S. N. (T); Ensign Walton, class 3 U. S. N. (T); Donald F. Darrow, class 3; Lieut. (J. G.) Harold Schilling, class 3, civilian; Lieut. Comdr. Justus S. Morgan, class 3, U. S. N. (T); Lieut. Comdr. Irving L. Phillips, class 3, active; Lieut. Geo. L. Cutlip (C. C.), class 4 to 2, active; Lieut. (J. G.) Harold Schilling, class 4 to 2; Lieut. Herbert R. Sanford (J. G.) (C. C.), class 4 to 2.

APPOINTMENT OF NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

A War Department circular will be issued to the following effect: Paragraph 1, section 1, act of June 4, 1920, are not to be construed as preventing such appointments as necessary from time to time within organizations the rank of noncommissioned officers of which is prescribed under the tables of organizations. For example: If a sergeant is declared surplus, he may be appointed to the grade of private and to the grade of corporal, provided a corporal should like be surplus and a sergeant vacancy exist to receive such reassignment without in no case result to a greater number of noncommissioned officers in any grade is any organization than at present existing, and not promotions to fill vacancies in which grade requirements are not authorized. For purposes of reorganization of the National Guard under section 1, title II, R. to make transfers of enlisted men are authorized to make the appointment of the grade of corporal, provided a man so transferred is qualified for the position to which appointed. This is an important part of the authorized vacancy to which he may be assigned, and provided that the appointment of corporal in the Regular Army regrades the appointment to which, under current instructions, he would be entitled upon the occurrence of any bureau chevron. This authority lapses on July 2 next.

STANDING OF MARINE CLASSES.

Commanding officers of the five Marine Corps organizations which have had officers in command of duty engaged pursuing courses in educational and vocational training at the Marine Corps Institute have been recipients of commendatory letters from Major General Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps. The five leading organizations are:

1st Provisional Marine brigade battalion, Quantico, Va., First Lieutenant Harold D. Campbell, 42d Marine detachment, U. S. S. New Mexico, Island N. Y., Captain Andrew J. Bell.

43d company, 4th machine gun battalion, Quantico, Captain H. C. Hall.

45th company, 5th regiment, Quantico, Captain W. W. Cresswell.

49th company, 5th regiment, Quantico, Captain Timothy J. Holland, 42d.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis, West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 21 of our 24 pupils; in April, 17 of our 24 pupils. All said, we put in 1,518 pupils—as many as the five next regular preparatory schools combined.

We have a record of success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chances for success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

F. SWAVELY, Principal,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEWS

NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

ANNAPOLIS, Md.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Also prepares candidates for the West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. R. WILMER, A. M., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy, J. L. CHEW, A.B., A. M.

BRADEN'S

had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commission in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Coast Corps, etc., when available. Catalog.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Thos. H. Russell, A.M., class of 1898, Prin.

Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.

280 Broadway, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work; only earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 50.

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

Doctor—"Hong that telephone—I was too late."

Wife—"What, was the patient dead, darling?"

Doctor—"Dead? No, he was all right again."—London Opinion.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

TEXT-BOOK COMPANY

280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are the standard generally for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and for examinations for other branches of Government service.

NEW BOOKS.

The 1921 graduating classes of the entire United States Military Academy issue "The Howitzer" for the period 1920-1921, which is the first appearance of The Howitzer since 1914 and also the first issue of a publication of this nature in the service as such.

The present volume will be a case bound, full fabrikoid class book of about 150 pages, and will carry a complete history of the school by means of short articles and illustrations. The book shows very clearly the inside workings of the school and will, we hope, be a valuable book to all officers of the service. This year's copy will be especially attractive and useful to all officers who expect to attend the school in the future. The price of the book will be $5, delivered June 30. Orders should be placed at once with Major J. F. Richmond, cavalry, editor.

The fellow who knows where the fish are biting usually wears borrow a quarter.—Albany Herald.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds. Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers CLOTHING Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 6800
BOSTON NEWPORT

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

509 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Offices: Westory Bldg., 16th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Codd Sons, U. S. Military Academy, whose "Pants" was called for over 30 years
OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 500"

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment

12 West 46th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 8961

SEEMINGLY BIG UNDERTAKINGS

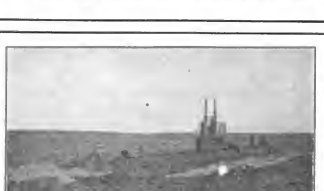
—are not nearly so impossible when properly handled. You can own the HOME that you know will prove ideal if it is financed right. CONSULT US. Special attention to officers of the Services.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
Mortgage McKEEVER and GOSS Service
Sales - Rents - Loans
1405 - Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests

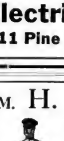
Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 225th Ave., Cor. 12th
ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allien Established 1815

227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

NAVY OFFICERS' FULL DRESS EQUIPMENT

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments
THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815



SLOW AND RAPID FIRE

IN ALL POSITIONS MADE EASY

By daily practice with the Hollifield Dotter attachment in the service rifle, as issued, Skill is acquired. Dotter outfits are procurable on requisition. Expert opinion, etc., sent on request.

Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co. Middletown, N. Y.

$10.00 per year $6.00 for six months

U. S. Government Advertiser

Washington, D. C.

A magazine devoted to the interests of Contractors and Supplymen
Contains ALL calls for Government Work, the prices bid, and to whom awarded.

Digitized by Google

10 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL AND REGISTER

Washington, D. C. May 28, 1921 Vol. LXIX. No. 2135.

IN CONGRESS

Naval Appropriation Bill

The naval appropriation bill finally passed the Senate, after two weeks of consideration. Most of the Senate naval committee amendments were adopted, including an increased appropriation of $25,000,000 for completing the 1916 building program, with certain changes to provide for two additional carriers.

The principal elimination was the naval supply base at Alameda, Calif. Among amendments added to the bill on the floor of the Senate were the following:

The Borah disarmament amendment requesting the President to call a conference of the naval powers for that purpose by a vote of 74 to 0.

The Kenyon amendment prohibiting aliens from holding office in the Virgin Islands and making the income tax law applicable to these islands, but placing the receipts therefrom in the island treasury.

The McLean amendment authorizing the continuance of the submarine construction program, to be provided for out of the $50,000,000 carried for the continuance of the 1916 building program.

The La Follette amendment to require flying experience of the naval officers assigned to the aviation arm of the naval service.

Charges were freely made that the Alameda project was in the nature of a real estate speculation. Senator Poindexter reluctantly admitted that a naval station might eventually be established there, but at present, only $1,500,000 was desired for dredging to obtain 35-foot channel. He said that the total estimated cost, for which would not cost over $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. He also believed that the station would be in favor of a great naval station at that place, and it would cost as much as $50,000,000.

Captain D. C. Leon and Rear Admiral Rodman were quoted as favoring Mare Island as against Alameda, their recommendations being based on (1) that a military standpoint, the only important difference between the Carquinez Straits and Lower Bay locations is a considerable superiority possessed by the Carquinez location, which is one of the more secure against enemy bombardment from seaward; (2) from a seamanship standpoint, there is no important defect in the Carquinez site. In balancing the several advantages and disadvantages of the two general localities (Carquinez and Lower Bay), the superiority is in favor of the Carquinez Straits project.

Admiral Rodman, however, was quoted as follows: "Of these two parks, Mare Island is preferable to our capital ships, and we are building larger ones. It is prohibitive to them, I say, and every capital ship that we have must go to Bremerton, as conditions obtain today. We have, roughly, 1 battleship, 16 ships in this fleet now. But we are way, way behind in our plans for maintenance, upkeep and docking because we haven't the facilities here for the nucleus of the United States fleet that we need now, this moment, in time of threatened danger. If the Atlantic fleet were to come in the coast today it would be unwieldy, and ships would have to go out of commission, a great many of them, because they could not be docked here."

The Senate agreed to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to acquire 1,000 acres at near Camp Kearny, Calif., for a site for a lighter-than-air aviation station at an average price of not exceeding $100 per acre.

The amendment increasing the pay of the Navy to an amount sufficient to pay 10% of the pay scheduled at great length. Senators Lenroot and La Follette of Wisconsin taking a leading part in the debate on it.

"There is not the slightest excuse for maintaining a Navy of 120,000 man in this coming fiscal year. The determining factor should be what is the Navy to do in 1921 and 1922? Is there a single senator who believes that there is the slightest possibility that we will be at war either in this next year or the next? Are peace? The people have a right to expect a reduction in expenses by this Congress, and if a bill such as is pending now is passed it will be out of the people, it would be defeated worse than was Cox. At a matter of fact, it would be a very good scheme for the Union. How do the republican members of the committee think they can get support of such a bills as this are to be passed by the Congress?" * * *

"This reference to this Japan scare is a curious thing, Mr. President, to which I wish to call attention. We have had considerable talk in the Senate and we have sent committees to investigate the army, and there are in those organizations in the army, but I have not been able to ascertain that I can get any accurate information as to what Japan is doing, and I am just wondering, Mr. President, that if the truth is known concerning Japan's activities, and it does not be to with the scheme for enlarging the Navy with tremendous appropriations at this time, there are some people who do not care to have the facts made known."

This caused Mr. McCormick to remark: "Mr. President, the senator does not mean to imply that it is not known here that four battle cruisers are being built in Japan?" To which Mr. Lenroot replied he was discussing paragraph.

The Senate finally disposed of the matter, after an able speech by the democratic leader, Underwood, by a vote of 46 to 32. Fourtees democrats voted for a Navy of 120,000, while thirteen republicans voted to retain the House provision for 100,000.

World disarmament reference as negative. Senator Underwood said, adding that the United States tried and lost in the policy of disarming alone, and while he favored reduction in armament, he saw the necessity for securing Navy in present conditions. The vote was recorded as follows:

For Personnel of 120,000.

Republicans—31.

Ball, Brandegee, Bursum, Cameron, Colt, Curtis Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Ernst, Fernald, Gooding, Hale, Jones (Wash.), Kellogg, Keyes, Lodge, McLean, Moses, Nelson, Nicholas, Oddie, Phipps, Poindexter, Shortridge, Spencer, Stanfield, Sterling, Sutherland, Wadsworth, and Watson (Indiana).

Democrats—11.

Ashurst, Broussard, Pletcher, Gerry, Myers, Pittman, Robinson, Shields, Smith, Swanson, Underwood, Walsh (Massachusetts), Walsh (Montana), and Wolcott.

For Personnel of 100,000.

Republicans—13.

Borah, Capper, Cummins, Norris, Townsend, Willis, Harreld, Lenroot, McNary, Norbeck, Kenyon, Ladd, and La Follette.

Democrats—10.

Caraway, Dial, Harris, Harrison, Heflin, Hitchcock, McKellar, Pomerene, Sheppard, and Wilson (Georgia).

An attempt by Senator Lenroot to cut off the reenlistment gratuity was defeated without a record vote, although Senator Borah, leading Army, left eliminates it as far as soldiers are concerned.

Acting upon the petition of the people of the Virgin Islands, Captain R. E. W. Kittelle, U. S. Navy, has been appointed governor of the islands by the bill providing that no person owing allegiance to any country other than the United States shall be eligible to hold office as a member of the colonial councils of the Virgin Islands or the United States nor to hold any public office under the government of said islands.

This is particularly aimed at a Dane who is president of the colonial council at St. Thomas and St. John and is hostile to this country.

Considerable interest was shown in the effort of Senator Swanson to amend existing law by increasing the limit of pay of officers in the naval reserve from that of lieutenant commander to captain. The legislation is favored by the Secretary of the Navy. However, Senators Smoot, Hitchcock, and Ashurst were not satisfied with the efforts of Senator Swanson to explain the provision, and upon threat of a point of order being raised the amendment was withdrawn.

Considerable debate was precipitated in connection with a proposal to increase the statutory limit of expense for repairs and changes to capital ships to $100,000 each. Senator Ashurst, in an article in a Rockland (Me.) paper relative to the trials of the U. S. S. Tennessee, which it was stated that the "tests, twice postponed by major machinery mishaps since the Tennessee was commissioned nearly a year ago, and delayed again last week by a burned-out motor, were threatened by further difficulties by unfavorable weather conditions."

Senator Ashurst referred to information received from naval officers, but, upon request from Senator Lodge, withheld the names of the informants for the availability of continuing with the electric drive until the ordinary difficulties were eliminated from the mechanism.

Senator Poindexter said that the Tennessee has been given her trial and has passed them very successfully and is fully equipped and ready for service and is about to leave for the Pacific coast. He said:

"As to the electric drive generally, my information is that instead of being a failure it is a remarkable success. The new battleship of the Navy of the United States Navy have been put ahead of any other ships of their class in the world because of having this improved system of propulsion."

Authorization was given the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse inhabitants of Key West, Fla., for losses in New York and charging $1 per day therefor.

Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, proposed an amendment that all graduates from the academy during the present or last session, and whose resignations were tendered to the Secretary of War, be reinstated in the Naval Academy, if reinominated to the academy, shall be admitted in the academy without regard to the age limit now provided by law and placed in the class one year behind their former class." He quoted the order on the act of June 5, 1920, and charged that the cadets found deficient had not been given the benefit thereof.

Senator Poindexter agreed to accept the amendment, but Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, insisted on spreading upon the record the statement that the facts in connection with the action of the Naval Academy authorities in connection therewith. He asserted that the instruction offered the cadets was not in conformity with the spirit of the law, which expressly provides that—

"The Secretary of the Navy shall provide for the special instruction of such midshipmen as the subjects in which found deficient during the period between academic years."

He said: "There was just one day, namely, Sunday, intervening between the first and the second academic terms of this year. I concede that the amendment was very much drawn, but the purpose was that the midshipmen should have their instruction during vacation, and to carry out the purpose the academy authorities to give them such instruction, and I want to take a little time to show things as I understand them to be over there."

Senator La Follette's amendment, providing that there shall be a chief of the bureau of aeronautics appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the officers of the active list of the Navy or Marine Corps, who shall, within one year after his appointment, qualify as an aircraft pilot or observer," was agreed to. Also his amendment did not to exceed 10% of the officers in each grade below that of rear admiral who fail to qualify as aircraft pilots or as aircraft observers within one year after the date of their detail into the bureau of aeronautics shall be permitted to remain detailed in this bureau, and that flying units or detachments, with the exception of carrier service or other vessels shall in all cases be commanded by flying officers.

There was some slight discussion of this amendment, Senator Poindexter saying that many qualified besides that of being able to fly are required for the proper conduct of a bureau of the kind, and he might be it be a bureau of aeronautics. He said:

"A man may be a fine aviator and still be an egregious ass. In fact, I think there have recently been some instances of that kind. I thought last night when the gyser, but my understanding of the policy of the department is that all officers of the Navy should be flyers, and, in accordance with that, there is certainly no objection, I do not think, to a qualified flying officer of the chief of the bureau of aeronautics.

"As an instance of the success with which work is conducted by an officer who is not a flyer, as compared with the success by an officer who is a flyer, my information is that the aviation service of the Army is under the direction of an officer who is not an aerial flyer. Captain Moffett, director of naval aviation, is a flyer. He has had charge of the naval aviation two years, during which time, as I understand by the Navy Department in connection with the program for determining the extent to which bombs can be dropped upon ships at sea, the Navy director of aviation proposes to make certain experiments in an effort to destroy the ship which is to be the target, whereas the Army aviation service, which is under the control of an officer who is qualified as a flyer, has declined to participate to that level. It appears that the Army people wanted the test to take place within 20 miles of the shore, whereas the Navy proposed that it should be 60 miles from the shore. Of course, the question of what is a reasonable distance from the shore for aviators to operate is a matter for those who are technically trained in the service to determine; but it is perfectly evident that if they are going to be very effective in the destruction of enemy fleets, in case any such fleet should ever approach the coast of the United States, they ought to be able to go at least 60 miles from the shore.

"I am simply stating a conclusion to the effect that Navy aviators propose to operate at that distance, whereas the Army aviators, under control of a man who has been exploited a great deal as a flying officer, declines to participate in the tests. Of course, I do not see what the results shall be in the tests, which, I understand, has not been arranged to take place about the latter part of June."

Senator Welsh of Montana replied:

"I feel that the action of the academy authorities in connection with this matter that they have acted entirely within the confines of the law, the dignity of the statute, and in order to give it the proper interpretation I have submitted the matter to the attorney general. He recognized at once that it was impossible to give the instruction during the vacation and the second term in strict conformity with the statute, and he rendered an opinion to that effect, that the instruction should be given, and it was given. Of course, as the senator from Ohio has stated, there was just one day between the two terms.

"I should like to say that I think the academy is a subject worthy of consideration whether this kind of legislation should be enacted into the fundamental of the academy. If the boys fail in their examinations they are obliged to take a year's penalty, as visited upon failure in every institution of learning in the country; but if they are given to understand that a special act of Congress will be passed admitting them the next year and only requiring that they shall fall back a year, it can very readily be understood that much of the incentive impelling the young man to do their best at this institution will be gone. That is the situation as I understand it in other institution in the country that I know anything about. I do not think that we have injured the course

[Continued on page 528.]

Digitized by Google

HUN VESSELS CANNOT BE SALVAGED.

All discussion in congressional circles regarding any possible salvage of the ex-German merchant fleet received by our government was set at rest by a very lucid statement signed by Admiral Coontz addressed to the chairman of the House naval committee. The admiral says:

Referring to the recent hearings on the bill for the establishment of a bureau of aeronautics, in which reference was made to the possibility of salvaging material of value from the ex-German naval vessels in our possession, prior to their destruction in June and July next, I have the honor to inform you that these vessels are subject to destruction in accordance with a decision of the supreme council, issued under date of December 9, 1919. This decision is cited from the terms of the treaty of peace with Germany, and is not modified by the fact that this government is not a party to the treaty in question. In other words, it is specifically provided that the vessels now in our possession shall be sunk in deep water or broken up before the expiration of a certain interval of time. This time interval expires on July 1, 1921 in so far as the submarines, submarine subchasers and destroyers are concerned, and on August 9, 1921, in so far as the cruisers and service vessels now in our possession are concerned.

This government committed itself to the total destruction of all ex-enemy naval shipping as surrendered under the terms of the armistice by consistent insistence upon the total destruction of these vessels in agreements and proposals in the various committees and commissions which had to do with the formulation of the treaties of peace with Germany and with Austria. A statement of the President's decision, in this particular is contained in a dispatch of August 15, 1919, in which it is stated relative to ex-German naval vessels as follows:

"United States will insist upon destruction of German ships so long as possible to do so. If it becomes impossible to accomplish this United States will claim its share, final disposition to rest with the United States. Under no conditions will the United States permit its share to be turned back for distribution among the rest."

This "total-destruction" principle, instated upon by this government, was so far successful that the approved principle which now governs the ultimate disposition of ex-enemy naval shipping, other than that authorized to be incorporated into the navies of certain designated powers, is one which contemplates rendering such shipping militarily valueless. The phraseology used in the application of this principle varies as it refers to different provisions in the allocations of the vessels concerned. The terminology of such "sunk in deep water," rendered incapable of any further service" or such as "broken up" or "completely broken up," are used.

The vessels which were surrendered over to the United States by vessels now in our possession, and in other words the equipment which was necessary to operate the vessels and to navigate them, available was completely removed. For instance, in respect to the surrendered U-boats, the vessel was only in the hands of the United States naval officer ordered to command her, "as base to be navigated from port to port to ship." Not only were the vessels turned over to this government without equipment, but they were subjected to many acts of vandalism on the part of their German crews before the latter left the board of the allied personnel. The following reference to the Frankfurt is typical of such conditions:

"The Frankfurt was found completely gutted and practically all fittings were found missing."

Further on in the same report we find the following regarding the ex-German submarine U-143, the U-43, all of which had been assisted by their German crews at Hoyo Moro on June 5, 1919:

"The condition of the destroyers was such that the board considered it a waste of time and money to attempt to put them in condition for steaming home."

When the ex-German submarines were first taken to British ports it was found that their engines had been thoroughly damaged by the crews prior to the time of record that the United States naval crews, which took over six of the submarines, were successful in repairing the breaks in machinery and pipe lines sufficiently and with such temporary expedients in operation proceeded to the United States under their own power and in other cases were towed to our shores. The submarines turned over to the French were subjected to French naval commissions prior to their transfer to Japanese navy were operated to Japan by Germans hired by the navy.

The treaty requirements in regard to the German naval vessels in our possession are clear and the German naval surrender, am extremely clear. The vessels are to be rendered militarily valueless. In keeping with the consistent policy of the United States communicated before the armistice was signed and consistently having to do with the formulation of the terms of peace with Germany, these vessels are to be rendered militarily valueless by being sunk in deep water. If it is permissible to break them up and if it is impracticable or impracticable to attempt this breaking up now, because there is insufficient time to accomplish the destruction of the vessels by such means before it becomes necessary to report to the navy department admission on the destruction of enemy vessels that the destruction of the vessels has been completed. Sometimes to say, these vessels were not provided with libraries or steaming equipment and are in a miserable material of value. Such guns as were left on board could only be removed at considerable time, expense, and if removed, they would, in no sense, constitute a menace to the skill or prowess of the military forces of the United States

BOMBING NAVAL VESSELS.

Final plans for bombing by the Navy and Army aircraft of the battleships and other surrendered ex-German naval vessels were completed last week at a joint conference of officials of the Navy Department, the War Department and of the Army air service.

The bombing experiments, which begin June 21, with the bombing of an ex-German submarine, the U-117, which will be followed on June 29 by the bombing of an ex-German battleship, the Frankfurt and the radio-controlled battleship Iowa, will be undertaken only from this second phase of the joint operations all of the land planes and will use only the bombs manufactured or obtained from the Navy and four airships or blimps which it possesses. The first experiments will be made on ex-German destroyers, the cruiser Frankfurt and the battleship Pennsylvania, will be undertaken about 60 miles east of Cape Charles lightship, where there are 45 fathoms of water.

In these operations the Army will participate with the Navy in the bombing of vessels at sea, both sounds. In these tests also the Army recommended they be conducted within 100 miles of shore. The Navy considered this to be impracticable. The Atlantic coast slopes in depth along this portion of the seaboard. The communication arrangements were also completed so that both the Army and the Navy aircraft can communicate by radio at all times with the shore bases at Hampton Roads and Langley Field and with the surface ships in the vicinity and so that also they can talk among themselves in flight on the radio telephone. The exercises themselves will be started under the direction of Rear Admiral Wm. A. Moffett, chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and the conference last week brought to a close the final arrangements for participation of the Army in the Navy bombing experiments, it was stated.

Brig. Gen. Mitchell has been ordered by the War Department to command of the Army air force at Langley Field, which will participate in the bombing exercises. The Navy will be commanded by the commander of the Atlantic Fleet air forces, Vice Admiral Wm. A. Moffett, with headquarters on the U. S. Shawmut, and the base commander, Capt. S. M. Robison, U. S. N., at Hampton Roads, will be in charge of operations at the base. The Shawmut will be at the point about 75 miles from the coast of the German ships and at about the center of the scouting area in the case of the bombing experiments. She will make weather reports and transmit necessary orders and information from the fleet commander to the base and scouting force. In the case of the Hun ships, rescue ships will be provided by the Navy between the base and the target, intervals between these vessels not being greater than ten miles.

Owing to the uncertainty of the Iowa's location until after contact has been reported it will be impossible to provide a line of rescue vessels between the ship and the coast. Such vessels will be sent out as assigned positions as soon as possible after the contact is made. The German ships will be at a point about 50 miles east of Cape Charles lightship, which is 12 miles east of Cape Charles light. The Iowa in the zero hour will be at some point between the latitude of Cape Hatteras and Cape Henlopen, 50 to 100 miles off shore steaming toward shore with the idea of reaching the coast before she is located and bombed by aircraft. Navy air boats and Army dirigibles will form a scouting line between the two capes and will scout to the eastward for a distance of 150 miles off shore or until contact is made with the Iowa. The schedule for the bombing is as follows:

On June 15 the battleship force destroyer operating squadron will be in the Southern Drill Grounds and the air forces concentrated at Chesapeake Bay. The first experiment will be on June 21 against the U-117 by the air forces of the Army and the Navy. On June 29 will be the exercises against the Iowa. On the 1st of July the battleship force operating squadron will proceed to New York for the holidays, returning to the Southern Drill Grounds on July 11. On July 13 will be the experiment against ex-German destroyers. July 19 the second test against the cruiser Frankfurt and on July 20 the destruction of the battleship Pennsylvania.

The Navy Department has arranged to turn over to the Army the obsolete battleships for the bomb experiments as the Army air service may desire to make. The Alabama will be turned over as soon as she has been stripped of salvaged equipment and materials. The Navy will also furnish the experiments, which will not be held for several months, as the ship will not be ready for the tests.

WEST POINT HORSE SHOW.

The third annual horse show at West Point will be held June 17 and 18 under the auspices of Army Relief Society and West Point relief fund. It is scheduled at 4 o'clock each afternoon. The Army Relief Society and West Point's entertainments are at their height, this year, and the show will be the finest in the history of horses, ponies, military horses, polo mounts, hunters and jumpers will be shown. There will be classes for which the cadets will compete. While there are many classes for officers' horses, there will also be a number of competitions which are always so interesting for the ladies. The list of the ladies' competitions which is already large, many of whom will make entries at the horse show, will be issued in the next few previous week. Prizes are offered in money and cups. The entries will close Saturday, May 28, with the secretary, Major W. D. Crittenberger, West Point, N. Y. The other officers of the show are brigadier General Douglas MacArthur, president; Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Danford, vice-president; Chaplain Clifton B. Wheat, treasurer. They and the following are the directors: Lieutenant Colonel G. P. Strong, Colonel L. H. Holt, Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Alexander, Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Brown, Jr., Major A. H. Wilson, Major J. L. Devers, Major J. K. Brown, Major A. D. Surles, Major R. C. Richardson, Jr., Major H. Strong, Mrs. G. J. Fiebiger, Mrs. C. C. Carter, W. S. Bliss is assistant secretary.

THIRD DIVISION SOCIAL NEWS.

Camp Pike, Ark., May 18—General and Mrs. E. M. Lewis gave a charming dessert at the visiting house on May 11 in compliment to their son and daughter, Lieutenant and Mrs. Harry Lewis, about 15 guests present. Tea was poured by Mrs. R. Davis and Mrs. Rose-Shawan and Mrs. R. E. Moore. Mrs. Lewis were two large dinner parties given at the visitors' house on Saturday. Colonel and Mrs. O. B. Mitchell were hosts for about 16 guests and Colonel and Mrs. G. S. Goodwin entertained for 12 at their friends. The cast has been chosen and rehearsals are on the way for the play "Seven Keys to Baldpate," which is to be given next month by the officers and ladies of the Third Division for the benefit of the Army relief fund. * * * Mrs. Henry B. McIntyre had two tables at bridge at her home on Saturday of May 12. Prizes were won by Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Gale and Mrs. Shaffer. Colonel and Mrs. Powers entertained at dinner for Colonel and Mrs. Bandholtz, Colonel and Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Hardesteffe. * * * Captain and Mrs. Bissell entertained with a select rabbit party Colonel and Mrs. Powers, Major and Mrs. Overwright, Mrs. J. J. Waterman, Major Gardner and Captain W. Green. * * * Captain Chaina and Labaza gave a progressive party for the ladies and officers of the 4th Infantry. * * * Mrs. H. Davis gave a charming luncheon for 20 guests, among whom were Mesdames E. M. Lewis Bandholtz, McNeil, Morrison, Hamlin, Lindsey, Rosenbaum, Wagoner, Elliot, Carroll, Wollesberg and the Misses C. Balding, Winter and Sterner. * * * Captain and Mrs. Forbes have arrived from Honolulu and are staying at the visitors' house. * * * The warrant officers and ladies of Camp Pike were entertained at the quarters of Warrant Officer and Mrs. Shuler and Lewis R. Goodeen with a dance and card party on Saturday evening, May 14, which was one of the most enjoyable of the season. Refreshments were served after the dance by Mrs. Alice L. Shuler and Mrs. Lewis R. Goodeen, who acted as hostesses for the evening.

GRADUATES OF MILITARY ACADEMY.

Following is a list of cadets to graduate in June at West Point:

Mile Otis Carr, U. S. Army; Harold Joseph Conway, Washington (state); John Haylie Cooley, South Carolina; Francis Warren Craig, Missouri; John Casey Freeman, Alabama; Karl Wm. Hiegen, Kentucky; Robert Hall Hewitt, U. S. Army; Francis Fassett Lisle, U. S. Army; Francis Joseph Magee, Massachusetts; Harvin Hansell Reese, California; James Sherry Marsh, New York; Gustin MacAllister Nelson, Illinois; Frank Pea Pinkston, California; Joseph Bartlett Sweet, Wisconsin; Carroll Frederick Sullivan, Massachusetts; Joseph Lawrence Tate, Texas; T. S. Army, and Burwell Baylor Wilkes, jr., Mississippi.

MODIFIED PRACTICE CRUISE ITINERARY.

Two divisions of battleships of the Atlantic fleet will leave the Naval Academy Saturday, June 4, for the modified practice cruise, it is announced by Admiral Charina F. Hughes will command the squadron, consisting of the battleships Florida, Wyoming, Minnesota and Kansas.

The itinerary as announced published in this paper is modified by the addition of Azores and north s.' Scotland as ports of visitation. Norway and Denmark proceeds then to Lisbon, Portugal; to Gibraltar, to Guantanamo and back to Annapolis August 23.

CLASS AT MEDICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES.

A class of 74 young naval medical officers completed its course at the naval medical school in this city on May 14. All the members of the class have been ordered to duty ather afloat or at hospitals ashore. This is the first regular course at the medical school since some time before the war. This course has been condensed from four years to 18 months long, as compared with the former course of six months.

There is only one World's best in anything.
What is the world's best in cigarette tobacco?
100% pure Turkish!—Who says so?—
Connoisseurs of Cigarettes of all Countries.
MURAD is made of 100% pure Turkish Tobacco—personally selected from the finest and most famous varieties grown.
In MURAD you reach the Peak of cigarette quality, satisfaction and enjoyment.
Try MURAD Today—and
"Judge for Yourself—!"
MURAD
The Turkish Cigarette
ANARGYROS.
20¢
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Digitized by Google

ACADEMIC ATHLETICS.

Annapolis, Md., May 21.—The Naval Academy won today from the Syracuse varsity crew in a two-mile race on the Severn. Rowing with great power and with all the smoothness which have marked Glendon's crews for years, they won from the visitors by an easy five lengths, taking the lead at the start and rowing their opponents to a standstill.

Syracuse did not leave Annapolis empty-handed, however, as its fine freshman crew won from the Naval Academy plebes, not in such overwhelming fashion, but by the comfortable margin of two lengths. The time of the Naval Academy varsity was 11 minutes 5 2-5 seconds and that of the Syracuse varsity 11 minutes 27 1-5 seconds.

The Syracuse freshman made the course in 11 minutes 25 seconds and the naval plebes in 11 minutes 34 seconds. Conditions did not make for fast time. The water was rather rough, while wind and tide were both against the oarsmen. Crossing the mouth of a creek a half mile from the finish, a lively side breeze added to the handicaps of the crews.

A misunderstanding caused the varsity crews to be brought back and given a second start. The crews were started before the Navy coxswain was ready, and Syracuse dashed away, the Navy boat remaining still. The visitors were called back, and in a few seconds a good start was obtained.

Syracuse started at forty, while the Navy was two strokes to the minute less. Still, it was soon evident that the Navy had more power, and they gradually pulled away from their opponents, the stroke dropping gradually. At the half mile the Navy had half a length to the good, and at the mile they had nearly a length.

Syracuse held on gamely from the mile and a half, and the racing was at more even terms than at any other stage. Both crews had dropped to thirty-four strokes, but Syracuse was working desperately, while it was clear that there was a strong reserve of power in the Navy boat, and they were slowly but steadily pushing to the front.

The Naval Academy boatings were:

Varsity.

Pos. Name	Wt.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
Bow—Gallagher	170	5 11	21
No. 2—Bolles	178	5 11	21
No. 3—King	182	6 ½	23
No. 4—Moore	178	6 1	23
No. 5—Sanborn	182	6 2	22
No. 6—Johnston	181	6 1	21
No. 7—Lee	174	6 1	21
Stroke—Frawley	182	5 10½	21
Average	179	6 ¼	21½
Cox—Clark	114	5 4	21

Plebes.

Pos. Name.	Wt.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
Bow—Andrews	177	6 2	20
No. 2—De Wolfe	185	6 2	20
No. 3—Freeman	172	6 1	17
No. 4—Shanklin	178	6 2	18
No. 5—Dresler	176	6 2	19
No. 6—Strohecker	200	6 5	17
No. 7—Dahlgren	185	6	19
Stroke—Hopping	176	6 1	22
Average	181½	6 2	19¼
Cox—Tracy	115	5 4	19

Catholic University won at baseball from the midshipmen by a 4-to-3 score here this afternoon. The visitors fielded in superb style throughout and made all their runs in the third inning, when Gaines, the Navy's crack left-hander, was batted from the box.

The game became exciting in the last half of the ninth, when the Navy, after scoring a single tally in the seventh, scored two runs, Niemeyer hitting for a home run and driving a runner ahead of him. Harris, however, was an easy out, Denault to Driscoll.

The score:

C. U.	AB	R	H	O	A	Navy.	AB	R	H	O	A
Denault, ss	3	1	0	3	4	Harris, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Driscoll, 1b	4	1	4	15	1	Pino, 2b	4	0	1	3	2
Vail, lf	3	0	1	0	1	Rawlings, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Corwin, c	4	0	1	4	1	Humphries, 1b	4	0	1	8	2
Mack, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	Stubbe, rf	4	1	3	0	0
Dunn, cf	3	0	0	1	1	Barchet, ss	4	0	1	6	2
Curran, 3b	4	0	1	1	4	Poole, 3b	3	1	1	2	2
Lynch, rf	4	1	1	0	0	Hogan, c	4	0	1	2	5
Jackson, p	3	1	1	2	2	Gaines, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Niemeyer, p	3	1	3	3	1
Totals	33	4	10	27	19	Totals	34	3	11	27	14

Catholic University	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—3

Errors—Rawlings, Humphries, Poole, and Hogan. Home runs—Driscoll and Niemeyer. Two-base hits—Stubbe (2) and Jackson. Sacrifice fly—Poole. Stolen base—Denault. Struck out—By Jackson, 3; by Niemeyer, 3. Bases on balls—Off Jackson, 2; off Niemeyer, 3. Hit by pitcher—Vail (by Gaines). Wild pitch—Gaines. Balk—Jackson. Passed ball—Corwin. Umpires—Aubrey and Stump. Time of game—2:10.

Though the Naval Academy field and track men won from Carnegie Institute of Technology here this afternoon by 11½ points to 41½, they were given a scare at the start when Kelly, Tallmon, and Lockwood won all the points in the 100 yards and 220 and Miller took first place in the quarter. These victories gave the visitors a good lead at the opening. The Navy track men, however, came in strong on the hurdles, distance runs, and field events.

Moncewicz, the Navy captain, took two-fifths of a second from the local record for a half mile, which he did in 1 minute 57 2-5 seconds.

Curtis made good time in the mile, with 4 minutes 22 3-5 seconds, but two-fifths of a second behind the academy record, held by Curtis himself. Hucking, a first-year Navy man, equaled the local record of 50 4-5 seconds in the high hurdles.

The mile relay was a finely contested event for the first two laps, Donohue and Curtis, of Carnegie, leading Rodgers and McKee, Navy, by about a yard. Curtis, Navy, caught up this handicap and lead Schmidt by fifteen yards, while Moncewicz added a good ten yards in his lap against Miller.

West Point, N. Y., May 21.—Army won a dual track meet from Tufts today by a total score of 82 to 33. The cadets scored ten firsts, eight seconds, and ten thirds. Tufts gained four firsts, five seconds, and three thirds. In the javelin throw Smith, of the Army, tossed the javelin 141 feet, beating the former academy record of 132 feet.

The Naval Academy varsity crew will be permitted to row in the Poughkeepsie regatta on June 22.

The Army, playing by far the best game it has shown this season, beat Fordham at baseball here by a score of 2 to 1 today.

The cadets played errorless ball throughout, backing up McGrath, their pitcher, in the pinches. Sharp fielding cut down the visitors' scoring chances, notably in the first and fourth frames.

Wilhide, Army's captain and second sacker, tossed Maroon runners out at the plate in both these innings.

Culletin, except in the opening inning, held the Army men at bay. French, the lead-off man, tripled to right. The next two batters went out in order, but Don Storck smashed one of Culletin's offerings over Buckley's head in deep center, which went into the stands for a home run and drove French in ahead of him. The score:

Army.	AB	R	H	O	A	Fordham.	AB	R	H	O	A
French, cf	3	1	1	2	0	McLau'n, 1b	4	0	0	9	1
Wilhide, 2b	3	0	0	3	3	Halloran, lf	3	1	1	0	0
Smythe, lf	3	0	0	1	0	Buckley, cf	3	0	1	3	1
Storck, 3b	3	1	1	0	5	Sch'horn, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Stevenson, rf	3	0	1	0	0	Cousin'au, c	4	0	1	7	2
Dabez's, 1b	3	0	0	12	1	Fallon, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
Dasher, ss	3	0	0	1	2	Shank'y, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Bonnett, c	3	0	0	8	1	Malley, ss	3	0	0	1	2
McGrath, p	3	0	0	0	3	Jordan, ss	0	0	0	0	0
						Culletin, p	2	0	0	1	1
						McNamara, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Marnel	1	0	1	0	0
						†Donavin	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	2	3	27	15	Totals	27	1	5	24	10

*Batted for Malley in eighth inning.
†Batted for Culletin in eighth inning.

Army	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Fordham	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Error—McLaughlin. Stolen bases—Halloran (2). Sacrifice hits—Donavin and Schermerhorn. Three-base hit—French. Home run—Storck. Struck out—By McGrath, 3; by Culletin, 4. First base on balls—Off McGrath, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By McGrath (Fallon); by Culletin (Smythe). Base hits—Off Culletin, 3 in seven innings; off McNamara, none in one inning. Double play—Buckley and McLaughlin. Earned runs—Army, 1. First base on errors—Army, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Marshall and Cullum. Time of game—1:38.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Commutation of Quarters for Nurses.

The superintendent of the Navy nurse corps is entitled when quarters in kind are not available to the commutation of quarters, heat and light which is payable to a major of the Army. The chief nurses of the Navy nurse corps are entitled to the commutation payable to a first lieutenant of the Army. (Comp. Dec., May 20.)

Lost, Destroyed or Damaged Articles.

The comptroller holds that reimbursement for destroyed or damaged property in money may not be made to enlisted men after discharge from the Navy or Marine Corps for articles customarily issued to the service.

A reservist on inactive duty may not be reimbursed in cash, but as a reservist is required to supply himself with regulation uniform and equipment and is given a statutory allowance therefor, the comptroller holds that there is no reason why reimbursement in kind should not be made to him for loss of regulation uniform and equipment which occurred while on active duty in the naval service if the loss is otherwise within the act of July 1, 1918.

Not Entitled to Travel Pay Upon Discharge.

A soldier enlisted subsequent to April 2, 1917, or prior to that date in forces other than the Regular Army and discharged for the purpose of reenlisting is not entitled to travel pay under the act of February 28, 1919.

The comptroller has made this decision (May 17) upon a question submitted by the War Department as to whether an enlisted man is entitled to travel pay when he is discharged a short time before the expiration of enlistment in order that he may reenlist in the same regiment prior to its departure for a new station. The comptroller says:

If the enlistment was in the Regular Army and prior to April 2, 1917, the joint resolution of September 29, 1919, gives such enlisted man a right to travel pay when discharged from that enlistment for the purpose of reenlisting. If the enlistment was subsequent to April 2, 1917, or if it was in forces other than the Regular Army, the joint resolution of September 29 is not applicable.

The controlling statute is the act of February 28, 1912.

It has been uniformly held by the accounting officers of the treasury that a soldier discharged before expiration of his term of enlistment for the purpose of reenlisting or released from his contract of enlistment in order to enable him to continue in the military service in a different capacity, is not "discharged from the Army" within the meaning of the travel pay law and is not entitled to travel pay on such discharge. Whether a soldier is discharged for the convenience of the government for the purpose of reenlisting or whether he is discharged for his own convenience for the purpose of reenlisting, the fact remains that he is not discharged from the Army within the meaning of the travel pay law. Fundamentally it is a discharge for the purpose of reenlistment and it is immaterial whether it is called for the convenience of the government or for the convenience of the soldier. The decision to which reference is made has no application to the travel pay rights of a man discharged before the expiration of his enlistment. The questions there presented and the only ones decided were those respecting the travel allowances of men discharged at the expiration of one-year enlistments.

Travel While on Sick Leave.

The comptroller has allowed the claim of Lieutenant Gilbert A. Jones (S. C.), U. S. Navy, for mileage from Vallejo, Calif., to Washington, D. C. Under orders dated Dec. 11 he was granted three months' sick leave and upon expiration thereof he was to "proceed and report to the commandant, navy yard, Washington, D. C., for physical examination," etc. He was discharged from treatment at the naval hospital, Mare Island, on Dec. 27, 1920, and on March 29, 1921, reported to the commandant, navy yard, Washington.

The auditor disallowed the claim because having performed the travel involved while in a leave status he was upon expiration of the sick leave at his new post of duty and by the terms of the orders no travel was involved and therefor no mileage due. The comptroller says:

"The orders contemplated no change in official post of duty until the three months' sick leave expired at Mare Island. Appellant was in no sense on waiting orders, his official station being at Mare Island until the leave expired, at which time his detachment was to be effective and he was to proceed to the next post of duty at Washington, D. C. The orders placed no restrictions on his movements while on leave. Had he been at Mare Island when the leave expired he would have been entitled to the necessary time to travel to Washington. In reporting there at the expiration of the leave he simply performed the travel sooner than required under the orders, but otherwise fully complied as directed. Such performance was in no way detrimental to the government's interest nor did it violate the purpose and intent of the orders. In effect his orders were similar to orders granting delay in the performance of travel from one post of duty to another. Accordingly, mileage is allowable from Mare Island, Calif., to Washington, D. C., 3,032 miles at 8 cents, $242.56."

Loss of Personal Property.

The comptroller recently passed upon Navy claims for personal property lost in the naval service. Each officer submitted a schedule of his losses, sworn to as required by law, giving the original purchase price of each article and its value at date of loss. In fixing the valuation at date of loss the officers made an allowance for deterioration, varying according to length of time such articles have been in use, and the original purchase price reduced accordingly. The comptroller says:

"The chief of the bureau of navigation in acting on the claims in connection with items for uniform clothing has apparently ignored the officers' valuation at date of loss and fixed amounts much in excess of that claimed by them; in one instance the bureau has doubled the value of an article at date of loss."

The comptroller refuses to take the certification of the vouchers because the signatures are by rubber stamp, presumably fixed by the person whose initials appear beneath it, the signer being described as the chief of the bureau of navigation. He says:

"Such certificates are not sufficient to show that the proposed payments are authorized under the law and they can afford no protection to a disbursing officer making payment thereon. In the absence of a certificate executed by the proper officer in the terms indicated in the law and on the voucher form prescribed by the comptroller and a direction from the paymaster general of the Navy or other officer as the case may required, as indicated therein, a disbursing officer is not authorized to pay claims arising under the provision of law now under consideration."

Dependents of Officers With Temporary Status.

Mrs. Margaret Crawford Bowen has been denied her claim for the six months' death gratuity as mother of James G. Bowen, late lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, who was killed in an airplane accident in line of duty on August 9, 1920. The auditor disallowed on the ground that she had not been designated by Lieutenant Bowen previously to his death as the beneficiary under the law. To this she opposes evidence that owing to the relative proximity of the date of the law, June 4, 1920, and of the officer's death, August 9, 1920, no opportunity had been afforded him formally to designate a beneficiary under the act; while she urges that a virtual designation available under the circumstances for the purposes of the act is to be found in the fact that her son had taken out war risk insurance for her benefit. The comptroller says:

"This phase need not I think be here considered, for the claim fails on another ground. On September 22, 1919, pursuant to discharge from the Marine Corps Reserve Lieutenant Bowen received a temporary appointment as second lieutenant in the Regular Marine Corps. This was his rank and this the character of his commission at the date of his death. The death gratuity provision has the proviso:

"'* * * and nothing in this section shall be construed to apply in commissioned grades to any officers except those holding permanent or probationary appointments in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps.'

"Lieutenant Bowen's commission was neither permanent nor probationary. The latter term has as to the Marine Corps a well defined meaning. It is applied to the appointments from the noncommissioned officers of the Regular Marine Corps and appointments from civil life provided for by the act of August 29, 1919, 39 Stat., 610, 611. The class of officers is established and identified by various provisions as to appointment and tenure.

"Temporary appointments of officers in the Marine Corps are authorized by the act of May 22, 1917. It is true that not every temporary appointment involves a temporary status. Section 2 of the act provides that permanent and probationary commissions shall not be vacated by temporary advancement or appointment. But Lieutenant Bowen at the time of his commission held no permanent or probationary rank or grade in the Regular Marine Corps. His commission was purely temporary. Nor do I find relief from the temporary status in the provision of the act of June 4, 1920, 41 Stat., 820, making eligible for appointment as permanent officers of the Regular Marine Corps those serving or who have served in certain temporary grades. The provision creates a means by which temporary commissions may be made permanent, but until the change has actually occurred the character of the commission remains unaltered."

NAVY'S WEEKLY CENSUS.

Following is the weekly census of officers and men on active duty in the Navy and Marine Corps as prepared by the division of preventive medicine:

	Officers.	Men.	Grand total.
Navy—			
Regulars	7,292	119,672	
Reserves	788	820	
Warrant officers, regulars	1,402	......	
Warrant officers, reserves	32	......	
Midshipmen	1,978	......	
Prisoners, officers and men	....	1,401	
Totals	11,492	121,898	133,388
Marine Corps—			
Regulars	886	21,458	
Reserves	....	11	
Warrant officers, regulars	137	......	
Warrant officers, reserves	....	......	
Prisoners, officers and men	....	236	
Totals	1,103	21,705	22,808
Nurse Corps—			
Regulars	....	291	
Reserves	....	178	
U. S. N. R. F.	....	14	
Totals	....	472	472
Grand totals	12,392	144,074	156,370
Navy's increase for the week		599	
Marine Corps increase for the week		19	

ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

It will be of interest to members of the Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A., to note that, as published in General Orders No. 9, U. S. M. A., 1921, the program for June week at the Military Academy includes the annual luncheon for the association on June 11 at 1 p. m., to be followed by the annual meeting of the association at 2 p. m. same date.

As there will be no regular graduation this year, several classes have already signified their intention not to hold the customary reunions. In consequence it is anticipated that the attendance at the annual meeting will be smaller than usual. Individual notices to members have not, therefore, been sent out.

In order, however, that proper arrangements for the luncheon and meeting may be made it is requested that members expecting to be present notify the secretary of the association in advance.

MARKING AMERICAN BATTLEFIELDS IN EUROPE.

A board of officers will be convened in this city to prepare a detailed plan for marking American battlefields in Europe and to supervise the execution of the plan after its approval by the Secretary of War. This board is to consist of an officer representing the general of the armies to be designated by him and one officer each from the historical branch, war plans division, general staff, the corps of engineers, the judge advocate general's department and the adjutant general's department (the latter to act as recorder) designated by the chiefs of the offices, arms or departments named.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.

J. E. JENKE.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. MARO.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 814. 'Phone, Franklin 5243.

New York Office: 258 Broadway. 'Phone, Barclay 1451 and 1452. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 308.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and data.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

THE SENATE AND THE NAVY.

Anyone who has been sufficiently patient and persistent to wade through the heavily laden pages of the largely one-sided senatorial debate on the naval appropriation bill of late will be rewarded with previous little of permanent value to the Navy; but there is one phase of the situation that has been evident, although it has generally been overlooked in such comment as we have observed in the newspaper editorial discussion of the situation. It has been usual to ascribe to the obstructing senators—Messrs. Borah, King, and Reed—motives that were derived from their determination to effect, by some mysterious means, the disarmament of their country. Perhaps those senators have fairly acquired that reputation, since much of what they have said in prolonged speeches justifies that public impression. But it is observed that all of them are emphatic in their protest that they do not desire to leave the nation without an adequate means of defense; it seems to be, with them, more a matter of what really constitutes a sufficient force in kind and quantity to render this protection.

Far from any intention or desire to indorse the things that have been said by the senators who have lead in this revolt against the naval program of the Service, we are somewhat impressed by certain remarks that are imbedded in their protracted oratory. For example, we find Mr. Borah, in an attempt to correct his associate, Mr. Poindexter, saying:

> Mr. President, I want to say to the senator that he has wholly misunderstood my position if he has ever understood that it was a desire to have the United States disarm without an agreement upon the part of Great Britain and Japan to do the same thing. I have always been an advocate of a strong Navy. I was particularly an advocate of a strong Navy at the time Germany and England were in that naval race, because so long as they were in that naval race it was apparently impossible to get a hearing on the question of disarmament at all, and therefore the United States must for her security take steps which would protect her through a strong Navy. I have said many times, and I repeat it now in order that it may be accentuated, that I do not want the United States to disarm standing alone. I am not so confident as to the purposes and objects of either Great Britain or Japan that I could ask my country alone to stand disarmed.

During the same session Mr. King, also intent on setting himself right with the Senate and before the country, remarked as follows:

> Let me add, Mr. President, as I stated in the report from which I read, that I am not in favor of scrapping the Navy, nor am I in favor of a little Navy. If we have a Navy, I want it the best Navy, the best in the sense that it is the most efficient, the most modern, and the most scientifically equipped. That does not mean we must have the most ships that does not necessarily mean we must have the greatest tonnage; but if we are to have a Navy we want a modern Navy and efficient Navy. My position has been that with the manifest desire of the European nations to have a naval holiday, we ought to invite them not only to that, but more than half way. We ought to suspend the construction of some of these battleships and cruisers, pending an honest effort to secure naval disarmament or naval reduction.

Finally, Mr. Reed had this to say in regard to his attitude towards the naval building program in general:

> Therefore, if we maintain a Navy inferior in strength to that of Great Britain, we may at any moment, in case no disastrous a thing as trouble between these countries should occur, find ourselves in a position that our people would be startled or patrolled and controlled, that they could be embargoed, that our commerce would be destroyed, and that when Great Britain drawing upon the resources of the world could do us irreclaimable damage. It is not enough, sir, to say that no nation can invade us. I confidently believe that no nation or combination of two or three nations can land an armed force on our soil to ultimately overcome us in a life-and-death struggle. But that any great nation could so cripple or defeat our enemies when we encounter hostilities. The effect of the quoted passages is, we are inclined to think, to create an impression that the senators in charge of the naval bill failed conspicuously to furnish the information which would have made it impossible for the three senators to maintain their pretense of opposition to the naval bill on the international situation that justifies increase of the Navy. The plain truth of the matter is the naval bill lacked the information which, if it existed, it was entitled, and of which it sorely stood in need in the Senate. There is a woeful absence of leadership in the conduct of the legislation pertaining this session to the naval establishment. Nothing would have taken something superhuman to have checked the flow of language from the three copious sources in the Senate, but it would have helped a good deal if the naval bill had been placed in charge of senators who knew something of the service needs, who were able to explain the foreign situation, and who had the general all-around fitness for the job, in other words.

Much time could have been saved by having on hand some one competent to tell Borah, King, and Reed what they wanted to know, if intended, to know, and it does not appear from the testimony furnished by the Congressional Record that any such assistance to the bill was given at any time from any quarter. The senators who were assigned to the task betrayed no very intimate knowledge of the subjects concerning which questions were asked. It was unfortunate, too, that obstructionists like the three senators who have delayed the passage of the bill found no difficulty in doing about as they pleased. An illusion of the bill was furnished in the exchange of comment concerning the provision for a naval supply base at Alameda, Calif. Either the senators in charge of the bill expect very intense ignorance of the situation on the west coast and the various questions involved in the issue or they indulged in a trick of deception or concealment that is hardly to be expected of any senator, because, to say nothing of the questionableness of such a maneuver for transient parliamentary or legislative advantage. The query was made by Senator Robinson as to the cost of the base when completed, and Mr. Poindexter persisted in the estimate that it might amount to as much as $3,000,000 or no additional military establishment, a calculation in itself to excite suspicion of his information. It was only by much prodding, that assumed the aspect of a wrangle, that it was finally, apparently reluctantly, revealed that, according to the best obtainable official and expert advices, the project at Alameda would cost anywhere from $40,000,000 to $100,000,000, and this on the authority of Captain Hutchinson, of the Navy, and other officers who had something to do with the preliminary design of the proposed naval base.

It is small wonder, therefore, that there should be disputations contention over the main features of the naval bill and that there should be a refusal on the part of senators, who are waiting and eager for a chance to block and defeat, to accept the little that the advocates and defenders of the naval bill are able to submit. For this arrest of naval legislation in the Senate responsibility attaches to the gentlemen charged with its management on the floor as much as to their associates in opposition who are ranked to take advantage of the opportunity graciously furnished to them.

THE NAVY AND ITS FUEL.

With what brave showing that part of the administration in Washington, represented by the American Secretary of State, insists upon the protection of American interests against monopolistic petroleum concessions in foreign parts! In the attitude of the American Government in every part of the world, solemnly announces Secretary Hughes in answer to a resolution passed by the Senate a year ago, "to inquire and make representations to foreign governments wherever it appears that monopolistic petroleum concession might be granted to the possible detriment to American interests," Mr. Hughes included in the report copies of communications exchanged between the United States and the Netherlands government in reference to the Djambi oil fields of the Dutch East Indies and summaries of Department of State actions taken in Mexico. The report supplemented and brought up to date information given the Senate last year in the world oil situation and the diplomatic steps taken by the United States in endeavoring to maintain rights of Americans to participate in the exploitation of foreign oil fields. In the present communications, the statement said, it has been "emphasized that foreign nationals and corporations controlled by foreign nationals have enjoyed privileges in the exploitation of American oil fields equal to those extended to citizens of the United States. In the British empire during this year, however, the report said, "the policy of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British government owns two-thirds of the ordinary shares, have steadily increased." In British dominions and French possessions further steps were said to be tending to establish ownership of oil developments and potential fields in the nations of the country concerned.

This is gratifying, as far as it goes, and it is certainly creditable to the administration and quite worthy of our diplomatic record and program that we stand ready to do what we can, but it shall appear that we are not, as a nation, getting all that is coming to us as compared with competitors in obtaining fair and equal access to foreign oil fields. The demand for oil has been so discriminating against us in favor of other, no more worthy, nations is entirely justified and meets with approval.

But that highly laudable policy and commendable achievement in diplomacy does not coincide with our more intimate program of the preservation of our sources of petroleum supply at home. We have made despairing efforts to overcome American commercial interests abroad in the sharp campaign they are waging with foreign rivals, but we have shamefully ignored and lamentably shirked the duty within our own borders that has permitted the business waste of a valuable possession when by the simplest process there could have been saved to the United States forty-five billion barrels of oil that is substantially as gone or projectiles. For years the Navy Department has been fighting against the greatest odds within the Government itself, and in opposition to officials of the Interior Department and leaders in Congress, to retain possession unimpaired of the naval oil reservations in California. Of these, No. 1 is already being worked on a well and same as a source of supply, since private interests in control of adjacent property have extracted oil at the rate of 20,000 barrels a day. The Government has title or no value this particular naval property early acquired, or thought to have been acquired, as a precautionary measure to meet the increasing demand for oil as a fuel for the Navy of war time, and the Navy Department from falling helplessly and hopelessly into the hands of commercial concerns that would operate the oil fields primarily with a definite control of the oil situation, leaving the Navy Department at the mercy of a domestic monopoly, not only as to cost, but the matter of delivery at any price.

It is now apprehended that a similar fate awaits the only other naval oil reserve on the west coast, known as No. 1. As a means of preventing the destruction of this property the Navy Department on April 25 invited bids for drilling wells. But more than a month has passed and no contracts have been awarded, and in the meantime the leases are becoming daily of less and less value. Acceptance of bids included the condition that the contractors would guarantee to sell to the Navy Department at a stated price all the oil they could produce from each port. This arrangement was entirely businesslike, prudent, and necessary for the interests of the Navy. The failure to act has been one of the inexplicable incidents connected with the new administration, and it may lead to such serious consequences as will reduce the United States Navy to the verge of a coal-burning, instead of an oil-burning, service.

In that dire event it exacts no special draft upon the imagination to see to what extremity of inferiority and subordination the American naval force will quickly descend. With other nations—any of them a possible foe—using oil, and the American

Digitized by Google

Navy's enforced return to a state of antiquity which makes its ships dependent upon coal for fuel, we stand a poor chance of asserting our rights in any quarter of the world. It would be one of the fine ironies of fate if in that moment of distress and disability foreign nations refused to pay any attention to the protests of our State Department against monopolistic petroleum concessions inimical to American interests.

FLIGHT OF NAVAL MEDICAL CORPS.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: The medical corps of the United States Navy is at the present time in a most unfortunate and deplorable condition and will continue to remain in such a condition until the present unjust, unfair, and discriminatory conditions by which it is now handicapped are removed. A large number of the junior officers have resigned since the end of the war, and very few have come into the service to replace them, and it is not thought that many will come in until present conditions are changed. Many of the older men are disgruntled and would not advise young men to enter the corps.

The outlook was not so bad until promotion by selection to the higher grades, with all its inherent defects and weaknesses, without any of its redeeming features as applied to the line, had been "put across" on the staff corps. As it works out at present, everyone may be assured of promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander with his running mate in the line. Above lieutenant commander his fate depends upon selection (?) with all that implies. Selection carried out as it should be would be ideal, but carried out as it is is very far from ideal. Under the circumstances it can not and never will be otherwise. No young man is going to enter the medical corps on the uncertainty of ever being promoted above the rank of lieutenant commander, which rank he may attain after ten years' service, and then remain in that grade for the next twenty years—until he retires for age. In the meantime, line officers who entered the service after he did have come up to and passed him, and he remains steadfast with no incentive ahead of him and a disgruntled and soured disposition always with him. Some of these officers will be going to sea with commanding officers (captains) who are much younger than they, and they will feel like a gray-haired grandfather in a wardroom of officers who will probably be, on the average, about half their age. The line has age-in-grade retirement, if not promoted, but the staff has not. The condition is not only most unjust, but extremely humiliating, and detracts from the dignity and standing of a professional medical man in every respect. Selection out and severance from the service would be far preferable. There are at present medical officers in the Navy of over twenty years' service who are outranked by three or more classes from the Naval Academy, to whom they have always been senior until within the past two or three years. According to the present law authorizing a certain per cent of the entire corps in the three upper grades, there will never be any more promotions in these grades, as there will be no vacancies except those due to casualties and retirements which are both few and far between, owing to the fact that there will be none or so few in the lower grades that the present number in the upper grades will for years be in excess of the percentage authorized by law.

Something must be done and that very soon, or not only the morale but also the working force of the medical corps will be so depleted that it will be unable to adequately and efficiently perform the duties which it is supposed to perform.

The only way in which the medical corps can be rehabilitated and its ranks filled is as follows: First and foremost, the pernicious "promotion by selection," which has been so grossly abused, must be done away with. Then promotion must be made in either one of the two following ways: Running-mate promotion with the line up to the grade of rear admiral, promotion to rear admiral to be made by "selection" from among those captains who have had not less than thirty years' service.

If medical officers can be promoted up to lieutenant commander with their running mate, there is no reason why they can not also be promoted to commander and captain in the same way. Examinations will determine their mental, moral, professional, and physical qualification for promotion to all grades as in the past, and if not qualified they can be weeded out at any stage. There is another method by which the present unjust conditions as regards promotion to the higher grades in the medical corps can be overcome and very probably it would offer the best solution of the problem. That is promotion by length of service as now authorized and carried out in the Army under the act of June 4, 1920. Under this scheme an officer knows exactly what to look forward to from the time he enters the service and be governed accordingly. The following should be the maximum length of service before promotion: To lieutenant after three years' service; to lieutenant commander after ten years' service; to commander after eighteen years' service; to captain after twenty-five years' service; to rear admiral by selection from captains of not less than thirty years' service. Under present conditions the writer would advise all young medical men not to think of the Navy as a career, but take the Army in preference.

If present conditions are changed as outlined, and especially promotion by selection done away with and length of service made a basis of promotion as a reward for long and faithful service, then the writer would urge all young men to come into the naval service. The medical corps should stir itself and go after the above and not any longer supinely let any old thing be put over on it as it has in the past.

Square Deal.

HONOR FOR SIMS.

A dispatch from London May 21 says:

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. Navy, former commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, who is due in England on the liner Cédric tomorrow to receive a degree of doctor of laws from Cambridge University, will be the recipient of more official honors than perhaps were ever extended to an American naval officer in this country.

There were very few blank spaces in the program arranged by the admiralty covering the admiral's stay, from May 22 to June 11, and the scores of friends Admiral Sims made during the war and friends of yet older days are in keen competition for entertaining the visitor.

Escorted into Liverpool by destroyers on Sunday, Rear Admiral Sims will remain on the Cedric over night. He will be accompanied to London Monday by Captain F. M. Leake, representing the admiralty, and Commander Emory S. Land, assistant naval attache at the American embassy, representing Ambassador Harvey.

The American guest will be given a luncheon by the Pilgrims Society Thursday, and will be a guest at a dinner in the evening given by Colonel Mildmay. His party will occupy royal boxes at Hurlingham Saturday, watching the American polo team play with an English competitor, and at the Olympia in the evening, where the royal naval and military tournament is in progress.

Admiral Sims and Marshal Foch will both receive their degrees at Cambridge on May 31, where they will be guests of the vice chancellor.

Allotments

Simple—systematic—satisfactory is the method of making an allotment to THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of a portion of your pay for credit to your savings or checking account each month.

RESULTS: Absolute safety, steady increase of wealth and continual opportunities for profitable investments.

METHOD: Consult zone finance officer or ship's paymaster.

THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

Downtown Office: 900-902 F St. WASHINGTON, D. C. JOHN B. LARNER, President
West End Branch: 618-620 17th St. Established 1889

A dinner given by Lord Lee of Fareham, first lord of the admiralty, on June 7, the Queenstown association dinner June 9, motor trips in Portsmouth, Devonshire, where he will visit Admiral Bayly, commander in chief of the British naval forces off the Irish coast; a dinner at the Royal Naval College in Greenwich, and a visit to Coombe Court, Witly, as the guest of Lady Madden, are the other arrangements which have been completed for Admiral Sims.

NAVY DECORATIONS.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: Probably no one in the entire Navy, except those who received the highest awards, are satisfied with the awards made for services during the "war with Germany" (grandiloquently styled the "world war"). No reflection is meant against those who did receive the highest awards. This is written in behalf of those who received lower, but should have received higher (but not in all cases the highest) awards.

It is considered that the whole question should be reconsidered by a board of officers who did active duty at sea during the war and in the theater of the war. No awards that have already been made should be reduced in any case, but many should be moved up to a higher award than what they have now and many who have not heretofore received any award should be given a suitable one. Certain officers who were recommended for the D. S. M. and given the "Navy cross" should receive the former, while many who were recommended for the "Navy cross" and were given "letters of commendation" should receive the former. The Army has issued the D. S. M. to all those who formerly held "certificates of merit" in lieu of the latter. Congress did not authorize or provide for "letters of commendation" in the Navy, but the "Navy cross" was supposed to cover all cases, except those to whom the M. H. and D. S. M. were awarded. Therefore on analogous practice to that in the Army should be carried out and those to whom "letters of commendation" have been awarded should receive the "Navy cross." Then those who are finally adjudged to merit a "letter of commendation" and not the "Navy cross" should receive instead of it the Navy "medal for meritorious service" other than in battle which was authorized and given for such service in the Navy during the "war with Spain" in 1898. This medal had a plain red ribbon the same as the Navy good-conduct medal. The ribbons of both these medals should be changed from plain red as they are now confused with each other and also with the French "Legion of Honor" ribbon, which is also plain red. This could easily be done by placing a narrow stripe of yellow in the center of the ribbon of the Navy "medal for meritorious service" and a narrow stripe of white in the center of the ribbon of the Navy good-conduct medal. The ribbon of the Marine Corps good-conduct medal has a narrow stripe of blue in the center to distinguish it from the Navy good-conduct medal.

Campaign badges with suitable ribbons should be issued in the Navy in lieu of the clasps of the "victory medal" and bronze star to be worn on the ribbon of the "victory medal." These stars are a nuisance, as they are easily knocked off and lost, tear one's clothes and don't tell where any one served during the war, while an appropriate ribbon would immediately inform the initiated who are the only ones to whom these things mean anything anyway. Such "campaign badges" were authorized and issued for service during the "war with Spain" and there seems to be no reason why the same should not be done for the "war with Germany." In fact there is every reason why they should be authorized. Congressional action is not necessary for their issue, only an executive order. The British government proposed to give a decoration (campaign badge?) to the Americans who served with the grand fleet and also the American destroyers at Queenstown. The American naval authorities at that time did not look with favor upon it. There being some maudlin sentiment to the effect that it might make those feel badly who were unable to get across and therefore would not receive this. It is hoped that there will be a reversal of opinion concerning this matter by the present administration and those entitled to this recognition will receive the same. Having been once rebuffed, though, it is not known whether the British government will again make this offer.

These matters of decorations, etc., seem to be of small import, as in fact they really are, but they mean a great deal to people in the service and aid very much in building up and maintaining morale.

A civilian can not get the service point of view on these matters and they mean practically nothing to him, and, therefore, he does not interest himself in them.

Jealousy in the service frequently prevents recognition being given where it should be. "Cui Bono?"

WANTED—A RETIRED N. C. O. TO TAKE CHARGE of an Army exchange. Applicant must have a good knowledge of bookkeeping and understand in a general way how business in an Army exchange is conducted. EXCHANGE, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, WASHINGTON

COME IN AND SEE THE
NEW USE FOR LINEN—
KLEARFLAX LINEN RUGS

Are pure linen through and through. In many beautiful plain colors.

MODERATELY PRICED

George A. King William B. King William E. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
728 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Giusta Patent and Trade Mark Law
OURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '80, U. S. Naval Academy, Resigned 1890)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY.
434 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.



BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 428 Pages, 9"x11", Illustrated mailed 50c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

PATENTS
BOOKLET FREE HIGHEST REFERENCES
PROMPTNESS ASSURED BEST RESULTS
Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
624 F Street Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

The situation in respect to promotions in the Army remain unchanged since last week, save that the list of colonels, nominated in accordance with the list published in these pages, has been confirmed. There was a refusal on the part of the Senate military committee to report favorably the names when head by senators Spencer of Missouri and Capper of Kansas, who were prompted to that action by a resolution adopted by members of the National Guard of the states of Kansas and Missouri, the 35th division in France condemning Major Robert G. Peck, of the infantry arm, on account of an inspection report that officer made of the command in October of 1918. The text of the report, to which objection was made, was printed in a paragraph in the Army and Navy Register of May 21. The result has been that all the nominations made to the grade of lieutenant colonel have been held up, the senate committee refusing even to report favorably the officers, this in number, save those objected to Major Peck, and who were not affected by the objection to that officer. The outcome will probably be that, after a certain delay sufficient to allay the public complainants in this case, the military committee will proceed to recommend the confirmation of the Peck nominations, and of course all the others will come on the list junior to him. It is hardly likely that there will be another flap case of protracted arrest of promotion on account of objections to one officer, especially when the objections are of such questionable merit that entitles them to long block promotions. Moreover, in the case of Major Peck he has been passed on by the examining board which judged for promotion and there is nothing in the language of his inspection report that would warrant his trial by courtsmartial with the prospect that he would be separated from the Army. Any other sentence would operate to confuse him on the active list and entitled, under the law, to promotion in the position indicated on the list of all pending nominations to the grade of lieutenant colonel. There is no other way by which the opposing and remonstrant senators can get rid of Major Peck and their continued opposition would have no other effect than delaying that officer's advancement and that of the officers junior to him all down the list, including the 49 captains and the 49 first lieutenants, whose nominations have been held up for other reasons than the arrest of advancement on account of Major Peck. It is, therefore, safe to predict that the present block will be cleared and the judge advocate general's office are engaged in solving the problem created by the discovery that three captains on the single list have been overlooked through failure to count all of the commissioned service to their credit, operating to move them up on the list some 2,000 files and making them entitled to promotion as of July 1 to original vacancies created by the act of June 4, 1920, all of which vacancies have been filled. It is expected that this situation will be speedily relieved by giving these officers as much as close to July 1 as possible, to vacancies caused among those commissioned as of July 1. This will render it unnecessary to set up a legislative rider, otherwise further delay the promotion of the officers from the grades of captain and first lieutenant, the list of which was published in the Army and Navy Register of May 21. In addition to the list of majors nominated to be lieutenant colonels, still before the Senate military committee and filling the vacancies in that grade, leaving Major H. D. Todd, M. C. (No. 1,325 on the promotion list) the next officer to be promoted to lieutenant colonel, there are 99 vacancies in the grade of major (the promotion list of 41 in the grade of colonel, 16 in that of lieutenant colonel and 42 in that of major, or a total of 69) and 148 in the grade of captain (an accumulation of the 99 in the higher grades and 49 in the grade of captain). The advancement of 99 captains, beginning with Captain von Deesten, would include W. M. Chapin, C. A. C. (No. 3,045), but there are certain promotions from the promotion list as originally prepared, due to death, resignation, etc., and prospective separations, and this operates to extend the promotions to the grade of major to and including Captain L. S. B. Berry, cavalry (No. 3516). This leaves as the next captain to be promoted V. W. B. Wales (No. 3511). The junior captain in M. A. Mills, infantry (No. 3584), and the senior officer in the grade of first lieutenant to be promoted is Horace Harding, F. A. (No. 7585). There are 148 promotions to be made from the grade of first lieutenant, which would bring the advancement to and including H. J. Silvetton, infantry (No. 7752); but there are enough separations from the list among officers originally on it to extend the promotions to include Lieutenant Lawrence Iverson, C. A. C (No. 7823). This leaves as the next first lieutenant to be promoted Robert B. Jackson, cavalry (No. 7824).

Promotions in the Army.

Hearing on Army Promotions.

While the date has not been set for the event, it is made known by the chairmen of the Senate military committee of his intention to conduct hearings on the legislation embodied in the act of June 4, 1920, creating the Army promotion list, concerning the application and execution of which the law there has been so much discussion if not dissension during the past five or six months. This exchange of service view has resulted in the assertion on the part of many that the officers who believe that they have been unfairly treated in the framing of the law and in its interpretation will be satisfied with nothing short of a full consideration of the situation by the military committees. So far the House committee has given no indication of taking up the subject and will probably be content to let the Senate do whatever hearings may come of the hearings now promised by the Senate committee, not only on the so-called McKellar amendment, but the entire situation as it has developed in recent months. Much preparation has been made by officers who feel that they have a right to entertain a grievance, and the case will be represented by attorneys, it is understood. Senator Wadsworth has asked three Army officers who had much to do with the Army promotion legislation to attend the hearings and give information to the committee otherwise in the interrogation of witnesses, it being Mr. Wadsworth's firm resolve to permit no amendment of the law at this session, in the hope that such an action is inevitable. These officers are Colonel John McA. Palmer, 72d infantry, who aided Mr. Senator Wadsworth materially in the consideration and consideration of the act of June 4, Major T. W. Hammond, of the general staff, who served in a similar capacity with the House military committee, and Major T. M. Spaulding, until recently on the general staff, who had most to do directly with this particular legislation in detail and who was most instrumental in the preparation of the promotion list in the War Department after Congress had provided for the single list. In the meantime the War Department list made up in accordance with the provisions that it is against any change in the existing law, believing that no injustice has been done and that inasmuch as the promotions have proceeded on the basis of the list as published certain individual corrections rendered necessary by the discovery of errors in service credited to officers, it would be a grave mistake to undertake to change the law or make any radical alteration in the list as it stands. This position will be taken by a majority of the committee members, it is believed, despite indications. Although Senator McKellar proposes to make a vigorous fight for the adoption of his proposed amendment to the law in the House committee there is less heard about the matter by the officers of the service and those who do consent to say anything on the subject of a definite character are positive in asserting that there will be no effort to get Congress to amend the law, one of those opponents being Representative Greene, of Vermont, who plans to say something of importance to the House when it again comes before the House after it has passed the Senate, that being probably the only occasion that will be afforded him in the natural order of events. The Senate committee's report, which will be reported in full in these columns, are bound to be interesting and will probably be conducted as soon as the Senate acts on the Army appropriation bill or after it through conference. It would be futile to predict what will happen or whether and to what extent the Senate committee will reopen the whole question. Everything depends upon the impression made upon the committee by those who will appear in favor of a change in the method of Army promotions and they constitute a class of officers who are fairly well filled with abundant argument and copious statistics.

The Bombing Exercises at Sea.

Naval officers who are concerned with the bombing by aircraft of vessels at sea, which will begin in June and will be carried out under supervision of the commander-in-chief of the U. S. Atlantic fleet in accordance with a program approved by the joint Army and Navy board, are considerably interested, but not surprised, that Brigadier General William Mitchell, who will have charge of the Army aviators participating in the exercises, has issued to his personnel to become involved in the problem that includes search for and attack with dummy bombs of the radio-controlled battleship Iowa. That vessel, under control of the Ohio, will cruise somewhere between Capes Henlopen and Henry not more than 100 miles off the coast, and on June 28 the aircraft will put off to locate and bomb her. Naval officers, however, have been insisting that the Iowa should not be more than 30 miles off shore. Now it develops if Army aviators participate in the Iowa exercises at all they will use only seven seaplanes obtained from the Navy and four hilmps turned over by the Navy to the Army air service some time ago. The Army has withdrawn its land planes from that phase of the exercises. On the other hand, among the craft to be operated by Navy aviators in the Iowa exercises are a number of Martin bombers without flotation gear. In view of the fact that the exact location of the Iowa will be unknown to the aviators, no rescue ships will extend from the shore to the ship, as in the case of the attacks against the other ships, whose positions will be known. The Navy aviators find it difficult to restrain comment on the withdrawal of the Army planes from the Iowa exercises, in view of the claims General Mitchell has made before congressional committees and elsewhere as to what destruction they can inflict on naval vessels at sea. For example, during hearings before the House military committee General Mitchell said: "The ship is quite strong in airplanes. Our accuracy is the same up to the limit of our gas capacity. That ship has about a five and one-half hour capacity at gas (indicating photograph), and she can work 200 miles off the coast. It is just as accurate at 200 miles as it is near the shore. * * * If you want a demonstration of the effect of bombardment against a naval vessel we are prepared to give you that demonstration now." In answer to a question as to when such a demonstration could be made, he replied: "At any time you wanted to do it—tomorrow, if you wish." As the Iowa will be only from 60 to 100 miles off shore, Navy aviators cannot help wondering why General Mitchell and his associates are reluctant to come out and get her in Army planes, and why, if they participate at all, they will use seaplanes. Another phase of the situation is that General Mitchell, in propaganda in favor of a single air service, has stated repeatedly that there is no vital difference between planes required by the Army and the Navy, and that land planes in time of war would fly over the water, yet in the Iowa exercises, when there will be no line of rescue ships from the shore to the ship, no vessels to the much-despised seaplane. As far as known at this time, Army airplanes will participate in the bombing of the former German battleship Ostfriesland and former Frankfurt, which will be known positions off shore and to which will lead lines of rescue vessels. In another respect General Mitchell, it is understood, is dissatisfied with the bombing program. It being reported that he has importuned the authorities that he be placed in command of all the personnel engaged in the tests and quoted from the law in support of his contentions. This has occurred in face of the fact that the exercises, being at sea, are essentially naval in character and involve employment of a large part of the Atlantic fleet, and that Army personnel is to participate on invitation from the Navy.

The first man-of-war in the world to be armed with 16-inch guns is the Maryland, which is approaching completion at Newport News. She will carry 8 16-inch 45-caliber guns and a secondary battery of 14 5-inch 51-caliber guns. Other battleships to be similarly equipped are the Colorado, Washington and West Virginia. The next group of battleships authorized by the Indiana, Massachusetts, Montana, North Carolina and South Dakota, which will mount 12 16-inch, 50 caliber guns, with a secondary battery of 14 5-inch, 53 caliber, which will be the longest guns ever built. Our new battlecruisers will also mount 8 16-inch 50-caliber guns, with a secondary battery of 16 5-inch 53 caliber guns. The British navy has a group of vessels with 8 15-inch guns; France has 13.4-inch guns on three vessels built and three vessels building. Japan is building battleship with 8 16-inch guns and Italy is building four dreadnoughts with eight 15-inch guns.

16-inch Guns for New Ships.

Changes in Naval Ordnance.

Captain Jehu V. Chase, president of the special board on naval ordnance, has been detached from the bureau of ordnance and has assumed command of the U. S. S. Arkansas. Captain H. H. Bierer, a member of the same board, has been detached and has assumed command of the Florida. Captain John R. Y. Blakely will relieve Captain Chase as head of this board, but no successor has yet been selected from Captain Bierer. Commander David Lyons has been detached from command of the U. S. S Bridge and will take charge of the naval ammunition depot, at Lake Denmark, N. J., as inspector of ordnance.

Marine Corps Notes.

Colonel David D. Porter, assistant adjutant and inspector, has been detached from duty in the Marine Corps to serve as aid to the Secretary of the Navy.

He will perform this duty in addition to his present duties in charge of the recruiting division at the headquarters of the corps.

Captain T. Steele, now on duty at the headquarters of the Marine Corps, has been selected to command the marine detachment of the California, which will be placed in commission at Mare Island, Calif., about August 16. A lieutenant yet to be selected for the detachment, which will include about 90 enlisted men. The enlisted personnel of the detachment is beginning to be assembled at Mare Island, and probably the organization will be completed by July 1. The resignations of Captain R. J. Millner, to take effect June 1, and of Marine Gunner C. G. Haas, to take effect May 30, have been accepted.

Digitized by Google

An unsuccessful effort was made this week by Senator Swanson to amend the naval bill authorizing the transfer to the naval reserve force of any officer of 16 years' service, in the rank held by him at the time. His amendment reads:

Naval Reserve Force Despatched.

"Provided, That any officer of the Navy having not less than 16 years of active service as an officer of the first commission or warrant may, with the approval of the President, be transferred on his own application to the United States naval reserve force, class 1, in the rank held by such officer on the date of transfer: Provided further, That no officer so transferred shall receive only such pay as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law for officers of the United States naval reserve force."

Mr. Swanson offered a letter from Secretary Denby stating that "the department heartily approves of the proposed legislation and recommends its enactment," and adding:

The purpose of the proposed amendment is to transfer officers from the regular Navy to the naval reserve force, class 1, after not less than 16 years' service, permitting them to retain the rank in which they are transferred and granting them thereafter only the same privileges as to pay as are at present or may hereafter be allowed by law for officers of the naval reserve force. The period of 16 years mentioned places the transfer at such a point that only the same limitations as to time as are now in force for the transfer of enlisted men from the regular service to the naval reserve force.

By permitting an officer to transfer under these circumstances it would avoid his re-examination and actual severance from the service and would make him at all times subject to the same laws and regulations as now pertaining to the fleet naval reserve; and the government, therefore, by making this change, would have more and better control of the services of the officers so transferred than if they were allowed to resign to be appointed or enrolled in the naval reserve force.

Several senators, notably Smoot, Hitchcock, King and Borah, opposed the amendment, arguing that they saw an attempt to increase the cost of maintaining the naval reserve force. Senator Swanson made a strong plea for the proposal, and when the fellow-senators that such officers would get the same retainer pay as reservists who come from civil life, which, he said, was $12 a year, unless confirmed. When several senators suggested that it would be a means of increasing the cost of the reserve, and that it would keep these officers on the payroll, he replied: "No, that is a matter that you do not have to worry about. He retires, he is on the payroll. The only thing you do is to transfer him to the reserve, like the reservists that come from civil life, and he gets his retainer and no less. The amendment says that he shall have no compensation except what is given to members of the reserve," which, he explained, was but $12 a year, adding, "Then, when they promote, you have to wait, for instance, they have 36 drills a year. Then they have to practice three months out of four years."

Mr. Hitchcock: "What do they get paid for that?"

Mr. Swanson: "They get two dollars a day for the drills and for the cruises they have, which absorb covers the latter. They are the same."

Mr. Hitchcock: "Can the senator explain why in his bill here the retainer pay and not compensation of members of the naval reserve force, which the house put in at $7,000,000, has been raised to $12,000,000? It seems to me that is a very large increase, and it seems to me that that must indicate that there is a very large employment in the naval reserve force."

Mr. Swanson: "We have a very good naval reserve."

Mr. Smoot was not convinced, and announced his intention of "watching the retainer pay proposition and the promotions if I can, and know before they are agreed to so far as I can, just what is going to happen." He said other "little amendments" had been offered to appropriations which did not seem to amount to anything, but which have cost the government hundreds of thousands of dollars. He insisted on knowing what it meant, and would not be rushed to, and suspected that it was brought up "for the purpose of giving an advantage to some people" in the Navy who want to get out and then have the commission to fall back on. The amendment went out on a point of order offered by Senator Ashurst. Senator Swanson did not explain, if he knew, that the retainer pay of an officer who joins the fleet naval reserve may, under the present law, amount to as much as $1,000 a year, besides the full pay of his grade for the time he spends in training, and that far from drawing a modest retainer of $12 a year, as he sought to convey to his hearers, every naval officer going into the reserve automatically gets the reserve in his confirmed rank, with the increases of 25% for every four years of previous service. Thus, an officer with 16 years' service, and who has served a moment, would draw the equivalent of four months' pay as a retainer each year, besides full duty pay for the time he spends on his cruises. The expense of maintaining the naval reserve force has been a very serious consideration by the leaders in Congress, particularly in the House, where the facts are better known. As we stated in those columns some months ago, a note of warning was sounded last winter by the House naval committee and by Chairman Kelley of the naval sub-committee on appropriations. Mr. Kelley found that the reserve is costing over $17,000,000 a year, and he thought the present retainer allowed fleet reservists is altogether too liberal. In the subsequent hearings before the committee, he brought out the fact that there were 48,700 enrolled reservists actually confirmed, and 75,000 more eligible for confirmation, of whom there were over 12,000 confirmed officers. Mr. Kelley suggested allowing a lump sum of $3,000,000 for the pay of the reserve force, but it was shown that that sum would be utterly inadequate to pay the retainer authorized by law, and later the amount was fixed in the bill at $7,000,000, which the Senate committee has increased to $12,810,222. In the present hunger of Congress, it would seem to be particularly injudicious to endeavor to still further extend the privileges and emoluments of members of the naval reserve force, which, in the opinion of many congressional leaders, are now too liberal.

Prejudiced by Temporary Promotion.

Colonel Edward D. King, U. S. Army, claims to have been prejudiced in his relative and lineal standing in the Army by reason of the fact that Major Roger Sullivan, Inf., immediately junior to him, was promoted to lieutenant colonel (temporary) in the Regular Army August 5, 1917, and to colonel (temporary), Regular Army, on November 5, 1917, and received pay from those dates, whereas his record and commission entitled him to those dates, but drew pay from the date of acceptance of the appointment as lieutenant colonel on August 17, 1917, and as colonel on May 18, 1918. The comptroller, in rejecting a claim for pay of the higher grades from the date of appointment to the date of acceptance, says:

Section 24 of the act of June 3, 1916, and the act of May 18, 1917, provide for the appointment of officers of the Regular Army and the filling of vacancies in forces other than the Regular Army and the filling of resulting vacancies in the Regular Army by promotion by selection from the list of officers of Army holding commissions in the next lower grade in the arm, staff corps or department in which the vacancies to be higher rank in the additional forces was created. The act of May 18, 1917, provides that "* * * officers appointed under the provisions of this act to higher grades in the forces other than the Regular Army shall be entitled to the pay and allowance their permanent commissions for be prejudiced by their appointment in the forces other than the Regular Army." The operation of these statutes was fully considered by this office in the case of Colonel C. Kelly in an opinion to the adjutant general September 4, 1917, and is quoted at some length with approval in 18 Comp. Dec. 146. The effect of this opinion is that when officers of the Regular Army were commissioned in the forces other than the Regular Army removed from the line of promotion by seniority to fill temporary vacancies in the Regular Army, it is apparent that the statutes could have no other purpose than to protect the pay and the rank of the officers so protected in the additional forces from loss under their permanent commissions in the Regular Army. Claimant was not, at any time, so appointed a temporary lieutenant colonel or temporary colonel in the Regular Army. It is apparent that claimant is not entitled to the pay and allowances claimed for the period from the period August 5 to August 16, 1917, inclusive, it appears from a report of the chief of staff to the auditor for the War Department by first indorsement of April 4, 1921, that claimant's junior was promoted to lieutenant colonel (temporary), Regular Army, on August 5, 1917, to fill a vacancy which occurred August 16, 1917. The statutes authorize the filling a vacancy that claimant could have been appointed to and temporarily held prior to the latter date. And see 24 Comp. Dec., 211, where it was held, in effect, that an officer appointed to temporary vacancy in the Regular Army was entitled to the higher grade only from the date on which the officer, who was appointed to fill the vacancy, was appointed the vacancy, had accepted his appointment in the additional forces. It does not appear from the statement of the officer promoted temporarily in the Regular Army, whether that this is the case of an officer of the Regular Army on the active list and not that of a retired officer claiming the benefits of the act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of July 9, 1918.

New Army 25-Year Retirement Project.

The War Department considers that sufficient merit attaches to the proposal for retirement of enlisted men of the Army after 25 years of service to collect further information to ascertain in a definite way the need and the result of the plan if it is adopted. The project was developed at Fort Bliss, Texas, at an authorized meeting of enlisted men and have since Indorsed by Brig. Gen. Peter E. Traub, commanding Major General Harbord, who becomes assistant chief of staff on July 1. It was decided to send to Washington Master Sergt. L. F. Hasbrock, 8th cavalry, to present the matter to the War Department, who, having completed this task, has returned to his station. The problem was laid before Mr. H. P. Brown, vice chief of the statistical division of the war-risk bureau, who rendered much valuable service in furnishing an expert analysis of the situation and who suggested that further statistics be acquired through the medium of a questionnaire, to be sent out to the members of the enlisted force. This will provide the War Department with an individual expression of opinion in regard to the project and such information as date of birth, date of first and present enlistment, period of separation if any from the service, and the period of service to be rendered, preceding retirement on July 1, 1921. In the compilation of these statistics the statistical branch of the general staff of the War Department will cooperate with the actuary of the war-risk bureau, and the result of the conclusions of these officials will be the basis of the War Department decision as to whether the plan is entitled to be recommended to Congress, since new legislation will be necessary. The proposition meets with approval in the War Department, so far as it is possible for the military authorities to form an opinion on the subject. In the issue of this paper for May 7 the details of the project were given and in that of May 21 the views of the Army officers at Fort Bliss. In general it is proposed that a sum not to exceed 10 cents be donated by each enlisted man from his monthly pay to accumulate a fund for retirement; that beginning six months after the passage of the act retirements occur after 25 years, with double time for foreign service, each man to receive $100 a month to be derived from this fund; that the Government pay, in addition, each month $50 for men in the first grade, $40 for those in second and third grades, $30 for those in the fourth grade, $20 for those in the fifth grade, and nothing to those in the sixth grade. It is claimed for this project that it would appreciably increase the retired pay of the enlisted man and would represent a decided saving to the Government as compared with the existing situation, if the statistics to be provided are found to justify this calculation, the War Department will undoubtedly give its support to it. The Department will accompany that appeal to indorsement of it officially as it may determine to present to Congress, especially at this time, the reduction in the outlay for the enlisted retired list. The chances of success in its favor to start with, the prospect is very good for ultimate success, inasmuch, too, as the plan has been properly developed, possesses the approval of officers who have examined it, and will go to Congress, in the end, in a regular way, through military channels and without resort to lobbyists, who will do more harm than they could possibly help in a matter of this kind.

Secretary Denby's Aid.

Secretary Denby this week settled the question of his personal aid by appointing Captain Gerald F. Sellers. The position of aid to the secretary has been vacant since the death several months ago of Commander Percy W. Foote, who had held over from the Daniels administration. Captain Sellers came to the department about a year ago to take charge of the sloth or morale division as the relief of Commander Claude B. Mayo and has accomplished a great deal in the department's measures looking to the contentment and welfare of the naval personnel. He has given particular attention to the educational system and, despite the lack of a specific appropriation, has placed the service on a substantial basis on board many ships, as outlined in a paragraph in these columns last week. His relief for this important billet has not yet been selected, and the authorities at the department will give some consideration to the subject of filling the vacancy, for it is recognized that the office calls for a man of special attainments, combining administrative ability with a broad understanding of the enlisted personnel. Captain Sellers will continue to administer the affairs of the sloth division, in addition to his new duties as aid and as chief of the Navy news bureau. The position of naval aid has assumed importance during the past few years, and a naval officer of wide experience and tactfulness can be of great assistance to the secretary, relieving his chief of many irksome details. Secretary Denby of the same time established a precedent by announcing that he had designated Colonel David Porter, U. S. Marine Corps, as his marine aid. Colonel Porter will continue on his present duties as assistant adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps.

"REAL COMFORT" INVESTMENTS

$1000 $500 $100

7% SAFEGUARDED FIRST 8% MORTGAGES

List of Attractive Investments Upon Request

The F. H. Smith Company
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
815 15th St. N.W. Washington, D.C.
48 years without loss to any investor

The House evidently intends to force bureaus of the War and Navy Departments to discharge many civilian clerks on July 1 whose services are needed to carry on the necessary work thereof. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for 1922, enacted during last session of Congress, carries the

Denied Clerical Assistance.

sulhorized civilian help. The attention of the House appropriation committee has been called to the fact that additional sums are provided the bureau of navigation of the Navy Department will have to cut its force from 422 to 248 and the bureau of medicine and surgery from 59 to 30. It is also shown that in personnel division of the Navy (bureau of navigation) the work consists mostly of records, documents, files, etc., which can not stop with the cessation of hostilities. At the present time the bureau is daily answering calls in connection with the Civil War, and frequently they go back as far as the Mexican War and Spanish War. A great deal of the work will have to be stopped absolutely, only the most important being carried on. It would be physically impossible to carry on the work of this bureau with the number now appropriated for. The bureau of medicine and surgery already is behind one month in the handling of its correspondence and in connection with war risk compensation, and a further reduction in the employees of that bureau will mean greater delay, causing new evidence of the failure of the government to deal promptly with these men. The appropriations committee refused to provide any additional help for either bureau in the deficiency measure reported this week.

Irate comment has been prolific and copious during the past week or two in regard to the effort of the War Department to have all officers' efficiency papers the so-called list of

The Slacker List.

draft evaders and draft dodgers. The original list of 449,000 has been reduced to something less than 155,000, a remarkable demonstration of the imperfection of the records relating to the selective service draft. The indignation so far has been visited upon the administration on account of the incorporation in the slacker list of many names of individuals who were able to show that they had served with credit in the military or naval force at some time during the period of the war. This has been a comparatively simple situation to correct and it has led the newspapers, generally, to refuse to print the lists in the form in which they are given out. It is realized that it would have been better not to publish the lists as showing the state of the records and asking for corrections, instead of claiming that they were the complete and authenticated compilation, which it is now quite apparent they were not ,although the errors can not be in all justice regarded as more than would inevitably occur in such a list. There is another aspect of the situation, however, that has attracted attention at the capitol and may lead to a congressional inquiry or investigation, and that is the doubt whether many hundreds of the names taken off the list on the assertion of individuals most directly concerned should not have remained. There is the fact in the case that the work of the examination was not performed with the care that should have attended that important operation and that the claims for service were not in all cases verified, with the result that many real slackers are off the list and their names takea from the list when the personal record did not justify it.

One of the most important general orders ever issued by the War Department has been in course of preparation for a year or more by members of the war plans division of the general staff of the War Department. The tentative draft of it was completed yesterday and in that progress form is to be sent to all

Important Army Training Order.

corps area commanders, division commanders, commandants of schools and other commanders interested directly in the training of the soldier, the subject of the order having a direct bearing on military training and education, replacing all existing orders on the subject which have been embodied in the new text either in the original form or in part. The letter of transmittal is signed by Major General W. G. Haan, assistant chief of staff and director of the war plans division, who invites constructive criticisms to be sent to the War Department at the earliest practicable date in order that the order, which is very comprehensive, may be promptly published to the service, so that the programs for the coming year may be prepared for the practical training, the theoretical training and for the schools in accordance with this project. General Haan's letter, respecting this order, describes its salient features as follows:

(a) The order includes principles of war and doctrines of training to accomplish in war the desired results.

(b) The order combines military training and what has been known as training of combat troops and military education of schools.

(c) The order is made applicable to the Army of the United States as authorized by the act of Congress: that is, the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves and branches thereof.

(d) Unit schools are considered more properly a part of military training than military education and have been omitted from the system of military education under the designation of schools and have been placed in the system of military training for troops.

(e) In the consideration of vocational training reference is made to the distributions of time for such training as distinguished from purely military training. Ordinarily educational and vocational training may be given during the remaining seven working days. However, the order leaves to local commanders wide discretion and especially charges them with the inclusion of duties of vocational training in military programs and schedules and holds them responsible for results.

"This is the first time," says General Haan, "that there has been in any of the War Department publications a comprehensive statement which may be tentatively identified as doctrine of training and education. There has been for a long time a good deal of comment applied to 'doctrines,' but no one has been in a position to say exactly what that meant. In this general order I have tried to bring out, first, certain principles of war, and then, under it announce the methods of training which will accomplish the war objective—what we want the Army to accomplish. These methods taken together constitute the doctrine of training. In the connection the education and recruiting problems of the war plans division is merged with the training and instruction branch and the order will include the educational and vocational training which will no longer be considered as separate and apart from military training, but, rather, a part of it. Moreover, the vocational that will be taught at any particular station will include, first of all, those vocational training courses that are necessary to produce all the technicians, mechanics, chauffeurs, etc., that are needed in that particular station. Second, the demand is met additional men may volunteer for any of the courses that are taught at such local schools and for them additional courses will be established if the facilities and teaching personnel are available. It is expected that under the reorganization of training indicated in the forthcoming general order the civilian personnel in the schools, as well as the civilian expert consultants and research men, will be considerably reduced; nevertheless, it is anticipated that during the coming year more will be accomplished by reason of the fact that a good basic organization and good and proper methods of instruction have been established as the result of the work of the past two years. Specifically, for example, it may be noted that during the first year the services of 84 civilian educational specialists were required; during the second year the number was reduced to 57, and during the coming year the present plans anticipate that only 21 such specialists will be needed."

As anounced in these columns, the Utah will proceed on July 5 for the European station, there to become flagship of the battleship force. She will probably carry the crew that

Duties Assigned Naval Vessels.

rows at Poughkeepsie on June 22, also 15 junior officers whose cruise on the Kenyon station has expired.

Upon arrival at her new station the Utah will relieve the Pittsburgh, which vessel will return to the United States. The Tenaessee, which has completed her final taste and has had the repairs made to her rotary engine, will be assigned to the new home station in the Pacific fleet. Still further search has been conducted for the tug Conestoga. Following the clue cabled in last week from the coast of the Mexican coast, 48 destroyers operating from San Diego have spread out in fan-shape formation about five miles apart. They will see also the Islas de Hautlla Guedo and Clarion islands, about 900 miles southwest from San Diego, where the boat was sighted by a merchant steamer last week. Failing in this quest, it is probable that the tug will be given up as lost. A thorough search covering over two weeks was conducted several hundred miles out of Pearl Harbor with no trace of the missing vessel.

The administration is not yet ready to commit itself publicly in regard to the return of the American forces from Germany, but it seems agreed with the Secretary of War in maintaining that this is a matter to be regulated entirely by the executive and that the situation should not be con-

Return of the Army from Germany.

trolled by legislation that does not have the endorsement of, or originate with, the administration. It is considered that the President is in the best possible position to know when it is proper and necessary for the American troops to be withdrawn from Germany and when American occupation of German territory by an armed force of this country should terminate. That is a condition, too, that must be determined by circumstances which do not necessarily come within the province of Congress to know anything about and it is also appreciated that legislative action in this direction independent of, and perhaps in opposition to, the desires and plans of the executive would be detrimental, although it is presumed that any resolution to this effect adopted by Congress would still afford the free exercise of the judgment of the President. Any other arrangement is inconceivable as leading to any amount of difficulty and embarrassment and real harm. The return of the troops from Germany, as already stated in these columns, will depend upon a variety of circumstances, some of them having to do with delicate international or diplomatic affairs, with which the State Department has to do exclusively and with which the War Department and Army administration is not concerned. There is much, also, in the plans of the allies and in the results of the present deal with Germany in the settlement of the obligations imposed on that country by the treaty. To some observers it has appeared inconsistent that this country would continue its military occupation of Germany after the formal declaration of peace, especially when such disposition of our troops exists of Germany the cost of such employment of the American forces already the sum involved up to March 31 is a vast one, as described in a statement of the finance department of our Coblenz headquarters, printed in another column of this issue, but the situation is yet to be created and will be met at the proper time. Conservative congressional sentiment is decidedly in favor of not interfering with the functions and employment of the executive in the matter said, therefore, it is expected that the President will be permitted to control the situation with his knowledge of what is justified in respect to the troops in Europe.

It is stated, with the effect of a tedious repetition of idle rumor, that the Secretary of War has before him the draft of an order which will permit the members of the military personnel to wear civilian attire when not on duty, at least, if not at all times when not attached to troops; in other words, a return to the pre-

The Wearing of Army Uniforms.

war situation in regard to apparel of Army officers. It is also reported that Mr. Weeks has under consideration the question of the use of the uniform for dress and special occasions. Reports received at the War Department are well nigh unanimous in recommending the doffing of the uniform when the individual is not on duty and also by the many who believe that it would be most desirable for many reasons if the uniform were laid aside entirely in the case of officers on duty in Washington. Perhaps something will be done with the advent of a new chief of staff on July 1, and of that it is one of the greatest wishes that General Pershing will, as one of his first acts in that capacity, issue an order requiring that the Sam Brown belt shall become a part of the prescribed uniform of all officers. General Pershing has always been a wearer of that article of personal equipment and has retained it as a part of his own uniform and that of the officers of his staff, while General Bridges, the retiring chief of staff, has been described as bitterly opposed to the belt and as being responsible for the order prohibiting officers from wearing it. General Pershing, having authority to prescribe his own uniform, was, of course, not in the position of disobeying the order on the subject when he persisted in continuing to wear it after his retirement as commander-in-chief of the A. E. F. But, of course, the order to wear the belt will be only an incident that will possess a certain importance that will not be lost on observers; it will be of less consequence than an order, for which officers have been long waiting and hoping, that permits the use of civilian clothes under certain circumstances.

An interesting discussion occurred during the past week in the office of the assistant secretary of the Army on the subject of the promotion of the commissioned personnel of the medical corps, the veterinary corps and the dental corps, branches of the Army medical department that are, under the act of June 4,

Army Medical Department Promotions.

1920, operating under a system of promotion regulated by length of service in grades, regardless of vacancies and in contrast with the advancements of the rest of the Army, with the exception of the chaplains, on a single list. On this occasion of the exchange of views Major T. M. Spaulding, until recently of the general staff, who has had most to do with the drafting of the law providing for, and the composition of, the single list, was the principal speaker. He explained by what method the officers of the medical department could be placed on the single list, as it now stands, but the suggestion did not meet with approval apparently, those most concerned being of the opinion that not sufficient period of a constructive character was being allowed to medical officers. It was felt that there was no advantage to be derived, as compared with the present arrangement, in the reappearance of advancement after a stipulated period of service. This revives the familiar controversy that occurred at the time the single list was first presented to Congress and when it was suggested that the medical department personnel be included in the system. There was a refusal to agree to the War Department allowance for constructive service, the difference of time in this respect between the two contending parties being something like five or six years. With the certainty of not coming to terms, it

Digitized by Google

was finally concluded that the promotions in the medical department should be conducted on a basis of service in grade, and while this adversely affected a number of officers who were on the verge of promotion or who would, under the then existing circumstances, have been promoted in advance of the system that was adopted, there has been a realization that it was better than anything that was in prospect by having the medical department personnel placed on the single list, either directly or with running mates. The conference held with Major Hoskins was helpful in coming to a better understanding of the situation, but it evidently led to no results that will be represented by immediate recommendations to the War Department or the Congress in regard to medical department promotions.

News of Navy Supply Corps.

Captain J. S. Carpenter, S. C., U. S. N., has been at the bureau of supplies and accounts on special temporary duty for the past week preliminary to the establishment in Washington of a supply corps school of application. Captain Carpenter will about July 1 assume permanent duty here in charge of this school, which will comprise courses in finance, commerce, accounts, business administration and kindred subjects. There will be a term of instruction of the supply corps at a time, the course extending over a period of four months. The instruction will be intensive, considering principally the instruction received under the direction of Captain Carpenter, by experienced officers of the corps. It is expected that Captain Carpenter will confer with several professors of note of the leading colleges in order to arrange lectures. The course will also embrace an examination of the methods pursued in the auditor's office, the banking system of the comptroller of the currency, the treasurer's office, etc. The instruction thus imparted will be on a much broader scale than ever hitherto given to supply officers. The students will be drawn largely from among those newly appointed to the permanent regular supply corps from the temporary service and from the naval reserve force under the recent examinations, who have not had the opportunity to receive a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of all the duties of their profession. A manual of the supply department organization and duties is being prepared by Captain J. H. Merriam, S. C., supply officer at the navy yard, Boston. It is intended that this manual will form the basis of a plan of organization which will be used as a standard at all navy yards. The manual as prepared by Captain Merriam is to be gone over by the bureau of supplies and accounts and modified as found to be necessary at an early date, and it is hoped that the revised draft will be in the hands of supply officers by July 1. This will be the first manual prepared for supply officers since before the Mudd manual issued back in 1901. Commander Victor S. Jackson, S. C., U. S. N., reported for duty at the bureau of supplies and accounts last December and has taken over the charge of the purchase and contract section. Commander Wm. N. Hughes, S. C., remains on duty in the division as senior assistant.

Army Aviation Notes.

The semi-rigid airship Roma, which was purchased by the Army from the Italian government some time ago, has been disassembled, its parts packed and shipped on board the naval collier Mars at Genoa for transportation to this country. The material will be landed at Hampton Roads and it was intended to assemble the ship at Langley Field, Va. However, it is possible that the parts will be shipped to Akron, Ohio, for assembly at the plant of the Goodyear Rubber Company in order that there may be no interference with the airship plant and school at Langley Field during the intensive training this summer. Officers of the Army air service having been placed as assistant military attaches for aviation in the principal countries in which material progress is being made in aviation, it is said to consider that it finally is provided with facilities for obtaining information from abroad. Majors Benjamin D. Foulois and Harold Geiger are in Germany, Major Lewis H. Brereton at Paris, Major Melvin A. Hall at London, Major James E. Chaney at Rome and Major Arthur H. Christie recently was assigned to Tokyo.

In agreeing this week to an enlisted strength of 170,000 for the Navy for the next fiscal year the Senate has yielded to the contention of the Navy Department and has accepted the assurances of the naval authorities that any less force would jeopardize the Navy. The authorities have from the start insisted that at least 170,000 enlisted men are needed to adequately man the fleet and any number less than that figure would impair the efficiency of the country's sea protection, and would, indeed, be false economy. The fight will, of course, come in conference, for it is quite certain that the House will insist upon the limitation of 160,000, which it placed upon the enlisted strength. There are now approximately 170,000 men actively in the Navy, including the reservists on duty, and with the new fiscal year only a month away the bureau of navigation is in an embarrassing predicament. Recruiting has been restricted to 300 men a week, which barely takes care of the normal outgo. As we stated in these columns last week, advantage has been taken of an old statute to authorize the early discharge of those men who are within three years of the expiration of their enlistments. There are some 14,000 men in this class, and if most of them avail themselves of the offer made by the bureau, the enlisted strength will have been cut to less than 110,000 by July 1. Special efforts are being made to encourage reenlistments, for it is recognized that any reduction by Congress below 170,000 will mean that the proportion of enlisted men ashore and under training must be reduced to the minimum. The arguments put forth by advocates of the small Navy men in the House that Great Britain maintains her Navy with less men than our own are fallacious because of the lack of any basis of comparisons. The British navy is composed in large part of 12-year men, consequently the annual "turnover" is only about one-third that of our own service; and the nature of duties, ashore and afloat, is so widely different that any exact comparison is impracticable.

Navy Personnel Notes.

Of the 2,200 temporary and reserve officers of the Navy ascertained to report this week for examination for permanent commissions in the line of the Navy about 1,700, according to the latest estimate, reported before the examining boards, there being a few boards on the European and other distant stations from which reports have not been received. Probably it will be several months before the examination papers are marked, the candidates relatively rated and the boards whose findings qualified are announced. The following officers of the line of the Navy, if not selected for promotion by the selection board, will be transferred to the retired list on July 1, 1921, in accordance with the law providing retirement law: Captains Roy C. Smith, Robert B. Higgins (additional number), Robert L. Russell, William W. Gilmer and Frederick J. Horne; Commanders Claude H. Price, Jay H. Sypher and Charles J. Lang and Lieutenant Commander Farmer Morrison. There are a number of other officers, who temporarily hold advanced rank, who will become immediately subject to the age-in-grade retirement law upon discharge from their temporary commissions on December 31, 1921, if they should prove to be not selected for and promoted permanently to the grades they now temporarily hold. The resignations of the following have been accepted: Lieutenant Arthur H. White, of the line, and Lieutenants James H. Royster and E. C. Meggers, medical corps, of the permanent personnel; and Lieutenant W. H. Stanton, Ensigns J. F. McCandless, C. E. Gordier, Machinist J. Sylvester and Acting Pay Clerk C. Herrick.

Publication Uniform Order Modified.

General Order 44, which prescribes the return of the full dress uniforms of naval officers, has been modified by the extension of the time which lieutenant commanders may equip themselves with the new uniforms until May 1, 1922. This change was made in view of the probable retention of a considerable number of temporary comanders to their permanent grade of lieutenant commanders January 1, 1922, and in order to avoid an unnecessary hardship upon these temporary officers they are excepted from the terms of the general order which becomes effective on July 1 for all permanent commanders and those now that grade. The retention of the full dress uniform vary materially in these two grades, and the Department desires to save these temporary officers the expense of purchasing, sooner, suits for the uniform of a commander, and a few months later of purchasing an outfit for lieutenant commander. Extending the time until May 1 of next year will obviate this double expense.

Important Naval Assignments.

No intimation has yet been given in high naval circles as to who will succeed Admirals Wilson and Rodman in command of the Atlantic and the Pacific fleets. If Secretary Denby has decided upon a state he has carefully guarded the information, and it is believed that the selections have not been passed upon by President Harding. The procedure rendered necessary by the commissions as admiral and vice-admiral which will be involved. Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, superintendent of the Naval Academy, will, upon being relieved by Admiral Wilson, in the customary manner at the end of the academic year, be assigned to an active flag command afloat, either in the Atlantic or the Pacific fleet, the exact nature of which duty has not yet been determined. Admiral Scales has for some months been desirous of obtaining sea duty commensurate with his rank and he has been retained at the Naval Academy beyond the contemplated period due to the outbreak of hazing and other acts of insubordination among the midshipmen, and despite his earnest desire to go to sea in his temporary grade of rear admiral, the Department was not willing to detach him from the academy until he had stamped out the incipient insurrection and restored order and discipline at the academy, which he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the Navy Department. The impression which prevails in some quarters that Admiral Scales is being detached because of his course with the midshipmen during his last fall has no foundation in fact. He will probably be given an important billet afloat when he completes his duties at Annapolis. When Rear Admiral J. H. Hoogewerf hoists his flag in command of the navy yard and district at Bremerton, Wash., he will have as captain of the yard Captain Clark D. Stearns, who will relieve Captain E. B. Kellogg, who takes command of the Idaho in the Pacific fleet. Captain Amon Bronson is detached from the Naval Academy June 6 to command the U. S. S. Arethusa. Captain J. Hyland is detached from the first naval district to command the Vestal; Captain Joel R. P. Pringle is detached from the naval war college to command the Texas, reporting about July 17 as the relief of Captain Frank H. Schofield, who comes to Washington as member of the general board. Captain Frederick H. Naile is detached Navy Department recruiting station, Philadelphia, for a course of instruction at the naval war college. Orders were issued this week detaching Captain Charles F. Preston from naval operations and assigning him to duty fitting out the Maryland and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Army Oriental Language Details.

Announcement will be made within a few days from the military attaché service division of the general staff of the War Department of the three officers of the Army who will be assigned to the oriental language detail this year—two to China and one to Japan. The original list of 300 applicants has been reduced, for one or another reason, to 12, and probably further changes will occur before the names are submitted to the chief of staff. The selection of officers has been restricted to some extent by the fact that eligibility depended on the fact that an officer had served at least one full year continuously with troops, in order that by July 1 next he might, with compliance with the Manchu law, be available for a four-year tour of duty abroad. In this connection, also, it has been necessary to consult with the chiefs of the artillery, coast artillery, and infantry as to officers whose detail was under consideration in order to ascertain if certain officers attached to those arms would be spared. The chiefs of field artillery and coast artillery have expressed a desire that no officers of those branches be assigned to this duty for the reason that they can not be spared, and the selection therefore will probably not include members of those branches. Officers about to be graduated from the service schools may also be excluded, because their services may be regarded as essential at home.

Longevity Credit as Midshipman.

Service as a cadet at the Military or Naval Academy can not be counted in computing length of service. Lieutenant Lawrence Wainwright, U. S. Navy, carried this question to the comptroller of the Treasury on the ground that a clause in the act of May 18, 1920, repealed the restrictions previously imposed by the act of March 4, 1913, and entitled him to longevity credit for service as midshipman at the Naval Academy. The act of May 18 provides that hereafter longevity pay for officers in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be based on the total of all service in any or all of said services. The comptroller holds that this does not remove the restrictions heretofore imposed against counting service as a cadet.

Westinghouse
Propulsion Machinery
—Geared Turbine Drive
—Electric Drive
—Diesel Electric Drive
Electrical Equipment for Ship Yards and Shipboard
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
Sales Offices in All Principal Cities
Special Publication Representatives
Hunt, Mick & Company
San Francisco

Digitized by Google

in addition to the Army officers who have been permanently assigned to Class II, in the system of elimination from the active personnel of the service.

Action on Army Class B Officers.

either by retirement or discharge, there remains under consideration a large number of cases, some of which are still before the original classification

board, others are awaiting communication from the officers concerned as to whether they wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of appeal from the classification and still others upon whom reports must be made by courts of inquiry now in session. It looks as if the War Department did not intend to pay any attention to the requests of Class B officers for their hearing, since no places are left for any of them in the nominations for promotion that have been sent or that are about to be sent to the Senate. It is also evident that the last of the cases resulting from the sessions of the classification board convened under the terms of the act of June 4 will not be finally acted upon much before it is time for the next board to be convened in September, a date which is definitely prescribed in the law. Those who have a knowledge of the attitude in the War Department in relation to the commissioned personnel and the application of the elimination system entertain the belief that the next elimination board will be conspicuously little to do. While there have been many additions to the commissioned personnel of the Army in the last few months, the fact is by far the most officers with very little service which would be regarded as justifying a critical survey, upon the basis of which there could be elimination. There is a prospect, of course, that officers of the service placed in Class B and who on their own representations were transferred to Class A may be specially chosen for consideration by the new elimination board. The only Class B cases that are destined to result indubitably disposed of are those of Colonels Francis J. Kearny, the subject of litigation that is destined to be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court and for whom vacancies have been left in the grade of colonel in the senatorial confirmation of the recent nominations to that grade.

A request has been made by the Navy Department to the President for the withdrawal of the nomination which was placed on the deficiency act of June 5, 1920, in the closing hours of the session, giving effect thus "to midshipmen found deficient at the close of the last and succeeding academic terms shall be involuntarily discontinued at the Naval Academy and in the service unless he shall fail upon reexamination in the subjects in which found deficient at an examination to be held at the beginning of the next and succeeding academic terms, and the Secretary of the Navy shall provide for the special instruction of such midshipmen in the subjects in which found deficient during the period between academic terms." It is pointed out by the Navy Department that section 1519, Revised Statutes, provides that midshipmen found deficient at any examination shall be discontinued at the Academy or in the service, unless upon recommendation of the academic board. The provision of the act of June 5, to which objection is made, "lowers the educational standard of the Naval Academy," says the letter from the department, "and places an unnecessary restriction on administrative action, thereby hampering efficient conduct and administration of the affairs of the Naval Academy." A bill has accordingly been introduced by the House naval committee which would repeal the objectionable provision of the deficiency act and restore section 1519 of the Revised Statutes to its full force and effect.

Secretary Denies Request for Deficient Midshipmen.

Asks Repeal of Objectionable Provision.

Josephus Daniels closed his official career as Secretary of the Navy by sending to the Senate of March 3, a comprehensive report to the chairman of the House naval committee on the development of naval shore stations. Much of this report was published in the Army and Navy Register last week. Of especial interest in naval circles is the proposed construction of an armor and projectile plant near Charleston, W. Va. It will be recalled that a Government armor plant was one of Mr. Daniels' pet projects from the very beginning of his administration in 1913, when he summarily rejected all bids for armor plate and gave out frequent statements of the enormous saving which would be effected by a Government-owned plant. At his urgent request Congress appropriated the funds he estimated as being necessary to establish such a plant. After the lapse of several years a site was selected on the Kanawha river in West Virginia, and during the war President Wilson allocated $4,121,000 for the construction of a gun-forging plant at the same place. With these various appropriations the Navy Department proceeded to build three plants for the manufacture of armor, projectiles, and gun forgings, all known as the naval ordnance plant. Construction work was not started until August 30, 1917, when Mr. Daniels himself turned the first sod for the manufacture of projectiles. Actual construction was not, however, begun on the armor factory until October 1, 1918, so that nothing was done on the project that assisted in winning the war. The projectile plant began productive operations in June, 1918, but the secretary says in his report that "production was very slow at first, owing to inexperienced labor. At the time the first heat was tapped only two men carried on the pouring roll. Many were seen molten steel before, and the forge shop had no experienced supervisors or pressmen." He also says that "the general class and character of labor employed has been unsatisfactory. The average found in other territories in education, intelligence, and stability." It was necessary for the Government to construct a town, consisting of 350 houses, costing at a cost of $500,000, and 36 bungalows, in order to make it possible for workmen to live in the vicinity. When the completion of these various plants are considered, together with the necessity for importing workmen and finding places for them to live, it is doubtful if any of the profits which Mr. Daniels estimated as accruing for a Government-owned armor and projectile plant have materialized. As for the advantages of the West Virginia location, Mr. Daniels admits that the railroad facilities are not of the best, "but the possession of a navigable river is an added factor of great value, particularly for the introduction of raw materials." No mention of the "navigable river" appeared in Mr. Daniels' report, but it may be assumed that they far exceeded the estimates made by him to Congress some years ago, when the water power was to be declared were the excessive profits of the armor-plate manufacturers.

Navy Plant Report.

Once more senatorial sympathy is extended to the midshipmen who are dropped for deficiency. Senator McKellar the other day offered a section to the Naval Appropriation bill reading: "That all midshipmen found deficient during the present or last scholastic year, who have resigned or been asked for and received by the superintendent of the Naval Academy, if renominated to the Academy within 30 days from the date of the approval of the act, shall be restored to the Academy without regard to the age limit now provided by law, subject to other requirements as to qualifications for the admission of midshipmen to the Academy now required by law, and shall be placed in the class one year behind their former class." It appears that last February 348 deficits in studies were given fully five weeks' special study and instruction, and, as successful was this intensive course, that 234 of the delinquents passed the reexamination to the satisfaction of the authorities, leaving but 114 of the original 348 who were given the privilege of resigning rather than to compel the superintendent to drop them. What percentage will be definitely dropped in the first few months of their Naval Academy career is relatively small. The weeding-out process occurs in the first months, and there are many ways to be expected. The effect of Mr. McKellar's amendment is to restore all the young men whom the president board has found to be deficient in their studies after a re-examination based upon five weeks' special instruction. Under existing law, which has been in force for many years, the recommendation of the academic board to the Secretary of the Secretary of the Navy is not necessary to the separation of the young men from the school. The Naval Academy has a definite standard in its scholastic standard, and it is not believed that the Senate is willing to go on record as favoring a lowering of that standard to the level of the deficient students who were unable in a second test to meet the requirements.

Senatorial Sympathy for Midshipmen.

Restoration Amendment.

It is announced in the adjutant general's office that an information will be imparted concerning the result of the April 25 examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army until all the papers have been marked by the three boards which will, in succession, finish the record of

Appointment of Army Second Lieutenants.

each candidate. This will be necessary, it is said, until the final selection board has established the relative position of those of the 1,000 candidates who qualify. This plan is adopted as being in the line of the regulations which have been prescribed in relation to examinations for commissions in the Army. These regulations stipulate that "examination papers will be marked by * * * and this work will be expedited as much as circumstances permit and candidates will be notified as early as practicable of their acceptance and rejection; prior to such notification no information will be given concerning the candidates under consideration." On other occasions when there have been examinations conducted of this character, it has been necessary to inform the individuals most directly interested and such information has been of considerable moment, especially to those not in service whose plans are likely to be materially affected by the result. It has not been made known to what extent the final selection will be based on a liberal marking. If a high standard were strictly observed it is apprehended that only a small fraction of the 1,000 candidates who took the examination will be recommended for commissions, to any event, as a result of the April 25 examination, all of those who qualify will at once become first lieutenants and there will still remain vacancies in that grade. It is expected that the War Department will shortly announce the date for another examination in the hope that there will be enough additional candidates to fill 2,585 vacancies. It is impossible to announce the date or the result of the recent examination will be announced. It is evident that the list of appointments will not be completed for a month or more, since it will be necessary to await the arrival in Washington of the papers of the candidates who took the examination in the Philippines, in Hawaii and with the force in Germany. The diversity of qualifications necessary for appointment as second lieutenant, as a result of the April 25 competitive examination, it becomes necessary to readjust the originally planned distribution of newly commissioned officers among the various branches of the Army. Only 1,000 took the examination, and it was expected to have enough present themselves to fill 2,585 vacancies, of the total of more than 4,000 existing in the grade. The actual result of the examination will not be known for some weeks because of the method adopted by the War Department in determining individual merit and acceptability of the candidates. One estimate of the number who finally are pronounced as qualified is as good as another, but one fifth is certain. All of those who do qualify, considerably less than 1,000, of course, will at once become eligible for advancement in the grade of first lieutenant, and there are about 1,500 vacancies in that grade. The original allotment to branches of the newly appointed officers was announced as follows: Infantry, 812; cavalry, 312; field artillery, 646; coast artillery, 245; engineers, 118; air service, 400; signal corps, 114; quartermaster corps, 25; ordnance department, 86; chemical warfare service, 32, and Philippine Scouts (citizens of the Philippine Islands), 85. This did not by any means fill all the vacancies existing in these branches, but it was considered that the examination would fill as many as it is deemed expedient to fill at this time. It has been decided to preserve the proportionate distribution and the list of qualified candidates will be assigned to the different branches in the ratio originally determined, probably.

Allotment to Permanent Advancement.

An announcement was made late yesterday at the War Department of a final examination to be held to fill vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Army beginning on August 22, under the same conditions as that held on April 23.]

The Secretary of the Navy is against the proposed legislation for the relief of retired commissioned and warrant officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who were called into active service during the war with Germany in connection with its operations, to give them a permenent status on the retired list in accordance with the higher rank held by them during the temporary emergency. Mr. Denby calls attention to the fact that the expansion of the service during the World War required a temporary increase of large proportions in the number of officers. Upon the termination of the emergency the service was reduced to the number actually deemed necessary on a peace basis, and the number of officers was correspondingly decreased accordingly. Those officers who had been temporarily advanced to higher grades and whose services in those higher grades were no longer needed reverted to the permanent rank held in the lower grades. This rule was universal and applied to officers on the active list as well as to those on the retired list. The Navy Department does not believe, therefore, that such special favor should be extended to retired officers if at the same time it can not be extended to officers on the active list. The Navy Department does, however, approve the legislation which provides credit for longevity pay purposes to all retired commissioned and warrant officers of the naval service for active duty performed since date of retirement. Such credit is now allowed commissioned and warrant officers on the active list, and the department therefore approves of its extension to retired officers.

Secretary Opposes Legislation.

One of the greatest difficulties with which small-arms marksmen of the Army contend is metallic fouling resulting from the use of the standard model of 1906 ammunition. The bullet of this ammunition has a cupro-nickel jacket and when fired with the standard pyro powder with which all such ammunition is loaded it is apt to leave a deposit of metal in the bore of the rifle, thus destroying its accuracy. The only effective way of removing this fouling that has been found at all practical is to use the so-called

Elimination of Metallic Fouling.

3% This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department. Accounts opened with ONE DOLLAR or more interest at 3% compounded semi-annually
Allotments can be arranged through your paymaster
U. S. SAVINGS BANK Dept. D. Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

standard fouling solution. This solution has a strong corrosive action on steel, and, unless extreme care is exercised, it is liable permanently to injure the weapon. In order to do away with the metallic fouling and the troublesome and injurious use of the solution, the small-arms ammunition furnished by the Army ordnance department for the 1920 national matches was loaded with a powder in which a small percentage of tin was incorporated during manufacture. It having been found that in the case of cannon and small arms that this eliminates objectionable metallic fouling. The powder used for the 1920 matches was a progressive-burning one. Because of the fact that its manufacture is quite complicated when compared to that of the ordinary pyro powder, the result of the use does not compare favorably. It also has been found that a progressive-burning powder reduces the accuracy life of the bore of the rifle. The general use of the so-called "decoppering" powder for small-arms ammunition, therefore, is not entirely satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that it does satisfactorily eliminate metallic fouling. Accordingly it was decided, for the national matches of this year, to retain the pyro powder and to make changes in the bullet with a view of reducing or eliminating metallic fouling. Three types of bullets, with this in view, were submitted by Frankford, Pa., Arsenal, namely, one with the ordinary cupro-nickel jacket, one with that jacket having a coating of tin approximately .0005 in thickness, and one with a gilding metal jacket. As a result of tests the ammunition with the tinned cupro-nickel jacket was selected as being the most suitable. It was found that a bullet having a thin coating of tin is as effective to keeping down and removing metallic fouling as a powder having metallic tin incorporated in it, and it has the advantage of permitting use of the cheaper pyro powder. A commercial manufacturer of small-arms ammunition also apparently has solved the problem by making bullets of an alloy, of which tin and lead are two constituents. It is not believed, however, that this method is as satisfactory as the tinned cupro-nickel bullet, particularly in view of the greater cost of the alloy.

They never made a cigarette like this in my day—

The Camel idea wasn't born then. It was the exclusive expert Camel blend that revolutionized cigarette smoking.

That Camel blend of choice Turkish and Domestic tobaccos hits just the right spot. It gives Camels such mellow mildness and fragrance!

The first time I smoked Camels I knew they were made for me. I knew they were the smoothest, finest cigarette in the world, at any price.

Nobody can tell me anything different.

R. J. REYNOLDS Tobacco Co. Winston-Salem, N. C.

Camel

The Navy Department is not in favor of the proposed bill to authorize the reappointment of former naval officers who resigned subsequent to November 11, 1918. The main objections to the bill are that under its provisions former officers would be returned to the service in the permanent rank held by them at date of resignation without examination as to professional and physical qualifications, and, further, the precedence of such former officers upon reinstatement was not definitely fixed in the proposed legislation. The Secretary of the Navy believes, if it is the desire of Congress to enact such legislation, to provide that applications thereunder shall be submitted to a board of not less than seven members for investigation and report to the Secretary of the Navy as to the merits of the candidates and that no candidate shall be reinstated unless his application has the approval of the Secretary of the Navy and he has successfully passed professional, moral, and physical examinations such as are now required by law. In case of reinstatement the officer shall take rank in the grade in which appointed in the same numerical position from the head of the list as occupied by him on date of resignation.

Reappointment of Naval Officers.

Warning Against Lobbyists.

It has come to the knowledge of the War Department that enlisted men of the Army are being approached, through the mails, by an individual representing himself as in a position to, in some way, influence legislation for various projects, notably and especially in connection with such a new provision as will enable soldiers to retire after 25 years of service, which has been the subject of much discussion and official consideration for several years. Of course, if there were any chance of legislation of this character during the present session of Congress or had there been any prospect of it in the past, the War Department would have alone been able to achieve results. The said lobbyist would have accomplished precious little except to obstruct and defeat and, in the event of success, would have collected from his clients, whether or not he rendered any service. In the particular instance that has been reported to the War Department the invitation takes the form of membership in an association at one dollar each, the fund to be used for the traveling expenses of the lobbyist and, presumably, to compensate him for his work in Washington. It being explained that the head, and chief beneficiary, of this organization intends to come to the national capital and obtain legislative action through some 150 members of Congress who are somewhat indefinitely described as having in some fashion committed themselves to the support of the scheme. No such array of congressional talent has agreed to stand behind and push to completion the plan for a 25-year retirement for enlisted men of the Army. If anything of that character stands any show with Congress it will have to come directly from the War Department with the indorsement of the administration. Enlisted men of the Army, therefore, who receive any appeals to join an association formed by some person who has no official connection and has responsibility should pay no attention to this swindle.

The development of chemical warfare has progressed to such an extent that it is believed by many members of Congress that protection must be provided for our naval vessels. The senators from Wisconsin, Messrs Lenroot and La Follette, and the senator from Utah, Mr. King, particularly seem to be convinced that capital ships are doomed. Senator Lenroot informed the Senate on May 24 that he believed that the use of chemicals will be one of the most important activities of warfare in the future, and that any nation that is not prepared to defend against chemical attacks and to use chemicals, if used by an opponent, will be defeated. He further said:

"If we are to have an adequate Navy in the future, Mr. President, it must be prepared to defend, so far as it is possible to furnish protection, against chemical warfare, against poisonous gases. That will necessitate a very considerable change in design as to the battleships that are now being completed. It is my judgment, though I do not ask others to accept it, that inside of five years every one of them will be obsolete. In addition to that, the warfare of the future, in my judgment, will be conducted largely by the use of chemicals and by the airplane. Airplane-carriers are absolutely necessary or a Navy will be of no value. Protection against chemical warfare will be necessary to every ship, or a battleship will be of no value.

It would be the height of folly, it seems to me, except as to those ships that are nearing completion now, whose designs can not be changed, to undertake to go on with this building construction program to the full extent without taking into consideration the developments that have been made in chemical warfare and in airplane development. * *

No one, naval constructor or otherwise, no man anywhere, has been able to devise full protection against the latest developments in chemical warfare by the Army. I visited Edgewood Arsenal two or three weeks ago, in company with the chairman of the committee and the Senator from Florida [Mr. Fletcher]. I do not feel at liberty to state some of the things that we found there; but from what we did see there, and from what any senator might see if he took occasion to visit it, he would be convinced that the warfare of the future will be completely revolutionized through the branch of war activity, and that unless protection be discovered which has not yet been discovered to protect battleships from such attacks, a battleship will be obsolete before this 1916 program is completed.

Naval Nominations Challenged.

An interesting situation was revealed yesterday in the Senate during the renewal of the protracted debate on the naval appropriation bill, the which occasion Senator Overman of North Carolina attempted to have adopted an amendment to the measure a clause which would require the Navy Department to give official assurance to the Senate naval committee, and therefore to the Senate itself, that nominations of naval officers for promotion were in all respects regular, notably as to grade and date of advancement. He proposed that the Comptroller of the Treasury should furnish a certificate of regularity where advancements were challenged to the effect that the promotion contemplated is regular. He explained that the provision contained was regarded as necessary by him because he understood that there had been recently at least one appointment or promotion which was of questionable order and that the individual officer concerned obtained an unusual advancement contrary to law. Upon being pressed for definite information, Mr. Overman was reluctant to go into details further than anything more specific than his general statement, coneluding with the admission that he might have been misinformed. Mr. Penrose objected to the clause, which went out on a point of order, for the reason that it would substitute the comptroller for the Secretary of the Navy in selecting naval officers for promotion. Mr. Overman had to be content with the suggestion of Mr. Poindexter that his rejected amendment be put in the form of a separate bill which would be carefully considered by the Senate naval committee. Inquiry at the Navy Department fails to disclose the identity of the officer whose advancement has been irregular.

Must Protect Battleships.

No Clash Reported at Shanghai.

No verification has reached the Navy Department of the press report emanating from Shanghai that a clash had occurred between American bluejackets and Japanese sailors, and in the absence of any official confirmation the Navy Department is inclined to discredit the report. It is pointed out that Shanghai "news" is subject to indescribable. That the press account stated that a quarrel had occurred in the restaurant district of Shanghai and that several men on both sides were injured.

Digitized by Google

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
37th and 38th Sts. New York

A Store of Individual Shops

Exclusive Apparel for

Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants

At Moderate Prices

Men's Shops Clothing
2 to 8 West 38th St. Furnishings
Street Level Shoes Hats

MEMBER OF

If you are a Member of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., send your receipted bills, each signed or autographed by your membership card, owning to their home office at 660 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Personal Matters.

The Army women living in the city of Columbus, Ga., sponsored a delightful tea on Saturday, May 14, in behalf of the Army Relief fund. The ballroom was festooned with garlands of flowers and from the chandeliers were suspended large baskets of gorgeous flowers in the Red Cross and the national colors. The tables were fringed in rose and white colors. A group of American flags at each of the entrances completed the setting. On the roof garden, done in pines, smilax, and colored lanterns, were placed punch tables, the bowls banked in roses, where Army women served. A silver offering was taken during the evening. Entrance bouquets on silver trays, carried by attractive young girls, were presented to Mrs. Hallock Greene and Mrs. Gordon received. The committee presented to the Camp Benning Section, Army Relief Fund the sum of $214.40.

—A large number of officers, soldiers and civilian employees from Wilbur Wright Field attended the meeting of New Carlisle, Ohio, Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Fairfield, Ohio, on May 19, on which occasion Captain Charles Hall Davis, U. S. A., First Lieutenant Chas. W. Steinmetz and Master Sergeant William Blackwood, U. S. A., were the candidates who received the second degree in masonry.

—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. G. H. White were hosts at a beautiful tea on Saturday afternoon from the west lawn of Dinglewood in front of their attractive cottage at Columbus, Ga. They assisted in receiving by their niece, Miss Margaret McAllister. As one entered the driveway at the entrance the road greeted the eye was the large American flag stretched across the way, and the flag was the work of a similar flag. Red balloons everywhere. On one side of the lawn there was an athletic ground, twined with ivy and Dorothy Perkins roses; from the top of which was suspended a U. S. Japanese flag. Under the pergola the punch bowl was arranged. At the opposite end of the lawn a long table was adorned and the table was placed with brown wicker baskets holding the luncheon and Dorothy Perkins roses. Sandwiches and ice cream and cake were served from silver platters. Another table was decorated with red poppies. About one hundred and fifty guests called between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m. Miss Ethel Hinkins and Mrs. Lucius Bonnell assisted in serving. Miss Winifred Marrin served at the punch bowl, and assisting were Mrs. Crossbine, Mrs. John T. Norman, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Henry Hinkins, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Benson and Mrs. George Burns, Jr. Mrs. White's costume for the afternoon was the Indian model of pink tricoline, with which she wore a hat of white, trimmed in white ostrich. Miss Margaret McAllister was very dainty in a garden frock of green chambray and organdy, in the Dutch model.

—A beautiful wedding of interest to Army and Navy circles was the marriage in Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, May 11, of Miss Jean Gordon Hagood, daughter of General and Mrs. Johnson Hagood, now stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga., to Lieutenant Jas. L. Holloway, Jr., U. S. Navy. The ceremony took place at St. Michael's Church, and was followed by a small reception at the Society Clubhouse. The Rt. Rev. William A. Guerry performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of lace over satin, with a court train of satin, and a tulle veil. She carried a shower bouquet of white brides roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Frances Pringlemo, of Charleston, wore a dress of sunset pink lace with a tulle hat to match, and carried a shower bouquet of pink sweet peas. Miss Kitty Hagood, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and wore lavender organdie with a hat of the same and carried a bouquet of lavender and pink sweet peas. The bride's youngest sister, Frances, was flower girl and was dressed in pale pink organdie with an old-fashioned bouquet of lavender sweet peas. Lieutenant John W. Hoper, U. S. Navy, class mate of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Lieutenant Jno. Clark, U. S. N., Captain Joseph Gilbreth, U. S. Army, and Mr. Hinckhan Hughes, Mr. Frieda Ravenel, Mr. Charles Pinckney Mitchell and Mr. Keating Simons, of Charleston.

—Colonel and Mrs. Russell C. Kimball have been called to Chattanooga, Tenn., by the death of Mrs. Kimball's father, Mr. Dwight Preston Montague.

—The marriage of Ensign Robert C. Scragge, a son of Mr. and Mrs Frank J. Sprague of 241 West End Avenue, of New York, and Miss Phyllis Antoinette van Zelm, the youngest daughter of J. Louis van Zelm, vice president of the New York Edison Illuminating Company, 57 Wall street, took place Tuesday evening in the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood, the Rev. George Reynolds officiating. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Gertrude van Zelm. Ensign Sprague is an Annapolis graduate. His brother, Julian S. Sprague, of Colorado, was best man.

—Colonel and Mrs. Clarence S. Ridley have left Washington for Panama, where Colonel Ridley has been assigned to duty.

—Mrs. Patrick Frederic Madigan, of Bedford Park, New York City, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Alice Rodgers Madigan, to Lieut. Hugh R. Epes, coast artillery, U. S. Army, son of Mr. Frances Epes, of Richmond, Va. Miss Madigan is the daughter of the late Patrick F. Madigan, the publisher, and is a sister of Mrs. Frederick Boardman. She is a graduate of the Academy of Mount St. Ursula and the College of New Rochelle. Lieut. Epes is a graduate of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and served in France two years. The wedding will take place early in June.

—A luncheon was given on May 26 at Asheville N. C., by Mrs. Jarrel M Huddleston, of Washington, to announce the engagement of Miss Mary Mary Mary Grace McLean to Major John R. Wogan, of New York. As the guests assembled around the luncheon table a cocoon was discharged, which sprinkled the table with miniature cannon balls, to each of which was attached the announcement. Miss McLean is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McLean, of Asheville. Major Wogan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Wogan, of New Orleans. The wedding will take place in July.

—General and Mrs. James H. McRae gave a dinner party at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, in General and Mrs. Dickman. General and Mrs. Harbord, General and Mrs. Lassiter, Mrs. Wm. Mitchell, Admiral Kelso, Mrs. H. L. Roberts, Mrs. Stotsenberg, Colonel Sweezy, Colonel and Mrs. Gee, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Adams and Colonel and Mrs. Laubach.

—Mrs. James H. Reeves and Miss Reeves entertained on May 17 with a bridge tea at their home at Camp Meade in honor of Mrs. Harold Sweet. The ladies playing bridge were Mesdames Stotsenberg, Kempfer, Schaver, Mayo, Wilson, Hamilton, Hall, Hinkle, Corbusier, Young, Cook, Angus, Kaite, Pickens, Sutherland, E. F. Reeves, Hoffman, Sweet, Hoffer, Reid and Misses Sneed, Billingsley and McRae. Assisting Mrs. Reeves in receiving were Mrs. Sweet. The tea room were Misses Short, Billingsley and Dunham. Mrs. Sweet received a lovely gift.

—A daughter, Grace Limbocker, was born to Captain Thomas Limbocker and Mrs. Limbocker, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Limbocker at Ils Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, on Wednesday, May 18. She is a granddaughter of Colonel W. P. Burnham, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Burnham, of Washington, D. C.

—A son, William Reynolds, was born on April 21 to Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. W. R. Gibson, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Eddies at Key West, Fla.

—The family of Admiral Wm. S. Sims, U. S. N., U. S. Navy, is at 6600 Winchester avenue, Ventnor, N. J., for the summer.

—General Horatio Gates Gibson, retired, the oldest living graduate of West Point, Sunday, celebrated his 94th birthday on May 21 in entertaining at a tea at his residence, No. 1603 Massachusetts avenue. Gen. Gibson's daughters, Mrs Frank Hollis White and Mrs. Peirce Brooks Grandens, Mrs. Walker Gibson White, with his wife and baby daughter, Barbara, from Glenwood, Ill., and Mrs. Erick Wahlberg, of Racine, Wisconsin, the latter a granddaughter of General Gibson, and Commander Wahlberg, of New York, his stepson. Among the many friends who called to extend their congratulations to Gen. Gibson were General Pershing, General and Mrs. Biles, General Bandholtz, General Gorgas, General and Mrs. Chamberlain, General Squires, General and Mrs. Johnson, General and Mrs. Rivers, Surgeon General and Mrs. Ireland, Colonel and Mrs. Rivers, Engineer Commissioner and Mrs. Judson, Mrs. Wm. Washington and Miss Harding, Bishop Talbot of Pennsylvania, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Jr., and Mrs. Humphrey. The Aztec and Guadalcape Clubs both attended in a body.

—Captain Charles Stone Reilly, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Reilly announce the birth, on Sunday, Charles Stone Reilly, Jr., on May 14 at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

—The attractive ballroom of 2400 16th street had a decidedly military air on the evening of May 24, the occasion being a benefit dance given by the finance department of the Army. Garrison and post flags, together with stately palms, formed the decoration, and about 150 couples enjoyed the event during the early night. The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Wainwright, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gifford, Mr. J. C. Scofield, Miss Scofield, Colonel and Mrs. R. L. Carmichael, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Clopton, Jr., and Major and Mrs. F. W. Boschen assisted General and Mrs. Dawes in receiving the guests. The floor committee consisted of Major K. F. Lord, Major Harry Harper, Major S. H. Conner, Major James McKay, Captain T. F. Powell, Captain R. F. Hoon, Captain Marvin Jones, Captain R. C. Foster. Miss Washburn, Miss Hellman, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Beatrice Smith, Mrs. Coyle and Miss Dwyer.

—The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, of which Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted, medical corps, U. S. Navy, is president, will celebrate its centennial during the first week beginning June 12. Invitations have been extended to officials to attend the exercises.

—The wedding of Miss Catharine Josephine Hillman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Hillman, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Ensign Wade DeWeese, U. S. Navy, occurred on April 23 in St. Stephen's Church in that city. The bride, who is a niece of Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., wife of Lieutenant U. S. Navy, was attended by Miss Virginia Nulten, daughter of Captain L. M. Nulton, U. S. Navy, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Eloise Warriner, of Philadelphia; Miss Dorothy Berrell, of Washington, D. C., and the Misses Betty Harding, Natalie Hillman, Lucille Hillman and Esther Norris, of Wilkesbarre. Ensign Thomas Lindsey Craven, U. S. Navy, acted as best man, and the ushers were Lieutenant Henry T. Bringham, U. S. Marine Corps, and Ensigns Harold Coldwell, P. O. Rogers, Jr., John Cook, Jr., Frederick Work, Jr., John C. Webb, and Walter Harvey Weed, U. S. Navy, all classmates of the bridegroom at Annapolis.

NOW READY Second Edition Revised

HANDBOOK FOR

Naval Officers

An Aid to Examinations for Promotion

By

FREDERICK V. McNAIR

Commander, United States Navy

A guide for naval officers compiled from the practical experience of the author and numerous other officers, giving solutions for typical problems that daily confront naval men. The preliminary descriptions of naval operations and naval material, together with the questions and answers concerning them, are terse and concise, written in the language of the sea and of the service.

Especially Valuable to

Officers preparing for examination to the grades of Lieutenant and Lieutenant Commander;

Temporary and reserve officers qualifying for permanent appointment;

Officers of the Reserve Force;

Officers of Shipping Board vessels, and all others interested in the naval profession.

245 Pages 5½ x 7¾ Flexible Fabrikoid Illustrated **POSTPAID $4.00** Cloth $3.50

Contents: Seamanship, Navigation, Strategy and Tactics, Ordnance and Fire Control, International Law, Military Law, Steam, Electricity.

FREE A complete Catalog of the Naval **FREE** Publications sold by us.

D. VAN NOSTRAND COMPANY

Publishers and Booksellers

8 WARREN STREET NEW YORK

MARION INSTITUTE

THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE

Designated by War Department "Honor School 1920." Special branch of Military Department of Alabama for coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering the first year's work in the academies, such as recommended by Adjutant General for candidates who are admitted on certificate. Unsurpassed record of successes. *Unlimited private tutoring for every subject where there is a shortage.* Facilities for making up for lost time. Limited number of boys. Limited number of Army and Navy officers the year round. Limited number of boys from families of our splendid Morale Branch. For catalogues and information address W. L. MURPHY, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

ORGANIZED RESERVE REGULATIONS

The new regulations governing the organization, administration, training and mobilization of the organized Reserves of the Army are now available. For sale exclusively by the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

PRICE 25 CENTS

THE BRIGHTON APARTMENT — HOTEL

2123 California St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.

By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

DON'T TAKE RISKS

Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, in this bank, where you will be sure it is to be absolute safety.

Our conservative business policy, experienced management and Government supervision insure complete protection for every dollar.

Detailed information gladly furnished on request.

2% paid on Checking and 4% on Savings Accounts

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia.

Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets, N. W.,

Washington, D. C.

napolis, and Lieutenant Commander William Gower, R. C. D. N. Navy. The flower girls were Miss Frances Hilman, of Wilkesbarre, and Miss Betty Coe, of Hewlett, Long Island. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin with an overdress of chiffon cloth and real lace. Lace was used on the bodice, and cascades of it fell from the hips. The train was of chiffon cloth and tulle falling from the shoulders. The tulle veil was arranged with a corsage of real lace and was caught with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor and bridesmaids were gowned alike in apricot satin with an overdress of rust-colored chiffon and carried bouquets of Ophelia roses and baby's breath. The church was decorated in lilies, black ferns, and palms, the color scheme being green and white. The reception was held at the Hotel Sterling following the ceremony. The out-of-town guests were Admiral and Mrs. George W. Laws, Captain and Mrs. Henry H. Houck, and Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Percy Gower.

A daughter, Sarah Lindsay Davis, was born on May 7 to Commander Smith Lindsay Davis, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Davis at San Diego, Calif.

Lieutenant Commander Harold E. Saunders C. C. U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Saunders announce the birth of a son, David McKean, on May 3 at Washington, D. C.

—A wedding of great interest was that of Miss Dorothy Hebert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hebert, of New Orleans, La., to Commander George Wood Pigman, U. S. Navy, a native of that city, which took place on Saturday, April 30, at the late afternoon of May 5 at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony of Mr. and Mrs. Hebert in their spacious home, which was filled with relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were entertained. Commander Pigman is now stationed in Washington, where his family is widely connected and where he numbers a very wide circle of friends. Miss Hebert also is well known in Washington society, having spent much of her time there in the past several years. She is a granddaughter of the late P. H. Hebert, a former governor of Louisiana, and her mother was Miss Angela Morse, of Iberville parish, whose parents made their home at Hebert, the old plantation in the vicinity of Plaquemine. Commander Pigman is a son of the late Admiral and Mrs. George Wood Pigman, of Washington. The attendants at the wedding were Miss Sarah Lee Hebert, sister of the delphia, who was maid of honor to the bride; Miss Carolyn Nash, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Ruth Duncan, of New Orleans, who were her other attendants, and Dr. James Starr, jr., of Philadelphia, who acted as best man to the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her father, and the Rev. Homer Lee, D. D., officiated at the ceremony. The bride wore a rich gown of white satin made effectively with a long, wide drapevies of rose point lace, an heirloom in the family. A court train fell from the shoulders and with the costume was worn a lace veil caught with orange blossoms. She carried an arm bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. Her attendants wore lovely gowns of orchid-colored chiffon with hats to match and carried large clusters of pink peonies. At the reception following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hebert were assisted in receiving by Mrs. William C. Asserson, of Washington, D. C., sister of the bridegroom; by Mrs. Alfred Hoffman, jr., Howard, and by numbers of the bridal party. The receiving party stood in a bay window of the spacious host-house smilax, and the greatest profusion of sweet pea blossoms. In the drawing room and the reception rooms were also decorated with palms, smilax, and a quantity of Easter lilies and white roses. Mr. and Mrs. Hebert wore a lovely gown of rust-colored chiffon embroidered in gold and having a court train, and Mrs. Asserson was richly gowned in black lace, with touches of flame-colored chiffon. Howard wore black lace with girdle and trimming of jet and a black hat. Commander Pigman and his bride will be at home after June 1 in Washington, D. C., occupying the handsome residence of Admiral and Mrs. George Blake Place.

—Captain John C. Wood, of the Marine Corps, now in command of the marine detachment of the battleship Florida, and formerly aide-de-camp to Major General George Barnett when commandant of the corps, is to be married on May 31 to Miss Mary Ellis Smith, of Washington. The ceremony will be performed in New York city at the Cathedral by Bishop Captain Franklin T. Steele, of the Marine Corps, will serve as best man.

—Diplomas were presented to 61 Army officers at the closing exercises of the Army War College on Thursday at the New National Museum, in this city. The diplomas were awarded by Secretary of War Weeks. Music was furnished by the Marine Band. Major General Merritte W. Ireland presented the Bell Memorial medal to Major Allen L. Parsons. The Sec medal was presented to Captain Philip B. Bregg and Colonel Richard Sice, and the Sternberg medal was awarded to Captain Virgil H. Cornell by Brigadier General Walter D. McCaw. The following received diplomas: Major Albert B. Barnes, Captain John L. Parsons, Major David M. Roberts, Captain James B. Anderson, Captain Samuel H. Bishop, Major Alfred P. Ballenger, Captain James H. Blackwell, Captain Virgil H. Cornell, Captain Edward C. Dunn, Captain Guy B. Dusl, Captain Philip P. Green, Captain Mercurith B. Johnston, Captain Walter W. Mahon, First Lieutenant Edward A. Casserly, First Lieutenant Alfred Murdock, Major Henry Clay Pratt, Captain Clay A. Klock, Major Jefferson B. Lalla, Major James R. Priddy, Major Charles W. Ryder, Captain Lewis S. Whittemore, Major Frank E. White, Captain Reginald P. Austin, Captain Arthur H. Berkeley, Captain Wayne R. Beardsley, Captain Morgan C. Berry, Captain Delmar B. Blakely, Captain Henry T. Bull, Captain Joan U. Canova, Captain William E. M. Chynoweth, Captain Chauncey B. Clarke, Captain Wm. J. Donovan, Captain Joseph W. Garrett, Captain Thomas Q. Ferguson, Captain Joseph W. Garrett, Captain Arthur J. Gregg, Captain Grieg, Captain Henry W. K. Hayes, Captain William E. Huddleston, Captain Maxwell Keeler Kennedy, Captain Ellis Knox, Captain William W. McCaw, Captain William B. Mc-Cornack, Captain Patrick F. Mahoney, Captain William D. Middleton, Captain Clive P. Mueller, Captain Edward S. Marcy, Captain Edward C. Peterson, Captain Theo. W. O'Brien, Captain Carroll P. Price, Captain John M. Reisners, Captain Lawrence T. Rucker, Captain Fred O. Slone, Captain Edward H. Tinsella, Captain Thomas O. Spargo, Captain Edward H. Underhorgez, Captain Lucius F. Wright, Captain Oscar A. Zeveley, First Lieutenant James F. Brooke, First Lieutenant Hugh M. Bullard, First Lieutenant Weller F. Hamilton, First Lieutenant Arnold W. Jacobsen, First Lieutenant Ralph E. Murrel, and First Lieutenant George G. Rehberger.

—The marriage is announced of Miss Marguerite Dowman, daughter of Mrs. Jessie Dowman, of the city of Atlanta, Ga., and Lieutenant Gerard Swarthout, U. S. Army, on May 21 at Camp Kenaga, Pa. The ceremony took place at the chaplain's quarters, Chaplain Luther D. Miller, U. S. Army, officiating.

—Mrs. Mitchell, wife of General William Mitchell, returned Sunday from three months spend in Europe where General Mitchell flew to New York to meet her, and they returned together by train. They are at their home, 1111 Rhode Island avenue.

—A reception and dance, which in character was a farewell to Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Dunn, took place in the armory of the 4-29 band in Charlestown, Mass., on Wednesday night, May 12, when the rhetoric of the yard were the hosts. Admiral Dunn, commandant of the first naval district, and Mrs. Dunn are soon to leave Boston, where the admiral has served during the period of the war, and go to the retired list May 29. He will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison, who has been chief of staff to Admiral Albert W. Grant, and Mrs. Robison. Admiral and Mrs. Dunn were presented with a handsome clock. The president of the yard, Mrs. Miles Peyton, and Captain Boland was given a gold card case and Commander Thomas Withers, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Withers, jr., and Mrs. Lake were each presented with bouquets of flowers. Mrs. Mary Lannan and the orchestra Banjing was enjoyed and refreshments were served before the dancing began. William T. Sullivan was chairman of the reception committee.

—Captain and Mrs. Arthur M. Eberard entertained recently night at an informal "house warming" of their home, Bradley Place, in Palm Beach, Fla.

—Vice Admiral Albert P. Niblack, commander of the Asiatic naval forces in China waters, and wife Mr. Niblack were guests of honor at a dinner given Thursday night, May 5, in Paris by Colonel Bustamante, minister of marine.

—The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Denby were the guests of honor at a dinner given on the evening of May 5 by Major General George Barnett, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Barnett, at their home, and included Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Hamner, Mr. and Mrs. Hammerstein, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren, Admiral Casey Wood, Captain and Mrs. Charles Harlow, Captain Frank Polk, and Miss Anne Gordon.

—Major General George Barnett and Mr. Cameron Forbes have been invited by the government of Japan to visit that country as guests of honor and will be presented a section in the Philippines. It was learned in the War Department on Saturday. The invitation reached the institution. It was said, and will spend some time in China before returning to the United States.

—Mrs. Hobart, wife of Commander John B. Hobart, U. S. Navy, entertained the Navy Company bridge on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Admiral Wilson Brown, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Brown, Vice Admiral and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, at Wardman Park Hotel. Those asked were Mrs. Harold Mrs. Shepard, wife of Senator Morris Shepard, and Mrs. Eagle. At the conclusion of the bridge, prizes were awarded to the pretty appointed tea table.

—Lieutenant Colonel Frank Tilford, military attaché at the American embassy in Paris, and Mrs. Tilford announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Curtis, of New York city, on Saturday, May 14, at the Episcopal Church of the Treaty and was witnessed by Marshal Foch, with the Marshal's own private procession in the American colony.

—Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Thomas E. Van Metre, of Newport, R. I., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Evelina Glenwood.

—Mrs. Frances M. Wood, widow of Major General Leonard, left Washington on Tuesday morning for a visit to Mrs. Wood's son-in-law, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Curtis Mercer, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. She will first visit Mrs. Mercer's mother, Mrs. Frank L. Babbitt, at Buffalo, N. Y., and her granddaughter, Miss Persis Wentz Sterling, who is home from New York for the summer vacation.

—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Gleaves are in Newport to visit their son-in-law and daughter, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Frederick Moody, May 11, Washington, D. C., at the Washington Park Hotel in the apartment of Mrs. Moody's father, Mr. Louis Mc-Grandmother of the bride. Miss Smith's only attendant was Miss Frances Bell, of Baltimore, Md. Frances Bell, both of whom were debutantes of this season in Washington. Lieutenant Commander Moody is now on duty in the office of naval operations. Colonel John R. Bennet, general staff college, and Mrs. Bennet have returned to their home in Washington, where Captain Bennet will complete his tour of duty at the infantry school for company commanders.

SUBMARINES ON CRUISE.

Submarine division 1, based on Coco Solo, Canal Zone, consisting of the S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4, S-5, O-11, O-12, and R-26, with the U. S. S. Sirius as tender and Lieutenant Commander H. H. Sheppard, commanding, left the Canal Zone early this week for Callao, Peru, on June 1 and began the cruise while en route for long and short range battle practice in the Pacific. On June 20 the division will join the fleet in the Panama Canal, returning to its home port, Coco Solo.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY RIFLE AND POLO TEAMS.

Colonel Henry T. Allen, U. S. Army, retired, on duty at the Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., has received a letter from Major General Malin Craig, U. S. Army, expressing to him and to the members of the Norwich rifle and polo teams the Army's hearty congratulations for their most excellent work during the past year. Colonel Allen is also detailing the teams representing twenty-three universities detailed to participate in the Army rifle match. It is expected that this is the second time in two years that Norwich has won the Hilton trophy for rifle shooting.

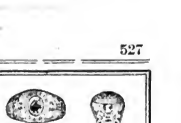
NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The following naval officers have applied for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association and will be accepted at the next meeting: Lieut. Charles F. Helvern, U. S. Navy, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. D. Brereton, Lieut. W. H. Ferguson, jr., Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Frazier (M. C.), Lieut. Harry E. Harding (M. C.), Lieut. Harvey W. Miller (M. C.), and Geo. W. A. Parks (R. C.)

The membership of this association is steadily increasing, the number of members being now 2,041 and one assessment amounting to $5,141.82, while new applications are being received by each mail. Every officer who is eligible should join immediately.

Officers of the Army who desire to join this association should address correspondence to Secretary and Treasurer Army Mutual Aid Association, Navy Department, Room 1054, Washington, D. C.

CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT, by COLONEL HUGH T. REED
151 pages, 70 cuts, ILLUS. HOUSE REED & DOR, Publishers, Richmond, Ind.


MINIATURE RINGS
OF
U. S. NAVAL
AND
MILITARY ACADEMY
JEWELED AND SOLITAIRE
Appropriate for Engagement Rings and with semi-precious stones for the lady member of the family.
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.
Jewelers Stationers
PHILADELPHIA

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
1, W. Cor. Conn. ave. and Eye St., Washington, D. C.
Well known to Army officers for the past 21 years.

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock&Co.
140-151 West 58th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

Financial Advances
on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.
WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

COMPLETE RECORD OF ANY STATE CONTAINING names and photographs of all boys who were wounded and lost their lives in France. Postpaid $5 each, supply limited. Send stamps or money order. Agents wanted. S. MICKELSON, 401 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

UNIFORMS

FOR

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS
UNITED STATES ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD
BOYS BRIGADE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

SIGMUND EISNER CO., Red Bank, N. J.

Official National Outfitter,
Boy Scouts of America.

NEW YORK SHOWROOMS, 126 FIFTH AVE.

IN CONGRESS

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

[Continued from First Page.]

of study for a certain period and has failed to his examinations is conditioned—that is to say, he is given a period of probation within which he must make up his studies and pass the appropriate and requisite examination. If he fails to do that, he is indeed but if he is immediately readmitted, the whole character of the institution suffers and degenerates. I repeat, that it is a subject very well worthy of much more consideration than it is possible to give it at this time.

No action was taken on the naval bill on Thursday because of a long executive session on nominations and treaties.

Senators LaFollette and King on yesterday spoke against the building program, both being opposed to the plan for capital ship construction, but favoring submarines and aircraft.

Yesterday's debate on the naval bill included a discussion of the methods at the Naval Academy by Senators McKellar and Pomerene, who criticised the authorities for failing to observe the legislative requirements in the matter of punishment who failed to pass examination. Senator Walsh of Montana defended the academy authorities.

REWARD FOR RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

Representative Anthony has introduced a bill (H. R. 6311) providing that hereafter any retired officer of the retired list of the Army shall have served over fifty years in active duty as an officer shall have the rank, pay and allowances of the next higher grade, not above that of brigadier general, provided that no such officer promoted under the provisions of the act shall, while serving on active duty, receive the pay and allowances of a colonel only.

PHILIPPINE SCOUT OFFICERS.

Representative Davis has introduced a bill (H. R. 6361) providing that officers and former officers of the Philippine Scouts who have served in the regular Army of the Army prior to June 4, 1920, shall be entitled to receive for the same period of service in each grade of like grade and length of service in the Regular Army, and shall be eligible for promotion in accordance with section 1278 or the act of June 4, 1920, and former officers who were honorably discharged on account of disability incurred in the military service shall be transmitted as of the date of retirement to the grades held by them when discharged, and shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits of the Regular Army, and for the purpose of eligibility for advancement on the same military service as officers of the Regular Army, and their retired list pay shall be considered to have been eligible for promotion by reason of the approval of by action taken by the President on the active list.

RELIEF OF ALBERT HAMILTON.

A bill To place Albert Hamilton on the retired list of the U. S. Marine Corps, has been introduced from the House navy committee. This measure has been reported favorably since 1918, when, in response to a request from the then candidate for the department commandership, the department made a full report recommending the merits of this case, recommended in part, as follows:

"Mr. Hamilton is now receiving a pension of $50 per month from the Government, it would appear that his case is one worthy of very liberal consideration, in view of all the circumstances, if the Congress should deem it of sufficient public merit to warrant the placing of this man on the retired list of the Navy by name. Accordingly, the department will not interpose objection.

"After careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances bearing upon this case, the department does not desire to be understood as advocating the proposition that the pension of $50 a month should be considered as being the proper compensation for so bathing any adverse effect upon the merits of the proposed legislation. It is the department's opinion that the bill (H. R. 15311) receive the favorable consideration of your committee."

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

The Senate military committee has favorably reported a bill to appoint Brig. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, chief of the ohio f ordnance, an ordnance store keeper, with the rank and pay and allowances of a captain, mounted, and to be immediately placed upon the retired list.

The House merchant marine committee was told by Director General R. M. Hurley, of the Army transport service, on May 25, that no private concern would operate the service at less cost than the government. He was testifying at a hearing on a bill by Representative Edmonds, which would require a full report to Congress by the transport service as a basis for establishing permanent transport rates.

A bill under which the War Department would be directed to suspend publication of its so-called "blacklist" pending further investigations as to their correctness has been introduced by Senator Sherley.

Representative Hicks of New York on May 24 announced to the House that the naval affairs committee is not informed as to the necessity for deficiencies for the Navy Department and had failed to call into consultation members of the House naval committee, who are well posted on such matters. Representative Hicker asked what enabling Secretary Kelley of Michigan and former of Missouri, had whether or not they knew anything about the Navy. This was too much for Mr. Hicks, who had to admit that his former colleagues on the committee were all right, but "we" still are in the dark. "We" are trying to get to know more about the Navy than they."

The House on May 25 adopted a resolution for maintenance for the bureau of supplies and accounts to the pending deficiency bill. Mr. Butler, chairman of the naval committee, made a determined fight against the amendment, stating that the deficiency for clerical help had been created in violation of law. Mr. Kelley showed that the former Secretary of the Navy, in writing, had authorized it, thereby complying with the law.

Former Representative Randall urges the extension of prohibition to the Virgin Islands and the Philippines.

Secretary Weeks has forwarded to the speaker a report from Army engineers rejecting as hazardous and unwarranted the so-called project for the full development of a project at Great Falls for power and water supply for the District of Columbia.

The House committee on naval affairs on Thursday favorably reported the bill (H. R. 6295) authorizing the construction of an ordnance proving ground.

RETIREMENT FOR ARMY EMERGENCY OFFICERS.

The Senate military committee yesterday considered the pending legislation that provides that emergency officers of the Army be transferred to the retired list of the Regular Army, as is done in the case of disabled emergency officers of the Navy.

CAMP FUSTIS RE-ARMING.

Major General F. W. Coe, chief of coast artillery, was before the House military committee yesterday urging the retention of Camp Eustis.

NOMINATIONS

May 20—Coast Guard.

Lieut.-Commander) H. N. Wood to be lieutenant commander (engineering), from May 14, 1921, in place of Lieut. Comdr. (engineering) H. C. Butler, retired.

Appointment by Transfer in the Regular Army of the United States

Capt. B. G. Kirk, infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Coast Artillery Corps

1st Lieut. R. L. Spencer, air service, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Air Service.

Capt. G. S. Warren, infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Reappointments in the Regular Army of the United States

Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. (1) lieut. late second lieutenant, coast artillery corps, Regular Army, to be first lieutenant with rank from May 14, 1921.

May 26—Appointment in the Regular Army of the United States.

Air Service.

Capt. St. C. Streett, air service, to be first lieutenant from July 1, 1920.

Reappointment in the Regular Army of the United States.

Field Artillery.

W. O. Ryan, late captain, major from May 17, 1921.

Coast Artillery Corps.

P. A. Harris, late first lieutenant, coast artillery corps, Regular Army, first lieutenant from May 18, 1921.

Quartermaster Corps

T. C. Carlson, late captain, infantry, Regular Army, first lieutenant from May 16, 1921.

Appointment by Transfer in the Regular Army of the United States

Ordnance Department.

1st Lieut. E. W. Sonnichsen, from October 29, 1919.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Capt. Thomas Phillips, infantry, from July 1, 1920.

Promotions in the Regular Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Captains: R. H. Eanes from October 9, 1920, W. O. Callaway from May 1, 1921.

Dental Corps.

Captain: E. C. Bardwell from May 15, 1921.

CONFIRMATIONS.

May 26—In the Army.

Corps of Engineers

First Lieutenant: J. E. Johnson.

Ordnance Department.

Captains: H. P. Hobbs, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.

Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieutenant: J. E. Medill.

Field Artillery Corps.

Captains: J. L. Albright.

First Lieutenants: J. A. Thompson and H. W. Duncan

Air Service.

Major: H. A. Strauss.

Medical Corps.

First Lieutenant: R. W. Minckler.

Quartermaster Corps.

Captains: H. N. Merrill and J. J. Pirtle.

Ordnance Department.

Captains: W. D. Fleming and R. E. Murrell.

Withdrawals.

Executive Nominations Withdrawn May 26, 1921.

Air Service.

1st Lieut. Col. T. A. Roberts, jr., infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

May 27—Navy and Marine Corps nominations published in the Army and Navy Register of May 14, 1921.

(2 A. Plumbeck to first lieutenant, Marine Corps.

May 23.—Promotions in the Regular Army:

To be Colonels.

Fitzhugh Lee, Cav., from Dec. 14, 1920.

Ralph H. Ewert, Inf., from March 1, 1920.

Harry F. Wilbur, C. A. C., from Jan. 6, 1921.

Harry H. Pierce, Inf., from Feb. 1.

Robert H. Brambly, Inf., from Feb. 24.

C. S. Hall, Infantry, from March 12.

John N. Kraft, Inf., from Feb 1.

Harry W. Kilbourne, Inf., from March 11.

Henry S. Wagner, Inf., from Feb. 24.

Sidney E. Herrick, Inf., from March 12.

Thomas J. Powers, Inf., from March 16.

Edward M. Watson, Engineers, from March 14.

William S. Scott, Qm. C., from March 19.

Robert B. Reife, Qm. C., from March 24.

Martin L. Crimmins, Inf., from April 22.

Louis F. Garrard, Qm. C., from April 23.

James M. Love, jr., Inf., from April 27.

Paul M. Melnick, Inf., from April 27.

Frederick W. Coleman, F. D., from April 27.

Frederick S. L. Price, Inf., from April 27.

George B. Pond, Inf., from April 27.

Percy P. Bishop, Inf., from April 27.

Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., Inf., from April 27.

Arthur L. Applin, Inf., from April 27.

James B. Kemper, Inf., from April 27

ESTABLISHED 1868

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and
National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools,
Military Schools, Bands,
Police and Fire Department
Makers of the
LILLEY CAPS
Article Rank Insignia and Color Ornaments—Plated and Cloth Silver

Correspondence Requested

THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

John W. Barker, Inf., from April 27.
George E. Thorne, Inf., from April 27.
Albert L. Mills, Inf., from April 28.
Frank W. Rowell, Inf., from April 29.
Hugh L. Hamilton, Inf., from May 1.
James B. Allison, S. C., from May 9.
John Lawrence Bell, Inf., from May 9.
Clifton C. Kinney, Inf., from May 9
George B. Gibbs, S. C., from May 9.
James W. Mitchell, Cav., from May 9.
James A. Woodruff, C. of S., from May 18.
William Lucas, C. of S., from May 18.
Lewis H. Rand, C. of K., from May 16.
Edward M. Markham, C. of E., from May 11.
Thomas H. Jackson, C. of E., from May 11.

Captain.

Harry A. Bishop, medical corps.

First Lieutenants

Jefferson C. Campbell, field artillery.
Chad T. Gunn, coast artillery corps.
Paul E. Jackson, infantry.

Chaplains.

Joseph L. Hunter, Oscar J. W. Scott.

SENATE BILLS.

1875. Mr. Townsend—Authorized action as set of Congress approved June 4, 1920, fixing rates of pay for warrant officers.

1880. Mr. New—Providing for the appointment of Warrant Officer C. H. Woodward as captain in the quartermaster corps, U. S. A., to take rank under the provisions of section 24 of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920.

1931. Mr. Townsend—To appoint H. A. Holt a first lieutenant on the retired list of the Army.

HOUSE BILLS

6501. Mr. Kahn—Providing an act entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved February 2, 1919.

6504. Mr. Vaile—For the relief of Philippine Scout officers.

6511. Mr. Anthony—To reward officers of the United States Army for exceptionally long and faithful service

6519. Mr. Dupre—To authorize the reinstatement in the Navy of former officers of the Regular Army who resigned subsequent to November 11, 1918.

6519. Mr. Fuller—To amend section 4a of the act of congress approved June 4, 1920.

6519. Mr. White of Maine—To validate the revocation of discharge orders of certain officers of the National Guard and to relieve honorably such officers in their former rank and command.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—A daughter, Virginia Lee, was born to Captain John G. Ishaner, M. C., U. S. Army, and Mrs. Knauer at Fort Riley, Kan., on May 12.

—The cavalry officers stationed in Washington gave a reception and dance in the Wedgewood ballroom in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Weeks, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Wainwright, General Pershing and the chief of cavalry, General W. A. Holbrook, and Mrs. Holbrook. The receiving party were received by the guests of honor in the lobby ballroom to the extreme left of the main entrance to the hotel. At the reception beginning at 9 o'clock and dancing continued until midnight. A buffet supper was served at 12 o'clock. The decorations were of our national emblem and cavalry guidon, crossed sabers and the cavalry saying were Mrs. Volmer, wife of Colonel George Volmer, executive officer of the cavalry, who was in charge of the arrangements for the reception, and Mrs. Rivers, wife of Colonel William C. Rivers.

—Lieutenant John H. Chambers, F. S. Navy, and Elizabeth Lee Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sayre, entertained at dinner Thursday evening at the Army and Navy Club in honor of Miss Hutchinson's attendant Ish Hatter, U. S. Navy, whose marriage to Miss Henrietta Hayes will take place at Newport, June 1, in the rose bedroom of the Hotel Washington

—Major General and Mrs. Charles S. Farnsworth were the guests of honor at a tea Thursday afternoon which Major and Mrs. Thomas H. Jones gave in their house at 2123 P street.

—Mrs. Martha S. Gardner, who has been visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Lieutenant Commander C. W. Dyson, U. S. Navy, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, for the summer season.

—The wedding of Miss Margaret Daniels, daughter of the late Lieutenant David Daniels, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Clara Daniels, to Dr. Wendell Phillips Bowditch and Mr. Phillip Morse, of Boston, Mass., will take place on June 1 at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, Long Island. A reception will immediately follow the ceremony at the home of Lieutenant Colonel H. and Mrs. Arthur S. Hardy, on the Lake Shore road, Great Neck

Nothing Much.—"Pa, what are ancestors?"

"Well, my son, the one of yours I'm grandpa is another."

"Oh! Then why is it people brag about them?"—Boston Transcript

Digitized by Google



(Established 1880)

H. L. RUST
Realtor

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance

912 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

All Classes of Property For Sale

Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.

Desirable apartments and houses for rent.

Insurance in all its branches.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Service People With Automobiles!

Friends of W. F. Fischer, major during the emergency but for many years regimental quartermaster sergeant, 3d cavalry, will be pleased to know that he has entered the automobile accessory business at

1321 New York Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.,

where a full line of tires, batteries, and lines of accessories are carried. Special discounts will be given to Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers.

ARMY TRANSPORT PASSENGERS.

Among those sailing on the Buford from San Francisco June 11 for Honolulu are the following:

Mrs. John A. Ferguson, mother-in-law of Capt. John A. McClellan, 11th F. A.; Lieut. H. Bacon, 25th Inf.; Lieut. Fred Austin, A. S. Capt. H. H. Ayers, Inf., and 2 children; Lieut. Col. Fleetwood Walker, Lieut. Col. W. E. Brandy, C. A. C., and wife; Capt. H. B. Bullock, C. A. C., and wife; Maj. Gen. J. F. Morrison, U. S. A., wife and daughter; Mrs. Wm. H. Tobin, wife of lieutenant colonel, Qm. C.; Capt. G. B. Welch, C. A. C.; Capt. H. Shrimpton, C. A. C., and wife; Lieut. C. F. Barr, U. S. N., wife and two sons; Mrs. Charles V. Cooke, daughter and son, family of pioneer, U. S. Navy; Capt. F. C. Cook, M. C., U. S. N., wife and two children; Lieut. S. E. Eldridge, C. A. C., U. S. N., wife and daughter; Mrs. Wm. G. Dow and son, family of captain, U. S. N.; Mrs. A. Farr and son, family of lieutenant (J. g.), U. S. N.; Mrs. Wm. E. McClendon, wife of lieutenant, U. S. N.; Mrs. A. W. H. Spear, three daughters and son, family of lieutenant, U. S. N.; Lieut. M. J. Walker, U. S. N.; F. Mrs. R. A. Wilson and two sons, family of lieutenant, U. S. N.

On the Logan from San Francisco June 7 to Manila:

Mrs. David B. Latimer, wife of first lieutenant, C. A. C.; Capt. Cuthbert B. Randall, C. A. C., U. S. N.

To Honolulu: Mrs. Joseph B. Dowdy, wife of chief pharmacist's mate, U. S. Navy; Mrs. John K. Hudson, wife of C. M. U., U. S. Navy.

On the transport from New York June 7 for Antwerp:

Lieutenant Commander T. A. M. Craven, U. S. Navy; W. G. Herbert; W. Hardman, Qm. C.; Major C. B. Hodges, O. R., Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Rutherford, U. S. Navy, Lieutenant Commander J. W. Morse, U. S. Navy, Second Lieutenant Isabel E. Mullen, A. N. C.; Captain E. M. Elliott, Qm. C., and wife; Mrs. W. H. Tobin, wife of two children, family of major in Europe, Miss Katherine Collins, dependent sister of captain in Europe; Mrs. J. A. Cotten and two sons, family of Captain Cotten, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Ira A. Crump, infant and sister, family of Captain Crump in Europe; Miss Louise Ferryman, sister of major in Europe; Mrs. T. P. Magruder, wife of Rear Admiral Magruder, U. S. Navy; Mrs. R. H. Matthews and daughter, wife and daughter of Lieutenant Matthews, U. S. Navy, in Europe; Mrs. T. P. McIrath and two children, family of warrant officer in Europe; Mrs. R. H. Peck, mother of major in Europe; Miss Minnie Vinyard, sister of major in Paris; Major R. L. Avery, ordnance department, wife and daughter, Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Barney, Qm. C., and wife; Colonel A. C. Dalton, Qm. C., and wife; Major H. L. Rothenberger, infantry, and wife; Major H. A. Finch, engineers, wife and child, Major Albert Gilmont, A. G. D., wife and child; Colonel W. J. Glasgow, cavalry, and wife; Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Grant, cavalry, wife and three children; Major T. W. Hammond, G. S., wife and two sons; Lieutenant Colonel Will H. Point, Qm. C., and wife; Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Rees, U. S. and wife; Lieutenant Colonel G. P. Tyner, M. C., wife; Major H. D. Tysdale, infantry, and wife; Major M. A. Bailey, M. C., two sons of Colonel C. Gilmanow; Captain Alexander Mehring, infantry, and wife; son of Lieutenant Colonel Will H. Point; Major and Mrs. Frederick Wagner, Major and Mrs. Captain A. Walsh, F. A., and wife; son of Major R. J. Moon, on duty in Paris.

HARDING TO PRESENT DIPLOMAS.

The first official visit of President Harding and Secretary Denby to the Naval Academy will occur next Thursday, the date of the graduation of the first class of midshipmen. President Harding will deliver the diplomas to graduates, and Secretary Denby will address the class.

The occasion will be the return of conditions which prevailed before the war. The first half of the present class graduated last June, completing the course in three years.

The gold watch offered annually by Dr. Henry Van Dyke to the midshipman writing the best essay on a naval or patriotic subject has been won by Midshipman Howard N. Kenyon, who wrote on "Can the Blue-Jacket Follow in the Footsteps of His Superior?"

NAVAL ACADEMY CLASS REUNION.

A class reunion and dinner was held last night at the New York Athletic Club, New York city, of the active members of the class of 1901, Naval Academy. This class started with 96 members, of which 61 graduated, and there are now 41 in the active list of the Navy—10 captains and 26 commanders of the line and 5 members of the construction corps. The members of the class will attend the Army-Navy game at West Point today in a body.

GEN. HAAN IN NEW YORK.

Major General W. G. Haan, assistant chief of staff of the Army and director of the war-plans division of the general staff of the War Department, is at Camp Dix, N. J., today to attend the graduation exercises of the first divisional school. Before his return to Washington he will inspect the Army intermediate school at South Brooklyn, N. Y.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

DAVIS—At San Diego, Calif., May 7, 1921, to Commander Milton Smith Davis, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Davis a daughter, Sarah Livingston.

EDDINS—At Key West, Fla., April 24, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander Arthur H. Eddins, S. C., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Eddins a son, William Reynolds.

KNAUER—At Fort Riley, Kans. May 12, 1921, to Captain John G. Knauer, M. C., U. S. Army, and Mrs. Knauer, a daughter, Virginia Mae.

LIMBOCKER—At Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., May 14, 1921, to Captain Thomas J. Limbocker, 11th cavalry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Limbocker a daughter, Grace, granddaughter of Colonel W. P. Burnham, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Burnham.

REILY—At Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, May 14, 1921, to Captain Charles Hamilton Reily, 11th Infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Reily, a son, Charles Stone Reily, Jr.

SAUNDERS—At Washington, D. C., May 7, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander Harold B. Saunders, U. S. N., and Mrs. Saunders a son, David Mc-Kee.

MARRIED.

BENNET—SMITH—At Chattanooga, Tenn., May 21, 1921, Captain John Bennington Bennet, U. S. Army, son of Colonel John H. Bennet, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Bennet, and Miss Marion Smith.

DEWERSE—HILLMAN—At Wilkes-barre, Pa., April 30, 1921, Ensign Henry Dewerse, U. S. Navy, and Miss Catharine Josephine Hillman.

HOLLAWAY—HAIGWOOD—At Hatsie, S. C., May 11, 1921, Lieutenant James L. Holloway, Jr., U. S. Navy, and Miss Grace Haigwood, daughter of General Johnson Hagood, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Hagood.

PORTMAN—LONG—At "Highlands," Piedmont, Calif., May 4, 1921, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Noel Mc-Sally Long, daughter of Brigadier General Oscar F. Long, retired, and Mrs. Long.

PHILLIAN—CURTIS—At Paris, France, May 20, 1921, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Phillian, U. S. Army, and Miss Lena R. Curtis.

SPEARING—DE KELAL—At New Rochelle, N. Y., May 26, 1921, Ensign Robert C. Spraguc, U. S. Navy, and Miss Florence Augustine de Kelal.

SWARTHOUT—DOWNMAN—At Camp Jessup, Ga., May 21, 1921, Second Lieutenant Edward Swarthout, U. S. Army, and Miss Marguerita Downman.

DIED.

CANNON—At Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., Clarence Condon, technical sergeant, Qm. C., U. S. Army. Interment at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

COLBY—At Boston, Mass., May 18, 1921, Mrs. Mary Catherine Thompson Colby, wife of Rear Admiral Harrison Miller Colby, U. S. Navy, retired, and mother of Major Francis T. Colby, field artillery, U. S. Army.

DEMPEWOLF—At Brooklyn, N. Y., May 26, 1921, Ernest N. Dempewolf, U. S. Navy, retired, paymaster. Commander Ralph W. Dempewolf, U. S. Coast Guard.

FECHTELER—At Annapolis, Md., May 28, 1921, on May 28, 1924, Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, U. S. Navy.

KIMBALL—At Fort Lyon, Colo., May 22, 1921, Colonel Amos W. Kimball, quartermaster corps, U. S. Army.

MARTIN—At Burlington, Vt., May 22, 1921, Mrs. Eleanor F. Martin, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Martin, U. S. Army, retired, and mother of the late Lieutenant Edward L. Martin, U. S. Army.

NORRINGTON—At New York, N. Y., May 4, 1921, Mr. Henry Norrington, father of Major Arthur Norrington, wife of Major H. B. Smalley, U. S. Army.

THOMPSON—At Boston, Mass., May 26, 1921, Dr. Henry Clay Thompson, father of Mrs. Holt, wife of Lieutenant Commander Fred W. Holt, U. S. N., U. S. Navy.

TORREY—At Washington, D. C., May 12, 1921, Mrs. Anna Huston Torrey, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Zerah W. Torrey, U. S. Army, and mother of Major Philip Huston Torrey, U. S. Marine Corps. Major Daniel H. Torrey, U. S. Army, and the late Major Henry P. Torrey, U. S. Marine Corps. Interment at Arlington National cemetery.

WEIGEL—On May 23, 1921, Philip Weigel, Jr., aged 66 years, eldest son of Brigadier General Philip Weigel, U. S. Army. Interment at New Brunswick, N. J., on May 26.

S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington D.C.
OPEN 8.30 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Victrola No. IX
With Cabinet and Records

$10.00 Down $7.50 Per Then Month

Outfit Consists of

—1 Victrola IX in mahogany weathered oak, golden oak, waxed or polished...	$75.00
—1 cabinet to match.....	14.90
—8 ten-inch double-faced records, 12 selections	5.10
Complete for.....	$95.00

Kann's—Fourth Floor.

"Say it with Flowers"

WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS

Always Fresh

Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 1272, 4277, 4278, and F. 8164

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

Army Officers—
who know materials, No. 200, No. 1550, No. 1776, No. 1465, will be interested in our sample lists.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Rain Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service —Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, D.C. Atlantic City
Annapolis

ESTABLISHED 1872
W. R. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 940 F ST. N.W.)
WASHINGTON, D.C.
PHONE MAIN 108
ARSPEARE CJNICHOLS WB.SPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Digitized by Google

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

May 18.

Lieut J. M. Archibald (M. C.), Asheville; to R. S., Charleston.

Wm. Allen, H. A. Booth, Pennsylvania; to 35th naval district.

Lieut Comdr S. H. Canine, Naval Academy; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut Comdr. R. L. Carroll, command Tonopy; to Naval Observatory, Washington.

Lieut (J. G.) S. L. Cole, N.-6, to R-15.

Lieut (J. G.) W. H. Funk (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to Asiatic Station.

Lieut James Gately (S. C.), Pennsylvania; in bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department.

Lieut. Martin Griffin, command Sandpiper, 19, Pa-cific Coast; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut (J. G.) J. J. Kenny, to R-15.

Lieut Comdr J. N. Luscock (C. C.), naval air station, San Diego; to navy yard, Charlestown.

Capt. H. H. Lyon, R. S., San Francisco; to navy yard, Boston.

Lieut Comdr. M. H. McComb, Naval Academy; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. M. Martin, Nevada; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut H. M. Parmentir, Columbia; to naval training station, Great Lakes.

Ens. R. J. Prestwich, Connecticut; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut H. U. Ralph (D. C.), marine barracks, Quantico, to Korea.

Ens. C. F. Reese, Sandpiper; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut (J. G.) C. H. Schildhauer, Mullany; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut W. V. Shown, Kansas; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut W. H. Stephenson, New Hampshire; to Pullen as torpedo officer.

Lieut. L. R. Voll, Tillman; to Naval Academy.

A. P. Clk. Garrel Boer, R. S., Boston; to Pullen.

A. P. Clk. C. J. Cox, Huron; to Mohican.

Lieut. (J. G.) Frederick Adams, to aid to commandant, 16th naval district.

Mach. Clk. Wm. Balmester, Jr., naval station, Olongapo; to Isonzo.

Lieut E. F. Leonhardt, Panther; to Tarbell.

Ens. J. A. Paulson, Greer, to Albany.

Ens. H. H. Rice, Albany; to Greer.

Ens. S. T. Scott, Albany; to Alden.

A. P. Clk. Frederick Lewis, Huron; to Mohican.

Ens. S. W. Calloway, Burns, to Arnostook.

Lieut. (J. G.) Schuyler Adams, naval air station, Hampton Roads; to Atlantic Fleet shipping division.

Lieut. (J. G.) Frederick Ashbrook, naval air station, San Diego; to Arnostook.

Lieut. (J. G.) Elton, R. S., New York; to Neresa.

Lieut. A. A. Nervig, H. S, Boston; to Gulfport as executive.

Lieut. (J. G.) Neil O'Neill, R. S., San Francisco; to Arostook.

Lieut. Comdr. Warren, R. S., San Francisco; in Pensacola as executive.

Lieut. (M. C.) H. Bixler (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to Heatherton.

Lieut. (M. C.) Walker, naval air station, San Diego; to naval air station, Hobsoltib.

May 19.

Lieut. Comdr. P. M. Bates, Cleveland; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Capt. H. B. Knapp, command destroyer sad submarine base, Squantum, Mass.; to Naval War College.

Ens. R. L. Schaefer, to Naval Academy; to Philadelphia.

Lieut. Comdr. M. S. Brown, command Truxton; to Naval Academy rifle team.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Hinkley, Naval Academy; to Herbichen Steel Co.

Boats, H. J. Bugala, Mohave; in Algiers.

Lieut. W. W. Elder, 2d provisional brigade, Santo Domingo, to naval air station, Coco Solo, Canal.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Folger, navy recruiting station, New York, to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. C. F. Fielding, fleet radio officer, Atlantic Fleet; to navy yard, Washington, as inspector.

Lieut. A. K. Fogg (C. C.), navy yard, Portsmouth; to 5th naval district.

Lieut M. M. Gould (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Comdr. Reynolds Hayden (M. C.), staff of military governor of Santo Domingo; to Naval Post Graduate Academy.

Comdr. J. S. Higgins (S. C.), staff of commander, train, Atlantic Fleet, to plans division, naval operations, Navy Department.

A. P. Clk. J. F. Howard, Arizona, to Pennsylvania with fleet paymaster.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. T. Lang, New Hampshire; to Black Mesa.

Lieut (J. G.) H. F. Mellee, Engle 15; to command Sweeptin.

Gun F. C. Molson, New Hampshire; to Birder.

Comdr. C. F. Murray, commanding officer, U. S. reserve based on Philadelphia, to course of instruction, Naval War College.

Lieut Comdr. C. M. Morrison, Connecticut; to angineering station, Naval Academy.

Lieut F. F. Mullaly (M. C.), Tacoma; to marine recruiting station, Seattle, Wash.

Comdr. T. H. Munger (M. C.), naval hospital, Hampton Roads; to inspection and fitting out California and on board when commissioned.

Comdr. C. T. Osburn, command Schanck; in Naval Academy, in connection with rifle team.

Lieut. (M. C.) Polson (M. C.), Mississippi; to naval hospital, San Diego.

Lieut. (J. G.) Peterman, New Hampshire; to Saginaw.

Lieut. J. F. Porter (M. C.), Henderson; in recruiting barracks, Hampton Roads.

Capt. Hilde, Naval War College; to aid to commandant, navy yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. (J. G.) Riley, New Hampshire; to R. S., Philadelphia.

Lieut. (S. C.) L. Robinson, New Hampshire; to R. S., Philadelphia.

Comdr. J. D. Robertt (S. C.), navy yard, Washington, to aid on staff of commander, train, Atlantic Fleet.

Comdr. Frank Schroeder, in charge of inspection of dieselwhile afloat, Boston; to command destroyer and submarine base, Squantum, Mass.

Comdr. W. T. Smith, navy yard, Washington; to aid and flag secretary on staff of Rear Admiral Hughes, commander battleship division 5, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut R. W. Thomas (M. C.), marine barracks, San Diego, to naval station, Guam.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
Columbia 9600 TAXICABS Columbia 9600

Gun. J. M. Wolhar, New Hampshire; to Florida.

Lieut. Leighton Wood, Columbia University, New York, to General Electric Company at Schenectady.

Lieut. A. V. Jolliffe (M. C.), marine barracks, Parris Island, to naval air station, San Diego.

May 20.

Comdr. G. A. Alexander, Eagle 33; to Rochester as executive.

Lieut Comdr. O. W. Bagby, Bethlehem Steel Co.; to San Francisco.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. A. Banks (M. C.), Buffalo; to marine barracks, San Diego.

Lieut Comdr. A. T. Clay, naval air station, San Diego; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. C. R. Crutcher, O-5; to R-2.

Lieut. (S. C.) W. Dean, ship's store; to supply officer, Shawmut.

Lieut. (S. C.) H. Eagers, naval training station, Hampton Roads; in connection with fitting out Maryland and on board when commissioned.

Lieut H. C. Fischer (C. C.), naval station, Key West; to naval air station, Cape May.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. F. Holst, board of inspection and survey, Pacific coast section, San Francisco; to New Mexico.

Mach. W. R. Hyatt, Cardinal; to Buffalo.

Lieut Comdr. J. L. King, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut W. H. McKenna (S. C.), bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department; to supply officer, Black Hawk.

Lieut Comdr. R. H. Miller (M. C.), Naval Medical School, to Connecticut.

Lieut Frederick Muller, navy yard, New York; to command Perche.

Lieut Comdr. Newton (C. C.), office of superintending construction of aircraft, Garden City, to construction officer at naval air station, Rockaway.

Hosp. F. L. Hecter, Ohio; to navy yard, New York.

Lieut Comdr. C. Radford, naval training station, Hampton Roads; to Ohio.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. Sherwood, Connecticut; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

Boats, C. C. Crawford, naval training station, Hampton Roads; to duty with supply officer, South Carolina.

Lieut. F. H. Stewart, Frederick; to board of inspection and survey, Pacific coast section, San Francisco.

Lieut Comdr. T. D. Westfall, naval ordnance plant, South Charleston, West Virginia.

Comdr. J. W. Wilcox, command Waters; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Ens. A. G. Nicholson, New Hampshire; to R. S. Philadelphia.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. C. Smith, New Hampshire; to R. S. Philadelphia.

Lieut. (J. G.) B. Wray, South Carolina; to St. Louis.

May 23.

Orders to the following engines, effective July 1:

H. C. Allar, Idaho; to destroyer force, Pac. Fleet; W. C. Bowen, Jr., Arkansas; to Asiatic Sta.; T. B. Brandenburg, New Mexico; to dest. force, Pac. Fleet.

H. D. Hart and W. Hart, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; H. W. Hultzael, Oklahoma, to dest. force, Atlantic Fleet; M. C. Harrell, Utah, to dest. force, Atlantic Fleet; V. K. Bayless, Florida, to dest. force, Atlantic Fleet; H. R. Belcher, Pennsylvania, to dest. force, Atlantic Fleet; B. R. Biega, Utah, to dest. force, Atlantic Fleet; A. Bucko, Utah, to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet; W. C. Hobbitt, Delaware, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; F. Bosco, Texas, to California; H. A. Brandenburger, Mississippi, to Asiatic Sta.; T. B. Brittain, Arkansas, to dest. force, Pacific; Frank Brooks, Pennsylvania, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; W. F. Brown, Pennsylvania, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; C. E. Brumbaugh, Oklahoma, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; R. F. A. Burbidge, Utah, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; W. Burkat, Idaho, to dest. force Atl. Fleet; A. W. Burkat, Idaho, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; H. E. Butterfield, Texas, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; R. E. Butterfield, Texas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet.

R. W. Carlson, Idaho, to dest. force, Pac Fleet; J. B. Carter, Tennessee, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; Guy Chadwick, Florida, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; Leslie Belden Chapin Arizona, to connection with fitting out Maryland and on board when commissioned; Ralph Chatfield, Tennessee, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; F. G. Clay, Idaho, to Asiatic; F. B. Clarke, Florida, to dest. force, in connection with fitting out Maryland and on board when commissioned; H. H. Conant, Ed, Oklahoma, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet, A. D. Condon, Utah, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; W. Cox, Texas, to dest. force, Atlantic Fleet; C. C. Vinlas, Idaho, to Asiatic Sta.; M. E. Crist, Utah, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; J. W. Cunningham, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet, Jack D. Corrigan, Arizona, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; Duncan Currey, Jr., Texas, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; Duncan Currey, Jr., Texas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; J. P. Curtiss, New Mexico, to Asiatic Sta.

P. G. Dalkowitz, Arkansas, to dest. force, Pac Fleet; F. F. Darden, Jr. Nevada, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; R. R. Davis, Idaho, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; L. M. Dettman, Tennessee, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; W. H. Davis, Utah, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; W. S. C. Inslis, Utah, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet, Wallace Dillman, Texas, to Asiatic Sta.; W. E. Dillon, Wyoming, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; J. H. Dow, Texas, in connection with fitting out California and on board when commissioned, S. W. Du Bois, Delaware, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; J. R. Dudley, Arkansas, to dest. force, Pac Fleet.

W. H. Enright, New York, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; T. A. Ealing, Texas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; W. G. Eaton, Florida, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet.

D. S. Fahrney, Utah, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; W. J. Fitzgerald, Delaware, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; W. R. Fletcher Mississippi, to Asiatic Sta.

D. V. Gallery, Delaware, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; G. F. Galpin, Wyoming, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; J. A. Gallagher, New Mexico, to Asiatic Sta.; Nathan Green, Tennessee, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; E. B. Gunnery, Texas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; H. E. Guthrie, Pennsylvania, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet.

E. R. Haase, Tennessee, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; G. C. Hacberle, Mississippi, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; S. L. Hardy, Arkansas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; W. J. Halzer, New Mexico, to Asiatic Sta.; G. B. H. Hall, Arkansas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; R. H. Hanlon, New Mexico, to connection with fitting out California and on board when commissioned; C. E. Harrington, New Mexico, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; J. C. Harris, Jr. Illinois, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; R. B. Hatfield, North Dakota, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; Wm. Hibbs, New York, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; H. H. Hill, Tennessee, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; W. L. Hines, Arkansas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; H. Hoffman, Utah, to dest. force, Pac Fleet; J. H. P. Hughart, Jr., Mississippi, to Asiatic Sta.; R. H. Hunt, Jr., Texas, to dest. force, Atl. fleet; Infra, Atl. Fleet; R. B. Hunt, Nevada, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; W. Hunt, Texas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet.

J. S. Ingersoll, North Dakota, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; W. A. Ingram, New York, to connection with fitting out California and on board when commissioned.

Josef. Johns, Utah, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; B. S. Jones, Wyoming, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; D. E. Jones, Oklahoma, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; C. E. Jaycox, Wyoming, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet.

J. W. Kaufman, Texas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; Oklahoma, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; J. H. Kane, Oklahoma, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; R. B. Killian, Texas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; R. B. Killian, Texas, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; J. Kalamaras, Wyoming, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; H. J. Kelley, New Mexico, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; J. Kelley, New Mexico, to connection with fitting out California and on board when commissioned, W. F. Kellog, Idaho, to connection with fitting out California and on board when commissioned; James Kirkpatrick, Jr., Nevada, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; F. B. Kohrs, Arizona, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; F. B. Kohrs, Arizona, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet.

J. U. Lademan, Wyoming, to dest. force, Pac Fleet; W. G. Lalor, North Dakota, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; W. L. Lewis, New Mexico, to connection with fitting out California and on board when commissioned; R. C. Lewis, Florida, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet.

Burns Macdonald, Wyoming, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; J. Mahoney, New Mexico, to Asiatic Sta.; Nathan Magaire, North Dakota, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; G. Martin, Texas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; J. A. Mccarthy, Wyoming, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; J. A. Mcelligott, New Mexico, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; J. A. Mcelligott, New Mexico, to dest. force, Pac Fleet; R. S. Mclvar, Delaware, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; J. H. Mcmillan, Texas, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; C. B. Mcvay, 3d, North Dakota, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; W. L. Mcvay, Jr., Texas, to dest. force, when commissioned; H. L. Meadow, Oklahoma, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; C. E. Mcmorris, Arkansas, to Asiatic Sta.; W. H. Miller, Tennessee, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; C. B. Momsen, Oklahoma, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; H. Moore, Texas, to on board when commissioned; W. E. Moore, New Mexico, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; Montrie Moore, Tennessee, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; Montrie Moore, Pennsylvania, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; R. Morgenthau and no board when commissioned; C. H. Murphy, Texas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; C. C. Myers, Oklahoma, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; M. B. Myers, New Mexico, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; J. H. Nash, Texas, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet.

J. Nelson, Delaware, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; J. O. Oldonell, Arizona, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet, F. P. Old, Mississippi, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet.

L. L. Pace, Mississippi, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; J. C. Parker, Texas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; Archie Paly, Arizona, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; G. F. Peck, Arkansas, to dest. force, Pacific; J. Pearson, Delaware, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; G. H. Peterson, Arkansas, to Asiatic Sta.; F. W. Pickston, Tennessee, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; R. C. Percival, Wyoming, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; John Perry, New York, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; L. S. Perry, Arizona, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; F. Perry, Oklahoma, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; J. E. Pixton, Pennsylvania, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; J. Pollock, Pennsylvania, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; C. B. Pratt, Texas, to Asiatic Sta.; J. C. Reisinger, Oklahoma, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; P. J. Register, Florida, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet;

KLEIN UNIFORMS
Ask Today for Our Prices on
"Cut, Make and Trim"
UNIFORMS MADE OF YOUR MATERIAL
Prices Reasonable for First Class Workmanship and Trimmings
D. Kline & Brother
715 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

ARMY LIST
PROMOTION

Copies of the Army Promotion List, alphabetically arranged, otherwise known as the Single List, created by the act of June 4, 1920, upon which the advancement in grade of officers of the Army is now based may be obtained by addressing the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS

Digitized by Google

W. L. Rice, Texas, to Asiatic Sta.; H. E. Rice, Tennessee, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; K. H. Roby, Tennessee, to dest. force, Pacific Fleet; G. L. Richnder, Utah, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; R. B. Rosebirm, Arizona, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; P. E. Rowavall, Delaware, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet.

T. C. Sadler, Delaware, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; E. W. Schell, Arizona, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; G. J. Setta, Texas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; M. E. Selby, Mississippi, to Asiatic Sta.; C. H. Sheldon, Florida, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; J. K. Shoemaker, Mississippi, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; H. Shuman, North Dakota, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; Harnett Sisson, Florida, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; H. Smith, Arkansas, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; C. W. Smith, North Dakota, to Asiatic Sta.; W. W. Smith, Arkansas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; R. Stuart, Rhode Island, to Asiatic Sta.; W. E. Sullivan, Idaho, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; W. G. Sweitzer, New York, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet.

J. H. Tague, Nevada, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; D. H. Thompson, Texas, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; H. O. Thayer, Idaho, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; F. J. Thomas, Oklahoma, to report to commandant, Marine Corps, and then to duty when commissioned; C. R. Todd, Utah, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet.

George Van Ahura, Tennessee, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; R. E. Vaiden, Virginia, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet.

C. J. Walker, Tennessee, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; Max Wallace, Jr., Mississippi, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; T. L. Wattles, Oklahoma, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; T. F. Watlington, North Dakota, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; P. H. Wells, Nevada, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; J. Whiteford, Kentucky, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; W. A. Wiedman, Nevada, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; H. C. Wiesinger, Oklahoma, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; Charles Wilkes, New York, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; D. H. Wilson, Wyoming, to Asiatic Sta.; Harry Wilson, Delaware, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet; J. F. Womble, Mississippi, to dest. force, Pac. Fleet; P. G. Young, Pennsylvania, to dest. force, Atl. Fleet.

May 24.

Mach. S. S. Beach, navy yard, New York; to U. S. Utah.

Capt. Amon Brunson, Naval Academy; to command Alert.

Comdr. R. B. Coffay, staff commander, destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet; to temporary duty Naval War College.

Lieut. A. H. Cummings, Stringham; to Gregory.

Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Deyo, navy yard, Boston; to staff, Rear Admiral Robert Coontz, commander-in-chief of Santo Domingo.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. E. Holden, command Eagle 19; to Ortolan.

Comdr. C. R. Hyatt, Naval Academy; to Arizona as gunnery officer.

Capt. J. F. Hyland, 1st naval district; to command Vestal.

Comdr. R. E. Ingersoll, Arizona; to naval intelligence, Navy Department.

Lieut. J. K. Parker, command K-3, in connection with Billing out S-19 and in command when commissioned.

Comdr. David Lyons, command Bridge; to inspector of ordnance in charge of Naval Ammunition Lake Denmark.

Ch. Pharm. Leo Martinelli, Solace; to Kansas.

Capt. F. R. Nalls, navy recruiting station, Philadelphia; to duty in district, Navy Yard, Washington.

Capt. C. F. Preston, naval operations, Navy Department; to command Arizona when commissioned and in command when commissioned.

Capt. J. R. Pringle, Naval War College; to command Texas.

Lieut. Comdr. P. W. Rutledge, Mugford; to Anthony as executive.

Capt. F. H. Schofield, command Texas; to member of general board, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Stoddard, New Hampshire; to Connecticut as engineer officer.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. Bradshaw, recruiting barracks, Hampton Roads; to Neches.

Pay Clk. A. A. Brock, 12th naval district; to Solace.

Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Chase, Solace; to Relief.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. Culpepper, command Vulcan.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. A. Kirtley, Cuyama, to Mercy.

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant—John A. Lejeune.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

May 20—Mar. Guns. W. O. Corbin and W. R. Perry, marine barracks, Philadelphia, to navy yard, Washington, navy yard, Washington.

Q. M. Clk. J. R. Collins, June 2 headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, to headquarters Department of Pacific, San Francisco.

May 23—Capt. J. P. Harris, marine barracks, Pensacola, Fla., to marine barracks, New Orleans, La.

Capt. B. J. Millner, resignation accepted June 1.

1st Lieut. G. L. Maynard, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va., upon arrival in United States.

2d Lieuts. S. F. Perry and Joseph Persephens, to marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, upon arrival in United States.

May 24—Maj. L. S. Wills, Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to N. Y. Guard.

Maj. R. R. Sullivan, upon reporting of Lieut. Col. T. E. Backerhouse, detached from duty at St. Thomas, V. I., to United States.

Capt. H. R. Mears, upon completion of course of instruction at infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

2d Lieut. L. Healey, orders of May 11 modified; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and report not later than June 2 to commanding officer, U. S. S. Minnesota.

Twenty-eight marine detachments that vessel.

1st Sergt. Gun. C. E. Finger, orders of May 17 revoked.

Mar. Gun. Cecil Russell, U. S. S. Texas; to marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to marine barracks, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

1st Lieut. A. A. Pearce, 1st provisional brigade, Haiti; to marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

1st Lieut. W. J. Wallace, Santo Domingo to United States.

May 26—Col. A. S. McLemore, orders modified; detached from Department of Pacific, June 2.

2d Lieut. W. L. Grant, headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, to marine barracks, Boston, Mass.

2d Lieut. J. B. Odgers, upon acceptance of commission as second lieutenan, to report to and join marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif.

Mar. Gun. C. G. Haas, resignation accepted May 20, 1921.

Pay Clk. E. T. Blocker, orders of May 1 modified; to headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, instead of marine barracks, Parris Island.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

May 19—Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Whittbeck, from Algonquin to Snohomish.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Bunting Flags.
107 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES FOR 32D DIVISION DEAD.

Memorial exercises for the dead of the 32d division were held at pier No. 4, Hoboken, N. J., at 4 o'clock Sunday, May 29.

The program, which was attended by many former members and friends of the division, follows:

Invocation...Chaplain Henry P. White, S. J., 127th Inf.
Introductory remarks...Chaplain Frank J. Hall, 127th Inf.
Music..."Onward, Christian Soldiers," 125th Band, C. A.
Address.....Maj. Rolf Duff, representative of the Governor of Michigan
Address...Gen. James Parker, U. S. A., retired, commanding general of the 32d Division
Music.....Star Spangled Banner
Address.....Dr. Peter J. Dunne, 15th Band, C. A. C.
Address...Gen. Robert Alexander, U. S. A., retired, 42d Brigade, 32d Division
Address.....Chaplain Thomas E. Sadtler, 124th Inf.
Music.....Taps, "Perfect Peace," 15th Band, C. A. C.
Remarks.....Chaplain Henry P. White, S. J., 127th Inf.
Address.....Chaplain Henry P. White, S. J., 125th Inf.
Music.....The Star Spangled Banner, 15th Band, C. A. C.
Benediction.....Chaplain Thomas E. Sadtler, 124th Inf.
Taps.....

General James Parker of Newport, R. I., and the Very Henry H. White, S. J., of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, made the journey for the express purpose of being present at the exercises.

All the nations with which the United States was associated during the world war will pay tribute to the American soldier dead in France covering the two days will take place in Paris beginning Sunday morning in the memorial day—in the Bois de Boulogne ceremony.

Ceremonies will be held at the Arc de Triomphe, where Hugh C. Wallace, the American ambassador, will deliver an address and place a wreath on the tomb of the unknown French soldier there. At the tomb a French band will play the "Star Spangled Banner." Another American military band will render "The Marseillaise."

On Sunday, in the Suresnes cemetery, French veterans will place wreaths on the American graves.

Mme. Alexandre Millerand, wife of the president of the republic, will head a French delegation which lay poppies on the graves of the American dead in the cemetery "Trappe Ay" in the United States.

Ambassador Wallace again will deliver an address, introducing General Henry T. Allen, commander of the Rhine army, to speak for the chief of staff.

A French marshal, who has not yet been designated, will speak for France. Other speakers will close the services at the cemetery, and a Catholic priest will pronounce the benediction.

"Taps" will be sounded and a volley fired over the graves while French aviators will fly over the cemetery.

Each year, May 30, the people in honor of the dead in the cemeteries in the Bois de Boulogne and at Suresnes. Thierry, former ambassador P. Jusserand, naval attache of the embassy in Paris, will represent the Navy Department. The next twelve hours and flying conditions off shore along the Atlantic and gulf coast states.

The bulletin will be intended primarily for the use and guidance of the various government aviators interests, but it will also be available for commercial and pleasure flyers.

PRAISE FOR THIRD CAVALRY.

Colonel William C. Rivers, U. S. A., commandant at Fort Myer, has received a letter from Secretary of War Weeks, dated May 19, 1921, in which he says:

"The fact that I do after returning to Fort Myer, and I do it with great pleasure, is to write you to express the President's appreciation of the opportunity to witness the fine review which your command furnished him on Saturday, and I join my colleagues officially in that sentiment.

"I was most gratifying to observe the fine appearance of the command and its apparent excellent training."

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following have been designated for appointment to the July examinations:

William A. Islain, first alternate, Valdez, Alaska; Harold Harvey, Evansville, Ind.; Harry N. Chinn, first alternate, 660 Linden street, Terre Haute, Ind.; Norton H. Hoffman, Bedford, Ind., second alternate; Bernard Hart; Lesley Francis, jr., S. 15th street, Kansas City, Kans.; Albert E. Brown, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert Hall, first alternate, Brookfield, Mo.; Joseph A. Young, R. F. D. 2, Oak Grove, Mo.; Ralph Hall, first alternate, Shawnee, Okla.; Dryden W. Hundley, Catlanda, Va., and Alfred F. Hurley, 221 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

MEMORIAL TO "PRESIDENT LINCOLN."

Plans have been completed for unveiling on May 30 the bronze tablet in commemoration of the sinking of the U. S. S. "President Lincoln and Tennessee" of the twenty-six men who died with the sinking of the ship. The ceremonies will take place at 2 p. m. May 30 at the barge office, battery, New York City. Funds for defraying the expenses attending the unveiling have been gained through subscription from former officers of the crew.

The speakers at the memorial services will be Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, commanding the U. S. S. Seattle, which made the dedicatory remarks. The tablet will be formally presented on behalf of the Navy and the Treasury Department by Lieutenant Commander Alexander L. Lind, former executive officer of the vessel. Acceptance speeches will be made by Mr. John J. Ryan, president of parks, representing the city of New York, and by Captain Alfred E. Fry, superintendent of the barge office, on behalf of the Treasury Department. Chaplain Evans, of the flagship Pennsylvania, will also assist, and the Seattle's marine band will have charge of the ceremony.

The annual banquet of the Tennessee crew will be held the same evening, at which Commander Poteet, U. S. Navy, will be the principal speaker.

W. & J. SLOANE
Established over 76 years

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS
For those to whom economy appeals, the following items of discontinued patterns should prove of especial interest.
The goods are the usual "SLOANE" high quality merchandise—the savings real and important.
The following quotations on 9x12 wool rugs will give some idea of the variety and values offered.
Floral Quality plain Seamless Chenille
Rugs, with two band borders..... $110.00
Floral Quality Wool Wilton Rugs..... 90.00
Standard Quality Wool Wilton Rugs..67.50 & 75.00
Floral Quality Body Brussels Rugs..... 49.50

The SLOANE Improved Vacuum Cleaner
Complete, with all attachments..... $60.00
Strong in construction—simple in operation
Effective in results

Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States.

1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 925

LEWANDOS
AMERICA'S GREATEST
CLEANERS
AND
LAUNDERERS
Boston Shops
284 Boylston Street 17 Temple Place
284 Huntington Avenue
20 State Street 79 Tremont Street
Brookline Albany Worcester
Cambridge Salem New Haven
Watertown Fall River Waltham
Malden Fitchburg Lowell
Pittsfield Springfield
Lynn Waterbury
Dorchester Philadelphia
Bridgeport
and 10 West 45th Street New York
Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks
Established 1858
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

MILK AT ITS BEST
Pet Milk is "milk at its best"—just pure, rich milk—nothing removed but water. That water is sterilized and will keep sweet and pure indefinitely.
You like Pet Milk at your mess. Tell your wife to get supply from her grocer. Good judgment with the milk question.
Two sizes—tall and small.
Pet Cream, too. Pet as it is—or add an equal quantity of water and you have the finest natural sweet milk.
Pet Milk at its Best
THE HELVETIA COMPANY
(Originators of the evaporated milk industry)
General Offices—St. Louis

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payments Strictest Privacy
W. H. HOFHEIMER COMPANY, Incorporated
230-231 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Digitized by Google

CONSOLIDATION OF WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

The Institute of Government Research has proposed a consolidation of the War and Navy Departments into a department of national defense. There is no intention of consolidating the Army and Navy, but it is proposed to have one directing departmental establishment.

Recommendations made for redistribution of duties between the War and Navy Departments are, specifically, as follows:

1. Concentration of responsibility for the determination of supplying specifications in the War Department.

2. Transfer of the Army transport service to the Navy.

3. Transfer of responsibility for armor vessel defenses to the Navy Department.

4. Transfer of the Marine Corps into a special expeditionary corps.

5. Detailed recommendations for transfer of nonmilitary services from the War Department to other departments as follows:

Detailed Recommendations.

1. Abolition of the bureau of insular affairs and the transfer of its duties to the appropriate bureaus of militia and dependencies in the State Department.

2. Abolition of the lakes survey service and the transfer of its duties to the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

3. Transfer of the rivers and harbors improvement work and control of navigable waters from the engineer corps to the proposed department of public works.

4. Transfer of the functions of national, military, and other parks from the engineer corps to the national park service.

5. Transfer of jurisdiction over national monuments and memorials from the engineer corps to the proposed department of public works.

6. Abolition of the office of public buildings and grounds and the transfer of its duties to the government of the District of Columbia.

7. Transfer of jurisdiction over the maintenance and operation of the Washington aqueduct and the Georgetown reservoir from the engineer corps to the proposed department of public works.

8. Transfer of jurisdiction over the construction and maintenance of roads in reservations to the governments of Alaska.

9. Transfer of the inland and coastwise waterways service to the proposed department of public works and public domain.

10. Relief of the engineer corps from responsibility for all engineering miscellaneous of a purely civilian character.

Regarding the transfer of nonnaval services from the Navy Department to other departments the experts recommendations are:

1. Abolition of the hydrographic office and the transfer of its duties to the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

2. Transfer of the radio service to the proposed department of public works.

3. Transfer of the United States naval observatory to the proposed department of education and science.

The remaining naval services are to be retained in the proposed department of national defense, as urged by the institute for Government Research, in the following:

War Department Consolidation.

War.—1. General administration, under which comes secretary, assistant secretary, general staff, and all under the general staff come the operations division, military intelligence division, war college division, and supply division. 2. Institutional services.—Assistant chief of staff, director of medical department, disbursing clerk, division of correspondence, division of mail and files, record division, division of accounts, division of supply, division of telegraph and telephone, and of telephones. 3. Personnel.—Director of the adjutant general, office of the inspector general, office of the judge advocate general, office of the quartermaster general, office of the surgeon general (and under this would come the army medical museum and library, and the Army Medical School), office of the chief of engineers, office of the chief of ordnance, office of the chief signal officer office of the chief of coast artillery, office of the chief of cavalry, office of the director of air service (and under this would come the office of the chief of aviation), office of the chief of cavalry, office of the chief of field artillery, office of the chief of infantry, office of the chief of chaplains, office of the chief of the bureau.

Navy Department Consolidation.

Navy—1. General administration, including the secretary, assistant secretary, general board, naval consulting board, corporate[illegible] board, examining board, naval retiring board, board of medical examiners, board for examination of dental officers, board for examination of contract officers, and commissions on navy yards and naval stations. 2. Operations and service.—Chief clerk, appointment division, disbursing clerk, division of records, [illegible] and naval history section. 3. Functional services—Solicitor, office of the judge advocate general, bureau of construction under which comes (1) planning division, (2) director of outfitting and (3) director of aircraft division, (4) ship movements division, (5) [illegible] division, (6) naval districts division, (7) inspection division, and (8) authority over naval districts (same division), bureau of navigation, bureau of yards and docks, bureau of ordnance, bureau of engineering and repair, bureau of engineering, bureau of supplies and accounts, bureau of steam engineering, bureau of medicine which comes the Naval Medical School, and the headquarters of the Marine Corps under which comes (1) the major general commandant, (2) the adjutant and inspector's department, (3) the quartermaster's department, and (4) the paymaster's department).

NAVAL RESERVE CHANGES.

Following are the resignations, discontinuants, transfers, new enrollments, promotions, reenrollments, examined and found and reenrolled in another class, discharges and desting to enroll in another class, for the week ending July 14:

Resignations—R. B. Bexley, lieutenant commander, class 5; Curtis C. M. Perry, lieutenant, class 5; T. F. Davis, ensign, class 2; E. G. Rapreson, ensign, class 4; J. B. Shelby, ensign, class 5; Charles B. Talbot, lieutenant (j. g.), class 5; J. W. Ross, ensign, class 5, and J. H. Welch, lieutenant (j. g.), class 5.

Discontinuants—R. W. Callahan, ensign, class 5; G. H. Griffin, ensign, class 5; E. E. Terrell, ensign, class 4.

Discharged to Enlist in Navy—O. M. Shook, ensign, class 5.

New Enrollments—T. P. Gallagher, lieutenant, class 3, civilian, M. K. Colemag, lieutenant (j. g.), class 2 [illegible] N. Y.; W. H. Hoffman, lieutenant, class 2 [illegible] N. Y.

Honorable Discharge—M. H. Dauplaise, lieutenant, class 3.

Promotions—F. C. Fake, lieutenant (j. g.) to lieutenant, class 5, active, A. E. Dupuy, ensign to lieutenant (j. g.), class 5, active; Barrett Studley, ensign to lieutenant (j. g.), class 5, active, and R. J. Vierthaler, T. M. to lieutenant (j. g.), class 5.

Reenrollments Expired in One Class and Reenrolled in Another—L. W. Lenze, enrollment expired as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 2, reenrolled as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 3; C. M. Robertson, enrollment expired as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 3, reenrolled as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 4; W. Fisher, enrollment expired as lieutenant (j. g.) supply corps in class 1, reenrolled as lieutenant (j. g.) (L.) in class 2; H. T. Linkins, enrollment expired as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 2, reenrolled as lieutenant in class 2; R. M. Parsons, enrollment expired as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 2, reenrolled as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 3; R. D. Pitzgibbon, enrollment expired as ensign in class 3, reenrolled as ensign in class 2; J. H. Kimbark, enrollment expired as ensign in class 3, reenrolled as ensign in class 2; H. H. McCredy, enrollment expired as ensign in class 6, reenrolled as ensign in class 5; J. H. Gilbert, enrollment expired as ensign in class 6, reenrolled as ensign in class 5; H. Sutton, enrollment expired as ensign in class 6, reenrolled as ensign in class 2; M. F. Kennally, enrollment expired as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 3, reenrolled as ensign in class 2; J. S. Sutton, enrollment expired as ensign in class 6, reenrolled as ensign in class 2, and H. E. Russell, enrollment expired as boatswain in class 6, reenrolled as ensign in class 3.

Discharged—A. Morrison, lieutenant, April 18, 1920, class 2; T. E. Phillips, assign, July 16, 1920, class 3, M. S. Weaver, ensign, class 5, active.

Discharged by Expiration of Enrollment and Not Reenrolled—F. Berndes, lieutenant commander, class 1; M. L. Jamieson, lieutenant commander, class 2; J. K. Robertson, lieutenant commander, class 3; ensign, class 2; J. W. Hammand, Jr., lieutenant (medical corps), class 2; W. A. Pugsley, lieutenant (j. g.) (supply corps), class 2; R. A. Patterson, lieutenant commander, class 3; R. A. Hall, lieutenant (j. g.), class 3; J. A. Jackson, lieutenant, class 3; W. H. Callis, lieutenant (j. g.), class 3; H. A. Cooper, ensign, class 3; H. A. Cass 3; H. A. Curtiss, ensign, class 4; J. H. Cordes, ensign, class 4; H. Hoffman, ensign, class 4; G. Rifen, ensign, class 3; G. S. Van Buren, ensign, class 3; A. W. Bell, ensign, class 3; H. E. Reichbach, lieutenant commander, class 1; W. A. McCarrell, class 1; E. Nolan, class 1; Lieutenant (j. g.) (supply corps) G. W. Howe, L. P. Cuntner, W. B. Hodgart, F. E. Lee, J. A. Lee, class 2; lieutenant (medical corps) Duncan, L. A. Pease, G. R. Radley and H. P. Reed, lieutenants (j. g.), class 2; R. Bell, class 2; lieutenant (j. g.) Curtis R. W. Bolton, J. P. W. Gray, J. W. Hussey, W. Jeffers, class 2; lieutenant (j. g.) (civil engineer) James Richards and J. H. White, ensigns, all of class 4; G. W. Kelly, ensign, class 4; lieutenant commander, class 3, W. W. Babcock, J. P. Daly and H. F. Page, ensign (supply corps) class 4; J. C. Graham (civil engineer, construction corps), class 4; J. E. Graham and Peter J. Hoffman, ensigns, class 4; Thomas C. Craig, J. B. Courney and R. L. Kemp, boatswains, all of class 2; F. H. Gerrard, boatswain, class 3; boatswain, all of class 4; W. E. Aylward, P. J. Bailer, F. G. Hermann, R. E. Hoffman, J. Kelly, J. Lynch, J. F. Purcell, G. Johnson, Raymond Brockmann, P. W. Hitchie, R. O. Gilmore, E. Hall, all of class 5; J. Hall, ensign, all of class 5; Charles Moran, lieutenant, class 4; class 5; Charles Moran, lieutenant, class 4; class 5; Charles Moran, lieutenant, class 4; class 5; Charles Moran, lieutenant (j. g.) (C. C.), class 4; class 5; Charles Moran, lieutenant (j. g.) (C. C.), class 5; class 2, active; C. Gordon, lieutenant commander, class 3; class 2 (C. C.), in the rank of lieutenant (j. g.) C. C. Gordon, class 3; class 2, active; class 3; class 2, active.

Note—Martin Algeier, listed on report of March 1 as ensign, class 5, active, expired by enrollment and not reenrolled; reenrolled as lieutenant (j. g.), class 5, April 24, and Ralph Hamilton, ensign, class 5, reenrolled as lieutenant, class 3, April 19.

FUNERAL FOR MARINE HEROES.

Funeral services were held Thursday, May 19, at Arlington in honor of the marines whose bodies whose remains were received by Army transport from France. Special services were held at Arlington National Cemetery. All these men were killed or died of wounds or gas received in action in the battle of Belleau Wood. Many of the marines were decorated by the French government before they died. Many of the bodies whose remains were buried Thursday were identified.

Private Ernest Ayer, awarded French fourragere; Sergeant Paul Hartt; Sergeant Orrie Kline, Sergeant Ralph Talbot, awarded French fourragere; Private Edward Tuttle; Corporal Arpa; Corporal Charles H. Campbell, awarded French fourragere; Corporal Ralph Talbot, awarded French fourragere; Private Roy A. Cash; Private Robert H. Pearce, awarded French fourragere; Private Walter Hall, awarded French fourragere; Private Walter M. Symons, awarded French fourragere; Private Walter Hall, awarded French fourragere; Sergeant Arthur C. Goetze, awarded French fourragere and Private Ernest Ayer, awarded French fourragere; Hesson, awarded French fourragere; Private Tom S. Hoffman, awarded French fourragere; Private Tom Lawhead, awarded French fourragere; Private Emerson J. Bell, awarded French fourragere; Private James R. McBrath, awarded French fourragere; Private Harry Hoffman, awarded French fourragere; Private awarded French fourragere; Gunnery Sergeant John Bernard, awarded French fourragere, and Private Alton L. Chard, awarded French fourragere.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Bankhead, chairman of the committee on entertainment, announces that a garden party to be given at Governors Island, N. Y., for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, has received the following gifts: Contributed by John D. Carty, vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company:

"I am sending you herewith my check for $100 for the garden party in aid of the fund for dependent widows and children of soldiers and sailors killed in the Regular Army of the United States. I regret to say that I will be [illegible] to attend, but I make the request that the box be assigned to the use of wounded soldiers from the hospitals.

"I shall never forget my association with the officers and men of the Signal Corps, growing up as it did with it in the Army with them during the war. Because of the many calls made upon me for aid in so many directions in any particular locality, interest in them is sometimes dulled, but I have never lost my interest in the soldiers. Although I am severely taxed by contributions to numerous causes, I feel that I should not withhold this letter from you showing some appreciation of the great work which you and your colleagues have done and are doing. I wish my contribution could be multiplied manyfold, but I ask you to accept it as a token of my admiration and regard for the regulars."

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL.

Master Sergeant Medical Department, According to Date of Appointment—Harry S. Nicodemus, Division von Ochsen, John Hull, Paul Cunpton, William C. Bonner, Georges E. Banks, Charles B. Elliott, Leger J. Lamar, Hugh Canaran, Elmo D. Matthews, Oscar Everett, Victor Nelson, Arthur Noble, Jr., Harry Hamassen, George E. Duffy, John Baigent, John J. Hurley, Laurence Terry, Adolph H. Hallmen, William D. Walters, Roy H. Voulemen, William D. Yoorhis, William Hamilton, Welcome A. Powell, Bernard Anderson, Wesley E. Crampton, John L. Collins, Charles H. Lurie, Gustave Kuhn, Matthew B. Hansen, Christopher Hermann, Benjamin F. Nudd, Emmett C. Kaufman, Vernon D. Long, Guy Wyrick, Theodore Anderson, Hubert V. Johnson, Roscoe Goodman, Ira H. Phillips, Jesse Lee Lubata, Guy Wyrick, Theodore Anderson, James.

Technical Sergeants, Medical Department, According to Date of Appointment—O. Bruno Weber, Quentin J. Lee, Laurence Terry, Adolph H. Hallmen, Wilbur H. Walters, Roy H. Voulemen, William D. Yoorhis, William Hamilton, Welcome A. Powell, Bernard Anderson, Wesley E. Crampton, John L. Collins, Charles H. Lurie, Gustave Kuhn, Matthew B. Hansen, Christopher Hermann, Benjamin F. Nudd, Emmett C. Kaufman, Vernon D. Long, Guy Wyrick, Theodore Anderson, Hubert V. Johnson, Roscoe Goodman, Ira H. Phillips, Jesse Lee Lubata, Guy Wyrick, Theodore Anderson, James.

Technical Sergeants, Medical Department, According to Date of Appointment—O. Bruno Weber, Quentin J. Lee, Laurence Terry, Adolph H. Hallmen, Wilbur H. Walters, Roy H. Voulemen, William D. Yoorhis, William Hamilton, Welcome A. Powell, Bernard Anderson, Wesley E. Crampton, John L. Collins, Charles H. Lurie, Gustave Kuhn, Matthew B. Hansen, Christopher Hermann, Benjamin F. Nudd, Emmett C. Kaufman, Vernon D. Long, Guy Wyrick, Theodore Anderson, Hubert V. Johnson, Roscoe Goodman, Ira H. Phillips, Jesse Lee Lubata, Guy Wyrick, Theodore Anderson, James.

Technical Sergeants, Medical Department, According to Date of Appointment—O. Bruno Weber, Quentin J. Lee, Laurence Terry, Adolph H. Hallmen, Wilbur H. Walters, Roy H. Voulemen, William D. Yoorhis, William Hamilton, Welcome A. Powell, Bernard Anderson, Wesley E. Crampton, John L. Collins, Charles H. Lurie, Gustave Kuhn, Matthew B. Hansen, Christopher Hermann, Benjamin F. Nudd, Emmett C. Kaufman, Vernon D. Long, Guy Wyrick, Theodore Anderson, Hubert V. Johnson, Roscoe Goodman, Ira H. Phillips, Jesse Lee Lubata, Guy Wyrick, Theodore Anderson, James.

MASQUERADE AT THE PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

The officers of the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., were the scene of a brilliant masquerade and fancy dress ball on Friday evening, March 14, in honor of the Presidio, their wives and three hundred guests gathered from the surrounding country. It was one of the merriest parties in the history of the post, and as the proceeds went to the Army and Navy Relief Fund of the Army Relief Society.

Many novel entertainments were introduced during the evening, the most popular of which perhaps proved to be the cakewalk, in which prizes were awarded for the canopied porch. Here gentlemen garbed in the costumes of the days of '49 strutted back and forth across circus "darker" beside the guests view the many wanderful costumes worn by "Spanish Senorita," "Spanish Woman," "Mother of Sixteen," "Regimental Mascot" and Indian Princess," while the Presidio band played the favorite airs of the "Pike."

The ballroom was decked in yellow with its flagdraped windows and festoons of Japanese lanterns and Spanish moss. The lights were all shaded beneath a grinning mask. The stage was banked with greens and flowers, and the orchestra platform appeared at the ballet dancers, cowboys, fellmen, Spanish dancers and Indians who kept time to the stirring music of the celebrated Del Monte orchestra, which furnished the music for the ball. During an intermission interpretative dances were given by Miss Ruth Hamilton, who was assisted by all of Carmely-by-the-Sea. Serpentine and cigarettes were thrown from the balcony by Miss Dorothy Dougherty and Miss Ruth Hamilton, aiding greatly to the confusion of the already confused guests on the floor below.

Among those who helped to make the affair a success were Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kilbourne, Lieutenant Colonel Harry Bandholtz, Major Ralph Merrill, Johnson, Buckley, Maury, Wilkinson, Robertson, Lieutenant Colonel Frank Parker, Major Major Johnson, Captains Finley and Rogers, and Lieutenants Wright, Hall, Hamilton and Bell. Blackhead were most successful in securing contributions.

BUMBING THE IOWA.

Among the jobs of the fleet that the most spectacular will be the search problem and accuracy of bombing [on] the old battleship Iowa, off the Virginia Capes.

War conditions will be simulated in this problem, for the Iowa will not be manned. She will be a target ship, will maneuver as an enemy ship just as though she had a crew on board. The only thing that will be somewhat reduced. Starting at a point somewhere off the coast and near Norfolk, Va., and off the Virginia Capes, the Iowa will steam shoreward while the fleet of aircraft will be starting at points that will fly out to locate her. When this is accomplished, the bombing will begin in earnest, it is said.

For this operation the Army will use only the seven seaplanes and the dirigible C-3, while the Navy aeroplanes, all of its land planes having been withdrawn from Pensacola, Fla., to the Virginia Capes. The type of flying boats and 12 F-5-L's in the search problem and four Martin bombers will land planes, aiding in the accuracy of bombing tests. Probably the Navy will use the NC-4 in the search for the Iowa.

In order to use the Iowa for a moving target she will be towed by a destroyer, which will be controlling her to be controlled by wireless from a ship at a distance. Her course will be laid out by the ship or aeroplane if necessary, and the propelling machinery will be controlled from the destroyer towing her. Her speed will be regulated. Officers were changed to burn fuel oil instead of coal, and the engineering force will be changed. Only engineers and supplying water to the boiler were provided.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Amos W. Kimball, quartermaster corps, died of pneumonia at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on May 25. He was a native of New York state. He received his appointment as a cadet at the Military Academy from California in 1881. He became a captain in the quartermaster corps in 1898. He was promoted to the rank of major, Qm. C., became lieutenant colonel July 1, 1916, and colonel by promotion to colonel July 1, 1920. In the federal service other than quartermaster he was in the 1st California cavalry during the Spanish-American war. In 1899 he was honorably discharged from the California infantry, in 1898. He served in this capacity until June 30, 1901, when he was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster. He served in the Philippines from 1899 to 1902.

Colonel Kimball will be buried in Arlington. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Kimball, who resided in Washington, D. C.

The remains of Colonel Kimball will reach Washington tomorrow, and the funeral services will be held on Tuesday. The pallbearers are Major General H. L. Rogers, Brigadier Generals Charles R. Krauthoff, John C. Gerson, and George F. Downey, and Colonels Frank Parker, Harry C. Hale, Spencer, W. Ross and R. H. Haile. The mother of Colonel Kimball lives in Washington at 1744 Columbia road. Relatives and relatives who will come to Washington to attend the funeral are a two sisters, Mrs. Mary Kimball, of Los Angeles and his married daughter, Mrs. Brady, wife of Major Brady, U. S. Army, Qm. C. The remains were accompanied to Washington by Major R. F. Walsh, Qm. C., who has been on duty as Colonel Kimball's assistant.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. Y. Z.—There has been no official determination as to limitations upon the right of a veterinary officer to commission.

C. S. Newark.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for information relative to appointments in the Army.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY
Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress
304 Sands Street, New York City.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.
Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.
PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commeadar.

Battleship Squadron Two.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander of Squadron Two and Division Four.

Division Three.

KANSAS. Capt. F. H. Clark. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MINNESOTA. Capt. G. L. P. Stone. At Philadelphia.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Capt. T. T. Craven. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MICHIGAN. Capt. C. D. Stearns. At Hampton Roads, Va.
CONNECTICUT. (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes). Capt. Holph Earle. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones). Capt. F. A. Traut. At navy yard, Boston.
FLORIDA. Capt. B. Wyatt. At navy yard, Boston.
DELAWARE. Capt. J. T. Tompkins. At navy yard, Boston.
NORTH DAKOTA. Capt. M. E. Trench. At navy yard, Boston.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral R. W. Hartle, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA. Capt. A. Althouse. At navy yard, Brooklyn.
OKLAHOMA. Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Norfolk, Va.
NEVADA. Capt. Jake Miller. At Norfolk, Va.
ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle). Capt. W. W. Phelps. At navy yard, Brooklyn.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry P. Bryan, Commander.
DOLPHIN. Comdr. John Grady. At Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE. Comdr. J. B. Gay. At Charleston, S. C.
GALVESTON. Capt. C. B. Kempff. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NIAGARA. Comdr. R. R. Adams. At Havana, Cuba.
SACRAMENTO. Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND. Capt. E. T. Constein. At Bathos, Canal Zone.
DENVER. Capt. A. Kautz. At La Libertad, Salvador.
TACOMA. Capt. W. M. Hunt. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, Commander.
ROCHESTER (flagship). Capt. F. D. Karns. At New York.

Operative Squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding.
BLACK HAWK (leader). Capt. B. A. Long. At New York.

Division Twenty-five.

BATTERLEE, Comdr. C. E. Mayo. At Norfolk, Va.
DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett. At Norfolk, Va.
GOLDSBOROUGH. Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. At Norfolk, Va.
GRAHAM. Comdr. R. M. Fawell. At Norfolk, Va.
SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At Norfolk, Va.
MASON, Comdr. A. Bristol. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON. Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Sazer. At Norfolk, Va.
CROWNINSHIELD. Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham. At Philadelphia, Pa.
FREELE. Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooke. At New York.
BARNEY. Comdr. H. A. Finigan. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BLAKELEY. Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Hall. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BERNADOU. Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON. Comdr. W. B. Woodson. At New York.
SCHENCK. Comdr. C. T. Osbarn. At New York.
HERBERT. Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Lewis. At New York.
LEARY. Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. At New York.
SICARD. Lieut. Comdr. F. La Roche. At New York.
HATFIELD. Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. At New York.

Squadrons One and Two.

Captain H. E. Yarnall, Commander (Reid, flagship).

Division Forty-two.

TOUCEY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
BRECK. Lieut. Comdr. C. K. Van Hook. At New York.
FIEBERWOOD. LARDNER, CASE, SHARKEY. At New York.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM. At Newport, R. I.
WOOD. At Charleston, S. C.
REID. Comdr. J. Chaddock. At New York.
CONYERS, FLUSSER. At New York.
DALE. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE. Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Wilkinson. At New York.
DALLAS. At Charleston, S. C.
LAWRENCE. At New York.
HOPKINS. BILLINGSLEY. At New York.
PAUL JONES. Comdr. T. A. Thomson. At New York.

Division Fifty-one.

BAINBRIDGE, BARRY, JAMES K. PAULDING, KING. At New York.
GOFF. At New York.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles H. Train, Commander.
BRIDGEPORT (flagship). Comdr. John Downes. At New York.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH. At New York.
BIDDLE, W. C. WOOD. At New York.
GEORGE E. BADGER. At New York.
HENDERSON. At New York.
ABEL P. UPSHUR. At New York.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART. At Charleston, S. C.
TRUXTUN, PORTER. At New York.
PILLSBURY, FORD. At New York.
PEARY. Lieut. Comdr. F. Wingfield. At New York.

Division Forty-eight.

HULBERT, NOA, PRUITT. At New York.
BROOKLINDLE. En route to St. Johns, N. F.
DUPONT. At New York, N. Y.
BIDDLE. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla One.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. F. Nelson, Commander.
LEONIDAS (leader). Comdr. Jos. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Division Seven.

ROBINSON. At Newport, R. I.
McKEE, COLHOUN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At New York.
RINGGOLD. At New York.

Division Twenty-one.

FOOTE. At Charleston, S. C.
MADDOX. At New York.
MEREDITH. At Newport, R. I.
KALK. At New York.
BUSH, COWELL. At New York, N. Y.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, BANCROFT. At New York, N. Y.
ROGERS, OSMOND INGRAM. At New York, N. Y.

Squadron Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. B. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, MORGAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. At New York.

Division Twenty-four.

ROPEWELL, BAGLEY, ABBOT, CLEMSON. At New York.
HAMADEN. At Newport, R. I.
THOMAS. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty.

COLE, CHARLES AUSBURNE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At New York.
ELLIS. At Newport, R. I.
ELLIS. At Newport, R. I.
TILLMAN. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.
DIXIE (tender). Capt. W. V. Tomb. At New York.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

DUNCAN. In reserve at Norfolk yard.
HALSEY, PAULDING. At New York.
CASSIN, DOWNES. At Newport, R. I.
BENHAM. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Two.

WINSLOW, OBRIEN. At Charleston, S. C.
SUTHERLAND. At Newport, R. I.
McCOUGAL, ERICSSON. At New York.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH. At Newport, R. I.
SHIELDS, WAINWRIGHT. At New York.
JOHNNYGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
CUMMINGS. At New York.

Squadron Fifteen.

Capt. C. L. Arnold, Commander.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At New York.
ROWAN. At Newport, R. I.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Newport, R. I.
STERLING, CRAVEN. At New York.
STOCKTON. At New York.
CONNOR. At Newport, R. I.
GWIN. At Boston, Mass.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Newport, R. I.
SHOOTNEY, GRIDLEY, LITTLE. At New York.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL. At New York.
STERLING. At Charleston, S. C.
LUCE. At Newport, R. I.
MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
LANSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT. Capt. A. Johnston. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Reed. At Philadelphia, Pa.
SANDPIPER. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Mine Detachment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey. At Portsmouth, N. H.
MAHAN. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. At Boston.
MURRAY. Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. At Boston.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.

Division Two.

LARK. At Portsmouth, N. H.
SWAN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
CHEWINK. At Portsmouth, N. H.
GULL. At Portsmouth, N. H.
MALLARD. At Portsmouth, N. H.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship). Capt. J. F. Hellwag. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PROMETHEUS. Capt. A. Andrews. At Norfolk.
KELLOGG. Capt. R. S. Holcomb (M. C.). At Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLACE. Comdr. R. W. Plummar (M. C.) At Philadelphia, Pa.
BRIDGE. Comdr. D. Lyons. At Brooklyn navy yard.
MAUMEE. Comdr. C. W. Denemore. At Charleston, S. C.
CULGOA. Comdr. C. H. Bullock. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fuel ships: Neraus, Proteus and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels to Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commendar of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McLean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship). Capt. D. W. Bloemer. At San Pedro, Calif.
ARKANSAS. Capt. C. E. Mesoe. At San Pedro, Calif.
NEW YORK. Capt. H. Fisher. At San Pedro, Calif.
TEXAS. Capt. F. H. Schofield. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship). Capt. A. L. Willard. At San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO. Capt. C. L. Hussey. At San Pedro.
MISSISSIPPI. Capt. Wm. Sinclair. At San Pedro.
TENNESSEE. Capt. H. H. Leigh. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON. Capt. L. W. Knox. At San Pedro, Calif.

Operative Squadron.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship). Capt. G. R. Landenberger. At San Diego, Calif.
MELVILLE (tender). Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES. Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At San Diego.
BUCHAN. Comdr. H. E. Rogers. At San Diego, Calif.
AARON WARD. Comdr. R. A. Spruance. At San Diego.
EVANS. Comdr. C. W. Crosse. At San Diego.
PHILIP. Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT. Comdr. J. F. Ferguson. At San Diego.
REID. Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Emerson. At San Diego.
FARQUHAR. Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman. At San Diego.
THOMPSON. Lieut. Comdr. C. Hunt. At San Diego.
KENNEDY. Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. At San Diego.
PAUL HAMILTON. Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT. Comdr. W. E. Manley. At San Diego, Calif.
BULMER. Comdr. L. F. Johnson. At San Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON. Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. At San Diego, Calif.
MACLEISH. Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Heim. At San Diego, Calif.
EDWALL. At San Diego, Calif.
McCORMICK. Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Schebila. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD. Comdr. W. D. Puller. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
BARRY. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG. At Mare Island, Calif.
CARY JONES. At San Pedro, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. P. L. Colbert, Commander.
SALEM. Capt. F. W. Poote. At San Diego, Calif.
PEARL (tender). Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY. Comdr. Ellis Landis. At San Diego, Calif.
JAMIES. At San Diego, Calif.
BHEESE. At San Pedro, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY. Comdr. J. P. Olding. At Bremerton, Wash.
THORNTON. At Bremerton, Wash.
MORRIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
TINGEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
SWASEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
MEADE. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. Kelly. At San Diego.
DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Fridsen. At San Diego.
MATHEWSON, Comdr. At San Diego.
WATERS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. At San Diego.
TALBOT, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Bell. At San Diego.

Squadron Eleven.

Capt. H. F. Perrill, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship). Comdr. J. V. Babcock. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
KENNEDY. At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON. At San Diego, Calif.
BOGGS. Lieut. Comdr. B. H. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WARRINGTON. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
McCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR. Comdr. A. Stirling. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Squadron Four.

Division Thirty-two.

SCHLEY, CHAMPLIN, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
WILLARD. At San Diego, Calif.
HAZELWOOD. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
CUMMINGS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
ROMEIK. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Thirty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLES. At Bremerton, Wash.
AULICK. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McDERMUT. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Six.

Division Eighteen.

CRANE, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
CHAUNCEY, CROSBY. At San Diego, Calif.
PALM. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SHUBRICK, GREENE. At San Diego, Calif.
BALLARD, EDWARDS, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
MacKENZIE. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At San Diego, Calif.
RENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
GRAHAM. At San Diego, Calif.
TRIPPE. At San Diego, Calif.
STANSBURY. At San Diego, Calif.
HOWARD. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Twelve.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer. At San Francisco, Calif.
WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS. San Diego, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

TARBORUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
JAMES K. POLK. At San Diego, Calif.
KIDDER, Comdr. H. J. Abbett. At San Diego, Calif.
WOOD. At San Diego, Calif.
SHIRK. At San Diego, Calif.
BLOAT. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At San Francisco, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. H. Hamar. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-five.

SELFRIDGE. At San Diego, Calif.
MAHONEY. At San Diego, Calif.
MERVINE. At San Diego, Calif.
CHASE. At San Diego, Calif.
ROBERT SMITH. At San Pedro, Calif.
SULLANT. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

COGHLAN. At San Diego, Calif.
PRESTON. At San Diego, Calif.
LAMSON, HULL. At Mare Island, Calif.
MACDONOUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
BALCH. At San Diego, Calif.
FARENHOLT, Comdr. N. W. Post. At Mare Island, Calif.

Digitized by Google

MANILA is one of the financial and commercial centers in the Far East and the leading Bank there is

The Philippine National Bank

Manila, P. I.

Sole Official Government Depository

CABLE ADDRESS
Philnabank or National Bank

CAPITAL INCREASED TO - - - 35,300,000.00 Pesos Fully Paid
" AUTHORIZED - - - 50,000,000,00 "

Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted

BRANCHES: ILOILO, CEBU, CORREGIDOR, CABANATUAN, APARRI, DAVAO, BACOLOD, LEGASPI, LUCENA, DAGUPAN, VIGAN, NAGA

AGENCIES: 41 other Agencies throughout the Philippine Islands

FOREIGN: NEW YORK and SHANGHAI

CODES USED: Western Union, A. B. C 5th Edition, Bentley's, Peterson & Liebers

E. W. WILSON, *General Manager*

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY. At Mare Island, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At Mare Island, Calif.
BURNS. At Mare Island, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.
ARGONSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At San Diego, Calif.
MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. At San Diego, Calif.

Misc Detachment.

Capt. C. C. Bloch, Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
BIRMINGHAM, Comdr. C. C. Moass. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PENSACOLA. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
WILMINGTON. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAPWING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
ORIOLE. At Mare Island, Calif.
EIDER. At Mare Island, Calif.
PIGEON. At Mare Island, Calif.
TURKEY. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Trains.

Rear Admiral H. A. Field, Commander
FREDERICK, Capt. W. F. Sexton. At San Francisco, Calif.
VESTAL, Capt. F. J. Horne. At San Diego, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
GLAVIER. At San Diego, Calif.
CELTIC. En route to Guam.
Fuel ships: Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha, Orion and Cyanmo. The Vulcan is at Norfolk, Va. The Jason is en route from Guam to Honolulu.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack), Capt. David W. Todd. At Cherbourg.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. W. D. Leahy. Cherbourg to Boston May 15.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. At Philadelphia, Pa.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. E. E. Thelen. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Spalata.
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Cherbourg, France.
FOX, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. At Samsun.
BROOKS, Comdr. V. B. Houston. At Venice
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. Wm. Baggsley. At Constantinople.
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Constantinople.

Division Forty.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Hoag. At Pola.
MCFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Haines. At Pola.
CHILDS, Comdr. I. H. Mayfield. At Cherbourg.
BRUSH, James, Comdr. G. W. Hinkes. At Pola.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. At Gibraltar.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Division One.

HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. H. L. Case. At Shanghai, China.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Bishop. At Vladivostok.
PAMPANGA. At Canton, China.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. R. B. Daughtry. At Shanghai, China.
QUIRIS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Shanghai, China.
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Shanghai, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Nanking, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Shanghai, China.
R. L. BARNES. At Cavite, P. I.
Auxiliaries—Pinatagan, Alvarado, Pompey, Genesee, Sam Thompson, Mohican and Wompatuck.

Mine Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Drem. At Cavite, P. I.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. B. Hoot. At Hongkong, China.
AVOCET, FINCH, HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
BITTERN. At Guam.

Destroyer Squadron.

Capt. W. McDowell, Commander.

Division Thirteen.

CANTHEN (tender), Comdr. George M. Baum. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. At Cavite, P. I.
GRIDLEY, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. At Cavite, P. I.
UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Strother. At Cavite, P. I.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. At Cavite, P. I.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. At Cavite, P. I.
LEA, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon. At Cavite, P. I.

Destroyer Squadron Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. I. P. Dortch. At Cavite, P. I.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. P. Cogswell. At Cavite, P. I.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. At Olongapo, P. I.
LONG, Comdr. C. M. Austin. At Cavite, P. I.
BIDDLE, Comdr. C. S. McWhorter. At Cavite, P. I.
ALDEN, Comdr. E. B. Armstrong. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Deases. En route to Asiatic Station from Bombay May 23.
BARNES, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. En route to Asiatic Station from Bombay May 21.
BOGUE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clamant. En route to Asiatic Station from Bombay May 23.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. En route to Asiatic Station from Bombay May 23.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. En route to Asiatic Station from Bombay May 23.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. En route to Asiatic Station from Bombay May 23.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. At New Orleans, La.
ALAMEDA. En route to Gibraltar.
BATTLE. At Mare Island, Calif.
BEAUFORT. In West Indian waters.
CASSAR. At New London, Conn.
KITTERY. En route to Norfolk, Va.
SIRIUS. At Guam.
SOLACE. At Pearl Harbor.
NEWPORT NEWS. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENSACOLA. En route to Manila, P. I.
CHESTOPE. At Hampton Roads, Va.
HANNIBAL. Capt. H. G. Church. At Pearl Harbor.
HENDERSON. Capt. Wm. R. White. At Hampton Roads, Va.
HOUSTON. At Hampton Roads, Va.
NECHES. At Hampton Roads, Va.
NITRO. At Mare Island, Calif.
PATOKA. Cargo for San Francisco May 22.
RAMAPO. En route to Fall River, Mass.
RYBIA, Comdr. J. S. Graham. En route to Pacific coast.
QUINCY. Hampton Roads to Constantinople May 13.
SAMUEL. At Hampton Roads, Va.
SATURN. At Bremerton, Wash.
TRINITY. At Hampton Roads, Va.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Annapolis, Md
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George W. Hayward. Surveying in Nicaraguan waters.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in Cuban waters.
PIEDRO. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At Galveston, Tex.
YAMONA, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. En route to Philippines via Port Said.

MARINES MAY TRY FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Youngsters between 18 and 19 years, ambitious to become midshipmen at the Naval Academy, will now be accepted for enlistment at all marine recruiting stations.

One hundred enlisted men are appointed to the Naval Academy each year after a competitive examination given enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps. They must not be more than 26 years of age on April 1 of the year it is desired to enter, and must have been in the service at least one year by August 25 of that year.

Digitized by Google



UNIFORMS FOR
Real Army Service
THEY STAND THE TEST
THEY ARE MADE RIGHT
OF RIGHT MATERIALS.
Officers' Catalog No. 39M
Enlisted Mens' Catalog No. 9E
MILITARY EQUIPMENT
THE HENDERSON-AMES COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

ELECTRIC CURRENT FOR THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War has approved a general order which will permit the use of electric current for cooking, heating water and other household uses, aside from lighting. Commanding officers are empowered to authorize the use of electric current in lieu of other fuel to any officer and noncommissioned officer entitled to draw fuel in kind. The use of current will not be allowed at places where the cost exceeds 4 cents per kilowatt hour. No installation of apparatus will be permitted unless the service communications, meters, etc., are of suitable size and capacity and the plant must be capable of carrying the additional load. Where electric cooking ranges or water heaters or both are installed the allowance of not over 400 kilowatt hour per month will be allowed. Where electric cooking ranges alone are installed and water heating is done with coal the proportionate amounts of current and coal will be determined on the basis of one kilowatt hour equaling 6.25 pounds of coal and for each 6.25 pounds of coal burned for heating one kilowatt hour will be deducted from the maximum allowance of 400 kilowatt hours. Occupants of public quarters desiring to use electric ovens, percolators and other similar apparatus of not over 600 watts individual capacity may do so only within the limits of their allowance and no increase in allowance in kind of such use will be permitted. In computing the value of current used for any purpose other than lighting 1 kilowatt hour of current will be considered equal to 6.25 pounds of anthracite coal, standard quality. Current for power or heating supplied to company tailor or barber shop or to any other person or enterprise connected with the military establishment will be metered individually. No part of this order will be considered as changing in any way the regulations or requirements in regard to consumption of current used for lighting purposes or the lighting allowances as at present established.

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Much uncertainty prevails concerning the status of Army field clerks, due to the failure of the Army appropriation bill by a pocket veto of President Wilson. The present appropriation bill, as it passed the House, provides for 400 Army field clerks, but the War Department has asked the Senate to increase this number to 500 for the new fiscal year. What action Congress will finally take is, of course, problematical. There are now approximately 500 Army field clerks in the service who took the prescribed examination and are found eligible to be retained, so that unless the Senate accedes to the Department's recommendation a considerable number will face separation from the service on July 3. That date is established as the termination of their official connection with the Army by the terms of the joint resolution of March 3, which limited the wartime or emergency service to four months from the date of that resolution. That period of grace expires at midnight on July 2.

The War Department still has under consideration the allotment of Army field clerks to the various corps areas, and obviously no definite action can be taken until Congress fixes the number to be retained in the new fiscal year. While nothing has yet been announced concerning the discharge of the surplus clerks it is probable that due notice will be given through the corps area commanders of the names selected in order that the men who will be separated from the service may have an opportunity to look for other employment. The question of granting "industrial leave" of a few days to enable the men to locate themselves is also under consideration. The allowance for the present fiscal year is 675, which quota ceases on July 2, as already stated.

Army field clerks have no permanent military status, and those who find themselves in excess on July 3 will return to civil life.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY POLO.

There has just been completed an inter-regimental polo tournament between the first, second and third squadrons and headquarters polo teams at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif. The line-up of the four teams follows:

First Squadron—1, Capt. L. A. Maury, Cav.; 2, Capt. H. A. Buckley, Cav.; 3, Capt. M. Byrne, Cav.; 4, Maj. H. Y. Read, Cav.

Second Squadron—1, Capt. E. D. Campbell, Cav.; 2, Capt. J. N. Merrill, 11th Cav.; 3, Capt. L. Masherry, Q. M. C.; 4, Maj. P. R. Davison, 11th Cav.

Third Squadron—1, 1st Lieut. O. R. Stillinger, Cav.; 2, Capt. V. M. Cannon, Cav.; 3, Capt. J. C. Rogers, Cav.; 4, Capt. G. S. Finley, Cav.

Headquarters—1, Capt. J. G. Menihan, 11th Cav.; 2, Capt. J. E. Slack, 11th Cav.; 3, 1st Lieut. D. S. Robertson, Vet. C.; 4, Capt. C. A. Wilkinson, Cav.

The Third Squadron team played the Second Squadron team and won by a score of 13 to 7. The Headquarters team played the First Squadron team and won by a score of 11 to 6. The Third Squadron team then played the finals with the Headquarters team for the "cup" and won by a score of 8 to 3.

The interest in the regiment is very keen on polo, and there are at present 16 officers turning out for polo practice.

The Eleventh Cavalry is fortunate in having Mr. Hugh Drury as an instructor and the Del Monte polo grounds to play on. Mr. Hugh Drury is a seven goal American handicap man and is known from coast to coast as a polo player.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY'S GARDEN PARTY.

The Governors Island section of the Army Relief Society is giving its annual garden party on Governors Island on the afternoon and evening of June 2. This organization raises its funds for the benefit of widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the Regular Army, and the Army Relief Society is the only organization in existence which directs its efforts to giving aid and assistance to the dependents of those who have served their country as regulars.

On this occasion an interesting and attractive program has been prepared and the means of raising funds are limited to the sale of space in the official program and the sale of boxes seating six persons, which boxes are subscribed to by friends who are interested in this most worthy work. The program, as prepared for this occasion, in addition to the ordinary social features of the usual garden party, includes band concerts by the Army music school band, which is composed of band leaders and the best musicians in the Army; an exhibition by the American-all squad composed of recruits from the recruit educational center at Camp Dix, N. J., and represents eight different nationalities, these men when they enlisted being non-English-speaking recruits and have only been in the service a few months, the 1st Division quartette and three boxing contests, the feature of which will be a match between Private Vincent Lopez from Camp Dix, N. J., and Sergeant John J. O'Connor from the 1st corps area, Boston, Mass.

There will also be airplane exhibitions by the Army planes from Mitchel Field, L. I., and the Navy dirigible and captive balloon will be exhibited; a dress parade by the battalion of the 22d Infantry, Fort Jay, N. Y.; a polo game between the Governors Island polo team and Squadron "A" of New York; an exhibition of Paine's fireworks, an organ recital and the unveiling of the Jeanne d'Arc stone, which was taken from the dungeon in which she was incarcerated in Rouen in 1431, of the post chapel. In the evening there will be dancing in the officers' club, Corbin Hall, and the service club and cafeteria. Refreshments will be available at a reasonable charge.

A number of box patrons who are unable to attend in person have invited as their guests for the afternoon wounded soldiers from the nearby hospitals. The Red Cross ambulances will bring these men to the island and after the afternoon's entertainment has been concluded they will be the guests for dinner of Mr. John McE. Bowman in the grand ball room of the Commodore Hotel, later being special guests of a number of theaters in the city.

Following are the officers of the Governors Island section and the executive committee: Maj. Gen. R. L. Bullard, Brig. Gen. Grote Hutcheson, Col. John McA. Palmer, Col. W. H. McCornack, Col. Raymond Sheldon, Lieut. Col. H. M. Bankhead, Lieut. Col. W. H. Wallace, Lieut. Col. R. H. Kerfoot, Maj. W. B. Schmidt.

Officers: Mrs. R. L. Bullard, president; Mrs. W. C. Doane, vice-president; Mrs. W. H. McCormick, secretary and treasurer.

A long list of patrons has been announced, headed by the Secretary of War and Mrs. Weeks, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Wainwright, General Pershing, Major General and Mrs. Bullard, Major General and Mrs. Summerall, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Huse, Brigadier General and Mrs. Hutcheson, Colonel and Mrs. John McA. Palmer, Major General Charles J. Bailey, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Avery D. Andrews, Colonel and Mrs. Burgess, Colonel and Mrs. Doores, Colonel W. J. Hart, Colonel and Mrs. McIver, Brigadier General and Mrs. Dyer, Brigadier General and Mrs. Weld.

Lerch's
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor
Telephone Main 2033 and 2033
DYERS AND CLEANERS
Established forty years
Quick service to Army and Navy patrons
826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph
Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.
BLACKISTONE
FLORISTS, 14th & H Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

VICTORY MEDAL DISTRIBUTION AT SEATTLE.

Lieutenant Colonel O. H. Dockery, Jr., U. S. A., district victory medal officer in the Seattle district, has filed a report with the adjutant general of the Army in which attention is called to the fact that that district, with the smallest accredited recruiting population, stands in sixth place from the top in the official daily record of victory medal distribution, the order of precedence being New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Washington city and Seattle. Colonel Dockery gives special credit for this record to his "four competent and conscientious Army field clerks," Harry T. Mahrenholz, George M. Lewis, James E. Horton and Waldo L. Breese, and says: "It is my purpose to bring the merits and excellent work of these four men to the special attention of the adjutant general's office under separate communication. They have well earned that much consideration at our hands."

TO SEND COMMISSION TO PANAMA.

As stated in the Register some weeks ago, Secretary Weeks expects to investigate the civil administration of the Isthmian Canal Zone. A commission will soon be sent by the Secretary to Panama to inquire into conditions and make recommendations as to the reorganization of the present administrative system. Mr. Weeks is now engaged in selecting the personnel of the commission, which will be part civil and part military, and probably will consist of three members.

Secretary Weeks had hoped to make a personal inspection tour of the Canal Zone this summer, but has abandoned the plan because of pressing duties here.

The investigation will be conducted particularly as regards the pay and privileges of civil employees of the Canal, about which there has been considerable controversy.

PRACTICAL VALUE OF EDUCATIONAL COURSES.

One of the services the Marine Corps Institute can render to the service as well as to its students is to make its records available on occasions when men are to be selected for assignment to duty which requires men of special qualifications.

Several instances of this kind have been furnished in the selection of men for technical duty with marine detachments for important special duty overseas. The records of the Institute readily enabled the officers to select suitable men who possessed the training required for special purposes.

A recent instance is furnished in the case of selection of marines to attend the Navy radio school, Great Lakes. When it was decided to send a number of men to this school the records of the students in the electrical courses at the Institute were searched and the names of advanced students in those courses were furnished headquarters and these names were submitted to their commanding officers for recommendation. As a result six students in the electrical courses have been selected and transferred to marine aviation detachment, Great Lakes, to receive a course of instruction.

FLAG FOR ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The War Department has adopted an efficiency flag for the Army transport service described technically as follows: Hoist, 4 feet; fly, 5 feet; per bend sinister gules and azure; palm bend in bend sinister between the letter "E" and the insignia of the quartermaster corps, all argent.

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented Made in U. S. A.



"Known throughout the Service"
Regulation for Officers in the Field
Smart—Comfortable—Efficient
Olive-Drab, Marine, Cadet-Gray
Men's & Boys' Size, Light & Heavy Weight
Post Exchanges, Your Dealers or Write
190 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mfrs. to the Govt., Military Schools and Organizations

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condenser Plates, Rodders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches. Powder Press Plates. Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Boat Shafting finished true, smooth and straight. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

LACEY & LACEY
U. S. and Foreign Patent and Trade Mark Lawyers
Members Bar U. S. Supreme Court, and Supreme Court, District of Columbia
References, including some of the largest Commercial and Industrial Concerns in this country, furnished on request, together with copy of PATENT-SENSE, "the book for inventors and manufacturers"
Lowest fees consistent with unsurpassed service
700 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
ESTABLISHED 1869

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $2,000,000

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL.
HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Rates for Good Accommodations

"Simple Simon went a fishing in his mother's pail."

"He caught nothing, of course," said Mr. Angler; "but he saved car-fare and guide hire. I've done worse myself."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PATENTS C. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Examining Corps, U. S. Pat. Off.
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.
McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

COST OF ARMY IN GERMANY.

The cost of the American occupation of Germany up to March 31, the latest returns obtainable from the finance department of the American force in that country, has reached the total of $276,067,610 and with certain credits, due to sales, etc., the balance amounts to $239,061,452, which Germany under the terms of the armistice must reimburse this country.

Tessie—"Agnes always finds something to harp on."

Bessie—"Yes; I hope she'll be as fortunate in the next world."—Alumnus.

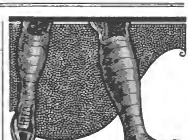
TAKE
BEECHAM'S PILLS
FOR CONSTIPATION

"Is she very pretty?"

"Pretty? Say! when she gets on a street-car the advertising is a total loss."—Boston Transcript.

LAST RESORT.

"Go to the aunt, thou sluggard!"
He went—she would give him no more;
So he had to go to his uncle,
Where oft he had been before.
—Boston Transcript.



FOX'S
"F-I-P" PUTTEES
The smartest dressers in the service wear Fox's Improved Spiral Puttees. Best for camp, best for the field, best for "going to town." Fox's Puttees lie flat and never fray at the edges. Made of the finest English wool. Be sure that the FOX tag is on each puttee with R for right and L for left. That tag guards a world-wide reputation. Write for the name of the nearest dealer.
Regulation Heavy Weight .... [illegible]
Extra Fine Light Weight .... [illegible]
Extra Fine Light Tan .... [illegible]
The Manley-Johnson Corporation
Sole Agents
Dept. RC, 260 W. Broadway
New York City

Digitized by Google

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. P. C. March, Chief of Staff.

Lieut. Col. Walter S. Grant from duty in Washington and July 1 and detailed instructor at general service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for a period of four years.

Adjutant General's Department—Maj. Gen. F. C. Harris, Adjutant General.

Maj. Daniel H. Torrey, Infantry, is detailed in adjutant general's department and will be assigned to an additional member of the general staff corps and is assigned to War Department general staff. Maj. Torrey will remain on his present duties with operations division, general staff.

Inspector General's Department—Maj. Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Inspector General.

Maj. Ellery Farmer to New York general intermediate depot for duty.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

Maj. John A. Parker from duties in New York City to Washington for duty in office of director of sales.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Capt. Louis H. Resch, now under treatment at headquarters, Army transport service, is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Maj. Joseph B. Keller from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 1 to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty.

Maj. George C. Nelson from duty as quartermaster 3d corps area, Governors Island, N. Y., July 1 to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty and instruction in motor transport training school.

Capt. Robert J. Van Duzen from duty at Camp Jackson, S. C., July 1 to Camp Holabird, Md., for a course of instruction at motor transport training school.

Capt. Milo O. Pratt from duty at general intermediate depot, Atlanta, Ga., July 1 to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Capt. Percy L. Hester from duty at general intermediate depot, New Orleans, La., to San Francisco and about August 24 to Hawaiian Department for duty with Hawaiian division train.

Capt. Theodore C. Keirn from duty at intermediate depot, Atlanta, Ga., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty as commanding officer motor repair section No. 8.

Capt. Burton B. Post from duties at headquarters 3d corps area, Fort Howard, Md., July 1 to Camp Holabird, Md., for a course of instruction at motor transport training school.

Capt. Lawrence D. Collins from duties at Camp Holabird, Md., to San Francisco and about August 24 to Philippine Department for duty with a motor transport unit.

Capt. Harry Diefenbaugh from duty at Camp Devens, Mass., July 1 to Camp Holabird, Md., for course of instruction at motor transport training school.

Capt. Wallace A. Neal from duty at Camp Grant, Ill., after July 1 to San Francisco and about August 5 to Philippine Department for duty with a motor transport unit.

Capt. William H. Dukes from duty at Fort Crook, Nebr., July 1 to Washington and report to quartermaster general for duty in his office.

Capt. Joseph L. Brooks from duties at general intermediate depot, Chicago, July 1 to Camp Holabird, Md., for course of instruction at motor transport training school.

Capt. William H. Maxwell, honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Ray H. Green from duty at Camp Holabird, Md., July 1 to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty with 6th division train.

1st Lieut. Chester D. Hilton from duties at Jeffersonville, Ind., to San Francisco and about August 5 to Philippine Department for duty with a motor transport unit.

Master Sergt. Harry Kelley will be placed upon retired list at Camp Knox, Ky., and will be sent home.

Master Sergt. Charles M. Tyndell will be placed upon retired list at Presidio of San Francisco and will be sent home.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Maj. Thomas E. Boyd from duty at Chicago and from instruction at Michael Reese Hospital July 1 to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty at station hospital.

Capt. George K. Atwood from duties at Ellington Field, Tex., July 1 to Governors Island, N. Y., and to San Juan, P. R., about August 16 for duty.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Capt. William B. Washburn relieved from duties at Fort Douglas, Utah, proceed home and relieved from active duty.

The period of active duty for the following is extended to not later than June 30:

Majors—Purdun R. Campbell, Walter A. Frankland, William J. Gaines, William E. Matheson, Thomas A. MacKenzie, James K. Miller.

Captains—Arthur W. K. Akerley, DeForrest Ballou, jr., George E. Burdick, Samuel T. Campbell, Franklin Cobb, Leo L. Mallory, Jay Mayhugh, William N. Mahoney, Roy U. Merkle, Edward A. Mills, George H. B. Tenney, Robert C. Wilson, Edwin M. Wolfe.

First Lieutenants—Kenneth Alden, Harry S. Shamansky.

Dental Reserve Corps.

The period of active duty for the following is extended to not later than June 30:

Captains—Rinaldo A. Grant C. Gentry, William W. McCrillis, Frank E. Meyer.

First Lieutenants—Harry Bergey, McDonald, John G. Miller, Myron B. Moon, George Pendarvis, George Sutherland, Jesse L. Vandeveer, Earl Stafford, Frederick B. Tregoner, Clarence E. Wiecup, James W. Wilson.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

The period of active duty for the following is extended to not later than June 30:

Majors—Frederick B. Baumgartner, Adolph H. Lauenhausen, James E. Rentrew, John A. Rennie.

Colonel Dies.

Master Sergt. Charles C. Young will be placed upon retired list at Fort Intermediate depot, Montgomery, Ala., and will be sent to his home.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Maj. Daniel D. Pullen report to commanding general Panama canal department for duty as chief engineer, vice Col. Charles B. Richt, retired, and report for duty as chief of engineers Panama canal department.

Finance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. Frederick A. Clark, John Mather, Capts. Thomas H. Nixon, Hiram B. Ely, William H. Johns, Robert N. Kelly, Charles R. Kay, William R. Brodie, jr., James B. Arthur, Burnett H. Olmsted, John W. Coffey, Jesse A. Hoover, Jr., Thomas W. Conrad, Levi M. Bricker, Nicholas W. Lisle, George W. Hirsch, 1st Lieuts. George G. Wear, Ralph E. Truby, Samuel Bell, Jr., Allen F. Gruno, Beverly St. G. Tucker, Royal A. Machir to Watervliet, Mass., ordnance school technical board for duty as student officers, course to commence about July 1.

Capt. Arthur C. Hawkins from Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Capt. Frank W. Brown from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., July 1 to New York City and about July 5 to American forces in Germany, for delivery. Capt. James W. Hilliard.

First Lieut. Lew W. Hilliard from duty with American forces in Germany, effective upon relief by Capt. Frank W. Brown, to Camp Dix, N. J., for assignment to 1st signal company.

Aeronautical Corps—C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Capt. Richard Derby, C. A. C., is detailed in air service, is relieved from present duties at Fort Baker, Cal., July 1 and to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training.

Capt. Donald Mellas from pilot training at air service pilot school, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., and report on graduation Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.

1st Lieut. Eugene H. Cowles, infantry, from duties at Langley Field, Va., is detailed in air service, effective July 1 and to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training.

1st Lieuts. Hjalmar F. Carlson and Charles R. Forrest, infantry, from duties at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., and will report at Carlstrom Field for duty.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Capt. William W. Dempsey, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced by the President. Capt. Dempsey will be assigned to 14th Cavalry, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

Capt. Donald B. McComas relieved from detail in the air service and from duty at Carlstrom Field, Fla., July 1, assigned to 4th Cavalry and to Fort Brown, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Harry L. Jones accepted, to take effect June 1.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Maj. Harry J. Malony, upon conclusion of battery officers' course at field artillery school, Fort Sill, Okla., July 1 will report at that school for duty.

Maj. Carlos Brewer assigned to 8th Field Artillery, to San Francisco and about July 18 to Hawaii.

Maj. John Keither, upon the completion of battery officers' course at field artillery school, Fort Sill, Okla., assigned to 5th field artillery and to San Francisco and about August 15 to Hawaiian Department for duty with that regiment.

Capt. Frederick W. Boye, Jr., Quarry Metlake, upon conclusion of battery officers' course at field artillery school, Fort Sill, Okla., assigned to 2d field artillery, Philippine Field Artillery, Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., and will proceed from San Francisco about August 1 to Philippine Department for duty.

Maj. Leslie McNair, Richard B. Paddock, Carl C. Bank, Capt. John Nash, upon completion of battery officers' course at field artillery school, Fort Sill, Okla., July 1 will report at that school for duty as instructors.

Master Sergt. William H. Pickett, headquarters battery, 7th Field Artillery, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and will be sent to his home.

The following officers will complete battery officers' course at field artillery school, Fort Sill, Okla., July 1 assigned to organizations and stations indicated and will join organizations to which assigned:

Majs. Harry C. Ingles, 1st F. A., Camp Eustis, N. J.; Benjamin F. Miller, 5th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.; James H. Van Horn, 11th F. A., Fort Riley, Okla.; Harry L. Eastman, 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Abbott Bouse, 78th F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Archibald V. Arnold, 9th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Stafford Le R. Irwin, 81st F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; James A. Shields, 1st Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Winfred R. King, 78th F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; John B. Wogan, 11th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.

Capts. Walter D. Mangan, Douglas J. Page, 14th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Lewis Ingalls, 4th F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.; John M. Jenkins, jr., 16th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Henry D. Jay, 11th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; John J. Atkinson, 15th F. A., Camp Travis, Tex.; Samuel Hoffman, 1st F. A., Camp Eustis, Va.; Lawrence Brady, 18th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Samuel Hoffman, 1st F. A., Camp Eustis, Va.; Lawrence Brady, 18th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Robert W. Hasbrouck, 80th F. A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Ralph M. Immell, 8th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Buhl Moore, 4th F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.; Arthur L. Wood, 5th F. A., Camp Benning, Ga.; Charles W. Wood, 7th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; J. Arthur Dodge, 4th F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.; Russell C. Snyder, 78th F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Harry Bronson, 10th F. A., Fort Bragg, N. C.; Ben C. Bessonneau, 7th F. A., Camp Bragg, N. C.

1st Lieuts. Alfred M. Gruber, 13th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; Leo T. McMahon, 76th F. A., Camp Pike, Ark.; William A. Ellis, 80th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.; Harold B. Lewis, 78th F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.

Maj. Edward M. Wilson, jr., from duties as student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., to Fort Sill, Okla., and report to Col. Robert E. Abernethy, Boston, for duty.

Capt. Charles H. Bonesteel from duties in office of adjutant general to San Francisco and on first available transport to sail thereafter for duty with Hawaiian Department for duty in coast defenses.

1st Lieut. Austin M. Wilson, jr., from Fort Rosecrans, Calif., assigned to 45th Artillery Regiment, C. A. C., and on transport leaving San Francisco about July 10 for Manila, P. I., and will join regiment, C. A. C.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

1Lieut. Col. John E. Morris from observation and treatment at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with 39th Infantry.

1Lieut. Col. Horace P. Hobbs, Maj. Earl Landreth, Richard C. Stickney, Floyd Hatfield relieved as members of field officers' class, infantry school, and assigned to 29th Infantry effective July 1, and will join that regiment at Camp Benning, Ga.

ANTONINI & CO.
Pure Olive Oil
GUARANTEED
Pure Olive — High Quality
JAMES P. SMITH & CO.
60-64 Hudson St. — 82 and 84 S. South Water St.
NEW YORK — CHICAGO
This Oil tested steadily for 76 years. has been officially tested by prominent chemists and proclaimed PURE QUALITY.
Steadily richer brand of Oil has stood the test!
The Reason Why Thousands have more than doubled in the last three years.

ANDREW ALEXANDER
Correct Boots and Shoes for officers. New types stocked as soon as approved. Accounts opened and goods shipped to officers in any part of the world.
Correspondence Invited
SIXTH AVE. Cor. 19th St.
548 FIFTH AVE. at 45th St.
NEW YORK

Hotel Wolcott
31st STREET, at FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY
CENTRALLY located in shopping and theatre districts.
Near railroad terminals.
Delightful food, luxurious appointments, personal service.
Discount to officers in active service.

The Antiseptic of Many Uses
Protection against infection of cuts and wounds, care of teeth, mouth wash, gargle, cleansing the scalp, lotion after shaving, personal hygiene.
To protect bottle from breakage remove top only of corrugated wrapper.
Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.
LISTERINE

COST OF WORLD WAR.

The statistics division of the general staff of the War Department makes the announcement that the total cost of the world war, so far as the principal belligerents are concerned, with deduction of the sum of $22,000,000,000 in government bonds, amounts in the net to $186,223,847,097.

Cynical Citrus says: "A girl that gets her hair bobbed ought to be switched, and she will be as much in style as of fashion."—Sun Dodger.

Imitation goods give imitation results. Ask the man with a wooden leg.

NEW YORK **THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.** LONDON
Forged Steel Marine Water Tube Boilers and Superheaters
8¼ Million Horse Power in Use.
New edition of our catalogue, "MARINE STEAM," on application

Digitized by Google

Maj Lawrence B. Hohl from duty at infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as instructor at general service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for a period of four years.

Maj. Clarence M. Dodson from duty as member of field officers' class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, to duty as machine gun and howitzer officer, 2d Division, Camp Travis, Tex.

Maj. Stnley A. Campbell from duty as member of field officers' class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and is assigned to 63d Infantry.

Maj. A. Ellicott Brown from duty as member of field officers' class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., and assigned to 22d Infantry, July 1.

Capt. Charles A. Mahoney, 36th Infantry, from assignment to that regiment, and from duties at Camp Devens, Mass., to West Point, N. Y., and report August 24 at Military Academy for duty.

Capt. Henry P. Lewis from duty as member of the company commanders' course, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Ohio State University, Columbus.

Capt. Charles F. Johnson from basic course, the infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., assigned to 42d Infantry, to take effect July 1, to San Francisco and about August 5 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Willis R. Slaughter from duties at Fort Crook, Nebr., July 1 to San Francisco for duty as assistant to assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, 9th corps area.

Capt. Frank H. Hollingsworth from duty as member of company commanders' class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Capt. Robert H. Neely from duty as member of company commanders' course, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Indiana University, Bloomington.

Capt. Richard M. Winfield, 6th Infantry, from assignment to that regiment and from duty at Camp Jackson, S. C., effective September 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at College of the City of New York.

Capt. Irwin S. Dierking, 1st Lieuts. Frank J. Lawrence, Clifford A. Smith, Kent J. Nelson from basic class, infantry school, July 1, assigned to 29th Infantry and will join the regiment.

Capts. Robert L. Christian, Edgar G. Cooper from duty as members of company officers' class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, assigned to tanks and to Franklin Cantonment, Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Capts. Charles C. Loughlin, Charles C. Morgan, William I. Sherwood, Barlow Winston, John R. Young, W. Stuart Zimmerman, 1st Lieuts. Raymond W. Bryant, Gerald B. Devore, Homer P. Dittemore, Edgar B. Heylmun, Arthur C. Perrin, Eugene F. Smith from basic class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, assigned to tanks and to Camp Meade, Md., tank center, for duty.

1st Lieut. Lester E. Gruber from duty as member of basic class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Pennsylvania State College, State College.

1st Lieuts. Crump Garvin, Frank T. Senrey from basic class, infantry school, July 1 and assigned to tanks, Camp Benning, Ga.

1st Lieuts. Charles M. Adams, jr., Charles F. Beattie, Jefferson D. Box, William R. Brewster, Tracy E. Davis, Charles K. Gailey, jr., Frederick M. Harris, George Honnen, George H. Krause, Cyril D. Pearson, Alexander H. Perwein, John C. Raaen, Frank N. Roberts, William R. Tomey from basic class, infantry school, July 1, assigned to 29th Infantry and will join the regiment.

Master Sergt. Anthony Csak, headquarters company, 10th Infantry Brigade, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Jackson, S. C., and will be sent to his home.

Technical Sergt. Henry Jones, headquarters company, 22th Infantry, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Dix, N. J., and will be sent to his home.

Resignations by Capts. Keelah Bouve and Shelby M. Tuttle, to take effect June 1, are accepted.

The following relieved from duty as members of field officers' class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and assigned to organizations and stations indicated:

Lieut. Cols. Edward R. Mitchell, 46th Inf., Douglas, Ariz.; Kirwin T. Smith, 22th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Majs. Harry A. Musham, 10th Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; Arthur Boettcher, 56th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Enrique Urrutia, jr., 30th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Frank W. Milburn, 26th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.

The following from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, assigned to regiments indicated, to New York City and about July 3 to American forces in Germany for duty with the regiments: Majs. Gilbert R. Cook, 8th Inf.; Thomas F. Taylor, 5th Inf.; Capt. Francis J. Heraty, 50th Inf.

The following from duty as members of the company officers' class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and assigned to organizations and stations indicated: Capts. Basil D. Spalding, 16th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; William S. Eley, 41st Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Joshua D. Powers, 47th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Willard S. Paul, 33d Inf.; Karl C. Schwinn, 41st Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Onslow S. Rolfe, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, assigned to 28th Inf. and to Camp Dix, N. J.

The following from duty as members of basic class at infantry school and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., effective July 1 and assigned to organizations and stations indicated:

Capt. Harland F. Seeley, 9th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

1st Lieuts. Eduardo Andino, 18th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Frank H. Blodgett, 16th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Henry P. Burgard, 2d, 34th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; John L. Davidson, 59th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Frederick S. Dixon, 22th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Carl F. Duffner, 22th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Francis W. Farrell, 9th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Sidney Ginsberg, 18th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; John H. H. Hall, 34th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Henry J. Hunt, jr., 22th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass.; Charles F. Ivins, 28th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Oscar R. Johnston, 30th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; William McK. Laumeister, 36th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; John T. Lynch, 62d Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Leslie R. Mabus, 64th Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; John E. Nelson, 25th Inf., Nogales, Ariz.; William E. Ryan, 51st Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Henry I. Szymanski, 53th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Hubert F. Watt, 25th Inf., Nogales, Ariz.; Ray O. Welch, 39th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Francis J. Starr, 63d Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Thomas H. Christian, 20th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Clarence T. Davis, 6th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Russell R. Louden, 3d Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; Helmer W. Lystad, 34th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Hyatt F. Newell, 61st Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; John E. Nolan, 47th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Henry L. Kinnison, jr., 49th Inf.; Thomas A. Northam, 13th Inf.; Clifford P. Chapman, 15th Inf.; Harry Cullins, 62d Inf.; Allen A. Goodwyn, 62d Inf.; Philip H. Kron, 45th Inf.; Howard E. Pulliam, 31st Inf.; William T. O'Reilly, 27th Inf.; Woodburn E. Remington, 35th Inf.; Zane I. Adair, 2d Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; Felix M. Alexander, 4th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Clinton J. Ancker, 23d Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Oscar L. Ansley, 22th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Clyde G. Banks, 2d Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; David G. Barr, 18th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Aubrey J. Bassett, 6th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Robert C. Beckett, 24th Inf., Columbus, N. Mex.; Walter A. Bigby, 66th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Logan W. Boyd, 22th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Jasper E. Brady, jr., Camp Lewis, Wash.; John F. Brinson, 6th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Wilbur F. Browder, 7th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; James A. Brown, 52d Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Donald C. Burnett, 20th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Charles H. Calais, 11th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.; James L. Corman, 18th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Glenn E. Carothers, 2d Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; Roy A. Carter, 3d Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; Ray E. Cavenee, 7th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Thomas T. Conway, 30th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Joseph K. Creamer, 23d Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Sterling M. Crim, 11th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.; A. Y. Culton, 18th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Thomas A. Dukes, 3d Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; Andrew R. Duvall, 19th Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; Jean Edens, 1st Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Chester H. Elmes, 51st Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Charles Ennis, 9th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; David F. Finnerty, 41st Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Thomas J. Ford, 23d Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Neal D. Franklin, 31th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Horace N. Gibson, 30th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; John J. Gorman, 41st Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Harold F. Greene, 61st Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.; William P. Hayes, 41st Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; William R. Hazelrigg, 38th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Gouverneur Hoes, 17th Inf., Fort McIntosh, Tex.; John J. Honan, 55th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; James B. Howat, 64th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Francis H. Jack, jr., 52d Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Edward C. Johnson, 17th Inf., Fort McIntosh, Tex.; Harrison W. Johnson, 6th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Lewis P. Jordan, 22th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; John H. Judd, 66th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Henry E. Kelly, 58th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Wade D. Killen, 55th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Edward A. Kimball, 64th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Maurice E. Knowles, 3d Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; Louis H. Labian, 36th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass.; Harold J. LaCroix, 47th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Carnes B. Lee, 58th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Harry L. Lewis, 20th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Frank N. Mallory, 19th Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; Arvel J. Monger, 38th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Dennis P. Murphy, 54th Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Mark C. Neff, 2d Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; Lewis S. Norman, 7th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Richard E. G. Ople, 1st Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Earl W. Ortell, 56th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Clyde H. Phillips, 4th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Stanley Powloski, 63d Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Gilbert Proctor, 29th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; James E. Quivey, 1st Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Thomas W. Roane, 36th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass.; Dayton L. Robinson, 11th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Frederick B. Rosenbaum, 65th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Harry D. Scheibla, 31th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Andrew J. Schriver, 17th Inf., Fort McIntosh, Tex.; Torrence T. Shannon, 52d Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Rolland F. Sherfy, 11th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Raymond E. Shum, 36th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass.; Charles D. Simmonds, 52d Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Victor W. Smith, 18th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Oscar D. Sugg, 9th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Allan F. Sullivan, 39th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Aloysius J. Tagliabue, 16th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; David M. Todd, 24th Inf., Columbus, N. Mex.; Roy F. Turrentine, 7th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Dan Walsh, jr., 20th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; John Weckerling, 6th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Herbert E. Willis, 17th Inf., Fort McIntosh, Tex.; Jefferson B. Willis, 7th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Richard R. Winslow, 64th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Moses Alexander, 16th Inf.; Charles Backes, 49th Inf.; Henry J. Boettcher, 12th Inf.; Sam M. Brabson, 13th Inf.; Harry L. Coales, 32d Inf.; Kenton P. Cooley, 40th Inf.; James E. Dooley, 13th Inf.; Benjamin K. Erdman, 40th Inf.; William A. Flanigan, 22d Inf.; Edmund M. Gregorie, 43th Inf.; Jack C. Hodgson, 32d Inf.; Alfred P. Kitson, 21st Inf.; Kenneth E. Kline, 49th Inf.; Versalius L. Kandler, 12th Inf.; Bradford W. Kunz, 49th Inf.; Herbert B. Laux, 32d Inf.; Julian M. MacMillan, 10th Inf.; Edward P. Paeallaigue, 43th Inf.; Allan F. Reif, 22d Inf.; Don Riley, 63d Inf.; Dorrance S. Roysdon, 21st Inf.; Richard T. Schlosberg, 13th Inf.; Charles R. Smith, 40th Inf.; Carl H. Starrett, 32d Inf.; Glen T. Strock, 12th Inf.; Elliott R. Thorpe, 13th Inf.; William M. Toukoy, 13th Inf.; Prince E. Tripp, 10th Inf.; Fred P. Van Duzee, 49th Inf.; John R. Hutteras, 22d Inf.; Newton N. Jacobs, 63d Inf.; Julian E. Raymond, 22d Inf.; Terrence J. Tully, 21st Inf.; Clyde H. Plank, 63d Inf.; Mathias C. Forde, 4th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Alfred N. Taylor, 33d Inf., Panama Canal Dept.; Glen R. Townsend, 42d Inf., Panama Canal Dept.; Roy W. Borbydt, 25th Inf., Porto Rico; Thomas D. White, 14th Inf., Panama Canal Dept.; George H. Rare, 44th Inf., Hawaiian Dept.; William J. T. Yancey, 57th Inf., Philippine Dept.; Charles W. Smith, 15th Inf., Philippine Dept.



Pvt. HERMAN K. RETHWISCH

Co. H, 26th Infantry

Reported missing in action Oct. 4-11, 1918, later, officially, presumed dead, was reported to have been seen in Paris, France, January, 1919.

Description: Dark hair and eyes, olive complexion, 27 years old, 5 feet 10½ inches, 160 pounds.

Anyone knowing his whereabouts please send word to his mother, Mrs. H. Rethwisch, 1613 Christy avenue, Louisville, Ky. Readers of this are requested to kindly send marked copy of Register to nearest hospital for shell-shocked veterans.

Retired Officers.

Lieut. Col. Nathaniel M. Cartmell is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Hampton Institute, Va.

Maj. Thomas R. Katy detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at nlversity of Washington, Seattle.

Warrant Officers.

Resignation of Warrant Officer Jon O'Kana is accepted, effective June 14.

General Service Schools.

The following are relieved from duties at general staff college, Washington, and not earlier than July 1 nor later than August 15 and are detailed as instructors at general service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for a period of four years: Cols. Perry L. Miles, Inf.; John M. Morgan, Cav.; Sherwood A. Cheney, C. of E.; Lieut. Cols. James M. Love, jr., Inf.; Edgar A. Myer, Inf.; Clarence Deems, jr., F. A.; Alvin C. Voris, S. C.; Ernest Van D. Murphy, Inf.

Army Notes.

The following, now students at general staff college, are to report to director supply division, War Department general staff, for duty in addition to their present duties, effective May 23: Col. Robert E. Callan, C. A. C.; Lieut. Cols. James H. Bryson, Francis W. Clark, Joseph F. Barnes, F. A.

Enlisted Men.

Corp. George Wilt, 5th Recruit Company, will be placed upon retired list at Fort Logan, Colo., and will be sent to his home.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE THIRD U. S. CAVALRY.

President Harding, the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of War reviewed the troops at Fort Myer on May 19.

The occasion was the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the 3d United States cavalry, which has its headquarters at Fort Myer, Va. The 3d cavalry won great distinction in the Mexican war and was present at the assault at Chapultepec, where it is said, General Scott gave them the privilege of raising the United States flag over that stronghold.

EXHIBIT FOR FRENCH MUSEUM.

The sectionalising of a liberty motor for the French War Museum in Paris has been completed at the Fairfield air intermediate depot, Fairfield, Ohio, and the crate for shipping same is also completed.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis. West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 33 of our 36 pupils; in April, 77 of our 82 pupils. All told, we put in 3,636 pupils—as many as all other regular preparatory schools combined.

We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chance for success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

E. SWAVELY, *Principal*.
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S
NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Young men are prepared also for West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. R. WILMER, P. A. Eng., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy, J. L. CHEW, A. B., A. M.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Army & Navy Academy
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogs.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Theo. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1903, Prin. Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.

280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work; only earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 50.

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

A Lover—"I wish you'd find out how I stand with your father."
His Lass—"Why?"
A Lover—"He gave me a tip on the Stock Exchange tonight."—London Mail.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS
TEXT-BOOK COMPANY
280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE

At Ammendale, Md., on the Washington and Baltimore Boulevard, between Washington and Laurel. One of the finest country estates on the boulevard. Handsome residence of 16 rooms, 3 baths, in original oak grove of shade trees. High, overlooking the surrounding country and the boulevard.

34 acres of fine garden land all fenced; farmer's house of 6 rooms; barn, stable and garage. R. R. siding on the place. Choice location for Army or Navy officer. Adjoining the former estate of Admiral Ammen.

Price, $30,000. Easy Terms. Exchanges Considered.

BOOTH'S FARM AGENCY
315 E St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire.
Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle combining the portability of the pistol, the accuracy of the rifle and the effectiveness of the machine gun. Weighs 8 1-4 pounds and has only 36 parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1,000 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges. Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
302 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A. Cable address:—Autordco

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds. Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS







INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 222 6th Ave., Cor. 10th
ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers CLOTHING Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

MADISON AVENUE and FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 3600
BOSTON NEWPORT

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allen Established 1814

227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

NAVY OFFICERS' FULL DRESS EQUIPMENT

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments
THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815

RICE & DUVAL

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

800 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Offices: Western Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.

16 and 18 WEST 46th STREET

3d Floor, Schneider-Anderson Bldg., Near Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS

HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Cadet Store, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was seller for over 30 years
OUR SPECIALTY "REGULATION No. 1902"

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment

13 West 46th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 8961

PETTIBONE'S UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and RESERVE FORCE

Officers' or Enlisted Men's Catalogs on request.



Manufacturers of High Grade Uniforms, sold direct to the individual, for over 50 years.

PETTIBONE'S CINCINNATI

and

Washington—Wash. L. & T. Bldg.
San Francisco—Pacific Building

SEEMINGLY BIG UNDERTAKINGS

—are not nearly so impossible when properly handled. You can own the HOME that you know will prove ideal if it is financed right. CONSULT US. Special attention to officers of the Services.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
McKEEVER and GOSS Service
Sales - Rents - Lease
1405 - 6th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., June 4, 1921

Vol. LXIX. No. 2183.

Army Promotion List Decision

Chief Justice McCoy, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on May 31 denied the application for a writ of mandamus against the Secretary of War filed by Captain T. A. Lyon of the junior advocate general's department of the Army. This is the case in which so much interest has been taken by Army officers who are on the so-called single list for promotion. The ruling of the court follows:

This is an application for a writ of mandamus directing the Secretary of War to annul and cancel the Army promotion list as now prepared and to prepare a new promotion list in accordance with the construction placed by the relator on the National Defense Act approved June 3, 1916, as amended.

The facts are not in dispute. Moreover, both parties agree as to the nature of the evil sought to be remedied by section 24a of the National Defense Act added by the act of June 4, 1920, and the purpose under which this controversy arises.

The method of promotion in the Army existing before the amendment of June 4, 1920, resulted in more or less instances in some officers than for others who had received their appointment at the same time, the more rapid advancement not being due solely to merit. Section 24a directs the Secretary of War to prepare a promotion list on which should be entered the names of all officers below the grade of colonel with certain exceptions. It provided that "the names on the list shall be arranged, by arms of the service, so that the first name on the list shall be that of the officer having the longest commissioned service, the second name that of the officer having the next longest commissioned service, and so on." This list has come to be known as "the single list," adopting words found in the section. Before the passage of the amendment there was known as "lineal lists" on which officers of each branch of the service were placed as separate lists, one pertaining to each arm, in order of seniority and as vacancies occurred in the grade the officer next on the list in that branch below the vacancy was promoted to fill it.

The section specifies steps to be taken in the formation of the original promotion list of officers below the grade of colonel in the corps of engineers [and other branches] "who are now specially appointed in the Regular Army and the Philippine Scouts on the April 6, 1917, basis, arranged without changing the present order of the officers on the several lineal lists of the branches, but otherwise as nearly as practicable according to the length of commissioned service."

Certain provisions follow which it is not necessary to quote. They are as follows: for the purposes directly affecting the relator, which read:

"Third. Captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts, originally appointed since April 6, 1917, shall be arranged among themselves according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918, and shall be placed at the foot of the list as prepared to this point.

"Fourth. Persons to be appointed as captains or lieutenants under the provision of section 24 hereof shall be placed according to commissioned service rendered prior to November 11, 1918, among the officers referred to in the next preceding clause, and where such commissioned service is equal. Officers now in the Regular Army shall precede persons to be appointed under the provisions of this act, and the latter shall be arranged according to age.

"The relator is one of the persons described in the "fourth" paragraph specified above. As a promotion list he made up many lieutenants and second lieutenants will be promoted before he can be advanced to that grade. The arrangement being according to length of commissioned service.

"The decision depends on the interpretation of the 'third' paragraph quoted above.

Keeping in mind the evil sought to be remedied by the statute and the declaration of a general purpose, namely, to arrange a promotion list according to length of commissioned service, the language of the paragraph in question clearly admits of the interpretation placed upon it by the respondent: if not, then the declared or general purpose of the statute does not apply to the cases of the large majority of officers.

Indeed, the argument of the relator to the effect the general purpose will scarcely have any specific application if he construed the phrase as only the first part of the single list, on which are placed officers who never originally appointed in the Army in 1917, the preservation of the arrangement on the lineal list is the primary purpose and the arrangement according to length of commissioned service is secondary.

As Congress stated the general purpose in regard to making up the promotion list, it is unnecessary upon the relator to show that the provision in regard to lineal captains and lineal first lieutenants, when assuming that the provision is open to different interpretations. This the relator undertakes to do and the points of his argument will be considered as nearly as may be in the order in which they are stated in counsel.

A point is made of the greater number of inequalities in part 1 of the list than in part 2, but, of course, the court can not take into consideration a comparison of the extent to which those inequalities exist in the two classes.

It is argued that if relief is not granted officers of junior grades today will become the superiors of their senior officers of restricted, permanent, or specialization. But the arrangement of officers on the first part of the promotion list will lead to such promotions and the relator admits that it is correctly made.

The strongest argument of the relator is that certain regulations first and second lieutenants were required under the act to take examination for admission to the Army, and that they were appointed in the grades determined by that test, but that, under the respondent's interpretation of the act in making up the promotion list, the results of the examination are disregarded because almost immediately and in regular course of promotion lieutenants and second lieutenants are graded will be passed over captains.

At first blush, to prescribe a test for appointment to a grade only to ignore substantially by the early promotion of the first fit according to the test over the more fit seems somewhat incongruous. But we are dealing directly with the section prescribing the method of making up a promotion list and the section governing appointments.

If the case were stronger in other respects against the respondent's contention the argument based on the test for appointment might lead to a decision in favor of the relator, but it can not by itself overcome the considerations supporting the respondent.

Congress had before it a difficult task and one which could not at all possibly be accomplished with perfection of detail. The test of an examination determined sufficient to be appointed at all, as well as the grade to which the appointment should be made, so that the relator argues, is a fair one.

Another criticism of the act is that Congress had intended that all officers appointed after April 6, 1917, should be commissioned in the Army, but that solely on the basis of service, it would have provided "all persons to be arranged on the list in accordance with their length of service and that this has proven not to be the case." The language of the act is:

The Senate bill contained a provision in the language as suggested, whereas the House bill was in substance as it finally was adopted by the latter was adopted in conference. But the latter bill used the language "in accordance with their length of service" the length of commissioned service should govern.

A careful examination of both bills has led to the conclusion that the fourth bill above quoted and in concerns the question to be decided and that the language of the House bill was adopted merely because, in general, its provisions were more nearly those which Congress sought to enact. The true construction is to be noted that the Senate bill provided for a list to contain the names of all those below the grade of major and then went on to provide that "all persons to be arranged on the list in accordance with their active commissioned service in the U. S. Army." The House provided for three officers in paragraphs "third" and "fourth," above quoted, but gave officers in the Regular Army a preference over those having equal service when were appointed before the amendment of June 4, 1920, and in the appointment of second lieutenants in the regular army. Those provisions governing the relator's case are, as above quoted, "Officers to be appointed as captains or lieutenants * * * shall be placed according to commissioned service * * * among the officers referred to in the next preceding clause * * * and where such commissions are equal, and so on. Moreover, some significance may be attributed to the failure in the House provision to refer by specific designation to second lieutenants.

The court is unable to find that in which the construction of the act by the respondent makes ridiculous the language of the act. It is argued that

"Any vacancy in the grade of captain in the judge advocate general's first section would be filled by promotion or detail from another branch may, in the discretion of the President, be filled by appointment from reserve judges advocate between the ages of 30 and 36 years, and such appointee would be placed in the first section list immediately below the junior captain on said list."

As the promotion list is now made up, one appointee to a vacancy in the grade of captain will receive a first lieutenant in the Army, except thirty-three. It is argued that many first lieutenants of the reserve officers who come into the service after the preparation of the promotion list should be made captains because they are highly trained men, the importance of whose services demands that they be placed higher than a second lieutenant, to which grade all other appointments are to be made.

Section 5 provides that the lowest grade in the judge advocate general's department shall be that of captain. It is true that to place a captain in that department above a first lieutenant would be to give him a preference over lieutenants of longer commissioned service of the line, but the argument to the effect the preparation of the original promotion list should be made with the purpose to give all captains on the list places ahead of lieutenants who have had longer service

Another criticism of the act is that Congress had intended that all officers appointed after April 6, 1917, should be commissioned in the Army, but that solely on the basis of service, it would have provided "all persons to be arranged on the list in accordance with their length of service and that this has proven not to be the case." The language of the act is:

A careful examination of both bills has led to the conclusion that the fourth bill above quoted and in concerns the question to be decided and that the language of the House bill was adopted merely because, in general, its provisions were more nearly those which Congress sought to enact. The true construction is to be noted that the Senate bill provided for a list to contain the names of all those below the grade of major and then went on to provide that "all persons to be arranged on the list in accordance with their active commissioned service in the U. S. Army." The House provided for three officers in paragraphs "third" and "fourth," above quoted, but gave officers in the Regular Army a preference over those having equal service when were appointed before the amendment of June 4, 1920, and in the appointment of second lieutenants in the regular army. Those provisions governing the relator's case are, as above quoted, "Officers to be appointed as captains or lieutenants * * * shall be placed according to commissioned service * * * among the officers referred to in the next preceding clause * * * and where such commissions are equal, and so on. Moreover, some significance may be attributed to the failure in the House provision to refer by specific designation to second lieutenants.

The court is unable to find that in which the construction of the act by the respondent makes ridiculous the language of the act. It is argued that

"Any vacancy in the grade of captain in the judge advocate general's first section would be filled by promotion or detail from another branch may, in the discretion of the President, be filled by appointment from reserve judges advocate between the ages of 30 and 36 years, and such appointee would be placed in the first section list immediately below the junior captain on said list."

As the promotion list is now made up, one appointee to a vacancy in the grade of captain will receive a first lieutenant in the Army, except thirty-three. It is argued that many first lieutenants of the reserve officers who come into the service after the preparation of the promotion list should be made captains because they are highly trained men, the importance of whose services demands that they be placed higher than a second lieutenant, to which grade all other appointments are to be made.

Section 5 provides that the lowest grade in the judge advocate general's department shall be that of captain. It is true that to place a captain in that department above a first lieutenant would be to give him a preference over lieutenants of longer commissioned service of the line, but the argument to the effect the preparation of the original promotion list should be made with the purpose to give all captains on the list places ahead of lieutenants who have had longer service

Another criticism is as regards the requirement of Army Promotion List Decision——— gal TWO Service Tests that officers other than those temporarily filled shall, on original appointment, be placed at the end of the list.

When the bill was under consideration in the House an amendment to section 24a was offered by Mr. Connally, of Texas. It was sought to have an amendment incorporated in the bill to read as follows:

"On and after July 1, 1920, vacancies in grades below that of brigadier general shall be filled by the promotion of officers in the order in which they stand on the promotion list, without regard to the branches in which they are commissioned."

The proposed amendment was as follows:

"Provided, no officers shall be promoted over another occupying a higher grade."

The amendment was rejected.

The court does not read the debate as showing that the amendment related to the first part of the promotion list only as a relator contends. The section under debate related to promotions in all grades below that of brigadier general after the promotion list should have been made.

The amendment to the Senate bill proposed by Senator Harreld related to the first part of the promotion list now in hot to be considered.

The provision of the Senate bill was adopted by the conferees and became a part of the act and so the defeat of the Connally amendment may be considered and probably, also, the debate on it. See dissenting opinion of Chief Justice White in Newberry vs. U. S., decided May 2, 1920.

Whether the rejection of the amendment is considered or both the rejection and debate, the intention to be deduced is that because of longer service an officer may be promoted over his superior.

The petition in the writ must be denied.

Policy Regarding Army Commissioned Personnel

The Secretary of War has approved a policy pertaining to the assignment and transfer of the commissioned personnel of the Army. It has been put in the form of a communication to the chief of each branch of the Army and to the chief of the personnel bureau of the adjutant general's office for the guidance and information of those officials. It is as follows:

1. The commissioned officers of the Regular Army are for the following purposes:

(a) To perform duties pertaining to the branches of the service in which they are commissioned.

(b) To perform duty by details to branches other than those in which commissioned, duties in air service, signal corps, adjutant general's department, and inspector general's department.

(c) To perform duty by details to the detached officers' list.

The chiefs of the several commissioned branches will furnish the officers under (b) and (c).

2. All officers commissioned in a branch should be able to perform efficiently the duties pertaining to that branch. The branch is the training school for all officers commissioned in it. Higher training is given in the general service schools, and valuable experience is obtained in the performance of detached duties, but the fundamental training which develops an efficient and useful officer, or detects the inefficient one, is given in the various branches of the service. Any officer who is able to perform efficiently the duties of one or more of the important categories pertaining to the branch in which he is commissioned is a valuable officer in the Army, and any officer who has reason to this requirement is of doubtful value and should be excluded and transferred to another branch in which he has shown special qualifications, or he should be eliminated from the active list of the Army. Any officer who has rendered unsatisfactory service is a subject for special consideration by the efficiency classification board provided for by the act of June 4, 1920. If his unsatisfactory service is due to the fact that he make him not only unsuitable for his own branch, but for any branch in which he is eligible for transfer under the law, he should be placed in class II. If his unsatisfactory service is due to the fact that he is not in the proper branch, he should be transferred to that branch of the service in which he is commissioned and at the same time consideration will be given to the question of his possibly making him an efficient officer in another branch to which he is eligible for transfer under the law. He should be detailed for duty with that branch and given an opportunity to demonstrate his fitness for duty therein and, if found qualified, should upon his own application be transferred to that branch. Failure if he will not apply for transfer he should be eliminated. If he is found unfitted for duty in branch to which he is commissioned, but is found fitted for duty in another branch, he should be transferred to that branch if he will not apply for transfer he should be eliminated. If he is found unfitted for duty in any branch of the service he should be eliminated.

3. Officers not selected for duty under (b), paragraph 1, according to their eligibility, especial fitness, and availability for the several duties, will, in general, they should come from the combatant branches, and, as a rule, no officer should be selected for those duties who has not performed his duties efficiently in the branch in which he is commissioned. This is believed to be a very necessary requirement and a sound principle to follow. As officers in this class have direct contact and dealings with the civilian element and with the militia, and exhibit a report on their records which would injure their standing or cast doubt upon their efficiency in the branch in which are serving. It would be undesirable to select an

Digitized by Google

officer for these duties whose service has been such as to necessitate bringing his case before the annual classification board. An officer standing before civilians would be greatly injured and his usefulness greatly impaired by having to appear before a court of inquiry in order to determine whether or not he should be placed in class II. Civilians would feel that the Army had given them a cast-off to perform very important work. Furthermore, civilians form their opinion of the Army by the officers they come in contact with. Such contact is necessary and desirable on the part of all officers of the Army to some extent, but for many officers on the detached officers' list it is an indispensable part of their work and can not be multiplied as it can for other officers.

5. It is the duty of the general staff to insure a fair distribution of officers among the various branches of the Army and to the detached officers' list. It is announced as a general principle for the guidance of all concerned that, in the long run, the same general average of efficiency should exist among the officers retained on duty with a branch and those detailed for duty away from the branch. It will be the duty, therefore, of that principle cannot be applied with mathematical exactness, the chief of each branch should study this matter carefully and, in case they are not satisfied at any time that a fair distribution of the officers commissioned in their branches is being made, they should report the matter to the adjutant general, with a complete analysis of the subject, and with any constructive suggestions that they may have to offer. In the future, it is planned, to assign officers away from branches in such a manner as will leave this matter largely under the control of the chiefs of branches. An outline of the method to be followed, and which has been followed for some time, so far as practicable, is as follows:

If the chief of a branch or other activity of the Army desires details to be made to fill existing or prospective vacancies therein, for the purpose, he will submit a request to the adjutant general showing the necessity for making the details, the number, grades and qualifications of the officers desired, and any other information that he may see fit to present. If an approved policy covers the case, the request will be referred to the chief of the branch, in which the detail should be made, with instructions to submit, after agreement with the chief of branch, the names of qualified officers for the detail, which will then be made by the adjutant general. If no policy has been approved by the chief of staff, the request will be referred to the chief of staff for determination of a policy which will include, or better do away with the detail made, and, if so, the qualifications of the officers and particular branch or branches from which they may be drawn. This policy will be transmitted to the adjutant general, and action will be taken as indicated above. If the interested chiefs of branches or activities cannot agree on the individual officers to be detailed, the individual cases in which there is disagreement will be referred for decision to the chief of staff.

6. In making details of officers, their efficiency records should be carefully considered by the chiefs of branches and others concerned; in general, their qualification cards on file in the office of the adjutant general will give all the information necessary. The chief of the branch or activity making a detail of an officer should assure himself that the officer is suitable, and the chief of the branch from which the officer is being taken should assure himself of the same fact, and also that the same general average, as referred to in paragraph 5, is being maintained between the officers on duty with the branch and those detailed away.

7. In order to carry out the above principles, the chiefs of branches should require a careful study of the records of all officers serving with the various branches to be under way at all times. These studies will reveal the fact that certain officers are inefficient, and should be eliminated from the active list of the Army. These officers should be brought to the given special consideration by the annual classification board provided by the act of June 4, 1920. The duty of the chiefs of branches will be carefully observed, in order to determine whether or not officers who have been found inefficient for duty with troops, and who have been retained on the active list, should be assigned to duty under conditions wherein, while they are inefficient, they are not depended upon to observe them carefully and accurately record facts. The chiefs of branches will exercise confidentially of their unsatisfactory service as expressed by their ratings, and will take such steps as to make an effort to improve themselves and continued the usefulness of those who are retained. In case the notification will be given to the immediate commanding officers in these cases, in order that they may have full unbiased report be made unfavorable by the knowledge that the officer's record is to be used as a basis below average or inferior. In assigning these officers the chief of branch will have in view the duty to their disposal within the branch. He may assign them to the special service duties in the branch of the service as he may deem best after a special study of their cases. These officers should be given opportunity to overcome their deficiencies and demonstrate their fitness for service with troops before finding their inefficiency and unfitness for retention on the active list.

These studies will also reveal the fact that many officers possess qualifications which will render them able to perform a great many different kinds of duties, that other officers will be found to be capable only a limited number of duties, that some officers possess qualifications which will render them capable for certain duties in addition to those for which they are able for such assignments. These studies should be used in connection with assignments to duties for which they are competent to perform, or for which they are specially qualified, and with details to duties not specially qualified, and with details to duties not specially announced above—that every officer should be competent to perform, with reasonable efficiency, one to one or more of the important categories of the branch in which he is commissioned, and to a number of duties which bring officers into direct and intimate contact with civilians, and that it should be the duty to select officers for these duties who will perform them efficiently and to the credit of the Army. No officer should be retained on duties of this nature who has demonstrated his unfitness to perform such duties.

8. Officers serving away from the branches in which commissioned will be required to maintain touch at all times with troops by way of punishment. Duty with troops is the normal duty of officers, and detail away from troops must be attached thereto. However, it must be realized that it is impossible to keep officers constantly with troops, and detached duty he must generally be relieved and given regimental duty from time to time before further training, the place for him to get it is in the branch in which he was commissioned.

9. Instructions heretofore issued requiring "average" or "inferior" officers to be assigned to the detached list of regiments and coast defenses are rescinded. The chief of the branch will be responsible for the proper and efficient assignment of regimental and coast defense commanders.

10. It the chief of a branch, in any case, recommend suitable assignments for all officers of the branch under instructions prescribed herein, he will report the names of the individual officers concerned to the adjutant general, setting forth completely the facts in each case. These cases will be referred to the chief of staff.

11. In sum up:

(a) The basic principle in making assignments is to have the right officer in the right place. The "right place" may be determined by the facts, the training needs further training, or that he is needed to perform certain duties for which he is qualified or a combination of the two. The best interests of the service should always be paramount in deciding this question, and it usually results in giving the officer's whole record to determine it. In this connection, every use of the word "best" in the qualification card, form 67.

(b) An officer receives his basic training in the branch in which he is commissioned, and must be fit for duty in his branch in peace and war. No attempt should be made to find easy berths for officers who have rendered unsatisfactory service, or to carry them from commissioned in a branch in which they are not fit to perform the duties. Every officer should have a fair test. If he fails in any branch, but shows fitness for duty with some other branch, he should be temporarily detailed with that view in the first subsequent transfer, should his work justify it. Should he not show fitness for any branch, then his case should be brought to the attention of the annual classification board. There is now a law providing for the elimination of inefficient officers, and the blame must rest entirely upon the Army if we retain in the class of officers.

(c) If an officer who is "below average" or "inferior" in work pertaining to the branch in which he is commissioned shows fitness for work in any other branch, he may be temporarily detailed therewith, with a view to his subsequent transfer thereto, should his work justify it.

(d) The officer described in (c) will not in general be assigned to the detached list. Great care must should be taken in assigning officers to all duties which bring them in close contact with civilians, as the civilians to see that they are well fitted to perform the duties and will be a credit to the Army.

(e) In making assignments, the efficiency records of officers should be freely consulted.

CHANGES IN NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

The following transfers, re-assignments, promotions, deaths, appointments accepted in U. S. Navy, appointments in Naval Militia, etc., have occurred or expired in one class and reenrolled in another, reinstatements, etc., reported for the week ending May 21:

Disenrollments—Lieut. Adolph J. Balter (U. G.), class 3, and Lieut. (J. G.) Sperry W. Wilson, class 3.

Revocation of appointment to revert to enlisted status—Ensign Eugene Mantle, class 3.

New enrollments—Lieut. George D. Howell, jr., class 2; E. N. (T.); Pay Clerk Frank S. Wilson, class 2; P. S. N. (T.); Gunner Joseph C. Parker, class 1, U. S. R. F.

Promotions—Robert R. Bottoms, Walter C. Bryan, James C. Fardella, Carl J. Sporer, Wilson Stevens, Archibald Hutchinson, Horatius R. Leggatt, Lieuts. (J. G.) to be Lieuts., Ensigns Frederick W. Wyman, jr., and Leonard to Lieut. (J. G.), class 5, active; Ralph K. Haraby, Lieut. (J. G.), class 5, active, to be Lieut., active; Virgil V. McKenna, Lieut. (J. G.) (C. C.) to Lieut. (C. C.), class 5, active.

Retirements—Ensign Wm. E. Burgess, class 5; Gunner Wm. Wyman, class 2.

Deaths—Lieut. Arthur H. Thompson (C. C.), January 7, '21, class 2; Ensign Henry M. Ryan, June 26, '20, class 4.

Enrollments expired in one class and reenrolled in another—Jesse M. Griffin, enrollment expired as confirmed, ensign in class 1; reenrolled as confirmed, ensign in class 2; Gordon F. Fatchett, enrollment expired as ensign in class 4; reenrolled as ensign in class 2.

Appointments accepted in Navy—Lieuts. Richard B. Blackwell and Jonathan E. Henry (M. C.), class 2.

Appointment declined in Navy—Lieut. (M. C.) Waldemar R. Metz, class 2.

Transfers—Lieut. Comd. Osmund Everson, class 2 to class 3; Lieut. Robt. C. Doerr, class 4 to class 2; Gunner Henry H. Hosier, class 4 to class 2; Lieut. Comd. Harry W. Wotherspoon (C. C.), class 4 to class 2.

Re-assignments—Those whose enrollments expired as ensign in class 3, has reenrolled as chief electrician.

NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The following named officers have applied for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association and will be accepted at the next meeting:

Lieut. W. H. Ferguson, jr.; Lieut. H. S. Harding (M. C.); Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Brereton; Lieut. Comdr. M. Frazier, Chief Pharm. W. F. Bly, Capt. G. F. Smithers, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. (J. G.) T. Barney, U. S. N.; Lieut. (J. G.) O. R. Brooks, Ensign R. J. Loughman, Lieut. F. R. Howe; Lieut. (J. G.) Leroy F. Behrens (M. C.); Lieut. H. W. Miller (M. C.); Ensign W. A. Parks (C. C.); Lieut. (J. G.) Leroy D. Hall, M. C.; Ensign Roger Brooks, Lieut. H. E. Halford, Capt. Paul Koenig, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. (J. G.) Leo A. Kelly; Lieut. Comdr. M. F. Draney, U. S. N.; Gunner Jeff Avery, U. S. N.

All officers who are eligible should immediately become members of this association in order to make provision for their families in the future. It now have 2,112 members and one assessment amounts to $1,412.12, with one death claim received for each mail.

Officers desiring information concerning the association should address correspondence to secretary and treasurer Navy Mutual Aid Association, Navy Department, room 1054, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL UNIT HISTORY.

A large and well illustrated volume of 500 pages has just been issued under the title of "Pennsylvania Hospital Unit No. 21." The book was written by Colonel R. H. Harte and several members of the unit. It records the history of the unit from the time it was organized, early in 1917, until it returned from France, April 28, 1919. The Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia is the oldest hospital in America, a charitable institution, established by Benjamin Franklin in 1751. It contributed base hospital No. 10, which was one of the six hospitals sent to France in May, 1917, the first Americans to go after war was declared. It was under the command of Colonel M. A. De Lancy, medical corps, U. S. Army. On the formation of the Department of Hospitals, Lieut. Colonel Harte was appointed chief of staff. Copies of several British orders complimenting the hospital for its excellent work while it was in that hospital. While in France 47,811 patients were treated in its wards.

BETTER CONDUCT OF POST EXCHANGES.

Communications received at the War Department indicate that the administration of Army post exchanges are in need of better supervision in the matter of organization and similar funds. Many of the irregularities arising are ascribed to the inexperience of officers responsible for these conditions, and it is suggested that the Secretary of War that corps area commanders be directed to give such supervision as may be necessary to see that the responsible officers are properly informed as to the expenditures which are authorized over these funds.

A pipe won't burn your tongue if you smoke P. A.!

Get that pipe-party-bee buzzing in your smokesection! Know for a fact what a joy'us jimmy pipe and some Prince Albert can and will do for your peace and content!

And, you can wagger your pay slip that Prince Albert's quality and flavor and coolness—and its freedom from bite and parch (cut out by our exclusive patented process)—will ring up records in your little old smokemeter the likes of which you never before could believe possible!

And, just between ourselves! When you dip into the sport of rolling 'em Prince Albert will prove a revelation! You've got a treat a mile wide waiting on you! P. A.'s a cinch to roll because it's crimp cut—stays put!

Prince Albert is sold in tappy red bags, tidy-red tins, handsome pound and half pun tin humidors and in the pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top.

PRINCE ALBERT

CRIMP CUT
LESS BURNING FOR ANY CIGARETTE MAKER

Copyright 1921 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

Digitized by Google

ARMY WINS ANNUAL BASEBALL GAME.

In a nerve-racking contest which was won in the ninth, Army defeated Navy in the annual baseball game on May 28 by a score of 8 to 7. West Point fighting like mad all the way, came from behind and tied up a game which to everybody looked like another Navy victory, winning in an exciting ninth inning finish.

The game was witnessed by 12,000 persons. Destroyers, submarines and other Navy craft anchored in the Hudson off the south end brought a big Navy crowd of officers and men to the contest. It was the first victory for the Army over the Navy since 1916.

Army tallied in the first inning and Navy took a big lead by annexing six runs in the second and third. Army changed pitchers and settled down. In the fourth West Point caused Fleming's retirement. Wilhide's home run, with two on bases, tied the score. Army opened up on Gaines in the ninth. Smythe singled, Barchett knocking the hot one down, but with no chance to get Smythe he tossed wildly to Humphreys. Smythe went to second on the error. Don Storck hit another at Barchett and beat the throw. Stevenson, essaying to bunt, popped one just behind Gaines, which Humphreys, Pino and Barchett all attempted in vain to get. Smythe in the meantime raced home with the winning tally.

The score:

Army.	AB	R	H	O	A	E	Navy.	AB	R	H	O	A	E
French, cf.	5	0	2	1	0	0	Harris, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	1
Wilhide, 2b	4	2	1	2	0	0	Pino, 2b...	3	1	1	1	3	1
Smythe, lf.	3	1	1	4	0	0	Rawlings, lf.	6	1	2	3	0	0
Storck, 3b.	5	1	3	4	6	1	Hum'ys, 1b	3	0	1	8	0	1
Stv'son, rf.	4	0	2	0	1	0	Stubbs, rf..	4	2	2	1	1	0
Dabez'n, 1b	0	0	0	1	0	1	Barch't, ss.	3	1	0	2	2	1
Cragin, p.	3	1	0	2	6	0	Poole, 3b..	5	1	1	4	0	1
Dasher, ss.	4	1	3	1	0	0	Hogan, c..	3	1	0	5	4	0
Bonnett, c.	3	1	0	5	1	0	Fleming, p.	2	0	1	0	0	0
M'G'h, p..	4	1	1	7	1	0	Niemeyer, p	1	0	1	0	1	0
							Gaines, p..	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals..	34	8	12	27	15	2	Totals...	33	7	9	*24	13	5

* None out when winning run was scored.

Army....................	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1—8
Navy....................	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0—7

Stolen bases—Dasher, French (2), Harris, Barchett, Poole, Hagan, Pino, Stubbs (2). Sacrifice fly, Humphreys. Three-base hit—Rawlings. Home runs—Wilhide, Storck. Double plays—Storck (unassisted); Stubbs and Hogan. Struck out—By McGrath, 1; by Fleming, 2; by Gaines, 1; by Cragin, 1. Bases on balls—Off McGrath, 4; off Fleming, 6; off Cragin, 3. Hits—Off McGrath, 2 in 2 innings; off Fleming, 5 in 3 innings; off Niemeyer, 2 in 2 innings; off Cragin, 7 in 7 innings; off Gaines, 6 in 4 innings. Wild pitch—Cragin. Hit by pitcher—By McGrath (Stubbs); by Cragin (Barchett); by Niemeyer (Bonnett). Left on bases—Army, 7; Navy, 9. Winning pitcher—Cragin. Umpires—Johnstone and McBride. Time—2:45.

Naval Academy Oarsmen Win.

United States Naval Academy eight, holders of the Olympic championship, won the Stewards' Cup in the American Henley on the Schuylkill on May 28.

Glendon's stalwart middies, stroked by Frawley, a football player, and with Clyde King, Bolles, Moore, Gallagher, Sanborn and other gridiron heroes in the seats, had a margin of four lengths over the Union Boat Club of Boston, which nosed the Pennsylvania crew out by less than half a length.

Stroke Frawley sent the middies away in the lead and with Coxswain Clark steering a perfect course in the center, there was no question to the final winner after the first half mile had been covered. Every Navy oarsman sat up straight at the finish, while the Union and Penn oarsmen were fagged out.

For the second time this year the Navy plebes defeated the Penn freshmen. The Annapolis youths won by three full lengths in 7:29, with Penn timed in 7:41 3-5.

The plebes led all the way and had a lot of power to spare at the finish. One of the spectacular features of the finish was the complete collapse of Medholt, number 6 in the Penn boat, who fell in his seat about 100 yards from the finish and was a passenger the remainder of the way. Medholt was out completely and had to be revived by his crew mates.

The Navy youths pulled a long and powerful stroke on the east side of the river and had Penn trailing soon after the start. Penn's fight was a gritty one, but the Annapolis plebes had more strength and polish. Hopping pulled the winning stroke oar in the Navy boat and was well backed by his plebe sweeps.

Summary.

First eight-oared shells—Won by Navy, Gallagher, bow; Bolles, 2; King, 3; Moore, 4; Sanborn, 5; Johnston, 6; Lee, 7; Frawley, stroke, Clark, coxswain; second, Union B. C. (Herrick, Jr., bow, Peabody, 2; Jeffries, 3; Whitman, 4; Parkman, 5; Patchelder, 6; Davis, 7; Leighton, stroke); third, Pennsylvania (Jellinech, bow; Howell, 2; Swan, 3; Wheeler, 4; Leifield, 5; Copeland, 6, Waldner, 7; Mitchell, stroke; Chase, coxswain). Time, 7:08 4-5; second time, 7:24 4-5.

Freshman eight-oared shells—Won by Navy (Drexler, bow; De Wolf, 2; Freeman, 3; Shanklin, 4; Andrews, 5; Strohecker, 6; Dahlgren, 7; Hopping, stroke; Tracy, coxswain); second, Pennsylvania (Tuff, bow, Jenkins, 2; Baskerville, 3, Weil, 4; French, 5; Medholt, 6; Wern, 7; Mattison, stroke; Bray, coxswain). Time, 7:29; second, 7:41 3-5.

Crawford Army Track Captain.

For the first time in the history of the Military Academy the election of a track captain has taken place. This honor went unanimously to David J. Crawford, second class, of Lexington, Miss. He is a hurdler, high and broad jumper and relay man.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

After the selection of the successful candidates who took the examination April 25, 1921, for appointment in the Regular Army there will remain more than 3,000 vacancies in the commissioned personnel of the Army. After promotions under the reorganization law have been completed a number of these vacancies will be in the grade of first lieutenant, the remainder being in the grade of second lieutenant. While it is not proposed to fill all vacancies at present, the necessity for more officers for the Army requires that a portion of the vacancies be filled without delay. An examination for appointment as second lieutenant will, therefore, be held August 22, 1921. The exact number of vacancies for which examination will be held will be announced later. Appointments will be made in each of the following branches: Infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, engineers, air service, signal corps, quartermaster corps, ordnance department, chemical warfare service, Philippine Scouts.

As a result of this examination no appointments are to be made in branches of the service other than those named above.

The date announced is that of the final examination. Prior to that date applications must be submitted and applicants must undergo a preliminary examination. All applications are to be received and acted upon by corps area commanders, who are also charged with conducting the preliminary and final examinations. Details of information concerning examinations for appointment are contained in regulations now being distributed, and application blanks may be obtained at any military post or station. Applications should be submitted by the applicant at the military post or station nearest his place of residence. Writing to the adjutant general for information or for blanks will only cause delay.

It is contemplated that successful candidates will be announced and appointed or nominated for appointment about two months after the examination.

All successful candidates will be arranged in their order of merit as determined by the final examination and will be appointed in the Army in such order. They will also be placed on the promotion list in such order without regard to the branch of the Army in which appointed. Those candidates who attain the highest marks on examination will, therefore, have priority in advancement to the vacancies existing as first lieutenant. To be informed of the full detail concerning examinations and appointment it is necessary that candidates consult the regulations which are being sent to all military posts and stations. However, the prospective candidate's attention is directed to the following important points:

1. Eligibility for appointment is fixed by law and requests for exceptions cannot, therefore, receive consideration by the War Department. The age at the time of appointment must be between 21 and 30 years and a candidate must be a citizen of the United States. At the time of the final examination each candidate must be in one of the following classes:

(a) A warrant officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army having had not less than two years' service as such.

(b) A member of the officers' reserve corps or the enlisted reserve corps.

(c) A member of the National Guard.

(d) A graduate of a technical institution approved by the Secretary of War.

Any civilian of the required age who passes the preliminary examination may readily become eligible to take the final examination and to be appointed by entering either class (b) or (c) above.

2. The preliminary examination consists merely of an inquiry into the physical, moral and mental qualifications of an applicant to determine whether or not he has the requisite qualifications to justify his proceeding with the final examination. Such a preliminary examination will avoid inconveniences and unnecessary expenses to both the applicant and the government in many cases. Facilities for conducting these preliminary examinations at selected educational institutions prior to graduation will be provided by corps area commanders.

3. The final examination is the same for all candidates, and to insure strict justice to all the examination papers will be marked by central boards convened in the War Department. The scope of the mental examination is such as to insure the Army getting men of the requisite educational foundation to satisfactorily follow a career as an Army officer. The elementary part of this examination embraces the subjects of history, grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry and physics. The advanced part of the examination consists of a large number of subjects, including mathematics, languages, literature, electricity, chemistry, law and minor tactics. Examination is required in but three of the subjects of the advanced group to be selected by the candidate.

4. Candidates for appointment in the air service, engineers, signal corps and ordnance department are required to satisfy certain technical requirements either by examination or by having graduated from technical schools.

5. The regulations provide liberal exemptions from examination in various subjects according to the education, training and experience that the candidate has had. The granting of exemptions has been placed entirely in the hands of the examining boards and requests for exemption cannot, therefore, be considered by the War Department.

6. Each candidate is permitted to express one or two choices of the branch of the service in which he desires to be appointed. In making appointments, however, while the preferences of candidates will be given due consideration, the War Department reserves the right to assign them to such branches of the service as may be necessary.

In consideration of all of the facts it is apparent that the present offers an exceptional opportunity for appointment in the Army. The candidates making the highest mark will be at once promoted to the grade of first lieutenant and will thus receive a base pay of $2,000 per annum in addition to the prescribed allowances; those appointed as second lieutenants will receive a base pay of $1,700 per annum in addition to the prescribed allowances.

Should a number of candidates, in excess of those for which the examination is held, receive a passing mark on examination, those making the lowest mark will not be selected for appointment nor will they be placed on an eligible list for future appointment, as the experience of the War Department has been that such eligible lists are unsatisfactory both to the government and to the individual.

13TH INFANTRY ORGANIZATION DAY.

Camp Devens, Mass., May 22.—The 13th Infantry, commanded by Colonel Frederick S. L. Price, celebrated its organization day on Thursday at Camp Devens. It was a holiday for every one in camp and the various units of the regiment proved to be fine hosts for many visitors.

In the morning a program of field sports was staged. There was everything in the line of sports that one could desire and mixed with them were competitive drills both for the rifle and machine gun companies. At noon time each company had a holiday dinner, at which many guests were invited. The only thing that marred the pleasure of the day for the 13th was the unmerciful trimming that its baseball team received at the hands of the 36th Infantry team; 18 to 3 was the score. At 6:30 the regiment was paraded for General Hersey and in the evening an exhibition of the various battle flags and trophies of the regiment was had at the U. S. Army theater. Following the exhibition was an address by Captain Judson Hanaigan and moving pictures. In his address on "The 13th Infantry; Its History and Traditions," Captain Hanaigan told the story of the regiment from its first organization, July 16, 1798, down through all the wars in which the United States has participated since that date; the various reorganization periods, the last such date being May 4, 1861, when it was commanded by Colonel William T. Sherman until his promotion to the rank of brigadier general on July 4, 1863. Captain Hannigan also related how the 13th Infantry was the first federal troops to secure a foothold and plant its colors at the capture of Vicksburg May 19, 1863, during the Civil War. One of the interesting parts of the moving picture was the showing of the 13th Infantry in a shelter tent camp at Still River. The day's celebration was a decided success and all are looking ahead to its repetition next year.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Retired Enlisted Men of Coast Guard.

Enlisted men of the Navy who are placed upon the retired list after 30 years' active service are entitled to the allowances in lieu of rations and clothing and in lieu of quarters, fuel and lights. An enlisted man of the Coast Guard who is retired after 30 years' active service is entitled to the same allowance. It is not material whether the Coast Guardsman, having had such service, is retired under the act of April 16, 1908, on account of 30 years' service, or under the act of April 12, 1902, for age or disability. The essential condition to enjoyment of this allowance is that the enlisted man shall have had the full period of active service which would be necessary to qualify him for retirement under the Navy law. (Comp. Dec. May 24.)

Funeral Expenses of National Guard Officer.

The inhibition contained in section 119 of the act of June 3, 1916, prevents the payment of the funeral expenses of an officer of the National Guard authorized to attend, and who dies while attending, a military service school unless there shall have been an appropriation previously made therefor. I am not aware of any specific authorization in any law relating to the National Guard or in any regulation made in pursuance of law for the payment by the United States of the expenses incurred in the preparation of the remains of a National Guard officer who dies after having been authorized to attend, and while attending, a military service school.

An officer authorized to attend and while attending such a school is not in the service of the United States, for the members of the National Guard are not in the United States Army unless and until they are called forth under section 101 of the act of June 3, 1916, or drafted under section 49 of the act of June 4, 1920. It necessarily follows that the law making appropriation for the disposition of remains of officers, soldiers and employes of the Army is not chargeable with the expense incurred in the preparation of the remains of a National Guard officer who dies when authorized to attend, and while attending, a military service school. * * *

Neither the appropriation for the National Guard, which is borne in the digest of appropriations for the fiscal year 1921 as "arming, equipping and training the National Guard, 1921," nor the appropriation "disposition of remains of officers, soldiers and civil employees, 1921," is chargeable with the expense incurred in the preparation for transportation of the remains of an officer of the National Guard who has been authorized to attend a military service school pursuant to section 99 of the act of June 3, 1916, and who dies while in attendance thereat. (Comp. Dec. May 27.)

Pay of Marine Corps.

The pay of this (Marine) Corps is regulated by the laws which govern the pay of the Army, and, if changes are made in the Army pay, those changes take effect simultaneously in the pay roll of the Marine Corps. This is the legal effect of section 1612 of the Revised Statutes * * *

It will thus be seen that the only inquiries with respect to a statute effecting the pay of the Army and its effect in the Marine Corps are: do the provisions for the Army apply to the infantry of the Army, and, if so, do similar conditions exist in the Marine Corps? Both these being answered in the affirmative, if there is no special statute on the subject applicable to the Marine Corps, the Army pay statute applies to the Marine Corps.

The provisions in section 127a of the act of June 4, 1920, is general legislation, applicable to all enlisted men of the Army who meet the requirements therein named, whether the men served in the infantry or in other branches of the Army. The statute does not bestow a gratuity; it fixes a different rate of pay for the men coming within its terms, and a man meeting its requirements with respect to the Marine Corps is entitled to its benefits under section 1612, Revised Statutes. (Comp. Dec. May 25.)

N. G. Property and Disbursing Officers' Pay.

Where it is shown by a proper certificate that a property and disbursing officer has, in addition to his duties as property and disbursing officer, performed the duties of his rank or grade required by regulation of the Secretary of War under section 109, and those duties are separate and distinct from his duties as a property and disbursing officer, he is entitled to the same pay as other officers of the National Guard of the same rank or grade, and that this may be paid to him in addition to his pay as property and disbursing officer. (Comp. Dec. May 23.)

Service as Veterinarian.

Service as a veterinarian in the employ of the quartermaster corps is not to be counted in computing longevity pay. Such service must be "in the regular provisional or temporary forces" and not in a civilian status. (Comp. Dec. May 23).

Transportation of Officers' Automobiles.

Both the Navy and Coast Guard regulations provide that the term "household effects" as used therein does not include automobiles. These orders are legal and competent regulations which place a prohibition upon the inclusion of automobiles in shipments of household effects of officers of the Coast Guard changing station. That prohibition is effective from the effective date of the orders. (Comp. Dec. May 26.)

ARMY OFFICERS FOR SUMMER CAMPS.

Instructions have been given by the War Department directing that students at the special service schools who are to graduate in June and are to be allotted to or assigned to duty under the jurisdiction of corps area commanders will not be granted leave of absence effective upon their graduation, except upon approval of the corps area commanders concerned. Such students will be available immediately after their graduation for detail by corps area commanders to duty at summer camps. The assignment of student officers of the special service schools who will graduate in June is now under consideration.

ARMY HOSPITALS TRANSFERRED TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The War Department has practically completed the transfer to the Public Health Service of the Army hospitals at Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Bayard, N. M.; Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Fox Hills, N. Y.; Oteen, N. C., and Camp Kearney, Calif., with all real estate, buildings and improvements. Quartermaster supplies amounting to $1,192,336 have also been turned over. In addition, orders have been issued, pursuant to a recent bill of Congress, providing for the transfer to the Public Health Service of Fort MacKenzie, Wyo.; Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., with all real estate, buildings and equipments.

Griffin Lotion Cream

For ARMY BOOTS and SHOES. AT POST EXCHANGES.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 418. 'Phone, Franklin 8416.

New York Office: 284 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1451 and 1452. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 1804.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 10c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, respective of which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise the office promptly of any change of address.

THE RETURN FROM GERMANY.

The right to resolve is as inalienable as the right of petition or the pursuit of happiness, and it may have its uses if it is not overdone and is applied in the right direction. At least it gives its authors the comfortable sense of self-expression along with the hope, if not the expectation, of achievement. The resolution recently adopted at a special meeting of American Legion national committee on military policy on the subject of the withdrawal of troops from Germany has the merit of being not only harmless, but of possessing the sonorous quality of the good, sound sense and appreciation of the fitness of things. It is sometimes difficult to understand why the American Legion or any other organization not connected with the Government should attempt to mix intimately in the affairs of the nation, but the American Legion can claim to have able company and a long line of precedents for such a program. In the same meeting at which it dealt with the American occupation of Germany it took the War Department to task for its method of filling the original vacancies in the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army created by the act of June 4, 1920. The department was called upon to explain why so few emergency officers had been appointed in grades above that of captain, since the law required that not less than 50 per cent of the vacancies should be filled by appointment from the emergency personnel candidates. Of course, this is an old question, and many times and early in the task of reorganizing the Army after the World War in accorda..ce with the terms of the above-specified legislation act. There appeared to be an impression among the American Legion resolvers that the 50 per cent applied impartially to the vacancies in all the grades, which would, of course, have operated in favor of the many emergency officers high rank to which they could hardly in justice to older officers of the Regular Army claim a right.

But in the direction of the American occupation of Germany the national committee on military policy acted with greater perspicacity and comprehension of the situation when they adopted by unanimous vote the following:

Whereas a resolution (H. Res. 14) has been introduced in the Congress of the United States directing the immediate withdrawal of the United States forces from Germany

Be it resolved, That the military policy committee of the American Legion disapproves of such resolution, and it is the judgment of this committee that our forces should be left in Germany until such time as, in the discretion of the President of the United States, they may be properly withdrawn.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and to each member of Congress.

This is entirely proper and shows wisdom in dealing with a problem that has been gratuitously precipitated by enthusiasts who do not know what is required of the administration. The author of the pending resolution in the House is, for example, a young and ardent advocate who can not by any possibility free the situation and may also be regarded as seeking a certain kind of fame from the incident in which he figures so prominently. Congress should rightly keep its hands from dictating to the executive in a matter of this character. It is no affair of the legislative branch, the members of which have no means of realizing what their interference with the plans of the President may effect. It should be assumed that when the proper time comes the American troops on German territory will be recalled and that, in the meantime, it behooves Congress and the people generally to rest content in the faith that the demands of the situation will be met adequately with due regard to the interests of this nation and the Allies. On the contrary will be permitted to occur. The President, the Secretary of State, who has to do with the diplomatic phase, and the Secretary of War, who has to do with the military factor, may be trusted, it would certainly appear, to do what is right at the proper time and to avoid doing anything effective in any other connection. To force the latter condition by congressional resolution is not merely mischievous; it is positively dangerous. The President should not be forced to do anything that at the time would be fatal or even may be merely a menace. The adoption of the congressional resolution may properly, then, be regarded as a reflection of distrust in the executive in that it would indicate very clearly that Congress, with much less knowledge of the affairs and greatly reduced responsibility in the whole situation, is fearful that the President and his advisers should not be allowed to proceed within the limits and promptings of their own judgment.

LESS EPIGRAMS NEEDED.

Familiarity, besides breeding contempt, has the unhappy faculty of dulling the ear to the true significance of words and phrases, especially those that are uttered tripplingly on the tongue. Of such variety of speech must be classified the flippancy now prevailing in Congress and among public orators outside of the legislative class on the subject of the survivors of the World War. The country grew tired of, and irresponsive to, much that is said and perhaps come to disregard for their real value some of the things that are unsaid. Therefore would be becoming thing shocking, as well as sensational, in the remark made in this city one day last week when there was a public memorial service in honor of the 525 men and women who died in the World War, or who died in the armed service of their country during the war. The event was momentous enough to secure the attendance of the President and General Pershing, and prominent members of the Government, while President Harding reviewed the procession as it passed to Arlington. The funeral sermon was preached by the chaplain general of the American Legion, and the striking sentence of his oration which embodied a condemnation of the governmental neglect of the disabled soldiers, was couched in the following words:

"Shame on me that many of these men today are in holes and crannies into which they have crawled to die."

This is no severe and scathing an indictment as it is possible to visit upon the Government and the citizens or whoever is responsible for such unutterably disgraceful act of cruelty with which we should feel humiliated to have foreigners charge the nation and the American people generally. If it is true, then there is every reason we should hang our heads in shame; but does any such situation exist? Are there any great number of disabled survivors of the horrors of war left to the mercy of those selected by their countrymen and their Government as makes it necessary for them to hide in holes and crannies waiting for death to do its merciful work of relieving, ignored and forgotten? It would be well to have this information, not only that we may be properly covered with chagrin and stricken with remorse, but that something may be done at once to correct such a hideous and revolting act of neglience of men who deserve the best that the country can give of its shelter and succor.

Undoubtedly something must be allowed the orator for his figures of speech, and, as we have remarked, we have become indifferent to a great deal that is said in the moment of enthusiasm or emotion and that sounds altogether strange when reduced to cold type in the newspaper report of the next morning. But why should not the public speaker, in and out of Congress, be reasonably careful of, and discreet in, his statements, although it subtracts something from the impresiveness of his production? It is hardly laudable when a speaker, no matter by what motive he is inspired, exaggerates the situation that he may construct an epigram. If the clergyman who preached the sermon over the honored dead in Washington the other day is taken at his word—and there are many people who will be inclined to regard him as making no sacrifice of the facts—there is real and vital need of doing something, not to save us from shame, but to make such shame unnecessary.

What is really needed, to speak with candor, is much less fervid and reckless eloquence and more practical attention to the actual situation. With the vast amounts of money that are being appropriated by Congress for the care of those disabled as a result of service in the World War there is no occasion for any man being hidden, or hiding himself, away in inaccessible places and left to die alone. All that need be done in the matter is to have his case reported to the authorities, and every possible attention, regardless of cost and of trouble, will be at once lavished upon him, and if his is a worthy case requiring special attention he should get it without question and without the feeling that anything unusual or out of proportion is being done for him. On the other hand, there is very grave need, indeed, for a thorough supervision of what is being done and of what is being contributed by the governmental machinery for caring for the disabled men. There are some flagrant examples of imposition and of most undeserving drafts upon sentiment for help and relief. It has been stated by one official, who should be in a position to know, that of the great number of men who have applied for tubercular treatment not more than one in ten has ever seen actual service; that most of them were physically defective when they responded to the draft and were rejected before they reached a camp, to be sent home to their homes and are now claiming that they have been neglected. If any such situation exists it is time that someone connected with the rehabilitation process of the disabled and dependents for relief should have the courage to stand up and tell the truth about the matter. That would be of more value, although much less sensational to hear, than what is being said by such orators as the one who made the pathetic allusion to men dying in holes and crannies in wanton neglect by an ungrateful country.

There has been, it has been nothing in the plans of the Government and in the intention of those in responsible official position to prevent doing the utmost that is possible and that is, at the present time, really and legitimately needed for those who are still disabled and require medical and hospital care and the attendance of nurses. It must be something besides the fault of the Government or of the officials in charge of the system of relief if there has been failure to reach properly and adequately those who are entitled to and receive that sort of aid. The trouble has been, we are reliably informed, that so many of the unworthy and undeserving have been and are demanding help that it always succeeds in their unmerited endeavor, they make their disappointment and the frustration of their efforts a bid for public indignation in their behalf. That this has been somewhat productive of the desired result has been, we believe, in the turmoil that has ensued, alleging cruel negligence in varying degrees that may be considered as the inevitable maximum in the accusations described by the Washington clergyman. From the statements made by people in a position to know the actual conditions, there is justification for the assertion that there are many persons receiving governmental aid to which they are not entitled then there are men, entitled to it by service and injury and sickness, who are not receiving it.

The system of taking care of the disabled should be surrounded by all possible precautions against the frauds and the beats that are anxious to fasten themselves on the Government and it will be the easier to do so because any claim from such sources receives prompt acceptance without much desire to investigate. There is every reason why Congress should carry the country beyond the verge of being sensible and conservative in a situation like the present. There is no reason why the people's money should be spent without any check on its disbursement or without proper supervision of its allotment and application merely because of the clamor that no such inconvenience be taken by those in the fear of the indignation of the unworthy who will make the most of their false appeal to public sympathy. The people can be charged with no loss of gratitude and respect for the men who have served in the War or because they are insistent upon having their money wisely and justly as well as liberally bestowed or because they also object to having the undeserving rewarded beyond their merits and their needs. The tox-payers from whom the funds for the work of relief must some have a right to as much protection as the man who took up the national sword and in battle, and they can not be blamed if they revolt against any system that permits the imposter to thrive in idleness and comfort.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

On the whole, that returned sergeant who remarked, "If we had a devastated district of our own we should feel just as the French do, and a damned sight more," seems to have said something.

Digitized by Google

Appointments in Navy Supply Corps

Following is the list of officers of the Navy supply corps who qualified in the examination last January for permanent appointment in the Navy under the act of June 4, 1920:

Temporary lieutenants qualified for permanent rank of lieutenant:

Abbey, Wm. H.
Abbott, Fred A.
Babcock, Arthur W.
Baker, Clarence Wm.
Barrett, Roy E.
Barnum, Ambrose J.
Baum, Max
Berkowitz, Benjamin
Bickham, Harry H.
Breyer, Charles H.
Bridges, Allen C.
Brooks, Eugene K., Jr.
Brown, Charles W.
Brown, Henry E.
Brown, Walter E.
Bryan, Arthur M.
Caldwell, Samuel B.
Canham, Alvah B.
Cash, Alfred L.
Chapin, Walter D.
Charlton, Charles W.
Cilbert, Wm. C.
Claiborne, Theodore S.
Cronin, Walter T.
Culhane, Thomas A.
Damkacher, Michael J.
Daniel, John B.
Deming, Rose B.
Dindol, Ralph J.
Disbrow, Nathaniel E.
Duane, Edward H.
Dunham, Samuel V.
Dyckman, Lester A.
Esler, James M.
Edrington, Thomas C.
Everette, Jacquen H. E.
Felix, James
Fisher, Dayton
Foutch, Orville D.
Freedman, Albert S.
Geie, Edison H.
Gallagher, Edwin R.
Gately, James
Goff, Otto S.
Gorton, Independent W.
Gray, Eugene L.
Gross, Harry E.
Hall, Frank Marsh W.
Hirshman, Maurice S.
Hooton, Harry A.
Hutchison, Percy
Jahnke, Wm. C.
Johnson, Herman W.
Keany, Francis P.
King, Arthur G.
Kirwan, Michael J.
Klauer, Leonard A.
Koslowski, Alexander C.
Lasetter, Herbert C.
Lee, Arthur A.
Lesley, Clifford W.
Lewis, Frank
Lord, George E.
Lynch, Daniel
Marsh, Virgil L.
Marshall, Allen J.
Masters, Arthur H.
Masterton, George W.
McKenna, Wm. H.
McKenzie, Edward R.
Miley, Clarence A.
Morton, Walter E.
Moyer, LeRoy
Mullen, Edwin E.
O'Reilly, James P.
Parker, Wm. B.
Penner, Peter J.
Phillips, Oscar J.
Rappoport, Charles E.
Rebentisch, Joseph A.
Rigsbee, Charles A.
Rupprecht, Gonda F.
Ryder, Wm. C.
Sadgwick, Charles E.
Sanner, James E.
Scanlan, Maurice T.
Scherberger, Frede., Jr.
Schmalzle, Thomas M.
Seifert, George C.
Seifert, John H.
Settle, Walter A.
Shook, Arthur F. M.
Shumaker, Burnice W.
Sieck, Charles A.
Simon, Joseph
Smith, Hiram E.
Smith, Stephen E.
Smith, Wm. L.
Sowell, Lloyd C.
Sorrell, Thomas L.
Stangels, Harry E.
Stubbs, Augustus S.
Sutliff, Lewis S.
Tarleau, Corley.
Thein, John H.
Thomas, Harvey A.
Tichenor, Hilton F.
Tobey, Wm. H.
Todd, Richard C.
Wade, Noble H.
Walford, Wm. C.
West, Marcus E.
White, Benjamin H
White, Charles W
Williams, Wm. T.

Lieutenants, naval reserve force, qualified for permanent rank of lieutenant:

Calkins, Russell D.
Eyferth, George G.
Finley, Miles R.
Gaffney, Francis L.
Graham, Lorimer C.
Kennedy, Morris B.
Maynard, Julian H.
Mixon, Hamilton
Roberts, Mervin C.
Shotwell, Alexander A.
Stevenson, Charles W.
Wright, Ira B.

Lieutenants (Junior Grade).

Temporary lieutenants (junior grade) qualified for permanent rank of lieutenant (junior grade):

Antrim, Archie A
Applegate, Edwin R.
Bates, Samuel L.
Blaisdell, Robert R.
Bower, Gordon S
Brethen, James E.
Brinkmann, Cornelius A.
Brooks, Walter A.
Brods, Guild
Byrd, Orville F.
Byrne, Raymond
Carroll, Charles A
Carr, Edgar L.
Carroll, John J.
Carroll, Percy
Cavanaugh, Joseph W.
Chapman, Stamford H
Conrad, Wm. G.
Converse, Charles H.
Cook, Charles A.
Cowan, Paul L.
Dancer, Leon
Davis, George W.
Davis, Golden F.
Dean, Wm. J.
Delahenty, Frank P.
Duffy, George N.
Dye, Harvey R.
Eldred, Albert R.
Elliott, Wm.
Farnum, Karl S.
Flavell, Leo V.
Foord, Joseph E.
Forrest, Charles B.
Gallion, John M.
Hake, Henry R.
Hall, Edward N.
Hall, Edwin C.
Hamilton, Harold E.
Hunt, James E.
Ivanhoe, Forrest
Jackson, Robert H.
Karslle, Lestie B.
Ketterer, Lee A.
Killeen, John P.
Kinard, Barney G.
Koester, Roy L.
Kyzer, Jacob H.
Larsan, Joseph T.
Layman, Filmore S. C.
Lehmann, Harold R.
Lesser, Edward E.
Lewis, Edward H.
Lindsey, Wm. H.
Lowe, Ralph
Lucas, Jesse R.
Lyons, Thomas F.
Mahoney, Jeremiah J.
Mann, Jesse E.
Manning, Thomas J.
Marsh, Frederick R.
Martin, Edward
Mathews, Edward R.
McComb, James M
Morton, Walter J.
Scott, Walter H
Shaffer, Charles H
Smith, Maurice M.
Speissegger, Valentine
Williams, Leslie A.
Wran, George F.
Wuerry, Walter

Ensigns.

Temporary ensigns qualified for permanent rank of ensign:

Bailey, Charles S.
Bertoli, Matthew T.
Biery, Carl L.
Bradley, Edwin H.
Briggs, Percy
Brown, Everett W.
Burke, Joseph F.
Cattersole, John B.
Chatham, Guy J.
Clarkson, John L. H.
Cook, Claude P.
Cudding, Earl F.
Cooper, Wm. S.
Crain, Louis W.
Crofut, George H.
Davis, John C.
Eddingfield, Edwin A.
Edson, Stephen G.
Flannery, Francis T.
Fox, Charles W.
Hagstrom, Joseph O.
Hawkes, Edward W.
Hesse, Joseph A.
Hines, Harry H.
House, Charles E.
Humbestiel, Frank
Karp, Henry H.
Kilroy, Benjamin O.
Kitchen, Cyrus B.
Leavitt, Charles E.
Lee, Lester
Lieber, Josephus M.
Mahony, Walter
McCarty, Samuel E.
McGinnis, Harrison W.
McKay, Archie B.
Mechlin, Lawrence C.
Miley, Clark H.
Phillips, Wm. H.
Pittman, Lesher
Bixby, Harold A.
Boggenhausen, Matthias A.
Runyon, Theodore W. S.
Schaefer, Calvin W.
Seitz, Carl, W.
Silver, Andrew C.
Sullivan, Russell H.
Tripp, Wm. B., Jr.
Vollbrecht, Richard A.
Waldron, Francis M.
Wathen, Harvey E.
Webb, Lawrence L.
Whitaker, Robert H.
Williams, George H.
Wood, John E.

Ensigns, naval reserve force, qualified for permanent rank of ensign:

Armstrong, George W.
Hatchelder, Clifford F.
Holt, Joseph E.
Chapman, James
Humphrey, Francis D.
Jones, Wm. P.
Moore, Willard C.
Schwarz, Christian P.
Silke, John N.
Stewart, Edmund T.
Summey, Purvey L.
Walters, Arthur A.
Whittington, Richard L.
Feeney, Francis E.
Gilbert, Melbourne N.
Haas, Philip A.

AMERICA'S PART IN THE WAR.

"How America Went to War" is the comprehensive title of a history written by Benedict Crowell, Assistant secretary of War, aided by Robert P. Wilson, formerly captain, U. S. A. Their account is taken from unofficial sources and describes the nation's activities during the war. Two of the three volumes are already issued and the other four will be delivered as the work progresses. The volumes are prepared as a forestall, which prepares the reader for a candid, exhaustive account of the whole story, particularly set the delays and losses of valuable time and money which marked the first year of action of the War Department. After explaining the confusion which prevailed about the Department in the beginning months of the war, the author takes up the question upon aviation, the selection of a machine gun and ammunition, and other vital issues of importance, the author's say:

"Such time and other distressing delays would could be unless were not due to the failure of the human factor correctly, but to the lack of a clear head in Washington, no disagreement as to the necessary for action, and no broad, intelligent study of the whole we can complain. The explanation lay in a system of organization, each of the others ment of powers and duties which we know as organization. The War Department was trying to function with an organization so absurd and antiquated, from the standpoint of a modern business man, that real progress was practically impossible. The lack of good organization was too complete to be cured by detailed prescription.

"The chief weakness in the organization as it then existed was its lack of an efficient overhead control. In the material side of the Army, the Department existed was a collection of semi-independent purchasing bureaus, each of which, each jealous of the others in securing its own supplies, and each determined to put through its own projects, seeking only a little help of the others. The responsibility for this system has been notoriously demonstrated during the period of the American War. The Army supply system broke down almost completely. Yet on the same material side of the War Department had existed during the former years which had intervened up to the declaration of war in 1917.

The Navy had seen the light, and it had consolidated its procurement and supplies some time before we engaged in the war. A comparison of the early procurement activities of the Army and Navy conveys a plain lesson.

The Navy changed its organization in time. The War Department approached the brink of war, and stepped over it with it, without having made the first attempt to correct its faulty organization, and since that organization was responsible for most of the delay in the manufacturing program which occurred in the war, it was either did not recognize the deficiencies of the organization, or else lacked the ability to correct them. Responsibility must have the responsibility for the shortcomings in the production and delivery of materials during American participation cannot be denied because its chief war customer, the War Department, was also the chief source to set its own house in order.

When the independent bureaus of the War Department were brought into relation with each other, they began their work with an energy for which there is no parallel in nothing but unmitigated waste. Each bureau, however, soon got them into trouble. It was not long before that its energy was misdirected, and presently the result was confusion worse confounded. There was no harmony among the various industrial projects, no equitable division of manufacturing facilities and materials, no uniformity in the contracts or in treatment of labor and industry, no care to prevent the different bureaus from competing with war work or to guard against the congestion of manufacturing plants and railroads. The country approached a condition resembling chaos. Even the transportation system, which alone could relieve the railroads and led to their seizure by the government on December 21, 1917, was due largely to the uncoordinated and undirected shipment of war materials.

TO ARMY AND NAVY FAMILIES.

"Clover Fields," comfortable country resort, open all year. Steam heat, bath and modern conveniences. Riding and fox hunting; atmosphere of happy old plantation days. Address Overton, Virginia; cable, Circulars. Army and Navy references, FRANK RANDOLPH, Keswick, Albemarle County, Va.



Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON

COME IN AND SEE THE
NEW USE FOR LINEN—
KLEARFLAX LINEN RUGS
Are pure linen through and through, in many beautiful plain colors.
MODERATELY PRICED

George A. King William B. King William B. Kenyon
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
738 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Gilman Patent and Trade Mark Law
GURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, U. S. Naval Academy, Resigned 1890)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes All Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY.
424 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.

Baker's
Castor Oil
Specially Refined for the Lubrication of AERONAUTICAL NOTORS
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
Incorporated 1857
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 448 Pages, 9"x11", illustrated mailed 25c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A RETIRED N. C. O. TO TAKE CHARGE of an Army exchange. Applicant must have a good knowledge of bookkeeping and understand in a general way how business in an Army exchange is conducted. EXCHANGE, P. O. Box 311, Washington, D. C.

COMPLETE RECORD OF ANY STATE CONTAINING names and photographs of all boys who were wounded and lost their lives in France. Postpaid 85 cents. Supply limited. Send stamps or money order. Agents wanted. R. MICHELSON, 401 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Bunting Flags
207 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

News and Comment.

The delay which has ensued in advancing Army officers to the grades of major and captains on the promotion list will probably terminate today if the Secretary of War approves the opinion of the Judge Advocate general's office in regard to the method of correcting the errors relating to one major and three captains whose commissioned service entitle them to be placed about 2,000 files above the numbers they respectively occupy on the single list. The history of service to the credit of these officers was made after the promotion list was completed and approved and, following the policy of holding the commissions of such instances, the positions of the officers will be changed where error of fact has been revealed by the official records. In these cases the officers should have been promoted as of the date of July 1, but all the vacancies originally created by the act of June 4, 1920, have been filled and the officers have been duly commissioned and have accepted their commissions. It became a question at once how the four officers concerned in this affair could be assigned to places they should occupy. The cannon ball route is recommended by the Judge advocate general, except by resort to special legislation. They may by given dates of promotion as near as possible to July 1 and, owing to the condition of the register, their commissions can not bear a date prior to that of Nov. 24. It is believed that the War Department will accept the view of the situation, in which event it will be possible to send in the nominations to fill the existing vacancies in the grades of major and captain. The week has produced several additional vacancies, so that now there are two vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel supplementing the nominations which are still pending before the Senate military committee. The officers to be promoted to fill these vacancies are Maj. G. S. Gillis, Qm. C. (No. 1125 on the promotion list) and Major John H. Howard, cavalry (number 1128), who will be sent in the place to be promoted to lieutenant colonel Major John J. Fulmer, infantry (number 1127). These additional vacancies have created the necessity for promotion in the grade of major from 99 to 101, bringing the promotions from the grade of captain to include Captain William E. Chambers, infantry (number 3512). The next captain to be promoted will be Captain Lucius Holt, cavalry (number 3513). The 148 vacancies in the grade of captain last week have been increased to 153, the officers to be added to the list of captains by the advancement from the grade of first lieutenant being Robert B. Jackson, cavalry; A. A. Parmelee, C. A. C.; Walter H. Wilson, infantry; John S. Yeaman, field artillery (number 2731). The next first lieutenant to be **published in full the text** of the decision of Chief Justice McCoy in the application of Captain Lyon of the judge advocate general's office for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of War to prepare a new Army promotion list. The denial of the application appears to settle the question which has been raised in many quarters in regard to the legality of the single list as prepared to the War Department **under the terms** of the act of June 4. The experts of the Department who have to do with the preparation of list in its present form express curiosity as to what would have happened had the court granted the application. It is held that there could have been no material change made in the list in view of the fact that so many officers whose relative position has been made the subject of controversy have been promoted and confirmed by the Senate and have accepted their commissions. This, it is claimed, renders permanent the position of those officers. The only basis, therefore, appears to be the introduction of new legislation concerning which many complainants of the existing situation entertain the lively **expectation there is much hope**, despite the assurances to the contrary on the part of most of the members of the House and Senate military committees and, as well, on the part of the representatives of the War Department. Nevertheless, there is no one so profoundly interested in effecting a change are confident that the prospective hearing on the merits of their assertions will yield a satisfactory form of an amendment of the existing law. The date for this hearing, which will occur before the Senate military committee, has not yet been set, but it is expected that it will occur as soon as the Army appropriation bill is out of the way. Considerable curiosity is naturally entertained by Army officers in regard to the proposed legislation in order that individuals may be able to estimate, however roughly, the date of advancement to the next higher grade. It is impossible at this time to make any such calculation that is worth while. Of course it is easy enough to ascertain the vacancies that will be caused by retirement for age, but the other contingencies due to death, retirement for disability or upon application and resignation are matters which cannot be foretold. Moreover, added to these uncertainties is the greater one, the extent of which no one may predict, derived from the operation of the law for elimination which transfers officers from the active list in Class B either for retirement or discharge. With the circulation of the officially printed Army promotion list, it is expected there will be submitted to the War Department many inquiries from officers who regard themselves as misplaced on the single list. Much of this impression is inevitably derived from a misunderstanding of the law which was the basis of the list. In those instances where errors of fact have been made in regard to length of service changes in the relative position of officers will be made, if possible. It is quite evident that there is some dissatisfaction in certain quarters as to the positions to which officers are assigned, notably to those instances where the officers find themselves far down on the list and where the prospects of promotion are reduced to a minimum. Already this is being manifested in the resignations that are submitted at the rate of two or three a day, although not all of them, of course, are due to discontent arising from the effect of the single list. One of the resignations submitted this week has been that of Captain T. A. Lyon, of the judge advocate general's office, who has been engaged in a work of mandamus requiring the Secretary of War to prepare a new promotion list was this week denied by the chief justice of the District Court. It is understood, to his friends that his dissatisfaction with the prospects of promotion, unless relieved as a result of the litigation he invoked, would result in his voluntary separation from the military establishment.

It was expected that action would be taken this week on the pending nominations to advance for the grade of lieutenant colonel, the action of the Senate military committee on which was blocked by Senators Spencer and Capper on account of objections applied to one officer on the list, which was explained in these columns. It is inconceivable that the list should be indefinitely held up on this account, and it is believed that the objection in the individual case will be removed shortly. No session of the committee was held yesterday, which is the regular day for meeting, and therefore these pending nominations are still without committee action.

Whether or not Army officers should be permitted to make rearrangements of interiors or to occupy buildings on government reservations sold for removal, as well as the propriety of legality of a government furnishing heat, light and water for **Certain Quarters** for such purposes, are matters for the action of the Secretary of War. This question arises in connection with the accounts of an officer at Camp Custer, who is living in a building formerly owned by the United States government, but which was purchased prior to the Buffalo House-wrecking Company. The building is erected on government land, but it has been sold to the above-named concern, which has taken possession of it, with the privilege granted to the purchaser, paying rent to the purchaser. There are numerous cases of a like nature at Camp Custer. The comptroller seems to object to the arrangement, provided it has the sanction of the War Department.

Propriety of Occupying

An important decision has been rendered this week by the comptroller in the case of J. F. Nawport, formerly a commissioned officer of the emergency personnel, having to do with his pay on the retired list as a warrant officer. This has been the subject of much discussion, as although in those instances, on account of the doubts arising from the provisions of section 127-A of the act of June 4, 1920, to the effect that "retired enlisted men who have served honorably as commissioned officers in the U. S. Army at some time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, including those who have been placed on the retired list during the world war who have been or may hereafter be discharged from their temporary commissions, shall receive the retired pay and allowances of warrant officers on the retired list as provided in this act." The comptroller has rendered a liberal construction of the law, with the result that those similarly situated to the claimant in the present case should receive the benefit of the Army finance office in Washington, otherwise no change will be made in their retired pay. In this case J. F. Newport served from April 6, 1917, to July 31, and by successive reenlistments served continuously as an enlisted man, with the exception of the period September 2, 1920, to May 1, 1921, when he was a second lieutenant of the 35th Volunteer infantry, and the period September 4, 1917, to January 7, 1918, when he served as a first lieutenant, and the period January 8, 1918, to November 11, 1918, when he served as a captain of the sanitary corps, National Army, until January 8, 1921. On the latter date he was placed on the retired list as a warrant sergeant, medical department. The difference between the retired pay of a warrant officer and the retired pay and allowances of a master sergeant has been allowed by virtue of a provision in the act of June 4, 1920. The comptroller says, under date of May 26:

Retirement as Army Warrant Officers.

The unambiguous terms of this statute are addressed: First, to those enlisted men on the retired list who have commissioned thereon either in the officers' reserve corps or in the temporary forces of the United States Army and who served actively and honorably under their commissions at some time during the period from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, and, second, to those enlisted men who were placed on the retired list during the world war before or after having served actively and honorably as commissioned officers in either the officers' reserve corps or in the temporary forces. Under the act of March 4, 1907, an enlisted men is entitled to retirement after thirty years' active service. It is immaterial whether the enlisted man were placed during the world war and then commissioned and served on active duty under the commission during the period April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, and is discharged from his temporary commission, or whether he was commissioned and served on active duty under the commission during the same period and was placed on the retired list on the retired list as an enlisted man during the world war.

The act creates no new precedent, and, only two, to a retired enlisted man of th eArmy being entitled to the retired pay of a warrant officer and those are, first, the enlisted man must have been on the retired list before the world war or was placed thereon during the world war, and, second, he must have served as a commissioned officer at some time during the period April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918. Both conditions must be met by the retired enlisted man before he is entitled to the retired pay of a warrant officer. The claimant having been placed on the retired list during the world war and having served as a commissioned officer during the period April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, meets both conditions.

Passing of the Naval Oil Reserves.

In the naval oil reserves, the protection of which has been the occasion of a vigorous fight for several years, has passed, by virtue of an executive order issued this week, from the control of the Navy Department to that of the Interior Department. It can not be said in truth that the incident is a surprise, for there have been signs, since the advent of the new administration, that the event would occur, in spite of the remonstrances of the naval authorities who have now lost the battle in this situation. The transfer of control relates to the naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 and 2 in California, and No. 3 in Wyoming, and the naval shale reserves in Colorado and Utah, comprising mainly in Colorado and Utah. The departmental announcement of the transaction is couched in the following language, which makes the best possible excuse for the affair:

This change is made with the reservation "that no general policy as to drilling and reserving oils located in a naval reserve shall be changed or adopted except upon consultation and cooperation with the Secretary or Acting Secretary of the Navy." The effect of the last of the big changes in the administration's policy of conservation of the oil of the country is not apparent, but it is effective at once. On April 15, 1921, the Secretary of the Navy called for proposals for drilling a certain section of the naval petroleum reserves in California. A penalties had arisen in naval reserve No. 1 in the Elk Hills region, bids to prevent the wells to be drilled on naval lands in order to offset wells drilled on adjacent private lands and which are now drawing oil from the naval reserve lands. These bids were to have been opened about April 26, 1921, but owing to the change in policy of the present administration to bring about closer cooperation between the departments, with a view to a reconsideration of the various departments and to allocate to the several departments such activities as properly belong under their jurisdiction, the opening of the bids has been delayed. A conference of the matters of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior jointly placed before the President the suggestion that the several fields in the naval petroleum reserves be placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. The suggestion met with the approval of the President and he has accordingly issued the executive order.

This is evidently the termination of Navy Department control of the invaluable possessions in California and Wyoming, the former acquired by presidential order in 1912 and the latter in 1915. The pretense of "conservation" relied on by the Navy Department in the matter of "general policy" is merely a play of words, meaning as much as the Navy Department will be left free to exercise in the way of authority and by appeal to the President. The act of alleged "coordination" amounts, frankly speaking, to a state of disintegration. It can but prove detrimental to the interests of the Navy. While it may be worked to the immediate glorification of the present administration, it jeopardizes the naval stock of fuel all in the interest of the future, for which purpose the reservation of this property was ungaciously authorized. The objects contemplated by the action of President Taft in 1912 and by President Wilson in 1915 have been defeated, as has been the intent of Congress, expressed in 1920, assigning to the Navy Department the control and operation of the oil reserves, further evidence in the form of annual appropriations of $10,000 for the cure and custody of the property. It is quite evident that the vital factor of fuel supply, which is the efficiency of the Navy depends, is reduced to the perilous state of control and protection by a branch of the government that, notwithstanding the multiplication of its public demands, has no connection with, or responsibility for, the maintenance of the naval power. Altogether in view of the representations that have been made during the past few months concerning the necessity of not only leaving the naval control of the oil reserves unimpaired, but of increasing authority in that direction for just few months, it is incredible that so great a risk to a vastly important asset of naval strength, as an element of the national defense, should have been incurred by executive order.

Digitized by Google

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, has proposed an investigation of appointments in the Navy and charged that there has been irregularity costing the government considerable money in back pay. He first attempted on May 27 to amend the naval bill by adding the following proviso:

Mysterious Overman Amendment.

Provided, That no part of any sum appropriated by this act shall be used nor shall any disbursing officer authorized for the purpose of paying the salary or the retired pay of an officer in any branch of the Navy whose original commission antedates the act on whose provisions the legality of his appointment and antedated commission are based; unless and until the Secretary of the Navy shall refer to the Comptroller of the Treasury the case of any officer whose legality and regularity of whose appointment and original commission may be challenged nor until the said comptroller shall have decided, after consideration of all available information, that the appointment and the original commission so challenged were and are in all respects regular and authorized by law and that the officer is therefore entitled to the pay or the retired paw of his rank.

This was eliminated on a point of order made by Senator Poindexter, who questioned the right even to the attempt to place the Comptroller of the Treasury as a judge of naval nominations. While the bill was still pending on June 1, Senator Simmons, from the same state, undertook to perfect the amendment to meet the objections raised thereto. He changed the provision relative to the authority of the comptroller to read "until the Secretary of the Navy shall first refer the legality of any such antedated commission to which his attention may be called to the highest legal authority to which he may have access under existing law." Again Senator Poindexter succeeded in obtaining a ruling against the proposed amendment. Senator Simmons, on behalf of his colleague, said:

We have been called upon very frequently to confirm en bloc a large number of Army and Navy appointments based upon these antedated commissions, of course, always in good faith by senators in charge of such confirmations—and they have appeared to be very regular. It seems to have transpired with respect to several such nominations in the Navy, and we know that some of the appointments antedated, in one case to the extent of four years, the law upon which promotions were based. In that way such officers are enabled to draw back pay upon a basis which does not in fact exist. The purpose of the pending amendment is to have some sort of an investigation for the purpose of protecting the government against paying such salaries and back pay in the case of officers who are not entitled in law to receive them.

Senator Poindexter invited the senators to submit to the naval committee facts relating to any such irregularities, as intimated exist in the Navy, and promised an investigation thereof.

The Sam Brown Belt.

Among the matters that are destined to be considered by General Pershing and General Harbord soon after they take office as chief of staff and assistant chief of staff, respectively, on July 1, are recommendations that the Sam Brown belt be abandoned as an article of the military uniform. General March personally has opposed and prevented the wearing of the belt, and it is understood that he is responsible for the orders issued during the war that compelled officers coming home from France to divest themselves of that article of apparel immediately upon arrival in this country. Those that wore the belt overseas have advocated its adoption for use throughout the Army. It is understood that General Pershing and Harbord along with the other officers with overseas service favor the belt, and it is to be expected that as soon as they are in a position to do so they will see that it is put into use, provided it is approved by the Secretary of War. The subject of the belt already has received favorable consideration in the Marine Corps, and the recommendation of General John A. Lejeune, has recommended to Secretary Denby that it be authorized for the corps. It is understood that Mr Denby is inclined to await the action of the War Department in the matter, in order that there may be uniformity in that respect in the Army and Marine Corps. In view of the prospects of favorable action in the War Department in the matter, it is expected that both Army and marine officers will be wearing the Sam Brown belt before the end of the year.

Appointment of Navy Supply Officers.

Elsewhere in this issue appears the list of appointments in the permanent supply corps of the Navy as the result of the examinations which were held throughout the Navy last January. These examinations were confined to those officers of reserve officers who had served creditably in the supply corps during the world war. These officers will, upon confirmation by the Senate, take precedence in the following manner: The temporaries will take precedence practically in the same manner as their names now appear in the Navy Register; those appointed from the naval reserve force will take precedence immediately after the temporaries of the same rank, and with one another according to their precedence in the reserve force. The list as published by us is virtually complete, although there may be one more appointment among the candidates in the January examinations. No action has yet been taken upon the examinations of a small group of candidates who, through no fault of their own, were not examined until some weeks after the general examinations. The lieutenants will rank from August 3, 1920, the lieutenants (junior grade) from July 1, 1920, and the ensigns from varying dates subsequent to June 5, 1919. The pay of those appointed from the inactive list will, however, begin with the acceptance of the appointments and the execution of the oath of office after the commissions have been issued.

Atlantic and Pacific Fleet Reorganization.

In the absence of official announcement of the officers to be assigned as commanders-in-chief of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, various rumors are current in naval circles on that subject and also about changes in the composition and organization of the fleets. Statements are made, for example, that it has been decided to make the naval force in the Pacific of preponderant power, with a corresponding lessening of the Atlantic fleet in strength and importance, and that Admiral Robert E. Coontz, now serving as chief of naval operations, will be assigned to command the augmented Pacific fleet. Recent changes in the two fleets apparently support this theory. The new battleship Tennessee, following final trials, now is en route to the Pacific fleet. The California, which will be placed in commission at Mare Island in August, will be assigned to the Pacific fleet. It is said that the Maryland, nearing completion at Newport News, Va., which will be commissioned later in the year, also will be assigned to the Pacific fleet. The announcement of withdrawal of older vessels therefrom has been made and the Utah and Florida have been detached from the Atlantic fleet without replacement of other vessels thereto and without any new capital ships available for such assignment for over a year. There is no foundation, so far as we are able to ascertain, for the statement that Admiral Coontz will be assigned to command the Pacific fleet or that he will be relieved of his present important duties as chief of naval operations. Admiral Samuel Robison, W. Eberle, now commanding a battleship division of that fleet, has been most frequently mentioned for command of the Atlantic fleet, and there appears to be a strong probability that he will be to have him as commander in chief. Other officers mentioned as having a chance for assignment at command of the fleets are Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson and Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, now second in command, and Rear Admiral William L. Rodgers, now on duty as a member of the general board. It is also believed by Secretary Denbis from command of the Asiatic fleet before completion of the usual tour of duty in such a place. As we have hitherto stated in these columns, the selections for these important assignments have tentatively been made by Secretary Denby, but thus far President Harding has not placed his final approval thereon, and until he does so nobody is permitted to learn the names that have been recommended to the President. No doubt action will be taken as soon as the selection board, which is now sitting at the department, has completed its duties.

Midshipmen Practice Cruise.

Five vessels under the command of Rear Admiral Hilary Howard, Jones, Destroyer Force, squadron, began their cruise to European ports early this morning. It was expected that 1,746 midshipmen made the cruise. The enlisted midshipmen, who, under the law of last year, must be carried along and given a reexamination, will be given special course of instruction on the cruise and be reexamined next September. About 50 ex-midshipmen who have been reappointed will make the cruise. The itinerary will be of interest to the midshipmen as well as the members of the ships' companies.

Naval Board to Select for Promotions.

In accordance with orders issued some time ago a board of nine flag officers met at the Navy Department on May 31 to select officers for permanent promotion to the grades of rear admiral, captain and commander in the line of the Navy. The board is directed to select eight officers to be given the rank of the grade of rear admiral, 26 for that of captain and 50 for that of commander. It is estimated that these numbers will be sufficient to fill vacancies that will result from reapportionment of numbers in grades incident to appointment as engines of this year's graduates of the Naval Academy, appointment of 400 reserve officers and temporary officers last month for permanent commissions and retirements for age. If more than 400 are found qualified as a result of the examination of candidates from the temporary and reserve personnel it is probable that another selection board will convene in the fall. Contrary to a published statement, the precept of the board was not modified by the death of Rear Admiral Pechteler last week; his prospective retirement in September had been taken into consideration in the estimated vacancies to be filled by the selection board last year, and the number to be selected by this board was not changed after Admiral Pechteler's death occurred. The present selection board consists of Admirals Robert E. Coontz, Henry B. Wilson and Hugh Rodman, Vice-Admiral Hilary P. Jones and Rear Admirals Albert Gleaves, William L. Rodgers, John D. McDonald, Edward W. Eberle and Andrew T. Long, with Commander Lamar R. Leahy as recorder.

Finality Naval Bill.

The naval appropriation bill finally passed the Senate on June 1, having been before that body since May 12. Most of the Senate committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill goes to conference carrying provision for 120,000 enlisted men and ample funds for continuing the building program, with provision for two airplane carriers. The strength of the Marine Corps is placed at 24,000 men. The only reductions made by the Senate were the elimination of the Alameda base project, calling for an expenditure next year of $1,500,000, and a lopping off of a million dollars from transportation of enlisted men. The latter represents a reduction only in name, for "Transportation, Navigation" is one of the appropriations in which the department is authorized to incur a deficiency, and it was explained by the bureau officials, both to the House appropriations committee and to the Senate committee, that the bare needs of transporting men to their homes at expiration of enlistment, as required by law, would call for more funds than the House had appropriated, leaving nothing for the normal transfers of the enlisted personnel to meet service necessities. The "saving" of a million dollars by the Senate merely makes the inevitable deficiency next winter the greater. The republican leader of the House, Mr. Mondell, and Mr. Kelley, of the appropriations committee, who has charge of the bill and is the leading House conferee, are opposed to the Senate increases. They believe th House will stand with them in objections thereto. "I know the sentiment of the House," said Mr. Kelley. "It never will agree to the Senate increases which include provision for a Navy after July 1 of 120,000 instead of 160,000 men." He added, however, that the House might yield on the Senate item for new Navy aircraft. While House leaders might favor broadening the Borah amendment to include reduction of land as well as naval forces, Mr. Kelley said he was of the opinion no determined opposition would develop to the proposal. Representative Mondell expressed similar views. The conferees on the part of the Senate are Senators Poindexter, Hale, and Swanson. There will be five conferees on the part of the House, who, while not appointed when this paper went to press, are to be Representatives Kelley, French, Wood, Oliver, and Byrnes.

Assignments of Naval Officers.

Captain DeWitt Blamer, U. S. N., has been detached from command of the Wyoming and will join the staff of the naval war college. Captain J. H. Tomb has been ordered detached from command of the naval air station at San Diego and goes to the war college for instruction. Captain Henry V. Butler has been detached from the naval war college and ordered to command the Michigan. Captain Arthur L. Willard is detached from command of the New Mexico, flagship of the battle fleet, and will take the course of instruction at the naval war college.

Navy Resignations Accepted.

The resignations of the following of the Navy have been accepted: Lieutenants H. W. Anderson and D. D. Francis, of the line, and Lieutenant C. C. Groff, medical corps, of the permanent personnel, and Lieutenants J. Moran, J. V. K. Richards and F. E. Norlin; Ensigns H. Howard, M. W. Hettrick and G. E. Underhill, Boatswains C. Campbell and P. J. Olejnik, and Machinists J. E. Quinn, J. H. Mayhew and Nels Hage.



$1000 $500 $100 7% SAFEGUARDED FIRST 8% MORTGAGES

List of Attractive Investments Upon Request

The F. H. Smith Company
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
818 18th St. N.W. Washington, D.C.
48 years without loss to any investor

Digitized by Google

Complaint from Marine Officers.

A protest has been made to the President and to Secretary Denby on behalf of certain young marine officers against the recent action of the marine selection board in passing over numerous probationary or temporary officers of the corps, who had become eligible for promotion in the permanent grades prior to the passage of the act of June 4, 1920, which created the selection board. This protest is said to voice a feeling of dissatisfaction which prevails to a considerable degree among the officers who were oversiaughed by the action of the board. Some of these junior officers and their friends in civil life contemplate taking their grievances to the civil courts for a decision as to the legality of the selections made by the board. In the protest which was sent this week to President Harding and to Secretary Denby it is pointed out that the act of August 29, 1916, provided that "for the purpose of advancement in rank to and including the grade of colonel, all commissioned officers of the line and staff of the Marine Corps shall be placed on a common list in the order of seniority each would hold he remained continuously in the line," and that the appointment of noncommissioned officers to commissioned grades shall be for a probationary term of two years, at the expiration of which they will undergo a competitive examination to determine their rank among themselves, the rank so determined to be as of the original date of appointment with reference to other appointments. Attention is called to the law of July 23, 1892, which directs that marine promotions shall be made under the same conditions "as are now or may hereafter be prescribed in pursuance of law for commissioned officers of the Army," which the Department decided in a legal opinion was not affected by the new Army reorganization act of June 4, 1920, but that the Marine Corps is now governed wholly by the system of promotion provided in the act of August 29, 1916, and prior statutes. The protest claims that the legal opinion under which the marine selection board reached its conclusions and made its selections ignored sections 7 and 10 of the act of June 4, 1920, which was enacted by Congress for the purpose of protecting probationary officers, those who became probationary lieutenants before and immediately after the assurance of this government in the world war. The act of May 22, 1917, prescribed that the permanent and probationary commissions and appointments of officers shall not affect the question of their temporary advancement or appointment, "nor shall said officers be prejudiced in their relative lineal rank in regard to promotion in accordance with the act of August 29, 1916"; further, that upon the termination of the temporary appointments in a higher grade or rank the officers so advanced, including the probationary second lieutenants, shall revert to the grade, rank or rating from which temporarily advanced, unless they in the meantime become entitled to promotion in the permanent grade, "in which case they shall revert to said higher grade or rank and shall after passing the prescribed examinations be commissioned accordingly." The protest claims in behalf of the protestants that they were not given the opportunity to appear before a statutory examining board to qualify for the promotions to which they had become eligible before the passage of the act of June 4 last, which created the selection board, and that the board, in making its selections, has passed over the heads of many junior officers who were entitled to promotion under the laws as they existed then. The act of June 4 directs that "all transfers and appointments made in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be accomplished by June 30, 1921," which clause would seem to require that the officers selected shall have been confirmed in their grades before the 30th of June. Under that construction, it is intimated in some quarters that an attempt will be made to block the confirmations in the Senate until after June 30, thus nullifying the action of the selection board.

Pay of Marine Corps Officers.

Under the terms of the act of June 4, 1920, officers holding temporary appointments were made eligible for transfer to the regular service, and those officers serving under temporary appointments, commanding a permanent station to which they would revert, were made eligible for reappointment in the regular service. The law does not fix the date of rank of the officers to be benefited nor in terms confer any retroactive rights. It does state, however, that "the officers now holding temporary appointments as commissioned officers in the Marine Corps may retain their temporary commissions until the permanent appointments provided for * * * shall have been made." This provision would be unnecessary if Congress had contemplated that the transfers or appointments authorized would have a retroactive effect. In some cases the transfers and appointments result in promotions, but they are not such promotions as would carry the increased pay from date of vacancy, that being limited to cases of promotion by seniority. It has been decided that the transfers and appointments authorized by the act of June 4, 1920, constitute original entries or reentries in the Marine Corps and that in all cases the pay commences on the date of the acceptance of the new appointment. The Army regulations provide that in cases of promotion officers are entitled to the pay of the higher grade from date of the occurrence of the vacancy; but in cases of appointment the officer is entitled to pay from date of acceptance only. The comptroller has held that "promotion as used therein means advancement according to seniority; appointment is the selection of persons not already in the service, or of officers in the service, to fill vacancies which are not required by law to be filled by promotion according to seniority." The act of June 4, 1920, expressly provides for the transfer or appointment of officers temporarily serving in the "grades of majors and of lieutenant colonels and colonels "not above captain." This is the text of a decision by the comptroller on May 22 in connection with claims submitted by Captains H. W. Mitchell, A. C. Wood, and C. H. Cates on account of their transfer as temporary officers to fill vacancies in the permanent list.

Army Medical Department Promotion.

Officers of the Army medical department are much interested in the prospect, somewhat indefinite at this writing, intimated in a paragraph in the issue of last week, of a change in the system of promotion of that branch. This may result, in due time, from the conference held last week between members of the medical personnel and Major T. M. Spaulding, late of the general staff, who has had most to do with the preparation of the single list for promotion of officers of the medical department and corps of chaplains. There was not much satisfaction to the medical officers in Major Spaulding's suggestion of the allowance of a constructive period of two years in placing officers who are to make the list with line officers. This was the proposition that had been promptly rejected when there was a discussion last year of the single list for officers that should embrace all officers of the Army. It has been felt by medical officers that they are entitled to a greater allowance for the time they spend in preparation at their arm's service schools than two years. It is realized, too, that it would be better, for many reasons, if the medical officers were included on the single list. It would relieve the friction and distribute the uncertainties of advancement more equally than is now the case with most officers promoted as vacancies occur and with those promoted promoted by length of service regardless of numbers in grade. It is apprehended, moreover, that at some future date, when an undue number of officers are promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel or colonel, there will be objection in Congress. The idea that it may be possible to establish a uniform system of promotion to include all the staff corps and those of other branches appears strongly to the former, who have been somewhat favorably impressed with the suggestion that a medical or medical officer has served three years as first lieutenant he shall be advanced to the grade of captain, where he will be placed on the single list as a running mate with the officer on that list who has to his credit two years of service as a captain. The two would then proceed through the succeeding grades as nearly as practicable in pairs, it being felt that the present distinction between rates of promotion would disappear. This would remove, also, the occasion for discontent arising from transfer of promotion in one branch of the Army than in another. The benefits accruing from rapid promotion would be imparitally bestowed, as would the disadvantages which come from inevitably protracted intervals in the arrest of advancement. It is believed that some such plan would meet with approval in the War Department and on the part of officers whose interests will be now regulated by the single list. It could be made to apply easily enough to officers already in the medical department by giving them relatively the position on the single list they would occupy had the arrangement been in force when they entered the service. Or, as some officers prefer, the readjustment could be made on the basis of comparative age. This, under existing circumstances, would give the medical officers—or at least those of the medical corps—advancement in relative rank. It is observed that there is now one colonel of the line with more than 30 years' service, while there are 14 colonels of the medical corps who have not had that much than that period. If the rails of one to ten were observed there would be 140 colonels of the line with over 30 years' service. As to ages, the distinction is quite as marked, owing to the more rapid promotion in the line since the enactment of the act of June 4, 1920, and there are line colonels, recently commissioned as such, who are of the same ages as majors in the medical corps, and the latter will not reach the higher grade for ten or more years. The principle of allowing medical officers after three years' service to become captains and then become the running mates on the single list of officers on that list who have served two years in that grade is destined to be the basis of a discussion of an adjustment by which medical officers shall possess the security, along with the other results, of promotion according to a single list.

Water Supply at Schofield Barracks.

The commanding general, Hawaiian Department, has informed the War Department that the condition of the water supply at Schofield Barracks necessitates immediate action in order to obtain relief from threatened water shortage. He has suggested a number of measures that might be applied to insure immediate supply to troops, one of which was to immediately install a temporary pumping plant and 2,600 fee of 10-inch pipe line to Wahiawa Reservoir at a cost of $20,000. This method was not looked upon with favor by the War Department, as the quartermaster general's office held that the Wahiawa reservoir water was not fit for human consumption, except in greatest emergency, and no funds are available for temporary installations. Two other methods have been proposed to remedy the condition of the present pipe line. The first, to uncover the present steel pipe line, clean it, repair it, put concrete piers under it and paint it, at an estimated cost of $230,000. This also would be but a temporary measure and would undoubtedly require a continuing appropriation to be made for the next year or two at least. This method would expose this water line to an aerial attack in the event of hostilities, which would cut off the water supply from the Schofield garrison. The method approved by the Secretary of War was to ask for an appropriation of $600,000 to replace the present rusted and leaking pipe with a steel-riveted pipe, which, according to Major Morrow, would undoubtedly be the final solution of the problem which has been the cause of much apprehension and worry on the part of officers of the garrison. This method would make the pipe practically permanent. The House appropriations committee refused to include the item in the sundry civil bill. The present needs of Schofield barracks is approximately 10,000 mon. With this garrison the failure of the 24-inch pipe line to the Koolau Reservoir would cause much discomfort, not to mention the inevitable spread of most of the garrison from Schofield barracks, and the expenditure of a very considerable sum of money to provide accommodations for the troops at other places where water could be made available. A general order was issued on March 12, absolutely forbidding the use of water for sprinkling lawns and gardens, washing of vehicles, washing stables and concrete floors, pool swimming pool, fountains, etc., or for fire drills. The deficiency bill as reported to the House this week contains an item appropriating $600,000, as recommended by the Secretary of War.

Army Medical Nomenclature.

The surgeon general of the Army has received an interesting study from the instructor in military hygiene and sanitation (and also in sanitary tactics) at the Infantry School, Army Benning, Ga., the object of which was to emphasize the necessity for the adoption of a standardized doctrine concerning the "Information of the Medical Department to be included in Field Orders." In it was stated: "A more detailed statement of principles, methods and the reasons for framing the instructions, as given, are submitted to your office with a view of securing uniformity of medical instruction hereafter by the medical representatives at the various service schools and instruction camps. It is, of course, desirable that students of any service should receive their medical instruction in this manner. Otherwise students from the artillery, cavalry and infantry schools may be sent to the schools at Leavenworth, having received different instruction from the medical officers at each preparatory school, and they may at Leavenworth receive another and entirely different instruction, which may or may not coincide with that given at R. O. T. C. camps" it is not possible to discuss the subject of a doctrine until a standardization of terms has been effected, and at this time the text of the regulations intended to cover the service of an infantry division has been prepared only in a tentative form, the temporary suspension of this work being due to other more pressing reorganization projects. It is the intention to recommend that a conference be held at the medical field service school, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., in July for the purpose of bringing about, if possible, a much needed standardization and correcting faults, if any, in existing methods and terms, and in the character of the text being employed. This conference will be attended by all representatives of the medical department who are engaged in teaching functions, and particularly those at the infantry school and the general service schools.

Affairs of the Army Chaplains.

Two vacancies exist in the corps of Army chaplains, created by the retirement of Chaplain A. C. Bateman and the death of Chaplain C. C. Pierce, operating to reduce from 32 to 30 the number of commissioned officers of the Army chaplains now authorized by law. There are, however, demands for a large number of chaplains over and above those now in service, and this situation cannot be relieved until the Army is redistributed and the number of units or stations is reduced at which the services of the officers of this

Digitized by Google

branch are required. Chief of Chaplains J. T. Axton will attend the graduation exercises of the chaplains' service school to be held at Camp Grant on June 23. There are 15 officers in the present class who will proceed to their respective stations. The next course will begin September 5 also with a class of 15 members under Chaplain J. L. Hunter, recently promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy. There are now 612 officers in the chaplains' reserve corps. Among those recently commissioned in this branch with the rank of major in Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the distinguished himself during the war emergency as senior chaplain of the A. E. F. Five clergymen have been commissioned to the grade of major, sixty as captains and the remainder as first lieutenants. It is the hope of the chief of chaplains that from among these clergymen who are veterans of the world war many more will join the reserves. The 612 officer chaplains now in the service are divided as to denominations as follows: Roman Catholics, 166; Methodists, 114; Baptists, 91; Presbyterian, 70; Protestant Episcopal, 54; Disciples of Christ, 31; Congregational, 33; Lutheran, 14; Jewish, 7; Reformed, 7; Unitarian, 7; Christian Church, 3; United Brethren, 3; Christian Science, 4; Salvation Army, 4; Universalist, 2; Evangelical, 3. It is interesting to observe that the list includes four Christian Scientists, which sect is not represented in the personnel persons in the regular establishment among either the Army or Navy chaplains. The four representatives of the Salvation Army and the seven representatives of the Jewish faith are similarly situated.

Army Surgeons in a Controversy.

The commanding officer of the Fitsimons General Hospital at Denver has reported the following case to the War Department in a request he has made for information as to obeying the subpoena of a local civil court for the attendance of the medical officers attached to that institution as an expert witness in the case of trial for murder. It appears that the sheriff of the county sought to establish the fact in this particular trial that the decedent did not receive proper surgical treatment and that had he been properly treated his death would probably not have ensued. By a series of hypothetical questions counsel succeeded in securing from a junior medical officer of the hospital statements that the case was considered as reflecting seriously upon the ability of some of the leading surgeons of Denver, this apparently without any personal knowledge of the case on trial. A strong effort has been received by the commanding officer of the Army hospital, and he finds it "on the face" justified. He is not inclined to have the summoning of the court obeyed under the circumstances explaining the situation as follows: "It is manifest if this procedure can be resorted to and medical officers of the Army put on the stand in civil courts as expert witnesses whenever called upon by attorneys, the cordial relations with the civil community will be destroyed and comity which should prevail between the civil and military authorities seriously compromised. It is not believed that it is in any degree necessary in the interest of justice to call as expert witnesses officers of this command, especially in cases in which, like the present, they have no personal knowledge. Among the civilian practitioners in Denver are men skilled in all branches of medicine and surgery who have opportunities to keep in touch with cases in the city hospitals and who are, therefore, better able to testify as to conditions, treatment, etc., and it is not believed that members of the military personnel be summoned to appear before the civil courts when desired as witnesses were intended to cover questions of this kind." The War Department points out that under A. R. 1220 officers who receives summons to attend as witness will first request authority from his commanding officer. Authority should be given except where the exigencies of the military service are such as to make it necessary to refuse. Even where an officer has no personal knowledge of the case he should be permitted to attend as witness if the civil authorities so ask but it is suggested that it might be well to advise with the court and explain the circumstances, with the probability that such a witness be described in the case at Denver would be excused.

Classification of Army Officers.

Elsewhere in this issue is printed in full the policy just adopted by the War Department in regard to the assignment and transfer of Army officers. There has been much doubt in many quarters pertaining to this situation, especially in regard to its relation to the annual classification of officers by the annual board which will determine the number of officers is destined for class B and elimination either by retirement or discharge from the service. It has been felt by the military authorities who have to do with the important matter that there should be made known a definite program or policy which would establish uniformity in the determination of the many problems that are presented continually respecting the commissioned personnel. It will be observed that precautions are taken to have unbiased reports of personal efficiency along with other methods which shall insure in a fair and accurate manner the decision that officers are, by service, improving themselves, standing still, or retrograding. The policy as outlined in another page, therefore, has a significance and value to every officer. It is the latest word on the subject and will be utilized for the guidance of chiefs of all branches in the direction contemplated.

Naval Reserve News.

Captain Charles L. Hussey, now in command of the idaho, will shortly report at the bureau or navigation to take over the duties of chief of the naval reserve division as the relief of Captain Henry J. Ziegemeier, who will leave early in July to put the new California in commission. The summar drills at sea and practice cruises are in full operation at all naval districts, and will continue throughout the summer months. Considerable trouble has been experienced by frequent changes of addresses and to reduce this annoying communication has been requested to instruct reservists to retain a permanent address, risking a short delay in transmission of official papers rather than to change the account cards, records and files of both the bureaus of navigation and supplies and accounts. The naval districts have been asked to submit a list of all reserve officers whose enrollments expire between July 1 and October 1 and who have not been authorized to reenroll, in order that the bureau can inform the commandants of those officers. Reappointments will be authorized, and a tentative oath or offer and acceptance can be executed pending receipt of the formal authorization from Washington. This is done to reduce the delays in reenrollments. Many officers of the reserve have not been informed of the date of their expirations, as many former enlisted men were discharged before being appointed officers. These discharges, it is declared at the bureau, were issued in error, and the term of enrollment will expire four years from the date of their original enlistment. The enrollments of former N. N. Vs. who were transferred to the reserve on July 1, 1919, whether later commissioned or not, expire three years from date of last enrollment or reenrollment. This is the date regardless of any discharges issued to accept a commission. The enrollment of N. N. Vs. who were discharged before July 1, 1919, in order to enroll in the naval reserve force expires four years from date of enrollment in the reserve. Bureau officials are desirous that local division or battalion officers be so familiarize themselves with the naval regulations and reserve instructions as to obviate much of the correspondence which comes to Washington upon subjects of trivial importance which could easily be answered by person if the officers were informed of the regulations.

Status of Line Officers in Hospital Ships.

Thus far no action has been announced by the legal authorities of the Navy Department upon the record of the recent court-martial of a line officer of the Navy who was found guilty of refusing to obey an order of the commanding officer of a hospital ship in which he was serving as navigator. It is recalled that during the controversy which raged over the attempt of President Roosevelt administration, the Attorney General rendered an opinion to the effect that a medical officer could exercise no command over a line officer. That opinion did not prevent the commanding officer from order placing hospital ships under the command of medical officers, since at that time the Navy had an auxiliary force composed entirely of vessels which were operated and manned auxiliary vessels, in which group the hospital vessels were placed; and the practice was established of assigning a civilian master to operate the hospital ship with the medical officer subject to the orders of the medical officer in command respecting the movements of the ship. Since the creation of the naval reserve force all the former auxiliary civil forces have completely disappeared, and every reserve officer now employed on active duty in the Navy is, by virtue of that duty, in the status of a naval officer; hence the opinion of the Attorney General has assumed an entirely different aspect as applied to present conditions, and no doubt the naval authorities will welcome a modification of the Attorney General's opinion to fit the altered situation. Whether the Attorney General will be requested to modify the opinion of his predecessor so as to relieve the Navy Department of its embarrassment has not been announced, but that action would seem probable.

Entry of Army Household Goods.

New instructions have been given by the Secretary of War in regard to the free entry of the household goods of Army officers. It has been to the attention of the War Department that confusion exists and difficulties are encountered in relation to the clearance through customs of household goods belonging to Army officers returning from abroad. These conditions are brought about, it is found, by the lack of a declaration of the owner that the household goods were shipped out of the United States or were used abroad as household goods by the officer or his family for a period of not less than one year and that the owner has actually lived in the United States. The law requires that such a declaration must be made and that waiver of it is not authorized. In order that officers may not be embarrassed by delay in receiving their household goods and placing them in use at their usw permanent stations, all officers returning to duty to the United States or passing through the United States are instructed immediately upon debarkation with the quartermaster supply officer at the port of debarkation for the execution of the Treasury Department form of declaration that will be furnished.

Westinghouse
Propulsion Machinery
—Geared Turbine Drive
—Electric Drive
—Diesel Electric Drive
Electrical Equipment for Ship Yards and Shipboard
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
Sales Offices in All Principal Cities
Special Pacific Coast Representatives
Hunt, Mills & Carrington
San Francisco

Rear Admiral Washington Reappointment of Officers Who Resigned.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, chief of the bureau of navigation, before the house naval committee on yesterday relative to the proposed legislation authorizing the President to reappoint in the Navy officers who resigned subsequent to November 11, 1918. The Navy Department is not in favor of the Dupre bill (H. R. 4377), which provides that former officers would be returned to the service in the permanent ranks held by them at date of resignation without examination as to professional and physical qualifications and, further, the precedence of such former officers upon reinstatement is not definitely fixed. If Congress desires to pass such a measure, it will in its strongly opposed by several members of the naval committee, it has been suggested that the following language be used:

That former officers of the Regular United States Navy who have resigned therefrom since November 11, 1918, may be reinstated and recommissioned in the permanent grades or ranks formerly held by them: Provided, That such officer so reinstated shall take rank in the grade in which appointed in the same numerical position from the head of the list as occupied by him on the date of resignation: Provided further, That all applications for reinstatement hereunder shall be submitted to a board of not less than seven officers for investigation and report to the Secretary of the Navy, as to the merits of the candidates for reinstatement: And provided further, That no officer shall be reinstated hereunder unless his application therefor has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy and he has successfully passed the professional, moral and physical examinations now required by law for the grade in which he is to be reinstated.

Meanwhile the various staff bureaus of the Navy Department have been requested to furnish a list of officers of their respective corps who have resigned since the close of active hostilities.

Age-in-Grade Retirements.

The following officers of the line of the Navy, if not promoted from their present permanent grades in the meantime will be transferred to the retired list in accordance with the age-in-grade retirement law, on the dates specified: Captains Henry P. Bryan, January 1, 1922; George F. Cooper, June 30, 1921; Harry A. Field, January 1, 1922; William B. Fletcher, January 1, 1922; William W. Gilmer, June 30, 1921; Robert B. Higgins, June 30, 1921; George W. Kline, January 1, 1922; Joseph W. Oman, January 1, 1922; Robert C. Post, January 1, 1922; Roy C. Smith, June 30, 1921, and Spencer S. Wood, January 1, 1922; Commanders George B. Bradshaw, January 1, 1922; Charles J. Dunn, June 30, 1921; Claude B. Price, June 30, 1921; Frank Rorschach, December 16, 1921, and Jay H. Sypher, June 30, 1921, and Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Bullock, James B. Gilmer, Arthur C. Kail, Robert W. Kessler and David Ross, January 1, 1922; Farmer Morrison, June 30, 1921, and Levin J. Wallace, Walter E. Whitehead and Clarence E. Wood, January 1, 1922. Those to retire on January 1, 1922, hold temporary commissions in the next higher grades, respectively, which operate to defer their retirements to that date, when under the law they must be discharged from such commissions.

Digitized by Google

Twenty-five officers of the Marine Corps are about to complete the course in the field officers' school at marine barracks, Quantico, Va., when they will be assigned to various stations for duty. Assignments for instruction at the infantry school of the Army at Camp Benning, Ga., and to the Army service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., will be made from these classes, the selections to be made following completion of the course. Almost 70 first and second lieutenants of the Marine Corps, who are due for promotion to the next higher grades, respectively, are undergoing a special course of instruction at the school preparatory to undergoing promotion examinations, which probably will be held in July. New classes at the various Marine Corps schools will be organized in September, when it is expected that the school for the training of officers for duties on board ship will be revived. Lieutenant Colonel Julius S. M. Turrill, who has just completed the course at the Army general staff college at Washington, has been assigned to the headquarters of the corps for duty in the operations and training division.

Marine Corps Matters.

In accordance with the announcement of the Navy department some weeks ago of a prize competition for designs of a spotting seaplane capable of leaving the deck of a ship and alighting on the water, several aircraft manufacturers of the country submitted their ideas to a board of naval officers. That board has finished its study of the plans and made its recommendations. Five concerns were rewarded for their having received special meritorious mention, the drawings of the fifth having been returned to the manufacturer. The board considered that the designs submitted stood in the following order of merit: First, that of the Dayton-Wright Co.; second, the G. Elias & Bros. (Inc.); third, Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation; fourth, Alexander Klemin. The designs presented by all four concerns showed sufficient merit to warrant their purchase by the department, and the board recommends that consideration be made in the following order: First, $16,000; second, $10,000; third, $5,000; and, fourth, $3,000. The board found that, while useful information was obtained from all the designs, that of the competitors have shown a praiseworthy seal in attempting a difficult problem, the designs of the Dayton-Wright Co. and of Elias & Bros. are sufficiently promising to warrant experimental construction at this time; and it was recommended that the various bureaus concerned undertake at once negotiations with these firms with a view of entering into contract for the construction of sample seaplanes for experimental flying trests on shipboard. The purpose of the department in the prize competition for spotting plane which will fly from shipboard and land safely on the water's surface and remain afloat.

Prize Awarded for Aircraft Designs.

A final plea was made last Saturday by Rear Admiral Washington and by Rear Admiral Stitt to induce the House and Senate appropriations committees to allow the bureau the same appropriation during the next year. The bureau officials met with little success, and it looks now as if wholesale reductions must be made in both bureaus and in the divisions which handle the records of the correspondence of enlisted men, when they are formally presented to the committeemen, but no increases were granted. The Senate in the Navy bill has granted an additional sum of $100,000 to complete the work of furnishing the adjutants general of the several states with transcripts of records, which work must be completed by December 31. That item, if it runs the gauntlet of the conference, will not benefit the regular work of the bureau in the least. As it stands now, the bureau of navigation is facing the necessity of dropping about 150 clerks on July 1, when completes the work for the war states, or when the funds expire for that work. 170 more must go, which will cause a severe reduction in a total force of 422 employes. The appropriations committee granted the plea of Admiral Washington for an additional lump sum of $100,000, it would have been possible to retain approximately 85 clerks during the new fiscal year. One of the many activities of the bureau to be sacrificed will be the Navy and Marine Corps Directory, which has been found so useful, but which must be discontinued with the depleted forces. In order to make the task of dismissal as fair as possible, a board has been appointed to go over all the records of the civil employes of the bureau, with a view of relocating the more efficient employes when some of the divisions are abandoned, to decide upon the elimination of such activities of the bureau as can be spared, and to readjust the salaries so as to provide, by reductions, for as many clerks as possible. Nearly all the clerks who remain will suffer some reduction.

Clerical Forces Denied Bureaus.

This year destroyers of the Atlantic fleet in reserve or an now designated those operating with one-half complements are being operated under a double-base system, having their headquarters in Narragansett Bay from May 15 to September 15 and at Charleston, S. C., for the remainder of the year. One reason for the change is the better climatic conditions in the vicinity of Newport during the summer than at Charleston, and another is that the destroyers will be better available for cooperation with the fleet in that period. Practically all of the destroyers that have been based at Charleston, except those under or due for repair at that place, already have been transferred to Narragansett Bay. The destroyers of the Pacific fleet will continue to base this year at San Diego, Calif. The policy has been adopted of interchanging destroyers between the Pacific and Asiatic fleets. In accordance with the policy destroyer division 14 of the Pacific fleet, consisting of the Deat, Dorsey, Rathburne, Roper, Talbot and Waters, have been ordered to proceed to the Asiatic station to relieve six of the Asiatic division, probably the thirteenth, which will come to San Diego. For the present the destroyer force of the Asiatic fleet will be maintained at a strength of 18 destroyers organized into three divisions, with two tenders. In addition to division 13, division 26 already is with the fleet and division 25 is en route from the Mediterranean, having left Gibraltar on May 23.

Operation and Assignment of Destroyers.

Senator Pittman attempted to amend the naval appropriation bill to provide for readjusting the ranks in the supply corps of the Navy so that instead of 4 out of every 100 officers of the supply corps being pay directors with the rank of captain there may be 6 pay directors with the rank of captain and instead of 8 out of every 100 officers of the supply corps being pay inspectors with the rank of commander there may be 1 pay inspectors with the rank of commander. The matter has been pending before Congress for a long time, but the naval committee did not include it among its amendments to the bill. The matter was brought up on the floor of the senate during consideration of the bill and the proposed amendment, which was upheld. In attempting to make a redistribution of these officers as between shore duty and sea duty, it has been found necessary to assign the supply officers to places of financial and administrative responsibility which for the best interests of the service require officers of the highest executive capacity with such duty. It is also found that officers who would be eligible for promotion to pay directors and pay inspectors would not be assigned to duty commensurate with such promotion, for all of them are now far behind their fellow officers of equal service in the other corps of the Navy. In fact many of the officers of the supply corps have reached the limit of service whatever during or since that emergency, and the Secretary of the Navy believes opportunity should be offered to provide the necessary number of officers of the inspectors in order to afford an equality of opportunity for advancement, which is essential to the efficiency of the service. The expense involved was estimated at $25,000. Admiral Coontz and Rear Admiral Washington favor the proposed legislation.

Readjustment of Rank in Supply Corps.

The War Department has announced a policy in regard to commissions in the officers' reserve corps and the National Guard. The term "National Guard officer" as used in the departmental statement is to be issued officially refers to active National Guard officers federally recognized only. In order to facilitate their employment as individuals and in order to pass from a peace to a war basis without confusion, it is highly desirable that all National Guard officers have commissions in the officers' reserve corps in time of peace. Reserve commissions for the N. G. officers serve two purposes—first, they make them available in peace for certain duties specified in the law, and, second, they give them in time of peace commissions under which they can be placed on active duty and serve in war. Both purposes are for the benefit of the service. Commissions held by the individual in the N. G. and O. R. C. are in the same grade and branch of the service. It is pointed out that it is essential that certain officers in time of peace they should be utilized and instructed in the grade and branch of the service held by them in the N. G. and in which it is contemplated they serve in time of war. Always when called to federal service with their organizations N. G. officers should be called and should serve in the grade and branch of the service held by them in the N. G. The commission held in the O. R. C. in another branch and grade would upset the organization of the N. G. unless changed at the time of the draft. This would increase rather than decrease administrative work and lead to confusion incident to passing from a peace to a war basis. It is considered not in accordance with the best interests of the service to hold any individual as an officer of the reserve components of tha Army in two capacities with a view to either the officer or the Government exercising an option as to the capacity in which to utilize officers in time of war. Members of the O. R. C. are to be given in time of peace the definite assignment under which it is contemplated to use them in time of war. An N. G. officer has a definite and distinct place in the Army, and so long as he remains an N. G. officer he can not be considered a potential reserve officer for service other than with his N. G. organization when called to active service. The granting of reserve commissions to N. G. officers differing from their N. G. commissions would be a violation of this sound policy as well as serving no useful purpose. N. G. officers are selected and appointed under the law.

Reserve Commissions for National Guard Officers.

Captain Trever W. Leutze, S. C., U. S. Navy, reported at the bureau of supplies and accounts May 31 from the Pacific fleet and has taken up his duties as assistant to the bureau. Among the important matters to be handled by Captain Leutze is the preparation of a standard manual for the supply department of the navy yards. The manual for supply officers afloat, which has been in use during the general duties of supply officers ashore, is nearing completion, and the officials of the bureau of supplies and accounts hope to have it ready for issue by the middle of August. The paymaster general expects to resume the publication of the S. & A. memoranda as soon as practicable, probably by August 1. Those memoranda were of great value to the service, as they contained all the latest decisions affecting the duties of the supply officer, and the return to the former practice of issuing them at regular intervals will be welcomed. Commander John S. Higgins, S. C., has reported to the chief of naval operations for duty in handling logistical matters in which the bureau of supplies and accounts is interested. Lieutenant Commander Neal R. Farwell has reported at the navy yard, Washington, for duty as senior member of the board of survey, appraisal, and sale on the relief of Commander Robnett. Commander F. G. Fyne sails in the July transport to take over the duties of fleet paymaster of the Asiatic fleet. Commander W. C. Pyle, the present fleet paymaster, sails June 15 for the United States for duty in the bureau of supplies and accounts.

News of Navy Supply Corps.

All the war cantonments which remain in use now have laundry facilities with the exception of Camp Pike, Ark. The latest to get Camp Lewis, Wash., for which plans have just been completed for an up-to-date laundry. It has been estimated that this establishment can be maintained at an average cost of 42 per month for each enlisted man stationed there, and laundry service can be rendered at that cost not only to the enlisted garrison, but likewise to the camp hospital and the officers and their families. The present cost for contract laundry service approximates $1.50 per month per man. The laundries hospital ad officers' work. The machinery and equipment have already been shipped and an available building located suitable for the purpose. An adequate fund has been set aside to make necessary alterations and install the machinery. It is anticipated that the plant will be ready for operation by not later than July 1. The salvage branch of the quartermaster corps will also establish a military laundry in the Panama Canal Department sufficient to capacity to accommodate the army and military forces in that department. At the present time this work is done under contract at an approximate cost of $2.80 per man per month. Machinery and equipment are available from stock, and it is anticipated that a greater part of the construction material can be located from surplus property on hand. The construction of the laundry building for the new Fort Monroe laundry has been completed, and it is anticipated that the machinery and equipment will be installed and the laundry placed in operation within

Laundries in the Army.

Air-Peds

The Original American Product

THE PERFECT MILITARY SOLE AND HEEL

At Your Post Exchange $1.50

Pioneer Products, Inc., 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City

"Founded by A. E. F. Officers"

Digitized by Google

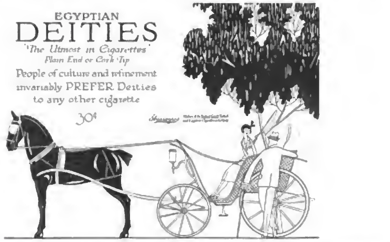
the next 60 days. A part of the machinery and equipment in the Camp Lee laundry, which is being dismantled, will be shipped to Fort Monroe for use in the laundry at that place. A portable laundry sufficient in capacity to take care of laundry work for from 100 to 500 men, requiring an operating force of not more than six men and capable of being moved by truck whenever necessary, has been designed by the quartermaster corps. The first of these units will be assembled by the quartermaster of the ninth corps area and shipped to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, as soon as navigation to that point opens.

In Favor of Fewer Courts-Martial.

Rear Admiral George R. Clark, the retiring judge advocate general of the Navy has advocated a reduction in the number of court-martial trials in the Navy. He embodied his views in the following recommendation: "I earnestly recommend the adoption of a general policy, especially in war time, that would resolve all court-martial cases into a question as to whether the accused is guilty of neglect, incompetency, or general culpability. Errors of judgment can not be cured by court-martial punishments; nor can it be pleaded, under such circumstances, that such measures benefit the service in acting as a deterrent. It can be safely assumed that our people in the service, individually and collectively, are and have been putting forth their best energies, giving the best that is in them to their duties ashore and afloat. If, in spite of all this good work, casualties sometimes occur, they can, with very few exceptions, be attributed to the abnormally difficult conditions brought about by war situations that demand sound judgment and prompt action under extremely trying circumstances. A danger lies in the too free exercise of the punishing power in making officers forget that 'war can not be successfully conducted without taking risks.' The advocates of the present custom urge that it serves to clear up the question and in that way frequently acts favorably for the accused; but it is quite possible that pending charges may operate to prevent, or at least to delay, the selection for promotion of officers who afterwards may be 'fully and honorably acquitted.' Courts of inquiry are the means provided for clearing up doubtful cases, and, in the main, they serve their purpose well. The foregoing relates mainly to the number of courts. In regard to the punishments assigned, I am of the opinion that the corrective and deterrent effect does not wholly depend upon the degree of punishment. The number of turns of the knife in the wound is a detail. The fact that the thrust has been made at all is fatal to the hopes and pride of the naval men whose whole ambition is to serve faithfully and efficiently without blot upon record. All these facts should be carefully weighed by the reviewing authorities who, in the quiet and security of their surroundings and having the advantage of position in judging 'what might have been,' many unconsciously and innocently enough fall into an attitude of unnecessary severity." Rear Admiral Washington, chief of navigation, indorsed these recommendations, adding: "It is believed that a properly constituted court of inquiry is competent to determine whether or not any culpability exists and that the recommendation of such a court should in general be approved. In war time commanding officers are often forced to make rapid decisions, and not infrequently an error of judgment has led to disaster, which was subsequently proved to be due to unusual and unexpected conditions and not to any neglect, incompetency, or culpability on the part of the commanding officer concerned." Admiral Coontz, chief of naval operations, laid the recommendations before the Secretary of the Navy with the statement that "the lack of distinction that is made at present between errors in judgment and acts in which the offender willfully commits some action which probably renders him subject to court-martial should be rectified. It is recommended that courts-martial for errors of judgment in which culpable inefficiency does not enter, or which do not show incompetency, should not be given." This recommendation was approved by Secretary Daniels.

Automobile Not Navy Baggage.

The claim of Captain J. L. Latimer, U. S. Navy, for reimbursement of the expense of shipping by freight an automobile and certain accessories from Newport, R. I., to Key West, Fla., has been rejected by the comptroller. The automobile was Captain Latimer's personal property; its transportation was incidental to his permanent change of station from Newport to Key West. The question presented was whether the proviso in the act of May 18, 1920, that the personnel of the Navy shall have the benefits of all existing laws under which the Army and Marine Corps obtain transportation of household effects, means that every article recognized as baggage by the Secretary of War through direct regulation or through approval with the force of regulations becomes also for the Navy personnel baggage which it has the legal right to have transported at Government expense. The comptroller refuses to subscribe to this view.



GRADUATION AT ANNAPOLIS.

"June week," the commencement season at the Naval Academy, opened on Tuesday and continued over Thursday, when the members of the first class received their diplomas of graduation and commissions as ensigns in the Navy. President Harding delivered the diplomas to the graduates, and Secretary of the Navy Denby delivered the address.

The events of Tuesday were an infantry drill in the morning, dress parade in the evening, and a hop and garden party later. The garden party was held in the grounds surrounding the residence of Rear Admiral Scales, and only the graduates and their relatives and immediate friends were invited.

A feature of the dress parade was the presentation of the medals and other awards won by the midshipmen in professional branches and athletics. These included:

Name of Midshipman Elwood D. Poole, presented by the national society of the Sons of the Revolution for excellence in practical ordnance and gunnery.

Cup presented by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for excellence in seamanship and international law, to John L. Olsen, first class.

Navigating sextant, presented by Colonel Robert M. Thompson, of New York, for excellence in practical and theoretical navigation, to Silas B. Moore, first class.

Gold watch, presented by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, chaplain, reserve force, for best essay on naval or patriotic subject, to Howard N. Kenyon, first class.

Maury prize, marine binoculars, presented by the United Daughters of the Confederacy for excellence in physics, to Kenneth M. McLaren, third class.

Gold medal for excellence in small-arm practice, to Pierson E. Conradi, second class.

Naval Athletic Association sword, for personal excellence in athletics, to Edward C. Owen, first class.

Thompson trophy cup for personal promotion of athletics, Edward F. Moore, first class.

Thompson binoculars, for inter-class sailing, to Franklin C. Johnson, first class.

Gold medal for foils championship, A. J. Becker.

Silver medal for saber championship, A. I. Malstrom.

Silver medal for epee championship, J. A. Stuart.

Silver medal for dueling sword championship, G. P. Hunter.

Gold medal for personal excellence in track athletics, T. A. Huckins.

Gold medal for personal excellence in gymnastics, J. R. Benson.

Gold medal for swimming championship, G. D. Emory.

Bronze medal for highest batting average, F. H. Stubbs.

Tennis championship, singles, J. E. Waldlich.

Tennis championship, doubles, J. E. Waldlich and A. C. Harshman.

General excellence, fourth class track meet, T. A. Huckins.

Medals for breaking academy field and track records: P. M. Moncewicz, half mile; T. A. Huckins, 120-yard hurdles; J. H. Dickins, javelin throw; V. C. Clapp, javelin throw; J. N. Opie, high jump; H. F. Pullen, high jump.

The first ten members of this year's graduating class, in the order of scholastic merit, are:

Clement F. Cotton, California; William L. Drybread, Iowa; Dashiell L. Madeira, Florida; Perry Earl, Illinois; William J. Murphy, Iowa; David W. Roberts, Colorado; Elmer A. Tarbutton, Maryland; Harry C. Schneider, New York; William H. Magruder, Arkansas; Silas B. Moore, Iowa.

The feature of the dress parade on June 1 was the presentation to the Fourth Company of the colors, which that company won in a competition lasting through the year. Midshipman Raleigh S. Hales, of North Carolina, is captain of the victorious company, which had 270 points.

The Fifteenth Company, led by William D. Johnson, jr., of Alabama, was second, with 250 points.

There was a close fight for the next positions, the Eighth Company, commanded by Percy Earle, of Illinois, being third, with 165 points, and the Eleventh Company, commanded by George W. Gilliam, of Texas, being fourth, with 150 points.

The triumphant Fourth made up its total of 270 points by securing 150 for first place in seamanship, 75 by third place in infantry drill, 25 for sailing half-raters, and 10 each for pulling cutters and sailing cat-boats.

The Fifteenth received all of its 250 points by taking first place in infantry drill. The Eighth's biggest block of points was 100 for second place in seamanship, while the Eleventh took second place in the infantry drill, with 125 points.

The name of the Third Company and its commander, Lorenzo Sabin, jr., of Texas, will be engraved on the Navy athletic cup as having made the best showing in general athletics during the year. The honor is determined by assigning points to each midshipman who does good work in any branch of sport, the sum of those awarded to the members of any company determining its standings.

Pennsylvania midshipmen have been picked to captain the Naval Academy baseball and tennis teams for the coming year. The selection for the baseball captain is Midshipman Charles O. Humphreys, who has played first base for three seasons. John E. Waldlich was named to lead the tennis players.

The President on Thursday presented diplomas to the graduates after making some extemporaneous remarks, following speeches by Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, superintendent, and the Secretary of the Navy. Many officers on duty in this city attended the exercises, including Admiral Coontz, chief of operations, and Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, chief of the bureau of navigation.

DUTY WITH ORGANIZED RESERVES.

Instructions have been issued by the War Department that the following-named officers be relieved from present assignment and duties at the General Staff College, effective on the expiration of leave and not earlier than July 1, and proceed to place indicated for duty in connection with the Organized Reserves and assignment to unit thereof: First corps area, Colonel F. C. Bolles, infantry; second corps area, Colonel J. C. Castner, infantry, and Colonel Lutz Wahl, infantry; third corps area, Colonel F. S. Cocheu, infantry; sixth corps area, Colonel B. T. Simmons, infantry; seventh corps area, Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Hopkins, coast artillery corps; eighth corps area, Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Raymond, coast artillery corps; ninth corps area, Colonel F. L. Knudsen, infantry, and Colonel P. Whitworth, infantry.

WEST POINT HORSE SHOW ASSOCIATION.

For the benefit of the Army Relief Society and the West Point Relief Fund, upwards of 500 cavalry horses, officers' chargers, artillery horses, hunters, saddle horses and polo mounts will be shown in the riding hall of the West Point Military Academy on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 7 and 8. This will be the third annual horse show held under the auspices of the military organization and prominent residents of West Point, Stony Point, Garrisons, Highland Falls and adjacent sections on both shores of the Hudson River. The show occurs during "graduation week," in the midst of the festivities incident to commencement exercises of the cadets, whose dress parades and drills attract hundreds of spectators to the grounds after an enjoyable trip up the Hudson. All branches of the service will be represented, including the National Guard, reserve officers on inactive service and members of the R. O. T. C. units. Several events will be open to all nations and competition will be exceedingly keen. Teams of six artillery horses will be shown with 75 mm. guns and full field equipment; also officers' heavy chargers and troopers' mounts, as used in regular service on long marches, which test endurance to the limit. The extraordinary interest now taken in polo by the military authorities will be accentuated by exhaustive trials of light and heavy-weight polo ponies. Ladies' park hacks, road hacks and ladies' hunters will also appear in numerous events. The board of directors comprises Brigadier General Douglas MacArthur, president; Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Danford, vice president; Major Willis D. Crittenberger, secretary; Chaplain Clayton E. Wheat, treasurer; Colonel Lucius H. Holt, Lieutenant Colonel G. V. Strong, Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Brown, jr., Major A. H. Wilson, Major J. K. Brown, Major J. L. Devers, Major J. C. R. Schwenck, Major R. W. Strong, Mrs. G. J. Fiebeger and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MORTON ADVANCED.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Morton, U. S. Army, retired, was advanced to the rank of colonel on May 9.

PASSENGERS ON ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The Army transport from New York, sailing June 10, will include the following passengers:

For Porto Rico—Maj. Charles M. Lopes and wife.

For Panama—Russell Blair, son of Major in Panama; 1st Lieut. W. S. Broberg, C. A. C., and wife; Miss Elizabeth Crain, daughter of Colonel in Panama; Brig. Gen. Thomas Crose, retired, and wife; Mrs. Ralph L. Cudlipp and daughter, family of Captain in Panama; Mrs. Grace H. Dillon and daughter, mother and sister of Captain in Panama; Col. H. C. Fisher, M. C., and wife; Capt. H. W. Flickinger, A. S., and wife; Capt. M. L. Gosserand, C. A. C., wife and daughter; Mrs. S. T. Griffith, daughter, son and sister, family of Captain in Panama; Maj. K. B. Harmon, ordnance, wife and two daughters; Lieut. (J. G.) G. H. Holmes, U. S. N.; Miss Marie E. Holland and mother, Chap. W. J. Keane, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Kilbourne, Jr., C. A. C.; 1st Lieut. Stuart Little, 42d Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. E. Niebolson, C. A. C., and wife; L. M. Patton, son of Colonel; Capt. Harold E. Potter, 58th Inf., and wife; Lieut. Wm. Seyford, U. S. N., wife and two children; Capt. J. W. Somerville, M. C., wife and daughter; 1st Lieut. G. M. Taylor, C. A. C., mother and wife; Capt. M. M. Taylor, U. S. N.; 1st Lieut. T. L. Waters, C. A. C., and Mrs. Lulu E. Worthington and Miss Lulu Wupperman, mother-in-law and sister-in-law of Maj. Raycroft Walsh.

The Buford, sailing from San Francisco July 11, will have the following-named passengers for Honolulu:

Mrs. Albert Moore, mother-in-law of Captain R. G. Ayers, infantry, and the following naval personnel: Mrs. Charles Allen, wife of Lieutenant Allen (J. G.); Lieutenant Edw. B. Howell, D. C.; Lieutenant Commander Chas. N. Ingraham and wife; Mrs. P. N. Jackson, wife of Ensign Jackson; Mrs. W. A. Kane and daughter, family of Boatswain Kane; Mrs. P. R. Talbot, wife of Lieutenant Talbot (J. G.); Mrs. William J. Walker, wife of Lieutenant Walker; Mrs. L. D. Webb and mother, wife and mother-in-law of Lieutenant Webb.

The transport from New York for Antwerp on June 7 will include the following-named passengers:

Major O. W. Gralund, finance department, and wife; Major C. H. Hayes, F. A.; Captain W. F. Heavey, C. E.; Major R. E. Jones, Inf.; Captain P. V. Kane, F. A.; Major Geoffrey Keyes, Cav.; Major H. F. Loomis, C. A. C.; Captain J. J. O'Hare, C. A. C.; Major A. G. Thurman, Cav.; Major J. O. Mauborgne, S. C.; Lieutenant Colonel A. McIntyre, F. A., and wife, and Captain R. C. Jones, C. A. C., and wife.

Digitized by Google

Fine Diamonds
Artistic Jewelry
Rich Cut Glass
Sterling Silverware
Illustrations and Prices Furnished on Request
Galt & Bro.
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY
Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Personal Matters.

—One of the most enjoyable affairs of the season was given by officers of the 4th field artillery at the Rite-Carlton, Philadelphia, Saturday evening, May 28, in connection with the celebration of the birthday of that regiment on that date. The officers, ladies and their guests went from Camp Dix to Philadelphia by automobile. The banquet was staged in the junior ballroom. The tables were arranged three sides to a hollow square, in the center of which were a huge bank of flowers surrounded by American field ammunition. The colors and guidons of each battery were tastefully draped about the walls. Many beautiful silver cups, trophies belonging to the regiment for athletic prowess, were placed upon the tables. The 4th field artillery orchestra, led by Warrant Officer William Herzog, was placed in an alcove and rendered excellent music during the banquet. Maj. Courtlandt Parker, commanding the 4th, spoke of the meaning of the 4th organization day, recalling many incidents of the regiment during its early history. Other guests of the birthday affair were Brigadier General Dwight E. Aultman, commanding the 1st brigade; Brigadier General Montgomery Meigs, retired, first commander of the 4th, and others. General Summerall, commander of the 1st Division, paid a beautiful tribute to the officers and men of the 4th field artillery who made the first engagement during the war. Among those present at the banquet were Major General Lytle Brown, commanding the 2d division; Brigadier General Dwight E. Aultman, Brigadier General Montgomery Meigs, Colonel Arthur R. Cesselets, the chief of field artillery; Colonel Joseph Mc-Mahon, commandant of the war college, Washington; Lieutenant Colonel Alfred M. Jones, Major Paul Bunker, Mrs. Courtlandt Parker; Major and Mrs. J. W. B. Corey; Major Gordon Heard; Major and Mrs. Francis Baggies; Major and Mrs. Albert Wheldon; Captain and Mrs. Thomas C. Harry; Captain and Mrs. Wilbur Dillon; Captain and Mrs. William D. Alexander; Captain and Mrs. Robert Mayer; Captain and Mrs. Ralph Goodspeed; Captains Samuel White, jr., and William A. Ray; Lieutenant and Mrs. Benedict Crowell; Lieutenant and Mrs. A. Landrum; Lieutenant Fred E. Coyne, jr.; lieutenant Julian R. Stacy; lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Hyatt; Captain Mrs. Montague, his mother; Mr. George Parker, of Boston; Miss Carrie Montague, Miss Ruth Bailey, Miss Bailey, of Philadelphia, and Miss Josie Settle, of Kentucky.

—Dr. Charles F. Verdon announces that he has resumed practice and has removed to the Hotel St. Paul, 30 Every street, near Sumner avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Lieutenant Commander C. C. Train, U. S. Navy, has purchased from Otto D. Swett the residence at 15 Grafton street, Cheverly, Md., to which place he will be translated through the office of William S. Phillips.

—Honorary degrees will be conferred on General John J. Pershing and George H. Harries, secretary to President Harding, at the centennial commencement exercises of Pennsylvania Military College, June 16. General Pershing will receive the degree of doctor of laws and Mr. Harries the degree of master of arts. Both will be present for the occasion, according to an announcement made recently by Colonel Chaffee E. Hyatt, commandant of the school. John Wanamaker, who has been president of the college's board of trustees for nearly 25 years, will present the degrees.

—The marriage of Miss Ellis Goodloe, of Washington, to Lieutenant Irving Kirksey, of the Army air station at Langley Field, Va., announced June 6, will be solemnized Thursday, May 28, at the home of Mrs. Joel Wood Goodloe, sr., in Richmond, Va., where Mrs. Kirksey has been visiting. Dr. John J. Wicker, of the Lehigh Street Methodist Episcopal, and Mrs. Kirksey, before her first marriage, was Miss Hallie Keys, of this city. Lieutenant Kirksey is a native of Dallas, Texas.

—A short story, "The Duplex Hat," by Florence Fairfax Stuart, is appearing in the current number of The Pictorial Magazine, published by The League of American Penwomen, 1732 H street, northwest, this city.

DON'T TAKE RISKS
Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, in this bank, where you will find it is in absolute safety.
Our conservative business policy, experienced management and 4 per cent interest Supervision assure complete protection for every dollar.
Detailed information gladly furnished on request.
3% paid on Checking and on Savings Accounts
EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President
UNION TRUST COMPANY
of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

—On Sunday, May 25, there took place in the Catholic church of Our Lady Star of the Sea, Governors Island, New York, the unveiling and blessing of a statue of St. Joan of Arc, in memory of the officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army who gave their lives for their country during the World War. The ceremonies commenced at 10 a. m. with a procession consisting of the officiating clergy, Major General J. Waring and the Rev. Joseph MacAffrey, with attendants and altar boys and some officers and enlisted men, who escorted the battle flags of the 26th U. S. Infantry from the office of the regiment to the chapel. Lunch, 22d U. S. Infantry, to the chapel in Corbin Hall. A special guard was mounted over the national and regimental colors to their resting place in the chapel. On the procession arriving at the chapel, a military high mass was sung by the Right Rev. George J. Waring, a cousin once removed of the military bishop, Archbishop Hayes of New York, assisted by the choir of the chapel, who had rendered a special mass for the occasion, under the direction of the chapel organist, Miss Rose Mueller. After the high mass was concluded, Mgr. Waring unveiled and blessed the statue of Joan of Arc. Then Rev. Father Mc-Caffrey, former chaplain of the 9th U. S. infantry, of which Joan of Arc is colonel, gave an eloquent "memorial sermon." The ceremonies concluded with the usual prayers for the dead, the sounding of taps, after which the congregation sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Moving pictures were taken of the ceremonies and procession by a member of the Army Pictorial Service, and also some interesting photographs of General Robert Lee Bullard, commanding Father McCaffrey and Father Dineen at the foot of the statue of the great Catholic martyr. Among those present at the ceremonies were Major General Robert Lee Bullard, commanding 1st Corps area; Captain and Mrs. Joseph Cromwell, Captain Charles Tuill, Captain and Mrs Paul Bunker, Major and Mrs. Edward A. Brown, Lieutenant John B. Dommincy and members of a number of Protestant and Catholic churches, as well as members of certain of the New York councils of the Knights of Columbus. Lieutenant Colonel Frank Knight and Lieutenant Dommincy acted ne ushers in the chapel.

—Colonel and Mrs. Alfred T. Smith entertained at buffet supper at their home, 1606 Twenty-first street, Massachusetts avenue, for Major and Mrs. Emile Cutler, from Camp Meade, who are also guests.

—A wedding of interest in Washington on Wednesday was that of Miss Fay Doyen, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward Charles A. Doyen, U. S. N. C.; to Ensign Felix Leslie Johnson, U. S. Navy, son of Mrs. and Mrs. McN. Johnson, of Aberdeen, N. C. The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock in St. Alban's chapel, Washington, by Chaplain Edwin Niver, of Quantico, Va., and was followed by a small reception in the home of Mrs. Benjamin Wardell, at Annapolis. The bride wore a gown of white satin and duchess lace, her veil held in clusters of orange blossoms, and she carried white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Miss Mary Doyen, of Coronado, formerly Miss Lelia Gordon of Washington, was maid of honor, and wore pink satin, with a flowered organdy and carried sweet peas. Miss Phyllis Irwin and Miss Mary Lee Doyen, of Coronado, were bridesmaids and carried sweet peas of pink and white. Ensign Richard Valiant, cousin of the bride, were the bridesmaids and wore ruffled organdy in pink and white. Ensign Richard Morse, U. S. Navy, was best man, and six of the classmates of the bridegroom at Annapolis acted as ushers. The church was decorated in greens and delicate flowers. Father Edwin Niver, the chaplain, read the service. The bride is the granddaughter of Mrs. Fay, of Washington, and Mrs. Doyen's father, Mr. Fay, came from Washington attend the wedding, and among other out-of-town guests were Mrs. Charles Perham, of Lowell, Mass., and residents of Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia. The bride's parents will go to Coronado to live in Jamestown, R. I.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dulany announce the date for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Anne W. Carter Dulany, to Mr. Robert Lee Bullard, jr., U. S. Army, on June 31, at their country place, Oakley, Upperville, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Dulany entertained their Washington house yesterday and have gone to Upperville for the summer.

—Rear Admiral R. E. Coontz, chief of naval operations, and Mrs. Coontz were hosts at the Metropolitan Park Hotel last evening in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams.

—Lieutenant Commander Edward H. Loftin, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Loftin and their young daughter, Virginia, left early Saturday morning for Paris, France. Lieutenant Commander Loftin will attend the International Aeronautical Exposition which opens in Paris on June 3.

—At the Hotel Astor, New York city, this week are Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Herbert A. Jones, who are on their honeymoon trip over Europe; Major General William G. Haan, U. S. Army, assistant chief of staff, G-4, War Department; Major Percy Lieutenant Commander Samuel I. M. Major, U. S. Navy, of Buffalo; Captain and Mrs. James L. Hayden, of Fort Monroe, Va.; Mrs. J. C. Johnson and Miss Johnson, of Fort Monroe; Captain Frank Lowe, assistant chief of staff, Eighteenth U. S. Army, of Fort Monroe; Captain P. Bowyer Devine, U. S. Army, of Washington; Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer, of Troy; Commander William H. Standley, U. S. Navy, of the U. S. S. Detroit; Mrs. Otho and Frederick F. French, U. S. Army, of Camp Lewis, Wash.; Mrs. Victor H. B. Lenhart, U. S. Navy, of West Point and Major Charles W. Mason, U. S. Army, of Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

—Lieutenant Commander John W. Schoenfeld, U. S. Navy, returned sailed from Vancouver May 26 for Shanghai, China, on the President Pierce, on temporary duty with the Manila law firm of Reed & Lawrence. Mrs. Schoenfeld, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Dauphin, will follow on the S. S. Empress of Russia" from Vancouver June 10. Mrs. Dauphin's niece is stopping with her sister, Mrs. H. B. Walker, of Hong Kong, at the latter's home, 158 Conduit road, Peiham, N. Y.

—Major O. W. Gralund, finance department, U. S. Army, has returned from a transcontinental inspection trip, and, accompanied by Mrs. Gralund, is on the transport leaving New York on June 7. That officer will be stationed at Honolulu for four years. In connection with Army finance, and, later, he will avail himself of the opportunity to visit the Philippines, Japan, France and Italy. Major and Mrs. Garland expect to return to this country in 1935.

—President Harding was the guest of the Naval Academy class of 1896 at the annual reunion dinner here Tuesday night. He was introduced by Secretary of the Navy Adams, a member of the class, his address was not reported, the event being a private affair. The class visited the President at the Mount Vernon on Tuesday, the trip being made on the presidential yacht, and the party included Admiral Hilary, the ranking officers of the Japanese navy, and the first Japanese graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, who laid a wreath on the tomb. Others in the party were Secretary Wilbur, Admiral Wilson, commander-in-chief Atlantic fleet, and Major General George Barnett, former commandant of the Marine Corps. After the reiters here the class was received by the President and Mrs. Harding at the White House and were guests at a reception given by Rear Admiral John A. Hoogewerff, a member of the class, at the Naval Observatory. The class went to Annapolis on Wednesday for the annual commencement exercises there.

MARION INSTITUTE
THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE
Designated by War Department "Honor School 1930." Special branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering first year's work in the Academies, such as recommended by the War Department for candidates who are admitted after passing Entrance Examinations. Unlimited private tutoring. Preparation for the examinations for admission to the Academies for sons of Army and Navy officers the year round. Limited number of cadets, as assessed (graded). Morale Branch. For catalogue and information address Col. W. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

ORGANIZED RESERVE REGULATIONS
The new regulations governing the organization, administration, training and mobilization of the organized Reserves of the Army are now available. For sale exclusively by the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.
PRICE 25 CENTS

THE BRIGHTON APARTMENT HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.
By day, week or month.
J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Aiclen Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

Financial Advances
on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.
WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

—Dr. and Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn and Mrs. Francis Berger Moran, of Washington, issued cards for the christening of the infant son of Governor John Wesley Thomas, former governor of Maryland, on June 2, at Annapolis, Md. The christening was in the home of delegates at 4 p. m., and was followed by a tea on the State House lawn, facing Francis Scott Key. Mrs. Moran is the descendent of former Governor Thomas. Mrs. John Hanson Thomas, of Washington, a Thomas generation, and Governor Albert C. Richie accepted the portrait for the state of Maryland. Governor Thomas was born in 1789 in Frederick County, and died in 1876. He was elected governor of Maryland in 1831. Moran McConkee and Jack Hudgins, grandsons of Mrs. Moran, unveiled the portrait. Mrs. F. B. Moran and Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn were assistant at the luncheon by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Thomas Carberry-Richards, Mrs. Dennett and Miss Dorothy Deonoit, of Washington, and Mrs. Gordon Heard, of Annapolis.

—Commander and Mrs. Lamar D. Leahy have as their guests for a few days Mrs. Leahy's brother, Mr. Charles Kenneth Clinton; her brother, Mr. Kenneth Clinton, and Mr. Clinton's wife, of York.

—Mrs. Baltzman, wife of Colonel C. McK. Baltzman, signal corps, has recently returned from a brief visit to Olympia, Wash.

Service People With Automobiles!
Friends of W. F. Fischer, major during the emergency but for many years regimental quartermaster sergeant, 2d cavalry, will be pleased to know that he has entered the automobile accessory business at
1321 New York Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.,
where a full line of tires, batteries and all other accessories are carried. Special discounts will be given to Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers.

Digitized by Google


Reg. Trade Mark

Men's Underwear

For the Summer

IT is an opportune time to purchase your supply of Underwear for Summer.—Our Assortments are complete in styles and sizes and our prices have been revised to meet present market values.

Lisle Thread—Balbrigan—Merino and Cotton Gauze in Shirts, Drawers and Union Suits by the best Foreign and Domestic makers.

Athletic Underwear

Madras—Plain, Striped, Check and Plaid

—Mercerized Materials—Jap Silk and Crepe de Chine.

Orders by mail receive our prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets, New York

—Major Peter R. Horton, A. Q. M., U. S. Marine Corps, reported this week at Marine Corps headquarters, having returned from a two-year tour of duty as quartermaster and paymaster for the American legation guard, Peiping, China. Mrs. Horton and children, Andrew Steele and Louise Fleetwood, accompanied Major Horton as far as Midway, B. I., where they will remain for several weeks with Mrs. Horton's parents, Major Horton will be stationed at Quantico, Va.

—Major and Mrs. Thomas Marshall Spaulding left Washington on Thursday to spend the summer at New England.

—Colonel Cage C. Reid, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Reid are spending a few days with Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Lewis C. Hunt, 1341 Biltmore street. Colonel and Mrs. Reid are on their way from Santo Domingo to Newport, where Colonel Reid has recently been transferred for duty.

—Leaning on the arm of her father, Lieutenant Colonel Sherrard Coleman, Miss Louise Coleman was given in marriage to Mr. Lee Grant, of Washington, D. C., at the Jackson Circle officers' Club at Camp Jackson, S. C., at 1:30 on Saturday afternoon in the presence of approximately 150 guests. The scheme in green and white colors for the decorations was carried out with dahlias, ferneries and ferns. The orchestra for the 7th engineers played Lohengrin's wedding march. Mrs. L. M. Smith sang after the ceremony, accompanied by Mrs. Theodore Parker on the piano and Captain W. C. Brady on the violin. A very informal reception followed the wedding ceremony. Miss Helen Davies, of Washington, the maid of honor, was beautifully dressed in green organdie, with hat to match, and carried a sheath of shasta daisies. Lieutenant John L. Raymond of Washington was best man. The bridesmaids, Miss Hines, Jacqueline and Nora Powell, Hansel Noisom, Ruth Coleman, sister of the bride, and Doris Wyke, of Fort Screven, Ga., were dressed of yellow and green organdie with hats to match, and carried shasta daisies. Little Miss Mary Louise Coleman, the bride, dressed in green organdie, and Master Sherrard Coleman, Jr., and Hilton Powell led the wedding party to the altar, carrying two colonial white satin pillows. They were dressed in green and white. The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with shadow lace and silver, and her veil of white tulle was fastened with orange blossoms. She carried a shower of white roses. Mr. and Mrs. Grant left immediately after the ceremony for Washington, where they will boat to New York. They will be at home after June 15 at 1341 21st street, Chevy Chase, D. C. Mrs. Grant is from out of town were Mr. John L. Raymond and Miss Helen Davies of Washington; Mrs. Paul Hayne, Mrs. Duke of Richmond, Va. Among the guests from camp were General and Mrs. John L. Hines, Colonel and Mrs. Robert McCleave, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. J. E. Kly, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Paul Hayne, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Paul T. Hayne, Major and Mrs. J. B. Bestine, Major and Mrs. Hilton Powell, Major and Mrs. L. M. Smith, Captain and Mrs. G. H. Tottan, Captain and Mrs. C. C. Brueck, Lieutenant and Mrs. Frank H. Powell, Colonel and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson, Colonel and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Colonel Thos. Halstead, Major F. W. Brabson, Captain E. B. Blanchard, Captain Nelson M. Walker, Miss Julia Brabson, Captain John D. H. Cleland, Captain Thornton Chase, Captain A. P. Serbey, Captain Ellis Burt, Captain R. S. Harrington, Captain and Mrs. Paul O. Franson, Captain and Mrs. Ralph Tyler, Lieutenant J. N. Robinson, Lieutenant Horace Speed, and many others. The officers on duty at camp headquarters acted with the local quartermaster detachment as ushers and the bride with a chest of silver containing practically every known design of the Lady Mary pattern.

—Major General and Mrs. John Lejeune were the honor guests of Dr. and Mrs. Loren B. Johnson at dinner, followed by dancing, on Tuesday evening. The dinner guests, who numbered 106, were seated at several small tables lighted by candles and placed under the great oak tree in the beautiful garden of their home on 16th street. The dancing, for which additional guests were asked, took place on the terrace, which was illuminated with a profusion of Chinese lanterns.

—Mrs. G. O. Cresse, wife of Colonel Cresse, U. S. Army, is visiting her daughter, Miss Cornelia Cresse. Army student nurse at Walter Reed. She will remain until after the graduation exercises on June 16.

—About 60 former officers of the American ordnance base depot, France, held their first reunion in the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York Saturday. They voted to form an association of the officers, and when perfected, to admit into membership the private and noncommissioned officers who served under them. A roll call consisted of 100 officers and 12,000 enlisted men. Col. Wm. H. Waldo, commanding officer of the ordnance depot and commander of the Red Island arsenal for June 1, was unanimously elected honorary president. The other officers are: Lieutenant Colonel Oscar H. Fogg, president; Captain Walter M. Cory, secretary, and Major William L. Brenner, treasurer. A dinner served as a tribute to Colonel King, other speakers were Colonel James M. Patton, Colonel Ansel Maish, Major Jacob E. Dulet and Lieutenant Colonel Fogg.

—The marriage of Miss Henrietta Elizabeth Berens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Berens, to Lieutenant Commander John Harper, M. C., U. S. Navy, took place at 5:30 Thursday evening in the roof auditorium of the Washington Hotel, this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Risdon in the presence of a large company of relatives and friends, both of Washington and from out of town. The decorations were of green foliage, white blossoms with touches of pink in the bower before which the bridal party stood, and about the room. A string orchestra played the wedding march and for the dancing at the reception which followed. The bride wore a gown of white satin tulle and duchesse lace, with which she wore as a bracelet of diamonds set in platinum, the gift of the groom. Her tulle veil, also formal in long flimy train, was held with lace and orange blossoms, and she carried a shower of orchids and lilies of the valley. The matron of honor, Mrs. William E. Dettweiler, of Kansas City, sister of the bride, wore a costume of orchid-colored georgette embroidered in gold and finished with gold lace, and carried a shower of deep pink roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Manning, who wore a rust-colored georgette frock embroidered in silver; Miss Claire Lohse, in blue georgette embroidered in silver, and Miss Marie Hennan, who wore orchid georgette embroidered in silver and carried a shower of pink roses. Lieutenant Harper had as his best man Lieutenant Commander Forrest M. Harrison, U. S. Navy, and the ushers were Lieutenant Commanders H. L. Smith, R. H. Miller, F. H. Clerf, H. W. Weitzel, J. M. Bynum and Lieut. T. Settle, and Lieutenant J. H. Chambers, all of the Navy. The ushers were Mr. Frederick Berens, brother of the bride; Dr. William E. Dettweiler, of Kansas City, brother-in-law of the bride; Mr. Frederick Berens, Theodore Thurz, Mr. Robert L. Downs and Mr. Albert Morgan. After the ceremony a reception and wedding supper was served in the palm gardens and the guests danced on a canvas floor built for the occasion. Lieutenant Harper and his bride left later in the evening for their wedding trip and on returning, after securing a navy-like homecoming, at a fortnight they will be at 1900 Belmont Court, in the city.

—Dr. Berirand Martin Tipple, president of the International Methodist College, Cuba, Mrs. Tipple, and Mrs. Tipple announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion, to Lieutenant Kendall Lawrence Hedges, U. S. Navy.

—Mrs. Roe Reed Adams and her little son, Roe Reed Adams, jr., have returned from Havana, Cuba, where they passed several weeks with Admiral Adams who was in port there. They have gone to Jamestown, R. I., and will remain at the cottage of Mrs. Adam's mother, Mrs. Thomas F. Carter, in her cottage.

—Captain Edward C. Kalbfus, U. S. Navy, who is on duty in the Department of the Navy, and who has charge of naval operations, has taken an apartment at the Shrubberydy, where Mrs. Kalbfus recently arrived in Washington, following a month's tour of inspection by Captain Kalbfus of naval stations in Europe, etc., on the Pacific coast.

—Lieutenant Commander H. C. Train, U. S. Navy, has purchased the residence at 15 Grafton street, Chevy Chase, D. C.

FRIGHTFUL ARMY ACCIDENTS.

Two accidents during the past week resulted in frightful injuries to Army fliers. The first was the loss of the large Curtiss Eagle ambulance airplane, in which Lieut. Col. Ashburn was piloted, and two civilians were killed. The second, on May 31, was the explosion of a bomb on the field at Fort Bragg, N. C., at Aberdeen, Md., killing outright four enlisted men and one civilian and fatally injuring one officer and one enlisted man.

The airplane was caught in a severe storm about 150 feet from the ground when about to land near Indian Head, Md., and swung around on one wing instead of trying to find a landing place. Residents of Morgantown say that Colonel Ashburn, in the machine, tried to find all those on board had perished. Lieutenant Harley Ames was the pilot, and the civilians were Lieutenant Colonel Archie Miller, Lieutenants Cleveland W. Mackenzie and John M. Kelly, Sergeant Richard C. Biemesknrau, Maurice Connolly, formerly a representative from Iowa, and A. G. Batchelor, of Washington, D. C.

A petition report exonerated Lieutenant Ames of any blame, and declared that an electrical storm caused the accident. Brigadier General William Mitchell, assistant chief of the Army air service, made the trip to Fort Bragg with Colonel Bowman. Lieut. Col. Captain William Ocker, in single-seated machine, was caught in the storm and fell 1,000 feet. Being blind at speed of over 128 miles, they successfully made the trip, but in bailing out Colonel Bowman was killed by the fall of their course.

The accident of May has ordered a full investigation of the accident by the inspector general of the Army.

The accident at Aberdeen was due to the falling of a bomb from a big de Haviland airplane, which was observing the last of the Army and Navy maneuvers in the Chesapeake. Captain A. S. Hall and Private S. Wojnatcki were fatally injured. Corporal Lee W. Wells, Privates L. S. Hite, E. T. Grinnell and A. W. Shermer and R. R. Herr, civilian, were instantly killed.

THIS IS THE MARK OF THE

OFFICERS' UNIFORM SHOP

"OUR MISSION—SERVICE"

Uniforms and Equipment AT COST

Best Grade Uniforms, Custom Made and Hand Tailored

Raincoats, $40. Service Uniforms, Ensign, $55.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

OFFICERS' UNIFORM SHOP—NAVY SUPPLY DEPOT

29th Street & 3rd Ave. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Room 60

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.

119-117 Post Street, near Kearny

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

MILITARY and NAVAL Uniforms and Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS

JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor

Uniforms

ARMY and NAVY

CIVILIAN GARMENTS

1, V. Cor. Conn. Ave. and Eye St., Washington, D. C.

Well known to Army Officers for the past 18 years.

THE NEW EBBITT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a home, thoroughly modern in every appointment.

We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES

Hand-Tailored

BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS

MEYER'S SHOPS

1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.

149-151 West 28th Street NEW YORK CITY

Makers Since 1847 of

Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service

Uniforms and Equipments

Finest Grades—Finest Service—Satisfaction

Write for Samples and Prices

HOPPE'S

Nitro Powder Solvent

No. 9

For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun men throughout the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.

FRANK A. HOPPE

2114 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY JACOBS COMPANY

Uniforms and Equipments. Fashionable Civilian Dress

304 Sands Street, New York City.

Digitized by Google

IN CONGRESS

Naval Appropriation Bill

The senate on Wednesday passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying about $419,000,000, by a vote of 34 to 37, a motion by Senator King, to recommit the bill and reduce it by $200,000,000 also was rejected by a vote of 42 to 29.

A series of amendments offered by Senator La Follette forbidding the use of enlisted men's wages as collateral, personal or corporate, were rejected. He succeeded, however, in having adopted an amendment prohibiting Army and Navy officers from having any financial relation with manufacturers of ordnance or other supplies sold to the Government.

The Borah amendment, previously adopted restricting the maximum vote of 24 to 6, was reinstated in the bill by a unanimous vote. Senator Borah also failed to get the bill, as supplementary vote of 36 to 24, the committee amendment providing a sufficient appropriation to maintain an army enlisted strength of 175,000. The House fixed the personnel at 150,000.

An amendment was agreed to providing that the sum of $250 shall be credited to each midshipman who entered the Naval Academy since May 15, 1920, and who was honorably discharged since that date to the extent of paying any deficiency on account of any such midshipman in the necessary outfit, and his initial clothing and equipment issued to him, and that hereafter each new midshipman shall, upon admission, be credited with the sum of $250 to cover the cost of his initial clothing and equipment issued, to be deducted subsequently from his pay.

The bill similarly provides in the pending Army appropriation bill for cadets at the Military Academy.

An amendment proposed by Senator Pittman reducing the rank in the supply corps sent out on a point of order made by Senator Hale, R., Me.

The committee amendment suspending dry-dock building at Charleston, S. C., which was the subject of many hours' discussion in the committee of the whole, was later rejected by the Senate. Senator King's amendment to build a dry dock at Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston was restored to the bill.

Senator Borah's amendment providing for a full and detailed report as to bases, yards, etc., and to cost and use the feasibility of maintaining the number sustained.

A point of order was sustained against Senator Pomerene's amendment to authorize the President, in his discretion, to suspend for one year all work on the building program.

Senator Pomerene stated that Japanese officers are of the opinion that their country will have the most powerful navy in the world after the present building program is completed.

The Senate agreed to the increase of $1,500,000 for maintenance, bureau of yards and docks, and at the instance of Senator Poindexter to $500,000 in the statutory limit for repairs and changes in capital ships.

The Senate rejected the amendment offered by Senator Keller striking out the authority heretofore given the Naval Academy of 150 midshipmen recently separated from the academy because of deficiencies in their studies.

Senator King proposed several amendments curtailing the building program which were rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

Senator McCormick has introduced an amendment providing that the Secretary of War shall designate two regiments of infantry to be stationed in Panama, as required by the act of June 4, 1920, to be composed exclusively of colored troops. The bill also provides that the same terms and conditions as the four regiments composed of colored troops now stationed in the provisions of the act of July 28, 1866, as amended by the act of March 2, 1901.

Midshipmen Paine, Meredith, Brandt, Farrell, Hyatt and Thompson successfully completed the course at the Naval Academy and graduated with the rank of their class. The Secretary of the Navy asked that their recommendations for commissions be filed with their commissions as entries could be handed to them along with a letter of their classmates in all parts of the nation. This was done in open session.

The House committee on military affairs has favorably reported the bill (H. R. 1258) to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at the Military Academy at the maximum authorized strength.

Appointment of a committee to investigate problems in connection with cadets' and midshipmen's pay was announced by Chairman Penrose, of the Senate finance committee. Senator Borah is chairman of the sub-committee, and other members are Senators Sutherland and Pittman, of Nevada.

The House committee on military affairs recommends that Camp Eustis, Va., be not abandoned, and that it be continued for the test and development of the railway artillery.

The deficiency bill, as reported to the Senate, contains a new item of appropriation $100,000 for the construction at and at the infantry school at Camp Benning, Ga.

REVOKING DISCHARGE ORDERS OF N. G. OFFICERS.

Representative White of Kansas proposes, in H. R. 6819, that all officers of the National Guard of the several States who are in the military service during the world war and who were discharged from such service pending said war, and who were not specifically notified by the War Department, or by any department of the U. S. Army or Navy Chief of Staff, to the contrary of such discharge orders and of their restoration to their rank and commands, and who have not been killed in action, and which orders were thereafter acted upon, be and the same is hereby declared to have been lawfully reinstated in the federal service by such orders of revocation as of the date of their restoration to rank and command, and shall be entitled to pay and allowances to the date of such restoration upon the same manner and to the same extent as if they had not out such previously declared.

CORPS OF CADETS AT MILITARY ACADEMY.

The House military committee has favorably reported the bill (H. R. 1258) to maintain the present strength the corps of cadets at West Point.

The bill provides that hereafter when the boys who, in the ordinary course of instances should graduate, advance ever to enter the Military Academy again, to do so this year, and it would accomplish the result without in any way influencing or abridging the rights of congressmen to appoint their full allotment as now authorized by law. In other words, it may add to the number of cadets admitted to the academy from any state or congressional district, but it will in no wise reduce the number that may be named by law to be appointed by any particular senator or representative.

The bill as reported differs from the bill as it passed the Senate only in that it does not limit the selection of candidates to be chosen from the list of alternates to the several states in which the vacancies exist, but does permit them to be taken from the United States as a whole after the state lists have become exhausted.

SALE OF CAMP EUSTIS.

The Secretary of War has advised the Senate military committee that a sale of the site of Camp Eustis, Va., on account of the work that has been done and is to be done thereon at this time

WARRANT OFFICERS APPOINTED LIEUTENANTS.

Senator Sutherland, in S. 687, proposes to amend 24 of the act of June 4, 1920, so that it may be interpreted as giving the appointments * * * from warrant officers who have served at least two years' service the following language:

Provided, that in case of any warrant officer or enlisted man who at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, was in the military service commissioned as an officer in the Army, appointments may be made pursuant to this paragraph and act.

BEARING ON DUPRE BILL.

Admiral Washington yesterday presented to the House naval committee the recommendation of the time bill by Secretary Denby, who is satisfied with it because it carries in his have provision that all those applicants for reinstatement have qualified for return to the navy before a board of navy officers. One hundred and forty-five officers have left the naval service since November 11, 1918, and would be eligible for return. The greatest number, 166, went out in July, 1919, when the Fordney-McCumber bill forced the economy against resignations. Sixty per cent of these wish to return, according to the number of those especially been passed over by selection boards. Messrs Butler and Dupre favored a provision benefiting the measure, recalling the pressure to get out and the haste in seeing that those who went out would not get back. They insisted if the bill is to be favorably reported it should provide for the restoration right up to the bottom of the list in their former grade, that applications must be made within a year from the date after the passage of the bill; and that it should be distinctly understood that the legislation is not to be considered a precedent for the future

PENDING ARMY NOMINATIONS.

There was no session of the senate or the Senate military committee and, therefore, no action was taken on the pending Army nominations.

NOMINATIONS

June 1—The following-named midshipmen to be ensign from June 3, 1921: Wm. H. Brandt, Leo H. Farrell, Elisha R. Meredith, Cecil Paine, Delwyn Hyatt and Julius L. Thompson.

Marine Corps—Patrick W. Guilfoyle, captain from second, Fifty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery Reserve, June 4, 1920.

CONFIRMATIONS

May 27—Lieutenant Commander (Engineering) Horatio Nelson Wood, U. S. C. G.

June 1—To be ensigns: U. S. Navy: B. F. Brandt, L. B. Farrell, E. R. Meredith, Cecil Paine, Delwyn Hyatt and J. L. Thompson.

SENATE BILLS

1925. Mr. Newberry—Providing for the erection of a monument to the memory of Lieut. Col. Charles Young, the first member of the U. S. Army to be killed on German soil.

1940. Mr. Smoot—Waiving the age limit for transfer to the Regular Navy in the case of Lieutenant Thomas G. Gidden.

1952. Mr. Nelson—To appoint Colonel W. P. Richardson, U. S. Army, retired, to the grade of brigadier general on the retired list.

S. J. Res. 46. Mr. Wadsworth—To repeal so much of the act as provides for the appointment of Camp Eustis, Va.

HOUSE BILLS

6675. Mr. Sutherland—To amend section 24a of the act of June 4, 1920.

H. J. Res 135. Mr. Johnson, of Washington—Authorizing the appointment of certain retired Army field clerks and field clerks, quartermaster corps.

OBITUARY.

Albert A. Moreno, ex-paymaster of Major Aristides Moreno, died on May 21, 1921. Mr. Moreno was connected with the Standard Oil Co., and at the time of his death, was on a business trip in South America. His widow and infant daughter reside in New York City.

General Horace Porter, distinguished diplomat and Civil war general, died in New York City. The last surviving General Porter was the last survivor of General Grant's military family. He graduated from West Point in Huntington, Pa., April 15, 1827, and graduated from the military academy in 1860. He graduated from Harvard, Princeton, Williams and Union colleges. He was the personal secretary to Grant at the time of General Grant. He was the congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in the battle of the bravery at the Wilderness and Newmarket Heights. He was made a brigadier general for his long and valuable services in the field. In 1866 he was Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Army from 1866 to 1869, and secretary to President Grant. After serving as president of several railroad companies, he was appointed ambassador to France in 1897, and served until 1905. He was decorated by the French with the cross of the legion of honor in 1900. In 1901 the sultan of Turkey gave him a gold medal for his services in the Near East. The body of Paul Jones at his own personal expense in Paris in 1905. He was a member of the house of delegates of Congress and the privilege of the floor in both houses of the U. S. Congress. He was the author of the books "Campaigning With Grant" and "West Point Life."

Commander Charles Edward Rush, U. S. N., retired, died at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, May 28, in this city. He was born in Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania, July 28, 1856, studied medicine under local preceptors and then entered the Bellevue Hospital in New York city, and entered the Navy as assistant surgeon on March 31, 1881. He was promoted to passed assistant surgeon in 1887, and to the rank of medical inspector December 1, 1900. He was retired for physical disability October 28, 1901, his last active duty being on the fleet engineer staff of Admiral Evans on the Atlantic fleet. He had a varied service, with much active cruising in the Navy, and in the course of his service were on the Asiatic station and one on the European station. He was at the Washington navy yard, at the Naval Academy, hospitals at Philadelphia, Pa., and Brooklyn, N. Y., and was attached to the United States naval hospital at Yokohama, Japan; the Boston, Washington and other navy yards. During his retirement Dr. Rogers was a sufferer from asthma and complicated diseases. He was regarded as a remarkable medical officer, full of zeal for the best welfare of his patients. His keen mind, wide reading, general culture, his talent as a raconteur, his deep insight into the springs of human life and the appreciation sympathy and a friend to associate with. Commander Rush is survived by his wife and by a daughter married to Professor Lucas, professor of mathematics at Williams College. The funeral was held at Arlington Cemetery on May 31.

ESTABLISHED 1885

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army
and
National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools,
Military Academies,
Police and Fire Department
Makers of the
LILLEY CAPS
Official Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Coin Silver

Correspondence Requested
THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

Commodore W. S. Hogg, U. S. Navy, retired, died suddenly while motoring with his wife in Washington on Monday, May 30, 1921, at 7 p. m. The funeral was held on May 31. The body was cremated. Commodore Hogg was a native of Washington, D. C., and was married with full military honors, was at Arlington on Wednesday, June 1, at 2 p. m. Commodore Hogg was born November 11, 1858, the son of John W. Hogg and Elizabeth Lincoln Hogg. His father for many years was chief clerk of the Navy Department. Receiving an appointment to the Naval Academy, young Hogg graduated in the class of 1878. He had a record of several years and eleven months sea service, during which he accompanied several Arctic expeditions. He was also a naval attaché and was on active duty throughout the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection. He and Commodore Hogg married Miss Clara Wharna Heyl, of Philadelphia. He is survived by his wife, Lieutenant Commander W. H. Hogg, Jr., U. S. Navy, and John W. Hogg, of Norristown, Pa. Commodore Hogg was a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Society of 1812, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants.

Graham Eastman, surgeon of the Navy, has been advised of the sudden death of his brother, George Eastman, in London. Dr. Eastman, U. S. N., was principal of the Exeter Training School for Boys in London, and was sent abroad by the Navy to study naval officers stationed in London during the World War.

INCREASE OF COMPLEMENT OF SHIP.

The rate of increase of the complement of the fleet line has been increased about 25 per cent in the present building program. The needs for this increase lies in the increase of fire control and radio appliances used in the European war. The development of radio stations have increased from one station to five stations, one of which is the main station, which is used to determine the direction from which radio messages are coming. The development of the aeroplane has resulted the installation and consequent manning of aeroplane catapults on battleships. The lessons of the world war taught conclusively that the ship's company must be trained to handle secondary batteries with a broadened efficiency not necessary before the war to provide men only for one standard set of secondary and subordinate guns. Certain of the auxiliary ships, for instance, the Prometheus and Vulcan, were originally conceived as a repair and ammunition ship, while now they are fleet-repair ships with a large mechanical equipment. A short supply speaking, the increase in complements of auxiliary vessels is due to the change in character of the work which these vessels are performing now as compared with their needs in 1916, when the plans were established, due to certain new installations, such as additional radio equipment, ice machines, ashinterrail cans, etc.

CANCELLATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE U. S. C. G.

It appears that there are pending at the adjutant general's office 4,66 appointments in the officers' reserve corps of persons who have applied but have not been tendered and from whom no acceptance or declination of the tendered appointment has been received. It further appears that the dates of these appointments extend from a day to a year or more, and that all reasonable efforts have been made by the War Department to get in touch with the persons in charge of the appointees.

While in some cases the individual may not be at fault in this matter, it appears that in most cases the appointee has failed to reply, either to the original tender of appointment or the succeeding letters sent him. In other cases a return of the tendered appointment or succeeding letters indicates a failure of the appointee to receive the letter addressed informed of his correct address or to cause his mail to be forwarded to him. In all these instances and cases the value of the reserve officers to the Government is impaired when them as to their acceptance or declination is not received promptly and in any case within 60 days of the tender of appointment.

The San Francisco Journal in its issue of April 23 publishes a very appreciative review of Colonel H. H. Sarsent's recent book on the world war, "The Strategy of the Western Front." Among other things it says:

"The book, which comprises only two hundred and seventy-three pages, including appendix, is easy reading, terse and yet interesting, and the distinguished ability of a veteran of the world war writing it has added to his already excellent reputation as an authority on military strategy and history."



Good Looks—Good Fit and Good Wear in Every Pair.

IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)

Make good with all the fellows because of these qualifications.

Size	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Calf	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.	17 in.

Pat. May 28, '95, Dec. 27, '95, Mar. 28, '11

If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. R. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.

ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

(Established 1889)

H. L. RUST
Realtor

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

All Classes of Property For Sale

Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.

Desirable apartments and houses for rent.

Insurance in all its branches.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

J. R. GAUNT & SON, Inc. (N.Y.)
503 Fifth Avenue New York City
Art Metal Workers in Gold, Silver and Bronze

Manufacturers Of
Military and Naval Metal Uniform Buttons
Ornaments, Insignia, Devices and Gold Laces

SWORDS, FOX PUTTEES, BELTS AND SMALL METALS.
SPORTING MEDALS AND TROPHIES, PRESENTATION SWORDS.
FOREIGN HONORS AND DECORATIONS IN MINIATURE MADE TO ORDER.
SPECIALISTS IN FIRE BRONZING AND FIRE GILDING.

Designers of Military and Heraldic Crests. Quotations for Military Schools, Cadet Corps and Society Organizations' Crests on Request.

THROUGH YOUR MILITARY TAILOR OR DIRECT



Transit Insurance
on shipments of household effects from anywhere to anywhere. Ask for rates.

Cold Storage for Furs
Uniforms, trunks of clothing, rugs, etc., guaranteed protection from all risks.

Safe Deposit Vaults for Silverware

Security Storage Company
1140 Fifteenth St. Washington, D. C.
Capital, $500,000

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

CARRITHERS—At the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1921, to Major F. B. Carrithers, infantry, U. S. Army, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D., and Mrs. Carrithers a son.

MACKINNON—On May 27, 1921, to Lieutenant William R. Mackinnon, Q. M. C., U. S. Army, and Mrs. Mackinnon a son—William Rose Mackinnon, Jr.

MUNDO—At Washington, D. C., May 29, 1921, to Lieutenant A. L. Mundo, U. S. Navy, retired, and Mrs. Mundo a daughter—Alberta Barbara.

PEYTON—On May 23, 1921, to Lieutenant Thomas Glover Peyton, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Peyton a daughter—Mary Morsell.

MARRIED.

DORNEY—STARBIRD—At Evanston, Ill., May 25, 1921, Mr. John Alexander Dorney and Miss Abigail Andrew Starbird, sister of Colonel Alfred A. Starbird, field artillery, U. S. Army.

GRANT—COLEMAN—At Camp Jackson, S. C., May 28, 1921, Mr. Lee Grant and Miss Loulou Coleman, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Sherrard Coleman, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Coleman.

HARPER—BERENS—At Washington, D. C., June 2, 1921, Lieutenant Commander John Harper, M. C., U. S. Navy, and Miss Henrietta Elizabeth Berens.

JOHNSON—BOYEN—At Annapolis, Md., June 4, 1921, Ensign Felix L. Johnson, U. S. Navy, and Miss Fay Boyen, daughter of the late General Charles A. Boyen, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Boyen.

KIRKSEY—CHANDLER—At Richmond, Va., May 26, 1921, Lieutenant Guy Kirksey, A. S., U. S. Army, and Mrs. Hallie O. Chandler.

WOOD—SMITH—At New York, N. Y., June 1, 1921, Captain John Wood, U. S. Marine Corps, and Miss Margaret Langtit Smith.

DIED.

AMES—At Morgantown, Md., May 28, 1921, Lieutenant Stanley M. Ames, A. S., U. S. Army.

BARRY—At Washington, D. C., June 1, 1921, Mrs. Jane Barry, widow of Captain John Barry, U. S. Army.

BOSS—At New London, Conn., May 18, 1921, Charles B. Boss, father of Mrs. James Charles Thornton and Mrs. Richard H. McMaster.

DUKES—At Little Rock, Ark., May 15, 1921, William A. Dukes, aged 72 years, father of Captain William H. Dukes, Q. M. C., U. S. Army.

HOGG—At White plains, Va., May 28, 1921, Cosmodore William S. Hogg, U. S. Navy, retired.

HOLLAND—At marine barracks, Quantico, Va., June 2, 1921, Captain Timothy J. Holland, U. S. Marine Corps.

McDERMOTT—At Morgantown, Md., May 28, 1921, Lieutenant Cleveland W. McDermott, A. S., U. S. Army.

MATSON—At Fort Kamehameha, Oahu, H. T., May 16, 1921, Francis Connor Matson, son of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Joseph Matson, C. A. C., and Mrs. Matson, and grandson of the late Captain Daniel Matson, C. E. F., aged 14 years and 15 days.

MILLER—At Morgantown, Md., May 28, 1921, Lieutenant Colonel Archie Miller, A. S., U. S. Army.

MORENO—South American Navy, May 31, 1921, Albert A. Moreno, brother of Major Aristides Moreno, U. S. Army.

PENNEWELL—At Morgantown, Md., May 28, 1921, Lieutenant John M. Pennewell, A. S., U. S. Army.

ROE—At San Diego, Calif., May 28, 1921, Lieutenant George T. Roe, U. S. Navy.

ROGERS—At Washington, D. C., May 28, 1921, Commander Franklin Dexter Rogers, U. S. Navy, retired.

STEWART—At Boston, Mass., May 30, 1921, Edith Alexander Stewart, wife of Colonel Cecil Stewart, and daughter of the late Henry Alexander Jr., of Springfield, Mass.

SYMONDS—At Gainesville, Wis., May 19, 1921, Mrs. Annie C. Symonds, wife of Rear Admiral Frederick M. Symonds, U. S. Navy, retired.

WHEELER—At Morristown, Tenn., May 25, 1921, Mrs. Mary Baker Wheeler, aged 78 years, mother of Lieutenant Commanders C. A. Wheeler and W. J. Wheeler, U. S. Coast Guard.

SOLDIERS VOLUNTEER FOR INOCULATION.

Three soldiers of the military police, Panama Canal Department—Privates Kenneth K. Glover, Otto F. Lueckert, and Llewellyn J. Jones—entered Ancon Hospital on April 19 and voluntarily allowed themselves to be inoculated with the suspected relapsing fever material in order to undergo in an immediate test in the transmission of relapsing fever from man to man. All three suffered an acute attack of relapsing fever, but all happily have recovered.

By means of the cooperation and voluntary assistance of these men it has been proven that the human tick, Ornithodorus talaje, diturbs Moreli, is the transmitting agent of relapsing fever in Panama.

These three men were selected from approximately thirty of company A, military police, who volunteered for this experiment. By the sacrifice which they have aided in establishing a scientific fact which will aid in the control of disease and result in less sickness and less of life among our troops operating in the field and in the tropics. The department commander commended these soldiers for their devotion and self-sacrifice, and the other soldiers who, though not called upon to undergo this ordeal, showed their willingness to imperil their lives in the cause of humanity.

TROOPS IN CANAL ZONE.

The President has directed that the Panama Canal division be organized in the Panama Canal Department, as follows: Division H. Q. organized by July 2 as far as personnel in department will permit; special troops—H. Q. organized in same manner as division H. Q.; H. Q. and military police company organized July 2 from companies A and B, military police; 11th ordnance company already organized; 11th infantry brigade (11th and 13d infantry) already organized; 62d infantry already organized; 11th engineers already organized. Other components of the division will be sent from the department when quarters and transportation are available.

CONSOLIDATION IN GENERAL STAFF.

Instructions have been given effective June 1, to discontinue the education and recreation branch of the war-plans division of the general staff of the War Department, except that the director of woman's relations in her civil capacity will report directly to the director of the war-plans division. With this exception the personnel, duties, and functions of the E. and R. branch are transferred to the training and instruction branch, war-plans division.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT ORGANIZATION.

The President has directed the organization of the first anti-aircraft battalion 2 in the coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay from C. A. C. personnel and equipment available at that post.

S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington D.C.
OPEN 9.10 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Victrola No. IX
With Cabinet and Records
$10.00 Down $7.50 Per Then Month

Outfit Consists of

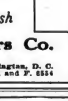
—1 Victrola IX in mahogany weathered oak, golden oak, waxed or polished...	$75.00
—1 cabinet to match.....	14.90
—6 ten-inch double-faced records, 12 selections	5.10
Complete for.....	$95.00

Kann's—Fourth Floor.

"Say it with Flowers"
WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS
Always Fresh
Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4218, 4217, 4218, and F. 5344

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

Army Officers—who know materials, No. 200, No. 250, No. 5000, No. 6000, will be interested in our sample line.



For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Rain Coats, Aviation Leather, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service—Everything in Regalia.

BRANCHES:
Washington, Seattle City
Annapolis

ESTABLISHED 1872
W. R. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 940 F ST.N.W.)
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE MAIN 108
ARSPEARE CJNICHOLS W&BSPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Digitized by Google

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

May 25.

Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Ainsworth, Hancock; to Birmingham as executive officer.

Comdr. H. C. Allen, Naval Academy; to Arizona as executive officer.

Ens. J. Armstrong, Columbia; to command Subchaser 226.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. E. Arnold, Eagle 33; to S-2.

Ens. V. A. Benoist, Mississippi; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. S. B. Brewer, Biloxi; to New Mexico.

Lieut. J. H. Burke, receiving ship, Boston; to command Potomac.

Lieut. W. J. Damon, receiving ship, Portsmouth; to Pruitt.

Lieut. (S. C.) Dake, inspector of machinery, Bethlehem Steel Corp., San Francisco; to connection with fitting out California and to board when commissioned.

P. Clk. T. A. Dwyer, naval training camp, Golfport; to Leonidas.

Lieut. Comdr. C. D. Edgar, Naval Academy; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Comdr. F. N. Eklund, commander destroyer division E, Pacific fleet; to command Sinclair.

Lieut. Comdr. N. B. Farwell (S. C.), naval training station, Great Lakes; to senior member of board of survey, aquatical and sale, navy yard, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Fleming, Jacoby; to command Anthony.

Capt. B. Gannon, naval war college; to naval operations, Navy Department.

Lieut. W. D. Gibbs (M. C.), naval hospital, Charleston; to hospital, League Island.

Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Gleaves, naval operations; to command James K. Paulding.

Hosp. L. J. Green, receiving ship, Portsmouth, N. H.; to Iuka.

Lieut. J. M. Haines, command E-3; to command K-1.

Rear Admi. J. A. Hoogewerff, superintendent naval observatory; to command 13th naval district.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Hutchins, naval training station, Great Lakes; in connection with fitting out Maryland and to board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Jones, T-2; to bureau engineering, Navy Department.

Capt. Ed. S. Kellogg, navy yard, Puget Sound; to command Idaho.

Capt. G. W. Laws, navy yard, Norfolk; to naval operations.

Lieut. F. K. Lisbenow, command Foote; to postgraduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.

Lieut. J. T. Masters (S. C.), naval air station, San Diego; to bureau supplies and accounts.

Lieut. J. V. Murphy, O-4; to command E-1.

Lieut. A. J. Norrington, U. S. naval medical supply depot, South Brooklyn; to bureau medicine and surgery.

Comdr. H. Powell, naval war college; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Ens. J. J. Rochefort, Cuyama; to Cardinal.

Carp. Wm. Rose, San Francisco; to naval training station, Newport.

Lieut. (J. G.) Alvin, Albany; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. P. Adair, Quiroz; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Buckley (S. C.), Asiatic station; to Bath Thompson.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. Brown, Jr., Asiatic station; to Shawmut (Dingate patrol).

Lieut. Comdr. C. Torres (M. C.), sebree Shanghai; to Huron.

Lieut. B. De Beltasfeille, Villalobos; to Wilmington.

Ch. Pay Clk. J. S. Fabey, Asiatic station; to naval station, Guantanamo.

Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Hanson, Asiatic station; to command Isherwood.

Lieut. K. Floyd-Jones, Pampagua; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. N. B. George, Huron; to Wilmington as aide.

Lieut. W. B. Heath, Asiatic station; to Albany.

Lieut. J. Hoyt (C. C.), Asiatic station; to Huron.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. A. Hardesty, naval station, Cavite; to Quiros.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. L. Mares, Asiatic station; to Pampanga.

A. P. Clk. C. Reid, naval station, Olongapo; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J. G.) G. R. Singleton (C. 3), Asiatic; to Satterlee.

Lieut. Comdr. Kelly (S. C.), naval station, Cavite; to home, wait orders.

Ens. J. J. Meehan (C. 3), Asiatic station; to Huron.

Lieut. (J. G.) N. O'Neill (C. 1), receiving ship, Mare Island; to Aroostook.

Comdr. F. C. Seibert (C. 2), Relief; to command Caesar.

Ens. A. J. Welch (C. 2), Glacier; to Rappahannock.

May 26.

Lieut. Comdr. P. H. Dunbar, Columbia University; to Yorktown; to duty under engineer in chief, Republic of Haiti.

Lieut. M. R. Arnold, Waters; to New Mexico.

Ens. H. A. Bisset, 11th naval district; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. J. J. Bidwell, recruiting barracks, Hampton Roads; to connection with fitting out Wright and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Boyd, Columbia University, New York; to Lindsey Prudence Cooper.

Lieut. Comdr. S. W. Bertrough, Columbia University, New York; to Bushnell.

Lieut. Comdr. C. Bloch, Naval Academy; to command St. Louis.

Lieut. H. V. Butler, naval war college; to command Mackenzie.

Lieut. W. R. Casey, Hancock; to H-4.

Lieut. W. M. Cleverley, Jacob Jones; to Chicago as engineer and repair officer.

Lieut. R. A. Deming, Columbia University, New York, to Bosch-Sulzer Bros. Diesel Engine Co., St. Louis.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. Dreller, Naval Academy; to Arizona.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Dudley, Columbia University, New York; to Gen. Electric Co., Schenectady.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Dunlap, Columbia University; to Gen. Electric Co., Schenectady.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Estes, Columbia University; to Gen. Electric Co., Schenectady.

Comdr. W. L. Friedell, Naval Academy; to Connecticut as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Hargrave, M. C., Columbia; to receiving ship, Philadelphia.

Pharm. G. K. Hoffman, Naval Academy; to receiving ship, San Francisco.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. Hofman, S. C., Golfport; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. O. Jenkins, Minnesota; to Bushnell.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. G. Jones, Ind.; to H-1.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Lee, command Fairfax; to command William P. Preston.

Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Lewis, Naval Academy; to Kansas as 1st lieutenant.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Little, Columbia University, New York; to to Gen. Electric Co., Schenectady.

Lieut. Comdr. W. E. Malloy, Columbia University, New York; to Gen. Electric Co., Schenectady.

Lieut. S. H. Matteson, command L-5; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. F. McCall, Naval Academy; to Nevada.

Comdr. F. R. McCrary, Idaho; to command naval air station, San Diego.

Lieut. (S. C.) Miller, Columbia; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. Clyde Morrison, naval operations, Navy Dept.; to Naval Academy, coaching crew and rifle team.

Ens. J. W. Mullally, Denver; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Comdr. A. Norris, New Mexico; to navy yard, Charleston.

Comdr. R. C. Parker, Naval Academy; to naval war college.

Ens. H. C. Patterson, Connecticut; to K-5.

Mach. C. E. Pierce, Whipporwill; to connection with fitting out California and on board when commissioned.

May 27.

Comdr. J. S. Abbott, Naval Academy; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. H. C. Adams, S. C., receiving ship, Portsmouth; to navy yard, Washington.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. C. Bartlett, Naval Academy; to Pennsylvania.

Lieut. May Bayer, office of inspector of machinery, W. Philadelphia; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Mach. J. F. Bilas, Columbia; to North Dakota.

Ens. R. W. Boughiar, receiving ship, Philadelphia; to K-4.

Ch. Carp. Wm. H. Buchanan, naval training station, Hampton Roads, Va.; to Pennsylvania.

Ens. R. R. Buehler, Sandpiper; to Frederick.

Mach. J. F. Bauer, Sandpiper; to Vestal.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. J. Carroll, S. C., receiving ship, Philadelphia; to submarine training station, naval air station, Lakehurst.

Lieut. (S. C.) Dale, submarine division 5; to Murray.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. L. Dodson, Naval Academy; to connection with fitting out Maryland and to board when commissioned.

Comdr. J. Downes, command Bridgeport; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. R. S. Earnhardt, Delaware; to Blakeley as executive officer.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. Eason, navy yard, Washington; to Birmingham.

Lieut. A. H. Ebrenstein, M. C., naval hospital, Mare Island; to navy yard, Washington.

Comdr. Charles W. Ellseen, S. C., naval war college, Newport; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Carp. Wm. English, naval training station, Newport; to Minneapolis.

Ens. R. F. Reilli, Columbia; to Redwing.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Fox, Naval Academy; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. Fullerton, Turkey; to Texas.

Comdr. W. D. Grisham, naval inspector of ordnance, Bethlehem Steel Corp., San Francisco; to Delaware as executive officer.

Ens. H. A. Hardy, Michigan; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. G. Harris, Chicago; to duty S-2.

Lieut. S. Jacobs, navy yard, Washington; to Asiatic station.

Lieut. M. T. Kime, Idaho; to destroyer force, Pacific fleet.

Comdr. H. D. Lamar, S. C., naval operating base, Hampton Roads; to connection with fitting out Maryland and on board as supply officer when commissioned.

Comdr. Lewis Lawrence McCarty, S. C., navy yard, Mare Island; to supply officer, Naval Academy; to treasurer, with rank of lieut. comdr.

Ens. G. L. Nicholas, Connecticut; to K-4.

Ch. Carp. J. M. Nelson, naval air station, Pensacola; to naval air station, Coco Solo.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Nelson, command Goldsborough; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J. G.) Ralph E. Ripley, S. C.; to Aleri.

Gun. R. H. Scherer, Columbia; to Ohio.

Hosp. L. W. Smith, Jr., Wyoming; to Columbia.

Lieut. J. Shannon, Columbia; in connection with fitting out Wright and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Smith, Kansas; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Ens. J. A. Smith, Michigan; to K-1.

Carp. J. Sullivan, Pittsburgh; to naval training station, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (S. C.) Sullivan, Columbia; to connection with fitting out Wright and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) M. E. Stevens, Jr., Connecticut; to O-4.

Ens. A. G. Nicholson (C. 2), receiving ship, Philadelphia; to Jacob.

Comdr. W. D. Pridgens (C. 3), Comfort; to Mercy.

Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Smith (C. 2), receiving ship, Philadelphia; to K-3.

Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond, Michigan; to O-5.

Lieut. J. F. Worthington, naval air station, Hampton Roads; to Atlantic fleet, balloon division.

May 28.

Ens. M. I. Black, Tennessee; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Ens. C. W. Brockett, recruiting barracks, Hampton Roads; to Connecticut.

Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Bryant, naval proving ground, Indian Head; to Birmingham.

Ens. Clifford Camp, R. S., New Orleans; to Arethusa.

Boun. C. W. Cox, naval training station, Great Lakes; with fitting out Wright and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. C. Decker, R-3; to R-1.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. H. Dilks, navy yard, Philadelphia; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. C. Downes, Bridgeport; to naval operations, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Dickson, naval operations; to command Osborne.

Lieut. W. H. Hopkins, Jr. (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Boston.

Capt. C. F. Hartley, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

Lieut. G. C. Klein, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. E. A. Manck, Columbia; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. A. I. McKee (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Comdr. J. McC. Miller, Edgewood Arsenal; to Naval Academy as instructor.

Lieut. H. Oster (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. (J. G.) Rawlings (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (J. G.) Richardson (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Mare Island.

Capt. J. F. Hellweg, command Columbia; to R. S., Philadelphia.

Lieut. (J. G.) Schreiber (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Comdr. H. Van Patten (C. C.), navy supply depot, South Brooklyn; to Arizona as supply officer.

Lieut. (J. G.) Vickery (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. W. C. Wade (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

Lieut. H. N. Wallin (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, New York.

Capt. A. L. Willard, command New Mexico; to Naval War College, Newport.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. V. Aier, Chattanooga; to Hartford.

Ens. H. W. Hawes, Williamson; to Isabel.

Lieut. (J. G.) Alexander Bruce, Jr., Drexel; to Lieut. (J. G.) E. G. Ino, Nevada; to San Francisco.

Lieut. (J. G.) Bennett, Boston; to Sylvania.

Lieut. R. Ramsdell, Connecticut; to Trinity.

Lieut. Braxton Rhodes, naval air station, Pensacola; to Atlantic shipyune division.

May 31.

Ens. J. L. Albice, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Comdr. W. F. Amaden, command Taylor; to command Gridley.

Lieut. J. M. Archibald (M. C.), R. S. Charleston; to navy yard, New York.

Comdr. L. W. Bishop (M. C.), R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Capt. De Witt Blamer, command Wyoming; to staff, Naval War College.

Lieut. W. W. Booth, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. H. Brady, Jr. (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Portsmouth.

Lieut. (J. G.) Cowan (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (J. G.) Crosby (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Ens. G. H. Cox, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Ens. R. B. Cutrer, R. S., New Orleans; to Arethusa.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Cunningham, Jr. (M. C.), R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. Kingsland Dunwoody, Hale; to McDougal.

Lieut. G. H. Easton (C. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, New York.

Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Eddins (S. C.), Utah; to navy yard, New York.

Lieut. John Evans, Michigan; to Oklahoma.

A. P. Clk. C. Frazer, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. L. Freese, Kansas; to naval training station, Great Lakes.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Fuller, R. S., New York; to Pueblo as navigator.

Boun. Charles Gebus, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. (J. G.) Wm. H. Gilbert, Jr., Connecticut; to Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Gwynns (S. C.), R. S., New York; to Pueblo as executive officer.

Lieut. Adolph Hesler, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Hall, Jr., naval air station, Newport; to Utah as supply officer.

Lieut. (J. G.) Hall, Michigan; to Leonidas.

Boun. H. S. Kennedy, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. (J. G.) Kenneth Knox, Jr., navy yard, New York; to navy supply depot, South Brooklyn.

Lieut. (J. G.) Lee, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. C. S. Mayer, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. G. E. Mayer, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Pharm. J. C. Nolan, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Pay Clk. C. M. Nash, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. (J. G.) Nelson, North Carolina; to Arizona.

A. P. Clk. R. R. Parker, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. J. M. Pickett, receiving barracks, Hampton Roads; to naval proving ground, Indian Head.

Lieut. G. W. Robbins, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. Emil Rueter, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Gun. R. H. Scherer, Columbia; to Pennsylvania.

Lieut. A. Schofield (S. C.), navy yard, Philadelphia; to navy supply depot, South Brooklyn.

Lieut. H. V. Sanders, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. (J. G.) B. C. Sorenson (S. C.), R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Boun. P. H. Scribante, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. (J. G.) Wm. Thorsen, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Stiles, Jr., navy recruiting bureau, New York; to command Sirbling.

Lieut. Comdr. Swanson, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. A. Thiels (S. C.), R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. Thoneseen, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Capt. J. H. Tomb, command naval air station, San Diego; to command Aroostook.

Lieut. R. J. Walker, Utah; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.

Ens. W. B. Warner, submarine chaser 72; to receiving ship, Philadelphia.

Capt. A. E. Watson, navy yard, Boston; to destroyer force, Atlantic fleet.

A. P. Clk. J. H. Whitecar, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Wilcox, Jacob Jones; to Osborne; to command Goff.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Will, command Craven; to command Schenck.

Boun. J. Williams, R. S., New York; to Pueblo.

Ens. J. F. Gillon, com. des. force, Pacific fleet; to Tbet.

Ens. P. N. Jackson, Anthony; to Babbitt.

Lieut. (J. G.) Jacobi, com. des. force, Pacific; to Edsall.

Gun. Maurice Shea, com. des. force, Pacific; to Anthem.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. S. Tichenor, McLanahan; to Buffalo.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. H. Von Keller, navy yard; to communication officer, destroyer squadron 10.

REAPPOINTMENT OF FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following-named former officers of the Regular Army have been reappointed in the grades indicated:

Rex Walter Minckler, signal corps; Jefferson Cleveland Campbell, field artillery; Claud Thomas Gunn, coast artillery corps, and Paul Edward Jackson, infantry.

R.P.Andrews Paper Co.
727-31 13th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
When you think of Social, Scholastic or Business Engraving, Think of "ANDREWS"
Announcements, Invitations, At-Home Cards, Visiting Cards, Menu and Dinner Cards, Monograms, Address Dies, Etc.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
WEST 84 TAXICABS WEST 84

Digitized by Google

MARINE CORPS

Major Gaston Commanding—John A. Lejeune.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

May 27.—Lieut. Col. A. S. Williams, upon completion course detached Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to headquarters Marine Corps, Washington.

Maj. A. Racicot, upon completion of course detached infantry school, Camp Lewis, Wash., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

1st Lieut. H. E. Horner, upon reporting 1st Lieut. C. F. Moss detached marine barracks, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to U. S.

1st Lieut. M. E. Simmons, June 2 detached marine barracks, Washington, D. C., to 3d brigade, Santo Domingo, D. R.

2d Lieut. H. N. Feist, June 1 marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., to 1st brigade, Haiti.

2d Lieut. Lotherbrook Hayden, June 1 marine barracks, Washington, D. C., to 1st brigade, Haiti.

2d Lieut. W. McFerrin Gentry, June 1 marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., to 2d brigade, Santo Domingo.

2d Lieuts. H. T. Umiker, T. Mc. Schuler, upon acceptance of commissions as second lieutenants assigned duty at marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.

Marine Gunner C. F. Finger, May 21 marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to navy ammunition depot, Dover, N. J.

May 23.—Col. G. C. Reid, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., upon arrival in U. S.

Lieut. Col. E. K. Mannville, June 10 marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to 1st brigade, Haiti.

Lieut. Col. Lotherbrook Hayden, to lieutenant colonel from February 21, 1921.

Maj. Hiland Gale, Brown, resignation effective May 31, 1921, accepted.

1st Lieut. A. A. Tebbs, June 1 marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to 1st brigade, Haiti.

2d Lieut. G. Hall, June 1 marine barracks, Newport, R. I., to 1st brigade, Santo Domingo, D. R.

2d Lieut. H. Merkell, to naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I., upon arrival in U. S.

2d Lieut. J. M. Patton, upon reporting 2d Lieut. A. Stahlberger detached U. S. S. Utah, to marine barracks, Boston, Mass.

2d Lieut. A. Stahlberger, June 1 headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington; to marine detachment, U. S. S. Utah.

2d Lieut. G. C. Thomas, to marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in U. S.

May 31.—Lieut. Col. J. S. Turrill, upon completion course detached General Staff School; to headquarters Marine Corps, Washington.

2d Lieut. T. Cushman, upon acceptance of commission as second lieutenant assigned to duty marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif.

2d Lieuts. E. J. Farrell and M. L. Shively, upon acceptance of commission as second lieutenants assigned duty at marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.

2d Lieut. L. A. Gutman, upon acceptance of commission as second lieutenant assigned to duty marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif.

June 1.—Maj. J. R. Horton, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U. S.

1st Lieut. N. E. Clauson, detached marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., to 3d brigade, Santo Domingo, D. R.

1st Lieut. E. A. Poe, marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif.; to marine barracks, San Diego, Calif.

June 2.—Major A. Williams, upon completion of transfer of public property, post quartermaster, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to Maj. J. R. Horton, detached that station; to marine detachment, American legation, Pekin, China, sailing from San Francisco on leave from Manila on or about August 1.

1st Lieut. J. H. Fitzgerald, marine barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.; to marine barracks, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lieut. W. F. Brown, 4th Pennsylvania, to marine barracks, New York.

1st Lieut. J. H. Fitzgerald, headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, to marine barracks, U. S. S. Pennsylvania.

1st Lieuts. R. S. Bagnall, A. V. Cherbonnier, H. D. Hull, H. N. Kenyon, W. W. McKelvy, J. C. McQueen, B. C. Perkins, upon graduation Field officers' course, Army school, Quantico, Va., for duty.

Q. M. Clerk C. A. Snell, appointment as quartermaster clerk revoked June 1, 1921.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

May 24—Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Brown detached Cooperey, assigned New York division.

May 24—Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Rose detached headquarters, assigned Tallapoosa.

May 24—Lieut. Comdr. (E) C. H. Dench detached Seminole, assigned Manning.

May 25—Lieut. (J. G.) (E) L. B. Olsen detached Gulf Division, assigned inspection engineer, Mobile.

May 25—Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Abel detached Comanche, assigned inspection duty, Florida.

ADMIRAL SIMS HONORED.

Admiral Sims at the Pilgrim luncheon entertained the Britishers and Americans by trying serious subjects in the Mother vein, as Admiral Beatty said, when he was stationed there during the war. He desired he was a two-legged, so he could regard with his present visit. He flatly contradicted Lord Beatty's statement that there was no friction between the British and American forces during the war, but privately said he was in consequence relieved.

"Possibly there was bound to be friction," Admiral Sims said. "Sometimes more than a little friction. They were the hottest stuff that ever came down the pike." Admiral Sims declared that the British Navy and ours are the only navies in the world that can talk about their country. They just assume it is right, and that ends settles it. So now are there to be some more friction."

Each Beatty, who proposed the toast to the guest, said it was Admiral Sims' "efficiency, cordiality, and rapidity of action" that made possible the entry of American squadrons with the grand fleet and the effective operations against submarines.

The Pilgrims broke two rules to honor Admiral Sims. Hitherto they have excluded non-hospitality "d-dinners—seldom have they given a luncheon—and they invited Mrs. Sims, although they never have had ladies present at their functions. She was accompanied by Mrs. "Jerry" Land, wife of the assistant naval attache in London, and they had a specially decorated table in an alcove just behind the chairman.

Admiral Sims, with Mrs. Sims, drove to the cenotaph in Whitehall on May 31 and laid a wreath at the base bearing the inscription: "From Rear Admiral and the officers U. S. N." The wreath was of white chrysanthemums. The admiral then drove to Westminster Abbey and placed a wreath at the grave of the unknown soldier.

Francis Stanley Wildman, member of Parliament, on May 31 gave a dinner in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Sims. Among the guests present were the Duke of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Arthur J. Balfour, and Lord Robert Cecil.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE SERVICE.

The following resignations from the Army have been accepted by the President:

Major Marion Rudolph Mobley, medical corps, and Captain Irving Kennedy Lovett, medical corps.

MARINE WARRANT OFFICERS.

The report of the board convened for selection of permanent warrant officers in the Marine Corps has been approved.

There are now fourteen permanent quartermaster clerks out of a total allowance of fifty, so that of the fifty-one recommended for appointment the first thirty-six have been selected.

There are now eleven permanent pay clerks out of a total allowance of thirty, so that of the thirty-two recommended for appointment the first twenty-one have been selected.

Appointments will be made in each grade in the order shown to fill existing vacancies. Those who are now in temporary warrant grades under which they have served in commissioned or warrant grades will be required to take such physical examination as they are will be required to take both physical and professional examinations.

Those recommended in excess of the vacancies now existing or which may occur during the period to fill vacancies occurring during the current calendar year or until further recommendations are called for by the major general commandant.

Recommended for Appointment as Quartermaster Clerks.

Precedence number among themselves.

1. Eagan, Bessie F.
2. Dalton, Charles F.
3. Sefton, Chester.
4. Lancaster, Cyprian P.
5. Van Ander, Frederick J.
6. Collins, John B.
7. Hall, Joseph B.
8. Shaw, Joseph F.
9. Grieving, Charles W.
10. Gallagher, Russell B.
11. Reamy, James Oliver.
12. Hall, Charles E.
13. Hockney, George W.
14. Lippert, Jacob.
15. Rainier, Norman.
16. Nash, Edward A.
17. Blake, Berkley S.
18. Spring, Samuel B.
19. Harvey, Ewing C.
20. Burrell, Charles P.
21. Gray, William J.
22. Lipsett, George.
23. Lytle, Claude T.
24. Schoenfeld, August F.
25. Blasek, Jerry W.
26. Smith, Ralph.

Recommended for Appointment as Marine Gunners.

Precedence number among themselves.

1. Kirkey, Joseph W.
2. Reagan, Elmo
3. Abbott, Calvin
4. Eggen, Otho
5. Arnold, Owen
6. Lindsey, Alvin A.
7. Lloyd, Elmer
8. Mitchell, Harold
9. Stamper, Jesse E.
10. Smith, Harry V.
11. McNulty, John
12. Mitchell, Martin
13. Andrew, John J.
14. Parker, Ernest Frank F.
15. Ryan, Arthur D.
16. Gentry, Gentry T.
17. Roeller, Jacob
18. Lewis, Frank F.
19. Ogden, Harold
20. Lasseln, Lloyd
21. Faragher, John J.
22. Hafter, Andrew O.
23. Liske, William
24. Barrett, George H.
25. Jensen, Ludolf F.

Recommended as Pay Clerks.

Precedence number among themselves.

1. Clerke, Edward L.
2. Stephens, Joseph
3. Miller, William J.
4. Lytle, John Wesley.
5. Fahnestock, Lewis C.
6. Sherry, Walter J.
7. Dee, Delmar J.
8. Grail, Henry J.
9. McGuire, John S.
10. Eaton, Charles W.
11. Mills, David H.
12. Conroy, Clarence J.
13. Stark, George W.
14. Smith, Guy B., Jr.
15. Bischoff, Henry.
16. Straight, Leonard J.
17. Thompson, Harry H.
18. Wright, Harrison H.
19. Gerhard, Herman J.
20. Kitchingham, Fred J.
21. Best, Bernard E.
22. Bowen, Franklin R.
23. Donnelly, Edward J., Jr.
24. Donnelly, Edward J.
25. Wood, Harold H.
26. Beck, David E.
27. Zeller, Charles A.
28. Erwin, John D.
29. Orton, Jesse M.
30. Cassidy, Percy M.
31. Bischoff, Gustave.
32. Post, Carlton L.

"THE NAVY IN ACTION."

A premier presentation will be given tomorrow (Sunday) night at the Harris Theatre, West 42d street, New York, of the motion picture film which was taken by naval photographers during the recent war, entitled "The Navy in Action." An elaborate program has been prepared, including incidents showing the Navy in action, a review of the navy, a two-reel drama, a scenic picture of note, a two-reel comedy, and what we feel is the feature of the day. All these picture except "The Race of the Navy" are of the navy as that time and will show the Navy as it is now. The Navy has a real as well as a reel treat in store for the public. Chairman Lasker of the shipping board will be furnished by the Hawaiian orchestra from the receiving ship at New York and by the band of the flagship Pennsylvania. The performance is given for the reopening of the new Harris Theatre. Rear Admirers, Lieutenant Commander Wells Hawks, U. S. N. R. F. being chairman of the committee in charge.

It is the purpose of the Navy in photographing the maneuvers of its fleet, to show the people of the United States as a record and to show them for information and instruction, so that when we have these films bring closer to the people of the United States all that concerns the work and handling of the navy in service. These pictures were made during battle maneuvers of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. They were taken by photographers, both of the regular navy and of the reserve. The first showing of some of the film "Our Navy in Action" was made aboard the U. S. S. Mayflower during President Harding's recent trip to New York.

After the private presentation it is the purpose of the Navy Department to display this film throughout the country, and the leading men who have to give the American public a conception of the Navy in action. The picture will be shown throughout the world, especially until the film has been pronounced an artistic as well as an educational success. The pictures were shown here at the department recently to a select group of officials.

FIRST NATIONAL GUARD MEDICAL REGIMENT.

The first medical regiment of the National Guard to complete its organization is the 113th, which is part of the 27th Division (Ohio troops). Colonel H. F. Shively, who has been in the Ohio National Guard circles for many years, is in command of the regiment. Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Wilson, M. C., is instructor of sanitary troops in this district.

W. & J. SLOANE

Established over 76 years

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS

For those to whom economy appeals, the following items of discontinued patterns should prove of especial interest.

The goods are real "SLOANE" high quality merchandise—the savings real and important. The limiting quantities as brief also enough will give some idea of the variety and values offered. Finest Quality plain Damskas Cloths—

Rugs, with two band borders..... $110.00
Finest Quality Wool Velvet Stair Carpet..... 90.00
Standard Quality Wool Velvet Rugs..67.50 & 75.00
Finest Quality Body Brussels Rugs..... 49.50

The SLOANE Improved Vacuum Cleaner—
Complete, with all attachments..... $45.00
Strong in constructive principles in operation
Effective in results

Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States.

1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 985

LEWANDOS

AMERICAS GREATEST

CLEANERS
AND
LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops

384 Boylston Street	17 Temple Place
20 State Street	284 Huntington Avenue
	79 Summer Street

Brookline	Albany	Worcester
Cambridge	Salem	New Haven
Waterville	Fall River	Waltham
Mid-West	New Bedford	Lowell
Pittsburg	Providence	Springfield
Providence	Lynn	Waterbury
Bridgeport	Manchester	Philadelphia

and 10 West 45th Street New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1870

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

MILK AT ITS BEST



Pet Milk is "milk at its best"—just pure, rich milk from which nothing removed but water. That is why Pet Milk is sterilized and will keep sweet and pure indefinitely.

You'll come to Pet as it is—or add an equal quantity of water and you have the finest natural sweet milk.

You like Pet Milk at your mess. Tell your wife to get a can from her grocer, and discontinue the milkman. Two sizes—tall and small.

Pet Milk at its Best

MILK

THE HELVETIA COMPANY
(Originators of the evaporated milk industry)
General Office—St. Louis

COLT FIREARMS

"The Proven Best
by Government Test"

Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment Strictest Privacy
W. H. HOFHEIMER COMPANY, Inc.
220-221 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Digitized by Google

SECOND DIVISION REUNION.

Three years from the day on which the Second Division wrested the role of the offensive from the German high command and threw its olive drab line across the Paris-Metz highway, men from all the units who won glory in the Chateau Thierry sector and barred the road to Paris will meet in a three days' reunion at the present home of the Second Division, Camp Travis, Texas, on the outskirts of hospitable San Antonio.

It was on June 6, 1918, that the marine brigade went over the top at the west end of Belleau Wood in the afternoon. On its right the 9th and 23d of the 5th Infantry went into the fight, until then under orders for the brilliant conquest of Hill 142. On June 7 and 8 four of the 11th, 13th and 17th artillery regiments were dumping into position the artillery units of the division were already evacuating the wounded or hurrying up supplies to the firing line. The 44th of the 5th and 6th Marines, with the gallant aid of the 2d Engineers, took at an inestimable loss Hill 142, Belleau Woods and captured Bourescbes and the 1st Field Signal Battalion had accomplished the feat of connecting the forward battalions with the regimental and brigade headquarters in the back, wooded area not so far back at that.

The country thrilled to the dramatic news of those days in June and down in Camp Travis they will fight it all over again in peaceful surroundings. Major General James G. Harbord, recently appointed assistant chief of staff of Pershing, will be commanded the Fourth Brigade in those days, and later led the Second in the de-lousing offensive, has made elaborate plans for the veterans of the old Indian Head outfit.

On June 6th the assignment to billets will begin the reunion. The present Second will pass in review before the veterans and a theatrical program will complete the day. On the 7th all branches of the troops will stage a reproduction of the fight for Blanc Mont Ridge which the Second, with forwards police, carried in October, 1918. Infantry, artillery, cavalry, Rhenish trenches, air artillery, aerial-nets, balloon and flame throwers, machine guns and protection, even the bumble could be advertised to play its role. At noon a grand barbecue will be served on the shores of Salado Creek and an old-fashioned Texas rodeo and field events will follow. A boxing carnival will end the day's festivities.

The final day, the 8th, will begin with memorial services for the 1,501 dead of the Second division. Major General John A. Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps and president of the Second Division Association, will preside at the annual business meeting. The remainder of the day will be devoted to polo games, motor rides to the Alamo and other historic spots and vaudeville performances and motion pictures of the Second Division in France.

All old members of the division are cautioned to secure receipts for their railroad fares to Camp Travis in order to secure the benefit of the rebate required for the special rate.

STATEMENT AS TO RIGHTS OF CLASS B OFFICERS.

We have received hundreds of inquiries from officers concerned, and from others interested in them, as to what they should do to protect their rights now that the department has decided to appeal from the final judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia rendered in the test cases of Colonels French and Cleary.

We avail ourselves of sufficient space in the service journals to make this statement to all who have consulted us, and to others who may be interested:

It is our view that those who have been denied any of the rights which the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the test cases referred to held to be theirs need not for the present incur the expense and undergo the difficulty of bringing individual actions in the courts to compel the department to recognize such rights. Instead, we believe it will be sufficient if they will petition the department, setting forth in what respects they have been deprived of their rights as held down in said decision, and requesting for that reason restoration to the active list. Such petitions, we believe, no matter what action the department may take upon such requests, will save all possibility of any suggestion of a waiver of such rights.

We take it this course can be followed that we are of the belief that, under existing law, confirmation by the Senate of the appointments of officers of the line is not required in time of peace. Therefore, when the final decision is handed down by the court of appeals in which view, it would seem, the present quarters ourselves, inasmuch as in his recent letter to the President recommending the appointment to all active grades of the French and Cleary vacancies, the Secretary of War said:

"When final decisions in these cases (that is, the French and Cleary cases) have been rendered, any necessary adjustments to meet the requirements of the decision can be made."

We note that the Secretary of War has given direction to fully abide the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary. We doubt that he is well advised in assuming that the government has the right to appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeals.

We should make every effort, and we hope to be able to have these cases heard in the court of appeals at the beginning of its fall term.

Ansell & Bailey.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Former officers of the 1st Division, A. E. F., now stationed or resident in Washington and vicinity, observed the anniversary of the battle of Cantigny, the first offensive operation of the A. E. F., with a smoker and dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Wednesday evening, June 1. John C. Greely, a former chief of staff of the division presided. After dinner interesting talks recalling experiences incident to Cantigny were made by Colonel Campbell King, former chief of staff, Colonel James A. Irwin, of Washington, division ordnance officer, Major George C. Marshall, jr., G-3 in the Cantigny operation, and Major Redmond C. Stewart, of Baltimore, former division judge advocate. Among those present in addition to the speakers were General P. W. Cole, Colonel Lloyd M. Brett, W. M. Cruikshank, B. F. Cheatham, W. A. Burnside, H. J. Erkkila and A. D. Welch, Army; Lieutenant Colonels Willy, Max H. Weiner, W. R. Scott, Maxwell Murray, H. D. Lewis, E. E. Lewis, B. C. Wyatt and H. Hilsing; H. C. Fooks, F. M. Benson, J. R. Anderson and Captains Sidney Graves, A. J. Lockett, Jesse Gibbs, Frederick W. Lorace, H. Reeder, C. A. Pfeffer, H. L. Bennett, W. Markall, W. H. Noyes, Talbot Speed and C. A. Jones. Letters of regret were read from Generals Pershing, Summerall, Sibert, March, Bullard, Lejeune, assistant Secretary of War Roosevelt, Congressman Mills and Colonel Heath, all former 1st Division officers. It was decided that the dinner would be an annual event, and Captain Bates was named secretary-treasurer and charged with keeping an up-to-date roster of all 1st Division officers in Washington, and with arranging for the next reunion.

—Mrs. George A. Dodd is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Colonel and Mrs. Alfred A. Starbird, in their new home at 5543 Bonnelle street, Roosevelt, this city.

—The marriage of Miss Margaret Langfitt Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Smith of this city, to Captain John Wood, U. S. Marine Corps, took place Wednesday. The ceremony was performed at noon in the grandstand, New York city, by Chaplain E. C. Mayer, of the U. S. S. Arizona. Miss Mildred Morris Smith, young sister of the bride, was her only attendant, and Captain Franklin Steel was best man. Captain and Mrs. Wood will be at home after June 15 at 288 West 23d street, New York city.

—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. Navy, was the guest of Premier Lloyd George at a dinner in the premier's official residence in Downing street, London, on Thursday night. The company included the American Ambassador, George W. Harvey, and many of the ministers.

—A daughter, Mary Morsell, was born to Lieutenant Thomas Green Peyton, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Green on May 25.

—Announcement is made of the birth of a daughter, Alberta Barbara, to Lieutenant A. L. Mundo, U. S. Navy, retired, and Mrs. Mundo on May 29 in this city.

—A son was born to Major F. B. Carithers, infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Carithers at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, on May 28. Major Carithers is on duty at the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, N. D.

—Colonel and Mrs. Alfred T. Smith entertained at a buffet supper June 1 in their home in Massachusetts avenue for Major and Mrs. Emile Vallery, of Camp Meade, who are their house-guests

—A son, William Ross Mackinnon, Jr., was born May 27 to Lieutenant William H. Mackinnon, quartermaster corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Mackinnon.

COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.

On a communication from the chief of Infantry of the Army directing the issue of Commutating Quarters Camp Humphreys without the assignment of quarters, the assistant secretary of War has stated in a memorandum request that the act of March 2, 1895, provides that no military post shall be established in the U. S. without authority from Congress, but since the acts of February 18, 1920, and June 5, 1920, making appropriations for construction work at Camp Benning, it is held that a permanent post has thus been authorized at that place, effective from June 5, 1920. As to Camp Humphreys the joint resolution of March 3, 1911, authorizes expenditure for partially constructed quarters and the act of February 12, 1925, provides for completion of the engineer training camp there; hence it may be considered a permanent post after the passage of the latter resolution.

REMOVAL OF ARMY DISPENSARY.

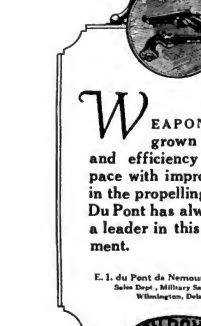
The Army dispensary will be removed from its present location at 1106 Connecticut avenue, in this city, to the south end of the first wing of the Munitions Building.

DUTY FOR GEN. DOWNEY.

Brigadier General George Downey, who recently resigned from duty as assistant to the quartermaster general of the Army, has become attached to the transportation service of the U. S. M. C.

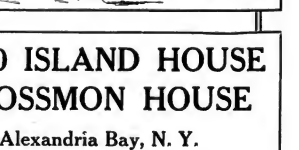
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.

M. J. B., Medical Supply Depot.—A new issue of naval reserve force regulations has been issued recently, as announced in our news columns. A copy may be obtained from the commandant, 3d naval district, where a supply was sent for distribution.



WEAPONS have grown in power and efficiency only in pace with improvements in the propelling charge. Du Pont has always been a leader in this development.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Sales Dept., Military Sales Division
Wilmington, Delaware



1000 ISLAND HOUSE
CROSSMON HOUSE
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

THE two leading hotels in the 1,000 Islands are now under one proprietorship offering four hundred rooms, more than half with private bath.

Finest fishing, motor boating, Trap shooting, golf, canoeing. Daily hydro-aeroplane flights from hotel dock.

Attractive book with beautiful pictures and auto map, sent on request.

WILLIAM H. WARBURTON, Proprietor

DISTRIBUTION OF VICTORY MEDALS.

The authorization by the War Department of federally recognized National Guard officers to certify to true or exact copies of discharge certificates in connection with the issue of victory medals has given great impetus to the distribution. Reports from victory medal officers throughout the country indicate that applications for the medal are being received at the rate of 10,000 a month and that greater interval is being manifested in this award.

The objection of many ex-service men to part, even temporarily, with their discharge certificates was the primary consideration in granting this recent authority to National Guard officers. It is now possible for an applicant for the medal to have a true or extract copy of his discharge certificate authenticated by any Regular or National Guard officer or any civil officer empowered to administer oaths. This permits the applicant to retain his discharge while obtaining the copy to secure his medal. Victory medal officers are now located in most of the larger cities of the country and are issuing medals upon presentation of discharge certificates.

Digitized by Google

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.
PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Battleship Squadron Two.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.

Division Three.

KANSAS, Capt. F. H. Poteet. At Annapolis, Md.
MINNESOTA, Capt. G. L. P. Stone. At Annapolis, Md.
VERMONT.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. T. Craven. At Annapolis, Md.
MICHIGAN, Capt. H. V. Butler. At Annapolis, Md.
CONNECTICUT (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. Ralph Earle. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traut. At navy yard, Boston.
FLORIDA, Capt. B. B. Bierer. At navy yard, Boston.
DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. At navy yard, Boston.
NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. At navy yard, Boston.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. A. Althouse. At navy yard, Brooklyn.
OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Norfolk, Va.
NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. At Norfolk, Va.
ARIZONA (flag of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. I. Phelps. At navy yard, Brooklyn.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, Commander.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Clay. At Charleston, S. C.
GALVESTON, Capt. C. S. Kempff. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NIAGARA, Comdr. R. R. Adams. At Havana, Cuba.
RACINE, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. E. T. Constein. At Balboa, Canal Zone.
DENVER, Capt. A. Kautz. At San Jose, Guatemala.
TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Hunt. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. Robertson, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At Newport, R. I.

Operative Squadron.

Captain M. M. Bennett, Commanding.

BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long. At New York.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. M. Mayo. At Norfolk, Va.
DAHLGREN, Comdr. G. Barry. At Norfolk, Va.
GILLIS, Comdr. W. Norfolk, Va.
GRAHAM. At Norfolk, Va.
SEMMES, Comdr. L. Norfolk. At Norfolk, Va.
MASON, Comdr. R. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Lee. At Norfolk, Va.
CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PHELPS, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At New York.
BALLARD, Comdr. A. Mahan. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Sayre. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HERNANDEZ, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Berg. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Twenty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. At New York.
HOPKINS, At New York.
HERBERT, Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Lewis. At New York.
LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. At New York.
RICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. La Roche. At New York.
HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. At New York.

Squadron One and Two.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander (Rtid. flagship).

Division Forty-two.

TOUCEY, At Newport, R. I.
BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. At Newport, R. I.
ISHERWOOD, LARDNER, CABE, SHARKEY. At Newport, R. I.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM. At Newport, R. I.
WORDEN. At Charleston, S. C.
REID, PLUNKETT. At Newport, R. I.
CONYERSE. At New York.
DALE. At New York.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson. At Newport, R. I.
DALLAS. At New York.
LAWRENCE. At New York.
HOPKINS, BILLINGSLEY. At Newport, R. I.
PAUL JONES, Comdr. T. A. Thomson. At New York.

Division Seventy-one.

BANNISTER, BARRY, GOFF, JAMES K. PAULDING, KING. At Newport, R. I.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles H. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT (flagship), Comdr. John Downes. At Newport, R. I.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH. At Newport, R. I.
HUNT, W. C. Wood. At Newport, R. I.
GEORGE R. BADGER. At Newport, R. I.
HERNDON. At Newport, R. I.
ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Newport, R. I.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART. At Charleston, S. C.
TRUXTUN, PORTER. At Newport, R. I.
PHILADELPHIA. At Newport, R. I. •
PEARY, Lieut. Comdr. F. Hilton Stuff. At Newport, R. I.

Division Forty-eight.

HILBERT, NOA, PRUTT. At Newport, R. I.
BRUE, KINRIDGE. At St. Johns, N. F.
DUPONT. At Newport, R. I.
BIDDLE. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla One.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. P. Mason, Commander.

LEONIDAS (tender), Comdr. Jos. F. Daniels. At Newport, R. I.

Division Seven.

ROBINSON. At Newport, R. I.
McKEE, COLHOUN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At Newport, R. I.
BINGOLD. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-one.

FOOTE. At Charleston, S. C.
STODDERT. At Newport, R. I.
MERRITT. At Newport, R. I.
KALK. At Boston, Mass.
BUSH, COWELL. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, BANCROFT. At Newport, R. I.
ROGERS, OSMOND INGRAM. At New York, N. Y.

Squadrons Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. E. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, BAILEY, CLEMSON. At New York.
ALBERT. At Newport, R. I.
THOMAS. At Charleston, S. C.
ABBOT. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Twenty.

COLE, CHARLES AUSBURNE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Newport, R. I.
HALE. At Newport, R. I.
ELLIS. At Boston, Mass.
TILLMAN. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Capt. Chas. V. Tomb. At Newport, R. I.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

DUNCAN. In reserve at Norfolk yard
RALPH TALBOT. At Newport, R. I.
CASSIN, DOWNES. At Newport, R. I.
BENHAM. In reserve at New York.

Division Two.

WINSLOW, O'BRIEN. At Charleston, S. C.
McCORMICK. At Boston, Mass.
ERICSSON. At Newport, R. I.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH. At Newport, R. I.
WARRINGTON. At Newport, R. I.
CONYNGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
CUMMINGS, PORTER. At Newport, R. I.

Squadron Fifteen.

Capt. C. L. Arnold, Commander.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Newport, R. I.
ROWAN. At Newport, R. I.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Newport, R. I.
CRAVEN, DAVIS, PERRY. At Newport, R. I.
STOCKTON. At Newport, R. I.
CONNER. At Boston, Mass.
GWIN. At Boston, Mass.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Newport, R. I.
SIGOURNEY, GRIGGS, HALE. At Newport, R. I.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL. At Newport, R. I.
ATHERTON (Charleston, S. C.
LUCE. At Newport, R. I.
MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
LANSDALE. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Squadron Eighteen.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. At Hampton Roads.
BAUBINE, Comdr. Jas. K. Taylor. At Hampton Roads.
SANDPIPER. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron Two.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey. At Portsmouth, N. H.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lovell. At Boston.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. J. Gaillver. At Boston.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.

Division Two.

LARK. At Portsmouth, N. H.
SWAN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
CHEWINK. At Key West, Fla.
QUAIL. At Portsmouth, N. H.
MALLARD. At Portsmouth, N. H.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. At Norfolk.
IRIS (Comdr. C. Holcomb (M. C.). At Philadelphia, Pa.
SIRIUS, Comdr. R. W. Plummar (M. C.) At Philadelphia, Pa.
HIBISCUS. At Brooklyn navy yard.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Densmore. At Charleston, S. C.
CULGOA, Comdr. C. H. Bullock. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fuel ships Nereus, Proteus and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels at Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship of Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. R. McKean, Commander.

WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Blamer. At San Francisco, Calif.
ARKANSAS, Capt. C. E. Moses. En route to Bremerton, Wash.
NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Beamett. At San Pedro, Calif.
TEXAS. Capt. H. A. Wiley. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. At San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. At San Pedro.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. P. Symington. At San Pedro.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. Transpinanville to Canal Zone, May 31.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Frait, Commander.

CHARLESTON. Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Pedro, Calif.

Operative Squadron.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.

BILMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. G. B. Landenberger. At San Diego.
MCCALLUM (tender), Comdr W. L. Pryor. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At San Diego.
BENHAM, Comdr. H. E. Rogers. At San Diego, Calif.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance. At San Diego.
EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse. At San Diego.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At San Diego.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. At San Diego.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Coman. At San Diego.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Beal. At San Diego.
KENNEDY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. At San Diego.
PAUL HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley. At San Diego, Calif.
BULMER, Comdr. L. P. Johnson. At San Diego, Calif.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Berry. At San Diego, Calif.
MACDASHIL, Lieu. Comdr. R. F. Heim. At San Diego, Calif.
EDWARDS. At San Diego, Calif.
McCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Schelbla. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL. At San Diego, Calif.
BARRY, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
HARTETT. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Capt. F. L. Oliver, Commander.

SALEM, Capt. F. W. Pennoyer. At San Diego, Calif.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Lande. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BREESE. At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. R. Defrees. At Bremerton, Wash.
THORNTON. At Bremerton, Wash.
McDIRD. At Bremerton, Wash.
TINGEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
SWASEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
MEADE. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly. At San Diego.
DORSEY. At San Diego.
RATHBURNE. At San Diego.
WATERS. At San Diego.
TALBOT, Lieut. Comdr. D. B. Beary. At San Diego.

Squadron Eleven.

Capt. H. S. Pettit, Commander.

BUFFALO (flagship), Comdr. J. V. Babcock. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At San Diego, Calif.
HENNIKER. At San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON. At San Diego, Calif.
BOGGS, Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Woodworth. At San Diego, Calif.
WARRINGTON. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-six.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY. At San Diego, Calif.
WILLIAMS. At San Diego, Calif.
McCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. E. Lloyd. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Squadron Four.

Division Ten.

SCHLEY, CHAMPLIN, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
WILLIAMSON. At San Diego, Calif.
HAZELWOOD. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At San Diego, Calif.
PILLSBURY. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. F. Moss. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLES. At Bremerton, Wash.
AULICK. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
McDERMUT. At Bremerton, Wash.
HELLITT. At Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Six.

Division Eighteen.

CRANE, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
BARNEY, Comdr. J. K. At San Diego, Calif.
PALM. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SHUBRICK, GREBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BALLARD, EDWARDS, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
ALLEN, Comdr. J. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At San Diego, Calif.
RENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
WILKINSON. At San Diego, Calif.
HOGAN. At San Diego, Calif.
STANSBURY. At San Diego, Calif.
HOWARD. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Twelve.

Division Twenty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer. At San Diego, Calif.
WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE. At San Pedro, Calif.
CHEVALIER, Comdr. C. F. Hall, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

YARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
ALLEN, Comdr. W. H. At San Pedro, Calif.
KIDDER, Comdr. H. J. Abbott. At San Diego, Calif.
CHEVERUS. At San Diego, Calif.
SHIRK. At San Diego, Calif.
SAMAT. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At San Diego, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. F. Ramsay. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-five.

SELFRIDGE. At San Diego, Calif.
MARCUS. At San Diego, Calif.
MERRIMAC. At San Diego, Calif.
CHASE. At San Diego, Calif.
ROBERT SMITH. At San Pedro, Calif.
MULLANY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

COGHLAN. At San Diego, Calif.
PRESTON. At San Diego, Calif.
LAMSON, HULL. At San Pedro, Calif.
MACDONOUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
BARRY, Comdr. J. Swasey. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-Nine.

FARENHOLT, Comdr. W. Pool. At San Diego.
CORRY, SUMNER. At Mare Island, Calif.

Digitized by Google

MANILA is one of the financial and commercial centers in the Far East and the leading Bank there is

The Philippine National Bank

Manila, P. I.

Sole Official Government Depository

CABLE ADDRESS

Philnabank or National Bank

CAPITAL INCREASED TO - - - 35,300,000.00 Pesos Fully Paid
" AUTHORIZED - - - 50,000,000,00 "

Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted

BRANCHES: ILOILO, CEBU, CORREGIDOR, CABANATUAN, APARRI, DAVAO, BACOLOD, LEGASPI, LUCENA, DAGUPAN, VIGAN, NAGA

AGENCIES: 41 other Agencies throughout the Philippine Islands

FOREIGN: NEW YORK and SHANGHAI

CODES USED: Western Union, A. B. C 5th Edition, Bentley's, Peterson & Liebers

E. W. WILSON, *General Manager*

Division Eleven.

ANTHONY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Freilson. At Mare Island, Calif.
INGRAHAM. At Mare Island, Calif.
BURNS. At Mare Island, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.

AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At San Diego, Calif.
MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. At San Diego, Calif.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. C. C. Bloch, Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. C. C. Bloch. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SPOKTON, Comdr. C. C. Moses. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAPWING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ORIOLE. At Mare Island, Calif.
KIDOE. At Mare Island, Calif.
PIGEON. At Mare Island, Calif.
TURKEY. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral H. A. Field, Commander.

FREDERICK, Capt. W. R. Sexton. At San Francisco, Calif.
VESTAL, Capt. F. J. HORNE. At California City, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.). At California City, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. At San Diego, Calif.
CELTIC. At Guam.
Fuel ships: Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha, Orion and Cyrano. The Vulcan is at Norfolk, Va. The Jason is en route from Guam to Honolulu.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack), Capt. David W. Todd. At Cherbourg.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. W. D. Leahy. At Boston, Mass.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. I. Wyman. At Philadelphia, Pa.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Thelson. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Spalato.
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Cherbourg, France.
FOX, Comdr. C. S. Joyce.
BROOKS, Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Constantinople.
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. Wm. Baggeley. At Constantinople.
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Samsun.

Division Forty.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. At Venice
McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Haines. At Pola.
CHILDS, Comdr. L. R. Mayfield. At Cherbourg.
REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. At Pola.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. At Gibraltar.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Division One.

HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. M. I. Cone. At Shanghai, China.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Vladivostok.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. At Vladivostok.
PAMPANGA. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Woosung, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. R. B. Daughtry. At Shanghai, China.
QUIRIS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Shanghai, China.
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Shanghai, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Nanking, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Shanghai, China.
R. L. BARNES. At Cavite, P. I.
Auxiliaries—Pinebluff, Alvarenda, Pampey, Genesee, Sara Thompson, Mohican and Wompatuck.

Mine Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Dean. At Cavite, P. I.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. At Hongkong, China.
ALDEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
BITTERN. At Guam.

Destroyer Squadron.

Capt. W. McDowell, Commander.

Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (leader), Comdr. George M. Baum. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. At Cavite, P. I.
GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. At Cavite, P. I.
UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Brother. At Cavite, P. I.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. At Cavite, P. I.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. At Cavite, P. I.
LEA, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Hanson. At Cavite, P. I.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswall. At Cavite, P. I.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. At Olongapo, P. I.
LONG, Comdr. C. M. Austin. At Cavite, P. I.
BROOME, Comdr. C. S. McWhorter. At Cavite, P. I.
ALDEN, Comdr. E. R. Armstrong. At Cavite, P. I.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Deese. En route to Asiatic Station.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. En route to Asiatic Station.
BOHIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. En route to Asiatic Station.
TRACY, Comdr. L. F. Treadwell. En route to Asiatic Station.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. En route to Asiatic Station.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. En route to Asiatic Station.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. At New Orleans, La.
ALAMEDA. At Gibraltar.
BATH. At California City, Calif.
BRANTFORT. In West Indian waters.
CAESAR. At New London, Conn.
KITTERY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MARS. At Genoa.
NERO. Pearl Harbor to Mare Island, Calif.
NEWPORT NEWS. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENSACOLA. En route to Manila, P. I.
GULFPORT. At Hampton Roads, Va.
HANCOCK. Capt. J. G. Church. At Pearl Harbor.
HENDERSON, Capt. Wm. B. White. In West Indian waters.
HOUSTON. At Hampton Roads, Va.
NEGHES. At Pali River, Mass.
NITRO. At San Diego, Calif.
PATOKA. Cadiz to San Francisco May 23.
RAMAPO. En route to Pali River, Mass.
PYRO, Comdr. J. S. Graham. En route to San Diego from Balboa.
SUNNUT. Hampton Roads to Constantinople May 13.
SAPELO. At Hampton Roads, Va.
SATURN. Point Wells to sea May 26.
TRINITY. At Hampton Roads, Va.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Annapolis, Md.
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George W. Hayward. Surveying in Nicaraguan waters.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MATFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in Cuban waters.
PUEBLO. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At Galveston, Tex.
YACONA, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Sampson. En route to Philippines via Bombay.

WEST POINT HORSE SHOW.

The West Point horse show will be held this year on June 7 and 8. The proceeds will be given to charity, viz.: the Army Relief Society, which looks after the destitute families of soldiers all over the United States. This prize list consists of thirty-eight classes and a much larger amount in prizes is being given than in previous years.

HOTEL ASTOR F. A. MUSCHENHEIM Times Square New York ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

Digitized by Google

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. P. C. March, Chief of Staff.

Lieut. Col. Walter H. Johnson, Med. Res., relieved from duty at war plans division, general staff, Washington, to report to Lieut. Col. Edward Hall, Med. Res., for duty as student officers at school of the line for year 1921-22.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Hunter from duty at Hoboken, N. J., July 1 to Camp Holabird, Md., as student officer at motor transport training school.

Maj. Drury K. Mitchell from duty at general intermediate depot, New York, to Fort Sam Houston about August 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Maj. Jacob Fortner from duty at Camp Vernon, Mass., July 1 to New York City and about August 15 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Maj. James H. Laubach from duty at general intermediate depot, San Francisco, to New York general intermediate depot for duty.

Capt. Shirley W. McKie from duty at quartermaster intermediate depot, Jeffersonville, Ind., July 1 to Camp Holabird, Md., to quartermaster intermediate depot for duty.

Effective May 25 of Capt. James L. Albright, infantry, to quartermaster corps is announced.

Finance Department—Maj. Gen. H. L. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Capt. Emmet C. Morton designated finance officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., relieving Maj. Matt C. Brinkley, who will report at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty as assistant to the finance officer, 8th corps area, as properly stated.

Capt. Hattis A. Stuart to Fort Washington, Md., finance school as student officer and upon completion return to station at San Francisco.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Maj. Morgan P. Moore, honorably discharged.

Capt. Adolphus A. Mcdaniel from duty at Love Field, Tex., July 1 to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 8th corps area, to wait for assignment to duty and station.

Capt. Harold A. Shaw from duty at Fort Camp Shenango, Hockley, N. Mex., July 1 to San Juan, Tex., Will am Beaumont General Hospital, for duty.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Morton H. Mobley, Capt. Irving K. Lovell accepted.

Dental Corps.

Lieut. Col. Ira H. Rhinehart from duty at Fort Shermann, N. Y., July 1 to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty as assistant to 6th corps area surgeon.

Veterinary Corps.

Maj. William P. Hill, Charles H. Jewell, Capta. William H. Hunter, Clifford C. Hall, Lieuts. Ralph Raymond I. Lovell, Frank B. Stickels, Louis G. Weissman, William Wolfe Smith accepted honorary relinquishment of rank and duty thereto for course of instruction.

Enlisted Men.

Pvt. first class Aron Roberts will be placed upon retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and will be sent to his home.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. D. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Albert E. Waldron from assignment to 5th engineers and from duty at Camp Lewis, Wash., and detailed as instructor, engineers, Pennsylvania National Guard, at Philadelphia.

Maj. Roger G. Powell from duty in Washington is assigned to 1st Engineers, Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Percy Agnew from duty at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., to Washington, take station and report to chief of engineers for duty.

Capt. David L. Neuman from duties in office of district engineer, New York City, to Fort Leavenworth intermediate depot for duty.

Transfer May 23 of 1st Lieut. Volney A. Poulton, C. A. C., to corps of engineers is announced.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. Burnett R. Cornell from duties at University of Wisconsin, July 1 to Watervliet arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., for duty.

Transfer May 25 of Capt. Robert P. Mortimer, cavalry, to ordnance department is announced, to ordnance department, Feb. 27, 1920.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Edward Hall relieved upon retirement as lieutenant colonel, Med. Res., and will be sent home.

Capt. Frank Keating, ordnance department, will be placed upon retired list at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., and will be sent to his home.

Sergt. Charles Noher will be placed upon retired list at Benicia Arsenal, Calif., and will be sent to his home.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

1st Lieut. John P. Pence from duty at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., to Seattle, Wash., and report in office of Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system for temporary duty and to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty.

Master Sergt. Harry W. Mustin, 8th service company, will be placed upon retired list as general intermediate depot, Atlanta, Ga., and will be sent home.

Master Sergt. Melville Doyle, 8th service company, will be placed upon retired list at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and will be sent home.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. Floyd C. Heoox, Infantry, is detailed in air service, effective about July 1, and will report, Sherman, Ohio, and from assignment to 3d Infantry July 1 and to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training.

1st Lieut. Carl L. Canady, at Langley Field, Va., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. William D. Wheeler from duty at Carlstrom Field, Fla., and to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

Lieut. Henry S. Fuller, quartermaster corps, is detailed in air service and to report to Carlstrom field, at Camp Boyd, Tex., and to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for pilot and bomber training.

Transfer May 25 of Maj. Harold A. Strause, C. A. C., to the Air Service is announced.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Maj. John P. Tillson relieved as assistant professor of military science and tactics at University of Missouri, Columbia.

Maj. John D. Kelly from detail in quartermaster corps, from duty at Fort Riley, Kans., to Cavalry school, Fort Riley, Kans., August 20, for duty as member of cavalry board.

The following relieved from detail in departments specified to year 1921-22 at Fort Riley, Kans.: Adjutant general's department; Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Hunt, inspector-general's department.

The following from duty as students in troop officers' course, Cavalry school, Fort Riley, to Fort Riley, Kans., July 1 and assigned to organizations indicated after their names: 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Ist Cav.; John Kennard, 7th Cav.; Joseph P. Richmond, 6th Cav.

Capts. William E. Barnitt, 4th Cav.; William T. Bausell, 3d Cav.; Lawrence C. Brown, 3d Cav.; John J. Bohn, 12th Cav.; Frank L. Carr, 1st Cav.; Thomas M. Cargill, 5th Cav.; Samuel E. Dent, 14th Cav.; Ernest N. Harmon, 2d Cav.; Harry W. Moss, 11th Cav.; Frank Nelson, 5th Cav.; Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav.; Frank Nelson, 2d Cav.; Brock Putnam, 6th Cav.; Lawrence Rutherford, 15th Cav.; Samuel E. Tupes, 3d Cav.; Howard C. Tobin, 15th Cav.; Willard S. Wadell, 10th Cav.; Harold W. Winchester, 14th Cav.; Kirk Brookbus, 11th Cav.

The following from duty as students in troop officers' course, Cavalry school, Fort Riley, to Fort Riley, Kans., July 1, 1921, and assigned to organizations specified at cavalry school and from duty at Fort Riley, Kans., July 1, 1921, and to duty as indicated:

Capt. Julian W. Cunningham, from troop officers' course to 15th Cav., to be assistant instructor in organization and police.

Capt. Frank L. Whittaker, from troop officers' course to 5th Cav., to be assistant instructor in minor tactics.

Capt. Hugh J. FitzGerald, from troop officers' course to 4th Cav., to be assistant instructor in machine gun.

1st Lieut. Willard G. Wyman, from basic course to 7th Cav., to be assistant instructor in machine gun.

1st Lieut. Verne D. Mudge, from basic course to 7th Cav., to be assistant instructor in machine gun.

1st Lieut. Willis McDonald, from basic course to 5th Cav., to be assistant instructor in machine gun.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Hine, Jr., from basic course to 2d Cav., to be assistant instructor in machine gun.

They will proceed July 1 to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for temporary duty in field with cavalry reserve officers' training corps camp as assistant instructors in organization and police, minor tactics and machine gun to which assigned.

Capt. Charles Wharton, from troop officers' course to 7th Cav., to be assistant instructor in organization and police.

Capt. Rexford E. Willoughby, from troop officers' course to 11th Cav., to be assistant instructor in minor tactics.

Capt. Charles H. Unger, from troop officers' course to 6th Cav., to be assistant instructor in minor tactics.

1st Lieut. Ira Cumbo, from basic course to 15th Cav., to be assistant instructor in pistol.

1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, from basic course to 3d Cav., to be assistant instructor in swordsmanship.

1st Lieut. Lawrence Greene, from basic course to 15th Cav., to be assistant instructor in musketry.

1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, from basic course to 12th Cav., to be assistant instructor in musketry.

They will proceed July 1 to Presidio of Monterey, Calif., for temporary duty in field with cavalry reserve officers' training corps camp as assistant instructors in subjects specified and upon completion will join the regiments to which assigned.

Capt. Frank L. Whittaker, 5th Cav., relieved from duty as student officer, cavalry school, and from duty at Fort Riley, Kans., July 1 and assigned to duty as indicated:

Capt. Julian W. Cunningham, from troop officers' course to 15th Cav., to be assistant instructor in organization and police.

Capt. Frank L. Whittaker, from troop officers' course to 5th Cav., to be assistant instructor in minor tactics.

Capt. Hugh J. FitzGerald, from troop officers' course to 4th Cav., to be assistant instructor in machine gun.

1st Lieut. Willard G. Wyman, from basic course to 7th Cav., to be assistant instructor in machine gun.

1st Lieut. Verne D. Mudge, from basic course to 7th Cav., to be assistant instructor in machine gun.

1st Lieut. Willis McDonald, from basic course to 5th Cav., to be assistant instructor in machine gun.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Hine, Jr., from basic course to 2d Cav., to be assistant instructor in machine gun.

They will proceed July 1 to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for temporary duty in field with cavalry reserve officers' training camp as assistant instructors in organization and police, minor tactics and machine gun to which assigned.

Capt. Charles Wharton, from troop officers' course to 7th Cav., to be assistant instructor in organization and police.

Capt. Rexford E. Willoughby, from troop officers' course to 11th Cav., to be assistant instructor in minor tactics.

Capt. Charles H. Unger, from troop officers' course to 6th Cav., to be assistant instructor in minor tactics.

1st Lieut. Ira Cumbo, from basic course to 15th Cav., to be assistant instructor in pistol.

1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, from basic course to 3d Cav., to be assistant instructor in swordsmanship.

1st Lieut. Lawrence Greene, from basic course to 15th Cav., to be assistant instructor in musketry.

1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, from basic course to 12th Cav., to be assistant instructor in musketry.

They will proceed July 1 to Presidio of Monterey, Calif., for temporary duty in field with cavalry reserve officers' training corps camp as assistant instructors

Lerch's

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

Telephone Main 5021 and 5022

DYERS AND CLEANERS

Established forty years

Quick service in army and navy patronage

826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flowers By Telegraph

Those in the Services will find it very convenient to send flowers by this service while away from home

JACKSTONE

FLORISTS, 14th & H Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

LOCKHART SPIRAL PUTTEES

Worn in the Army since 1900

Specified for Officers in the Field and Non-Commissioned Officers

Olive Drab, Marron, Cadet Gray

Wool 4 Army Rise Light 1 Heavy Weight

Post Exchanges, Tent Dealers or Wrig-ley 188 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y. Wite to the Govt. Military Schools and Organizations

U. S. & Foreign Patents & Trade Marks

References, furnishing some of the largest Commercial and Industrial Concerns in this country, furnished on request. Together with copy of PATENT-SENSE "the book for inventors and non-Technical men."

Lowest fees consistent with unsurpassed service

LACEY & LACEY

Members New U. S. Supreme Court, and Supreme Court, District of Columbia

700 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

ESTABLISHED 1869

An ambitious young man went to a university professor and said: "Sir, I desire a course of training which will fit me to become the superintendent of a great railway system. How much will such a course cost and how long will it take?"

"Young man," replied the professor, "such a course would cost you $20,000 and require 20 years of your time. But, on the other hand, by spending five of your money and three months of your time you may be elected to congress. Once there you will feel yourself competent to direct not only all the great railroad systems of our country."—New York Evening Post.

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK

Reg U. S Pat Office

Non-corrosive in Salt Water. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Bends, bends again, bends once more. Stock Nuts, &c. Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condenser Tube Plates, &c. Rolled Rods for Propeller Shafts. Pipe Flues for Boilers and Condensers.

Launches Pioneer Prime Plates Rocker and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Boat Shafting Bronze Propeller Blades. Free weight, size and price list on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Brons, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

You never realize how many parts an auto has until it hits a telegraph pole.—Life.

Hotel Wolcott

31st STREET, at FIFTH AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

CENTRALLY located in shopping and theatre districts.

Near railroad terminals.

Delicious food, luxurious appoitments, personal service.

Discount to officers in active service.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL.

HOTEL

STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO

Modern Fire Proof Non-Fire Construction

PATENTS

C. L. PARKER

Formerly Examiner U. S. Patent Office

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents

Associate Counsel for Foreign Patents

Searches made to determine patentability and validity of patents. Special rates. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.

McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED

saving trouble and loss at time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.

Correspondence Invited

Riggs National Bank

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Resources over $27,000,000

FOX'S "FIP" PUTTEES

Fox's improved Spiral Puttees do not ravel or fray at the edges. They are made on a cotton fil per-lastly and elastic leather or canvas. They are full 2½ inches wide and the best English wool. The little brass tag marks each genuine Fox's Puttee with the name FOX and R for right and L for left. You must insist upon the genuine dealer's name.

Regulation Heavy Weight.. $4.00
Extra Fine Light Weight.. 4.50
Extra Fine Light Tan..... 5.00

The Mendel-Johnson Corporation
Sole Agents
Dept. 10, 101 W. Broadway
New York City

Fort Clark, Tex.; George R. McElroy, 14th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Williams W. McMillian, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Hailey G. Maddox, 3d Cav., Fort Brown, Tex.; Charles H. Martin, 7th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; William R. Mears, 11th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; Robert W. Miller, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; James K. Mitchell, 14th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Wilford R. Mobley, 8th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Frederick V. Murphy, 2d Cav., Fort Riley, Kans.; Herbert S. Nettleton, 8th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Frederick L. Perry, Fort Myer, Va.; Frank E. Powers, 11th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; George A. Rawlins, 14th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa; George W. Read, jr., 11th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; George Reynolds, 7th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Alonzo John B. Reybold, 6th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Fraser Richardson, 7th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Lawrence B. Randolph, 6th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; John Russell, jr., 6th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Clyde G. Sampsell, 14th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Frank J. Sedlacek, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; Donald W. Sawtelle, 1st Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Edward C. Schick, 11th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; Leon Schreiber, 11th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; Hayden A. Sears, 8th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Wilbert E. Shallcss, 14th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Irvin D. Sharrar, 13th Cav., Fort Clark, Tex.; Thomas F. Sheehan, 8th Cav., Marfa, Tex.; Ralph E. Shumate, 8th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Leighton N. Smith, 3d Cav., Fort Myer, Va.; Clarence C. Sniper, 7th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Leland F. Strader, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Mortimer J. Sutton, 2d Cav., Fort Riley, Kans.; Hubert T. Sutton, 14th Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Silas D. Thayer, 3d Cav., Fort Myer, Va.; Benjamin A. Thomas, 13th Cav., Del Rio, Tex.; John R. Thornton, 8th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; James F. Wahl, 8th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; James H. Walker, 13th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Edward C. Ward, 13th Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Thomas E. Whitehead, 2d Cav., Fort Riley, Kans.; Leroy C. Wilhite, 1st Cav., Fort Clark, Tex.; John W. Wofford, 2d Cav., Fort Riley, Kans.; Lawrence Wyeth, 7th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Warrant Officer William F. Wendt from assignment and duties with 8th Cav., Marfa, Tex., assigned to 17th Cav., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and from San Francisco about August 24.

Warrant Officer George W. Geyer from assignment and duties with 17th Cav., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and assigned to 8th Cav., Marfa, Tex.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Maj. Arthur A. White, 82d F. A., is transferred to Provisional Training Regiment, Camp Taylor, Ky., from duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., to San Francisco and about August 5 to Philippine Department for duty with 6th regiment.

Capt. Wallace W. Crawford from duties as inspector-instructor, P. A. Connecticut National Guard, at Stamford, Conn., and detailed as instructor with 5th National Guard of Indiana at Indianapolis.

Capt. Paul B. Wing, from assignment and duties, mountain artillery, Panama Canal Zone, assigned to 82d F. A. July 1 and to Fort Bliss, Tex., and join 6th regiment.

Capt. A. Franklin Kibler from detail in signal corps and from duties at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., July 1, assigned to 7th F. A. and to Fort Bliss, Tex., and join with the regiment.

Transfer of May 31 of 1st Lieuts. Housan W. Duncan, Qm. C., and Ivan L. Foster, infantry, to F. A. arm is announced.

1st. Lieut. Colo. L. Roberts from assignment to 19th Art. Brig., C. A. C., Camp Jackson, S. C., and to San Francisco and about August 8 to coast defenses of San Francisco for duty.

Maj. Hugh P. Hills from duties at Columbia University, New York City, to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty in training center for duty.

Maj. Frank H. Phipps, jr., from duty with Army Transport Service, Hoboken, N. J., July 1, to Fort Williams, Me., for duty.

Maj. Robert H. Guthrie from detail as student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, to Fort Monroe, C. A. C. training center for duty.

Capt. William G. Brey from duty in coast defenses of San Francisco, assigned to 19th Artillery Brigade, C. A. C., and about October 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

1st Lieut. Fred B. Hanchett, jr., from detail in Qm. C. and report in Panama Canal Department for duty in coast defenses.

Transfer May 25 of 1st Lieut. Joseph F. McGill, infantry, to C. A. C. is announced; assigned to coast defense of Boston, Fort Warren, Mass.

The following transferred as indicated:

Capt. Edward Lindsey, C. A. C., to 57th Artillery Regiment, C. A. C. Maj. Malcolm P. Aylesworth, Maj. Wade H. Haislip, Capt. Albion H. Hollenberg, Capt. Ralph McT. Pennell, 1st Lieuts. Allen Rockwood, Edward C. Wallington, Capts. Edward M. Jennings, Wade H. Osborn, 1st Lieut. William Q. Jeffords, jr., and Earl Hendry.

Capt. Ralph E. Truesdell, C. A. C., to 45th Artillery Regiment, C. A. C. Maj. Edgar H. Tinsley, Artillery Regiment, C. A. C., Capts. Sargent F. Huff, Carroll H. Ripley, Robert S. Clara, Richard C. Lowry, 1st Lieuts. Riggs, Walter B. Lloyd, Bernard W. Silfer, James H. Smith.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Lieut. Colo. P. O'Neil from duties as instructor Pennsylvania National Guard, at Harrisburg, and detailed as instructor with 1st National Guard of Oklahoma at Oklahoma City.

Lieut. Jesse O. Strast from duty on recruiting service at Chicago to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

Maj. Hugh A. Hunt to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Colo. John F. Madden, Alfred T. Smith from duties as general staff college, Washington to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report September 5 for duty as student officers, Command and General Staff class of 1922.

Colo. John S. Switzer, Woodson Hocker, Lieut. Col. John W. Barnes, Maj. Wilber A. Cole, Gilbert S. Perkins, Capts. Lewis H. Garber, Jesse A. Arundel, Lewis S. Pilcher, James C. McIlroy, Judd, Benjamin C. Lockwood, jr., James A. McIlroy, Clarence McMurray, John F. McKinney, Kris J. Tack, Leroy H. Watson, Carl F. W. Sullivan, Harry L. Twaddle, 1st Lieuts. Wallace W. Sullivan, Harry L. Twaddle from duty as members of field officers' class, infantry school, July 1 and report at Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. Charles J. Nelson from duties as inspector-instructor Oklahoma National Guard, at Oklahoma City and detailed as instructor with National Guard of Illinois at Springfield.

Capt. Frank K. Underhill from duties at Berkeley, Calif., July 1 to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Capt. Arsenides Moreno from present duty to duty as student officer at school of the line, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Maj. Harry G. Davis from duty as member of field officers' class, infantry school, July 1 and report at Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. Robert C. Hammond from duty as member of company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Capt. Daniel C. Mesmore from duty as member of company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Agricultural College, Mississippi.

Capt. Neal W. Richmond from duty as member of company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and assigned to 23d Infantry.

Capt. Walter R. Mann from assignment with graves registration service, Camp Meade, Md., and to 7th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

Capt. William W. Culhane from duty as member of company officer's class infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and assigned to 52d Infantry.

Capt. Edgar L. Clewell from duty in office of adjutant general, assigned to 15th infantry July 1 and to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Edward W. McCauley, jr., from duty as member of troop officers' class, cavalry school, and from duty at Fort Riley, Kans., July 1 to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. Ira E. Ryder from duty as member of the basic class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Capt. Herbert D. Gibson from duty as member of company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.

Capt. Howard W. Augur, 9th Infantry, is transferred to headquarters Camp Lewis, Wash., July 1, and will join that organization; his, Augur's, name will be placed on the list of officers of that unit.

Capt. William C. Moore from duty as instructor at Infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty.

Capt. Frank H. Hollingsworth from duty as member of company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Capt. John B. Wogan, Camp Lewis Barracks, Hawaii, is assigned to 44th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Harold C. Tuffey from detail in air service and from duties at Carlstrom Field, Fla., July 1, assigned to 30th infantry and to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

1st Lieut. Maxwell G. Oliver from duty as member of basic class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

1st Lieut. Alfred E. McKenney from duty as member of basic class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, New Hampshire College, Durham.

1st Lieut. Walter F. Graham, 47th Infantry, from assignment and duties with 3d Inf. Brig., Camp Lewis, and report to Brig. Gen. Richard M. Blatchford for duty as aide-de-camp.

1st Lieut. Dwight T. Francis, 14th Infantry, is transferred to 45th Infantry and upon arrival in United States to Washington and report to chief of infantry for temporary duty in connection with the construction of reserve officers, and to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. William J. Wagenknight, jr., 82d Infantry, is transferred to 45th Infantry and to Camp Benning and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Joseph F. McGill, infantry, from duty as member of basic class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Harry R. Simmons, 42d Infantry, is transferred to 3d Infantry, and upon arrival in the United States, will report to Brig. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, chief of infantry for temporary duty in connection with the classification of reserve officers and to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Ralph W. Cagle from duty at Marfa, Tex., to infantry arm is announced; assigned to 30th Infantry, and to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

The following from duty as members of company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., for duty: Capts. Oscar B. Abbott, Vincent Adams, Ralph E. Beaudette, Ralph E. Cunningham, Howard B. Davis, William W. Eagles, Irving J. Fenton, Harold J. Fuller, Wilbur L. Gilbreath, Harold J. Hannum, Harold C. Hartzog, Clarence C. Moore, David A. Palmer, Eric G. Sandin, Claud E. Shelton, George W. Stewart, Stuart G. Tait, Ralph E. Tarbell, Harbie, Lawrence J. J. Barrett, Julian H. Gist, Maston R. Eddy, William C. Dewalt, Ewin L. Poland.

The following from duty as members of company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and assigned to regiments and stations indicated: Capts. George F. Bloemquist, 41st Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Chauncey H. Hayden, jr., 6th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Lawrence A. Quinn, 3d Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio; Joseph H. Hunsemeyer, 46th Inf.,

Bausch & Lomb

Optical Products

are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service requiring the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Gun Sights for Army and Navy, Stereo-Prism Binoculars, Periscopes, Battery Commander Telescopes, Microscopes, Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Projection Apparatus (Baloptikons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Micrometers, Ophthalmic Lenses and Instruments, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and other high-grade

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.

NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N. Y. LONDON

Two wrongs don't make one right but Two BEECHAM'S PILLS do

Henry Schick & Co.

Formerly with John G. Hass

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS

Civilian Dress a Specialty

1421 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

"You don't display your old-time eloquence in public."

"Not in public," admitted Senator Sorghum, "but I sing ourte in low ma in my office when I'm explaining to a group of influential constituents why it hasn't been able in carry out some of their ideas."—Washington Star.

SAVE YOUR EARS

from the deafening shock of shell explosion and gun fire.

Elliott Perfect Ear Protectors

are patented and officially approved. 18 years service in U. S. Army and Navy. More than $50,000 now in use without a single case of ruptured ear drum. . . . . .

PRICE $1.00 PER PAIR post paid

Send $1.00 and address. . . . . .

Write for free illustrated booklet on "Preventing Deafness from Gun Fire or Shell Explosion." . . . . .

Manufactured and Guaranteed by

J. A. R. ELLIOTT

P. O. BOX 201, NEW YORK, N. Y.

WARRANT OFFICER ON FLIGHT DUTY.

In regard to the assignment of Warrant Officer J. A. Spearman, U. S. Army, to flight duty, the War Department has decided that section 13a, act of June 4, 1920, does not provide for warrant officers in the air service, but on the other hand, it does not contemplate that they shall be carried as a part of the enlisted strength of the service. Warrant officers are appointed in the Army at large and it is not necessary that they be appointed members of the air service to be placed on flight duty. A. R. 1365 provides for the detail of officers and enlisted men other than personnel of the air service on flight duty and does not refer specifically to warrant officers, but there is no reason, it is held, why they, if otherwise qualified, should be excluded from the benefits of this paragraph.

Digitized by Google

Douglas, Ariz., Ross O. Baldwin, 38th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Horace K. Heath, 8th Inf., Camp Travis, Texas; Roland R. Long, 61st Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Grady H. Pendergrast, 5th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Verne Miller, 9th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; John F. Hill, 25th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; John H. Hayward to 40th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Thomas D. Finley, to 24th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Charles H. Jones, to 25th Inf., Nogales, Ariz.

The following are members of basic class, Infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 12, and assigned to organizations and stations indicated: Capts. John F. Covington, 24th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Frank Greer, 24th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Chauncey McC. Lyons, 24th Inf., Columbus, N. Mex.; Robert D. Mead, 24th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.; Myers, 24th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Harry Stough, 24th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Charles M. Sykes, 24th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Samuel W. Stephens, 53d Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.

1st Lieuts. DeWitt T. Mallory, 6th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Arthur P. Sydenham, 6th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Arthur B. Hepburn, 6th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Thomas F. McCarthy, 13th Inf.; Walter D. Bole, 13th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Frederick W. Hinbrouck, 13th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.; Claude E. Hinewell, 53d Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Samuel Hill, 53d Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Paul C. Kelly, 11th Inf., Fort Mcintosh, Tex.; Leon E. Lickteig, 11th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Lewis, Wash.; William D. Long, 38th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Raymond B. Lyon, 38th Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Hunn P. Rush, 52d Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Edward J. Sullivan, 47th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Harrison G. Travis, 25th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; George W. H. Wilson, 25th Inf., Nogales, Ariz.

Staff Sergt. Henry J. Koestner, headquarters company, 42d Inf., will be placed on retired list at Fort Ontario, N. Y., and will be sent to his home.

1st Sergt. Frank P. Condon, Co. A, 42d Inf., will be placed upon retired list at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and will be sent to his home.

1st Sergt. Bernard W. Rogers, service company, 5th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Fort Hunt and sent to Camp Jackson, S. C., and will be sent to his home.

Retired.

Cols. Thomas Ridgway, Charles E. Morton, Maj. Charles P. Elliott, relieved from duty in the Philippines and proceed home.

Lieut. Col. George B. Pritchard, jr., detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, public high school, Dallas, Tex.

Capt. William E. Morehouse, jr., detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at high schools, Los Angeles, Calif.

Service Schools.

The following from duties at general staff college, Washington, to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., arriving September 5 for duty as student officers at school of the line for year 1921-1922: Majs. Harry L. Watson, Lieut. Cols. Joseph A. Ruer, Cav., and Walter D. Smith, F. A.; Maj. James A. Ryan, cav., at service.

Army Notes.

Lieut. Col. James D. Fife, medical corps; Archie Miller, air service; Majs. Charles H. Bonesteel, 3d, inf., and Norman F. Ramsey, Ord. Dept., report upon completion of course of general staff college at American Secretary of War for duty in his office.

OBITUARY.

Mr. James B. Enoch, father of Captain J. M. Enochs, U. S. Navy, died at his home in Crystal Springs, Miss., May 14, following a stroke of paralysis. He had been ill about a week. Mr. Enochs was 86 year old and up to a few days before his death was in good health. He was the father of 12 children, of whom reached adult age, seven of whom are living. A most outstanding trait of his character was his optimism and his ability to see more than the bright side of every phase of life. He served four years in the Confederate army and was wounded four times. He was honorably discharged from his wounds and resumed his active military service.

Jack Ryan, the youngest son of Captain E. D. Ryan, U. S. C. G. Navy, and Mrs. Ryan, who was hurt in a football game last Thanksgiving day, died in Presbyterian Hospital in New York city Wednesday, May 11. Captain and Mrs. Ryan have been living in Washington and are located at the Hotel Marseilles, New York city.

Mr. Henry H. Norrington, formerly of Bay City, Mich., died in New York city, May 18, at the age 71. Norrington was for many years prominent in the banking and lumber business of Michigan. He was a Colonel of the Civil War, having served in the famous Loomis Michigan battery. At Gettysburg he had 3 horses and was wounded at the battle of Stone River. He was bayoneted by a sailor in the Civil war service. He married and living in New York city, a daughter, Mrs. Howard B. Smallwood, wife of Major Smallwood, of Fort Pherson, ds., survive him.

Mrs. Mary Josephine (Thompson) Colby, wife of Rear Admiral Harrison Gray Otis Colby, U. S. Navy, retired, died on Saturday, May 14, at her family home at 419 Marlboro street, Boston, Mass., after prolonged illness. She was the World War Navy Colby mothered her service and went across seas early in 1917 and was in France for about three years and when white doing war work, contracted the illness from the effects of which she never recovered. She carried on her work in France for about two years and a half under the auspices of the Society of Free Daughters of American Revolution and also the American Red Cross and for a part of that time had charge of important work at the Gare du Nord, in Paris, the great railroad terminal. Mrs. Colby was born in Boston, the daughter of Francis Thompson and Ruth (Waieh). Thompson. She was married on April 26, 1911, to Rear Admiral Colby, whose active career in the United States naval service has been notable. He went overseas with Mrs. Colby in the recent war and worked for the same good cause which so distinguished his consort. For many years Mrs. Colby was deeply interested in the work of the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children and as a member of the board of managers of that institution, was present in attendance at King's Chapel last week at the funeral service for Mrs. Colby. She was a member of the Colonial Dames, Surviving Mrs. Colby are her husband, Rear Admiral Colby, U. S. N., retired; Miss Ruth T. Colby, of the field artillery, U. S. Army. The funeral service for Mrs. Colby was held at St. Auburn Chapel and was simple in character.

The death of Mrs. Eleanor P. Martin wife of Lieutenant Colonel Dennis T. Martin, U. S. A., retired, and mother of the late Captain Howard L. Martin, U. S. Army, occurred at Pasadena, Cal., May 16. The funeral services and interment were at her childhood home, South Portsmouth, Ky. Mrs. Martin was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and of the D. A. R.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, commandant of the fifth naval district, died early on May 26 at the navy hospital, Norfolk, Va. Admiral Fechteler was born in Prussia September 1, 1857, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1874. At the outbreak of the war Admiral Fechteler was in command of division of battleships in the Atlantic fleet. During 1917-18 he was detached from active duty and was commandant of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and on March 31, 1919, was assigned to command the fifth naval district. He has been ill for some time. The interment will be at Arlington at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

OFFICERS FOR ARMY STAFF COLLEGE.

The following named officers have been designated as student officers at the Army Staff College, 1921-22, and are hereby detailed for duty temporarily at the institution at Fort Leavenworth:

Col. D. C. Shanks, Inf.; Lieut. Col. H. Patterson, I. G.; Maj. F. O. Saunders, J. A. G.; Col. Wm. E. Horton, Inf.; Lieut. Col. Harry Conway, Cav.; Col. Wm. V. Coleman, Fin. Dept.; Col. C. I.H. Ruggles, Ord.; Maj. H. H. Bandholtz, Inf.; Col. Francis Greene, Inf.; Col. C. Reichmann, Inf.; Col. Herman Hall, Inf.; Col. Charles Gerhardt, Inf.; Col. Frank Parker, Cav.; Lieut. Col. J. Bradley, Inf.; Col. L. S. Sorely, Inf.; Col. P. L. Wells, Inf.; Lieut. Col. H. E. Eames, Inf.; Col. J. Ramey, Inf.; Col. G. P. Baltzell, Inf.; Col. G. H. Jameson, Inf.; Col. M. M. Macomb, Inf.; Lieut. Col. W. Peck, Inf.; Lieut. Col. W. T. Merce, Inf.; Lieut. Col. A. C. Knowles, Inf.; Lieut. Col. H. Hodges, Inf.; Col. W. T. Rees, Inf.; Lieut. Col. W. W. Taylor, Jr., Inf.; Lieut. Col. R. H. Dunlap, Inf.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Wilbur, Inf.; Maj. T. W. Hammond, Inf.; Col. E. A. Kenyon, Inf.; Col. C. H. Muir, Inf.; Lieut. Col. H. Hutchinson, Inf.; Maj. T. W. Hammond, Inf.; Col. E. A. Kenyon, Cav.; Col. C. H. Muir, Cav.; Lieut. Col. H. Hutchinson, Cav.; Col. J. P. Wade, Cav.; Col. C. R. Day, Cav.; Lieut. Col. T. B. Dugan, Cav.; Lieut. Col. E. Collins, Cav.; Lieut. Col. R. E. Fisher, Cav.; Lieut. Col. J. R. Andrews, Cav.; Lieut. Col. H. Bowman, Cav.; Lieut. Col. W. S. Browning, F. A.; Lieut. Col. G. P. Tyner, F. A.; Maj. Edwin Butcher, F. A.; Maj. H. D. Todd, jr., C. A. C.; Col. J. P. Haines, C. A. C.; Col. Alexander Hamilton, C. A. C.; Lieut. Col. J. H. Wilson, C. A. C.; Maj. F. Q. C. Gardner, C. A. C.; Col. W. W. Harts, Engrs.; Col. Wm. Wooten, Engrs.

NAVAL DENTAL CORPS.

The Secretary of the Navy desires legislation to give officers of the dental corps the same pay and allowances as the dates stated in their commissions. The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that on July 1, 1919, held that an officer of the dental corps who is advanced in rank as authorized by the act is entitled to the increased pay and allowances therein provided for prior to the date of his commission in that rank. The proposed legislation places officers of the dental corps promoted under the act of June 4, 1920, on the same footing as to rank from a date stated in their commission prior to the date of the act, and to the same amount of pay, rank, pay and allowances as that provided in the act of June 4, 1920. The purpose of the bill is to relieve staff corps and to avoid further discrimination against officers of the dental corps in matters of pay by virtue of the decision of the comptroller.

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

The distinguished service cross has been awarded to Major Samuel I. Johnson, 21th infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de Forges, France, the night of November 17-18, 1918, when on three successive occasions he rallied his men alone against by intense fire of contending factions to the railroad station and brought out non-combatants through the continuous fire from rifles and machine guns.

Colonel Wm. P. Jackson, infantry, has brigadier general, accordingly meritorious and distinguished services as brigade commander 74th brigade, American expeditionary forces, in operations against the enemy in France and Belgium. Colonel Jackson is on duty at Camp Benning, Ga., as commandant. He is a native of the state of Missouri and was appointed to West Point from that state.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis. West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

to February, 1920, we put into the Academy 23 of the 34 appointed. In April, 17 of our 34 pupils. All told, we put in 1,125 pupils into many of the best regular preparatory schools combined. We have had wonderful success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

F. SWAVELY, Principal,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S

NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Also prepares for West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. H. WILMER, U. S. N., Retired, Late Prof. Naval Academy, J. L. CHEW, A. B., A. M.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work; a dry season out boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 50.

HOLLAND R. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

"Curves make woman angelic," says an optimist. They make signals of speedars.—Baltimore Sun.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Thos. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1903, Prin.

Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service

280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

TEXT-BOOK COMPANY

Summer Term Now On

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and instruction for other branches of Government service.

Army & Navy Academy

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Naval Fly Corps, etc., when available. Catalogs.

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

No matter where you live—no matter how modest your savings may be—you can have a Savings Account, Growing at 4% compound interest, at Cleveland's biggest bank. Our booklet O-S tells you how. Send for your copy today.

THE UNION TRUST CO., Cleveland, O.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $33,000,000

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS
Armor
Turrets
Projectiles



Forgings
Castings
Shafting
Rails
and
Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds. Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 8800

BOSTON NEWPORT

Uniforms for Officers
of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces
Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment
Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS

Fashionable Civilian Dress **J. H. STRAHAN**

509 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Offices: Westory Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Codd Sons, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was cutter for over 30 years
OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 100"
Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment
12 West 40th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 8961

SEEMINGLY BIG UNDERTAKINGS

—are not nearly so impossible when properly handled. You can own the HOME that you know will prove ideal if it is financed right. CONSULT US. Special attention to officers of the Services.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS
Service
Sales - Rents - Loans
1405 F'ew Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS



WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY PHILADELPHIA



INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 222 4th Ave., Cor. 18th. ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allien Established 1815

227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

NAVY OFFICERS' FULL DRESS EQUIPMENT

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments
THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815



Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co.

Middletown, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Dotter Practice apparatus. Designed to supply, at little cost, a means for daily practice with rifle and pistol, without the use of ammunition. It makes a fascinating indoor game. Endorsed by experts. Used in the regular service—Army and Navy. Indispensable for preparation for outdoor shooting.

Catalogue and expert opinions sent on request.

$10.00 per year $6.00 for six months

U. S. Government Advertiser

Washington, D. C.

A magazine devoted to the interests of Contractors and Supplymen
Contains ALL calls for Government Work, the prices bid, and to whom awarded.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., June 11, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2134.

Mr. Denby to the Annapolis Graduates

The following is the speech of the Secretary of the Navy delivered at the graduation ceremonies at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, on June 2:

Gentlemen, you and I are in the same boat today. You are about to be commissioned ensigns in the United States Navy. Your lives of service begin with the placing in your hands of the Presidents commissions which dedicates you to the defense of your country and the upholding of the honor of the flag. I, too, have but lately received from the same honored hand a commission which makes me one with you. We are all beginning our careers. Each has been honored by his country through his capacity and training. We can grant that the event shall prove that no mistake was made, for it will be ill for our nation if we are either recreant to our trust or feeble or impotent in its discharge.

There is little that I need or desire to say to you today. For four years you have been learning the art of the sailor. You have studied and mastered many subjects of a highly technical nature. You have been well stocked with the many and intricate branches of learning which it is necessary that each officer in the modern Navy shall know. I have no doubt that on the deck of the ship that you will carry or in the shore establishment you will be able soon to take your places as technically qualified officers.

But do you know more? It may be your most important work must be done. You must so conduct yourselves that your superiors in rank shall respect you, your equals love you and those under your command obey you with a will. That is the challenge of the Navy to its commissioned and enlisted personnel. Can you meet it? If not, you will have a poor chance to be a substantial citizen of an officer. You must be officers, but not snobs. Your commission is ill-bestowed unless you are free from a foolish vanity of rank. Pride should be yours, a very just and honorable pride, but of the form. That pride may be best shown by so wearing the uniform that all men shall know that you and there should be no room in the heart of an officer for the conceit that shows itself in boasting. You need fear that the uniform will not be properly respected if you, who wear it, are worthy of respect. The world usually recognizes and respects a gentleman. It must be your task to live up to the high and fine moral traditions of the Academy, and to prove, as your thousands of predecessors have done, that the phrase, "an officer and a gentleman," is not a meaningless shibboleth.

No one knows better than I with what great respect the enlisted man looks upon an officer who is "every inch a man." No one knows better than I with what contempt the enlisted man will look upon a cowardly bastard who has bought his way into the Corps and who does not worry over his rank. Experience for it will be justly appraised by those associated with us. The enlisted man will quickly size you up. He wants to like you. He wants to respect you. He quite properly feels that he is too much a man himself to want to be commanded by one lacking any essential element of manhood. If you go to the enlisted men whom, in due course, you will command, with the right appreciation of receiving all customary military deference, but never forgetting that it is always incumbent on an officer to be friendly, kind and sympathetic, you will, I think, find him not only a "first class fighting man," but a good comrade as well. Many a young officer worries upon his first contact with enlisted men through fear he cannot get on with them, and that they may not like or respect him. He gets into needless and unsettling imagining sights that never occurred or were never intended. Again, finally, sometimes he becomes worried about the catastrophe he so dreads. Go to your men simply and naturally, a man among men, with the full boast that's to you and expecting good work in return. You will get it, and that makes team work, and that spells success. There is a smile in the Navy and Marine Corps that the man of service has learned to respect and like. It is better than any decoration. Try to do it. Remember, too, that the recorded history of humanity proves one thing, if no other, and that is that, in the end of many invasions of barbarism, material increase in human knowledge, still "the proper study of mankind is man." Study men, then, for in the end it will be well to be your business to do so. The same attributes that made Decatur the idol of the men of the "Intrepid," that inspired Lawrence's boy with his dying breath, "Don't give up the ship," that lashed Farragut to the rigging when his ship went in, that took Dewey over the mines past Corregidor, still remain the necessary complement of scientific knowledge in the equipment of an officer.

If you are to be fit inheritors and transmitters of the glorious traditions of our Navy, you must dedicate yourself solely to lives of service and unselfish devotion. Most particularly our country's honor and material interests are in your hands. Make your life a dull day in your splendid profession if you view your service in the right light. There may be many sadly colorless, if you do not.

"I hope you will feel something of the spiritual call that a man in our service should respond to. I hope you will feel that exaltation of sacrifice. I trust you will see as I do in our country's flag the spirit of the nation, calling upon you, believing in you, trusting you. If you can feel that exaltation, your whole life will be rounded out, your careers will be happy because you are given up to duty and think in terms of pride and honor. And, when the call comes, as comes it must, when, in the flame of battle your souls are taken from you under the country's flag, you will die as gentlemen should die, honest and upright and brave, regretting nothing and glad that you have so lived as to merit so worthy a death.

I do not anticipate, however, that if you live as officers should live, and if the Navy lives up its standards of material and men, that you will ever be called upon to offer that great sacrifice upon your country's altar. You will be called upon to live for your country. That is hard, because it is a matter of constant watchfulness. Your success or failure will depend upon your proper thinking of something to some duties in the daily round. Your standing among men at home and abroad will be given by according as you are true to those clean and elemental things that make a gentleman.

You may feel disappointed in the line of duty you will be called to good of the service, but I beg you not to flirt with temptation, not to shirk a line of duty and not for the good of the service. I do not preach, but speak as one who knows. I, myself, a line officer in the Navy, a commissioned officer in the naval militia and both a line officer and a commissioned officer in the Marine Corps. When not in the service, I have not always watched with the closest attention, but interest and with the deepest respect. So, when I plead with you to shun temptation and be earnestly as you court those afloat, I speak not as a preacher but as one who has been associated with many men, indeed observer of many more. The bereavement of the loss of a friend through battle is as nothing compared to the bereavement of the loss of that friend's honor through misconduct. I, myself, have had too much of this. You would not think so if you were compelled to sit as I do almost daily in judgment on fellow-officers and associates in the service. You would not think me too severe if you could read the record. It gives to sign the paper that means dismissal or dishonorable discharge. It is the duty of life, how noble it is to keep clean in mind and body, and how shameful it is to succumb to the lure of liquor. On the day of a multitude of unworthy impulses and unclean practices. Then, I say, remember that you are not your own. You have given some one before a court-martial, the President, for the action I so solemnly plead.

You will go forth today to take your places in the Navy of your flag, men among men, and you will never cease to remember your duty to your country, and to prove yourselves worthy of your great heritage.

GEN. RICKARDS ON NATIONAL GUARD AND O. R. C. COMMISSIONS.

The announcement of the War Department, made in this paper last week, in regard to commissions in the National Guard and the Officers' Reserve Corps has led to much discussion. Following is a letter written to General F. D. Beary, adjutant general of Pennsylvania, by General George C. Rickards, of that state, in which he analyzes the situation thereat:

My Dear General: I am prompted to write you on the subject of the policy of the War Department for the Regular Army relative to officers of the National Guard and Organized Reserves. The fact that this policy is not universally understood and its consequences not universally appreciated, underestimating the value of, or a slight to, the National Guard officer, as well as the Reserve, I think would arise from an erroneous idea of the true status of the Officers' Reserve Corps in connection with the Organized Reserves.

The constitutional relation and limitation of the National Guard to the Federal Government have been so often set forth and discussed that it is hardly necessary to take up that phase of the subject here further than to say that the National Guard is, more or other than purely domestic purposes, it must pass from its National Guard status to a Federal one by the operation of the constitutional provision for the draft and which provides that the militia cannot be through section 111 of the national defense act as amended June 4, 1920, be drafted into the service until it need not be drafted and may be called by the President as such by executive order. It is under the said act, in which case its Federal functions are limited, that is, to the assembling of the militia with the governors, and the activities of the troops are for the time being under the control of the War Department. The Officers' Reserve Corps, on the other hand, is not a Federal status but could not legally function with commissions signed by their respective governors.

These are constitutional conditions which have been passed upon time and again by those most learned in constitutional law, and to overcome the obstacles encountered in the past, that there may be neither delay in the mobilization of our military forces in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress nor question as to the status of the officers, there has been established a dual system of National Guard and Reserve Corps, whose relation to the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves does not conflict, because a reserve of officers who may be called, either individually or with any component of the Army of the United States, as provided in the 7th paragraph of section 127a of the national defense act.

The whole subject of the policy was to remove from the service the unpleasant conditions encountered in the past whereby debar the appointment of National Guard officer by removing any doubt as to his Federal status, and comply with the constitutional requirements. All of this it does, and more, for it places all officers of the army of the United States in designations, such as Regular Army, National Guard, Officers' Reserve Corps, National Army, or some particular state, as was the case during the World War, all will be considered the United States Army. Instead of detracting from the National Guard officer's commission it is adding to it by giving to him an unquestionable Federal status without prejudice or disadvantage to the National Guard commission, as both may continue in force without conflict.

No doubt had the term "Army of the United States" been used instead of the "Officers' Reserve Corps" much of the present misunderstanding would have been avoided, as it would not appear so closely related to the Organized Reserves, though, after all, it is not the name but the policy with which we should be concerned, that is the church, not the denomination or name, all are, or should be, honestly and unselfishly working for the attainment of the best incremental objective in our military establishment to be found in Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves, the fundamental objective must be the successful functioning of each of the three in its proper relation.

However, sentiment is perhaps one of the strongest influences in the existence of any and all things and an absolutely controls its actions as his ideals. The fact that the Officers' Reserve Corps has been created that an effort is being made to advance the interests of the Organized Reserves and the National Guard Reserves in preference to the National Guard, and such conclusion is supported by the facts, and that it explained that it is having a detrimental influence upon the National Guard, and that it is not the desire of the administration to have your views on the subject.

Very sincerely,

George C. Rickards,
Brig. Gen., P. N. G.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS R. O. T. C.

The 14th interscholastic circus at the University of Illinois, held May 14th, is the subject of the paper says:

"But the stirring event of the evening was the Battle of Chateau Thierry staged by the artillery department. It was participated in by a regiment of infantry, the 11th U. S., and one approximate battery of field artillery.

"The sham battle depicted the attempt made by Germans to drive in the American line at the point which town of Chatillon sur Aliette, Champagne, France. In the attack, the 11th U. S. French and American formation, using rifle, light artillery and machine gun fire. Tanks enter into the fight and an aeroplane motor drones in the attack.

"In a few minutes the fire was so intense over tillinois Field that it was impossible to undcrstand spokes words. Smoke bombs were used to give the effect of life in the French village was enacted. Pollins and Yanke were the heroes of the street fighting. Pvt. Joel Ilgen, a cowboy designed by Ramey, Champaign, portrayed the humor of the situation. Pvt. Ilgen received the wide expanse of the cast football bleachers."

Capt. W. Ramey, U. S. Army, is on duty at the University of Illinois.

"THE NAVY IN ACTION."

The premier production of the Navy photoplay, "The Navy in Action," which is filled with activities in the capacity audience at a Broadway theater, New York City. The picture, which is the first naval picture ever had been arranged in addition to the Navy film, consisting of the latest Navy activities and features of the Navy program rendered by the Penzyliania's band and the Hawaiian orchestra from the receiving ship, and several comedy numbers. Rear Admiral Huse, commandant of the 3d naval district, made the opening presentation address.

"The Navy in Action" was produced entirely by naval photographers and depicts the modern Navy in all its varied activities. The bureau of navigation, under whose auspices the production was given, plans to put the film on the road to be displayed at the leading theatres throughout the country, in order to afford an opportunity to the American public to see what the Navy means.

Digitized by Google

NAVY PRESENTS "GIFT" TO BROOKLYN.

An article appeared this week in the New York Times headed "Navy Gives $2,500,000 Site to Brooklyn" and reading:

"A gift from the Navy Department, the Bay Ridge naval station was yesterday turned over to the department of parks, Brooklyn. The "gift," representing much of public benefit, was made by the government of $2,500,000 was made upon application of Park Commissioner John N. Harman and was announced in a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"It is understood that the Navy Department is to vacate the station later than June 15, and Park Commissioner Harman intends to convert the property into a park. The Navy Department will be transferred into vast recreation center, extending from Bay Ridge Parkway to Fort Hamilton and from the Shore Road to the sea wall.

"Some of the naval buildings, which during the war housed as many as 80,000 men, will be used as shelter houses in Prospect Park, Dreamland Beach Park, Dyker Beach Park—which is entirely without buildings at present—Canarsie Park, Gravesend Park, Lincoln Terrace Park and playground, Amerafort Park, Seaside Park, Sunset Park, McLaren Park, Fort Hamilton Park, Highland Park, McKinley Park, New Lots playground and Mossenbrink Park.

"This "gift" of the Navy is similar to many other "gifts" which both the Navy and the Army are bestowing upon local property owners, in that while only a portion of the public will benefit from the "gift," which cost the taxpayers a good many millions during the war.

COAST GUARD PETTY OFFICERS ASSIMILATION OF PAY NAVY.

The Court of Claims has just decided the case of Yeoman Will J. Allen of the Coast Guard, claiming the pay of a chief yeoman in the Navy on the ground of correspondence in duties in the third grade under the act of May 22, 1917, providing that petty officers of the Coast Guard shall receive such rates of pay as are prescribed for corresponding grades or ratings and benefit of service in the Navy. The court rendered the conclusion that as the duties of a yeoman in the Coast Guard corresponded in all respects to those of a chief yeoman in the Navy, the pay must under the legislation of Congress be the same. The court therefore gave judgment in his favor for the amount of pay due him at the rate fixed by law for petty officers in the Navy. As to the time the act of May 22, 1917, providing that the same rates of pay shall be allowed, that the continuance of the present war" took effect, the court held that it takes effect from the beginning of the war—April 6, 1917, of course, for Congress so to give those officers of the Coast Guard during the war the same pay as officers in the Navy. And in order to carry out this purpose these officers must be paid from the beginning of the war. The case was argued on behalf of the claimant by George A. King of King & King, and by Assistant Attorney General Dement of Justice, on behalf of the government. The government has ninety days in which to file an appeal and may determine to request the matter further before the Supreme Court.

TRYOUTS FOR INFANTRY, CAVALRY AND COAST ARTILLERY TEAMS FOR NATIONAL MATCHES.

Action is being taken by the War Department to inform all concerned as follows:

"Teams representing the infantry, coast artillery and a combined cavalry and engineer team are authorized to enter their respective matches in the competitions held under the auspices of the National Rifle Association. Subject to the following conditions, the selection of the teams to represent the various branches is a function of the officers of the regular establishment.

In order to equalize as far as possible the preliminary try-outs of service teams, the latter in each branch will be authorized to assemble annually at certain localities, subject to funds available, for a period not to exceed for each team authorized to attend the national matches, 15 officers and 100 enlisted men.

These preliminary try-outs should be held at least six weeks prior to the opening date of the national matches.

In order that competition for places on the various service teams may serve to increase the interest in target practice throughout the Army, special regimental competitions may be held in each branch, which will, from names submitted, select those destined for the preliminary try-outs, or these names may be taken from the adjutant general.

Division commanders are authorized to correspond directly with corps area commanders concerning any questions which may arise in arranging regimental tryouts at such times as will not interfere with their training schedules.

Chiefs of branches are also authorized to select annually captains for their respective teams, who will, if so desired by the chief of branch, report to Washington to consult with chief concerned and then to the rifle team captain at the time fixed.

In addition to the regular infantry team at the national matches, there will be a team from the regular infantry and the 65th infantry (Porto Rican) are authorized.

For the year 1921, owing to shortage of transportation funds, the preliminary practice will not be held prior to July 1.

The final and general paragraphs of bulletin No. 4, War Department, 1921, read as follows:

"1. Rules and Regulations for the National Matches, 1921—The proceedings of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice approved by the President, D., January 13, 1921, having received the approval of the Secretary of War, the following excerpt therefrom relating to civilians engaging in practice at the small arms firing school and rules and regulations for the national matches is published for the information of all concerned. All previous regulations previously issued are hereby revoked, and such points as are not covered by these regulations will be governed by the provisions of rifle marksmanship and pistol marksmanship.

"National Matches.

"3. For the year 1921 the national matches will be held under the direction of the Secretary of War at the Ohio State Rifle Range, Camp Perry, Ohio, commencing Wednesday, August 24, 1921. The matches will begin in the following order:

"a. National individual rifle match.
"b. National individual pistol match.
"c. National pistol team match.
"d. National rifle team match.
"e. National interollegiate rifle team match.

"On Monday, August 22, and Tuesday, August 23, the range will be open for final preliminary team practice.

"The matches of the National Rifle Association of America will precede the national matches."

Turkish is the world's SUPREME Tobacco for cigarettes. It has no rival, no substitute.

Many "ordinary" cigarettes have *some* Turkish in them to give them *some* taste and *some* character.

MURAD is all Turkish—all Taste—all Character—all Enjoyment.

A *partly* Turkish cigarette is like *a partly* good meal or a *partly* truthful statement.

Food, truth and cigarettes, to be right must be 100% good.

20¢

Anargyros
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World



MURAD is made of 100% pure Turkish tobacco—personally selected from the finest and most famous varieties grown.

Try MURAD Today, and

"Judge for Yourself—!"

Copies of bulletin No. 4, from which the above is quoted, were previously distributed to the press. However, no copy of the bulletin is now posted on the public board for reference.

The following recent action in the small arms firing regulations will be of interest:

Paragraph 14, Small Arms Firing Manual, changes Small Arms Firing Manual No. 26, as follows:

"An officer or enlisted man will be announced by the War Department as a "distinguished pistol shot" when he has won three authorized badges in department, departmental, division and Army pistol competitions or in the national pistol match.

The national pistol match was the only pistol match provided for in the national defense act prior to year 1920. In the year 1920, however, there were two pistol matches designated as the national pistol match, individual pistol match and national pistol team match.

It appears that the individual national pistol match of 1920 corresponded with the national pistol match of the years prior to 1920.

In view of the fact, however, that the national pistol team match appears to be a new feature of the national matches, and that the national individual pistol match appears to take the place of the national pistol match of former years, instructions have been issued by the War Department that the term "the national pistol match," as used in the portion of paragraph 14, Small Arms Firing Manual, as amended by changes of the Small Arms Firing Manual No. 26, quoted above, be interpreted to include both the national individual pistol match and the national team match.

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

Individual letters from the Secretary of War are being mailed to each member of the Senate and House Military Committees, in regard to the Citizens' Military Training Camps," together with a copy of the application blank for those desiring to attend these camps. The letter is quoted, as follows:

"The Secretary of War is authorized to correspond directly with corps area commanders concerning any questions which may arise in arranging regimental tryouts at such times as will not interfere with their training schedules.

Chiefs of branches are also authorized to select annually captains for their respective teams, who will, if so desired by the chief of branch, report to Washington to consult with chief concerned and then to the rifle team captain at the time fixed.

In addition to the regular infantry team at the national matches, there will be a team from the regular infantry and the 65th infantry (Porto Rican) are authorized.

For the year 1921, owing to shortage of transportation funds, the preliminary practice will not be held prior to July 1.

The final and general paragraphs of bulletin No. 4, War Department, 1921, read as follows:

"1. Rules and Regulations for the National Matches, 1921—The proceedings of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice approved by the President, D., January 13, 1921, having received the approval of the Secretary of War, the following excerpt therefrom relating to civilians engaging in practice at the small arms firing school and rules and regulations for the national matches is published for the information of all concerned. All previous regulations previously issued are hereby revoked, and such points as are not covered by these regulations will be governed by the provisions of rifle marksmanship and pistol marksmanship.

"National Matches.

"3. For the year 1921 the national matches will be held under the direction of the Secretary of War at the Ohio State Rifle Range, Camp Perry, Ohio, commencing Wednesday, August 24, 1921. The matches will begin in the following order:

"a. National individual rifle match.
"b. National individual pistol match.
"c. National pistol team match.
"d. National rifle team match.
"e. National interollegiate rifle team match.

"On Monday, August 22, and Tuesday, August 23, the range will be open for final preliminary team practice.

"The matches of the National Rifle Association of America will precede the national matches."

MILITARY LAUNDRY.

New York city and Brooklyn and the vicinity are soon to have a big military laundry, to be established at the Brooklyn base of the quartermaster corps and operated with other salvage activities of the service. Washing will be done free for all the enlisted men on duty in the New York district and also for the officers' laundry at the transport docks, which during the war had a capacity of 20,000 pieces. It completed the laundry at Hoboken, N. J., now operated by the Army, and it is planned building will be discontinued.

This is in line with the new order giving free laundry service to all enlisted men and at rost to officers, which will mean a saving of about $1,000,000 a year in Army laundry bills for the Government. It is estimated that it will take $2 a month to pay a soldier's laundry.

A recommendation has also been made to the Secretary of War to purchase the quartermaster laundry at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for $9,486. If taken over, this laundry will be operated as a quartermaster depot plant and considerably enlarged to take care of laundry work from neighboring posts in the vicinity of New York.

COMMENDATION OF AMERICAN OFFICERS.

The State Department has received the following communication from the minister of foreign affairs of Austria sent through the Swedish ambassador:

Excellency:

According to a statement made on his return from Siberia by Lieutenant Colonel Ferdinand Reder of the former Austro-Hungarian army, the most unfavorable war political conditions which up to October, 1919, prevailed in the camp of Krasnojarjetschka, his last place of internment, made within a very short time after aforementioned date removed by the energetic interference of American officers, who, devoting themselves with great zeal, efficiency and foresight to their task, not only saved many from the war prisoners but also rendered the life in said camp tolerable and worthy for human beings. The hitherto desperate hygieneal conditions in the camp were remedied by the American officers to a no lesser degree than care of the spiritual welfare of the war prisoners by having Roman Catholic and Lutheran recognition.

Colonel C. H. Morrow, Captain F. Lasking, commander of the fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Sanitation Medical Corps Dr. Harrdett and First Lieutenant Pierce, and also with his name Mr. Hoover distinguished themselves foremost in this charitable action towards the foreign prisoners of war.

The Austrian federal ministry for foreign affairs begs to express its thankfulness to Colonel Reder not only personally but also to the above-named officers, which shown by the said American officers in addition to have the expressed gratitude of the prisoners, these acts of humanity and charity on behalf of the Austrian prisoners of war corresponding to the government of the United States and in particular to the United States officers named above and solicited intervention for this purpose.

In compliance with the desire expressed by the Austrian government I have the honor to bring above facts to your excellency's kind attention and avail myself at the same time of this occasion to renew the assurance of my highest consideration.

A. Wallanehr.

SALES OF SUBSISTENCE TO NATIONAL GUARD.

The Secretary of War has approved the final revision of Army regulations, that the provisions of paragraph 1237, Army regulations, for the subsistence stores at cost to officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard and National Guard Reserve in federal service will be interpreted under the following conditions: When the National Guard is engaged in joint maneuvers with the Regular Army when the National Guard is in camp at Regular Army camps or stations where the quartermaster sales stores is maintained and no additional expense to the Government is incurred by making such sales; when the National Guard is in state call and no Regular Army troops participate, the state may purchase from the subsistence stores for issue or supply points under section 29, national defense act, 1916.

Digitized by Google

ASSIGNMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

By direction of the President the following assignment of general officers is announced, effective July 1, 1921:

Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., to be chief of staff of the Army.

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, U. S. A., to be executive assistant to the chief of staff.

Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton, U. S. A., to the 3d corps area.

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U. S. A., to the Hawaiian Department.

Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., to the 1st corps area.

Maj. Gen. David C. Shanks, U. S. A., to the 1st division.

Maj. Gen. Wm. M. Wright, U. S. A., to the 9th corps area.

Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, U. S. A., to the 7th division.

Brig. Gen. Chase B. Kennedy, U. S. A., to duty with the 7th division.

Brig. Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, U. S. A., to be commandant, general service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Brig. Gen. Wm. Weigel, U. S. A., to duty with the 1st division.

Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, U. S. A., to duty with the 1d division.

Brig. Gen. Robert Alexander, U. S. A., to duty with the 2d division.

Brig. Gen. Eli A. Helmick, U. S. A., to duty with the 6th division.

Brig. Gen. Henry D. Todd, U. S. A., to the coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, Philippine Islands.

Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Johnston, U. S. A., to duty with the American forces in Germany.

ASSIGNMENT TO WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF.

The following assignment of officers to duty with the War Department general staff is announced: *Lieut. Col. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Inf.; †Maj. Joseph A. Atkins, G. S.; †Col. Robert E. Callan, C. A. C., G. S. C.; *Col. Julian R. Lindsey, Cav.; *Col. John R. Procter, C. A. C.; *Lieut. Col. James H. Bryson, F. A.; *Lieut. Col. F. W. Clark, F. A.; *Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Barnes, F. A.; *Maj. Asa L. Singleton, Inf.; *Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Ennis, F. A.; *Col. Wm. J. Glasgow, Cav.; †Lieut. Col. Morris E. Locke, G. S.; †Lieut. Col. Guy S. Norvell, G. S.; †Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Waldron, G. S.; †Maj. Jonathan M. Wainwright, G. S.; †Col. Wm. R. Smedberg, Jr.; *Col. Ira C. Welborn, Inf.; *Col. Wm. E. Welsh, Inf.; *Col. John K. Woodward, Inf.; *Col. Phil. H. Bennet, Inf.; *Lieut. Col. Albert W. Forman, Inf.; *Lieut. Col. James Justice, Inf.; *Lieut. Col. Raymond W. Briggs, F. A.; *Lieut. Col. Archibald H. Sunderland, C. A. C.; *Lieut. Col. Paul T. Hayne, C. A. C.; *Maj. Vaughn W. Cooper, G. S.; *Col. George C. Barnhardt, Cav.; *Lieut. Col. Frank C. Jewett, Inf.; †Maj. John Walker, G. S.; †Maj. John P. McAdams, G. S.; †Maj. Walter C. Short, G. S.*

*From class in the General Staff College who graduated June 1, 1921.

†From general staff duty with troops.

ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS TO DUTY WITH THE ORGANIZED RESERVES.

Instructions have been issued by the War Department to the effect that the following-named officers be relieved from present assignment and duties at the General Staff College, effective on the expiration of leave and not earlier than July 1 and report for duty in connection with the organized reserves with a view to assignment to a unit thereof:

To the First Corps Area, Boston, Mass.—Col. F. C. Boiles, infantry.

To the Second Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.—Col. J. C. Castner, infantry, and Col. Lutz Wahl, infantry.

To the Third Corps Area, Fort Howard, Md.—Col. F. S. Cochran, infantry.

To the Sixth Corps Area, Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Col. B. T. Simmons, infantry.

To the Seventh Corps Area, Fort Crook, Neb.—Lieut. Col. J. F. Hopkins, coast artillery corps.

To the Eighth Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Raymond, coast artillery corps.

To the Ninth Corps Area, San Francisco, Calif.—Col. F. L. Knudsen, infantry, and Col. F. Whitworth, infantry.

FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN COMBAT IN THE WORLD WAR.

With references to articles which have appeared in the press relative to the first American soldiers killed in battle during the late war, the War Department records show the following: The first American soldiers killed in battle (Nov. 3, 1917), were Corporal James B. Gresham (from Evansville, Ind.), Private Thomas F. Enright (from Pittsburgh, Pa.), and Private Merle D. Hay (from Glidden, Iowa), all of company F, 16th infantry, 1st division.

Major General C. P. Summerall, U. S. Army, states that the following is an extract from the inscription on a monument erected at Bathlemont, Lorraine, by the people of the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle:

"Here in Lorraine earth rest the three first American soldiers who were killed in war, the War Department records show the following: The first American soldiers killed in battle (Nov. 3, 1917), were Corporal James B. Gresham (from Evansville, Ind.), Private Thomas F. Enright (from Pittsburgh, Pa.), and Private Merle D. Hay (from Glidden, Iowa), all of company F, 16th infantry, 1st division.

Major General C. P. Summerall, U. S. Army, states that the following is an extract from the inscription on a monument erected at Bathlemont, Lorraine, by the people of the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle:

"Here in Lorraine earth rest the three first American soldiers who were killed in war, the War Department records show the following: The first American soldiers killed in battle (Nov. 3, 1917), were Corporal James B. Gresham (from Evansville, Ind.), Private Thomas F. Enright (from Pittsburgh, Pa.), and Private Merle D. Hay (from Glidden), all of company F, 16th Infantry, 1st division.

"As worthy sons of their great and noble nation, they have fought for justice, liberty and civilisation against the German imperialism, scourge of mankind. They died on the field of honor."

With references to the reported celebration by a group of French ladies at Chaumont, September 12 of the entrance of American troops into the line, the War Department records show that the entrance of the 1st division first entered the line in the Sommervilier Sector in Lorraine on the night of October 21, 1917.

RETIREMENT AS WARRANT OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

It has been decided by the War Department, on advice of the judge advocate general of the Army, that any retired enlisted man having to his credit world war service as a commissioned officer although placed on the retired list after June 4, 1920 (the date when the act affect the Army reorganization act), but prior to March 3, 1921 (the date when took effect the joint resolution terminating the national state of war emergency), is entitled to receive retired pay and the benefits of warrant rank on the retired list under section 127, A of the act of June 4, 1920.

U. S. NATIONAL GUARD AND THE ARMY.

The War Department has authorized the use of Camp Humphreys, Va., for the field training of the District of Columbia National Guard between July 17 and 31.

ALLOTMENT OF SOLDIER'S PAY.

In the direction of the Secretary of War, hereafter an enlisted man of the Army and retired enlisted men on active duty shall be allowed to allot such portion of his pay as he may desire for the support of his family or relatives, but for no other purpose.



CANDIDATES DESIGNATED FOR WEST POINT.

Thomas Jefferson Leyden, August W. Faywick, 823 Dundee avenue, Elgin, Ill.; John W. Gaddis, 109 North Mill street, Quincy, Ill.; Verne A. Simons, Jonesboro, Ind.; Harold R. Lewis, 1st alternate, Osceola, Iowa; Stanley M. Plaisier, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Earl S. Burch, 1st alternate, Fort Dodge, Iowa; John H. Dulligan, 19 Otis street, Lowell, Mass.; Bruce E. Kimball, 1st alternate, 146 5th street, Lowell, Mass.; Ralph Hemenway, 2d alternate, 18 Fairhaven road, Concord, Mass.; Frank G. Fraser, Mankato, Minn.; W. Eldred Long, 6141 Cabanne avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Wilbur H. Mills, 237 Goundry street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Carl W. Meyer, 1924 Bridge avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; John Coffman, 2d alternate, Holdenville, Okla., and John H. Beatty, 4817 Kelly street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. S. M. AWARDED COLONEL CHARLES S. LINCOLN.

Colonel Charles S. Lincoln, general staff, has been awarded the distinguished service medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service while a member of the G-1 section of the general staff, general headquarters, A. E. F., later as deputy chief of staff G-1 and later as assistant chief of staff G-1. The citation reads:

"Colonel Lincoln enlisted as a private January 5, 1895. He is at present on duty in the office of the chief of staff, War Department, Washington, D. C. He belongs to the infantry branch of the service. He is a native of Illinois. He was graduated with distinction from the School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kan."

BOOK AND MAGAZINE NEWS.

The Infantry Journal for June contains original articles as follows: "The U. S. Should Not Lead in Disarmament—Because," by Major General Robert Alexander, U. S. Army; "Mechanical Transport," by Major H. G. Chynoweth, infantry; "Universal Military Training," by Major General George W. Read, U. S. Army; "Infantry Communications Plateaus," by Major N. D. Sawyer; "By Order of Lance Corporal Leonard," by Paul Sand, "Citizens' Military Training Camps," by Captain George Wheeler Hinman, jr., infantry; "Napoleon's Maxims of War" (continued), by Captain James D. Basey, U. S. Army, retired; "Keeping Up Liaison With the People," by Lieutenant R. W. Cargill, infantry; "With the Americans at Cobleni"; "Aiming and Sighting Drill—Machine-Gun Known-Distance Practice," by Captain C. A. Willoughby, 45th infantry.

THE SILVER VICTORY BUTTON.

The silver victory button indicates that the recipient was wounded in action.

The following is quoted from a War Department circular relative to the victory button:

"A lapel button to be known as the victory button, for wear on civilian clothes, will be issued to all officers, enlisted men, field clerks and members of the Army nurse corps who served on active duty in the Army of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and whose service was honorable. The button will be silver for those wounded in action and bronze for all others."

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C. U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.

J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN ARPS.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. P. WAD.....Circulation Manager

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 815. 'Phone, Franklin 4242.

New York Office: 258 Broadway, Telephone, Barclay 1451 and 1452. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Room 808.

Cable Address: "Regfater," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and to its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

THE RETURN TO A COAL BURNING NAVY.

Disaster follows difficulty fast upon the heels of menace in the matter of providing adequate resources of fuel for the United States Navy. Despite the urgent recommendations of the naval officers who have to do with this tremendously important subject, pressing at this time at the characteristics of a vital problem, the President has consented to the unwise transfer from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior of control over the naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 and 2 in California and No. 3 in Wyoming, as well as the less important naval shale reserves in Colorado and Utah. The change is to be effected, in spirit of effecting cooperation, coordination, reorganization, and allocation, familiar words frequently employed to achieve, sometimes, results of very questionable value and, in this particular instance, of positive detriment to the Navy Itself. The transfer, notwithstanding the pretense of retaining a certain supervision by the Navy Department, is as complete as it could very well be. The absolute effect of abandonment of the naval interests in the oil fields is concealed within the sentence in the departmental announcement of the transaction to the effect that "no general policy as to drilling and reserving oils located in a naval reserve shall be changed or adopted except upon consultation and cooperation with the secretary or acting secretary of the navy." This means as little as it is possible to inject into words that have any sense when arranged in the form of a complete sentence. They have all the attributes attaching to a perfect grammatical structure: but beyond that and for any use they have in the United States Navy in the protection of its sources of fuel oil they might as well have discussed the raising of hogs or the complications of the solar system.

It would be interesting to know by what process or reasoning the Secretary of the Navy was induced to submit to this transfer that accomplishes all that has been apprehended by what has preceded the final action since the advent of the present administration. It may have been that the persistent attitude of Mr. Denby's predecessor, Mr. Daniels, in regard to the preservation and protection of the naval oil reserves had its influences, for, whatever may be justly or unjustly laid at the door of Mr. Daniels by his critics in and out of the naval service, it must be realized that the former head of the Navy Department fought valiantly, and somewhat successfully, against the invasion of the naval oil reserves by commercial pirates and the citizen exploiters of the product. It was due to Mr. Daniels largely in the administration that terminated its career on the 4th of March last that the valuable petroleum properties of the Navy Department were saved from loot and dissipation. Not enough was done in some directions, of course, as is evidenced by the fact that one of the California reserves is well nigh destroyed already by the encroachments upon adjacent property and a similar fate now threatens the other reserve in the same state.

The situation hes appreciably changed with the coming into office of Mr. Denby in the Navy Department and Mr. Albert B. Fall in the Interior, and the latter official entertains the same impressions of most men from the western country and utterly lacks appreciation of the idea that because the people of Denby appears to have gone over completely to the views of his associate in the cabinet. The result is that the purposes of President Taft in 1912, when he set aside the California reserves, and of President Wilson in 1915, when he did the same thing for the Wyoming reserve—all for the future benefit of the Navy—have been defeated beyond any assurance of relief afforded by the executive order signed by President Harding.

The Secretary of the Navy has plainly made a grave error in turning over the property to the control of the Department of the Interior. It means a separation of the Navy Department and the Navy from its domestic supply of fuel oil entirely and introduces a new and outside agency into the mechanism of availability and operation. It removes, by no much, the dependable determination of oil which is indispensable as a fuel for the Navy, and it may mean the wrecking of naval efficiency by, some day, leaving the service without a reserve possession for which permanently to rely upon a machinery that realized these precautions are not for today but for years hence, and that is woefully lacking in the present administration of the department for this stupendous blunder. It is no less so because it may never come to plague those now in office who have perpetrated it; but it will be, perhaps, fatal some day, with our naval forces seriously handicapped and at great odds in the presence of a foe afloat capable of obtaining oil, while the naval defense of this country must depend on the Navy's fuel upon coal. The degeneration of the American Navy into a coal-burning establishment is about as melancholy a spectacle as the seeming blindness to which we are engenration to assert that the present transfer of control of the naval oil reserves will amount to that in the end.

THE PERIL OF THE FINE EXAMPLE.

It is expected that the House and Senate will subscribe to a specially constructed resolution that originates with the Committee on Foreign Affairs as one way out of the difficulties and embarrassments, into which it is assumed in some quarters that certain so-called pacifist activities have involved their associates in both branches of the Congress and, notably, the administration with President availing as its head. The text of this resolution follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that the President be requested to call a conference in the declaration of the President in his address to Congress, April 12, 1921, that "we are ready to cooperate with the rest of the world to approximate disarmament, but merest prudence forbids that we disarm alone," and further fully concurs in his declared purpose and intention to call an international conference to consider the limitation of armaments with a view to lessen materially the burden of expenditure now weighing upon us, and that for the expenses preliminary to and in connection with the holding of such conference the sum of $100,000, to be expended under the direction of the President is hereby appropriated.

There is nothing to which any sane person can or will object in the foregoing. It is a mere formality which is eminently desirable in the interest of civilization, peace, progress, prosperity, and the happiness of the human race or that part of it that is concerned with, and whose conduct is regulated by, recognized government, law and order. It does not appear why much time need be wasted in a discussion of the resolution as it is here presented for congressional consideration. It is in the simplest form to which a plain fact approved by everybody can be reduced.

It remains a matter of history, however, that the new resolution or anything resembling it that has been or may be proposed is really not necessary. It seems to have been accomplished by the last Congress, in the naval appropriation act of August 29, 1916, contained thie clause:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to adjust and settle international disputes through mediation or arbitration, to the end that war may be honorably avoided. It looks with apprehension and disfavor upon a general increase of armament throughout the world, but it realizes that no single nation can disarm, and that without a common agreement upon the subject every considerable power must maintain a relative standing in military strength. In view of the premises the President is authorized and requested to invite, at an appropriate time, not later than the close of the war in Europe, all the great governments of the world to send representatives to a conference, which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendations to their respective governments for approval. The President is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States, who in his judgment, shall be specially fitted for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace to be representatives of the United States in such a conference. The President shall fix the compensation of said representatives, and such secretaries and other employes as may be needed. Five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set aside and placed at the disposal of the President to carry into effect the provisions of this paragraph.

This provision and the authority it conveys to the President, aiming at the disbursement of $100,000, is still in force for whatever the chief executive may choose to do in the direction he has intimated as favorable to him. Perhaps it has been considered that the sentiment to which the members of the 67th Congress committed themselves, in no uncertain terms with the very definite provision they made to carry out the principles enunciated at that occasion, was not entitled to be adopted by the present Congress and the present administration. Nevertheless, it has been laid along ample opportunity for this government to do what might be deemed necessary at any time since August of 1916. The authority and the means have existed unimpaired in the hands of the executive nation.

Certainly there is no objection to seeking International conferences on the subject of so-called disarmament—reduction by mutual means a reducing of advancing armament or at best a reduction in armament—but it is folly and much worse to prate about "setting an example" in that direction for the benefit and guidance of other nations. If such activities be a fine exhibit, but it would leave us at the mercy of other countries which would speedily see in our magnificent generosity their opportunity and we do so damage that would be otherwise impossible. We may safely do what we can to bring about an "understanding" with whatever that may mean in the form and effect of a possible emergency offering, but inestimable and eminently proper and profitable among the phases of international intercourse. Beyond that it is folly and worse unless we wish to exercise our position and invite humiliation and disaster by "setting an example" in disarmament which no other nation may choose to follow.

RETIREMENT FOR EMERGENCY OFFICERS.

(To the Editor.)

The Army and Navy Register for May 7 contains on its front page the most pathetic collection of futile, inane, hysterical, unintelligent letters ever assembled from a public official, and we have had some pretty fine "bloomers" from public officials in the past. This said collection is headed "Secretary Weeks Asks Retirement for Emergency Officers." It seems unfortunate that a public official, misplaced as he is, should open up to the public and, if he furnishes some, not intended, to maintain an untenable position, even though the public furnished him his help position and his chief inquisitor and of course "assisted."

Pitiable as the record is, and, as I say, not to the caliber of the writer of this letter of May 7 deserves, I think, more than a little credit that the emergency officers of the war accepted commissions to escape the draft and to help in what is termed, and I have no hesitancy in branding him as a plain premiskater, a fool for the draft, and a blunderer and a liar in office. I quote him:

"The commissioned officers understood these conditions when they accepted their commissions, and as a matter of fact they were drawn largely and by acceptance of them under these conditions. Most of them, especially the junior officers, were subject to the draft, and many of them would have been drafted as enlisted men had they not accepted commissions instead of commissioned officers."

Pitiable as many officers practically fought the war. The personnel of the Regular Army was naturally small, and the Regular Army was necessarily kept for regular officers saw active service, due to no fault of their own. The Regular Army sent to the front person, who did not see service, and took jolly good care not to get in a position where he could be shot, and only opposes legislation that might benefit a few thousand of those called from civil service and apparently engages in gross and ignorant slander as well, to uphold his principles. Personally I have no hostility was he his official coachers, who would have liked to have seen every living soul go out as this same person tried to put it over, he still is responsible for his acts, and his morality is questionable.

Weak and Weeks, Puffe and Ponurious—gentlemen, a pair of a feather.

Nobody can object to a man stating the facts and from these facts drawing by and large conclusions according to his own lights. If he is very wrong we are the country of the free and his right to say, or of thinking, but gross and intentional misstatement of the facts misrepresentation is the stamp of whom died in ratio, and this by a public official who is entrusted with the most important concerns of men, is something that calls for a reply in kind.

The following paragraphs are containing reprinted in the Register under date of May 7 may be summed up thus:

1. The emergency officer is not entitled to the same retirement privileges or at least the same pay as retiring officers of the Regular Army, he took a commission, not to aid his country, but to escape the draft. (See quotation of Weeks' letter.)

2. The emergency officer is not entitled to the same retirement privileges as the Regular Army officers because enlisted men do not get them, and emergency officers are in effect enlisted men who became by the grace of God officers. I quote from this inspired letter of Weeks:

"It is, then, a question about which I have in my mind a great deal of doubt as to whether any distinction should be made."

3. The emergency officer should not have retirement because to retire him would cost money, and it would be charged against the War Department and the War Department needs the money.

Here we have the logic out of the woodpile, the naive, ebtidike admission that the rest of the letter

Digitized by Google

was merely a weary waste of words and misstatements.

The War Department needs the money, never mind any incidents! families and dependents of the older class of men who composed the officers of the emergency Army, and who were mostly on an entirely different basis from the enlisted men in age, business position in civil life and family responsibilities.

The War Department needs the money. Indeed it does. Any expression of motive who squandered money like this outfit, needs the money, all the money in the world.

It needs the money to buy a few dozen more areas of waste land at forming fields for the Air Service raised vainly to put over on Congress after the armistice as a military need. It needs the money to build a few million dollars worth of temporary buildings guaranteed to fall down and go to pieces in a few years after the signing of the peace treaty. Yes, but it needs the money. When the chairmen of one of the military committees of Congress or anyone else always suspicious of the War Department because it could not say in the War Department what it was up on the table, the situation was justly sized up. It gets what money it can by specious representations, and then conceals the use which it makes of it, however it may be related inside of the limits of the appropriation.

Happily the Congress of the United States is not yet under the thumb of the War Department, the general staff or the Secretary of War, however much the galaxy of military beauties strive to bring this to pass.

One of the most scintillating examples of the occasional flashes of the mighty intellect behind the letter signed by the name of Secretary Weeks is the remark that the emergency officer accepted his commission, knowing the facts governing the case. I quote this for his admiration. Is there anyone in the era who may have missed it:

"The gentlemen mentioned above understood these conditions when they accepted their commissions."

Wonderful, shining, scintillating example of the clear thinking Weeks. I now know who posed for the Lincoln statue. The Thinker.

We were then in a state of war with the mightiest military power the world ever knew. What the future dark and uncertain, with the very loyalty of our people doubtful in some sections, with the people imbued with Teutonic doctrines. Russia had collapsed, England and France were exhausted, the rails of Germany never ceased to vibrate with the roll of the iron rail carrying troops and supplies to the war from the east to the west front.

America hurried with the speed of fear where other than foreign-bred Teutonic hysterics swarmed. Men did not base their acts on a cold, calm calculation of the future as applied to them personally. I realize that this is a new idea to the present War Secretary of War, but it is true, nevertheless. Some of them, to have a draft act to compel them to, had gone through Pittsburg camps to learn something of soldiering for the emergency in the western world. Some of them had served years in the National Guard without pay. Not all of them were fools to be fooled and then quit because they could make more money than the pittance handed out to the officers of the new draft army. Not including the big bonus of a cushy staff job at the end of the war.

It is a new thing when our emergency officers men do things not for their best interests personally, but good for nation as a whole. Even in the days when accepting a commission from the United States government did not take the form of an oath. They had to pass on all of the various contingencies that might arise in the future to affect their interests personally. Some of them actually have the good of their country more at heart than their own personal interests. Another thought that is apparently new to the gentleman of the nineteen million foot and a half mouth.

Some of them knew not only that they might be answered for in the future by the government when an officer was concerned, but they also knew that they might be called on to serve in the field in the cold and muddy trench after being inured the hell of a German bombardment of the front line, or have to take German positions in the face of machine guns and trench mortars and high explosive shells. Some of them, not to mention the minor pleasantries of gas and flame projectors and Teutonic hand grenades, were fools enough to realize even this, beside which the least qualified of the officers of the new draft army is infinitely genius in the Army when they might have been killed. Think of this for a moment of sorrow as their commissions knocked the conditions governing the case. Did any body pay any heed to the law and poor judgment? Was that for their best personal interests—getting killed, shot, blown to bits and then drowning on the way over?

Some of them, about half of them, could have saved out of the whole mess and still not have been drafted a few thousand of them had enlisted in the ranks straight from the draft. A few thousand more, particularly National Guard officers, would have had to serve, and had families into the bargain. Officers are not as a rule the kind of men who consider the welfare of their greater sex and judgment is what makes them fit to be officers.

They were actuated by that foolish and intangible condition known as patriotism. Some of them, when Weeks cannot sense its cull or what the flag might mean to most of them in their hearts, is not competent to analyze their acts from his own standpoint, which is to us obvious, is not to ours, the people of these Americans. They accepted their commissions with the full knowledge of what they were getting into. They did, with a fuller knowledge of what all of the contingencies of the war might be, than the gentleman that Weeks has for a secretary of war. Not to mention and with the chances excellent for one that would be permitted unless the heaven of the gospel sharks comes true.

If another war comes shall we depend on a generation of Weeks assembling at the last minute to decide to quibble over what Congress meant or didn't mean to do for men in the front trenches to support and the aircraft carriers of the foe are on the tide? Aisle forbid, we are still more or less of a nation of people.

We are informed in this lucid and convincing document of the Honorable Secretary that the pensions and privileges of the regular are part of the bait to entice him into the service. He may be right, but it seems to the simple thing that retirement is the inducement to join the Army and stay in it.

Further, the emergency person is not entitled to it because he had not served a full term. He served a moment pay, praying for something that would give him promotion other than hard work and distinguished services. He had merely butted into a private fight, but of which the regular army was the center of the corner, sod if he got shot no or sick or drowned it was his own fault. Cancel for him the Act of 1916 which is the logical deduction from this able document of the Honorable Secretary.

Carping persons might urge that there might be still stronger inducement necessary to persuade ordinary peace-loving citizens to break up their business ties and leave their families and friends and engage in a profession distasteful to them, with the very imminent danger of being killed or mutilated in a most unpleasant manner. Twere no fair prospect in itself. Oh, Honorable Secretary. Inasmuch as the Honorable Secretary believes in considering the acceptance of a commission in the Army in time of war from a cold-blooded personal standpoint, then what inducement was offered for these emergency officers? They were not professional soldiers; they had, most of them, no aspirations for military glory or a soldier's career. The money paid them would with difficulty support them and their families and would assuredly not repay the severing of all business or professional ties. What persuaded them into the Army, Oh, thou beau of Annapolis? They didn't even have the inducement of a few fat years of government expense, and then a chutes to resign in favor of the softer civilian job which might come up and result in nineteen millions or so.

They knew that the best that was over they'd be kicked out of the service with what was left of last year's pay, due to the convenience of the government, not for their own.

Why, Honorable Secretary then, Logic?

For the information of this ill-informed person in the Secretary's office, I beg to refer to a few facts for his consideration, not prepared by General Aarit Bacon, but by the native-gagged and hyphenhattoned fuss-and-feathers of the good old military days.

1. The average age of the emergency officers of the war was not more than that of the enlisted men—thirty-three against twenty-three.

2. The average of dependents having claims to support was far higher than among the enlisted men.

3. The business standing of these emergency officers commissions was far higher than among the enlisted men and had to be, or they were not given, on the average.

4. The majority of the officers of the war with Germany were not in the Army.

5. The average time spent by the officers in learning their profession before the war was no longer than with the enlisted men, otherwise in most cases they would not have risen.

6. The total number of emergency officers subject to retirement is relatively less than the number of officers who were younger than the emergency officers had been when they entered the service. Why is the emergency officer's case gave him some such consideration as to the effect on his career and his family.

7. Hundreds of regular and former provisional officers still under thirty years of age have been put on the retired list. Question: Is this a lifetime military service? Is this service any different from that of the regular officer in civil life in relation of time in the Army? The facts are easy to obtain. Why put them up?

9. The emergency officer went into the war for the same reason that the regular officer was. He is the same sort of a plain American—patriotism. Not cold, calculating, mercenary interests. Not that he has gotten out of the government. This last is respectfully referred to the Honorable Col. one John W. Weeks.

I cannot wind up this letter any better than by a quotation from the Army and Navy Register of May 28:

"A request has been made by the Navy Department to the House naval committee for the retirement of naval reserve marine officers in the provisions of the act of June 3, 1916, relating to the retirement of officers of the naval reserve force and temporary officers for the Navy, including warrant officers in the line of duty.

"Why are these gentlemen not classed with the able seamen and the enlisted men of the marines? Did they not go in with their eyes open, with full knowledge of the conditions governing their commissions? Did in that way and their entrance into the service, they not take the poor personalized chance 'blighters,' the emergency Army officers, who hustled off to the front in France to fight Germans, but to be the draft? Were the Navy and marine officers exempt from the draft prior to their entrance into service if the Army persons were not exempt?

"It is understood the Navy and marines are headed by a white man with bowels of compassion and a sense of justice and fairness, while the Army has at the head of the general staff a man who seems to be without any of these qualities. Is it possible that the letters of the Secretary of the Navy and Major General Wood are not identical and not by a wooden staff?

"It is within the reason why the Navy is the pet of the American people in war and peace and the Army is the butt of ridicule and abuse. Is it possible that there is there after all a basis for the oft-repeated attacks that the Army is undemocratic? Is there a caste? Are not thousands of emergency officers, while the Navy and marine officers, provisional officers of former days, still on the active list, in command or on the part of the staff and its lesser minions?

"Is it possible that the Army is not free from those at its head, and that the war, for the good of the Army, is not over?"

Oh, that Socrates of Annapolis, in thy great and noble wisdom, will you not please explain to the fellow thy pronouncement as these few little discrepancies between thy statement and the facts in the case:

A

Thy Statement.

1. The emergency officers accepted their commissions in escape the draft.

The Feet.

Average age of the emergency officers, thirty-three. Age of the enlisted men, twenty-three. Many, who were entitled to retirement, but who entered after the beginning of the war, twenty-seven or less; else they could not be provisional Regular Army officers. Who, then, accepted commissions to dodge the draft, Mr. Neal Wise One? Iconoclast.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: Your recent publication of a letter from the Secretary of War to Senator Chamberlain relative to retirement privileges for disabled emergency officers of the Army, is a gratifying evidence of fair thinking, and, consequently, I am taking the liberty of addressing a few lines to you upon the same subject, in the hope that you may give them as prominent a setting in your columns as you have given to the Secretary's letter.

The Secretary's letter contains what are evidently supposed to be final and clinching counter-arguments to the bill now before the Senate. Without any desire to quibble over what Congress meant or didn't mean to do for men in the front trenches to support and the aircraft carriers of the foe are on the tide! Aisle forbid, we are still more or less of a nation of people.

We are informed in this lucid and convincing document of the Honorable Secretary that the pensions and privileges of the regular are part of the bait to entice him into the service. He may be right, but it seems to the simple thing that retirement is the inducement to join the Army and stay in it.

Further, the emergency person is not entitled to it because he had not served a full term. He served a moment pay, praying for something that would give him promotion other than hard work and distinguished services. He had merely butted into a private fight, but of which the regular army was the center of the corner, sod if he got shot no or sick or drowned it was his own fault. Cancel for him the Act of 1916 which is the logical deduction from this able document of the Honorable Secretary.

Carping persons might urge that there might be still stronger inducement necessary to persuade ordinary peace-loving citizens to break up their business ties and leave their families and friends and engage in a profession distasteful to them, with the very imminent danger of being killed or mutilated in a most unpleasant manner. Twere no fair prospect in itself. Oh, Honorable Secretary. Inasmuch as the Honorable Secretary believes in considering the acceptance of a commission in the Army in time of war from a cold-blooded personal standpoint, then what inducement was offered for these emergency officers? They were not professional soldiers; they had, most of them, no aspirations for military glory or a soldier's career. The money paid them would with difficulty support them and their families and would assuredly not repay the severing of all business or professional ties. What persuaded them into the Army, Oh, thou beau of Annapolis? They didn't even have the inducement of a few fat years of government expense, and then a chutes to resign in favor of the softer civilian job which might come up and result in nineteen millions or so.

They knew that the best that was over they'd be kicked out of the service with what was left of last year's pay, due to the convenience of the government, not for their own.

Why, Honorable Secretary then, Logic?

For the information of this ill-informed person in the Secretary's office, I beg to refer to a few facts for his consideration, not prepared by General Aarit Bacon, but by the native-gagged and hyphenhattoned fuss-and-feathers of the good old military days.

1. The average age of the emergency officers of the war was not more than that of the enlisted men—thirty-three against twenty-three.

2. The average of dependents having claims to support was far higher than among the enlisted men.

3. The business standing of these emergency officers commissions was far higher than among the enlisted men and had to be, or they were not given, on the average.

4. The majority of the officers of the war with Germany were not in the Army.

5. The average time spent by the officers in learning their profession before the war was no longer than with the enlisted men, otherwise in most cases they would not have risen.

6. The total number of emergency officers subject to retirement is relatively less than the number of officers who were younger than the emergency officers had been when they entered the service. Why is the emergency officer's case gave him some such consideration as to the effect on his career and his family.

7. Hundreds of regular and former provisional officers still under thirty years of age have been put on the retired list. Question: Is this a lifetime military service? Is this service any different from that of the regular officer in civil life in relation of time in the Army? The facts are easy to obtain. Why put them up?

9. The emergency officer went into the war for the same reason that the regular officer was. He is the same sort of a plain American—patriotism. Not cold, calculating, mercenary interests. Not that he has gotten out of the government. This last is respectfully referred to the Honorable Col. one John W. Weeks.

I cannot wind up this letter any better than by a quotation from the Army and Navy Register of May 28:

"A request has been made by the Navy Department to the House naval committee for the retirement of naval reserve marine officers in the provisions of the act of June 3, 1916, relating to the retirement of officers of the naval reserve force and temporary officers for the Navy, including warrant officers in the line of duty.

"Why are these gentlemen not classed with the able seamen and the enlisted men of the marines? Did they not go in with their eyes open, with full knowledge of the conditions governing their commissions? Did in that way and their entrance into the service, they not take the poor personalized chance 'blighters,' the emergency Army officers, who hustled off to the front in France to fight Germans, but to be the draft? Were the Navy and marine officers exempt from the draft prior to their entrance into service if the Army persons were not exempt?

"It is understood the Navy and marines are headed by a white man with bowels of compassion and a sense of justice and fairness, while the Army has at the head of the general staff a man who seems to be without any of these qualities. Is it possible that the letters of the Secretary of the Navy and Major General Wood are not identical and not by a wooden staff?

"It is within the reason why the Navy is the pet of the American people in war and peace and the Army is the butt of ridicule and abuse. Is it possible that there is there after all a basis for the oft-repeated attacks that the Army is undemocratic? Is there a caste? Are not thousands of emergency officers, while the Navy and marine officers, provisional officers of former days, still on the active list, in command or on the part of the staff and its lesser minions?

"Is it possible that the Army is not free from those at its head, and that the war, for the good of the Army, is not over?"

Oh, that Socrates of Annapolis, in thy great and noble wisdom, will you not please explain to the fellow thy pronouncement as these few little discrepancies between thy statement and the facts in the case:

A

Thy Statement.

1. The emergency officers accepted their commissions to escape the draft.

The Feet.

Average age of the emergency officers, thirty-three. Age of the enlisted men, twenty-three. Many, who were entitled to retirement, but who entered after the beginning of the war, twenty-seven or less; else they could not be provisional Regular Army officers. Who, then, accepted commissions to dodge the draft, Mr. Neal Wise One? Iconoclast.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON

COME IN AND SEE THE
NEW USE FOR LINEN—
KLEARFLAX LINEN RUGS
Are pure linen through and through,
In many beautiful plain colors
MODERATELY PRICED

George A. King William B. King William B. Harvey
KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
720 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Wilkinson & Church Patent and Trade Mark Law
OURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '96, U. S. Naval Academy, 1896-1901)

Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 years' civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
614 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C.

Castor Oil
Specially Refined
For Use in Connection with
AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER, CASTOR OIL CO.
Established 1857
120 BROADWAY - NEW YORK

RANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 624 Pages, Fully Illustrated (postage 15 cents). FRANCIS BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—A RETIRED N. C. O. TO TAKE CHARGE of an Army exchange. Applicant must have a good knowledge of bookkeeping and understand in a general way how business in an Army exchanges is conducted. EXCHANGE, P. O. Box 51, Washington, D. C.

COMPLETE RECORD OF ANY STATE CONTAINING names and photographs of all boys who were wounded and lost their lives in the World War, 1917-1919. Supply limited. Send stamps or money order. Agents wanted. E. BRICKELSON, 401 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS
BOOKLET FREE HIGHEST REFERENCES
PROMPTNESS ASSURED BEST RESULTS
Send sketch or model for examination. Report as to patentability.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
624 F Street Washington, D. C.

TO ARMY AND NAVY FAMILIES.
"Clover Fields," comfortable country resort, open all year. Steam heat, bath and modern conveniences abiding and fox hunting; atmosphere of happy old fashioned days. Conducted by Mrs. Mary Scheibla. Circulars. Army and Navy references. FRANK HANDLEY, Kenosha, Allemarle County, Va.

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

soldiers—it may not be out of place to examine the figures on this question.

On June 30, 1920, the latest date on which figures were compiled, there were 6,836 officers drawing compensation for physical disability. On March 8, 1920, there were 1,261 emergency officers in Army hospitals. Not taking into account the number discharged between that date and June 30, 1920, and assuming that both of the last figures would be compensable cases—which is a very liberal estimate—there would be a total of 8,097 officers who would be in the maximum number of disabled emergency officers who would be drawing compensation at the present time, after the Army Reduction Act is passed by the Senate.

The Army Reduction Act increases the number of possible applicants, but all of whom would not be successful applicants just as at the present time, not all compensation applicants are successful. A great many of the present compensable cases are ruled as low as 10%, none of whom, if they were in the Regular Army, would be retired for disability, only those men with a high degree of disability—with disability to such an extent that it would mean retirement if they were in the regular service—would be successful applicants for retirement under the Johnson bill. The figure 2,927 represents the number of possible applicants for the necessity for a high degree of disability should reduce this over one-third. Five hundred would be nearer the correct number of probable successful applicants for the benefits of the Johnson bill.

The average annual relief pay of these officers, according to an estimate of Secretary Baker, is given as $1,562. This amount for 3,500 officers would total $5,810,000 per year, but it must not be forgotten that these officers are already drawing some compensation from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Since the men to be retired are all high-percentage-of-disability men, they would draw, on average, under the present law, at least 50% disability pay. For 5,000 men this amount would total approximately $3,900,000 per year. Subtracting this present cost of compensating these officers from the total cost under the Johnson bill, there is found remaining the amount of $4,810,000 per year, which represents the approximate additional yearly cost for properly and justly providing for these officers. On this amount seem to be required to add one—except to him who opposes the measure from reasons other than "economy."

Then, too, an entire paragraph is devoted to the fact that this amount will have to come out of the Army appropriation, which will "give a false idea of the cost of the military establishment." This is rather a specious argument—especially appealing to the Army-influenced mind—but is only another presentation of the argument that has so often been proposed by War Department officials—the argument which is to "we don't want to carry along a lot of dead-wood on our appropriation." If for the benefit of the few not solely to spend all little money as possible, this argument might be of value. But, then, it is not the purpose of that branch of the government.

In this connection, the letter of the Secretary's letter mentions the laws by which these emergency officers came into the service, and there he is right—they are now taken care of in the matter of compensation—but he has evidently failed to inform himself fully in regard to these laws. The following additional information pertaining to the matter is submitted, basing it on the selective service law approved June 18, 1917. The act brought the National Guard officers into the federal service and provided that, due to call to active duty the members of the officers' reserve corps, and enrolled men, acting in the emergency in his capacity as commander-in-chief, to commission, for the period of the emergency, such civil life and from the ranks of the Regular Army.

Section 10 of the selective service law said the officers and enlisted men of the reserves provided for other than the Regular Army and the militia receives on the same footing as to pay, allowances, compensation for injuries, and other matters pertaining to grades and length of service in the Regular Army." The only pension allowance that was to be made for disability is retirement pay—and Congress told the emergency officers by that law that they were to be pensioned in like manner—by being retired.

Then, as the establishment of the Army and the emergency officers came into the service—and not those described in the Secretary's letter, "officers appointed from the men who volunteered and qualified for commissions from the ranks"—the Congress provided that to them following disability would be the same as accorded to the regular officers, many of whom trained in the same camps with the emergency officers. This was another feature of the war-risk insurance act was not enacted until October 6, 1917.

The Secretary mentions, too, the contracts that, as he views it, have been made between the officers of the eminent and the various classes of officers. There is no doubt about the fact that the government has made its contract with the regular and the provisional officers—but and has kept its contract with the provisional man of the emergency forces by giving them pay, commutation of quarters, and allowances for subsistence, precisely the same as the regular Army—but the disabled emergency officers have not received the pay, the compensation provided into by them and the government in section 10 of the selective service law, and the contract in like manner.

The Secretary presents the statement that "there would exist unjust discrimination against such enlisted men and officers." In the matter of pensions, there would undoubtedly be a difference in the treatment of the disabled officer and enlisted man, but there is a distinct reason—and this would not be an "unjust discrimination"—why the officer of the Regular Army is accorded to be pensioned more liberally than the Regular Army personnel in similar circumstances is because the officer of the Regular Army does not enjoy the benefits of the war-risk insurance act—receiving treatment identical with that of the emergency officer—which the enlisted man of the Regular Army officer is allowed the privileges of receiving. This difference—should be—in the treatment afforded the personnel of the emergency forces.

There is no question on the part of the disabled emergency officer that he should be retired. The law recognizes him as commissioned in the enlisted personnel of the Regular Army is subject to the same rules and regulations that the officer is subject to in the matter of principle, and is completely warranted in the assumption that he will be pensioned in the event of disability, education, value to the service of duties performed, and of the war-time emergency. The fact that this principle has been recognized by the difference in treatment accorded the disabled personnel of the Army is not unjust to should it be recognized in drafting with the disabled officer of the emergency forces.

It must not be forgotten that those emergency officers who have "voluntarily volunteered" that they "qualified," to use the term of the Secretary's letter, "to serve as officers" in the Army were in a more just statement than that in which it is said that the officer has proved to be a "good enough lieutenant" to be a first lieutenant." It was, rumor has it, Premier Hara, then acting as chairman of the Republican national committee during the recent campaign, who based his campaign on the phrase: "Nothing ever happens." This applies in the Army as well as in politics. A man can no more "happen" to be a major than the Secretary himself can "happen" to be a Secretary of War. In each case—the man "qualifies."

These emergency officers "qualified" prior to being commissioned by having passed examinations showing the majority of them being college men. They "qualified" for having the age requirements, for showing success in their position of command—their average age being approximately 23 in the average 23 of the enlisted men. They "qualified" by renouncing their opportunity, should they wish to draft, to claim exemption on account of dependents—many of them having these dependents, but by volunteering just the same. They "qualified" during their service by having demonstrated their willingness to risk the lives and the health of their men; responsibilities for property responsibilities for the correct execution of the work entrusted to them as part of the duties of their commission. They "qualified" by suffering a greater percentage of casualties. They are still "qualified" to have taken advantage of not getting them in the draft—as such. They are too old, on the average, to be benefited by the training camps—are far too old to expect success in beginning at such a work which will be tempered by the high extent of their disability—their dependents now make it doubly and triply hard for them. These qualifications seemed acceptable while they were able to do active duty—but now, that they are disabled, they seem to have been of no avail.

The Secretary makes the statement that all persons, officers and enlisted men alike, who gave their life service for the war "came into the military service practically on an equality," and he intimates that many of these officers secured their commissions because they would have been drafted anyway. It does not seem reasonable to maintain that they all came into the service on equality when the "qualifications" listed above were, of necessity, possessed by each person who was chosen to serve as a commissioned officer.

It must be remembered, too, that the National Guard officers was given no chance to claim exemption for dependents. They, under the terms of the draft—for the federal service by the selective service act. Reserve corps officers were given no opportunity for exemption they were "called into active service." Nor must we forget the difference in the average age of the enlisted man and the officer—23 for the enlisted man and 23 for the officer—that we would have provided exemption from the draft for most of those officers. Responsible for the Secretary's misinformation contained in the Secretary's letter. It is true, though, that the various accepted provisional commissions in the Regular Army after the start of the war would have been drafted anyway in the draft—if they had to be under 21 years of age."

The Secretary says that he has received the impression that the enlisted men of the emergency army are opposed to the Johnson bill. This, from the facts, seems a false conclusion. The American Legion, composed in the majority of enlisted men, has asked for retirement for disabled emergency officers since the beginning. Resolutions to this effect have been passed by an organization of disabled enlisted men at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, by the Walter Reed Hospital Legion Post at Walter Reed Hospital, composed principally of disabled enlisted men, expressing their approval of the principle and their desire to have the disabled emergency officer given treatment equal to that of the disabled regular officer.

The fact that disabled emergency officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps are retired for disability receives slight attention at the hands of the Secretary. He "sees, of course, the point" made by Captain Hinrichs in this regard, but easily disposes of it by saying that this seems to be all right for the Navy and the Marine Corps, "but different here in the Army, for it would cost too much." And this "would cost too much" is the keynote of the opposition to the bill.

The dollar seems to be pitted against justice—but the disabled emergency officer refuses to believe that the principle applied to all officers except him is to be abandoned on account of the fact that there were so many of him disabled in the war. He could have avoided his no officer—by incurring indescribable no often—and he was under the impression that in this country all the emergency provided him with proper care following disability. If he had only known that he had been given, he might have taken one of the provisional commissions that were in the air—he actually had no fresh—or could cut off enough years to get below 37—or he might have joined the Marine Corps or the Navy—as he did—he accepted an emergency commission in the Army—he accepted it in good faith—he is paying—and he wishes to—but he may eventually get the treatment it was promised him at that time.

Your news item regarding the possible cooperation of all of the organizations composed of various types of emergency officers, in the attempt to secure favorable action on the Johnson bill, would be greater the probable success of these efforts. It is hoped by those now active in the movement that the War Department may be induced to look favorably upon the plan to make the veterans of the World War the nucleus of the future national defense scheme, may realize that the treatment that has been accorded this class of veterans of the World War is far from that to which we inculcate in the emergency officer who was not disabled a desire to align himself for service in the next emergency. There still exists in the breast of the disabled emergency officer the hope that steps are about to be taken that will make him eligible for the treatment promised him in the selective service act—eligible for the treatment now enjoyed by all other classes of officers of the United States forces eligible for the treatment he so justly deserves—eligible for retirement for disability in like manner as provided by law for disabled officers of the Regular Army.

M. S. S.

APPROVES RETIREMENT PLAN.

[To the Editor.]

Having read with great interest the retirement proposition of Master Sergeant F. L. Mattlack, I would like to say that I should be sure of a liberal benefit legislation enacted for the Army in years. It would give the young men a possibility to look forward to and the old soldier new courage, and it also will be a substantial benefit to the Army. Certainly it does not seem to be one single reason why it should not become a law, and if possible to look forward to and the old soldier new courage, and it also will be a substantial benefit to the Army. Certainly it does not seem to be one single reason why it should not become a law, and if possible to look forward to and

I think at least five years of double time should be allowed. Remember a man in the Army today is in double time to their credit being very small. There is another point that I should like to submit for consideration. Why not retire all enlisted men with the same pay? We would all be noncommissioned officers, and many a good man is retired a private. This would do away with "stepping down" in the service and the scramble of a man in his last few months of service for rank, or as at present time, for instance, with an appointment of noncommissioned officers. The price for food and meal is the same for us all in civil life, regardless of what rank we held in the Army, and it seems only reasonable that we should all draw the same retirement pay. However, this is only a suggestion and I hope that something will be done in this way we can to the best of our ability, financially and otherwise, for the realization of the most worthy cause.

Staff Sergeant, Q. M. C.

I've tried the rest, but give me a Camel

I'm through experimenting. No more switching. No more trying this and that.. It's Camels for me—every time.

They're so refreshing! So smooth! So mellow mild!

Why? The answer is Camels exclusive expert blend of choice Turkish and Domestic tobaccos. There's nothing like it.

No other cigarette you can buy gives you the real sure-enough, all-day satisfaction that comes from the Camel blend. Camel is the quality cigarette.

Give Camels a tryout. Buy a pack today. Get your information first hand. You'll tie to Camels, too.

Camel.

R. J. REYNOLDS Tobacco Co. Winston-Salem, N.C.

Digitized by Google

News and Comment.

The situation in regard to promotion in the commissioned personnel of the Army remains unchanged since the report given in these columns in the issue of June 4. The vacancies in the grade of colonel have been filled, the Senate having acted on the nominations of the lieutenant colonels submitted by the President on May 17, the junior colonel being LeVert Coleman, C. A. C., who is number 294 on the promotion list, leaving as the next officer to be advanced to the grade of colonel Lieutenant Colonel Albert J. Mahon, corps of engineers (No. 310 on the list). The list of majors numbering on May 17 for the grade of lieutenant colonel is still before the Senate military committee, where Senators Capper and Spencer have interposed to arrest a favorable report in the case of Major R. G. Peck, infantry, because of comment made by that officer in regard to troops of the National Guard of Missouri and Kansas, as related in these columns. A proposition is under consideration to report on all the majors with the exception of Major Peck, leave his number vacant and go on with the promotions that are now being held up all along the line. The War Department will do nothing in the matter, there being nothing on the records in the case that Major Peck should not be promoted. That officer has qualified for advancement in the usual way and under the law he is entitled to be advanced; but he is understood to be required to send his name to the Senate as the only officer whose name could be sent in as the fourth on the list of majors in order that he may be given on the promotion list. If it ever came a question and Major Peck remained on the active list without senatorial approval of his advancement he would have a clear case in the courts for the pay of the higher grades, to which he is eligible in the regular course of events. It is expected that the nomination will be confirmed after a brief fight in which only the opposing and remonstrating senators or at least such a wait as will convince them that it is of no advantage to conduct their opposition to promotion indefinitely. If it shall appear, however, that the senators propose to hold up all Army nominations on account of the Peck promotion, the War Department will probably ask that the other majors be allowed to advance, leaving a place for Major Peck, as has been done in the Class B cases of Colonels French and Creecy. The junior lieutenant colonels on the existing vacancies have been filled, two more than is on the list as nominated, will be John H. Howard, cavalry (No. 1147), leaving John Hall, jr., coast artillery (No. 1127) the net officer to be advanced. In the meantime the War Department is holding up the nominations of 101 captains for majors, because it has not yet been decided what to do in the case of four officers who should have been appointed to original vacancies as of the date of July 1, which vacancies have all been filled. Nominations will be determined whether the officers shall be placed on the list with the date of July 1 and make the adjustment later or receive the original appointment of November 24, when vacancies are available. The situation, in any event, can not be met until the Senate clears the way by the confirmation of nominations to the grade of lieutenant colonel. The promotions from the grade of captain will include Captain William E. Chambers, infantry (No. 2512), leaving as the senior in the list of first in line of promotion Captain Joseph M. Tully, cavalry (No. 3518). There are 152 vacancies in the grade of captain and this will carry the promotions to include Lieutenant Clive A. Wray, infantry (No. 7828), leaving Lieutenant D. E. McConnaughty, field artillery (No. 7829), as the next junior lieutenant to be advanced.

Prospective vacancies were created yesterday by the nomination of Colonel R. A. Callan, C. A. C., on duty with the general staff corps, to be a brigadier general, vice General Ruckman deceased. This will operate to promote to the next higher grades, respectively, the officers who are named in the preceding paragraph as next in line for advancement, and will leave as the next officers in each grade to be promoted Lieutenant Colonel Frank C. Jewell, C. A. C. (No. 3941); Major Joseph B. Bellinger, coast artillery (No. 1128); Captain James deB. Walbach, C. A. C. (No. 3514); and First Lieutenant John T. Sunstone, infantry (No. 7829). Of course, these promotions will not exist until the Senate has confirmed Colonel Callan as a general officer, and this is expected to occur without delay.

The War Department continues to receive information from officers who find that they have been misplaced on the Army promotion list through the discovery of services for which they have not been given credit. This has made many changes in the last few weeks—and they are still being made—in the individual location of officers on the single list, but, for the most part, the changes are represented by transfers of usually less than 10 files, save in the case of those officers, now six in number, who should have been credited with the date of July 1, the dentists of whom are now in the hands of the War Department in the form of an opinion which has been rendered by the judge advocate general, as described above. A notable change in the position of officers has been due to the retention on the active list, when it was expected the officer would be transferred to the retired list, of Maj. Thos. Gordon, P. S., No. 1680 on the list. The fact that this officer is not yet eligible for retirement requires that his name be carried on the promotion list, and it has had the effect of changing the location of seven officers, to their disadvantage in position, as follows: Majors F. B. Wheat, Inf., C., 1241 to 1244; F. C. Janson, F. D., 1265 to 1642; A. E. Guy, Ord. Dept., 1266 to 1683; M. P. Bandolph, Ord. Dept., 1267 to 1684; F. E. Hinckle, Inf., A. G., 1243 to 1645; W. M. Keith, F. D., 1269 to 1686, and T. L. Cieer, F. D., 1270 to 1687. These changes were the result of the operation of the law prohibiting the assignment of an officer in the grade of major on the retired list to a position that would place him above any officer of greater age whose commissioned service commenced prior to April 6, 1917, and who succeeds him on the list under the general provisions of section 24-A, act of June 4, 1920. Major Gordon, of longer service than these officers named as below him on the promotion list was of greater age.

It is desired to be made known to Army officers that these changes are being made and will continue to be made in the interests of justice as shown that officers should receive credit for certain service that has been overlooked in the original preparation of the promotion list. The fact is commonly that the official list which has been distributed to officers from the War Department is not by any means accurate. Minor changes are required to be made during the next month or more and the knowledge among Army officers of this circumstance will, it is believed by the adjutant general's office, explain what would otherwise seem mysterious and lead to many inquiries of the department. The impression seems to prevail—erroneously, it is stated at the department—that the promotion list has been put forward, for the reason that the law provides that "the place of any officer on the promotion list, once established, shall not thereafter be changed, except as the result of the sentence of a court-martial." The rejoinder to the claim that the position of officer can not be changed is that the list is now considered to be "once established." At all events, changes are being made and will continue to be made.

At yesterday's session of the Senate military committee Senator Capper of Kansas expressed his opposition to favorable action on the case of Major Peck and supplemented the documents hitherto presented by an affidavit from a former officer of the infantry that after the Argonne engagement Major Peck insisted that this soldier and three others who had been wounded should be reported as having not been excused on account of their injuries. Senator Capper claimed that this was additional evidence of the unfitness of this officer for promotion.

As a result of the discussion of the matter the committee decided to report favorably all the nominations of the majors, with the exception of that of Major Peck, it was decided that this action should be determined one and would not be soon released. The committee came to the conclusion that it would be just as well to recommend the nominations of the other officers on the list and allow the Peck nomination to remain without committee action until later.

Those officers of the Army air service who were appointed from the emergency personnel and who are dissatisfied with the operation of the single list

Promotion in the Army Air Service.

for the promotion of their fellows with the hope of receiving the endorsement of the War Department. The object of this proposed change in the Army promotion law is to correct the present unfair situation of air service officers on the single list. They do not approve the current suggestion of correcting the defect by age, claiming that this would be a step in the retirement on the present system, under which no air service junior officers, with few exceptions, can ever hope to reach a grade higher than that of captain prior to retirement. Moreover, it is insisted there is another factor that enters into the career of these officers, as revealed by the official records and statistics, which shows that approximately 5 per cent of the air service officers die as a result of airplane accidents. On this basis 12½ years is the average life of a flier and, in fact, in the case of officers of the field and service, the actual period for flying officers would be less than 12½ years. In a service where the risk of life is so great and the danger of death so present with consequent retirement, it is urged that some provision should be made for allowing officers to receive sufficient rank to enable them to live on retired pay. Otherwise it is apprehended that junior officers will find little or nothing to justify their continuance in the service, while the separation of these competent officers would obviously be a distinct loss in practiced personnel to the government, to say nothing of the waste of expense which was incurred in their training. The plan which has been worked out in some detail makes no pretense of serving the problem of equalized or standardized promotion for those emergency officers of other branches than the air service, but only contemplates relief for those engaged on aviation duty as a part of the permanent personnel of the air service. However, there is no desire on the part of air service officers to limit the proposed legislation to the air service alone. The officers engaged in this work feel that they are qualified to speak for the members of their own branch, but not for the members of other branches of the Army. The plan which they propose can be made applicable to all emergency officers by providing, either by law or regulation, a system for working out the length of constructive service to be awarded officers covering the period from April 6, 1917, to July 1, 1920. This result for the air service it is proposed to acquire by determining and prescribing individual length of constructive service, to be awarded according to a legally established schedule by a board of officers appointed by the Secretary of War upon recommendation of the chief of the air service, the board consisting of air service officers of field grade, none of whom shall have had less than 12 years' commissioned service in the Army and each of whom shall have served as a flying officer for at least two years prior to July 1, 1920. Each emergency air officer will be awarded credits for constructive service ranging from one to six months, and as a result this determination of relative position it is proposed to establish a "length of service list." The "points" upon which constructive service will be finally credited include "war record," position held between certain dates, recommendations for promotion, flying ratings, flying instruction, participation in battle, demonstration of efficiency, physical proficiency, and military record of previous educational examinations and age. Upon completion and adoption of the "length of service list" it is proposed that these emergency air service officers shall be promoted to the grade of captain after seven years of service, to that of major after 12 years, to that of lieutenant colonel after 17 years, and to that of colonel after 26 years, these periods to include actual service, counted from July 1, 1920, and such constructive service as may have been awarded by the board convened for this purpose.

In addition to the protests which have been made to the President and to Secretary Denby from marine officers who were overslaughed by the recent selection board, as noted in these columns last week, the matter came up in the Senate Wednesday, when Senator Overman, from North Carolina declared that nominations had been presented to the Senate which were not regular, explaining the mysterious references which he had made to the same subject last week, as described in a paragraph in this paper. It will be recalled that the North Carolina senator attempted to amend the naval bill while it was on the floor of the Senate, at the time when the bill would hold up all naval nominations until their legality and regularity had been passed upon by the committee of the Senate considering it. At the time which the author of the amendment had in mind, but he amplified the subject this week when he had the following letter read:

Protests in Behalf of Marine Officers.

My Dear Senator Overman: I notice that you recently, on the floor of the Senate, asked for an investigation relative to the confirmation en bloc of certain nominations [Navy Department].

Along the latter part of April or the first of May the Senate confirmed a large number of officers in the Marine Corps. These officers had been selected for permanent commission in the Marine Corps by a selection board created by the Secretary of the Navy, and many officers in the Marine Corps permanent marine officers have been deprived of rights to promotion guaranteed by sections 7 and 10 of the act of July 12, 1917. These sections are set out on pages 2 and 3 of a memorandum on promotions in the Marine Corps and the Line of the Navy therein, which I am herewith sending you.

It is requested that the Secretary of the Navy to reconvene the selection board for revision of its proceedings and in the meantime call on the Attorney General for his opinion concerning the promotions law for the guidance of the board, and if you can see your way clear to use your influence in that cause that to be done I would greatly appreciate it, and so will the officers concerned.

Very truly, yours, W. W. Scott.

Senator Poindexter, acting chairman of the naval committee, assured the Senate that "there is nothing in the matter mentioned in the letter which has just been read which indicates that any of the nominations which were sent to the Senate by the Secretary of the Navy were in any way irregular. The statement merely claims that certain other classes of officers—not those who were nominated, but other officers—were entitled to promotion under an old law. The Secretary of the Navy was of the opinion that they were not entitled to promotion. The letter relates to officers whose names have not been sent to the Senate, and the nominations that were sent to the Senate. But, however that may be, I am very glad, indeed, to have the senator from North Carolina [Mr. Overman] call attention to the matter. I also have received a letter from Mr. Scott, the writer of the letter which has been read. He is an attorney in this city, who, I suppose, is retained by the officers who were not promoted, and who claim the right to promotion. I shall be very glad, indeed, to take the matter up with the Navy Department and have it investigated and a report thereon made."

Digitized by Google

Some confusion has been created as to the status of General H. M. Lord, chief of finance of the Army, and General C. R. Krauthoff, assistant to the quartermaster general of the Army.

Comment on General H. M. Lord's Status.

In view of the fact that the latest issue of the Army List and Directory carries the names of those officers in the list of brigadier generals of the quartermaster corps, and also as permanent officers in the quartermaster corps branch, while General Lord is also indicated as chief of finance. The judge advocate general's office has just made public an approved opinion rendered some time ago and announced in part. The opinion sets the time in regard to the status of General Lord in relation to his former commission as a brigadier general in the quartermaster corps. It has been supposed that Generale Lord and Krauthoff were in July, 1919, permanently appointed as brigadiers in the quartermaster corps. They were so nominated to the Senate, so confirmed by the Senate and the commissions possessed by those officers make no reference to the four-year tour of duty with the rank named. Now, both of these officers are recorded as permanent colonels in the quartermaster corps. The position of these officers in relation to their retirement is an interesting one. General Lord was appointed a brigadier before the expiration of his tour of duty as chief of finance and, being retired in that capacity, draws the retired pay of a brigadier general. General Krauthoff, who is supposed to be in the same permanent position in the quartermaster corps, would retire as a colonel if he were not retired while occupying the four-year detail of brigadier. The act of May 4, 1926, did not extend the privilege of retiring with higher rank to those assistants to chiefs of branches who have been separated from their commands. In the opinion of the judge advocate general in the case of General Lord it is stated: "To hold that the officer occupying the position of chief of the finance department may be appointed for an indefinite period of four years as chief of another branch of the Army and that at the same time he may retain his commission as assistant to the quartermaster general with rank of brigadier general, he may, if appointed chief of the air service, retain his commission as chief of finance and, if he be appointed thereafter the adjutant general, he may retain his commission as chief of finance and chief of air service. It is thus shown that if the acceptance of a commission as chief of a branch of the Army does not affect a former four-year appointment as chief of another branch, one officer may hold commissions as chief of each and every branch of the Army. It is no answer to this suggestion to say that the President would not confirm such appointments for the exercise by the Senate of its discretion by refusing to confirm appointments legally made would not affect the fact that the latter they may be made and if confirmed they will be effective."

The confused mass of hopeless delay and uncertainty of action to which hundreds of worthy claims for reimbursement for loss of property in which Army officers and enlisted men

Army Claims Indefinitely Delayed.

of the service are profoundly interested, is the result of a bungling of the legislation enacted on March 4 last in a laudable

effort to get these legitimate claims settled with expedition and with intelligent consideration. The purpose of the authors of the new statute has been defeated by a decision of the comptroller, rendered some weeks ago and fully reported at the time in these columns. The defect rested entirely within the law itself. It had been improperly drafted, as too often occurs. At all events, the War Department will not have the chance of passing judgment on claims to determine whether or not they were based on "service in the field," as was originally intended, instead of leaving that to the auditing department officials, who take a very strict view of the situation and exclude many claims because the loss was not incurred in actual conflict or in the field under actual combat conditions. That is regarded by the military authorities as an excessive ruling and out of all reason and quite outside of the law and the intent of Congress in making good losses. It was hoped to have the Secretary of War pass on the claims and determine whether it was within the terms of the law, but this has been overruled and the claims will now be referred to the Treasury officials with the prospect that many of them will be denied, while those that are allowed will be long delayed in settlement. The situation is naturally an exasperating one to those who have undergone the hardship of losses of personal belongings and must wait indefinitely for relief, with a good chance that many claims will be turned down. Then, too, the policy of settlement under the Treasury Department does not insure consistency. One recent example is sufficient proof of this assertion. The baggage of the officers of a certain command, ordered abroad, was shipped ahead and was lost. It clearly came within the terms of the law for the reimbursement of the owners. The claims were settled, or at least allowed. In all the cases save one, the exception being that of an officer of the command who, at the last moment and after the departure of the baggage beyond recall, was ordered to remain in this country and now assigned to duty at a station where continental limits. He was as much of a loser as his associates of the same command, was as much entitled to relief, the only distinction being that he remained in this country under sudden orders at the eleventh hour, while the other officers went overseas. His claim, for some reason, was denied, and the claims of the others were paid. It probably considered in the War Department not exactly the time to make any change in the law, but it would be appropriate to have this grievous situation corrected while the Army appropriation bill is again going through Congress. That would be as simple and speedy a method of obtaining the relief as would be presented, and there is ample warrant for doing something in a definite way in consideration of the numerous claims that are pending.

A vigorous fight is being waged by former members of the Army emergency personnel in behalf of the pending legislation that would grant the privileges of the Army retired list to

Indignant Emergency Officers.

those who are disabled in that class as a result of service during the War. The rejection of the proposal by the Secretary of War in a recent letter to Congress, printed in these columns, has aroused the ire of the emergency officers, who feel that the project is entitled to a fairer discussion of its merits than Mr. Weeks has adopted in his emphatic dismissal of the whole idea. The organization of the proposed legislation have organized for a campaign mainly based on the claim that the same consideration and privileges should be granted in every Army emergency officers as apply to those of the Navy and Marine Corps, in which services the members of the class have been appointed to the retired list. The executive order of President Wilson in particular has visibly angered many of those officers, who are prompt in petnting out that uniformity of practice is justified. The campaign of protest is being urged upon Congress and is imparting strenght to the proposition, despite the antagonism to it founded on the sentiment that the Army retired list should only be applied to officers of the old regular and permanent establishment. But so long as the retired lists of the Navy and Marine Corps include also emergency officers of those branches, incapacitated in or as a result of war service, the Army emergency claimants feel that the existing distinction is unjust. But of more consequence in the present agitation is the indignation which these former officers frankly express in regard to Secretary Weeks' tactless allegation that these emergency officers were false and dishonest in order to escape the draft. This allusion in the letter of the Secretary of War is recognized at the Capitol as an unfortunate one, to state the case mildly, and it is appreciated that much will be made of that gratuitous part of the War Department statement of objections. Elsewhere in the issue are published two letters from emergency officers, which may be said to express the views of that group of appitants for legislative relief. The more personal of the two communications is the indication of the intolerable feeling which has been created by Secretary Weeks' assertion that emergency commissions offered a refuge from the draft. The legislation on the subject in the committee hearings with no present indication of what will come of the discussion. With the various reconstruction plans for disabled veterans and officers before Congress bill being urged upon Congress for enactment at this session. It may easily happen that the project for appointing emergency officers to the Army retired list will be sidetracked, but it will not suffer that fate through any lack of pressure on the part of those who are interested in this legislation.

The Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to continue and to enlarge the construction of the naval hospital groups at San Diego, Calif., provides for an urgent need of the naval service on the part of the personnel of the great fleet already in the Pacific and to immediately increase the hospital facilities there from 150 to 400 beds. The urgent necessity for additional hospital facilities on the Pacific coast is obvious; there are but two other naval hospitals on the west coast—one at Puget Sound with a capacity of 195 beds, the other at Mare Island with a capacity of 1,090 beds—at Mare Island all of the buildings, including the main buildings, are wooden structures, and most of them are of the temporary war-time character. The latter will last only a few years longer at great expense for upkeep.

Necessity for Naval Hospital.

The naval hospital at Puget Sound is 835 miles from the naval hospital at Mare Island, and the present makeshift hospital at San Diego is 480 miles from Mare Island; this makes the transfer of patients from one to the other, to relieve overcrowding, impracticable. On account of these distances each of the three hospitals must be of sufficient capacity to meet not only the normal needs of their respective naval stations, but also of the fleet, both Pacific and Asiatic. In connection with the east coast, where there are 15 naval hospitals, with much greater bed capacity, it is seen that adequate provision has not yet been made on the west coast for the care of the sick of the new divided fleet and increased naval importance of that section; Mare Island hospital, with 1,090 beds, has had 3,078 patients; San Diego hospital, occupying expositions and temporary wooden buildings on the exposition grounds, has been caring for from 300 to 500 patients, with excess in tents. San Diego is rapidly developing into an important naval base, and the present activities make it necessary the increase in capacity without delay. It is understood that the city of San Diego contemplates removing the expositions, so that it will be necessary to vacate the buildings now loaned to the medical department of the Navy in consequence. With the transfer of the activities of the entire main fleet to the Pacific, the bed capacity of the three hospitals mentioned and the hospital at Pearl Harbor would be totally inadequate to care for the sick and wounded, even with the maximum increase of bed capacity at San Diego. The need for establishing a permanent hospital at San Diego, to which temporary expansion can be added in time of stress, is considered an urgent matter. With the entire appropriation of $1,975,000 immediately available, the hospital buildings can be completed within 12 months after date of contract. The Navy Department, however, while it considers the proposed permanent hospital at San Diego to be urgently necessary, does not consider that the appropriation for the full amount necessary should be made the reason for any decrease in the appropriations for the maintenance and operation of the vessels of the fleet and for the personnel of the Navy.

The board of flag officers that convened at the Navy Department on May 24 to select officers for promotion to be grades of rear admiral and commander in the line, has been examining carefully the records of those eligible for advancement and giving thorough consideration to their relative merits. Probably it will be another week before the board will be ready to submit its recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy, following which they will have to go to the President for approval. One phase of the procedure is understood to be that it is understood the board is giving a complete canvass to those officers that have been passed over by previous boards, and particularly those that, unless promoted, will become subject within the next few years to the age-in-grade retirement law. That class of officers, perhaps, are more vitally concerned over the action of the board than any other, and the results of the board's findings in relation to them are awaited with much interest by the service generally.

Procedure now is under way for selection of members of the squads from which will be organized the teams that will represent the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in the national and other shooting competitions that will be conducted this year, the most important of which, from the service standpoint, are the national rifle team, national rifle individual, national pistol team and national pistol individual matches, to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, between September 15 and 22. They will be preceded by competitions under the auspices of the National Rifle Association between September 6 and 14. Forty dates originally were fixed for the matches, but it was necessary to postpone them because the Ohio National Guard will make use of Camp Perry for its encampment this year instead of going to Camp Knox, Ky., as it was expected to do. The Army will be represented by three teams—cavalry-engineer, coast artillery and infantry. The cavalry-engineer team, with Major Roy E. Blunt, 8th cavalry, as captain, will train at Fort Bliss, Tex., and the coast artillery team, with Major William F. Dalton as captain, will train at Camp Benning, Ga., and train at Fort Niagara, N. Y. The Marine Corps team, with Captain H. L. Smith as captain, will organize at Quantico, Va., and train at Wakefield, Mass. A team of midshipmen, with Lieutenant Commander H. R. Stewart as captain, is being organized and will train at Annapolis. First Lieutenant William J. Wahling will be captain of the Marine Corps pistol team. Orders have been issued limiting the number of personnel of each of the Army teams to be sent to Camp Perry to the following: One team captain, one team quartermaster, one team coach, one supply clerk and most sergeant and 24 firing members.

National Target Matches.

The War Department continues to receive many resignations from officers of the Army who desire to separate themselves from the service. They come in at the rate of two or three a day, mostly, of course, from those of the junior grades. This has been expected, and there is anticipated an increased flow of such communications from all sources below the grade of major, when it shall appear that no change is destined to be made by legislation in the composition of the single list upon which promotions of the commissioned personnel are now based under the act of June 4, 1920. It is apprehended that there will be many dissatisfied officers and that some of them will regard their situation on the promotion list as an hopeless one that will cost them much in the Army; at least, many officers in this situation have announced their intention of leaving the service under these circumstances. The older officers make no effort to conceal their impatience with the state of mind on the part of the members of the younger element, recalling, as do the former, the long wait to which all of them were compelled, prior to the Spanish war, for example, in reaching the grade of captain. The volume of promotion and the rate of advancement have been such in the last year or two that there is danger of many officers being disgruntled without any reason for such a sentiment. But it will naturally require some time to get adjusted and come to a realization that the abnormal promotion that has attended the Army will shortly be checked, inevitably, because the vacancies will be filled and the higher grades will be occupied by comparatively young officers. That situation, with the possibility that Congress may some day start on a rampage and ruthlessly lacerate the commissioned personnel, as it has done in the past, creates a condition that should convince the discontented officers that they have nothing yet over which to repine. The others bid them to be of good cheer and wait, they may, for "the worst is to come." There are, however, some officers who feel that their chances of success are much better outside of the Army than in it, and, being young, they believe that their opportunity is now instead of later on, when, in the meantime, they will suffer, as they think, the delays of advancement. The prospect that some of the captains will retire in that grade has also contributed to dismay in some quarters, where it is the more distressing because there are individuals who are suffering only in mind and ultimately connected with the military establishment that they can not safely resign. It is expected therefore, that resignations will slightly increase in number until the conditions become permanent.

Colonel George C. Thorpe, upon completion of the course at the Army general staff school at Washington, has been assigned to temporary duty at the headquarters of the Marine Corps. He shortly will be directed to proceed to his permanent station on the staff of the military governor, H. F. Wirgman shortly is to be ordered relieved as fleet marine officer of the Pacific fleet. His successor as well as the relief for Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Holcomb, Atlantic fleet will not be designated until after appointment of and consultation with the new commanders-in-chief of those fleets. Colonel Holcomb's further relief from command of the 2d marine regiment in Haiti in October. Majors Leon W. Hoyt and William M. Wendt, from the field officers' class that has been under instruction at marine barracks, Quantico, Va., have been selected for assignment to the next class at the Army school of the line at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and Major Chester W. Nimmo and Captains Lyle H. Miller and Marion B. Humphrey, from the school at Quantico, to the next class at the Army infantry school at Camp Benning, Ga.

One of the cuts made in the pending general deficiency bill, as reported to the House this week from committee, was that in cost of hire for services of medicine and surgery of the Navy Department. The incident is much more than the ordinary retrenchment attempted by reduction in the number of employes of a departmental branch, for it represents the lopping off of one-half the existing forces engaged specially on work in connection with reports required by the war risk bureau for the settlement of claims for indemnity or insurance. In both instances the situation involved means the relief of personal distress of those who served in the World War or their widows and children. Without the continuance of the present force in that particular bureau, which furnishes the necessary information obtainable from no other sources in the case of those of naval and Marine Corps service, it will be utterly impossible to keep up the records and give the extracts from the official records. As it is, this important work is far behind, with the result that, unless relief is afforded by the Senate, the disposition of claims will be interminably postponed. The estimate for this purpose amounted to $75,000 originally, and this was cut to $40,000, making necessary for the remainder of this fiscal year the sum of $35,000 or have the information required by the war risk bureau suspended entirely. Representative Good, chairman of the House committee, heard unmoved the appeals of the bureau officials and wanted to know what was in order in this situation after the Civil War. He was plainly told that it was many years before information was forthcoming from the departments before legitimate pension claims could be paid, and he as frankly retorted: "Why not let it run along as it did after the Civil War?" At that time the remark appeared to be indiscreet, and those who heard it were shocked, but he failed to be allowed to remain the printed record of the hearing, but there it is as bold in type as it was in the spoken word. Later on the mystery was solved. Mr. Good subsequently announced that he intended to resign from Congress and take up the practice of his profession in New York. Only under some such circumstances would he have been so unmindful that the soldier and sailor claimants for indemnity and the claim of their widows and children for insurance money be allowed to wait indefinitely. His bravado on this occasion was not appreciated and, it is true, it it was not justified. An effort will be made by the Navy Department to have the deficiency provided in the Senate by the restoration of the $35,000 for the benefit of naval service may be paid within a period that will do the claimants some good.

Special schools will be installed by the quartermaster general of the Army to advance the knowledge of officers and enlisted men of the quartermaster corps along professional lines of supply. For a year or more there has been such an institution in embryo for the benefit of those who are specializing in subsistence, where during the present course there are some six officers and four or five enlisted men under instruction. The plan has been arranged to conduct at Boston a school for the manufacture of shoes, that place being the base of inspection of such contracts. It is proposed to establish, in the quartermaster general service school, there will also be established a school in textiles, fabrics, and clothing. At Jeffersonville, Ind., will be conducted the school in animal clothing and equipage, pack equipment, cooking and baking equipment, and hardware. The various schools at the places named find a similar condition, the idea being that each be the address of an intermediate depot of the quartermaster corps and the base of inspectors in the classes of material designated. Officers and enlisted men who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to learn the practical and technical phases of certain corps activities will be permitted to apply for admission to the schools for instruction. Every effort will be made to perfect the system of training, even to the extent of utilising the manufacturing plants in the neighborhood, so that those under instruction may have opportunities to qualify for improving themselves in any particular line. The courses will extend from January 16 to December 15, and those who will receive favorable diplomas. One of the direct advantages of the extension of this system is the standardization of inspection of all the material purchased for the Army.

When Admiral H. B. Wilson hauls down his flag as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet Captain C. F. Voorhees, aide to the chief of staff, is ordered to relieve Rear Admiral John D. McDonald as commandant of the navy yard, New York. Lieutenant John D. Pennington, now fleet athletic and morale officer on Admiral Wilson's staff, will accompany Captain Voorhees as aide to the commandant at the New York yard. Rear Admiral McDonald has been ashore since February, 1918, and will probably be assigned to a command at sea. It is expected that Captain Thos. H. Kurtz, assistant chief of staff to Admiral Wilson, will become commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy. Captain Joel R. P. Pringle has been detached from the naval war college and will assume command of the Idaho as the relief of Captain Hussey. Captain Cyrus R. Miller is detached from the war college for duty as chief of staff of the Pacific fleet destroyer force, relieving Capt. Franck E. Evans, who is ordered to command the naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J. Orders were issued this week detaching Captain J. V. Chase from the bureau of ordnance and to command the Arizona, relieving Captain W. W. Phelps, who is ordered to the staff of the naval war college. Commander John S. McCain, recently on duty in the bureau of navigation, in charge of the officers' record section, has been relieved and this week assumed his new duties in connection with the new Maryland, on board of which vessel he will serve as navigating officer. Driver Commander McCain's tour of duty at the Department he has rendered important service in aiding in shaping personnel legislation. Commander Theodore A. Kittner, formerly inspector of ordnance at Quincy, Mass., has been detailed as executive officer of the Maryland. The complement of officers for the vessel is still far from filled, particularly those detailed as watch officers.

Some anxiety prevailed in naval circles upon receipt of the news of the terrible flood in Pueblo, Colo., and vicinity concerning the fate of the naval tubercular hospital at Las Animas, as this hospital is on the Arkansas river some distance below Pueblo. This anxiety was relieved this week by the receipt of a message from the commanding officer of the hospital at Fort Lyon, reporting that the personnel is all accounted for and no material damage was done thus far to the hospital establishment. The bridges were down and no telephone connections since last Saturday night. There is an ample food supply on hand and no refugees to care for. There has been no addition to sufferers or other means of communication since Saturday. The hospital, which fronts on the Arkansas river, is on high ground, and the Arkansas at that point flows through very high banks, which have held the flood within bounds. The destruction of the bridges will seriously interfere with communication, when the railway tracks are on the opposite side of the river from the hospital. The establishment is practically self-supporting, however, and with its dairies and a fertile farm to draw upon will not be seriously inconvenienced. There are, at last reports, 430 patients at the hospital, while the station force with the civilian employes and their families represents a population of 1,200 or 1,200. The hospital is so isolated that it is necessary for the civilian workmen to maintain their families on the station.

Lieutenant Colonel Paul W. Beck, who was one of the earliest of Army fliers, and who returned to aviation duty some time ago after service with the line, has completed the course at the air service observation school at Fort Sill, Okla., and has been assigned to the command of that school, succeeding Major Follett Bradley. Major Archie W. Barry has been relieved from command of Barren Field, Everman, Tex., which will be closed, and directed to proceed to Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., for balloon training. Major Adlai H. Gilkeson has been detached from Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., and ordered to proceed by the August 5 transport to the Philippines for duty, probably in command of an airplane squadron.

Arrangements have been made for the selection and training of candidates for appointment as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, in which grade it is estimated there will be about 150 vacancies by January 1 next. About 50 selected noncommissioned officers are to be sent to marine barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction at the Marine Corps Institute preparatory to undergoing examination in December for appointment as second lieutenants. Recommendad graduates of distinguished military colleges, who pass the physical examination, will be appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps reserve and placed on active duty for instruction and training preparatory to an examination, to be held following that for the noncommissioned officers, for appointment as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps proper.

Resignations from the Army.

Marine Corps Personnel Assignments.

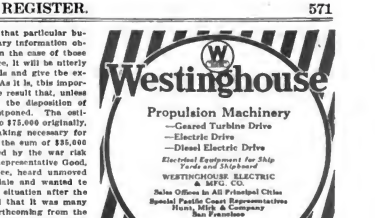
Army Quartermaster Schools.

Assignment of Naval Officers.

Serious Cut in Naval Funds.

Army Air Service Changes.

Training for Marine Corps Candidates.



Digitized by Google

Those who have read the comments on these pages during the past ten or twelve months in regard to the congressional situation and sentiment will not be surprised by the development at the capitol this week, which appears to fix the enlisted strength of the Regular Army after July 1 at 150,000. The determination of a powerful faction in the House, regardless of the recommendations of the leaders and in spite of the provisions in the Army appropriation bill as reported from the committee, to reduce expenses by making a drastic cut in the allotment for the military establishment made it impossible to do anything but comply with the demand and it here evidently occurred to the more conservative people in Congress that there is abundant public support of any proposition that shall contemplate decreased cost of military maintenance. If it has been necessary, the majority of this faction in the House would have voted for a reduction of Army enlisted strength to 125,000 to insure the Army provision emerging from conference with authority for no greater force than 150,000. There is nothing that could have arrested this project, and every effort made by representatives of the War Department in that direction only appeared to make matters worse. The power and influence of the administration counted for practically nothing in the House yesterday and it was speedily recognized by Mr. Weeks, and evidently by the President, that it would result in nothing of advantage to the cause to insist upon a larger Army. Had the Senate bill been adopted as a numerical strength as was reported from the military committee there would have been a deadlock in the conference. The situation was made favorable for the advocates in the House of the reduced Army by the fact that the old military committee has been retired from any sort of control of Army legislation, leaving to this conference of the House the custody of the bill when it is sent to conference. Those who have studied the congressional situation are inclined to regard the present development as not only inevitable but progressive in what will occur later on. It need shock no member of the military establishment to learn in the near future that there will be decided plan to reduce the commissioned personnel. That will probably be the next step that is attempted by the faction, especially in the House, with powerful allies in the Senate, to effect material reduction in the cost of the Army. The feeling is less unfriendly toward the Navy, which may come in for a certain amount of attention on the basis of economization. But the Army offers a better field and, as is always the case following a war, the service has too few champions on the floor in a matter of this sort. The campaign of reduction in personnel is substantially aided by the public edorsement of any plan that promises to lessen the burden of taxation, and at this time is rendered somewhat remote by the prospect of soldier bonus legislation, which stands a very good chance of congressional adoption in view of the political pressure behind it. At present it appears to be sure that if it comes to a choice between the bonus for the war veterans and maintaining Regular Army enlisted strength there will be no hesitation in the favor of the former; indeed, the necessity of enacting that legislation will be one of the reasons for cutting down the Army. It may be remarked parenthetically here there will be heard in Congress a demand that the number of commissioned officers shall be reduced. It is not possible at this time to make any serious prediction as to the outcome, important as it is consequent, that being a matter which rests largely with the circumstances attending the proposition, the state of the affairs of the country at the moment and other factors that will aid in the determination of the question; but it is certain that the proposal will be made with earnestness as one of the reforms that should be adopted.

Reduction of the Army.

Senator Meyers of Montana was courageous when he announced to the Senate on June 3 that he was through with the talks of those who believe there will not be another war. His remarks followed a speech by Senators King, Borah, Williams, Reed and La Follette against maintaining an Army at 188,000, the number recommended by the Senate military committee and originally recommended by the House committee when the bill was reported on April 21. He called particular attention to the speech by Mr. La Follette to the effect that there is no nation on the face of the earth today with which we are in any danger of engaging in war. His reply was at once a confession of error in the past and a promise to adequately provide for the military arm of the government in the future. It was of such great importance it is reproduced as follows:

Converted to Reasonable Preparedness.

I heard very much of that kind of talk before April, 1917, preceding our entrance into the world war, and at that time I was one of those who believed it. It had its influence with me, and I believed at that time that there was no danger of the United States becoming engaged in war with any nation on the face of the earth. I did not see how we could be drawn into any war.

Yet when President Wilson toured the country, but before our entrance into the war, and advocated large increases of the Army and Navy, he raised a perfect furor of indignation among the people of this country because the country was not better prepared for the emergency. I think we should learn something from the experience of the last few years.

Woodrow Wilson, late President of the United States, before he went out of office, urged that we have an Army of 200,000 officers and enlisted men. That was his judgment as the result of experience in the world war and our lack of preparedness for that great calamity. He vetoed a bill which Congress passed because it provided for an Army of only 175,000 men.

Secretary of War Baker urged in the strongest possible terms that this country keep, for the present at least, the Army of 298,000 officers and enlisted men.

General Pershing appeared before the Senate committee on military affairs and urged and pleaded that our standing Army for the present be not reduced below 298,000 men. It was his judgment that it be 200,000, but he pleaded with the committee not to make a reduction below the 298,000 for the present.

Secretary of War Weeks urges that the Army plans of this country be based on a force of 298,000 men, which is now in force, demand an Army for the present of 175,000 men and urges that it be framed.

Are we to pay no heed to the unanimous answer to the opinions of those who went through the great world war with us, who are familiar with almost touch with it than any other human beings? Are we to give no weight whatever to their judgment as the result of the experience of that terrific conflict?

Prior to our entrance into the world war, Congress spent half a billion dollars in military armaments with me, and I voted against any material increase in the Army and Navy, but the experience we have had in the last few years have widened my views and I am now pleading for a liberal policy, free from a more far-reaching standpoint today than we did in the days which preceded April, 1917.

Removal of General Mitchell Requested.

General C. T. Menoher, chief of the Army air service, has requested relief from duty as assistant chief of that branch of General William Mitchell. This unusual proceeding was the subject of much mild editorial comment in the War and Navy Departments when it became known, although it was not the occasion of much surprise. Because of the lively high-ranking personnel of the air service of the Army has been almost a foregone conclusion and General Mitchell has been the storm center of activity, especially on the part of naval officers who have to do with aviation and among members of Congress. It has been considered that this officer has, to state the case plainly, talked too much in a public way and was responsible for controversy and dissension in regard to aviation. He was mainly responsible for the additional rank of a score of general officers and his enthusiasm as an advocate in that direction led him into many indiscretions of speech and unwise activities that were bound to offend. In Congress he has been blamed by administration officials as the source of information to opposing senators, who have used it to embarrass the President, who has plainly announced as his policy that aviation be grouped with approval in the War Department and at the White House, and the fact that there was a division of the air service personnel into two factions, one of which followed General Menoher and General Mitchell, has been recognized as an element contributing to determination. With all this adverse comment in regard to General Mitchell, however, there has been in every quarter unstinted praise of him as an aviator and as an officer who has done a tremendous amount of work in the development of aviation. His record as a flier has been unsurpassed and he is the intrepid leader who inspires confidence and comradeship, which has been given to him by enlisted men, officers of the air service and congressional critics. His mistakes have been entirely those of excess of zeal.

Redistribution of the Army.

One of the direct effects of reduction in the enlisted strength of the Army will be the necessity for redistributing the military force. It is appreciated by the War Department officials that the existing situation cannot be continued. There is urgent need of concentration of commands. It is doubtful, for example, if the eight incidental divisions, as they now exist, and the five regular divisions can be supervised fully maintained with the appropriations that are available and with the diminished force which is authorized. The overhead expense of Army maintenance is at present too great. It is desirable that the funds that will be available with the beginning of the next fiscal year. The separate commands at so many different places, and the scattering of units and squadrons of the air service, the depots of the zone of the interior, the various activities under the medical department and the activities of the quartermaster corps (where there are 12 salary companies), division trains, 29 motor transport commands, 35 pack trains and so on), will require a general revision of the entire system. One of the conditions, therefore, to which the War Department officials must shortly apply themselves is the redistribution of the Army personnel within continental limits, assuming that there can be no very great change in the strength of the forces maintained in Hawaii, the Philippines, Canal Zone and in Germany. It remains to be decided to what extent, if any, it will be possible to recall troops from stations beyond the continental limits, but, apparently, there is no present occasion of such a change in the existing assignment of the forces. It is imagined that the new condition, imposed by Congress, will be met by the concentration of troops at homes rather than any interference with the distribution of commands abroad.

Atlantic Fleet Schedule.

No schedule has been approved for the Atlantic fleet beyond July 31. A tentative plan was prepared in the office of naval operations providing for a cruise of the active organization of the fleet to Europe, leaving early in August, but the approval of such a schedule is dependent both upon the action of Congress upon the fuel appropriations and the recommendations of the new commander-in-chief, who has not been selected. Any foreign cruise of either the Atlantic or the Pacific fleet will necessarily be contingent upon the amount of the funds available next fiscal year for operations. The question is as unsettled now as it was when the estimates were first prepared last year. If Secretary Denby has finally decided upon a date for the two fleet commands he has given no intimation of it, and it is probable that the decision will now go over until after the selection board has submitted its report.

Manual of Naval Medals and Awards.

A manual is in process of preparation in the bureau of navigation, which will contain the essential data concerning all the medals, awards, badges, decorations, badges, etc. One section will be devoted to war decorations, another to service medals and badges, which will include lists of ships on board of which members of the Navy are entitled to campaign badges. Another section will include miscellaneous awards, such as good-conduct medals, marksmanship badges, the Bailey medal, etc. The manual is merely a compilation of the present data which will be much enlarged from time to time, and will not describe the decorations, nor will it contain any illustration or history. It is confined to the bare facts thereof and will not include Marine Corps awards. This manual is now in the hands of the printer and will soon be available for distribution.

The Reprimand of Admiral Sims.

The periodic reprimand of Rear Admiral Sims has achieved the virtues of mathematical precision. About every so often the office says somewhat with a vigor and frankness that surprises the Navy Department, when it does not surprise it, or, as now, when it reduces the Secretary of the Navy to a state of confessed amusement. The present administration has evidently inherit the habit unfortunately which Rear Admiral Sims' friends lavished upon the late regime, for those partisans are hardly likely to agree unanimously on a proposition that Secretary Denby was justified in converting the episode of the London luncheon speech into the occasion of rebuke of their hero. They may be depended upon to send with every manifestation of disapproval this departmental bulletin given out on Wednesday:

Secretary Denby today sent the following cablegram to Rear Admiral Sims, now on leave in London:

"I have read with amusement certain extracts from a speech purported to have been made by you in addressing the English-speaking Union at a luncheon in London June 7th as follows:

"'I do not like to touch on the Irish question, for I know nothing about it. But there are many in our country who believe that we are descended, some of them naturalized and some born here, but none of them Americans at all. They are Americans when they want to be, but Sinn Feiners when on the platform. They are making war on America today. The simple truth of it is that they have the blood of British and American boys on their hands for the opportunities they had in the way of the most effective operation of the allied naval forces during the war. Some of them are running about the country with white stripes or white horses with black stripes. But we know they are not horses; they are asses. But each of these asses has a vote, and there are lots of them.

"'You are quoted as having advised the British to ignore my resolution forced by these Jackasses' votes.

"'The Irish question is partly an American question. Eleven years ago I made a prophesy that came true. I will venture on another now. The Eucharistic speaking congress is coming together in the hands of comradeship, and they are going to run this round about. I should like to see the English-speaking polity, and how we have that we shall have the power to govern.

"You will inform the Department immediately by cable whether or not you were correctly quoted and made such statements at the time and place in question. Edwin Denby."

The fact that Senator McCormick, republican, of Illinois, is a newspaper owner does not in the least add to the dignity of the proceeding or embellish it with the merit of warrantable protest. The whole affair will look to many people as a trifling to serve of a case, for, brought down to the real significance and pith of what he said, it must be acknowledged that Rear Admiral Sims, despite the loosely constructed phraseology as transmitted in the cabled report and of which that officer is imaginably capable, said no more than, or nearly so much as, was entirely justified by the conduct of the particular people to which

Digitized by Google

he was applying his epithets. No language can be strong enough in its condemnation of those who, during the war, sympathized with Germany and did what they could to materially aid the enemy. If Mr. Denby was looking for an opportunity to be amazed he might very well have transferred his emotions to the ignoble incident of the world war that found British subjects in secret alliance with the Germans. The comment of Rear Admiral Sims upon these miserable traitors deserves applause. As for his other remarks at the London luncheon, they do not seem to be a worthy object of the repudiation threatened by Secretary Denby and demanded by the Illinois senator.

In anticipation of anything the Secretary of the Navy might do when he receives information from Rear Admiral Sims and without waiting to hear the statement of that officer, Representative Britten in the House at once introduced a resolution for an investigation of the circumstances of the London speech, which resolution in the orderly conduct of business was referred to the House committee on rules; while in the Senate that body, without discussion, adopted Senator Harrison's resolution directing the Senate naval committee "to make a thorough investigation" of the affair. Mr. Harrison explaining that "the charges touching the Senate membership are so grave, the indictment against certain of our citizens so heinous, and the remarks so indiscreet" that something should be done.

Resignations from the personnel of the Navy have been accepted as follows: Ensign E. B. Howell, of the line; Lieutenant G. H. Lightner, medical corps, and Lieutenant S. W. Armstrong, supply corps, of the permanent personnel; and Lieutenants F. J. Leonard and Lieutenant W. E. Kelly, of the line; Lieutenant T. M. Kelly, medical corps; Lieutenant F. H. Hittinger, dental corps; Gunner H. W. Jones, Machinist O. K. Fawcett, and Pharmacist K. R. Baker, of the temporary personnel.

Navy Resignations Accepted.

A conference of Navy supply officers was held last Monday to consider the supply department personnel, previously referred to in these pages. Commander Addison, supply officer of the Portsmouth yard; Commander Morris of the New York yard; Commander Goldsborough, supply officer of the Philadelphia yard; Captain T. S. O'Leary of the Norfolk yard, and Captain Cheatham of the Washington navy yard, together with the officers on duty at the bureau of supplies and accounts, will all be present at the conference. Paymaster General Potter, accompanied by Commander Collins and Lieutenant Commander Stanley of the bureau, made an inspection of the supply department activities of the Naval Academy last Monday. As a result of this inspection a consolidation of the duties of the different supply officers of the yard has been effected, so that one officer will have both duties. This is a resumption of the methods followed prior to the last two years. Captain Schafer, on behalf of the bureau, was in consultation Tuesday and Wednesday with Captain Louis M. Nulton, commandant of the navy yard, Philadelphia, and with Commander Goldsborough, in charge of the supply department of the naval aviation factory, and with Commander Goldsborough, supply officer of the navy yard. These consultations were held with a view to consolidating the supply department activities of the yard and of the aviation factory, which consolidation was found to be impracticable at this time, and a decision was reached that the supply activities should be continued substantially as they are. Every effort is still being made by the bureau of supplies and accounts to persuade Congress to grant the Navy sufficient money under maintenance, supplies and accounts, to conduct the accounting and other work of the respective yards and stations at their maximum efficiency. The other bureaus of the Department have been most appreciative and helpful of the efforts made by supplies and accounts in this respect. The bureau officials still hope to convince Congress of the necessity for allowing the clerical and other expenditures under maintenance, supplies and accounts, to stand at $5,280,000, as approved by the Senate. The House insists upon cutting it down to $3,500,000, which will mean a drastic reduction in the accounting forces of the yards and without a corresponding cut in the working forces of the navy yards. Captain J. R. Cyrus, U. S. N., assisted by Lieutenant Commanders Neill and McIntosh, is laying out the curriculum and supervising the preparation of the various lectures to be used in the supply school of application, which is to open at Washington within the next few weeks. As previously mentioned, this school will consist of a course of four months, which will cover 600 actual hours of lectures and study, besides many hours of reading outside of classes. The course as outlined will embrace the principles of business, administration, matters of transportation, sources of naval materials, principles of purchase, legal questions, contracts and contract subjects, banking methods, the organization of custom houses, methods of the Treasury Department procedure and similar topics. The student officers are presumed to be familiar with the duties of the profession on board ship, but they will be expected to review the handling of naval forms and accounts. The purpose is to establish a school of intensive study of business methods and accounting. The paymaster general's office will keep the marks attained by the students in their respective studies, with a view of determining their fitness for assignment to duty, and it has been recommended that these marks be given cognizance in the fitness reports of the officers concerned. As heretofore stated, the class will consist at the outset of 20 student officers, but it is hoped eventually to increase this number as the school progresses.

News of Navy Supply Corps.

Of general interest in naval circles are the orders which will shortly be issued making a change in the command of the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H.

As predicted in these columns some weeks ago, Secretary Denby has decided to turn over the management of that institution, which has been under control of

Change in Control of Naval Prison.

Commodore A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., on the retired list, to an officer of the active list and one, presumably, who has the viewpoint of, and is in sympathy with, the fleet with respect to the relations between the prison and the naval service. Accordingly the Secretary has directed orders be issued to Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Smith, U. S. M. C., now fleet marine officer on the staff of Admiral Wilson, detaching him from the Atlantic fleet when Admiral Wilson hauls down his flag, and to assume duty as warden of the Portsmouth prison. This selection will be hailed with approval by the people in the naval service, who have been alarmed for three or four years of seeing a change in the management and the methods of the naval prison, and it is believed that the death of a new warden marks the end of the Osborne regime, which came in for so much criticism because of the efforts made to force back upon the Navy many men of criminal and depraved tendencies. It is significant that in looking for an officer to take over the management of the naval prison the Secretary went to the personal staff of the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet to fill the position. Colonel Smith will take over his new duties shortly after July 1, and upon the detachment of Commodore Wadhams the latter officer will revert to the inactive retired list. It is understood that Le expects to take a trip abroad.

Great satisfaction has been expressed by the present passengers on board the Army transports, according to reports which have been received by the quartermaster general of the Army.

Praise for Army Transports.

This is the more gratifying to the Army transportation officials for the reason that the facilities for oceanic travel are not, admittedly, of the best type, due to no lack of effort on the part of the quartermaster officers who have to do with this activity, but to conditions which it is hoped to overcome in the future by the delivery to use the single screw vessels, which are defective in many respects, notably in the discomfort of the passenger accommodations. An effort is being made to obtain from the shipping board a better class of transports, so that it will be possible to make use of the double screw vessels, which are by design more suitable for this purpose. Thus, however, is a matter of negotiation and in the meanlime the transportation officers are confronted with the problem imposed by Congress in the application of its policy of retrenchment in economy of conducting the Army transport service on nearly a 100 per cent reduction in available funds. There may be some improvement in the situation as a result of the conference on the Army appropriation bill, but the prospect is a reduction in appropriations for this branch from $18,000,000 to $10,424,000, it will prove difficult, therefore, to maintain the Army transport service at its standard of efficiency. Of interest in connection with the satisfaction of passengers on board these vessels is a letter which has been sent to the quartermaster general of the Army signed by the passengers on board the Cambrai on its recent trip abroad. This letter states:

Having in view that excellence in performance of duty by officials of the government is usually, though improperly, accepted without praise or comment, we, the undersigned, have taken this opportunity to give expression to the positive virtues possessed by Captain Norman Ferguson, of the U. S. A. T. Cambrai, which have come to our notice on the passage, New York to Antwerp, May 15-18, hoping that by so doing we at least will not have prejudiced his standing with higher authority. It is noted with pleasure that the discipline and willingness of his crew were excellent; that the ship was kept remarkably clean; that the wants and needs of the passengers, including many women and children, were carefully determined and cheerfully met; that the meals and service were excellent; that the ship was conned by a capable navigator, a strict disciplinarian and an agreeable gentleman; in fact, that everything was done reflected credit on the captain and Army transport service.

In transmitting this letter to Captain Ferguson General Rogers remarked: "We are endeavoring to rebuild our transport service and to replace it upon the old basis of efficiency which existed prior to the world war, and such testimonials as the one referred to afford me evidence as to our progress, for which thanks are due the officers and crews of our vessels primarily. I wish you to accept in connection with this my thanks for, and appreciation of, your present and past service."

Brigadier General William S. Peirce, assistant chief of ordnance, is to be assigned as chief of manufacture in the office of the chief of ordnance, succeeding Colonel John H. Rice, who is about to leave that office.

Army Ordnance Matters.

Colonel William A. Phillips has been relieved from duty in command of Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and assigned to temporary duty in the office of the chief of ordnance, it being understood that the following will be transferred to the retired list. No officer to succeed him in command at Frankford yal has been announced. Colonel Samuel Hof, who recently completed the course at the naval staff college, has been assigned to duty with the technical staff in the office of the chief of ordnance. Major Joseph H. Pelot, who recently completed a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is to be assigned to command Picatinny Arsenal, N. J. Captain Jason M. Hatcher succeeds Major Pelot as chief of ordnance, Major Lee O. Wright in charge of the small-arms and aircraft-armament section of the technical staff, the latter officer going to the ordnance school of application at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for the next course of instruction.

IN TIME OF HEALTH

It requires your keenest and calmest thought to plan and provide for the final disposition of your property. Therefore,

CONSIDER IT NOW

You know the care and attention required to accumulate what you have! It will take wise planning to prevent it being wasted when you are gone.

We invite consultation

THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D. C. **Resources $13,000,000.00**

Write for booklet "Concerning Your Will"

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The War Department announces the following appointments as commissioned officers in the Regular Army, as a result of examinations held in accordance with the act of June 4, 1920:

Under Advocate General's Department—Major Watson, Herbert G., office J. A. G., Washington, D. C.

Captain: Hughes, jr., William J., office J. A. G., Washington, D. C.

Quartermaster Corps—Captain: Berger, Fred V., Camicrete, Wash.; Cashman, William E., Army supply base, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Cornatzer, William T., Washington, D. C.

First Lieutenant: Gardner, Herbert A., Long Beach, Miss.

Finance Department—Captain: Barbee, Bigiow B., Camp Custer, Mich.

Digitized by Google

Franklin Simon & Co

FIFTH AVENUE
37th and 38th Sts. New York

A Store of Individual Shops

Exclusive Apparel for

Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants

At Moderate Prices

Men's Shops Clothing
2 to 8 West 38th St. Furnishings
Street Level Shoes Hats

MEMBER OF

If you are a Member of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inclosed your receipted bills, cash slips or statements for your membership stating to their books, at No. 885 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Personal Matters.

—A lovely military wedding took place Saturday afternoon, when Miss Mabel Adelaide Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hasbrouck Lee, U. S. Army, bride of Captain John Almond Hull, U. S. Navy. The ceremony, which took place at Grace Church at 4 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Stephen Fiske Dudley officiating, was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents on Newton street. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, Colonel Lee, was attended by Miss Elizabeth Lee Caldwell and seven bridesmaids, who were followed by the ushers formed by Lieutenant Captain Astley Young du Hamel, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Harry Lee Bowers, U. S. Navy, and Hamilton Young, U. S. Army; Lieutenant Herman Lane, U. S. Army; Ensign Robert T. Kelly, U. S. Navy, and Ensign Franklin Johnson, U. S. Navy. She wore a wedding gown of white satin, draped over white satin and trimmed with real lace belonging to her grandmother. Her veil was caught with orange blossoms and fell to the edge of the train. Her shower bouquet was of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a diamond sunburst, a gift from her grandmother. Captain Arthur Chompson was the best man. Colonel Lee wore a dainty gown of white organdy with a picture hat of rose-colored georgette. Colonel Lee's bouquet of deep pink roses was showered with sweet peas. The ushers, decorated with the orange ribbon of the Stars and Stripes carried out the military note. Mrs. James Baker assisted the bride and Mrs. Caleb Fowler at the reception, and Miss Anne Caleb Young; Mrs. Albert Thompson, Mrs. Arthur Thompson, Miss Margaret Crosson, and Miss Ruth Jones presided over the bride's table among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hull, parents of Captain Hull; Mrs. Cameron, of New York. Captain Astley du Hamel, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Caleb Young, Brooklyn Navy Yard.

—A portrait of Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, U. S. Navy, retired, for nine years president of George Washington University, and for 30 years a trustee of the institution, was presented to the institution Tuesday afternoon by the members of the Washington College of Law.

It was presented in the presence of Admiral Stockton, dean of the department of arts and sciences, officials and faculty of the university, and members of the graduating class of the evening Junior Hall.

There was a large gathering of naval officers and their wives in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Jamestown, R. I., Saturday afternoon, December 4, when Miss Beatrice Hole Pollock, daughter of Captain Edwin Tucker Pollock, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Pollock, and Commander Robert S. Chew, Jr., U. S. Navy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Chew, were married.

—Brigadier General and Mrs. George Barnett were the hosts at a brilliant dinner party Saturday evening at their home on the eve of the departure of the latter for the west, where he is in command of the Seventh Corps Area, with headquarters at Omaha. Of the select Brigadier General Barnett entertained the dinner given by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Denby, for Admiral Togo, of the Japanese navy, who is visiting the seven guests later in the evening. Those in the party included the minister of China, Dr. Sze, Secretary and Mrs. Irvine L. Lenroot, Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Admiral and Mrs. Wilson Brown, Admiral and Mrs. Hugh A. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Horace H. Westcott, Colonel and Mrs. Charles Pettengill, Mrs. Rose Thompson, Mrs. George W. Elkin, Mrs. D. Buchanan Merryman, Mrs. James McDonald, and Mr. William Phelps Eno.

—First Lieutenant William Carvel Hall, U. S. Marine Corps, and Miss Lelia Clay Sherwood, daughter of Mrs. Clement E. Sherwood, of Lyons, N. Y., were married there in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city. The groom is the grandson of the late Admiral Thom Williamson and the nephew of Lieutenant Commander Price Williamson, who was among the first naval officers to be killed in the World War. The ceremony was performed by a brother of the bride, the Rev. William T. Sherwood, and one of the groom, the Rev. Thom Williamson, Jr., formerly an officer in the Navy. The bride was attended by Mrs. Kendall Gordon Seaton, a cousin, who was matron of honor, and Miss Helen Maurer, a cousin of the groom, of Lieutenant Commander Richards, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Virginia Hall, sister of the groom, and Miss Helen Maurer. The bride was given away her brother, Lieutenant Clement Lyman W. Sherwood, U. S. N. R. F. The best man was Captain William Riley, U. S. Marine Corps. It was a military wedding, the groom, best man and brother of the bride wearing white uniforms with swords, and many of the guests were of the Navy and Marine Corps in uniform. The bridesmaids wore white taffeta trimmed with old point lace, an heirloom in the family, and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas with silver ribbons. The matron of honor wore corn-colored organdie, the maid of honor heliotrope organdie, and the ushers blue organdie, and all wore white hats trimmed with flowers to match and carried bouquets of sweet peas. An informal reception at the Hotel Plaza followed the ceremony.

—The next reunion of the class of 1881, U. S. Naval Academy, will be held in Washington. Gardner rendered the class Saturday night by Secretary of the Navy Denby, an invitation to meet again in the next year was extended by Ilaro Soloehi Uriti, of the Japanese Navy, one of the members of the class. Secretary Denby accepted in behalf of the class, and said he would arrange to secure a vessel for the occasion.

—The marriage is announced of Miss Dorothy Drake, youngest daughter of Mrs. Mary Drake, of Washington, D. C., to Lieutenant Commander Vance Duncan Chapline, U. S. Navy, on June 4 in New York city. Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Chapline will be at home after August 1st at 2313 16th street, Washington.

—Colonel and Mrs. Edward L. King announce the engagement of their daughter, Nancy Sumner, to Lieutenant Charles Ive Andrews, U. S. Navy, at present on the U. S. S. Pittsburgh.

—In All Saints' Church, Great Neck, Long Island, on Saturday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, Miss Margaret Daniels, daughter of Rear Admiral David Daniels, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Clara H. Daniels, became the bride of Robert S. Morse, son of Mrs. Robert S. Morse, of Boston, Mass., the Rev. Burke performing the ceremony. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Miss Hardy Phipps, of Salem, Mass., was attended by Miss E. S. Pratt, of South Orange, N. J., as matron of honor; also Mrs. Theodore Preble, of Boston, and Miss Ruth Lamb, of Great Neck. Miss Mary Morse and Miss E. E. Morey, of Boston, sisters of the bridegroom, and Miss Margaret Burchsted, of Passaic, and the ushers were Mr. Harold Burchsted, of Passaic; Mr. MacIntyr and Hilton Wilkes, of New York city. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Arthur B. Dwight on the Lake Shore Road, Great Neck. Mr. and Mrs. Morse trip of a few weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Morse will live at Autumn Court, Passaic, N. J.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Glover have issued invitations for a reception Wednesday evening, June 15, in honor of their daughter's brother-in-law and sister, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward Walter Eberle, U. S. Navy, at their home on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Admiral Eberle is the new superintendent of the Naval Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Orchard Hill, on Massachusetts avenue, Washington.

—Miss Marie Richardson has returned to Washington and will spend a few weeks with her parents, Colonel and Mrs. L. Richardson, at their home on 1331 20th street.

—Captain C. N. Offley, U. S. Navy, Mrs. Offley and Miss Offley are in Washington for a visit and are guests at the Shoreham.

—The marriage of Miss Jessie Gibbs, daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. Gibbs, U. S. Navy, to Mr. George K. Perkins, will take place Wednesday afternoon, June 15, at 4 o'clock, in the parlors on the 18th street. The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock and will be followed by an informal reception.

—Rear Admiral and Mrs. William Shepherd Benson have returned from a visit to Atlantic City, where they have been able to make several other week-end visits, their last excursion being to Philadelphia, where Mrs. Wise, has progressed so rapidly.

—Surgeon General and Mrs. Harry Taylor were hosts at dinner Wednesday evening at the Chevy Chase Club in honor of the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. J. Mayhew Wainwright.

—Major and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., and Mrs. Loomis, with Miss Helen Kimberly, sister to Mrs. Loomis, were in New York city for a few days for a few days this week prior to Major Loomis leaving on the transport Pastores for Haiti. Major Loomis has just been ordered by the War Department for three months. Mrs. Loomis, with Miss Kimberly, Baltimore, will go to Fort Monroe, Va., for the summer to visit their father, Colonel Kimberly, Washington.

—Captain and Mrs. Carrol Power gave an "at home" on June 4 at their residence, "Virginia Side Farm," six miles north of Camp Meade, in honor of Major General Omar Bundy, who commanded at the 3d norps area, under orders to proceed to Panama. Prince Su will command. Assisted Mrs. Power were Mrs. Abraham G. Lott, Mrs. Samuel Hof, Mrs. Townsend Lott, Mrs. Harold Bundy, Mrs. John G. Letton, Baltimore; Miss Betsy Ross, Miss Jessie Gibbs, and Miss Margaret Griffith.

—Lieutenant Colonel William A. Castle, U. S. Army, who has been on the American legation staff at Constantinople, Turkey, arrived in New York Monday and was at the Hotel Astor prior to going to his home in Johnson City, Texas. Captain and Mrs. Alan Pendleton, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, are in Boston for a short visit this week. Colonel John W. Joyes, U. S. Army, of the office of the chief of engineers, Washington, D. C., was in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days this week. Major and Mrs. John G. Thurman came from West Point and were at the Hotel Astor for a few days this week.

—Lieutenant Commander Edward H. Loftin, U. S. Navy, with Mrs. Loftin and Miss Virginia Loftin, of Washington, were in New York city at the Hotel Astor this week prior to leaving Washington on the old North State for a visit in France of eight weeks or longer. Lieutenant Commander Loftin will go to attend a conference in Paris.

—Major General M. W. Ireland, surgeon general of the Army, and Mrs. Ireland left Sunday for Boston, where he will attend the annual meeting of the American Medical Association.

—Former members of the crew of the U. S. S. George Washington, which transported approximately 40,000 troops to France during the war and also carried over President Wilson after the armistice, will give a dinner at the Hotel McAlpin Saturday night, June 25, in honor of their skipper, Captain E. T. Pollock. Captain Pollock has just been graduated from the naval war college at Newport and has been assigned command of the U. S. S. Oklahoma. Arthur Hall, chairman of the committee of former enlisted men, headed by A. W. Teaple, 30 E. 42d street, New York city.

MARION INSTITUTE

THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE

Designated by War Department "Honor School 1920." Special branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering first year's work in the Academies, such as are required by the War Department for candidates who are admitted on certificate. Unsurpassed record of successes. Unlimited private tutoring for every cadet without extra charge. Facilities for entering for each of Army and Navy officers the year round. Limited number of scholarships, as announced through Morale Branch, Washington and information address Col. W. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

ORGANIZED RESERVE REGULATIONS

The new regulations governing the organization, administration, training and mobilization of the organized Reserves of the Army are now available. For sale exclusively by the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

PRICE 25 CENTS

THE BRIGHTON APARTMENT-HOTEL

2123 California St., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.

By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

Financial Advances

on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.

WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

SAUMUR SADDLES A complete line of imported Saumur Officers' Saddles, made by Marquis, successor to Raoul Duval. Saumur Field Saddle, complete equipment with bridle, $140.00; Polo, complete with bridle, $90.00; slightly used Field, complete, good as new, $100.00.

R. A. MARR, Jr., P. O. Box 595, Lexington, Va.

INSURANCE

Personal Effects Floater

Insuring Wearing Apparel, Jewelry, All Household Goods against Fire, Lightning, Storm or Theft. Also Automobile Insurance.

HENRY V. NOLAN

Woodward Bldg. Main 1854 Washington, D. C.

HOUSE OF MANILA CIGARS

LA INSULAR ALHAMBRA ISABELAS GERMINAL

We import direct. Box trade a specialty. Insular Cigarette just arrived. Out-of-town orders filled promptly.

1738 Penn. Ave. N. W. Washington, D. C.
Franklin 3074

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Monthly Payments Interest Privilege

R. H. ROSENHEIMER COMPANY, Incorporated

220-221 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Service People With Automobiles!

Friends of W. F. Fischer, major during the emergency but for many years regimental quartermaster sergeant, 2d cavalry, will be pleased to know that he has entered the automobile accessory business at

1324 New York Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.,

where a full line of tires, batteries and all other accessories are carried. Special attention will be given to Army, Navy and Marine Corps Officers.

DON'T TAKE RISKS

Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, in this bank, where you have what it is absolute safety.

Our conservative policies, experienced management and Supervision assure complete protection for every dollar.

Detailed information gladly furnished on request.

3% paid on Checking and 4% on Savings Accounts.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 10th and H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

—At Willow Glen, the painful home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Comden McKinley, in Wheeling, W. Va., at 4:30 Saturday afternoon, was held the marriage of Mrs. Mary Story Doubleday of New York and Major Henry Black Clagett, U. S. Army, of Augusta, Ga. The bride's only attendant was Mrs. McKinley. The bridegroom's best man was Major J. W. Summers of Washington. The Rev. R. E. Strider, of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, was the officiating clergyman. There were 60 guests. Following a wedding dinner Major and Mrs. Clagett departed on a honeymoon trip, which will terminate at Atlanta, Ga., where Major Clagett is stationed on duty at the Army service.

—The marriage of Miss Helen Roberts Welsh, daughter of the late Colonel Robert B. Welsh and Mrs. Welsh, to Lieutenant William Hall Tunner, U. S. Army, took place Saturday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at St. Margaret's Church, Washington, the Rev. Dr. Smith officiating. Owing to the recent illness of the bridegroom, the wedding was a very quiet affair, only relatives and close friends being present. The bride was given away by her brother, wore a smart traveling gown of French serge, trimmed in straight lines with an overdress of blue fringe, which extended from the waist to the hem, and a large hat of dark-blue milan straw with ostrich feathers. She wore a corsage of orchids and lilies of the valley. Her mother, Mrs. Welsh, wore a gown of black lace over taffeta, and a black hat of burnt-hued straw trimmed with Paradise feathers. Among the out-of-town guests was Mrs. Paul Childs Ingalls, formerly Miss Mabel Baker, of Winchester, Va. Lieutenant Shaw and his bride left on last evening for Colorado Springs, Mass., to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Shaw. They will spend a few days in Washington this week before continuing their wedding trip through the West. After August 1 they will be at Battery D, 2d Field, El Paso, Texas, where Lieutenant Shaw is stationed.

—The 21st public organ recital will be held today at 11 o'clock at the cadet chapel, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Frederick C. Mayhood, cadet, chairmaster, being assisted by Miss Blanche V. Hubbard, Syracuse, N. Y., the Misses Elizabeth Hubbard, and Cadet W. L. Rost.

—Mrs. Lewis H. Brereton and her children, wife of Major Brereton, of the air service, who is at the American embassy in Paris, have returned to this country from France and was at the Hotel Astor for a short visit. As soon as Major Brereton, who is now Major General George O. Squier, U. S. Army, and Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Culver, of Washington, D. C.

—Captain Thomas A. Kearney, U. S. Navy, has been assigned as aide to Admiral Hilo, of the Japanese Navy, who has been visiting Washington in connection with the reception of the Admiral by the Japanese envoy, of which he is a member. After finishing his visit in the capital, he returned to Japan, but will return shortly to New York and other outlying places.

—On Wednesday afternoon, June 15, at 5 o'clock, the wedding of Miss Esther Byerson Gregory, daughter of Captain Luther Hamilton Gregory, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Frederick Colburn Wilson was solemnized at the apartment of the bride's father in the Longfellow, Boston, with the Reverend F. A. Wilson, pastor emeritus of the Church of Christ (Scientist), Lynn, Mass., as the officiating clergyman. Only immediate relatives and the heads of the various departments in the navy yard and their families witnessed the ceremony. The apartments were tastefully decorated for the occasion with signal flags and pennants and two large ensigns were draped over the front entrance. On the lawn in front of the quarters, which was screened from the street by a high fence, as the various stations the navy yard band played a concert immediately following the ceremony. Within the house the rooms were simply but most effectively decorated with green and white. Vases filled with pink and white carnations, pink roses and purple iris. Promptly at the appointed hour the wedding party descended the stairs to the strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin," to where stood Mrs. F. A. Wilson, mother of the groom. The maid of honor, Miss Eleanor Boston Wilson, sister of the groom, was attired in white crepe de chine with beaded panels and carried pink roses. Dr. F. W. Wilder, a cousin of the bride, was best man. The class of 1919 and now at the Boston Navy Yard, during the World War he was given a furlough in order that Captain Gregory and Miss Wilson might be united in marriage by her father. Captain Gregory is especially popular in the yard. He is a graduate over white guns, with cascades of lovely Belgian lace flounces and a deep Brussels lace collar, which was also of the Belgian lace, had adorned the gown of the bride's grandmother. Her veil was a real lace, an lace bridal veil, arranged in a cap effect with a shadow of orange blossoms at the side and carried a shower bouquet of brides roses, lillies of the valley and sweet peas. Following the ceremony, a reception was held and a collation served. The guests were given white and pink rice bags, tied with the same shade trimmed with white crepe de chine, lillies of the valley and orange blossoms. Mrs. Wilson graduated from Simmons College in the class of 1915, the same year Miss Gregory graduated from Radcliffe. During the World War he saw service abroad with the 26th Yankee Division and Miss Wilson was logical Seminary, and will graduate in 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are spending their honeymoon in Maine, and will go to Vermont for the summer.

—Mrs. Byron Johnson announces the marriage of her daughter, Estelle, to Ensign Dallas Grover, jr., U. S. Navy, Thursday, June 16, at their home in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Grover left immediately after their wedding for California, visiting at the home of the former, Judge and Mrs. Grover, at Salina, Kans. Their future home will be in Washington, D. C.

—Mr. and Mrs. Evan O. Thomas, of Glen Lyon, Pa., announce the marriage of their daughter, Hannah, to Captain Evans Morris, chemical warfare service, on June 15, after their wedding trip in Canada and Mr. Morris will be stationed at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

—A daughter, Mary Anne, was born to Captain Ressor L. Beaman, infantry, U. S. Army, and his wife, here on June 2 at Washington, D. C.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Kinsick, of Bridgeport, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. Percy Dwight Bikle. Miss Kinsick is a graduate of Smith's College, and is prominent in Bridgeport society circles. Mr. Bikle, Mr. Dickson graduated from the Military Academy in 1918, served as a cadet in the A. E. F., and resigned last year to enter business. He is a son of Colonel T. C. Dickson, of the ordnance department, U. S. Army.

—Miss Antoinette Creely, daughter of General Creely, who has been in Italy since February, is awaiting her cousins, the Countess Montjoye and the Baroness Nagel, in Florence. Miss Creely returns late in August.

—A flourbter, Mildred Jean, was born to Lieutenant Commander Wilbur J. Ruble, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Ruble at Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 2.

—Miss Elizabeth Louise Stanford, daughter of Captain Homer B. Stanford (C. C. C.), U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Stanford was married on June 1 at 4:30 at the home of the bride's parents at Hampton Roads, to Ensign Earl LeRoy Sackett, U. S. Navy, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Sackett, of Portland, Oregon. The entire flower decorations for the residence were decorated with palms, ferns, honeysuckle and roses, and the ceremony, which was performed before the bridegroom's altar, upon which stood a large cross, cathedral candles and a vase of white roses, was performed by Chaplain H. M. T. Pearce, senior chaplain of the training station. The bride was given in the ceremony by the presence of a large number of naval officers and their wives, who formed a hollow square around the bridal party. The bride looked charming and throughout which the altar passed with her father, to whose left the bridal party formed. The bride looked beautiful in her handsome gown, which was made of white satin, trimmed with rose and embroidered with pearls. Her veil of tulle was arranged from a wreath of orange buds, carried an arm bouquet of ascension lilies. Miss Rachel Doyle, of Charleston, S. C., was maid of honor, and Mrs. B. B. Doyle, jr., was the bride's maid of honor. Little Miss Eleanor Pampel and Miss Dorothy Lee and Jacqueline Doyle were the flower attendants. The ribbon bearers were little Misses Katherine Reeves and Miss Frances Jas. C. Pryor, jr., and Richard Shepherd Ensign C. D. Porter, U. S. Navy, was Mr. Sackett's attendant. The bride's wedding reception room immediately after the wedding ceremony, while the orchestra, located on the veranda, rendered popular music. The guests were led into the dining room, where the reception room, where a large wedding cake adorned the center of a table. The bride cut the cake, using her sabre as a sword for the occasion. Salad, punch, ice cream and cake were served to guests.

—A daughter, Jean Alston, was born on May 22 at San Francisco to Mrs. and Lieutenant Gordon McPherson, of Manila, P. I. The child is a granddaughter of Colonel and Mrs. J. B. Mitchell, of Alcatraz, Calif.

—The senior class of Columbian college at George Washington University on Tuesday afternoon presented the university with a portrait of Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, U. S. Navy, retired, who, for nine years, was president of the institution, and one of its greatest benefactors. The presentation was made on behalf of the class by Miss Laura Madeline McClintock, who said: "After he had served his country with eminent distinction for more than 40 years, and when the time came at an age when most men retire from active service, Admiral Stockton gave a further mine of service to the George Washington University. He entered upon the presidency at a time when the university was in a most unsatisfactory financial situation in its history. In a short while he placed it on a basis of prosperity never before in its existence."

—A son, James D. Rorabaugh, jr., was born to Lieutenant and Mrs. Rorabaugh, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Rorabaugh on June 5. Lieutenant Rorabaugh is at present in the Pacific.

—Several weeks before their departure from Rock Island Arsenal, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan were the recipients of a farewell dinner tendered them by the other honor by the officers and their families at the arsenal and officers' mess at the Rock Island Barracks. The Rock Island Rotary Club, of which Colonel Jordan was the immediate past president, officially arranged a luncheon and farewell program in his honor on his departure. Colonel Jordan's connection with and to his popularity was the request to deliver the Memorial Day oration at Rock Island. Colonel Jordan and the orders given him by the Boy Scout band, which he was instrumental in organizing. Lieutenant Colonel Jordan left the arsenal with more universal regret from the employes and the surrounding community than he has ever extended to him by twelve hundred employes of the Rock Island arsenal was the first banquet given to any commanding officer of the arsenal by the employes. The banquet was given as a token to respect at Tubbens, Germany, as chief ordnance officer, American forces in Germany. He left Rock Island on July 4 for Antwerp after visiting relatives at Norfolk, Va., and New York City.

—Lieutenant Commander John H. Magruder, jr., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Magruder announce the birth of a daughter on June 1 at Boston, Mass.

—Miss Dorothy Adams Morris, chief of infantry, was a visitor at the University of Illinois, Urbana, on May 20. Miss Morris was entertained at a luncheon given by the president Kinley, of the university, who was followed by a review of cadets. On May 21 for General Farnsworth, Colonel Cooper, Major Daley, Major Hamilton, Major Murphy, Captain Gordon Grow, Captain Hambaugh and Captain Whitsidder. Miss Morris was also the guest of honor at a dinner of General Farnsworth, to which was invited all the officers and their wives stationed there. That evening Major and Mrs. Daley entertained in honor of General Farnsworth and Miss Morris at their home. Military Day is an institution of 50 years' standing at the University of Illinois and has been observed by many distinguished visitors, but none has been honored more than Miss Morris and General Farnsworth.

—The horse show staged by the 3d division riding and hunt club on May 24 and 25 was the most successful and brilliant event yet staged at Camp Pike, Ark., and was attended by a large crowd from Little Rock, at the conclusion of which Brigadier General E. M. Lewis presented the winners with the cups or money prizes which they had won. The 16th F. A. carried off the honors in the show, by virtue of the majority of events, and also the two stars of the two days—Lieutenant Ulmont Cummings and Sergeant Oliver Epps—belong to that organization. The former on Gold Burn, jim Burn, easily won the jumping and championship jumping classes and the latter the enlisted men's saddle and jumping classes on Pixie. In the championship class for officers' chargers Major J. Watson Bowman, on Kentucky Belle, private mount, made a wonderful performance and easily deserved the prize. Major Bowman is with the 3d Brown, 7th infantry, and Lieutenant M. Smith, 16th F. A., won the officers' saddle horse class. Also in the harness class the blue ribbon was awarded Major C. L. Rigdon on Blue Jean. Among others who placed were Major Bowman on Grey Eagle, Lieutenant W. H. Wolfe on Golden Rod, Captain Wolfe on Duke, Captain Brown on Yankee, Captain Wolfe on Red Dog, and Major Wild on Chick. The ladies' class prize was by Miss Bennett Taylor in the ladies' saddle class and by Mrs. John C. Butner, jr., in the ladies' jumping class. Miss Mary Frances Wilson was first in the polo riding. The judges were Colonel H. C. Smither, Colonel Lieutenant Colonel M. A. Elliot, Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Gerdenhire, Major W. D. Geary, and Major T. Q. Allen, of the 2d division at Camp Travis. Major J. M. Wainwright was chairman of the horse show committee.



B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Post Street, Corner Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN CLOTHES
5, W. Cor. Conn. Ave. and Iowa Pl., Washington, D.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 30 years.

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Already a new home thereafter—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES
Hand-Tailored
BURBERRY and other ENGLISH CLOTHS
MEYER'S SHOPS
1331 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
140-151 West 38th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight of the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
Aleken Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

The Prophylactic is the ONE Tooth Brush in universal use today—everywhere

Digitized by Google

Gen. Leonard Wood, son of Major General and Mrs. John H. Wood, graduated from the Yale School of Law, Saturday, S. C., on June 7 with high honors. He has secured honor and took first place for an essay on literature.

Major General H. L. Rogers, quartermaster general of the Army, has issued a circular letter to all officers of the quartermaster corps calling upon them to make special effort to observe June 16 next, the 146th anniversary of the quartermaster corps.

Lieutenant W. W. Booth, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Booth take delight in announcing the graduation of their son, Charles H. Booth, which takes place at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, Thursday, the 16th of June 12. Charles has been awarded the highest honors

Captain James C. Pryor, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Pryor announce the birth of a daughter, Frances Harrison, on June 1 at the naval operating base at Hampton Roads. The child is the great-granddaughter of, and named for, Frances Harrison Pierpont, who was governor of Virginia for seven years and was called "The Father of West Virginia."

—The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Denby were the guests of honor at a reception which will be given Robert E. Conniy, chief of naval operations, and Mrs. Conniy at the Pilgrim evening in the Pilgrim room of Waldman Park Inn, between 9:00 and 2:00 o'clock, presenting officials, diplomats and prominent Navy officers, assembled to meet Secretary and Mrs. Denby. The Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge entered late. The ballroom was decorated with flags and the Navy colors combined with palms and potted plants. The Navy band played for dancing. Mrs. Conniy's sister, Mrs. Hugh Rowan of Washington, is visiting her, having recently arrived from the Pacific coast.

IN CONGRESS

Army Appropriation Bill.

The Army appropriation bill was taken up for consideration on June 6, little headway being made.

Senators who wished the increase in the naval bill were for slashing the appropriations for the Army. Senator Reed frankly admitted that he was willing to add to 160,000 men, as against the Senate committee's recommendation for 150,000.

Senator Wadsworth showed that, while the House measure is a reduction of 10 per cent from the Army bill of last year, that, in fact, it only provided for that average for the year, which would mean that the Army for July, 1921, would be 126,000. Thus, the Secretary of War believes, means a reduction in the present establishment.

Senator Wadsworth expressed the opinion that the garrisons at Hawaii, Panama and the Philippines should be increased rather than decreased at this time, and that the Army should not be cut below 150,000, but 25,000 men for continental United States. He said:

"I have always resisted suggestions that the Army be maintained on Army because we thought an Army was necessary, in any emergency, to be raised in the United States. I further entertained the conviction that the defense of the United States was a navy, which may require fighting; in other words, an Army is a fighting force transported by the Navy to the enemy and there fighting. Consequently, I have always opposed the idea that we should run out before the military forces were assembled to meet the enemy. We have not got any Army that can fight, and that is all there is to it. I would rather have a small Army of veterans than all war strength than an Army of 16 divisions at one tenth war strength."

Senator Pilal volunteered the information that he had been told by a soldier from Panama that there were as many soldiers as dogs in the streets of that each others way. He was requested to bring his information before the committee. Senator Wadsworth and Mr. Wadsworth remarking: "You can find soldiers and civilians who will tell you anything."

Mr. King adding: "And officers?"

Mr. Wadsworth: "Yes."

Mr. Borah said: "The man who has been trained in the Army would consider it more or less a disgrace to be put in front of the enemy with a force that is not about a squad being outlined because it would cost somebody. The Army naturally thinks of the Army, the other side of the question entirely. Somebody must look at it from the side of the taxpayer."

This was followed by a discussion of who was responsible for the proposed reorganization of the Army men. Mr. Wadsworth, in reply to Mr. Borah, said: If the senator will recall, we had a long debate on the question as to an Army of 576,000 men came from, I will tell him it was from Elihu Root, who framed the entire Army. They happened to be at the head of the department at the time. He had a board of officers who drew up the plan. That plan was then amended by the organized officers of the Regular Army. The vote would have been 10 to 1 against the plan proposed.

Mr. Reed: Who were the four officers?

Mr. Wadsworth: The chief of staff, the assistant chiefs of staff under Mr. Baker.

Mr. Reed: They were the head of the Army?

Mr. Wadsworth: Yes, but there are other military authorities.

Mr. Reed: But the other military authorities did not come forward and recommend reduction of the total number did they?

Mr. Wadsworth: Indeed, they did; they appeared before our committees by the dozens and opposed the proposal to reduce the Army to 150,000.

Mr. Reed: What number did they suggest?

Mr. Wadsworth: They were divided in favor of 175,000, 250,000, and so on.

Mr. Reed: Then, there were some officers who placed the number as low as 150,000?

Mr. Wadsworth: They were very few

Mr. Reed: Were they as many as were in favor of an Army of 300,000?

Mr. Wadsworth: I should say that the average opinion was for an Army of 250,000. That was the military officers have not been quite so militaristic as the senator from Idaho would have us believe in portraying them. As a matter of fact, some of the highest ranking officers of the Army ordered to testify committed to denounced the plan of the War Department.

Developing progress on June 7, on June 7, every committee amendment considered being agreed to, including that increasing the Army from 150,000 to 175,000 men. Senators Borah and King gave notice they would ask for a roll call on the vote when it came to the Senate from the committee of the whole for final passage. The vote proved to be 74 to 2 in favor voting.

There was considerable criticism of the large appropriations carried for civilian employees. Senator Reed believed the proposed increase in civilian pay would made an indefinite charge that "a good many hundred thousand people are now getting more than they would have been on the firing line but were engaged in "wasting up places of amusement and places to sell goods."

Senator Wadsworth asserted that the Army did all of its work of every description in France, and Mr. Reed agreed if they did there was no reason why they could not continue to do so in time of peace.

Mr. King dwelt at great length on the appropriations for Army purposes in the past and urged general reductions as did Senator Reed. Mr. Wadsworth in answer given was the evidence of the Secretary of War before the Senate committee on Military Affairs:

"The proposition to reduce the number of men to the extent that is proposed in the pending House bill will be an exceedingly dangerous thing. It will make the Army ineffective, and it is that point that I want to especially emphasize.

"I want to refer in the size of the Army now and what it has been. With a force of 150,000 men we will have a smaller military force per thousand inhabitants than that which existed in the year 1820. We will have the smallest per capita military force of any of the world today, with the exception of that we almost out of the Republic of Liberia, which is 2,000 inhabitants. That does not indicate that we are building up a huge military establishment. We simply mean that in proportion to our strength, our population and our wealth we have the lowest per capita military establishment that will be as strong as the smallest in any country that we have, and that is practically all we are asking for.

"I can see no way reason why we should not be given 175,000 men for the next year, and let us get adjusted to the new conditions, and then if it is found that we can reduce that force, I would be the first one to come to Congress and say so. But I think it can be safely done, but we are moving pretty fast. We are getting in the habit of it. We do not know what the next months are going to develop. Prudence, and the management of our affairs would seem to us to warrant us in not cutting the Army to such a degree that we can not get any real benefit out of it if we find it necessary to use it."

On June 8 the Senate, reversing its previous action by a vote of 56 to 31, rejected the committee proposition to provide for an Army of 120,000 and then passed the army appropriation bill, a total of $310,000,000, without a roll call As passed it provides for an Army of 150,000, as agreed to in the House. Upon suggestion of Senator Wadsworth, sufficient money was appropriated for the strength of the Army for the next number, rather than an average, which would result in a year as follows: July 1, 1921, 125,000; July, 1922, the combined figures showing the Army maintained by the United States for the period since the armistice in increasing of population of any country in the world.

An amendment was adopted transferring all building and equipment of hospitals from the Army to Treasury Department for hospital purposes.

The Senate rejected an amendment proposed by Senator Fletcher to eliminate the limitation on salaries of civilian employees in the Army bill.

An amendment providing that the payment of six months' gratuity to the widow of a deceased officer as thought it had been passed and approved October 6, 1917, was adopted. It is the understanding that this is to be subject of investigation before final agreement.

Senator Wadsworth stated in explanation that no part of the money appropriated should be used to pay the expenses of the Army of the United States in the immediate vicinity of the city of Washington.

The 32 Senators voting on the Army of 150,000 were: Hall, Brandegee, Bursum, Cameron, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Ernst, Fall, Gooding, Harreld, Hale, Kellogg, Keyes, Knox, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McLean, Nelson, New, Page, Phipps, Sutherland, Philips, Poindexter, Shortridge, Spencer, Sterling, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson, Wolcott, Ladd, and Keller.

The 36 opposed were, Ashurst, Borah, Broussard, Caraway, Colt, Culberson, Dial, Fletcher, Gerry, Harrison, Jones, N. Mex.; Jones, Wash.; Kendrick, Kenyon, King, Kirby, Myers, Norris, Overman, Pomerene, Reed, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Stanfield, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh, Montana; Walsh, Mass.; Wilson, Ga.; Williams, Willis and Wolcott.

The 28 recorded "not voting": Calder, Caraway, Colt, Culberson, Edge, Ernst, France, Glass, Hollis, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kellogg, Kenyon, Lodge, Moses, New, Newberry, Norbeck, Oddie, Owen, Page, Penrose, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson, Shields, Smoot and Walsh, Mass

The conference selected by the Senate are Messrs. Ellsworth, Wadsworth and Senator Scott McKelar.

The conference on the deficiency bill have agreed upon an appropriation of $1,000,000 to establish at a pipe line to replace the present water main from Rock Springs to Washington Aqueduct. The bill carries to complete the acquisition of land required for the infantry school at Fort Benning, Ga.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

By a vote of 242 to 110 the House sent the naval appropriation bill to conference on June 7 without instructions. Democratic leaders say they would vote on the Borah disarmament amendment, the speaker announced on June 8, and Representatives Kelly, of Michigan, Mr. French, Mr. Wood of Indiana, Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina, Democrats, and Representatives Mapes, Poindexter, Hale and Swanson, were named on June 7, when the bill went to conference.

The conferees began consideration of the amendments in dispute on June 8, when Senator Jones, Democrat, of the Senate increases, particularly in the enlisted personnel.

Senator Jones, Democrat, of Washington, author of the Key West, Fla., submarine base was discussed when Senator Jones, Democrat, of Washington, was said to have been demanded by the House conferees. The Senate conferees, however, announced the Key West base where the government already has expended about $1,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

The third anniversary of the battle of Belleau Wood was the occasion for brief addresses by Senators Ladge and Overman, who bespoke support for the organization of American women assisting in the war. The ceremonies occurred on June 6, 1918, baited the German drive on Paris.

The House on Monday passed a resolution granting the Secretary of War power to lease to Delaware ferry mission to erect on public grounds of the District of Columbia a statue of Caesar Rodney, a Revolutionary soldier, and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. The joint commission to erect the statue, with the advice and recommendations of the fine arts commission of Pennsylvania and the United States is to be put to no expense to or by the erection.

The House on June 6 passed the bill (H. R. 2439) to provide for the protection of the fishing and fur of private rights of fishery in and about Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and Kaneohe.

The Senate on June 4 passed the Spencer bill authorizing the award of distinguished service crosses and distinguished service medals to officers heretofore for gallantry in the Spanish-American war, the Philippine insurrection and the Chinese relief expedition.

The five-fold plan of the American Legion for adjusting compensation of former service men is reflected in a new draft of the so-called soldiers' bonus bill completed by a subcommittee of the Senate finance committee, headed by Senator McCumber, republican, North Dakota. Among provisions are five classes of service in the military and naval establishments, adjusted service certificates for loans and deferred payments, vocational training aid, farm and home aid and land settlement aid.

ESTABLISHED 1866
Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and
National Guard
R. O. T. C. Schools,
Military Schools, Bands,
Police and Fire Department.
Makers of the
LILLEY CAPS
Article Rank Insignia and Cloth Devices
Correspondence Requested
THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

The House military committee has favorably reported a bill authorizing free transportation from Europe and Siberia for destitute discharged soldiers and their families. It is estimated it will cost the government approximately $150,000. Secretary Weeks wrote the committee that many former soldiers, discharged in Europe on their own application, were applying for similar assistance from the relief.

Senator Frelinghuysen has submitted a resolution providing that the committee on military affairs investigate and ascertain the quantity of war materials, equipment and supplies of any and every kind now in the possession of the United States, the pay of all civilian employees engaged in the care thereof, together with all costs incident to the care of said property, and to report to the Senate how much, if any, of said care is necessary for the proper and efficient care as in all real estate now owned and held for the use of the Army and whether any of said real estate should be sold; and to investigate and report as to the necessity of maintaining, for the present number of Army camps, cantonments and posts.

NOMINATIONS.

June 6—Reappointments in the Regular Army

Field Artillery.

J. O Daly, late captain, field artillery, Regular Army, major from June 4, 1921.

Infantry

To be major with rank from May 28, 1921: A Fallaizat, late captain, cavalry, Regular Army.

To be first lieutenant from May 28, 1921: R P Tripps, late second lieutenant, infantry, Regular Army.

Appointments by Transfer in the Regular Army

Ordnance Department.

Capt. W. H. Allen, C. A. C., from July 1, 1920.

Capt. J. D. McIntyre, C. A. C., from July 1, 1921.

Medical Corps.

1st Lieut. A. E. Hester, infantry, from July 1, 1920.

Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. P. S. Bond, C. A. C., from July 1, 1920.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Furlow, infantry, from July 1, 1920

Air Service.

Maj. R. M. Jones, infantry, from July 1, 1920.

Capt. L. F. Stone, infantry, from July 1, 1921.

Promotions in the Regular Army.

Medical Corps.

To be captains: J. M. Fontaine, from May 8, J. S. Pont, from May 14, and J. E. Stanton, from May 31.

Dental Corps.

To be captains: R. O. Leonard, from March 2, W. H. Caldwell, from March 15, W. S. Barker, from May 9, H. J. Lambert, from May 13, and A. S. Hillis, from June 4.

June 8—Chief of Militia Bureau, War Department.

Brig. Gen. George C. Richards, National Guard of Pennsylvania, to be major general, with rank of major general, for a period of four years from June 1.

Corps of Engineers, Regular Army.

Le Vert Coleman, C. A. C., to be colonel from May 31, George S. Pratt, infantry, to be captain from July 1.

Medical Corps.

To be captains: Milner H. Eskew, Luther R. Mott, Harry W. Waterous and Carl R. Mitchell.

Coast Artillery.

To be captains: Carl E. Safford, Page P. A. Chessel and Jay B. Hanlon.

Chaplains.

To be chaplains with the rank of lieutenant colonel: James L. Gribbin and Wm. M. Moore.

Reappointments in the Regular Army.

Coast Artillery.

First lieutenant from May 2, 1921: Walter J. Wolfe, late second lieutenant, C. A. C., Regular Army.

Infantry.

Captain from May 24, 1921: John E. Rossell, late first lieutenant, infantry, Regular Army.

First lieutenant from May 25, 1921: Donald S. Brann, late second lieutenant, infantry, Regular Army.

Appointments by Transfer in the Regular Army.

Finance Department.

1st Lieut. J. B. Haley, quartermaster corps, from July 1, 1920.

Ordnance Department.

Maj. Everett Collins, cavalry, from July 1, 1920

Capt. R. S. Bory, C. A. C., from Oct. 12, 1917; Capt. S. B. Hubble, C. A. C., from July 1, 1919.

Chemical Warfare Service.

1st Lieut. C. S. Shade, infantry, from July 1, 1919.

Field Artillery.

1st Lieut. C. F. Fletter, Qm. C., from July 1, 1920.

1st Lieut Alphonse Stoeckle, cavalry, from July 1, 1920.

Digitized by Google

Good Looking—Smart—Fit and Wear in Harmony Pairs.
IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)
Made good with all the following features of Superiority:

Size	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Calf	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.	17 in.

Pat. May 28, '18, Dec. 27, '18, Mar. 25, '21
If you can't get them from your dealer—write Dept. R
adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.
ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

(Established 1889)
H. L. RUST
Realtor
Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
812 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
All Classes of Property For Sale
Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgages on improved real estate.
Desirable apartments and houses for rent.
Insurance in all its branches.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Infantry.
Lieut. Col. R. E. Grinstead, Qm. C., from July 1, 1920.

Majors.
1st Lieut. J. D. Summers, C. A. C., from July 1, 1920.

Promotions in the United States Navy.

H. A. Wiley rear admiral from May 27, 1921; T. A Kearney captain from June 27, 1920; John Grady commander from Jan. 1, 1921; J. B. Brooks lieutenant commander from Sept. 12, 1919; J. D. Smith lieutenant commander from Jan. 1, 1921; J. B. Stevens lieutenant commander from Jan. 1, 1921; R. G. Thomas, lieutenant commander from Feb. 7, 1921; B. McCalpin lieutenant commander from March 4, 1921; Lieut. (J. G.) D. E. Lee lieutenant from July 1, 1919; Lieut. (J. G.) A. H. Addoms lieutenant from June 4, 1920; Lieut. (J. G.) J. M. Lewis lieutenant from July 1, 1920; Lieut. (J. G.) Isaac Schiesbach lieutenant from July 1, 1920.

The following to be lieutenants from July 1, 1920: J. H. Chadwick, E. E. Williams, H. J. Grassel, F. C. Denebrink, O. L. Weaver, J. H. Brooks, H. L. Spencer, J. E. Sullivan, R. V. Jenkins, R. S. Holcombe, H. B. Hewlett, W. W. Calhoun, H. C. King, J. B. Stevens, Edward Hanify, Jr., J. D. Price, Ward Greenslade, J. L. Fisher, W. S. Garrett, S. M. Haight, A. L. Hixson, R. L. Milton and Lola Hentze.

The following from July 1, 1920: H. A. Sallier, A. D. Brown, C. H. Schildhauer, D. C. King, J. S. Lamson, J. L. Holloway, Jr., F. V. Aier, Jr., W. W. Pace, J. C. Metsel, J. W. Roper, F. O. Willenbacher, F. F. Lee, S. K. Hall, G. H. Bowman, Dixie Kiefer and M. F. Schoeffel.

A. M. D. McCormick medical director from Jan. 1, 1921.

A. C. Smith passed assistant surgeon from July 28, 1919.

The following passed assistant surgeons from June 4, 1920: J. Lett, Shipley, F. S. Siefert and L. H. Deane.

The following from July 1, 1920: J. L. Fraser, Jr., O. Riggert, R. L. Toothaker, W. S. Perry, Hailbarton McCoy, W. H. Funk, G. W. Wilson and J. B. Logue.

The following to be passed assistant dental surgeons from June 4, 1920: L. C. Frost and C. E. Morrow.

The following from July 1, 1920: J. L. Dewey, W. T. Davidson, S. O. Claytor, T. W. Spear, E. DeB. Jarboe, L. E. McGinnity, A. H. Hester and R. R. Blamey.

F. J. Alexander to be passed assistant paymaster from July 1, 1920.

J. W. Woodruff naval constructor, commander, from June 4, 1920.

E. S. Land naval constructor, commander, from Jan. 1, 1921.

E. G. Kintner naval constructor, commander, from Jan. 1, 1921.

The following to be chief carpenters from Oct. 26, 1921: G. H. Wheeler, S. C. Giradet, W. A. Nightingale, M. C. Fahey, G. D. Barringer, Whitney Collins and G. R. Arey.

R. E. Weaver to be a chief pharmacist from Aug. 11, 1920.

The list of supply officers, who qualified in last January's examinations, which was published in the Army and Navy Register of June 4, on page 842 is:

Marine Corps.
G. C. Thomas to be second lieutenant from June 4, 1921.

SENATE BILLS.
1989. Mr. Reed—For the purchase of a rifle range for the use of the National Guard and United States Army at Liberty, Mo.
2066. Mr. Underwood—For the relief of Capt. James G. Gaddy.
2091. Mr. Calder—To increase from 10 years to 35 years the age limit for appointments in the grade of second lieutenant in the Regular Army of persons who served as officers in the world war.

HOUSE BILLS.
6415. Mr. Maloney—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Waldo E. Chapman an officer of the Army.
6414. Mr. Roach—For the relief of Carrington Hall, late a cadet at the Military Academy.
6422. Mr. Frothingham—To provide for the promotion of the senior major general on the active list of the Army.
6432. Mr. Hardy, of Texas—Granting six months' pay to Anton Kuns, father of Joseph Anthony Kuns, deceased, machinist's mate, first class, U. S. Navy, in active service.
6466. Mr. Dickinson—To authorize the President to appoint Fred H. Gailey major of field artillery in the Army.
6792. Mr. Begg—For the relief of retired commissioned and warrant officers of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps.
6599. Mr. Butler—To authorize certain officers on the retired list of the Navy and Marine Corps to receive pay in accordance with their rank as now shown by the records of the Navy Department.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

HUNTER—At Washington, D. C., June 8, 1921, to Captain Bowser L. Hunter, Infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Hunter a daughter—Mary Anna.

McPHERSON—At San Francisco, Calif., May 22, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McPherson, of Manila, P. I., a daughter—Jean Alston—granddaughter of Colonel J. B. McIntosh, U. S. Army, and Mrs. McIntosh, of Alcatraz, Calif.

MAGRUDER—At Boston, Mass., June 1, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander John H. Magruder, Jr., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Magruder a daughter.

PRYOR—At the U. S. naval operating base, Hampton Roads, June 11, 1921, to Captain James Chambers Pryor, M. C., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Pryor a daughter—Pauline Pierpont—great granddaughter of Francis Harrison Pierpont, governor of Virginia for seven years, and who was called the "Father of West Virginia."

ROBAUGH.—On June 1, 1921, to Lieutenant James D. Robaugh, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Robaugh a son—James D. Robaugh, Jr.

RUBLE—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander Wilbur J. Ruble, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Ruble a daughter—Mildred Jean.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—LEE—At Washington, D. C., June 4, 1921, Captain John Ainsworth Andrews, U. S. Army, and Miss Adelaide de Prosse Lee.

CHAPLINE—DRAKE—At New York, N. Y., June 3, 1921, Lieutenant Commander Vance Duncan Chapline, U. S. Navy, and Miss Dorothy Drake.

CREW—POLLOCK—At Jamestown, R. I., June 4, 1921, Commander Robert H. Crew, U. S. Navy, and Miss Beatrice Hale Pollock, daughter of Captain Hugh Pollock, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Pollock.

CLAGETT—BOUDLEDAY—At Wheeling, W. Va., June 4, 1921, Major Alfred Black Clagett, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Mary Stacy Doubleday.

GRAVES—KELLY—At Washington, D. C. June 7, 1921, Ensign Dallas Grover, Jr., U. S. Navy, and Miss Ketcen Kelly.

HALL—SHERWOOD—At New York, N. Y., June 7, 1921, Lieutenant William Carvel Hall, U. S. Marine Corps, and Miss Ina Sherwood.

MORRIS—THOMAS—At Glen Lyon, Pa., June 6, 1921, Lieutenant Eva C. Morris, C. N. S., U. S. Army, and Miss Hannah Thomas.

MORSE—DANIELS—At Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., June 4, 1921, Mr. Robert Emery Morse and Miss Margaret Daniels, daughter of Rear Admiral Daniels and the late Lieutenant David Daniels, U. S. Navy.

SACKETT—STANFORD—At Hampton, Va., June 1, 1921, Ensign Earl L. Sackett, U. S. Navy, and Miss Elizabeth Louise Stanford, daughter of Captain H. R. Stanford, U. S. Navy.

SHAW—WELSH—At Washington, D. C., June 4, 1921, Lieutenant Clarence Shaw, U. S. Army, and Miss Helen Roberts Welsh.

TAYLOR—BRIDAL—At post chapel, Fort Leavenworth, by Chaplain Frank C. Rideout, U. S. Army, on May 31, 1921, Mr. William Fuller Taylor, of Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, and Miss Anna Doris Ilyor, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Ilyor. The bride is a graduate of Leland Stanford University and the groom was a captain in the U. S. Army during the world war. The young couple will make their home in Silverton, Colorado city, where Mr. Taylor is engaged in business.

WILSON—CRIGHTON.—At quarters M, navy yard, Boston, Mass., on June 1, 1921, Miss Esther Bryerson Creighton, daughter of Captain Luther S. Creighton, C. E. (C), U. S. Navy, public works officer of the navy yard and the 1st naval district, to Mr. Frederick Colburn Wilson, son of the Rev. P. A. Wilson, pastor emeritus of the Union Congregational Church, of Andover, Mass., and Mrs. Wilson.

DIED.

BROWN.—Near Colonial Beach, Va., June 9, 1921, Lieutenant Wm. T. Brown, U. S. Marine Corps.

COUDEN.—At Paris, France, May 2, 1921, Mrs. Coudenwife of Rear Admiral A. R. Couden, U. S. Navy, retired.

RUCKMAN.—At Brookline, Mass., June 7, 1921, Brig. Gen. Charles Ruckman, U. S. A. (ret.).

STUART.—At the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Captain and Mrs. A. W. Dunbar, 6609 Winchester avenue, Ravenswood, Chicago, June 4, 1921, Mrs. Samuel D. Stuart, mother of Dr. James E. Stuart, Mrs. J. B. Boarman, Mrs. Samuel Barker, Mr. Norris C. Stuart and Mrs. A. W. Dunbar. Interment in Arlington.

THOMAS—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 8, 1921, Machinist Joseph D. Thomas, U. S. Navy.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, U. S. Navy, has reported to the Navy Department from command of the U. S. naval forces in the Adriatic. His next assignment has not been determined.

S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington D.C.
OPEN 8.15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Summer Furniture
Delightful in Variety and Charm
Lower in Price Than It Has Been for Several Years
Sale Now In Progress---Fourth Floor---Kann's

"Say it with Flowers"
WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS
Always Fresh
Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4378, 4379, 4379, and F. 6586

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia
Army Officers—
who know materials. No. 806, No. 256, No. 600, No. 550, will be interested in our samples line.
For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Pea Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.
For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.
For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.
Equipment for Officers of all branches of the U. S. Service—Everything Regulation.
BRANCHES:
Washington, Annapolis, Atlantic City

ESTABLISHED 1872
W. R. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 940 F ST.NW)
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE MAIN 108
ARSPEARE CJNICHOLS WB.SPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Digitized by Google

UNIFORMS FOR
Real Army Service
THEY STAND THE TEST. THEY ARE MADE RIGHT OF RIGHT MATERIALS
Officers' Catalog No. 9031
Enlisted Men' Catalog No. 58
MILITARY EQUIPMENT
THE HENDERSON-AMES COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

June 1.

Ens E. T. Aldrige, Columbia; to Pennsylvania.
Lieut. (jg) Hyrum A. Pitcock, Pensacola; to naval air station, Coco Solo, C. Z.
Lieut. (j.g.) M. W. Cartwright, connection with S-26; to command with fitting out S-21 and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. Comdr. Forrest P. D. Dayes, bureau of engineering, Navy Department; to connection with fitting out Cal-ifornia and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. W. B. Eberle, Columbia; to Oklahoma.
Lieut. Comdr. H. K. Fenn, Harvard University; to Western Electric Company, New York.
Lieut. (j. G.) L. D. Gottschall (C. C.), Columbia; to London.
Ens R. H. Harrgrove, Columbia; to Pennsylvania.
Lieut. James Hauser, Pensacola; to Navy Ja-maica.
Lieut. H. H. Hough, command R. S. New York; to command Pueblo.
Lieut. Comdr. R. A. Lavender, Harvard University; to Western Electric Company, New York.
Ens. W. W. Leggett, Jr., Columbia; to Pennsylvania.
Ens. F. F. Mclnrnott, Mohave; to Florida.
Lieut. John Reber, South Carolina; to Prometheus.
Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Ruble, Harvard University; to Western Electric Company, New York.
Gun. Fred Sandell, R. S., Philadelphia; to R. S., New York.

Ens E. W. Schell, Arizona; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. H. B. Schreen (M. C.), naval hospital, Nor-folk; bureau of medicine and surgery; to Navy De-partment.
Lieut. R. C. Starkey, Harvard University; to Western Electric Company, New York.
Lieut. (j. g.) B. Wight (M. C.), navy recruiting station, Richmond, Va.; to marine expeditionary force, Haiti.
Lieut. (j. g.) E. Fenald, command Monocacy; to New Orleans as executive.
Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Hanson, orders to command Southard cancelled, to command Monocacy.
Lieut. Comdr. Cleveland McKinley, New Orleans; to home and wait orders.
Ens J. A. Baker, command destroyer force, Pa-cific; to Bruce.
Ens. J. J. Harris, command destroyer force, Pacific; to Buchanan.
Lieut. E. J. Harwood, receiving barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.; to Houston.
Lieut. H. F. Sweeney, R. S., New York, N. Y.; to Pueblo.

June 2.

Ens W. K. Boone, Jr., Blakeley; to Preble.
Gh. Gun James Clancy, Murray; to ammunition depot, Kuahua, T. H.
Lieut. (j. G.) R. W. Clark (S. C.), R. S., Portsmouth; to assistant to supply officer, Sixth Carib. District.
Lieut. Comdr. Schamyl Cochran, R. S., Philadelphia; to command Craven.
Comdr. M. O. Cook, board of inspection and survey, Navy Department; to command Melville.
Lieut. W. M. Dillon, naval air station, Pensacola; to naval air station, Coco Solo.
Lieut. Comdr. J. Y. Dresbach, Naval Academy; to naval examining board, Navy Department.
Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Eldar, navy yard, Philadelphia; to Eagle 18.
Lieut. Comdr. R. H. English, command Fulton; to command amphibious division 1.
Lieut. Harry Fitzsimmons, Columbia; to Tennessee.
Lieut. J. E. Glagtrie, commander in chief, Atlantic Fleet; to Pennsylvania.
Lieut. (j. g.) L. Hartzell, Tennessee; to Fulton as navi-gator.
Lieut. P. J. Haminesley (Ch. C.), naval training station, Hampton Roads; to Olympia.
Lieut. (j. g.) Thomas Hazard, Richard.
Lieut. (j. G.) M. J. Jukich, Gulf; to Stribling.
Lieut. Clarence Kemper, Arizona; to Mississippi.
Lieut. S. H. Lloyd (Ch. C.), Leonidas; to navy yard, Philadelphia.
Lieut. H. M. Mason (R. C.), R. S., New York, N. Y.; to home and wait ordersgunal Richard.
Lieut. Comdr. E. A. McIntyre, Naval Academy; to Minnesota as first lieutenant.
Boss, L. A. Nelson, Sigamore; to Tennessee.
Lieut. (j. g.) Olajnik, Tennessee; to R. S., New York.
Comdr. R. W. Plummer, command Solace; to course of instruction, Naval War College.
Capt. J. K. F. Pringle, Naval War College; to com-mand Idaho.
Lieut. J. A. Riley, R. S., Philadelphia, Pa.; to Duncan.
Lieut. (j. G.) W. G. Scott, Black Hawk; to Hatfield.
Lieut. A. A. Smith, Bernadou; to Black Hawk.
Boat. Robert Sirlie, Oklahoma; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
Columbia 9600 TAXICABS Columbia 9600

Lieut. T. O. Summers (M. C.), marine barracks, Quantico, to navy recruiting station, Richmond.
Lieut. (j. G.) Thomas (S. C.), navy recruiting station, Washington; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. R. D. Truesdell, R. S., Philadelphia; to Porter.
Carp. C. F. Trullinger, Columbia; to R. S., Philadelphia.
Ens. C. J. Walker, Tennessee; to navy rifle team.
Lieut. (J. G.) R. S. Kotrost, Frederick; to Niton.

June 3.

Ens. J. P. Bowling, Dahlgren; to Goldsborough.
Lieut. T. O. Cole (M. C.), naval torpedo station, Keyport, to Guam.
Lieut. (j. g.) Frich, Prometheus; to Sandpiper.
Comdr. C. C. Hertigan, naval intelligence, Navy Department; to Dallas as executive officer.
Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Johnson, Delaware; to navy recruiting station, New York.
Lieut. Wm. Johnson, Eagle 66; to South Carolina.
Lieut. (j. g.) John (S. C.), naval private grounds, Indian Head; to connection with fitting out Langley and on board on commissioning when commissioned.
Capt. F. S. Kelley, navy yard, Puget Sound, to command Texas.
Lieut. H. F. Knowles, R-4; to P-5.
Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Lee, Atlanta; to command experimental submarine division Zero.
Capt. W. E. Mcvay, navy yard, Boston; to Utah.
Carp. E. E. Nelson, Dixie; to navy yard, New York.
Gun Capt. Peterson, Abbekas; to Chicago.
Ch. Gun. Irthin Peterson, R. S., Philadelphia, to 12th Naval District.
Lieut. (j. G.) D. Powell, R-12; to R-26.
Comdr. R. F. Russell, tenbarge, to Honolulu.
Lieut. J. E. Thomas (M. C.), naval station, Guam; to naval torpedo station, Keyport.
Lieut. (j. G.) W. Thomas, marine barracks, San Diego; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Van Deusen, Langley; to connection with fitting out Langley and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Will, command Craven; to com-mand Goldsborough.
Lieut. (j. G.) H. P. Reisch, naval air station, Pensacola; to naval air station, Lakehurst.

June 4.

Ens. C. M. Albos, Connecticut; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. E. W. Andrews, navy yard, Washington; to Eagle 58 as engineer officer.
Ens R. E. Bailey, New York; to connection with fitting out California and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. (j. G.) Bergess, Belknap; to Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Clifton (M. C.), Solace; to Olympia.
Lieut. F. W. Cobb (S. C.), bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department; to connection with fitting out California and on board as assistant to supply officer when commissioned.
Ens R. C. Cooley, 3d naval district; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Comdr R. S Galloway, 3d naval district; to instruction at Naval War College.
Lieut. J. D. Jewell (M. C.), navy yard, Mare Island; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly, command Dent; to com-mand Isherwood.
Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Lamar IV, Arizona; to supply officer, torpedo station, Newport.
Lieut. (j. G.) Lewis, Naval War College; base force, marine, San Diego; to R. S., Mare Island.
Ens. J. W. Shultz, Wyoming; to Arizona.
Capt. C. R. Miller, Naval War College; to chief of staff, destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Ens. E. J. Milner, Reina Mercedes; to Rochester.
Lieut. (j. G.) C. Mills, Eagle 19; to Eagle 18.
Lieut. Comdr. P. F. Powell, Gilmer; to naval com-munications, Navy Department.
Lieut. C. R. Riney (M. C.), advance base force, marines, San Diego; to navy yard, Mare Island.
Carp. J. Samples, Dixie; to Reina Mercedes.
Lieut. M. H. Spriggs, command N-1; to post-graduate course in engineering, Naval Academy.
Lieut. (j. G.) Stetler (M. C.), R. S., Mare Island; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Ens. C. D. Taylor, Arizona; to Mississippi.
Lieut. P. P. Tibbetts (S. C.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge; to navy yard, Norfolk.
Lieut. (j. G.) S. M. Thompson, 3d naval district; to officer in charge of Eagle 58.
Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Wentworth, Naval Academy; to Prairie as engineer officer and navigator.
Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Woodside, naval proving ground, Indian Head; to Arizona.
Ens E. F. Burkett, Reuben James; to Brooks.
Lieut. (j. G.) Kerns, Arizona; to Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Wm. Taylor, supply base, Spalato; to United States.
Lieut. J. A. Terbune, Brooks; to Reuben James.
Ens. J. J. Baker, Aaron Ward, Pacific; to Paulding; to Salem.
Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Hoffman, Jr., command destroyer force, Pacific; to reserve division, Pacific.
Lieut. F. J. Lee, Jr., command Gilmer; to Twiggs.
Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Johnston, command Lamson; to De Long.
Gh. Gun. R. J. Rundy, naval air station, Pensacola, to naval air station, Lakehurst.
Ens W. R. Neely, Galveston; to Rappahannock.
Lieut. J. H. Wellman, Prairie; to Sapelo.

June 5.

A. P. Ch. C. B. Archer, R. S., San Francisco; to R. S., Philadelphia.
Ens. Nolan Beall, Kansas; to Reina Mercedes.
Lieut. F. J. Bruin, Eagle 9; to Olympia.
Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Borgusch, Texas; to Philip.
Lieut. A. F. Brill, Eagle 10; to North Dakota.
Ens. W. D. David, South Carolina; to Reina Mercedes.
Lieut. (j. G.) L. Dyer, Eagle 9; to Eagle 10.
Ens. C. E. Ellis, Jr., Reina Mercedes; to Sirbling.
Lieut. (j. G.) G. E. Duffy, navy yard, Norfolk; to connection with fitting out the Maryland and on board as assistant to supply officer.
Lieut. Dw. W. C. Emerson, Olympia; to R. S., Philadelphia.
Capt. F. T. Evans, chief of staff, destroyer force, Pacific Fleet; to Naval War College as student officer.
Lieut. Comdr. E. Finney, New Mexico; to assistant to commandant, 6th naval district.
Ens. A. B. Gatch, Wyoming; to Reina Mercedes.
Lieut. R. S. Gantz (S. C.), navy yard, Washington; to naval air station, Lakehurst, N. J.
Lieut. E. D. Hardin (M. C.), naval reservation, Gulf-port, to Arkansas.
Ens. V. V. Jocomini, Minnesota; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. L. F. Johnson, command Bulmer; to naval proving ground, Indian Head.
Mach. S. L. Keene, R-12; to R-13.
Lieut. Comdr. J. D. McNaughey, 12th naval district; to connection with fitting out California and on board as electrical officer when commissioned.
Lieut. (j. G.) W. S. Morse, command submarine chaser 231, to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Ens. H. E. Peifer, Michigan; to Reina Mercedes.
Ens R. F. Powers, Pittsburgh; to Reina Mercedes.
Ens C. R. Skinner, Minnesota; to Reina Mercedes.
Gun. M. H. Smith, naval air station, Pensacola, to naval air station, Lakehurst.

R.P.Andrews Paper Co.
727-31 13th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
When you think of Social, Scholastic or Business Engraving, Think of "ANDREWS"
Announcements, Invitations, At-Home Cards, Visiting Cards, Menus and Dinner Cards, Monograms, Address Dies, Etc.

Ross, R. H. Smith, naval air station, Pensacola; to naval air station, Lakehurst.
Ens A. E. Stevens, Connecticut; to Reina Mercedes.
Lieut. (j. G.) S. L. Haddon, Gamble; to Hull.
Lieut. L. B. Irvin, Hamilton; to Brooks.
Lieut. (j. G.) R. B. Raymond, Hamilton; to Lamson.
Lieut. (j. G.) L. Johnson, Fraser; to Renshaw.
Lieut. (j. G.) J. E. Vollmer, Kilty; to Preston.
Lieut. L. G. Rice, Connecticut; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. (j. G.) Kenny, jr., fleet balloon division, Atlantic Fleet; to naval air station, Pensacola.
Lieut. W. E. Ritchey, naval air station, Pensacola; to naval air station, Hampton Roads.

June 7.

Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Bowman, bureau of engineer-ing, Navy Department; to Salt Lake City as engineer officer.
Capt. J. V. Chase, bureau of ordnance, Navy Depart-ment; to command Arkansas.
Comdr. Lewis Cox, 1st naval district; to Naval War College.
Ens J. W. Dillinder, naval air station, Coco Solo; to naval air station, Lakehurst.
Ens. E. H. Inwees, Kansas; to Reina Mercedes.
Lieut. (j. G.) Emerton, Eagle 19; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Fischer, Naval Academy; to Ohio as navigator.
Comdr. Wm. Galbraith (M. C.), command Mercy; to in-structions at Naval War College.
Lieut. (j. G.) Gilbert, Jr., Mercy; to connection with fitting out California.
Lieut. J. C. Holmes, command Eagle 19; to Asiatic Station.
Lieut. Karl Keller, R-2; to R-1.
Lieut. W. J. Mirock, Delaware; to Utah.
Lieut. (j. G.) Mitchell, Eagle 18; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. Albert Noble, Delaware; to Pennsylvania.
Col. L. McC. Pope, commandant, Quantico, to staff, Naval War College.
Comdr. W. L. Rees, command Melville; to 1st naval district.
Lieut. Gustav Sabelstrom, Connecticut; to Olympia.
Comdr. M. H. Simons, command R. S., San Francisco; to command Melville.
Ens. R. E. Stevens, Reina Mercedes; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Ens S. F. Tripp, Barney; to Red Wing.
Lieut. (j. G.) Wilson (M. C.), 3d naval district; to connection with fitting out Maryland and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. H. G. McGehee, receiving barracks, Hampton Roads; to Caesar as engineer officer.

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant—John A. Lejeune.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

June 5—Capt. C. T. Brooks, marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, to duty as recruiting officer, Los Angeles, Calif.
2d Lieut. C. Gardner, orders of May 30 modified; pro-ceed to marine barracks, Washington, D. C., upon ex-piration of present leave.
June 6—Col. G. C. Thorpe, General Staff College, Washington, D. C., to command Marine Corps.
Capt. John Hinman, marine detachment, Camaguey, Cuba, to Utah.
Capts. Mitchell Jones and Mattoson, marine bar-racks, Quantico, each to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to take post graduate course in aerodynamics.
1st Lieut. J. J. Keadon, quartermaster, 2d Brigade, to Quantico marine barracks, Washington, D. C., to marine barracks, Quantico.
1st Lieut. Wm. Rigby, resignation accepted.
June 6—No orders issued.
June 7—1st Lieut. J. A. Leach, jr., from duty as fleet marine officer, Atlantic Fleet, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty in command of naval prison.
Capt. G. R. Lockhart, retired on retired, effective June 15.
Capt. W. M. Marshall, marine barracks, Hampton Roads, Va., to recruiting office, Memphis, Tenn.
Capt. H. W. Miller, recruiting officer, Memphis, Tenn., to marine barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.
Capt. Wm. Rogers, 2d Brigade, Marine Corps, Washington, to marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., for duty in connection with marine detachment or-ganized at that post for duty on U. S. S. California.
2d Lieut. H. L. Roosevelt, marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., to marine barracks, Parris Island.
Temporary commissions of following-named officers revoked, effective June 25, 1921; and those officers will revert to permanent grades which are shown opposite the name of each: Capt. C. F. Mills, marine gunner; 1st Lieut. C. Platt, 1st Lieut., W. Ringle, 1st Lieut., W. Ringle, first sergeant; 2d Lieut. F. W. Lamb, marine gunner; 1st Sergt. J. Hanson, 1st sergeant; 2d Lieut. C. P. Hill, quartermaster sergeant; 2d Lieut. E. E. Clark, quartermaster sergeant; 2d Lieut. H. S. Furey, quartermaster sergeant.
June 8—Capt. F. T. Steele, detail as assistant ad-jutant and inspector revoked, effective July 1.
1st Lieut. J. H. Williamson, resignation accepted.
1st Lieut. R. W. Atkinson, advance base force, San Diego, Calif., to east coast of United States.
June 9—Lieut Col. N. G. Burton, A. Q. M., June 31 from depot of supplies, Philadelphia, to depot of sup-plies, San Francisco, Calif.
Capt. W. A. Hall, marine barracks, Philadelphia, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.
Capt. R. M. Kelly, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., upon arrival in United States.

Digitized by Google

Capt. E. M. Spencer, A. Q. M., marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to headquarters, Marine Corps.

1st Lieut. T. H. Cartwright, marine detachment, Canacau, Cuba, to U. S. S., Pensecola, Fla.

1st Lieut. F. B. Geotige, 1st brigade, Haiti, to Navy, S., Pensacola, Fla.

1st Lieut. L. H. Pryor, to headquarters, Department of Pacific, San Francisco, Calif., upon arrival in United States.

1st Lieut. R. S. Hansmann, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Pay Clk. R. T. Blocked, headquarters, Marine Corps, to marine detachment, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Temporary commissions of following-named officers revoked, effective June 15, 1921, and they will then revert to permanent enlisted status: Pay Clk E. J. Stephens, M. M. Clks. H. Bell, and Harry Wall, Jr., Gunner H. Rockney, E. C. Harvey and H. G. Stroscelein and Mar. Gnrds. J. Flanagan and J. Hall.

SUMMER SCHOOLS STILL UNSETTLED.

Provision for the experimental naval summer schools at the naval training stations, Newport, Annapolis and naval operating base, Hampton Roads, has been added to the naval bill as it passed the senate, but its passage is by no means assured ,it being one of the points of contention in conference.

In the event that this provision remains in the bill, recruiting officers will receive detailed instructions from the Bureau of Navigation.

THE QUESTION OF A UNIFORM.

[To the Editor:]

The War Department seems to be putting the screws down on the sublieutenant dreamers in the Army, it may seem remarkable, but it is nevertheless true that every few weeks well dressed young soldiers conform strictly to the uniform regulations and then proceed to take it like the dummies that they are behind sealed patterns in the corridors of the War Department, in glass case contrivances, and then the inventor general, but, even if they were willing to do so, they could not for the reason that the same clothing does not conform to the model. It is almost impossible to get a composite suit, each one must be made by the same contractor, much less under the same contract. There is not a composite in the Army, perhaps not a squad, that can turn out in completely matched up olive drab section, and I defend if there is a single suit that will have coat and breeches match after being sent under to different laundries and dyed a different number of times at the same laundry. In one case brought to my attention, a set of breeches had the legs made of different material, and were of different colors one from the other.

These conditions are the unavoidable result of the war. The Army has got to have a uniform. Before improvement could be made by accreating the lists, the standard changes according to the law of fads and some we must expect to find our issue olive drab cotton varying in color from a light khaki through a green and yellow ocre, to creame and white.

Why, we jump on the poor old soldier for his outside of the regulations and tries to improve the situation? By continuous oppression we have driven him where to look like something, the old company tailor and the well dressed soldier have disappeared.

Taking as their model the two most distinguished, and, at the same time, the most democratic men in the Army, some of the small fry have departed from the strict code of virtue and many more have left behinds themselves out in a manner calculated to inspire confidence in their ability to command. Should a war threaten us on an artilleryman, I should say that if their effort does not show the mark by more than the probable error of the quartermaster issue, they should be credited with it.

Why not abandon our spirit worry, the shame and mishapen, instead of those who are overdressed? Why not encourage all style and well dressedness, even though it lead to a few eccentricities? When a soldier spends his own money for his own uniform he can get free from the government, he likes to show his individuality. Stonewall Jackson's coat and the West Point cadet cap when he was a lieutenant general in the Confederate Army.

Paraphrasing Vice-President Marshall and his 5-cent cigar, I should say that what the Army needs is a good shoe-shine.

Johnson Hagood.

ARMY REENLISTMENT ALLOWANCES.

The comptroller has decided that in the case of an enlisted man who enlisted November 23, 1917, honorably discharged March 31, 1919, reenlisted May 7, 1919, for one year; honorably discharged May 6, 1920; reenlisted May 7, 1920, for three years, now in the service, in view of the fact that the provisions of the act of May 11, 1908, as to reenlistment allowances were repealed by the act of June 4, 1920, which governed the soldier's rights at the time of reenlistment for three years actual service on December 19, 1920, that not having reenlisted within one year he is not now entitled to receive the reenlistment allowance on December 19, 1920, and his claim should therefore be disallowed.

ADMIRALS IRGE CASE OF HARTORD.

Six retired rear admirals and the widow of Rear Admiral Ingram, the battle of Mobile Bay have petitioned Secretary Denby to save Farragut's famous flagship Hartford from the mud in Charleston Harbor, which, it is said, is slowly rotting away.

In their plea to the secretary they say: "We learn with deep pain that the Navy Yard has stopped working its way through the old Hartford's ribs of oak. But we are relieved to learn that the public now available naval funds will dock and send her to Mare Island. Admiral Ingram, who was flag officer to Admiral Farragut at Mobile Bay, is the last surviving officer of that famous squadron.

The letter was signed by Admiral George H. Wadleigh, C. D. Sigsbee, W. H. Whiting, J. C. Watson, C. E. Clark and C. E. Chester.

WAR VESSELS TO GO TO PERU.

At the request of Ambassador Peaty, of Peru, the Navy will despatch some of the latest types of vessels to assist the Peruvian people in celebrating their independence, from July 24 to 31. Representatives of the State Department will take passage on the Navy ships to officially represent the Secretary of State. The leading naval powers of Europe will participate in the celebration.

FUNERAL OF CHAPLAIN C. C. PIERCE.

One of the most impressive funerals ever held at Arlington was that on Wednesday when the bodies of Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Pierce, who died within a few weeks of each other in France, were interred with suitable ceremonies, in which Bishop Harding of the Episcopal Church officiated, assisted by Dean Bratlenel and Chief of Chaplains Axton. The service was that of the Episcopal Church. Colonel G. H. Penrose and the other officers and most of the clerks of the cemeterial branch of the quartermaster general's office attended in a body. It was at head of this branch that Colonel Pierce went to Europe some months ago. Among others present at the funeral were the quartermaster general and the officers of the quartermaster corps in Washington and many members of the chaplain corps.

IN CONGRESS

RETURN OF RESIGNED NAVAL OFFICERS.

Tuesday morning the House naval committee continued its consideration of the bill originally presented by Congressman Dupre of Louisiana, and which was fully reported in this paper last week. Rear Admiral Washington, accompanied by several bureau officers, appeared before the committee and spoke in favor of the bill as it now stands. He also suggested that no application should be considered unless it is received within 120 days after the passage of the act. He explained that several of the prospective candidates for reinstatement were now in China, one of them being especially some who are with the Peruvian commission, and who would have to be called homeless in China.

Chairman Butler reiterated his opposition to the principle involved, and declared he was in full accord with the policy of Secretary Daniels when he told the disgruntled officers that if they left the service they were to do so entirely resigning. That the government has an investment in those ex-officers, and he wants to do what is best for the interests of the government. He appreciates the unsettled mental condition of those officers during the war, and is not opposing the letter of conditional matter, but cannot recommend conducing to resignations. He opposed, however, allowing officers to be reinstated while the past few months, when conditions were more normal.

Admiral Washington agreed with the chairman, and said he also told many of these officers that they were leaving at a time when their service might be needed, that the war was not technically over, and that they not only forfeited resigning. Admiral Washington said, several of these men had interested members of Congress in their behalf, and to prevent the introduction of numerous individual bills reinstating them, he thought it better plan to agree upon one bill which would cover all cases and establish the government's policy.

He said that of the line there were about 145 resignations and that they were placed on the retired list, in 1921, it would bar those who had resigned for reasons other than those conditions immediately following demobilization. The Navy will still be short the equal of 1,000 officers, and after taking all the candidates from the present examinations of temporary and reserve officers, the deficiency is estimating the shortage at about 800 to 900, depending upon the number who qualify in the examinations.

The great bulk of the resignations came in the spring of 1919, after the Secretary had removed the ban.

Several committeemen were interested to know where these reinstated men would come back on the list. Secretary Daniels admitted that they would take rank in the same numerical position they occupied when they resigned, placing them below their brother officers had gained meanwhile. In some cases this will mean considerable loss of rank. It would mean an actual loss of as much as 151 numbers, while, in others, there will be no more than a handful.

Mr. Britten suggested that it was just as essential to fill a vacancy caused by the death of an officer on their reinstatements, and that the bill should be amended so that all reinstatements should be completed within a given time. To this Admiral Washington said that the bill now provided that he changed accordingly.

Several members of the committee thought the officers should be required to come back at the foot of their grade, but as the bill now reads they would retain was a penalty for leaving the Navy at a time when they were needed, but Admiral Washington explained the loss of numbers while they were out was sufficient punishment.

"It was finally agreed tentatively that there would be no objection to the return of these officers to the special board of seven officers decided should come back, provided that a date application be fixed by law, and their cases are acted upon within 6 months, a limit being placed upon those who will apply after January 1, 1921. They should not, however, be credited with the time they spent in civil life.

RETIREMENT AS COMMODORES.

When Rear Admiral Washington was before the House naval committee Tuesday there was some discussion of the terms of section 14½, Revised Statutes, which permits officers to retire after 40 years' service with the grade of commodore. That statute permits a lieutenant, after reaching 40 years' service, to retire as commodore, and the admiral said it would be possible, unless the law is amended, for many of the former warrant officers who were recently made permanent lieutenants to soon reach the grade of commodore on the retired list. He cited the case of the professor who, under the law, would be entitled to retire with the grade of commodore on the retired list, having retired as a lieutenant. He pointed out that with the present age of entrance to the Naval Academy, the act once put into effect any time offers ample time to have been passed over, and who will unless selected for promotion to the grade of captain, will be retired on the list under the age-in-grade law. Mr. Britten inquired it would be giving these officers a preferential retirement and Admiral Washington said he should be further amended to exclude line officers. Admiral Washington explained that the law was intended as an encouraging, and, in the interest of some of the staff corps, to those not looking upon the pledge as a vow to fight, and it should not be taken away from them. To leave the bill as it now is intended in the law, it was pointed out, would afford an opportunity to several captains of the line who had not been selected by the selection board to retire as commodores, whereas, under the provisions of the bill, after 40 years of age-in-grade, and the minimum entrance of 18, there would be but one further step in their careers, and that to rear admiral, and that was contingent upon his entrance into the Naval Academy on his 18th birthday. If he was ever not promoted to rear admiral by the time he reached 64, he would be forced to retire as a captain.

CONGRESSMAN TO WITNESS BOMBING TESTS.

Secretary Denby addressed an invitation to House and Senate naval and appropriation committees to witness the forthcoming bombing tests conducted under the supervision of the Navy. He extended the committees' advice as to the propriety, in view of the importance attached to the experiments, of inviting members of the press, furnishing transportation, and facilities for attending the bombing tests. These tests begin June 21, with the attack on a German U-boat, then the Alabama and the Georgia as naval destroyers, and finishing with the attack on the cruiser Frankford. The tests will probably continue to July 15 and 20. It is proposed to have the Navy transport Henderson placed at the disposal of the guests, and to provide transportation from Washington via a Navy destroyer.

Chairman Butler brought up this invitation at the meeting of the House naval committee Tuesday, and obtained a poll of the committee, both upon the acceptance of the invitation and upon the plan of inviting civilians. It was agreed that all members of the committee present would accept the invitation, and the committee adopted a motion that it was the sense of the committee that the Secretary should use his discretion in inviting representative citizens who are

W. & J. SLOANE

Established over 76 years

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS

For those to whom economy appeals, the following items of discontinued patterns should prove of especial interest.

The goods are the name] "SLOANE" high quality merchandise, a distinction very important.

The following quotations on 9x12 size rugs will give some idea of the variety and values offered.

Finest Quality plain Seamless Cenmille Rugs, with two bands borders $115.00

Finest Quality Wool Wilton Rugs..... 80.00

Standard Quality Wool Wilton Rugs 67.50 & 75.00

Finest Quality Boy Brussels Rugs..... 49.50

The SLOANE Improved Vacuum Cleaner Complete $45.00

Strong in construction—Simple in operation Effective in results

Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States.

1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 925

LEWANDOS

AMERICAS GREATEST

CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops

284 Boylston Street — 17 Temple Place
284 Huntington Avenue
29 State Street — 79 Summer Street

Brookline, Cambridge, Watertown, Malden, Fitchburg, Providence, Bridgeport, Albany, Salem, Fall River, New Bedford, Newport, Pittsfield, Manchester, Worcester, Lowell, Springfield, Waterbury, Philadelphia.

And 16 West 45th Street, New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1830

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

MILK AT ITS BEST

Pet Milk is "milk at its best"—just pure, rich milk—nothing added, nothing removed but part of the milk's water. It is sterilized and will keep sweet and pure indefinitely.

For Cream, use Pet as it is—add an equal quantity of water and you have the finest natural sweet milk.

You like Pet Milk at your meals. Tell your wife to get a supply from your grocer and dispense with the milkman. Two sizes—tall and small.

Milk at its Best

PET MILK

THE HELVETIA COMPANY

(Originators of the sweetened milk industry)

General Offices—St. Louis

RIGGS

A progressive AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL for older boys. All modern equipment. GRADUATES enabled to earn living or enter agricultural college. Large farm in the Berkshires. Lake. Water sports. Indoor and outdoor athletics. Recreation and work perfectly combined. Music. Home life. Social and moral standard.

Instructors are specialists in their department.

New carpentry and machine shop in course of construction. Students taught to do things in these lines. For wide-awake boys only. Tuition fee $850.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

F. B. RIGGS, Headmaster, Lakeville, Connecticut.

3%

This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department. Accounts opened with ONE DOLLAR or more. Interest at 3% compounded semi-annually.

Allotments can be arranged through your paymaster.

U. S. SAVINGS BANK Dept. D. Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

interested in the subject, as well as representatives of the press, and that if any criticism arose in the House, the committee would defend the action of the department in extending these invitations. The chairman appointed Representatives Hicks and Padgett as a subcommittee to arrange with the chief of operations concerning the details of the trip. The action of the committee was unanimous in approving the plan of Secretary Denby to invite a select group of civilians who are interested in the bombing tests. The several trips to be made out to sea will average three nights and two days.

VETERANS THANK BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

As an expression of appreciation for his graceful act in placing a wreath in memory of the Union dead at Arlington Memorial Day a delegation of veterans of the Civil, Indian, Spanish, and World Wars, headed by Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, called upon Ambassador Sir Auckland Geddes last Saturday and through their spokesman thanked the ambassador for his courtesy. Short addresses were made by General Miles, Chaplain George Williamson Smith, a veteran of the Civil War, and Brigadier General J. A. Drain, of the American Legion of the District of Columbia. The delegation was introduced by Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Gordon Kane, a veteran of the Civil War. The party of veterans was limited to a prescribed number, at the request of the military attache of the embassy, and consisted of the following men, well known in military circles:

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, Civil, Indian, and Spanish wars; Rear Admirals George C. Remey and George W. Baird, U. S. Navy, Civil and Spanish wars; Major General John L. Clem, Civil, Indian, and Spanish wars; Brigadier Generals Ben K. Roberts and E. D. Dimmick, Civil and Spanish wars; Brigadier General Anson Mills, Civil and Indian wars; Brigadier General John A. Johnston, Indian, Spanish, and World wars; Commodore W. E. Reynolds, commandant U. S. Coast Guard; Brigadier General James A. Drain, late National Guard of Washington and lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army, World War (has the legion of honor and is department commander of the American Legion); Colonel Myron M. Parker, National Guard of Vermont, retired, 1st Vermont cavalry, Civil War, president of the University Club; Chaplain George Williamson Smith, late U. S. Navy, Civil War, president emeritus of Trinity College, Hartford, now of St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington; Major S. W. Saxton (92 years old) and Captain Robert Armour, late 79th New York Scottish Highland regiment Civil War; Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Gordon Kane, National Guard state of Washington, retired, late ensign, U. S. Navy, Civil War; Lieutenant Colonel C. L. Fratley, World War, and Colonel John McElroy, Civil War, department commander, G. A. R. of D. C.

Sir Auckland was visibly impressed at the warmth of the sentiments expressed and thanked his visitors in a graceful speech. The remarks of General Miles, the principal speaker, are as follows:

"Mr. Ambassador: In behalf of the heroes and veterans of four wars who witnessed the sacred ceremonies at Arlington on our Memorial Day, we desire to thank your excellency for the impressive tribute you presented on that occasion.

"Such a demonstration coming from the representative of his majesty King George V and expressing the sympathy and profound friendship of the sovereign and people of your mighty nation, I assure you was appreciated and reciprocated in the highest degree. All true patriots of our country received that assurance of national amity given on such a day and on hallowed ground with heartfelt gratitude.

"We rejoice that for more than a century of time the thousands of miles of boundary lines between our two countries has not been occupied by a hostile gun or fortification. Neither does it require bonds to hold us together other than the high regard and sincere friendship that exists between the two nations and which we trust will continue for all time. During the great future it will be our hope and prayer that this concord and national-union may even grow stronger in its sublime mission of promoting the peace, progress, and enlightenment of the world."

TO ABOLISH CENSORSHIP IN NAVY.

A general order removing the alleged "gag rule" from the Navy has been approved by Secretary Denby and will be issued soon. It is now being printed.

In effect, the order provides that hereafter officers may write for publication without submitting their articles to the censorship of the Navy Department. Certain restrictions only are imposed regarding articles affecting international relations, it is understood. Officers, however, will be held responsible for any statements they may make.

Naval regulations now require that "no person in the naval service" shall convey in writing or otherwise any information that might be of possible assistance to a foreign power in time of peace or an enemy in time of war; that no person in the Navy or employed by the Navy shall give out or cause to be published any information, comment, or criticism on the foreign policy of the United States, and that "officers and other persons in the naval service desiring to publish articles on professional subjects or articles of a purely historical nature shall submit them to the office of naval intelligence for scrutiny before publication."

MEDICAL STAFF SERGEANTS.

Following is a list of candidates who qualified in examination in class examined April 4-9, 1921, for grade of staff sergeant, medical department, U. S. Army:

Edward B. Robinson	Allen O. Nelson
John E. Kennedy	William H. Schneider
John C. London	Edwin C. Moritz
John A. Ballmann	Roy Armstrong
William H. Bailey	Ethan Wells
Jeremiah J. Riordan	Charles T. Thorne
Francis L. Chestnutt	Alonzo M. Watts
Charles D. Hawley	James A. Crump
James A. Hefferon	John F. Leonard
Everett E. Madison	Howell B. Edwards
Oliver E. Burton	Robert E. L. Rogers
Albert K. Henry	Oscar E. Pohl
John W. Summers	John H. Amig
John Woodward	Lawrence W. Kill
Foster A. Williamson	Hobert McCormick
George C. Burke	Bruce H. Sanders
Walter E. Miles	William H. Curran
Harlie W. Wright	Howard S. Robertson
James H. Lee	Edward Vollenwalder
John W. Royston	Harry Mielke
Milton A. Whitford.	William A. Albita
William H. Perkins	Finis H. Whitehead
Lawrence Stringer	Louis L. Golar
Elmer H. Tompkins	Marion C. Vanderpool
Patrick O'Reilly	William L. Howe
Arthur J. Vandleh	Ralph W. Skelton
Herman L. Johnson	Bernard Rothblatt
Knut G. Tallqvist	Beverly P. Ruth
Cloyd Stahl	Clarence C. Myers
Patrick Costello	William R. Bates
Hans M. Kauppila	George Taylor
Otis K. Asher	Paulus A. Boehm
Joseph N. Moore	Arthur T. Groh
Charles W. Murphy	Charles H. Smead
Frank L. Rockwell	Carter Shackelford
Ralph Porch	Leon McGlynn
Howard L. Payne	Charles S. Bushnell
Bernard J. Weaver	John Flemming
Harley Smith	Fred Kuna
Charles F. Munroe	William A. Van Dyke

ORGANIZATION OF TECHNICAL WAR SERVICE.

In furtherance of the plans of General Pershing, under whose direction the organization of the reserve armies is to be undertaken, a local post of the ordnance technical service will be formed in the metropolitan district of New York, which will informally associate members of the Army Ordnance Association and the ordnance officers of the reserve corps.

The membership of the Army Ordnance Association, of which Benedict Crowell is president, is comprised of some 2,400 technical and business experts, who, during the war, served either as officers of the ordnance department or as executives of industries engaged in ordnance manufacture.

For the purpose of offering assistance in the organization of the reserve armies and in the solution of local war plans, it is now proposed to form in the metropolitan district of Greater New York a local organization of the Army Ordnance Association which shall include as members all ordnance officers of the reserve corps and all who served as officers in the ordnance department during the World War.

There will be a meeting for this purpose at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 W. 39th street, at 8 p. m. Wednesday, June 15, Mr. Guy E. Tripp presiding. Short addresses will be made by Major General C. C. Williams, chief of ordnance; Major General Robert L. Bullard, commanding general of the 2d corps area; Brigadier General Wm. Weigel, former chief of staff, 2d corps area; Colonel Samuel G. Shartle, assistant chief of staff, 2d corps area; Major M. L. Brett, office of assistant secretary of war, and others.

All who served as officers in the ordnance department during the war, and all who are interested in ordnance as a factor in preparedness, are invited to attend.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Battleship Squadron Two.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.

Division Three.

KANSAS, Capt. F. H. Brumby. En route to Christiana, Norway.
MINNESOTA, Capt. G. L. P. Stone. En route to Christiana, Norway.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. T. Craven. En route to Christiana, Norway.
MICHIGAN, Capt. H. V. Butler. En route to Christiana, Norway.
CONNECTICUT (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. Ralph Earle. En route to Christiana, Norway.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Traut. At navy yard, Boston.
FLORIDA, Capt. B. B. Bierer. At navy yard, Boston.
DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. At navy yard, Boston.
NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. At navy yard, Boston.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. A. Althouse. At navy yard, Brooklyn.
OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Norfolk, Va.
NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. At Norfolk, Va.
ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. W. W. Phelps. At navy yard, Brooklyn.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, Commander.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. At Charleston, S. C.
GALVESTON, Capt. C. S. Kempff. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NIAGARA, Comdr. R. R. Adams. At Key West, Fla.
SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. E. T. Constein. At Balboa, Canal Zone.
DENVER, Capt. A. Kautz. At Corinto, Nicaragua.
TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Hunt. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At Newport, R. I.

Operative Squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding.

BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. B. A. Long. At New York.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. At Norfolk, Va.
DAHLGREN, Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Edwards. At Norfolk, Va.
GOLDSBOROUGH. At Norfolk, Va.
GRAHAM. At Norfolk, Va.
SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At Norfolk, Va.
MASON, Comdr. R. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Lee. At Norfolk, Va.
CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. At New York.
BARNEY, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. At New York.
SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At New York.
HERBERT, Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Lewis. At New York.
LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. At New York.

CANDIDATES DESIGNATED FOR WEST POINT.

The following-named candidates for appointment to the Military Academy have been designated without mental examination: Wm. R. Ritchie, 1st alternate, Helena, Ark.; Harry H. Strow, 728 North street, Lafayette, Ind.; Ernest A. Barlow, Diagonal, Iowa; Frederick C. Parrish, 1st alternate, Leon, Iowa; Theodore L. Dunn, R. F. D. No. 3, Meridian, Miss.; Howard L. Banton, 2d alternate, Allen, Neb.; Edward H. Ennis, Long Branch, N. J.; Harry A. Perry, 1st alternate, 223 Baldwin street, New Brunswick, N. J.; Roger J. Bradley, Lillington, N. C.; Gerald R. Fish, Clyde, N. C.; Wm. M. Perkins, 1st alternate, Brevard, N. C.; Ezekiel Adams, 1120 E. 9th street, Okmulgee, Okla.; Joel W. Blake, 1st alternate, Wagoner, Okla.; Weyma D. Cox, 2d alternate, Kinta, Okla.; Wm. J. B. Goodman, Haskell, Okla.; O. E. Parker, 1st alternate, 601 N. 13th street, Muskogee, Okla.; Theodore B. Hall, 2d alternate, Whitfield, Okla.; Harold F. Kimbrough, Oluatee, Okla.; Harry M. Lightsey, R. F. D., Brunson, S. C.; John L. Ryan, Jr., 105 N. Orchard Knob avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.; John Danaby, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.; J. W. Day, 1814 S. Henderson street, Fort Worth, Tex.; Porter B. Fuqua, 1208 Tyler street, Amarillo, Tex., and Charles Cavelli, Jr., 812 Cumberland street, Bristol, Va.

A regimental band was about to be organized at one of the war-time cantonments and after the first rehearsal the officer in charge was signing up the candidates.

"Your name?" he asked the trombonist.

"Sam Jones," returned the embryo trombonist.

"Your station?"

"Camp Devens."

"Your rank?"

"I know it," sighed Sam—The American Legion Weekly.

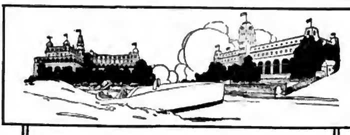
"A beautiful lady lawyer to defend a beautiful client. What chance have we to win this case?"

"Can't we get a few homely ladies on the jury?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Henry Jacobs Co., 204 Sands St., New York
Uniforms and Equipments
Fashionable Civilian Dress



Vermouth
Mouquin
Restaurant & Wine Co.
143 Prince St., N. Y. Tel. Spring 5845



1000 ISLAND HOUSE
CROSSMON HOUSE

Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

THE two leading hotels in the 1,000 Isands are now under one proprietorship offering four hundred rooms, more than half with private bath.

Finest fishing, motor boating, Trap shooting, golf, canoeing. Daily hydroaeroplane flights from hotel dock.

Attractive book with beautiful pictures and auto map, sent on request.

WILLIAM H. WARBURTON, Proprietor

BICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. At New York.
HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. At New York.

Squadrons One and Two.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander (Reid, flagship).

Division Forty-two.

TOUCEY, At New York, N. Y.
BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. At Newport R. I.
HOLLINGSWORTH, LARDNER, CASE, SHARKEY. At Newport, R. I.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM, At Newport, R. I.
HERBERT, At Charleston, S. C.
REID, PLUSKER. At Newport, R. I.
CONVERSE, At Newport, R. I.
DALE, At Newport, R. I.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Wilkinson. At Newport, R. I.
DALLAS, At New York.
LAWRENCE, At New York.
HOPKINS, BILLINGSLEY. At Newport, R. I.
PAUL JONES, Comdr. F. A. Thomson. At New York.

Division Forty-one.

BAINBRIDGE, BARRY, COFF, JAMES K. PAULDING, KING. At Newport, R. I.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles R. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT (flagship), Comdr. John Downes. At Newport, R. I.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH. At Newport, R. I.
HENLEY, C. Wood. At Newport, R. I.
GEORGE E. BADGER. At Newport, R. I.
HERNDON. At Newport, R. I.
ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Newport, R. I.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART. At Charleston, S. C.
TRUXTUN, POPE. At Newport, R. I.
PILLSBURY, POOR. At Newport, R. I.
PEARY, Lieut. Comdr. F. Slingluff. At Newport, R. I.

Division Forty.

HULBERT, NOA, PRUITT. At Newport, R. I.
BLUE, RECKNELL. At Newport, R. I.
DUPONT. At Newport, R. I.
BIDDLE. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla One.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. P. N. Nelson, Commander.

LEONIDAS (tender), Comdr. Joseph F. Daniels. At Newport, R. I.

Division Seven.

ROBINSON. At Newport, R. I.
McKEE, COLHOUN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
STERETT. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At Newport, R. I.
RINGGOLD. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-one.

FOOTE. At Charleston, S. C.
MADDOX. At Newport, R. I.
MEREDITH. At Newport, R. I.
KALK. At Boston, Mass.
BUSH, COWELL. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, BELKNAP, McCALLA, BANCROFT. At Newport, R. I.
ROGERS, OSMOND INGRAM. At New York, N. Y.

Squadrons Eight and Nine.

Capt. H. B. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, McKEAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-four.

BAGLEY, CLEVELAND. At New York.
HOPEWELL, HARADEN. At Newport, R. I.
THOMAS. At Charleston, S. C.
ABBOT. At Charleston, S. C.

Division Twenty.

COLE, CHARLES AUSBURNE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Newport, R. I.
HALE. At Newport, R. I.
ELLIS. At Newport, R. I.
TILLMAN. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Capt. W. L. Comb. At Newport, R. I.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

DUNCAN. In reserve at Norfolk yard.
BALCH, PARKER. At Newport, R. I.
CASSIN, DOWNES. At Newport, R. I.
BENHAM. At New York, N. Y.

Division Two.

O'BRIEN. At Charleston, S. C.
NICHOLSON. At Newport, R. I.
McDOUGAL, WILSON. At Newport, R. I.
WINSLOW. At New York, N. Y.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH. At Newport, R. I.
WALKER. At Newport, R. I.
CONYNGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
CUMMINGS, PORTER. At Newport, R. I.

Squadron Fifteen.

Capt. C. L. Arnold, Commander.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, SHAW, ALLEN. At Newport, R. I.
ROWAN. At Newport, R. I.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Newport, R. I.
CALDWELL, CLINTON. At Newport, R. I.
STOCKTON. At Newport, R. I.
CONNOR. At Newport, R. I.
GWIN. At Boston, Mass.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Newport, R. I.
SHOUPPERT, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Newport, R. I.

Division Nine.

ISHAM. At Newport, R. I.
STERLING. At Charleston, S. C.
LUCE. At Newport, R. I.
MAURY. At Philadelphia, Pa.
LANSDALE. At Newport, R. I.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson. At Hampton Roads.
HARDING, Comdr. A. Head. At Hampton Roads.
SANDPIPER. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Misc Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey. At Portsmouth, N. H.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. At Boston.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. At Boston.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.

Division Two.

LARK. At Portsmouth, N. H.
SWAN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
CHEWINK. At Portsmouth, N. H.
QUAIL. At Portsmouth, N. H.
MALLARD. At Portsmouth, N. H.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. J. F. Hellweg. At Philadelphia, Pa.
OLYMPIA, Capt. L. L. Wyman. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. At Norfolk.
RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.). At Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M. C.) At Philadelphia, Pa.
BRIDGE. At Brooklyn navy yard.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Bensmore. En route to New York, N. Y.
CULGOA, Comdr. C. H. Bullock. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fuel ships: Nereus, Proteus and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels to Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship), Admiral Rodman).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. B. McEwen, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Hilmer. At Bremerton, Wash.
ARKANSAS, Capt. R. E. Moore. At Bremerton, Wash.
NEW YORK, Capt. E. E. Bennett. At Bremerton, Wash.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Clark. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. C. W. Williams. At San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO, Capt. C. Hussey. At San Pedro.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. P. Symington. At San Pedro.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. In Canal Zone, en route to Guam.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. D. W. Knox. At San Diego, Calif.

Operative Squadron.

Captain L. H. K. Barnes, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. G. B. Landenberger. At San Diego.
MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At San Diego.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. At San Diego. Calif.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Sprunce. At San Diego.
EVANS, Comdr. C. Comer. At San Pedro.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. H. Bode. At San Diego.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. At San Diego.
FAIRFAX, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Comes. At San Diego.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Rest. At San Diego.
KENNEDY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. At San Diego.
PAUL HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. P. McClain. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley. At Portland, Oregon.
BULMER, Lieut. Comdr. A. Vallance. At Portland, Oregon.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. At Portland, Oregon.
MACLEISH, Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Heim. At Portland, Oregon.
KIRKALL. At Portland, Oregon.
MCCLUSKY, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Schelsha. At Portland, Oregon.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL. At Mare Island, Calif.
BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
BABBITT. At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. F. L. Oliver, Commander.
SALEM, Capt. P. W. Foote. At San Diego, Calif.
PHARIS (tender), Comdr. Harry E. N. Jensen. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Lando. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BREESE. At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Olinder. At Bremerton, Wash.
THORNTON. At Bremerton, Wash.
MORRIS, Comdr. Ernest Seaman. At Bremerton, Wash.
TINGEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
SWASEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
McCALLA. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Fourteen.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Price. At San Diego.
DORSEY. At San Diego.
KATHERINE PIPER. At San Diego.
WATERS. At San Diego.
TALBOT, Lieut. Comdr. D. B. Beary. At San Diego.

Squadron Eleven.

Capt. H. P. Perrill, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship), Comdr. J. V. Babcock. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At Mare Island, Calif.
KENNISON. At Mare Island, Calif.
HAMILTON. At Mare Island, Calif.
DOGGETT, Lieut. Comdr. H. Woodworth. At Mare Island, Calif.
WARD. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

DAVEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY. At San Diego, Calif.
REVERE. At San Diego, Calif.
McCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. F. B. Freyer. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Squadron Four.

Division Ten.

SCHLEY, CHAMPLIN, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
WILLIAMS. At San Diego, Calif.
HAZELWOOD. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At San Diego, Calif.
FULLER. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
J. BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

8 Percent
SAFEGUARDED
FIRST MORTGAGES
Constitute an Ideal Investment
Combining 100% Safety
With Attractive Yield
$100 $500 $1,000
List Upon Request.
The F. H. Smith Company
Established 1873
Investment Department
815 15th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
48 Years Without Loss to Any Investor.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLES. At Bremerton, Wash.
ALLEN. At Bremerton, Wash.
BILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
TILLMAN. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Six.

Division Eighteen.

CRANE, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CHEVERS. At San Diego, Calif.
PALM . At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SHUBRICK, GREBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BALLARD, EDWARDS, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
MANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At San Diego, Calif.
RENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
GRAYSON. At San Diego, Calif.
HOGAN. At San Diego, Calif.
STANSBURY. At Portland, Oregon.
HOWARD. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Twelve.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer. At San Diego.
WOOLSEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
S. P. LEE. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS. At San Diego, Calif.
TOUCEY. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

FARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
LA VALLETTE. At San Diego, Calif.
KIDDER, Comdr. H. J. Abbott. At San Diego, Calif.
WOOD. At San Diego, Calif.
SHIRK. At San Diego, Calif.
BLOCK. At San Diego.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD. At San Diego, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. F. Seymour. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-five.

SELFRIDGE. At San Diego, Calif.
MARCUS. At San Diego, Calif.
MERVINE. At San Diego, Calif.
CHASE. At San Diego, Calif.
ROBERT SMITH. At San Pedro, Calif.
MULLANY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

COGHLAN. At San Diego, Calif.
PRESTON. At San Diego, Calif.
LAMSON, HULL. At San Diego, Calif.
MACDONOUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
DRYER, Comdr. C. F. Bowey. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-Nine.

FARENHOLT, Comdr. C. N. West. At San Diego.
CORRY, SUMNER. At Mare Island, Calif.
MCLEAN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.
AROOSTOOK, Capt. C. E. Martin. At San Diego, Calif
MUNFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. At Mare Island, Calif.

Misc Detachment.

Capt. C. C. Bloch, Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. C. C. Bloch. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SPROSTON, Comdr. C. C. Moses. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ANTHONY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Freilson. En route to Pearl Harbor.
INGRAHAM. En route to Pearl Harbor.
BURNS. At Mare Island, Calif.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LEWYIN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HERON. En route to Pearl Harbor.
KINKIL. En route to Pearl Harbor.
FINCH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
TURKEY. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. En route to Pearl Harbor.

Train.

Rear Admiral H. A. Field, Commander.
PRIDGEOUX, Capt. W. H. Sexton. At Portland, Oregon.
VESTAL, Capt. J. J. Hyland. At California City, Calif.
MOHAWK, Comdr. W. M. Gurton (M. C.). At San Pedro, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. At San Diego, Calif.
CELTIC. At Guam.
Fuel ships: Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha, Orion and

Digitized by Google

MANILA is one of the financial and commercial centers in the Far East and the leading Bank there is

The Philippine National Bank

Manila, P. I.

Sole Official Government Depository

CABLE ADDRESS

Philnabank or National Bank

CAPITAL INCREASED TO - - - 35,300,000.00 Pesos Fully Paid

" AUTHORIZED - - - 50,000,000,00 "

Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted

BRANCHES: ILOILO, CEBU, CORREGIDOR, CABANATUAN, APARRI, DAVAO, BACOLOD, LEGASPI, LUCENA, DAGUPAN, VIGAN, NAGA

AGENCIES: 41 other Agencies throughout the Philippine Islands

FOREIGN: NEW YORK and SHANGHAI

CODES USED: Western Union, A. B. C. 5th Edition, Bentley's, Paterson & Liebers

E. W. WILSON, *General Manager*

Cuyama. The Vulcan is at Norfolk, Va. The Jason is en route from Pearl Harbor to Mare Island.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.
Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack), Capt. J. M. Ironside. At Gravesend, England.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. W. D. Leahy. At Boston, Mass.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Thelsen. At Constantinopla.

Destroyer Detachment.
Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. At Venice
McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. H. Haines. At Gravosa.
CHILDS, Comdr. L. H. Mayfield. At Bordeaux
REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. R. F. Zogbaum. At Pola.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cuningham. At Naples.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

ASIATIC FLEET.
Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.
Division One.

HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Shanghai, China.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Vladivostok.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Hong Kong.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. At Shanghai, China.
PAMPANGA. At Hong Kong, China.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Changsha, China.
VILALOBOS, Lieut. R. B. Daughtry. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Shanghai, China.
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Ichang, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. At Nanking, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Nanking, China.
R. L. BARNES. At Cavite, P. I.
Auxiliaries—Pocahontas, Abarenda, Pompey, Genoes, Sara Thompson, Rehican and Wompatuck.

Mine Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Steele. En route to Shanghai, China.
BIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. At Hongkong, China.
AVOCET, FINCH, HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
BITTERN. At Guam.

Destroyer Squadron.
Capt. W. McDowell, Commander.
Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. George M. Baum. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. En route to Shanghai, China.
DALE, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. En route to Shanghai.
UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. En route to Shanghai, China.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. En route to Shanghai, China.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. En route to Shanghai, China.
LEA, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon. En route to Shanghai.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. L. P. Dortch. En route to Shanghai, China.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. En route to Shanghai, China.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. En route to Shanghai, China.
LONG, Comdr. C. M. Austin. En route to Shanghai.
BROOME, Comdr. C. S. McWhorter. En route to Shanghai, China.
ALDEN, Comdr. E. B. Armstrong. En route to Shanghai, China.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dusses. En route to Asiatic Station.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. En route to Asiatic Station.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. En route to Asiatic Station.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. En route to Asiatic Station.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. En route to Asiatic Station.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. En route to Asiatic Station.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. At Port Arthur, Texas.
ALAMEDA. At Gibraltar.
BATH. At Puget Sound, Wash.
BEAUFORT. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.
CAESAR. At New London, Conn.
KITTERY. At Norfolk, Va.
MARIS. Gibraltar to United States June 1.
NERO. At Mare Island.
NEWPORT NEWS. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENSACOLA. En route to Manila, P. I.
QUIRINUS. En route to Guantanamo.
RANDOLPH, Capt. J. M. Reeves. At Pearl Harbor.
HENDERSON. Capt. Wm. R. White. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.
HOUSTON. En route to West Coast via Canal Zone.
NECHES. En route to Canal Zone.
SITKO. En route to Balboa.
ST. MIHIEL. Sails to San Francisco May 23.
ULANA. Portsmouth, N. H.
WYRO, Comdr. J. de Graham. En route to San Diego from Balboa.
QUINCY. Hampton Roads to Constantinople May 13.
SAPELO. En route to Constantinople.
SATURN. In Alaskan waters.
TRINITY. At Hampton Roads, Va.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Annapolis, Md.
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George W. Hayward. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MATFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in Cuban waters.
PICKING, Capt. H. H. Hough. At navy yard, Brooklyn.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At Ship Island, La.
ARONA, Lieut. Comdr. W. E. Sampson. En route to Philippines from Bombay.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

G. O. 14, April 28, W. D.

I. 1. Brig. Gen Chase W. Kennedy is relieved from command of Panama Canal Department, will retire to the United States and report to adjutant general for assignment to duty.

2. Maj. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite is relieved from command of 6th corps area, effective July 1, 1921, and will proceed to Canal Zone and assume command of the Panama Canal Department.

II. Relates to designation of special service schools and school troops.

III. Relates to military reservation of Bolling Field, D. C.

G. O. 19, May 2, W. D.

Announces awards of distinguished service cross, of distinguished service medal, citations for gallantry in action and awards of life-saving medal.

General Officers.

The following assignments of general officers are ordered, effective July 1: Maj. Gen. David C. Shanks, to command 1st Division; Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, to command 7th Division; Brig. Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, to duty with 7th Division; Brig. Gen. Edward P. Medlachlin, commandant, general service schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.; Brig. Gen. William Weigel, to duty with 1st Division; Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, to duty with 3d Division; Brig. Gen. Robert Alexander, to duty with 9d Division; Brig. Gen. Eli A. Helmick, to duty with 5th Division; Brig. Gen. Harry H. Todd, to command coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bay, P. I.; Brig. Gen. William H. Johnston, to duty with American forces in Germany.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. P. C. March, Chief of Staff.

Cols. Robert E. Callan, C. A. C.; John B. Bennet, Inf.; Lieut. Col. James B. Bryson, F. A., detailed in general staff corps and assigned to War Department general staff to fill existing vacancies.

Lieut. Col. William H. Waldron from duties as assistant chief of staff for war plans and training, 7th Division, Camp Meade, Md., to Washington for assignment to War Department general staff.

Adjutant General's Department—Maj. Gen. P. C. Harris, Adjutant General.

Col. Lutz Wahl, Maj. Samuel G. Talbott, Inf., are detailed in adjutant general's department.

Col. Lutz Wahl from duty at general staff college and report to adjutant general for duty in his office.

Inspector General's Department—Maj. Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Inspector General.

Cols. Thomas G. Murphy, George H. Estes, Inf., from duties at general staff college and detailed in inspector general's department and will then report to inspector general of the Army for duty.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

Maj. Cassius M. Dowell report to judge advocate general for duty in his office.

Resignations by Capts. Perfett F. Gault, Terry A. Lyon accepted.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Col. Albert C. Dalton, upon completion of course at general staff college report to quartermaster general for duty in his office.

Col. Ira A. Abrahams from duties at general staff college, Washington, to San Francisco general inter-

Digitized by Google

Science Can Produce No Better Pen

In no one public need can greater difference be found than in people's writing. It has been Esterbrook's privilege during sixty odd years of pen building to foresee these needs and meet them.

This No. 314 Medallion stub is made of a non-corrosive metal that gives a smooth running line and is practically indestructible in service.

Choose from the case at your dealer's, order by number and buy by the box—it is red.

The Esterbrook Pen Manufacturing Co.
26-100 Delaware Ave., Camden, N. J.

Esterbrook PENS

mediate depot for duty as assistant to quartermaster supply officer.

1st Lieut. Col. Verne L.S. Rockwell from duty at headquarters Army Transport service, Hoboken, N. J., to intermediate depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty.

Maj. William H. White from duty at Presidio of San Francisco, July 1 to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Maj. Finley D. Williams from duty at Hoboken, N. J. July 1 to Boston for duty as assistant to 1st corps area quartermaster.

Maj. James R. Alfonte from duty at Camp Holabird, Md., July 1 to Camp Jesup, Ga., quartermaster intermediate depot for duty.

Maj. Henry L. Gerow from duty at general intermediate depot, New York City, July 31 to Washington and report to quartermaster general for duty in his office.

Capt. Ralph H. Bogie from duty at general intermediate depot, New Orleans, La., July 1 and will report by wire to commanding general 4th corps area for assignment to duty and station.

Capt. Eugene A. Kreger from duty in office of the quartermaster general July 1, to Washington general intermediate depot for duty.

Capt. Gus S. Koppie from duty at general intermediate depot San Francisco, Cal., July 1 to St. Louis general intermediate depot for duty.

Capt. Norman D. Matheson, jr. from duty in office of quartermaster general July 1 to Camp Dix, N. J., 1st Division for duty as commanding officer military company No. 1 and as assistant to division quartermaster.

Capt. John M. Hincher from duty at Bolling Field, D. C., July 1 and will report by telegraph to commanding general 4th corps area for assignment to station and duty.

Capt. George H. Schumacher from duty at Camp Dewens, Mass., to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

Capt. John S. Knowlton from general intermediate depot July 1 to El Paso, Tex., general intermediate depot No. 3 for duty.

Capt. William H. Middlewart from duty in office of quartermaster general July 1 to Washington intermediate depot for course of instruction in proficiency in duties of leather for Field Army.

Capt. Harry M. Thatcher from duty at Hoboken, N. J. July 1 to New Orleans, La., general intermediate depot for duty.

Capt. John A. Nelson from duty at Hoboken, N. J., July 1 to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

Capt. Emil H. Block from duty in office of quartermaster general July 1 to Camp Eustis, Va., coast artillery training center for duty, relieving Capt. Joseph W. Brown, who will report to the adjutant general, Md., for duty as assistant to quartermaster of 7th Division.

Capt. Henry J. Hunker from duty at general intermediate depot, Perkasie, Pa., July 1 to Des Moines, Iowa, for duty, relieving Capt. John W. Cooper, who will report by telegraph to commanding general 6th corps area for assignment to station and duty.

Capt. Francis W. Neville from duty at Camp Grant, Ill., July 1 to Camp Holabird, Md., for course of instruction at motor transport service school.

Capt. Charles C. Brown from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., July 1 to Camp Harry J. Jones as student officer at motor transport training school.

Capt. Travers B. Hall from duty at Camp Boyd, Tex., July 1 to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with 2d Division training camp, relieving Capt. Lee Gilbert, who will report at general area depot No. 1, El Paso, Tex., for duty with 4th motor supply battalion.

Capt. Daniel J. Carey from duty in Hawaiian Department to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty in 1st Division train.

1st Lieut. Samuel DeW. Tillmadge from duty as commanding officer military company No. 1, Camp Dix, N. J., and assistant to division quartermaster, 1st Division, July 1 and will report at Camp Lee for duty as commanding officer bakery company No. 11 and as executive officer school for bakers and cooks.

1st Lieut. Francis S. Challenger from duty at Camp Bragg, N. C., to general administrative school, quartermaster corps, Philadelphia, August 24 for a course of instruction.

1st Lieut. Leroy L. Decker from duty at Hoboken, N. J., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

1st Lieut. John D. O'Connell from duty in office of quartermaster general July 1 to Camp Holabird, Md., quartermaster intermediate depot for duty.

1st Lieut. Elisha K. Henson from duty at Camp Knox, Ky., July 15 to Walter Reed General Hospital for duty as assistant to quartermaster, relieving 1st Lieut. Ralph E. Hall, who will be ordered to El Paso, Tex., general intermediate depot No. 1, for duty.

1st Lieut. Robert F. Jones from duty at Camp Sherman, Ohio, July 1 to Camp Meade, Md., 5th Division for duty.

1st Lieut. William Poeleng from duty in office of quartermaster general July 1 to Philadelphia, quartermaster intermediate depot for course of instruction in clothing and equipage.

1st Lieut. James M. Bethel from duty in office of quartermaster general July 1 to Bolling Field, D. C., for duty.

1st Lieut. Charles P. Hyer from duty at Hoboken, N. J., July 1 to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

1st Lieut. Robert V. Thomas from duty at quartermaster general's office, Washington, D. C., July 1, to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty with 6th Division train.

1st Lieut. Ralph E. Hall from duty at Camp Holabird, Md., July 1 to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Holden from Camp Holabird, Md., July 1 to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty with 1st Division train.

1st Lieut. John R. Hubbard from duty at headquarters, Army transport service, Hoboken, N. J., July 1 to New York general intermediate depot for duty.

1st Lieut. Edward C. Gengenbach from transport to general intermediate depot, Seattle, Wash., to *Jeffersonville*, for duty, quartermaster general's office for duty.

Chemical Sergt. Peter T. J. O'Connor will be placed upon retired list at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., and will be relieved from duty.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Col. Keatie W. Walker, upon completion of duties at Fremont, Nebr., Wednesday, Washington Barracks, D. C., will report to chief of finance for duty.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

1st Lieut. Col. Robert H. Patterson from duty at general staff college to surgeon general of the Army for duty in his office.

Maj. Reginald S. Kilbourne from duties in Porto Rico upon completion of his present tour of foreign service to duty and station in Philippine Islands.

Maj. Charles M. Hunter from duties at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, December, upon completion of present tour of foreign service to duty and station at Camp Lewis, Wash.

Maj. Frederick H. Pettors from his duties in Hawaiian Department upon completion of present tour of foreign service and upon arrival in United States will report to commanding general 4th corps area for assignment to duty and station.

Maj. Percival B. Fiske, jr., from duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., July 1 to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty in corps area headquarters.

Maj. Fielding T. Richeson from duty at Camp Harry J. Jones, Mich., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., veterinary barracks for duty.

Maj. Frank M. Stayer from duties at Army medical school to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., medical field service school for duty.

Maj. Frank N. Greene from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., July 1 to Admiral Apartments, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. Alexander E. Lisles from duty in Hawaiian Department, will report to United States by the first available transport, to Walter Reed General Hospital for observation and treatment.

Capt. Charles A. Sidbury from duty at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty and station at Camp Knox, Ky.

Capt. Frederick A. Blesse from duties in Panama Canal Zone, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty and station at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C.

Capt. Robert B. Hall from duty as student at school for flight surgeons, Mitchel Field N. Y., to Army medical school, Washington, for duty as flight surgeon.

Capt. John E. Hewitt from Camp Stephen D. Little, Nebr., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Capt. William D. Mueller from duties at Letterman General Hospital to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Capt. Joseph Kridler from Hawaiian Department for duty.

Capts. Robert M. Wright and Ralph H. Boyd from duty as students at school for flight surgeons, Mitchel Field, N. Y., July 15 to commanding general, 4th corps area, for assignment to station and duty as flight surgeons.

1st Lieut. Edward A. Casserly from duty at Army medical school July 1 to New York City and about August 20 to San Juan, P. R., for duty.

1st Lieut. Lawrence L. Moore from duties at Port Gibson, Alaska, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, and upon arrival in United States report to commanding general 8th corps area for assignment to duty and station.

1st Lieut. Ira F. Peak from duty as a student at school for flight surgeons, Mitchel Field, N. Y., and report at that school for duty as flight surgeon.

The following officers will report at Mitchel Field for flight surgeons, Mitchel Field, N. Y., to stations specified for duty as flight surgeons: 1st Lieut. Ralph C. Nesbit, Langley Field, Va.; Capt. Tate B. Collins, Carlstrom Field, Fla.; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Shook, air intermediate depot, Montgomery, Ala.

Dental Corps.

Col. Minot E. Scott from duties in Panama Canal Zone, effective upon completion of his present tour of foreign service, to duty and station at Camp Dix, N. J., as dental surgeon, 1st Division.

Maj. John W. Downey from duties in Panama Canal Zone, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, and upon arrival in United States report by telegraph to commanding general 1st corps area for assignment to duty and station.

Maj. Chester Denham to New York City and about August 20 to Panama Canal Department for duty.

Maj. Earl L. Hering, dental corps, Camp Travis, Tex., to Presidio of San Francisco about August 15 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Maj. William Schaefer from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., July 1 to New York City and about August 20 to Panama Canal Department for duty as assistant to operative surgeon.

Maj. Harold E. Albaugh, Capt. Lynn H. Yinger to San Francisco and about August 15 to Philippine Department for duty.

Capt. Ralph Hall from duties in Philippine Islands, effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, and upon arrival in United States report by telegraph to commanding general of corps area specified for assignment to duty and station at Camp Lewis.

H. Roberts, 8th corps area, Capt. Robert L. Lowry, 9th corps area.

Veterinary Corps.

Capt. Edward L. Cheely from duties at veterinary school of medical field service, Carlisle, Pa., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty.

1st Lieut. Ralph E. Hall from duties at veterinary school of meat and dairy hygiene, Chicago, June 15 to Camp Travis, Tex., and Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

1st Lieut. Everett G. Conant from duties at veterinary school of meat and dairy hygiene, Chicago, June 15 to Camp Travis, Tex., and Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.

1st Lieuts. Jacob L. Hartman, Frank H. Woodruff from duties at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., effective upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to duty and station at the Presidio of San Francisco.

1st Lieut. Fred C. Waters, 2d Lieut. Edwin K. Rogers from San Francisco and about August 15 to Philippine Department for duty.

2d Lieut. Samuel W. Clark from duty at general intermediate depot, San Francisco, to general intermediate depot, Seattle, Wash., for duty as depot veterinarian.

2d Lieut. Walter R. Pringle from duty at general supply depot, San Antonio, Tex., to 8th corps area depot No. 3, El Paso, Tex., for duty as depot veterinarian.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Col. William B. Ladue from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., and assignment to 1st Engineers at Camp Dix, assigned to 4th Engineers, to New York City and about July 15 to Panama Canal Department for duty with the regiment.

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented Made in U. S. A.
"Known Everywhere for Service"
Regulation for Officers in the Field
Khaki—Cordovan—Olive Drab
Olive Drab, Marine Blue, Grey
Men's & Ladies' Weights
Light & Heavy
Weight
Post Exchanges, 109 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dealers or Write
Mills, to the Trade, Milltown Mills, N. J.
Quartermaster Stores

U. S. & Foreign Patents & Trade Marks
References, including some of the largest Commercial and Industrial Concerns in this country. Synopsis and request, together with copy of PATENT-SENSE, *"the book for inventors and manufacturers,"* free.
Lowest fees consistent with unsurpassed service.
LACEY & LACEY
Members Bar U. S. Supreme Court and Supreme Court, District of Columbia
700 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ESTABLISHED 1869

"Frenzied Orator—"Those aren't my own figures I'm quoting. They're the figures of a man on whom I can rely." "Who's about?"—The Passing Show (London).

She—"You used to say that Mary was such a sweet, pensive little girl."
He—"Well, she soon got over that; you might say that she became expensive."—The Pitt Panther.

"By Jove! Isabel, when I see by my account that the car has cost us a thousand this year, I get cold feet."
"Well, Harry, don't blame me. I advised you not to keep an account."—Life.

TOBIN BRONZE ®TRADE MARK Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Used for Bands, Rods, Nuts, etc., Rolled Sheets and Plates for Piping Lines. Condensers and Heat Exchangers. Cored Ingots, etc. Hail Plates for Yachts and Launches. Former Price Plates Boiler and Condenser Tubes. Seamless and Metal Goods. Finishing Sundries. Bronze, monel metal, ingot, tronsoid, and remaining items in general manufacturers' supplies. Send for Price List.
THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia, Conn.

An infatuated girl sometimes thinks she could live on romance, but she knows she couldn't dress on it.—Dallas News.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL

Hotel Wolcott
31st STREET, at FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY
CENTRALLY located in shopping and theatre districts.
Near railroad terminals.
Delicious food, luxurious appointments, personal service.
Discount to officers in active service.

HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Reliable Rates by Fixed Management

PATENTS C. L. PARKER Formerly Member Examining Corps U. S. Patent Office
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Patentee at option sells patent upon royalty. McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Navy officers. Funds transmitted by draft or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited.
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $27,000,000

Lerch's
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor
Telephone Main 2033 and 2033
DYERS AND CLEANERS
Established forty years
Quick service to Army and Navy people.
826 12th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

Flowers By Telegraph
Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.
BLACKSTONE
FLORISTS, 14th & H Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C.

FOX'S
"P-B" PUTTEES
Millions of fighting men marched to war in Fox's Puttees. They are made of the best quality English cloth. Fox's Improved Spiral Puttees cannot twist at the ankle. They are cut on a curve to fit smoothly.
Look for the name, khaki tape on each puttee, marked with the name FOX and R for right and L for left. Write for the name of the nearest dealer who sells them.
Regulation Heavy Weight...$4.00
Regulation Heavy Weight..... 3.50
Extra Fine Light Tan..... 5.00
The Moore-Osborne Corporation
Dept. 16, 366 Broadway
New York

Cols. George M. Hoffman, Frank C. Boggs, Lieut. Col. George R. Pillsbury, upon completion of their duties at general staff college, Washington Barracks, D. C., report to chief of engineers for duty in his office.

Maj. Robert G. Williams, from duties at infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 to Vicksburg, Miss., take station for duty.

Maj. Paul T. Brock, now on temporary duty in Washington, is relieved from duty in New York City and will report to chief of engineers for duty in his office.

Maj. Henry A. Crawford, from duties at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1 to Washington and report to chief of engineers for duty in his office.

Maj. Xenophon H. Price from detail as a student at Massachusetts institute of technology, Cambridge, July 1 to San Francisco for duty.

Maj. George Mayo from duty at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., July 1 to Portland, Oreg., take station for duty.

Capt. Leonard B. Gallagher from duties in Panama Canal Department, from completion of present tour of foreign service, and assigned to 1st Engineers, Camp Dix, N. J.

Capt. Llewellyn B. Griffith from detail as a student at Massachusetts institute of technology, Cambridge, July 1 to Washington and report to chief of engineers for duty in his office.

Capt. William A. Snow from detail as a student at Massachusetts institute of technology, Cambridge, to Washington and report in person to chief of engineers for duty in his office.

Capt. Alexander M. Nelson from duty at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., July 1 to Washington and report to chief of engineers for duty.

Capt. Aaron B. Quiggle, jr., from duties at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., July 1, assigned to 14th Engineers, to San Francisco and about July 10 to Hawaiian Department for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Wilbur R. Ellege, jr., from duty at Massachusetts institute of technology and to student officers' camp, Camp Humphreys, Va., July 1 to Washington and report to chief of engineers for duty in his office.

Capt. Lawrence H. Elsberg, from duties at engineer reduction plant, Nitro, W. Va., July 1 to Washington, 1 st Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty as student at Carnegie institute of technology.

Capt. Charles B. Ely, 2d, Lieuts. John P. Dierdorf, Frank G. Bowman, Claude H. Chorpening from duties at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., July 1, assigned to 3d Engineers, to San Francisco and about July 10 to Hawaiian Department for duty with the regiment.

Capts. Wilhelm D. Styer, Charles H. Cunningham, Edward F. Johns, Elvyr B. J. Trichka, Robert G. Colyer, Robert A. Sharrer, Frederick W. Bonfils, William F. Heavey to Boston for duty as students at Massachusetts institute of technology.

Capts. James C. Marshall, Anderson T. W. Moore, Eugene M. Caffey, 1st Lieut. David W. Griffiths, upon completion of current basic course at engineer school, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., will report at that camp for duty as instructors in the regular course.

1st Lieut. Homer B. Pettit from assignment to 5th Engineers and from duty at Camp Pike, Ark., July 1 assigned to 11th Engineers, to New York and about July 10 to Panama Department for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Bernard S. Stearns from duty at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., July 1, assigned to 1st Engineers and to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Voisey A. Foulson from duties at Fort Monroe, Va., July 1, assigned to 2d Engineers and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. John B. Hughes from duties at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., July 1, assigned to 11th Engineers, to New York and about July 12 to Panama Canal Department for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Beverly C. Snow from duties at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., July 1, assigned to 14th Engineers, to San Francisco and about August 5 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Newell L. Hemenway from duties at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., July 1, assigned to 14th Engineers, to San Francisco and about August 5 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Harold A. Taylor accepted.

The following from duty as student officers at engineer school, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., July 1 and detailed and will proceed to the institutions named for duty:

1st Lieuts. William W. Wanamaker, professor of military science and tactics, Missouri School of Mines, Rolla; Cormmal L. Hahn, assistant professor of military science and tactics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg; Sherwin W. Gilland, assistant professor of military science and tactics, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington; Chester L. Peterson, assistant professor of military science and tactics, University of Cincinnati; Vere C. Boaz, assistant professor of military science and tactics, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

The following from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., assigned to organizations indicated July 1 and join the regiments:

Capts. Warren A. Lyon, 4th Engrs., Camp Lewis, Wash.; John A. Strong, 2d Engrs., Camp Travis, Tex.; Russell Lyons, 5th Engrs., Camp Grant, Ill.

1st Lieuts. Benjamin F. Shadwick, John S. Niles, Karl B. Schilling, 2d Engrs., Camp Travis, Tex.; Lewis A. Pick, 4th Engrs., Camp Lewis, Wash.; William Wilson, Joseph J. Twitchell, Roy Engre., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; William C. Bennett, jr., 9th Engrs., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Edward H. York, 4th Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Orville E. Walsh, 5th Engrs., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Howard C. Mueller, Charles D. Jewell, Wendell B. Trower, John H. Eckman, 12th Engrs., Camp Humphreys, Va.; Ralph L. Harry, M. Skinner, David T. Johnson, Edwin O. Shrader, Otto Nelson, 1st Engrs., Camp Lewis, Wash.; Hal Ira Hall, 15th Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Arthur J. Sherrill, 8th Engrs., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Col. Samuel Hof from duty as student officer at general staff college, Washington, and report to chief of ordnance for duty.

Col. William A. Phillips from command of Frankford arsenal, Pa., to Washington and report to chief of ordnance for duty.

Lieut. Col. Frank Whelen to duty in command of Frankford ordnance reserve depot, Philadelphia, Pa., vice Col. Samuel A. Peyton, relieved.

Maj. Ray L. Avery from duties at West Point, N. Y., and assistant professor of military science and tactics, Germany, Cobleno, for duty as assistant to the ordnance officer.

Maj. Russell L. Maxwell from duty in American forces in Germany, Coblenz by reason of short sailing not later than July, 1921, and detailed to take correspondence course at Massachusetts institute of technology, Cambridge.

Maj. Ira Wilson from duties in Washington to Boston for duty as ordnance officer; 1st corps area.

Maj. Leo D. Gallagher, Capts. Harold A. Nisley, Capron, Capts. Harold A. Nisley, De Roscy C. Cabell, Robert M. Danford, Hunter, Reginald S. Chevis, James S. Crawford, John W. Confer, jr., John B. Fidlar, Stewart E. Reimel, Sherrer H. Merz, Jr., Merz, Hawkins, Rudolph F. Whitelegg, Olaf P. Winningstad, Arthur H. Lee, Francis G. Oliverez, Scott B. Kessler, David E. Kelly, 1st Lieuts. Jacob G. Bucher, George R. Rastetter, Thomas R. Tabet, Wilson, Leo Schonberg, Francis J. Achatz July 5 to Ordnance School of Technology, Watertown, and attend duties.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Col. Charles McK. Saltzman from duties at general staff college, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 1, and about July 15 to Panama Canal Department for duty as department signal officer, relieving Lieut. Col. Alfred T. Cliffee, who will proceed to Boston for duty as 1st corps area signal officer.

Col. Irving J. Carr from duty at general staff college July 1 to San Francisco and about July 27 to Hawaiian Department for duty as department signal officer, relieving Lieut. Col. George E. Lamson who will proceed to United States and report by telegraph to the adjutant general of the Army for instructions.

Lieut. Col. James Anderson from treatment at Walter Reed General hospital, D. C., and from duty at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., and report to chief signal officer for duty in his office relieving Lieut. Col. Master Sergt. Thomas Ford will be placed upon retired list at Coblenz, Germany, and will be sent to his home.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Lieut. Col. Paul W. Beck from duty as student officer at war correspondence school, Fort Field, Fort Sill, Okla., and will report at Fort Sill for duty as assistant commandant of service schools, gunnery and air service communications school, Post Field, relieving Lieut. Col. Lewis H. Brereton.

Maj. Walter W. Vanstemeier from duty at March Field, Calif., to Rose Field, Arkadelphia, Ark., from detail school for duty and fighter-than-air training.

Maj. Harold M. Mack from duty at general staff college, Washington, report to chief of air service for duty in his office, and detailed to Kansas State, Kans., and report September 5 for duty as student officer at school of the line for year 1921-22.

Maj. Adlai H. Gilkeson from duties at Carlstrom Field, Fla., July 1 to San Francisco and about August 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Capt. David S. Stanley, in addition to his present duties, is detailed as secretary of the Joint Army and Navy board on aeronautics, vice 1st Lieut. Albert J. Clayton.

Capt. Edward J. Ralph from duty in office of chief of air service and report to Assistant Secretary of War for duty in his office.

1st Lieut. John C. Kennedy from duty in office of chief of air service July 1 to Fort Sill, Okla. for duty at air service observation school, Post Field.

1st Lieut. Franklin O. Carroll to Dayton, Ohio, engineering division, air service, for duty.

1st Lieuts. Samuel P. Mill, Louis F. Moriarty from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, July 1 to Dayton, Ohio, engineering division, air service, for duty.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Fay A. Moon from duty with 52d Infantry, Douglas, Ariz., to San Francisco and about August 5 to Philippine Department for duty.

Chaplain Edward L. Pruden from duties with recruit educational center, Camp Travis, Tex., July 1 to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Col. Clarence H. Dey relieved from detail in Inspector general's department and to cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Collins relieved from detail in adjutant general's department and to cavalry.

Maj. John Millikin from duties in office of chief of staff July 1 to San Francisco and about July 10 to San Francisco and about July 13 to Hawaiian Department for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Gaston L. Hinimes from duties at University of Iowa, Iowa City, July 1 to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty until September 10 and then report at cavalry school as student for year 1921-22.

Maj. John G. Mastbonnel detailed for duty in office of director of the bureau of war risk insurance as an assistant.

Capt. Thomas M. Cockrill from duty as student in troop officers' course, cavalry school, and from duty at Fort Riley, Kans., July 1, assigned to 5th cavalry, Marfa, Tex., and join the regiment.

Capt. Ralph H. Parker from duties at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Massachusetts agricultural college, Amherst.

Capt. Earl H. Barnhart from duty with 17th Cavalry, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, assigned to 12th Cavalry, Fort Clark, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Col. George C. Gatley, upon completion of duties as student officer at general staff college, assigned to 10th Field Artillery, Camp Pike, Ark., and join the regiment.

Lieut. Col. Daniel P. Craig upon report upon completion of duties as student officer at general staff college, to chief of field artillery for temporary duty in his office and then to 16th Field Artillery, Camp Stanley, Tex., effective upon the completion of this temporary duty.

Lieut. Cols. Augustine McIntyre, John W. Kilbreth from duty as students officers at general staff college and report to chief of field artillery for duty in his office.

Maj. Whitmon R. Conolly from duties at Fort Sill, Okla., July 1 and detailed to take course of instruction in automotive engineering at Massachusetts institute of technology, Cambridge.

Maj. Harold E. Miner from duty at University of Chicago July 1 to Washington and report to chief of field artillery for temporary duty in his office and upon completion of this duty to 16th field artillery school for duty as instructor.

Maj. John W. Wood from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., about June 15 assigned to 18th Field Artillery and to Camp Pike, Ark., and join the regiment.

Maj. Walter F. Winton from duties at Camp Travis, N. C., and from assignment to 81st Field Artillery July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Oregon Agricultural college, Corvallis.

Maj. Ronald D. Johnson from duties at Camp Lewis, Wash. and from assignment to 16th Field Artillery July 1, detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Capt. Thomas H. Handy from duties at Camp Travis, Tex., and from assignment to 15th Field Artillery July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington.

Capt. Stanley W. Root from duties with Army Ismaeliatic service, Washington, D. C., to assigned to 5th Field Artillery July 1 to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

1st Lieut. John Mesick from duty at University of Chicago July 1 to Fort Sill, Okla., field artillery school for duty as instructor.

1st Lieut. Ivan L. Foster is assigned to 10th Field Artillery, Camp Jackson, S. C., to take effect upon completion of course at infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1.

1st Lieut. Hosmer W. Dansen from assignment and duties at Camp Dix, N. J., and assigned to 18th Field Artillery, Camp Pike, Ark., to take effect July 1.

ANDREW ALEXANDER

Correct Boots and Shoes for officers. New types stocked as soon as approved.

Accounts opened and goods shipped to officers in any part of the world.

ASSOCIATION ARMY NAVY

Correspondence Invited

SIXTH AVE. Cor. 19th St. | 548 FIFTH AVE. at 45th St.

NEW YORK

Rely on yourself—your friends may forget you.—T. M. Magazine.

BLOCK'S ARISTOCRATIC CANDIES ATLANTA

for sick headaches Beecham's Pills

LISTERINE

The Antiseptic of Many Uses

Protection against infection of cuts and wounds, care of teeth, mouth wash, gargle, cleansing the scalp, lotion after shaving, personal hygiene.

To protect bottle from breakage remove paper and cardboard.

LISTERINE

Jumbo Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

NEW YORK THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. LONDON

Forged Steel Marine Water Tube Boilers and Superheaters

3¼ Million Horse Power in Use.

New edition of our catalogue, "MARINE STEAM," on application

Digitized by Google

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Col. William E. Cole from duties at Camp Eustis, Va., July 1, to Washington and report to chief of coast artillery for duty in the office.

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Barnes from duties at general staff corps and upon report to chief of coast artillery for duty in his office.

Lieut. Col. John C. Ohnstad from duties at general staff college, Washington, to Fort Monroe, Va., coast artillery training center for duty.

Maj. Alfonso E. Nissen, from report to resiting board at Plesimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for examination.

Maj. Sydney R. Winslow from detail as student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, July 1 to Fort Monroe, Va., coast artillery training center for duty.

Maj. Lincoln B. Chambers from duties at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 1 to Washington and report to chief of coast artillery for duty in his office.

Maj. Augustus Mercur from duties as member of coast artillery board at Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect about August 1.

Maj. Edward J. Cullen at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. Guy H. Drewry from assignment to 30th Artillery Brigade and from duty at Camp Eustis, Va., to coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Fort Monroe, for duty.

1st Lieut. Ray E. Dingeman from duty in coast defenses of San Francisco and on first transport sailing after September 1 to coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bays for duty.

The following assigned to duty in coast defenses indicated, to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service: 1st Lieut. Ralph H. Tate, coast defenses of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott; Calif.; Maj. Louis H. Bash, coast defenses of Long Island, New York. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Maj. Frank L. Hoskins, coast defenses of Delaware River, Fort Mott, N. J.; Maj. Walter L. Clark, coast defenses of Los Angeles, Fort MacArthur, Calif.; Capt. Ralph H. Parker, coast defenses of Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Wash.

Warrant Officer Herbert A. Wolfe, from completed tour of foreign service, is relieved from duties with 4th Brig. C. A. C., Fort Adams, R. I., and assigned to 5th Brig. C. A. C., Fort Adams, R. I.

Warrant Officer Herbert A. Wolfe, from detail with 4th Brig. C. A. C., Fort Adams, R. I., and assigned to 5th Brig. C. A. C., Fort Adams, R. I.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. S. D. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. Robert C. Davis from assignment and duties at Camp Pike, Ark., July 1 assigned to 15th Infantry and to 1st Brig. Meade, Md., for duty with regiment.

Col. Herschel Tupes relieved from assignment to 52d Infantry.

Col. Frank B. Watson assigned to 52d Infantry, Camp Grant, Ill., on join, for duty.

Col. George H. Jamerson relieved from detail in inspector general's department and from assignment.

Cols. Rufus F. Longan, Lewis S. Sorley relieved from detail in adjutant general's department.

Lieut. Col. Robert G. Rutherford, Jr., from duty at headquarters 2d corps area, Governors Island, N. Y., is assigned to 16th Infantry and to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty with regiment.

Lieut. Col. Edmund C. Abbott from duties with War Department general staff, Washington, assigned to 15th Infantry, to New York City and about July 15 to Panama Canal Department for duty with the regiment.

Maj. James Merriam Moore, 36th Infantry, is transferred to the 27th Infantry and from Camp Devens, Mass., to San Francisco, Calif., and sails from there to Hawaiian Department for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Jaime Hoyos, from duties at Camp Lewis, Wash., and detailed as instructor, Infantry, Porto Rico National Guard.

Maj. Robert J. West from duties as assistant military attaché, South America (except Brazil), with Washington and report to Director military intelligence division, general staff, to detail for duty in connection with Organized Reserves.

Maj. Ralph E. Baldinger from duties in office of director of sales, Office Assistant Secretary of War, and detailed as assistant executive officer of public buildings and grounds, as junior aid to the President, relieving Maj. Alfred W. Bjornstad from this department, to will report to chief of ordnance for duty in his office.

Maj. Benjamin G. Ferris from duties at Boston University, Boston, assigned to 27th Infantry, to San Francisco and about August 1 to Hawaiian Department for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Harold F. Wood from duties at 30th Infantry, is assigned to 31st Infantry, to San Francisco and about August 1 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Rudolph D. Whitlow from duty as member of field officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., effective July 15, assigned to 29th Infantry and to duty with the regiment to which assigned.

Maj. Alvan C. Gillem, jr., 27th Infantry, from assignment to that regiment and from duty in the military department, effective upon expiration of present tour of foreign service, and is detailed as professor of military science and tactics, University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.

Capt. Stanley A. Anderson from attachment to 32d Infantry, Camp Travis, Tex., July 1, to Alcatraz, Calif., disciplinary barracks for duty.

Capt. Francis C. Lewis detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, University of Oregon, Eugene.

Capt. Robert E. Cummings, 16th Infantry, is transferred to 4th Infantry, will return to United States on first available transport and will proceed to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Joseph S. Dougherty from duty as member of board of officers, Infantry equipment, at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, University of Maryland, College Park.

Capt. Thomas K. Kerr from duty at headquarters 7th corps area, Fort Crook, Nebr., July 1, assigned to 7th Infantry and to Fort Douglas, Ariz., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. David Lorie, jr., from duty at Camp Travis, Tex., assigned to 31st Infantry, and to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Leigh Bell from duty as member of company officers' class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, assigned to 19th Infantry and to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, for duty with regiment.

1st Lieut. Leon G. Hazer from duties with the 31st Infantry at Camp Travis, Tex., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service.

Capt. Gottfried W. Sperry from duty at Pacific branch, disciplinary barracks, Alcatraz Island, assigned to 31st Infantry, to San Francisco and about August 1 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Frank L. Culin, jr., from detail at University of Nebr., Lincoln, assigned to 27th Infantry, to San Francisco and about August 2 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

Capt. William R. White, 24th Infantry, is transferred to 27th Infantry, Fort Columbus, N. Y., Harbor, San Francisco, and about August 24 to Hawaiian Department for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Clergy W. Lee from assignment to infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as student officer at that school and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

1st Lieut. Frederick Gentry, jr., from attachment to 32d Infantry, assigned to that regiment, to take station at Camp Travis, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Milton C. Shattuck from basic class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, assigned to 25th Infantry, to San Francisco and about August 1 to Philippine Department for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Henry E. Kelly from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., assigned to 15th Infantry and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., assigned to 85th Infantry and to Camp Custer, Mich., for duty.

1st Lieut. Paul E. Jackson, at Fort Crook, Nebr., is assigned to 7th Infantry.

The following transferred as indicated, to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service: 1st Lieut. Fred W. Bugbee, 31st to 27th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Ralph E. Haines, 31st to 27th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Cherry, 31st to 27th Infantry; Capt. Lloyd D. Brown, 31st to 27th Infantry; Capt. Lloyd D. Ross, 31st to 27th Infantry.

The following transferred as indicated, to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service and upon arrival in the United States to stations indicated: 1st Lieut. Ralph E. Haines, 27th Infantry, to Ft. Johnson, 4th Brig. C. A. C., Fort Adams, R. I.; 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Cherry, 27th Infantry, to Fort Columbus, N. Mex.; Capt. Leslie C. Wheat, 31st to 30th Infantry, Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. Lloyd D. Baker, 31st to 30th Infantry, Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. Albert B. Buhl, 31st to 30th Infantry, Camp Pike, Ark.

1st Lieut. Edwin R. Finney, 27th to 9th Infantry, Camp Travis, Tex.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Tatum, 31st to 1st Infantry, Camp Travis, Tex.; 1st Lieut. Carley L. Marshall, 27th to 9th Infantry, Camp Travis, Tex.

The following transferred from organization indicated to 31st Infantry, to take effect upon completion of present tour of foreign service, to commanding general 9th corps area for assignment to regiments indicated: 1st Lieut. Lawrence C. Wilson, 9th Infantry, Camp Travis, Tex.; Capt. Walter J. Engelhem, Camp Travis, Tex.; 1st Lieut. Merritt D. Schmidt, 9th Infantry, Camp Travis, Tex.

The following transferred from organizations indicated to 6th Infantry and to New York City and about September 24 to Porto Rico for duty with that regiment: 1st Lieut. Ralph E. Hoez, 15th Infantry; Capt. Peter F. Wiegina, 41st Infantry; 1st Lieuts. Leon L. Kotsebue, 15th Infantry; John A. Cox, 15th Infantry; Nicholas D. Woodward, 33d Infantry; Benjamin W. Pelton, 33d Infantry; Thomas E. Denny, 15th Infantry.

The following transferred from regiments indicated to infantry school detachment, ordered, July 1, 1921, Camp Benning, Ga., for duty: Capts. George R. Clarke, Isaac B. Rodgers, 1st Infantry; Charles E. Parviance, James Sproule, 23d Infantry; 1st Lieuts. John F. Richter, 7th Infantry; Clarence L. Tinker, 1st Infantry; Porter, 20th Infantry.

The following transferred as indicated: Capt. David M. Hunter, 37th to 58th Infantry; Capt. Harold W. Gatty, 27th to 58th Infantry.

The following from further duty at infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, assigned to regiments indicated, to New York City and about August 8 to America Forces in Germany for duty with the regiments: 1st Lieuts. John F. Cutts, 5th Infantry; William L. Ridgway, 5th Infantry; Irvin Woodring, 5th Infantry; Harold E. Bowyer, 5th Infantry.

The following from duty at infantry school in company officers' course, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, assigned to regiments indicated, to which stations specified: Capt. John W. Cotton, 19th Infantry, Schofield Barracks, T. H.; Capt. Jesse J. Ladue, 1st Infantry, Camp Jackson, S. Carol.; William W. Hesterlych, 3d Infantry, Camp Grant, Ill.

The following from duty at infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, assigned to regiments indicated, to which stations specified: Capt. Carl C. Anderson, 2d Infantry, Camp Lewis, Wash.; 1st Lieuts. W. Hall, 2d Infantry, Columbus, N. Mex.; George N. Randolph, 41st Infantry, Camp Lewis, Wash.; Frederick A. Hill, 30th Infantry, Camp Pike, Ark.; Thomas N. Williams, 58th Infantry, Camp Pike, Ark.; Thomas W. Herren, 2d Infantry; 1st Lieuts. Edwin M. Burnett, 32d Infantry; Included Maj. Gen. Edward M. Lewis, retired, 34th Infantry, Camp Meade, Md.

1st Lieut. Edwin M. Burnett, headquarters company, 9th Infantry, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Travis, Tex., and will proceed to his home.

Retired Officers.

Col. Frank H. Wolven detailed as professor of military science and tactics at North Pacific Dental School, Portland, Oregon.

Maj. Albert S. Cumming detailed as professor of military science and tactics, Northwestern University Dental School, Chicago.

Maj. Thomas E. Cuthro, from duties as professor of military science and tactics, Polytechnic School, Fresno, Calif., July 1, and detailed as professor of military science and tactics, Los Angeles High School, Los Angeles.

Maj. Thomas E. Cuthro, Capts. Wesley King, Lester Richardson, Lieut. Col. Edward A. Millis, to be colonels, retired home.

Capt. Clarence E. Lauderdale detailed as professor of military science and tactics, St. Louis University School of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. John A. Pearson detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, high school, New Bedford, Mass.

Service Schools.

The following report August 15 at Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty as students at the Army War College: Cols. Russell C. Langdon, adjutant general's department; William H. Waldron, Cav.; Frederick S. Foltz, Coleman, finance department; Colden L.H. Ruggles, ordnance department; Carl Reichmann, Cav.; Frederick Hall, Inf.; Charles Gerhardt, Inf.; Earl C. Carnahan, Inf.; Lieut. Cols. Edward A. Millis, adjutant general's dept.; Frank L. Wells, Inf.; Harry H. Tebbetts, general staff; Maj. Gen. Edward M. Lewis, retired, Inf.; Majs. Isaac Gen.'s Dept.; Michael J. Lenihan, Inf.; Henry C. Eames, Inf.; Lucius Holbrook, Cav.; James P. Moses, Cav.; John P. Wade, Cav.; Wallace B. Scales, Cav.; Clarence E. Lovell, Cav.; Ralph McT. Pennell, Cav.; Harlman, Cav.; Robert H. C. Kelloe, C. A. C.; John P. Hains, C. A. C.; Ernest Hinds, C. A. C.; James B. Howell, C. A. C.; William W. Harts, C. of Engrs.; William H. Gordon, Engrs.; Thomas M. Robbins, Engrs.; Barney, Q. M. C.; Robert H. Peck, Inf.; William T. Merry, Inf.; Harry C. Knowles, Inf.; William W. Wallace, general staff; Robert I. Rees, Inf.; Roscoe H. Fraser, general staff; Capts. Edwin M. Watson, Thomas A. Keat, Adj. Gen.'s Dept.; Frederick S. Young, Inf.; Frederick Gilbreth, Jr., Inf.; Joseph R. Friedman, Adj. Gen.'s Dept.; Joseph R. McAndrews, general staff; George F. Bernhardt, Engrs.; Edward C. Kingman, general staff; George P. Tyner, F. A.; Maje. Ronald E. Fisher, Cav.; Lieut. Col. Joseph Dickman, Inf.; Majs. Edwin O. Sanders, J. A. G.'s Dept.; Gilbert H. Stewart, finance department; Thomas H. Green, Cav.; Charles L. Mac. Sev.; Thomas W. Hammond, Inf.; Sherman Miles, Cav.; Walter C. Short, general staff; Fulton Q. C. Gardner, general staff.

Recruiting Duty.

The following from duties at general staff college July 1 to headquarters of corps areas indicated for duty in connection with Organized Reserves with a view to assignment to units therein thereafter: Lieut. Col. Frank C. Bolles, Inf.; 2d corps area, Governors Island, N. Y.; Lieut. Col. Joseph L. Hayden, Inf.; 3d corps area, Fort Howard, Md.; Col. Frank S. Cochran, Inf.; 4th corps area, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Lieut. Col. Timothy T. Simmons, Inf.; 7th corps area, Fort Crook, Nebr., Lieut. Col. Jay Parker, A. G.; Maj. Gen. Edward M. Lewis, retired; Houston, Tex., Lieut. Col. William H. Raymond, C. A. C.; 9th corps area, San Francisco, Calif., Cols. Fredrik L. Knudsen, Pegram Whitworth, Inf.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis, Md. West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 31 out 33 pupils; in April, 17 out of 34 pupils; and today, 28 out of 34 pupils—many as any other regular preparatory school combined. We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chance for success sure.

ROBERT L. WHITTLE,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

E. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S

NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARAT ORY SCHOO

NAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Young men prepared for West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. R. WILMER, A. M., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy, J. L. CHEW, A.B., A.M.

SCHOOLS.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work: only earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 50.

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

Instead of R. S. V. P. on diplomatic notes, there now appear the letters P. D. Q.—Schenectady Union-Star.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Theo. Nelson, U.S.N.A. class of 1902, Prin.

Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.

280 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRADEN'S

had a one-hundred per cent mark in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

PRINTING

ORGANIZED RESERVE REGULATIONS For Sale by Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

TEXT-BOOK COMPANY

26 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

Army & Navy Register

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, *Printed*, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Line Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogs.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company

Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments

AUTO-ORD CO



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle combining the portability of the pistol, the accuracy of the rifle and the effectiveness of the machine gun. Weighs 8 1-4 pounds and has only 38 parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1,000 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges. Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
302 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A. Cable address:—Autordco

Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds. Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers CLOTHING Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 8800
BOSTON NEWPORT
TREMONT ST. cor. Bromfield BELLEVUE AVENUE

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

509 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Branch Offices: Wootery Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Gidel Store, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was tailor for our 30 years
OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 320"
Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment
12 West 46th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 8061

THE THOUGHT THAT INSPIRES THE PURCHASE OF A HOME IS THE MOST VALUABLE ASSET OF HUMANITY

We are prepared to establish you in the home of your choice on the Terms that are convenient.

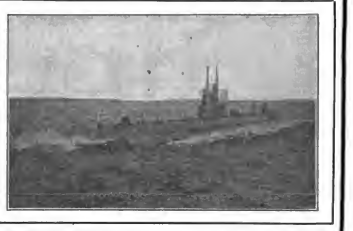
Special attention to officers of the services.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS Service
SALES - RENTS - LOANS
1425 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests

Electric Boat Company
11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 224th Ave., Cor. 10th. ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allien Established 1876
227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

NAVY OFFICERS' FULL DRESS EQUIPMENT

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments
THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815

PETTIBONE'S UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and RESERVE FORCE

Officers' or Enlisted Men's Catalogs on request.



Manufacturers of High Grade Uniforms, and Direct to the individual, for over 50 years.

ADDRESS
The Pettibone Bros. Mfg. Co.
CINCINNATI
BRANCHES—
Washington—Wash. L. & T. Bldg. Chicago—105 South Dearborn St. San Francisco—Pacific Building

THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.

16 and 18 WEST 46th STREET
24 Floors, Schneider-Anderson Bldg., Near Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK
CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS
HIGHEST AWARD PANS EXPOSITION 1900

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1921

Vol. LXIX, No. 2135.

Quartermaster Corps Anniversary

The 146th anniversary of the creation of the quartermaster corps of the Army was observed on Thursday in Washington and in many other places throughout the world where are situated the various activities of this branch of the military establishment.

The War Department has issued a message from the quartermaster general to the corps personnel as follows:

"On June 16, 1775, in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, the lawmakers of the federated colonies, facing the problem of supply for the fighting men of the new nation, enacted the following legislation:

"'Resolved, That there be one quartermaster general of the grand army, and one deputy under him for the separate army. That the pay of the quartermaster general be $80 per month, and that of the deputy $60 per month.'

"Thus came into being the quartermaster corps, known in the beginning as the 'Military Stores Department,' and on this, the 146th anniversary of its birth, the quartermasters are gathered on three continents and in all our insular possessions in fine celebration of the occasion, it is but fitting that, as chief of the corps, I should send to its rank and file a message of greeting, and ask them to review in brief with me its record of our corps during the century and a half of its existence.

"Coming into being during the very days that the nation was going through the throes of birth, the quartermaster corps, from its humble and unpretentious beginning, has ever been side with the institutions and traditions of our country until today it stands the largest single supply department of our Army, and one of the most important in the world.

"In the Revolution our ragged Army, with scanty funds, was successfully fed, clothed and equipped and transported by a quartermaster department whose chief drew less than the pay of a second lieutenant of today, and whose deputy did not get as much as a sergeant now receives.

"What the quartermaster of the Army had to do in the limited land operations of 1812 was by no means not a little of Jackson's victory at New Orleans was due to the supplies and munitions that got to him as those entrusted with the task.

"The triumph of the American arms during the Mexican War was due in no small measure to the fact that the quartermaster department was able to meet with success the difficult problems of supply and transportation that confronted it.

"In the Civil War an Army which had more than 2,000,000 enlistments was fed, clothed, fed, sheltered and transported for four years when the national income was not a tithe of what it is today and the population less than a third—and this in a theatre of operations where even single-tracked railroads were rare, and highways were little better than glorified trails. Secretary Welles, well-known Protestant, in charge of our Civil War, said: 'If from the military point of view the Union cause was entitled to the credit of the operations, it nevertheless, struck with the vigor and breadth of statesmanship which directed the organization and maintenance of numerous armies, always supplied with immense means of warfare, therefore, likewise, forced to praise the persistence displayed in the use of certain methods, absolutely pertaining to the matter of supplies.'

"In our Indian campaigns it was the faithful, rugged workers of the quartermaster department who supplied the clothing and transported the food which made it possible for our troops to fight beyond the limits of civilization, that the American pioneer, carrying the flag of progress, might send westward his way.

"During the Spanish-American War our fighting men in the United States, in Cuba, in Porto Rico and in the far-away Philippines, looked to the quartermaster for clothing, thanks to the ability of the quartermaster and subsistence department to meet successfully tropical and other conditions that had never before presented themselves to the supply departments of the Army.

"The quartermaster corps has just emerged from the mightiest conflict of all time with the brilliant achievement of having accomplished a task which otherwise supplied 2,000,000 men across 3,000 miles of ocean, while maintaining for an extended period a force encamped at home. * * *

"I recount only the long list of achievements of the quartermaster corps in war are the services it has rendered the people in disasters during times of peace. In the Johnstown flood of 1889 it was the quartermaster department that, with its tentage and its feeding inhabitants who were left battle while they mourned more than 6,000 dead. Similarly in the years that followed it was the quartermaster and commissary who rushed to the scene with their stores of clothing and bedding to help the unfortunate city rise from its ruins. When the waters flooded the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and the tidal wave engulfed Galveston, the quartermaster corps did heroic work in sheltering the homeless, feeding the hungry and clothing the naked.

"Amongst the several peace-time services that the corps is rendering the country may be mentioned the benefits that our farmers and stockraisers are now deriving from the activities of the remount service. Primarily benefiting as it was intended to benefit the Army, its experts have already placed more than 250 stallions in practically every State in the Union for the convenience and use of those who breed animals. The light horse was passing out of existence because of the readily-available motor car, automotive power, and the quartermaster corps has charged itself today with having to restore this valuable adjunct to the place it deserves in our economic life, on the farm and on the road.

"There is no branch of the service whose duties are more varied or important or which involve greater responsibility than do those of the quartermaster corps, amongst whose functions are included not only transportation—one of the most vital factors in the advancement of the human race—but also three of the primal necessities of human existence: food, clothing and shelter. * * * More than one important campaign in the world's history has been a problem of supply rather than one of strategy or tactics.

"In case of the ultimate success of our arms in a commanding general in time of war is his line of supplies. If his troops can fight without arms and ammunition, using their fists or clubs, as they were wont to do in the beginning, as well as without food or clothing and shelter.

"It is upon the fighting men that depend upon the quartermaster corps from the day he joins the colors to the day he leaves them, except when death this severance be caused by death, it is the quartermaster corps that is charged with providing him in his final resting place and keeping green the spot. In this work the corps has the splendid privilege of occupying a reputation service in its reverential duty of the dead, which during the years of the World War alone the World War will ever be a monument to the corps.

"During the 146 years of its existence the quartermaster corps has disbursed a total sum of approximately $14,000,000,000, and never has the corps been charged with the slightest neglect or defaulting. This is the integrity and efficiency of the personnel of the corps, which, from the highest to the lowest, the service can boast a more faithful, high-minded or efficient personnel than that which has served the corps. Whether in the halls of Congress or with our Army have served, and among whose chiefs are numbered such men as Joseph Meigs, Stephen Vail, Thomas Jesup, Joseph E. Johnston, D. H. Rucker, Montgomery C. Meigs, the late of blessed memory, and Peter C. Hains.

"The magnitude of the work being done today by the quartermaster corps may be judged by the fact that approximately 85% of the annual appropriations made by Congress for the military establishment of the Army is expended by the corps. During the fiscal year 1920, for example, our outlay was $476,000,000.

"While quartermaster duty is second in importance to none other in the Army, it is not of the kind that lends itself to spectacular achievement, and, while the man behind the gun is justly rewarded with fame and promotion, the man behind the supplies, no less brave, devoted or efficient, goes on his quietly, travels along the path of duty, after at the sacrifice of advancement, but satisfied, however, in the consciousness that he is rendering the country a service without which success could not be successfully conducted nor battles won. * * *

In this connection, I believe that The Society of Quartermaster Officers, of which I have the honor to be President, composed as it is of active and associate membership of business men, do a great deal to bring about that much-to-be-desired understanding between the Army and industry. With already more than a score of chapters in the principal centers of industry of the country putting their shoulders to the wheel, and with the active and associate members of the society, an entente cordiale between industry and the Army should be established. * * *

"I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express my grateful appreciation of the loyal, helpful and efficient support that I have received, and which I know will be continued to me, by the officers, enlisted men, civilians and civilian personnel of the corps. Associated with the quartermaster corps in the performance of its duties the corps can be complete without mention of the reserve officers' corps, who, whenever called ready at all times to the colors. The splendid work of the emergency officers in the World War will be the pride of the corps for all to require comment. Of these emergency officers, as of the regulars, and of the men who were with us as recruits, and their services are immediately available for the corps in the Quartermaster corps and the National Guard are an equally valuable asset to the should any emergency arise, whether it be through the event of another national emergency. Coöperation between the Quartermaster corps and the National Guard should be a watchword of the quartermaster corps.

"It is my desire to maintain and improve the position of chief of a corps whose standards are as high, whose efficiency as great and whose achievements are as splendid as are those of the quartermaster corps. In order to do so we must not only consider its present standards and efficiency, and contemplate its future activities, we are, naturally, filled with a feeling of pride that can but strengthen our sense of duty and inspire in us a determination to maintain the good name and traditions of the corps.

"Let our bearing, our conduct, our performances of duty and our ideals be such that the world may truthfully say: 'It is a distinction to belong to the quartermaster corps.'

"In conclusion, let me say that the standards and efficiency of the quartermaster corps can be best maintained and its traditions preserved by officer, soldier and file—commissioned, enlisted, and civilian—over bearing in mind that our mission, as the largest and oldest supply service of the Army, is to feed, clothe and shelter the force of which we accomplish this mission depends by the extent to which we carry out the motto of the quartermaster corps of today: 'Service for the line.'

"H. L. Rogers, Major General,
"Quartermaster General of the Army."

In connection with the many dinners, the President and some of the country's best known business men and financiers have sent messages to Major General H. L. Rogers, quartermaster general, expressing their interest in the quartermaster corps and their appreciation of its achievements. Following are some of the statements made:

President Harding, "I wish to express my hearty interest in the quartermaster corps and deep appreciation of the most important services it has rendered during the long period of its most useful existence."

Bernard M. Baruch: "It fell to me, perhaps more than to any other civilian, to know what the quartermaster corps of the Army does, how it is the very life of its members. It is the branch of the service that has never received due credit for the duties it performs. I am proud to be an honorary member of The Society of Quartermaster Officers."

Charles G. Dawes: "I understand it is the purpose of The Society of Quartermasters to foster a spirit of cooperation and friendship between the men actually in the quartermaster corps of the Army and the business men who had been associated with them, were I in civil life, I believe that this is a most valuable idea. Without coöperation on the various spheres of supply behind the lines we cannot expect the best results from the men in the trenches."

Charles M. Schwab: "There is no doubt that one of the lessons of the war that looms big before us is that modern warfare is a matter of science to be successfully waged without the cooperation of the industrial forces. The quartermaster corps is behind the gun and the man behind the industry of the nation must join hands in order to bring about victory. The Society of Quartermaster Officers is, therefore, to be congratulated on the wise decision to make it a factor in primary aim and purpose."

Mr. Baruch, Mr. Vanderlip and Mr. Schwab are all new members of The Society of Quartermaster Officers, which organization has been interested in the better understanding between the Army and the big business and industrial interests of the nation.

(Continued on page 602.)

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF ARMY ATHLETICS.

Action is being taken by the War Department to inform all concerned as follows:

With the view of standardizing the conduct of athletic competitions throughout the Army, the following provisional regulations are promulgated. It is to be noted that corps area and department commanders in the conduct of athletic activities with their commands for the year beginning July 1, 1921, adhere to these regulations and on that date of July, 1921, assistant to the adjutant general of the Army's report as to the degree to which they have complied therewith and reasons therefor. This report should contain any suggested changes or recommendations which the commanders may desire to submit.

General Policy of the Army Relative to Athletic Competition.

(1) It is the policy for the Army to be self-contained in athletics; however as a matter of common cooperation, it desires to encourage the participation of Army athletes in the sports of the Army and in such competitions conducted by civilian agencies.

(2) The encouragement of competitive athletics which the War Department desires to establish as soon as practicable embrace:

(a) Annual corps area or department games.

(b) Biennial Army games, to begin with the years, beginning if possible in 1922.

(c) Quadrennial Olympiads, embracing all posts and stations at which members of the Army may be serving; the first of these beginning in 1924, the preceding Olympic games are held, the first one being in 1921.

(3) All competitions conducted within the Army will be upon an amateur basis and governed by the term amateur will be used in the usual definition of that term—one who engages in sport for the pleasure and the physical, moral and social benefits derived therefrom. However, in determining the status of a member of the Army in order that men who either engages in events for which money prizes are offered, to compete against professionals, both in the of duty and in accord with the rules governing such competitions.

(4) Prizes may be such as commanders directing the meet may determine, but in corps area and department competition and all higher competitions it is the desire of the War Department to inaugurate a system of medals along the general lines authorized for corps area rifle competition.

(5) No competitor will be authorized to represent a military organization of which he is not a member.

(6) Expenses—The expenses of local athletic contests will be met from local education and recreation funds, which may be supplemented from time to time by funds made available from other sources. The expenses of corps area and department athletic contests will be met from funds made available within the corps area or department and set aside for this pur-

Digitized by Google

pose, which may be supplemented by funds made available by superior authority. The expenses of Army athletic contests will be met by such funds as become available within the War Department for this purpose.

(c) General Provisions as to Local Restrictions—Due to existing differences in local laws, the War Department is unable to lay down general restrictions for the conduct of Army athletics. The general policy of the War Department is to approve only such local restrictions in the conduct of Army athletics as will prevent any contraventions based upon the laws of the local laws. There are two general classes of questions frequently referred to the War Department for decision, both of which deal with the relation of Army athletics to local laws. The first class of questions has to do with the conduct of hosing under any conditions. In view of this class the Commanding of the War Department has been announced as follows: Boxing are not prohibited by the articles of war, but are discouraged. Care must be exercised that it does not lose its character as an exercise and degenerate into fighting with gloves in permitting boxing contests.

(a) Army Teams within the limits of a city or other corporation will comply with the local ordinances with respect to boxing contests.

(b) A post not within the limits of a city or other corporation will comply with the laws of the State with respect to boxing contests.

(c) A post within the limits of a territory or the District of Columbia will comply with the federal criminal code.

(d) If there be no local laws or ordinances to the contrary, boxing exhibitions may be held on the public.

The second class of questions deals with the conduct of baseball or analogous sports on military reservations on Sunday. In order that the religious liberty of the War Department has been that Sunday baseball when not contrary to the spirit of the day may be held on all military reservations and that an admission fee may be charged to all except officers and soldiers in uniform in conflict with local laws.

The following regulations for special sports, including baseball, basketball, boxing and wrestling.

NO PRICE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We received the following communication:

I have been informed that you are offering the Army and Navy Register for two years for $1 and one awarded the distinguished service cross. I am enclosing a one copy of the letter which received this decoration and request that you please forward the magazine to me at the earliest possible date. Yours, very truly,

HENRY H. STROMAN.

The citation showed that Sergeant Stroman was awarded the distinguished service cross by order of General Pershing for extraordinary heroism in action at Chateau-Thierry, near Bois de Belleau, France, October 28, 1918. "Responding to a call for volunteers, Sergeant Stroman with five other soldiers made a dash beyond their front to bring in wounded comrades. They succeeded in rescuing one and then went back in bringing in the dead body of a lieutenant while exposed to terrific machine gun fire."

If the Army and Navy Register were offering any free subscriptions to the heroes of the world war we know of no one we would rather have it go to a man who volunteered to advance under a terrific fire to rescue two wounded comrades. The Register is, however, offering no free subscriptions.

SUMMER CAMP FOR ARMY GIRLS.

An opportunity is offered Army girls to enjoy a summer camp at very small expense by joining the Girl Scout organization, which will hold a summer encampment at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., beginning July 1. This idea of a camp at a low cost is in keeping with several Army women who wished to give their daughters the advantage of camp life without the usual high cost. Besides the instruction ordinarily given in nature-study, a number of Army ladies have consented to give some of their time to the nature-study course. One of these, Mrs. Ruth B. Clark, a well-known ornithologist, has consented to give two bird walks and two lectures. Mrs. Henry Jervey, who has made birds a life-long study, plans to camp with the Girl Scouts the week of July 4, and Mrs. Amos A. Fries will give assistance in the study of wild flowers.

All girls from 10 years up are eligible to join the Girl Scouts, the only requirement being a member at once at headquarters, 1806 20th street, northwest, where they will be assigned to the local troop.

The cost of the camp, other than the fare to and from Washington, will be $10 per week for board and rounds-trip fare from Washington or elsewhere to Edgewood. The fare from Washington to Edgewood and return is $1.78.

CANDIDATES DESIGNATED FOR WEST POINT.

The following have been designated for appointment to the Military Academy: Marion K. Sharp, Arlington, Va.; Rodman B. Smith, 1st alternate, Ft. Myer, Va.; Samuel P. Pinkston, 2d alternate, Albany, Ga.; E. Graham Martin, 1st alternate, Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Hixson, 2d alternate, Sylvester, Ga.; Loren C. White, Salina, Kan.; Nathan S. Nordhaus, Burr Oak, Kan.; Bernard C. Harter, El Dorado, Kan.; Charles P. Nicholas, St. Mathews, Ky.; Lawrence Bernstein, Minden, Nev.; Lloyd Black, 1st alternate, Jamesport, Mo.; Claude McVoy, 2d alternate, Blackwell, Okla.; Victor Arendt, Hot Creek, Nevada; Edward D. Haney, Jr., Bamfort, S. C.; Robert F. Love, McKinney, Tex., and Orna A. Shaw, Georgetown, Tex.

GENERAL CYRUS RADFORD DECORATED BY CUBA.

The Cuban secretary of war, General Marti, on May 19 sent the following telegram to Colonel Cyrus Radford, U. S. Marine Corps, on duty at the Marine Corps depot of supplies at Philadelphia:

"General Cyrus Radford, U. S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia.

"Cuban government has granted you the first class Military Merit Medal on account of your valuable and disinterested services to the Cuban Republic. Medals and cross will be delivered through Major Rousseau. My congratulations.

"Marti, Secretary of War, Cuba."

PENSION FOR INDIAN WAR VETERANS.

The following resolutions, presented by Comptroller W. Thornton Parker, M. D., Indian war veteran, at the meeting of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, April 19, 1921, were sent to the Secretary of War and the Pension Commissioner:

Resolved That the faithful and heroic services of the veterans of the United States Army during the Indian war in New Mexico in 1867 should be gratefully recognized by the United States government and that a suitable pension of at least $40 a month should be awarded every Indian war veteran of 1867 who possesses an honorable discharge. Their service was most arduous and dangerous, a thousand miles from the nearest telegraph; the nony express rider; their camps frequently surrounded by overwhelming numbers of the fiercest Indian warriors of the murderous and reckless Apaches. These faithful soldiers deserve instant recognition; everyone of the few living, more than 70 years ago.

RETIREMENT OF COL. J. M. RICE.

Colonel J. H. Rice, Army ordnance department, one of the best known officers in the service of that branch, has been retired from active service on his own application.

Colonel Rice is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1886. He served in the 3d cavalry from his graduation until November 21, 1898, when he was transferred to the ordnance department, but this he has served at the Watervliet Arsenal, the ordnance proving ground, Philippine Islands, as inspector of ordnance in Ohio and Pennsylvania, in the office of the chief of ordnance, and at Frankford and Rock Island Arsenals.

At the beginning of the war Colonel Rice was chief of the carriage division, ordnance department, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and his duties consisted of six officers, nine clerks, and about seventy-five civilian employes. It had charge for the entire Army, of design, procurement, inspection, test, issue, repair, and maintenance of all matériel and special motor equipment, tanks, and all classes of gun carriages for field artillery, railway artillery, and coast artillery, with their equipment and accessories.

From the beginning of the war until December, 1917, when the ordnance department was reorganized, the carriage division, which Colonel Rice had organized and expanded, placed orders and contracts for about $700,000,000 worth of matériel and facilities and transacted all the business of design, inspection, etc., connected with the orders. At the end of this period it had employed during the period by 191 officers and 1,326 civilians and enlisted men, or 1,700 in all. The civilians were employed as a representative funds involved was approximately 1,000 per cent, and the actual business was far greater.

When the ordnance department was reorganized Colonel Rice was made a brigadier general in the National Army and chief of the engineering division, which he organized and operated. The division was charged with the duty of preparing and procuring all designs, drawings, and specifications for all classes of ordnance matériel, and it actually also did a great deal of work in connection with procurement and inspection. On June 15, 1918, there were in the division about 400 officers and 1,350 civilians and enlisted men.

On June 19, 1918, General Rice went to France as the chief of the engineering division of the office of the chief of ordnance, A. E. F., for the purposes of coordinating these activities in the United States and abroad, he organized and operated the engineering division in France until the 1st of October, 1918, when he was appointed chief ordnance officer, A. E. F., and had charge of about 2,000 officers and 22,000 enlisted men, as well as procurement abroad, storage, issue, repair, and maintenance of ordnance matériel. He returned to the United States in December, 1918, and on his return, in August, 1919, he had charge of all ordnance work.

In 1920 he was made chief of the manufacturers of the ordnance department, in charge of all detail design and all procurement, and in addition supervision, division and direction of all manufacturing arsenals.

Col. Rice has received the Spanish distinguished service medal and from the French republic the decoration of officer of the Legion of Honor.

ARMY OFFICERS DETAILED TO CIVILIAN MILITARY TRAINING CAMP.

Orders have been issued directing the following-named officers to report to Camp Meade not later than July 15 to the commandant, civilian military training camp, for temporary duty in connection therewith:

Major Charles Keller, infantry; Major W. O. Boswell, infantry, and Major J. S. Upham, infantry, from the general service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Major H. A. Wells, infantry, and Major D. A. Nolan, infantry, of Camp Benning, will also report for temporary duty and on completion of this duty to comply with orders previously issued directing them to proceed to Fort Leavenworth by September 1 for duty as student officers at the school of the line.

NAVY CENSUS.

Weekly census of officers and men on active duty in the Navy on June 12:

Navy—Regulars, 7,393 officers, 117,694 men; reserves, 755 officers, 758 men; warrant officers, regulars, 1,402, warrant officers, reserves, 30; midshipmen, 1,745; prisoners, officers and men, 1,446.

Totals, officers, 13,345 men, 139,945 men.

Grand total, 151,190.

Marine Corps—Regulars, 975 officers, 21,664 men; reserves, 7 officers, 1,000 men; officers, regulars, 135 officers; prisoners, officers and men, 253 men.

Totals, officers, 1,117, 21,870 men.

Grand total, 23,060.

Navy Yards—Regulars, 282; reserves, 176; U. S. N. R. F., 13.

Total, 471.

Grand totals, 12,343 men, 142,387 men; total, 154,730.

Navy, decrease for the week, 862.

Marine Corps, decrease for the week, 164.

ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The authority contained in Circular 132, War Department, 1921, making a reduction of noncommissioned officers by stopping them down one grade has been made mandatory within regiments and similar organizations. In making reduction of noncommissioned officers to bring the number within that authorized no reduction will be made more than one grade except when the number in excess is larger than the number authorized in any two grades, in which case he will be given the next subsequent lower grade authorized in the organization which attached noncommissioned officers ordered is accordance with this plan will be given warrants with date of rank and so as to make them senior to all other noncommissioned officers of the same company, troop, battery, or detachment. Where resulting that and plus noncoms be distributed throughout organization in order to preserve experience and to reduce the number of reductions to the minimum. Corps area commanders are absolved where practicable or desirable for the purpose of reduction of noncommissioned officers to keep down two or more like organizations within the corps, the retirements within these corps to be made in accordance with the law.

QUARTERS IN THE ARMY.

A War Department circular will be issued to the following effect: The act of March 3, 1911, automatically rescinds G. O. 18, 1915. Payment of commutation of quarters to enlisted men is now covered by the act of May 18, 1920. Commanding officers are instructed to submit for approval of the Secretary of War request for authority to pay commutation of quarters, basing that right to enlisted men entitled to quarters and who are drawing or have drawn commutation of quarters, heat, and light since March 1, 1921.

ARMY RETIRED OFFICERS ABROAD.

In regard to their privilege in connection for transportation overseas on Army transports retired officers who, while on active duty abroad, are granted leave of absence with permission to go beyond seas will be considered as on leave pending sailing and in the same manner as officers on the active list of the Army who are granted leaves of absence with permission to go beyond seas.

DUTY WITH COMBATANT TROOPS.

The Secretary of War has decided that general noncommissioned officers, staff noncommissioned, and transport quartermasters of the transportation service, Q. M. C., are not considered as being on duty with combatant troops.

ARMY EFFICIENCY REPORT.

Paragraph 1, Army Regulations, has been amended insofar as to require the rendition of efficiency reports of Army officers on June 30 of each year instead of December 31, as at present prescribed.

After Reveille

The day starts well when morning mess brings those best of all corn flakes—

POST TOASTIES

In flavor, crispness and texture, Post Toasties are everywhere recognized as the perfect corn flakes; and a heaping bowlful with cream or milk (fresh or tinned) makes a delicious "good morning" greeting to Uncle Sam's boys wherever they may be.

Post Toasties are sold by Commissaries and Stores

Digitized by Google

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Clothing Allowance Inadequate.

The comptroller has held that the act of August 29, 1916, governs the clothing gratuity for members of the N. R. F., and, if it is not sufficient, as claimed by naval officers, it must be remedied by Congress. The allowance is $20 during each term of enrollment, in time of peace, upon first reporting for active duty, and $60 in time of war.

No Longevity Pay on Civilian Clerk.

Thomas H. Walsh, now a field clerk in the quartermaster corps, U. S. Army, at Camp Holabird, Md., has been denied a claim as captain, motor transport corps, U. S. Army, for $274 longevity pay from May 18, 1920, to October 5, 1920, based on his service as a civilian clerk in the quartermaster corps.

The comptroller (June 3) holds that the duty performed as civilian clerk in the quartermaster corps was not "active duty" such as appointees from the United States Government "in the regular, provisional or temporary forces" as that term is used in authorizing payment of any part of the longevity pay claimed.

Sea Travel Does Not Involve Flying.

Members of the Atlantic fleet kite balloon division are held not entitled to increase pay for flying while the division as a whole is being transported from one place of duty to another.

Under orders of March 11, 1921, the entire personnel of the division traveled as a unit from the navy station, Guantanamo Bay to the naval air station, Hampton Roads, via the U. S. S. Patoka. The comptroller on May 18 held as follows:

"Before right to additional pay for aviation duty can accrue to officers and men of the Navy, the duty must involve actual flying, and be performed under detail in this case, the duty performed by the officers and men of the division was not performed while they were under actual flying status as contemplated by the right to aviation pay. Their status while in the course of travel from one station to another was not materially different from the status of the individual who is detached from aviation duty at one station and assigned to such duty at another station by the same orders. While performing the travel involved, such person is performing duty which does not involve actual flying. Though his detail is continued, his flying duty status is interrupted during the period he is in a travel status.

"Accordingly, you are advised that, since, in the case in question, the officers and men concerned were, in effect, detached from aviation duty at one station and assigned to aviation duty at another station, and, while thus in a travel status from the one station to the other, their aviation duty was interrupted, they are not entitled to aviation pay for the period of such travel status."

Coast Guard Commissions.

Temporary commissions in the Coast Guard will expire on October 1. The comptroller on June 9 held as follows:

The act of May 19, 1920, assimilating the pay and allowances of officers and men of the Coast Guard to the pay and allowances of officers and men of the Navy did not completely substitute the Navy law for the Coast Guard law. Only the "pay, allowances and conditions" in the Coast Guard are adoptable to the Navy does the Navy law provide for not paying service to payand allowances to the Coast Guard when the circumstances and conditions are not similar. It does not authorize additional pay for shorter periods of service than authorized in the Navy, nor does it authorize the Navy retired pay for Coast Guard men when such men are retired based upon service in authorized in the Navy.

"The authority to temporarily promote officers of the Coast Guard during circumstances of emergency did not arise by reason of assimilation, but by express and specific provisions of law independent of the regular naval law. That provision of Coast Guard law determines the circumstances and the conditions under which the officers in question serve.

"The act of July 2, 1918, being independent of a similar authority to temporarily promote officers of the Navy, its duration must be determined by the terms of the act, and it is in no way affected by a subsequent act by which alone the duration of the former naval act. The provisions therein that all temporary promotions and advancements authorized thereby shall continue in force not later than six months after the termination of the present war, as declared by the joint resolution of March 3, 1921. * * * The provision in the act of June 4, 1920, relative to the continuation of the temporary promotions of commissioned officers of the Navy until December 31, 1921, does not affect the commissioned officers of the Coast Guard temporarily promoted under the act of July 2, 1918."

Must Qualify in Rank to Have Relative Standing.

Major Erio A. Pennel, medical corps, U. S. Army, realized, has been denied relief in the matter of back pay between the grades of first lieutenant and major from November 3, 1917, to June 30, 1920. He accepted an appointment as first lieutenant, medical reserve corps, on April 20, 1917, and was ordered to active duty on May 22, 1917. He accepted an appointment as first lieutenant, medical corps, National Army, on December 13, 1917, and was appointed captain, Regular Army, on November 24, 1918. This appointment was accepted on March 17, 1919. On the same date that he was appointed captain, Regular Army, he was promoted major, medical corps, Regular Army. He was also, on the same date, promoted major, National Army. The act of June 4, 1920, provides that no officer on the ground that the appointment was to fill a vacancy existing on November 24, 1918. The comptroller says:

"It is obvious that the claimant could have no relative standing as a captain and thus be entitled to promotion to major by seniority over those named in the appointment as captain, as his promotion to major became effective on March 17, 1919, the same day the appointment as captain was accepted, it is apparent that there is no legal basis for the payment claimed."

Responsible for Failure to Check Uniform Gratuity.

Lieut.-Col. Carter de Saussure, U. S. Army, was denied revision of the action of the auditor for the Navy Department disallowing him credit in his accounting amounts credited for clothing gratuity in the accounts of members of the naval reserve force who prior to expiration of their term of enrollment had been disenrolled for enlistment in the Regular Navy. The auditor disallowed because Lieutenant Harter, by whom was paid the final accounts, was not in the reserve, failed to check the uniform gratuity.

The comptroller says:

The officer states that he was advised of the decision in question. He points out, however, that subsequently the bureau of navigation issued Alnav 49 February 11, 1913, directing that "discharges of all men discenrolled from the naval reserve force to enlist in the Regular Navy will show that they are discharged from the naval reserve force generally." He presents also orders from his commanding officer at the effect that the disenrollment of four men in question, originally classified as "ordinary," were to be deemed for the account of the government. He advances the contention that since a discharge for the convenience of the government would not ordinarily require checkage of uniform gratuity, the assumption was warranted that the change in description of the discharges implied an authoritative determination that the sums were removed from the application of 25 Comp. Dec., 239. It is on this theory that he seeks relief from the disallowances.

No argument is needed to prove that the mere descriptive terms of discharge does not change the facts or the law. Giving the utmost possible effect to the change in description in these instances could at most have raised a doubt in the mind of the disbursing officer as to the correct course to pursue. He had then his statutory protection, the right to request an advance decision by the comptroller. He failed to avail himself of this right.

Nurse Not an Officers' Dependent.

An officer was ordered detail from the bureau of engineering to proceed to Tacoma for duty in connection with fitting out the U. S. S. Omaha, and on board that vessel when commissioned. He requested transportation for his child, a boy 4 years old, and the mother of the child being dead and as he could not accompany the child it would be necessary that a nurse or guardian be sent along. The comptroller says:

"The government does not undertake to pay, as incidental, nor even every direct expense of the travel that is furnished transportation by means of Pullman tickets, and steamship transportation where such travel is for the benefit of dependents, rather than the capacity of the beneficiaries to utilize the means offered, and these mark the limit of its obligation. There is nothing to take the provision out of the general rule that the officer shall be held responsible for traveling expenses occasioned by disability. The government's interest in the transportation of dependents under the act is not greater than its interest in the transportation of his effects and agents in the performance of official travel; but one of these latter who shall be found to incur unusual expense through some form of physical incapacity could not expect their reimbursement from the federal appropriations."

Pay Upon Being Regraded.

An enlisted man reenlisted for one year on October 23, 1919. From a date prior to June 4, 1920, up to and including June 30, 1920, he held the grade of sergeant in the quartermaster corps, and, for the month of June, 1920, he was paid $57.80, being $40 pay as sergeant in his second enlistment period plus $9.80 under section 4 of the act of May 18, 1920.

He was regraded as private, first-class, and rated as specialist fourth-class on July 1, 1920. He claimed that he was demoted to said grade on July 1, 1920. The military records show that he held said grade and rating to the date of his discharge on October 28, 1920, and that the saving clause in section 4b of the act of June 4, 1920, applied in his case, which resulted in the payment to him of $17.80 pay per month for July 1, 1920, to October 28, 1920. The auditor contended that, in addition to the pay received, he should have been paid $42.20 specialist pay at the rate of $12 per month for said period of 3-28-30 months. The comptroller holds that from July 1, 1920, to October 28, 1920, inclusive, he should have been paid at the rate of $35 plus $12 $47 per month instead of $57.80 per month. (Compt. Dec., June 9.)

Retired Naval Officer Entitled to Bonus.

Section 1252 of the revised statutes, which authorizes retired officers while on active duty in time of war to receive the full pay of their respective grades, ceased to be operative after March 3, 1921, because of the joint resolution of that date terminating emergency legislation.

It is held, however, that Commodore C. M. Fohs, U. S. Navy, retired, being on active duty, is entitled to pay after March 3, 1921, as a lieutenant commander and to the bonus granted by the act of May 18, 1920, the comptroller says:

"Although of a temporary character, such additional pay constitutes a part of his active duty pay as a lieutenant commander, and, since, under the act of August 29, 1916, Commodore Fohs is entitled to the active duty pay of a lieutenant commander, beginning March 4, 1921, he is entitled to the $840 per annum additional pay authorized for lieutenant commanders in the Navy by said act."

Clothing Gratuity to Transferred Reservists.

The comptroller holds that there may be gratuitously issued to reservists transferred under the act of July 11, 1919, clothing of the value of the balance of uniform gratuity properly to their credit at the time of transfer. (Compt. Dec., June 7.)

Mileage in Connection With Appraisals.

An Army officer ordered to make an appraisal of property mentioned in the act of May 12, 1917, the expenses of which is apportioned and directed to be paid from the proceeds of the sale, is entitled to mileage, payable out of the said appropriation.

The act of May 12, 1917, does not specifically authorize the payment of mileage from the proceeds of sale in case of an officer of the Army ordered to make an appraisal of property, the performance of which duty requires travel by him. Section 87 of the act of June 3, 1916, does not appear to be applicable to such travel, because the officer is not traveling on duty in connection with the National Guard, but is traveling for a target range is not the property of the National Guard, but of the United States, and, hence, the travel is in connection with matters of the United States. The National Guard has the use of the target range, but it belongs to the United States. (Compt. Dec., June 13.)

RETIRED OFFICER ADVANCED.

Lieutenant Colonel James Scott Young, jr., U. S. Army, retired, has been promoted to the rank of colonel from May 9, 1921.



Griffin Lotion Cream

For ARMY BOOTS and SHOES, AT POST EXCHANGES.

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.

J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APFO.....Secretary and Business Manager
O. T. WRIGHT.....Treasurer
M. F. WARD.....Associate Editor

511 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 834. 'Phone, Main 5280.

New York Office: 358 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1451 and 1452. Copies of the Army and Navy Register Obtainable at Book Stalls.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. Canadian postage, which merely equals mailing. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation, character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER has absolutely no rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitors. Advertisers who wish to reach the Service will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, regarding which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

IMPETUOSITY VS. INDISCRETION.

The luncheon speech in London of Rear Admiral Wm. S. Sims has included in the press reports a declaration that is alike extraordinary in character and excessive in terms. The action of Mr. Denby in, first, demanding of that officer the text of his speech, next correctly in the cabled report of his remarks and then, without waiting for a reply, peremptorily revoking his leave of absence and summarily ordering him to Washington to report in person to the Secretary of the Navy, has, evidently, been inspired by the public criticism that has been expressed in varying degrees of protest from that which merely regarded the speech as an "indiscretion" to that which identifies it, in the language of the adopted Senate resolution providing for an official investigation, as "grave charges against the Senate membership," and as "heinous indictment against certain of our citizens"; or, to cite another example, the resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Gallivan of Massachusetts, which, declaring Sims as "a foreign citizen" of the United States, "now connected unhappily and unfortunately with the naval establishment of his country," alleges that he "has publicly depreciated his superior officers in the naval establishment and the character and quality of the government of this republic." And a caleidoscopic kaleidoscopic variety to the expostulations is the "demand" presented at the annual convention of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor for the recall of Rear Admiral Sims from England, and, also, "his dishonorable discharge from the United States Navy by President Harding."

But as an example of the full and final vituperative utterance, that places no limit upon the infamy of its comparison, we have observed nothing that surpasses the following set of resolutions adopted by the New Haven, Conn., branch of the organization known as the Friends of Irish Freedom and sent to the Secretary of the Navy and the members of the Connecticut delegation in Congress:

Whereas, Admiral Sims, "the best Englishman in the American Navy," has again broken loose in a way to repeal previous assurances that he is unfit to wear the service uniform of the United States; and * * *

Whereas, He declares he will hold to every word he uttered from a heart that reeks with indelicity to every concept of real Americanism and emphasizes thereby the insult hurled at every genuine American citizen; be it therefore

Resolved, * * * That in the view of this branch proper punishment would be to strip the United States Navy buttons from Mr. Sims with every decoration his uniform now carries and send him into retirement where he will be unable longer to poison the atmosphere of Americanism that is breathed by our brave American tars; and, be it further

Resolved, That all American universities that have conferred honorary degree upon him be hereby requested to recall the same that he may not carry into the mire where he delights to wallow distinctions that he is entitled to bear; and, be it still further

Resolved, That all who are true to American ideals henceforth place him in the Tory class he has deliberately chosen and into which a former renegade American preceded him in the person of Benedict Arnold; and, be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Secretary Denby, to President Harding, to the senators and congressmen from Connecticut with the request that those representatives of a State that did its full share in the revolution in spite of efforts like Benedict Arnold and William B. Sims lend a hand to purify the U. S. Navy by his instant dismissal and degradation.

Mr. Denby has come into public office with so much expectation of him and his administration on the part of those of the naval service that there will inevitably be keen disappointment that he has thus spasmodically thrust himself into such bad company as the Navy has suffered since the war and so separated themselves from their traditional standard of fairness and good sense, and that he has made it possible for the critics, taking an ignoble attack, to choose between the indiscretion of Sims and the impetuosity of Denby. The whole affair has been magnified into a verbal offense, assuming international significance that at the moment of sending this Rear Admiral Sims was reported to have said. The basis of all the rumpus within the Navy Department, in the House and Senate and in the publications less official but no less violent may, we assume, be found in the quotation from the reported speech embodied by Secretary Denby in his cablegram to Admiral Sims. That quotation, as it has been officially branded as culpable speech, is found in that part of the Denby cablegram of June 8, reading as follows:

"I have read with regret certain extracts a speech purported to have been made by you in addressing the English-speaking Union at a luncheon in London June 7th, as follows:

"'I do not want to touch on the Irish question, for I know Americans, even those of Irish origin in our country who technically are Americans, some of them naturalized, and even born here, have ceased to be them Americans at all. They are Americans when they want money, but Sinn Feiners when on the platforms. Now, as you know, I am a Navy man, today. The simple truth of it is that they have the blood of British and Americans in their hearts for the obstructions they placed in the way of the most effective co-operation of the Navy in the early days of the war. They are like zebras, either black horses with white stripes or white horses with black stripes. But we know how to get on with them, now. Not much of these asses has a vote, and there are lots of them.'

"You are quoted as having advised the British to ignore any expression of opinion by Irish-Americans.

"The Irish question is partly an American question. Eleven years ago I made a prophecy that came true. I venture an opinion that the English-speaking peoples are coming together in the hands of commercial and other interests that will surround globe. I should like to see an inter-Englishspeaking policy, and we have that we shall have peace and prosperity.'"

The remarks made by Rear Admiral Sims might have been more specific, but there is naturally a certain sacrosanctity in the expressions of opinion delivered by a speaker not particularly trained in careful speech, accustomed to say without much restraint what he means, with faith in what he says founded upon observation and experience and the knowledge of the circumstances to which he is addressing himself. It is the liveliest flight of the imagination, indeed, that would read anything sinister into the comment of Rear Admiral Sims, as reproduced in Mr. Denby's message of inquiry, anything which reflects upon the integrity of the membership of the Senate or which "publicly depreciates" the superiority, or which "depreciates" superior naval authority along with the "character and quality of the government of this republic." Such charges are not in the words used at the London luncheon to justify or require the "dishonorable discharge" of Rear Admiral Sims from the United States Navy or place him in the class with Benedict Arnold.

Sims obviously referred to a class of people who figured in the World War as enemies of the allies and as friends of the enemy. That class of people can be fairly placed upon language which should apply to that sort of base and ignoble treachery. It admits of no compassionate treatment by anybody. The people who are finding fault with Rear Admiral Sims for what he said are, therefore, going out of the way to create a case against him when they insist upon fastening upon him the deliberate intention to flagrantly insult his government, its Congress, its naval authorities, or its citizenship.

Rear Admiral Sims, it is true, has not had a clear record for the invariable avoidance of oral mistakes, but these have been errors of judgment due to his zeal and attributable to a courage of conviction coupled with independence and a facility for rampant candor. His criticism of the naval conduct of the war led to much bitterness within the service and produced acrimonious controversy securely enshrined on the pages of a senatorial document of exceedingly limited circulation, without being accorded a finding as a result of a protracted investigation. But even the people who were then in opposition to Rear Admiral Sims can entertain no doubt of his loyalty to country, his keen and abiding interest in the naval service, his valuable contributions direct and intimate to the efficiency of the fighting force afloat and his equally useful performance of important duties devolving upon him during the World War.

The demands for the "dishonorable discharge" from the Navy of such an officer and for his "degradation" to the estate of a second Benedict Arnold attain the acme of vicious prejudice while other current discussions have at least the appearance that motion, is entirely and patently a cheap piece of political clap-trap, a bid for the support of voters whose anger has been aroused by their office-holding and office-seeking champions. Upon its proper ground, outside of gross ignorance and blind fury, could such twaddle be perpetrated.

AN INQUIRY OF IMPORTANCE.

Now that the Senate has authorized the inquiry, and the Vice President has named the committee for that purpose, there is no reason why the country should not in due time possess all the facts in regard to the alleged defects in the system of taking care of the veterans of the World War who require medical, surgical and hospital attention. The newspapers have been filled with stories of cases asserting that the methods adopted have been scandalously inadequate, that hundreds of deserving men in dire need of relief have been denied it, that from neglect they, these who do receive something approaching treatment are cruelly handled in the hospitals, and so on. The chambers of the two branches of Congress have resounded with denunciation of the administration. Organizations have gone on record in condemnatory resolutions and in urgent appeals for a correction of the outrages. The charges have been specific in claiming that the nation has miserably failed in its proper care of men who have been broken in health by their exposure to their country. Very little has been said of what has been really done, and this, it would seem, might very well appear somewhere in the proceedings of the Senate committee now designated to conduct a thorough investigation of the conditions.

Congress has appropriated millions for the relief of the veterans of the World War, of whom, according to statistics contained in a statement printed in the Congressional Record of May 27, there are now some 25,000 in hospitals while there are 19,000 cases requiring treatment. Of this latter number, it is estimated that it will be possible to give but 7,000 of them the proper care in the new hospitals, for which an appropriation of $18,000,000 was made at the last session of Congress, leaving no less than 13,000 without the means of immediate accommodation. It is stated that the hospitals patients are increasing at the rate of 1,500 a month.

"Congress," remarks the Washington Post, "one of the most liberal in the administration records, has been liberal in its appropriations for the care of the sick and wounded former service men and for vocational training. This is conceded by the most emphatic critics of existing conditions, and by the veterans themselves. No charge of stinginess or ingratitude can lie against the government, so far as providing funds is concerned, so that if in the general opinion that the fault lies solely in the administration of the relief measures."

It is evident that the fault does not lie with Congress, for it is generally conceded with the legislation on this subject, so far as it has operated to provide funds from the public treasury for the relief of the disabled veterans, has been lavish. It appears to have been quite in accordance with the recommendations submitted from various quarters. If, then, the trouble exists "in the administration of the relief measures," it would appear to be largely, if not entirely, a matter of executive action and fully within the power of the administration, through whom it may establish, such as the commission of which General Sawyer in the head, to achieve pretty much all that is needed.

From every side, throughout the governmental organization, comes the protest that everything possible has been done and is being done in this work. Congress has made the liberal amounts for the purpose, and the branches that have to do with the different activities assert that the methods adopted by them have been good and adequate, and that the provisions prescribed by Congress have been carried out promptly and effectively. The complaints, however, have steadily increased. Senators and representatives have been in receipt of letter criticising the activities that have been reported to them, and this uproar has finally resulted in the senatorial determination to ascertain the facts.

It is to be devoutly hoped that the inquiry will be, in all respects, as thorough as it can be made; that there will be no attempt to conceal facts that have a bearing on any phase of the case; that there will be the least amount of playing to the galleries, of which there is such a glorious opportunity in this instance; that there will be an effort to inject politics into the proceedings, of which it may be suspected there will be grave temptation. If it is as comprehensive and impartial as it should be, the inquiry will be somewhat dreary, of course, for it will have to go into an

Digitized by Google

army of details that may not appeal to the committee members during the warm season in Washington.

It should be possible, however, to find out exactly what has been done for the relief of the veterans, expressed in dollars and cents, as well as in the character and extent of the treatment accorded. It should also be possible to bring out from well-informed quarters precisely how many of the complaints are from sources that are not entitled to consideration. If it can be shown that the system is really defective in failing to furnish relief and proper treatment for those who need it, and who are entitled to receive it by reason of their services to their country in time of war, it ought to be easy to take hold to locate the trouble and improve the situation; if it shall appear, as well, that there are many complainants who are not deserving of the attention they are demanding, that, too, should be clearly exposed in public view. We do not agree with the Washington Post, for example, when it declares that those who are appealing for aid should not be required to furnish such proof as will support their demands. The people, who are giving generously to this highly laudable object and who will continue to give without question of cost where the need is legitimate and the individual is entitled to it, have a right that is second in no respect to that of the disabled veterans. They should be assured by Congress and by the officials of the executive branch of the government that the public funds are not being misapplied in any direction; that the money is being properly expended and adequately applied. To insist upon a verification of these is not to be charged against the disabled veterans as some zealous critic, malady those in political life, pretend to think.

The senatorial investigation will render an admirable service to the claimants for relief and to the country generally if it will conduct such sessions or develop the actual situation, without trying to make political capital out of the event.

THE DENBY PERFORMANCE.

[From the New York Herald.]

Mr. Denby, Secretary of the Navy, has given the American people a very good performance in the Dillingham incident. However far the great admiral, in the expression of his resentment, may have gone in his words, as such, wandered from discretion, it is certain that Mr. Denby has wandered within fairness.

The admiral is a strong man accustomed to strong work, and men of strength who think strongly and act strongly express themselves strongly. In what he said he made no attack on any individual, sought to belittle no individual, to humiliate no individual. It would be quite impossible for him, however great as warrior, the foremost figure in all our naval activities during the war, the idol of the service, should he speak softly and diplomatically of types against whom his whole soul revolts.

Mr. Denby seems not to have taken into consideration the perspective of history, which will take what is taken into consideration the stature and the standing of the man to be permanently remembered, seems not to have taken into consideration the major part Admiral Sims played in defeating the "policy of war against the central powers in the dark days of allied desperation.

If Mr. Denby had despatched that peremptory order to a callow lieutenant, or even to the credit to great achievement, and this years' record of the Navy is great achievement, and this years' record of the Navy is great, he would have had the Secretary of the Navy shrewdly criticised an offense against good taste and fair dealing in the eyes of the American people. But to have done it to the man who, as Admiral Sims is unthinkable and unpardonable.

To make the matter worse is the fact that there was no boat sailing on which Admiral Sims could have sailed at an early date than the boat on which he was already hooked to come, and this the Secretary of the Navy knew full well or should have known it full well.

[From the first page of the Philadelphia Public Ledger of June 16.]

SIMS COMMENDED, DENBY CRITICIZED, BY MILITARY PAPER

Admiral Justified in All He Said in London, Army and Navy Register Declares.

SECRETARY KEEPING SILENT

OFFICER RETURNS.

Hauled Before Second Cable, Sims Says, Explaining Delay In Replying.

By Public Ledger Bureau.
Washington, June 13.

Hear Admiral Sims is not without valiant and outspoken supporters in Washington. One of the two principal organs of the naval and military set, the Army and Navy Register, in its issue published today, warmly espouses his cause. In an editorial entitled "The Reprimand of Admiral Sims," the paper utilizes the attack on Admiral Sims as a "vote-trucking affair," asserts Secretary Denby "has made a record," and declares Admiral Sims more entitled to "applause" than a reprimand. The article says:

ARMY WARRANT OFFICER LEGISLATION.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.,
June 8, 1921.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: I have noted a great many comments relative to the new grade of Army warrant officer. There seems to be much dissatisfaction among the majority of warrant officers at present, due, mostly, to the present pay and the cost of living at the present time. With few exceptions, these warrant officers, previous to appointment, and, while serving as enlisted men, had to their credit from two to eight years double-time, which they forfeited when they accepted the appointment as warrant officer. The retired enlisted men that came back during the war and were given commissions were returned to the retired list with the retired pay of a warrant officer. These men, when first placed on the retired list, were, of course, allowed to count all double-time credits that they had at time putting their 30 years towards retirement, which privilege the warrant officers have not had since their appointment, and, by doing so, does not become an officer nor an enlisted man. I have talked and communicated with hundreds of warrant officers and the majority of them seem to be dissatisfied mostly on account of losing the hard-earned double-time, which they worked for years been figuring on counting towards retirement.

If Congress does not feel inclined towards giving the warrant officers, it would be very fair that they could do is to amend section to of the act of June 4, 1920, to read: Warrant officers, other than those of the Army nine-planter service, shall receive base pay of $1,320 a year and an allowance of 5 percent for each period of three years' service as a commissioned lieutenant, and shall be entitled to longevity pay and double-time credits under conditions as commissioned officers, "except that warrant officers shall be retired on completion of 30 years' service counting all double-time credited as enlisted man," and shall take rank in the order of record lineal precedence among themselves according to the dates of their respective warrants.

As can be seen, the only change to section is which this would give warrant officers the same benefits quoted above. This amendment would be no expense to the government, as I am sure it would raise the morale of the present day warrant officer, which seems to be very low, as well as great many of those enlisted noncommissioned positions, thereby losing pay and allowances which were equal to or better than forfeiting the highly-prized double-time they earned towards retirement while serving as enlisted men.

F. J. Keenan,
6th Cavalry Area

NAVY DECORATIONS.

[To the Editor.]

In a recent issue of the Army and Navy Register there was printed a letter on Navy decorations. The author of this letter has undoubtedly voiced the sentiment of the majority of officers and men who are for certain specific acts or services in the war zone.

A great many have received recognition for services that in the final analysis were practically of similar acts and rendered similar services, have not. This is due to the fact that the individuals receiving the medal for commanding officers considered it all in a day's work and no more than their duty. Then, too, in many cases the board of awards had nothing to act on in their cases.

There are many services done that are issued by the Army which are not issued by the Navy—the "Purple Heart" decoration" and "Mine Sweeper decoration." These should be issued to the officers and men of the Navy. Mr. Editor, I have seen Marine officers performed like service in Porto Rico and Cuba. The Holland campaign medal should be given to those who formed the landing force from the U. S. S. Montana to protect American interests there. The commanding officer walked calmly up the street while natives were firing rifles in all directions.

Old-Timer.

A STATE OF THINGS.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: I was very glad to read your able editorial, "Less Epigrams and More Facts," in the Army and Navy Register of June 4, 1921.

Of late there has been a period of hysteria, mush, sentimentalism and bunk. Everything from how-to-write-early juvenile-headed men yield to the spirit of the times and institute "movements." The world is watching dervishes, torture fakirs and other political and social "nuts" and "movements" and institutions deserving anything than quiet, sensible, model people get trying to be "different." The way to be now is "progressive" "Expose" "Protest" And the jawbone artiste once more monopolizes the stage. Chesterton has well defined as the art of becoming "intoxicated with the exuberance of their own verbosity."

X. Y. Z.

SELECTION IN MARINE CORPS.

[To the Editor.]

Sir, In a recent edition of a service publication an article was published in which it was stated that selection for promotion in the Marine Corps in the Service crops in the near future. Can you enlighten us as to what method of selection will be employed, and what form will it take? When the topic is discussed in the mess halls, officers are prone to say that there is a good fortune in store for them. The writer has questioned by them leads us to believe that they have no definite idea as to how the selecting is to be made. Then, too, those officers having influential connections are confident that they will be the first upon whom selection will be granted to us.

In the opinion of many, these favored classes inclines the rest of us to believe that the party is to be given an "easy" one. The equitable way is to be fair, and are given no opportunity to air our views on the subject. Selection for promotion during the past year we have had the privilege of expressing our opinions and matters of importance to the service, we feel that we might be consulted on this vital subject, which will affect us all in the future.

Although but 5% of the officers now in the field officers' grades are to be selected for promotion, they have, by an excellent system of coordination and cooperation, developed a "machine" that has influential positions in the corps, from which they are able to direct its activities. Consequently it is easy to see the outside of the high board fence wonder what is going on inside, and view with alarm the suggestion any attempt at promotion by selection. We on the outside feel that we are entitled to a chance in the corps, and are without representation at the family council. Because we feel that we are entitled to the opportunity of a lifetime and remained in the States and not sent overseas during the war, we are the butt of our more favored brothers' humorous remarks as we did not get into the war. We must remain silent while the favored few discuss their prospects until each other's virtues and shilities. In addition to this humiliation, it does appear as though a selection is to follow us out of the path of promotion while the favored few remain in the "push." We are ready for man our past records equal theirs, and, given the same opportunity, we could make the same showing that they did.

We are averse to the elimination of the naffi, but we are against any system that will permit the selection of an individual to the exclusion of other good officers.

It is necessary or advisable at this time, when a general feeling of unrest pervades all ranks and our some fancied grievance has said to be cured, to introduce a measure that is decidedly unpopular with 95% of the rank and file? Selection will be the entering wedge for self-seeking, back-biting and all the attendant evils?

Semper Fidelis.

PROPORTION OF U. S. M. A. GRADUATES IN THE ARMY.

[To the Editor.]

In the Register of June 4 you were under the caption of "Proportion of U. S. M. A. Graduates in the Army" an enumeration of the number of graduates in the various branches of the service, the number in the quartermaster corps being given as 44. While the statement is correctly made that this data was gotten from the Army Register for January 1, 1921, nevertheless unless one reads the item very carefully he is apt to get the erroneous impression that there are today in the quartermaster corps only 11 graduates of the Military Academy. As a matter of fact there are 61, by grades as follows: 1 brigadier general, 14 colonels, 12 lieutenant colonels, 35 majors and 1 captain.

Retasmretarng.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
WASHINGTON

Men's White Canvas and Buckskin Oxfords

for summer dress, street and sports wear, including models appropriate for naval officers.

White Canvas, $7. and $8.50
White Buckskin, $10 and $11

Men's Tennis Oxfords, $2.50; Trunks and Sports Shoes, $2.75 and $3.50.

George A. King William D. King William S. Harvey

KING & KING
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
736 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

PATENTS Williamson & Gleaves Patents and Trade Mark Law
MURAT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '96, U. S. Naval Academy, Resigned 1898)
Large clientele of Army and Navy officers enlisted men of Army and Navy
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Instruction on application.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY
San Francisco, Calif.
411 Phelan Building

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C

Castor Oil
Specially Refined
For Medicinal Purposes
AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
BAKER CASTOR OIL CO.
INCORPORATED
120 BROADWAY NEW YORK

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 412 Pages, Fully illustrated mailed (6c stamps). Fifth Ave. BANNERMAN AND SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A RETIRED N. C. O. TO TAKE CHARGE of an office in Washington. Applicant must have good knowledge of bookkeeping and understand in a general way how business in an Army exchange is conducted. EXCHANGE, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

COMPLETE RECORD OF ANY STATE CONTAINING names and photographs of all boys who were wounded and left their lives in France. Pasted in scrap book. Supply limited. Send stamps or money order. Agents wanted. S. MICHELSON, 801 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, NEW YORK CITY. NEAR Park Row. Five rooms, bath, all outside rooms, moderate price. Apply M C, care Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

TO ARMY AND NAVY FAMILIES.
"Clover Fields," comfortable country resort, open all year. Steam heat, bath and modern conveniences. Riding and fine shooting. Acreage of happy old plantation days. Congenial people, excellent table. Reasonable rates. Address MRS. ANNA L. PHANN RANDOLPH, Keswick, Albemarle County, Va.

THE BOSTON REGALIA CO.
ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT
Silk and Banting Flags
347 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BUDGET OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

The chief of finance of the Army, General H. M. Lord, has been designated by the Secretary of War Department under the provisions of the budget and accounting act as budget officer. The duties of this station is made under section 214 of the act providing that the head of each department or establishment shall designate an officer thereof as budget officer who each year will prepare departmental estimates, including deficiency estimates.

INSTRUCTION IN SUBMARINE DUTY.

The next class for instruction and training in submarines will commence October 1. Officers who have completed two years' sea duty and who desire to enter the Naval Academy are eligible for submarine instruction. Requests for this duty must be in the bureau of navigation by August 15, 1921.

News and Comment.

During the past week the Senate confirmed with one exception the officers of the Army of the grade of major to be advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel, the exception being Major Jn. G. Peck, infantry, in whose confirmation objection was made on the part of Senators Spencer and Capper. It had been expected that this senatorial obstruction would be removed, but it was found that both senators were obdurate and it remained, in order to avoid indefinite delay of committee action, to act on the remaining nominations, 57 in number, down to and including Major W. H. Peck, quartermaster corps, the latter officer on the promotion list is 1,124. But the situation is improved to only a slight extent for the reason that the failure to confirm Major Peck will result in holding up all promotions beginning with that officer hereafter. It had evidently been misunderstood at the Capitol among members of the Senate military committee as to the effect of their action. They presumably proceeded on the theory that the promotions subsequent to the date of Major Peck's advancement would be made without delay following the temporary act, and leaving a place for Major Peck to the list of lieutenant colonels. This is very far from being the situation, as subsequent action will show informed by the War Department, which has called attention to the fact that section 24-C of the act of June 4, 1920, specifically provides that on and after July 1, 1920, vacancies in grades below that of brigadier general shall be filled by the promotion of officers in the order in which they stand on the promotion list," etc. This makes it mandatory to promote officers in the exact order in which their names appear on the single list. There is no avoidance of this mandatory requirement imposed by Congress. Major Peck cannot be "jumped" by the officer whose name appears next below his on the promotion list. So long as the Senate refrains from confirming the Peck nomination, just that long will it be impossible to promote officers junior to Major Peck. With this explanation furnished to the Senate military committee it is expected that the opposition to the Peck confirmation will be removed, otherwise promotions in the Army will be effectively blocked. It is proposed to promote only three men to the grade of lieutenant colonel who are ahead of Major Peck, and these officers have been advanced, being Lieutenant Colonels G. E. Buekner, Infantry; Rawson Warren, cavalry, and John H. Read, Jr., of the ordnance department.

As a further complication of this highly interesting situation Senator Capper has formally requested the President to withdraw the nomination of Major Peck, presumably entertaining the impression that this will permanently prevent the advancement of that officer and not interfere with the promotion of officers junior to him. In this, as already stated in the preceding paragraph, the senator from Kansas is entirely mistaken. If the President did withdraw the nomination of Major Peck it would not relieve the conditions in the slightest degree on account of the lrouised promotion which is made in the new section from the law of June 4, 1920. The War Department is in no position to withhold and the President has no occasion to withdraw the nomination of Major Peck. There is nothing in the power of any Army officer which would interfere with his advancement; he has been found fully qualified by all the standards prescribed by Congress as a field officer material. The fact that complaints have been made against him by members of the National Guard of the states of Kansas and Missouri and that the senators from these states have prevented senatorial confirmation can have no other effect than to temporarily delay proceedings. Major Peck is fully entitled to advancement in the regular order, in the place indicated by his position on the promotion list, so long as he remains in Class A of Army officers. Until he is promoted everybody junior to him will be similarly delayed in advancement.

After some unaccountable delay the War Department has approved the action of the judge advocate general of the Army in the case of three first lieutenants and one captain of the Philippine Scouts who were due for promotion to the next higher grades, respectively. One of these officers was that of Major Thomas Gordon, whose retirement had been authorized, but did not occur until after June 4, when, by a change in the law of that date, the officer failed to become eligible to transfer from the active list under conditions prevailing prior to that date, in this and the other cases it was necessary to determine where the officers were to go on the promotion list. They would ordinarily have been placed as of the date of July 1, but all those original vacancies were filled and it was, therefore, decided that they must take dates of the first casual vacancies existing after November 24. These officers, consequently, lose many files, due to errors in the composition of the promotion list discovered recently; but there is no relief for them short of special legislation in their behalf or a decision which might be rendered in their favor in the court of claims.

Promotions in the Army.

The cases of the four Army officers that have delayed the promotion of captains and first lieutenants involve Captain Thomas Gordon and Lieutenants J. W. Loef, Arnold Keene and L. L. Clayton. Each of these officers, due to his place on the promotion list, is entitled to promotion to the grade higher than that in which he is now serving, with rank from July 1. The name of Captain Gordon was not placed upon the list until recently, owing to an erroneous conception of his status on July 1. Each of the others has been under the condition of temporarily occupied on the promotion list as a result of the correction of errors originally made in calculating their positions thereon, which errors were not discovered until quite recently. No vacancy now exists in the grade of major to which Captain Gordon could be promoted with rank as of a date earlier than December 1, and there will be no vacancies in relation to which any of the other three officers could be promoted with rank prior to November 24. The Secretary of War has approved the opinion of the judge advocate general who pointed out that the law of June 4 specifies the number of officers in each grade of the Army after July 1, and provides that "the number herein provided shall not be exceeded," and, also, that all grades below brigadier general "shall be filled by promotion of officers in the order in which they stand on the promotion list." This is in consequent as to the method of filling offices; all vacancies in the grades of major and captain as of July 1 have been filled by promotions made on the list, as officers so promoted were appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate and have accepted their commissions. It follows that no officer of the Army cannot can be promoted to either of the grades mentioned to rank from any date earlier than the date of the earliest existing vacancy in such grade without exceeding the maximum number of officers authorized by law in those grades during the time in question. It is held, therefore, that each officer may be promoted to the grade next above the one he occupies at present, but only to fill a vacancy now existing. If these officers have now been placed in their proper positions on the promotion list, as they have, they will reach his proper place in lineal rank and relative rank upon the occasion of his first promotion next after the one now existing, whenever that is.

The arrest in promotions involves a total of 284 officers—54 in the grade of major to be lieutenant colonel, 91 captains to be majors and 139 first lieutenants to be captains. The officers who can be promoted and whose advancement is not affected by the Peck case have been nominated to the grades of major and captain, and the first lieutenants promotes to major down to and including Captain Francis J. Baker, finance department, number 3,410 on the promotion list. Also the first lieutenants who go down to and including First Lieutenant Roy C. Wells, cavalry (number 7608).

The existing vacancies to be filled in the grades of major and captain are practically as reported in these columns last week, while would take the promotions, if the present block were removed, to and including Major Ralph H. Van Deman, military (No. 3512), and to and including First Lieutenant Clive A. Wray, infantry (No. 728). As things stand, however, it is possible only to promote, since—the nominations in these cases to be made today or early in the coming week—to the grade of major the following-named: Captains Arthur P. von Doesten, C. E.; H. R. Peterson, C. E.; Miles Lasbrey, Cav.; W. B. Baker, F. D.; H. A. Vlolland, F. D.; H. A. Stuart, F. D.; Eugene Coffin, F. D., and F. J. Baker, F. D. To the grade of captain the following named: First Lieutenants Horace Harding, F. D.; R. H. Price, Inf.; F. E. Davis, Qm. C.; O. D. Gamble, Qm. C., Ka. St.; Wm. Hopkins, Qm. C.; Ralph Tate, Qm. C. Ry. C. E.; J. W. Timmons, Jr., Qm. C.; C. C. Harshman, Ord.; John McRae, A. S.; O. G. Brush and Roy C. Wells, Cav.

There was no session of the Senate military committee yesterday and, therefore, no action on nominations.

The corrections of the promotion list continue to be made in the adjutant general's office, as officers are reporting the discovery of errors in their records of service upon which their position on the single list are based. It is apparent that a few days more or more before the list may be accepted as finally established, although the impression has prevailed that the list had actually been established in accordance with the terms of the act of June 4, of last year, which prohibited specifically any subsequent changes in the list. Some officers who now find themselves reduced in their positions have compared with the positions they held at first are inclined to take issue with the War Department in this particular and claim that the reductions are not legal under the circumstances. Of course those officers who have been benefited by the alterations in the list since its first approval will not regard this view as the correct one. It is not expected that the War Department will seriously consider any appeals based on the assumption that the promotion can not be changed on the theory that Congress did not intend to have any manifest errors made good, when it could be shown that an officer's service entitled him to a position other than that assigned to him by virtue of imperfect or incomplete records.

The Arrested Promotion of Major R. G. Peck.

The circumstances attending the arrested promotion of Major R. G. Peck, of the infantry arm, due for a lieutenant colonelcy with some 55 or 60 other officers of his grade, are beginning to excite much comment. It case may become famous as a point around which there will be some interesting controversies. It was evidently supposed by the senators that the problem would be solved by confirming all of the majors excepting Peck, against whom Senator Capper of Kansas and Senator Spencer of Missouri filed emphatic objections because Major Peck had during the war spoken with disrespect of the national guardsmen of those states in the course of a visit of inspection, and also, according to Mr. Capper, that Major Peck was cruel in his treatment of wounded soldiers, this latter allegation being supported by the affidavit which Mr. Capper filed with the Senate military committee and signed by a former enlisted man. No one appears to have produced anything as yet, from Major Peck in explanation of the charges against him, and the War Department officials say there is nothing on the records of the adjutant general's office to show that the officer is lacking in any degree for the promotion which is due, under the terms of the law of June 4 of last year. As a matter of fact, the resolutions of the 35th Division, upon which the senators began their attack, are entirely in error in reference to Major Peck as being a West Pointer. In dealing with the alleged criticism of the "National Guard outfit," the resolution stated that it "was an insult to every man and officer in the division and was the snap judgment of a West Point minionette-bunch fresh from graft that had been successfully pulled, and without the knowledge of what a gun fired in ndger means." Major Peck is a New Jersey man, born in 1879, who enlisted in the Army in November of 1898, being appointed a second lieutenant February 2, 1901. Prior to his service in the regular establishment he had served with the National Guard of New York in federal service in 1898. It would seem to have been a matter of elementary justice for the Senate committee to be certain it was dealing with actual facts before proceeding to holding Major Peck up to public criticism and blocking his promotion, especially when he is on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and easily accessible. The act of June 4, 1920, requires promotion in regular order of the names on the single list and Major Peck is the fourth in the list of majors. Those below him in his grade and in corresponding grades on the list in the grades of captain and first lieutenant can not be promoted as long as his place is not filled, despite the fact that the officers here in question have no connection with the nomination, it only a part of the transaction, which is completed by the issue of the commission, pending which the promotion does not occur. It now becomes a question if the promotion must be held on account of the failure to confirm Major Peck, whether the same sort of thing should not have been done in the case of Col. Edwin St. John and Lieut. Col. Peyton C. March, the two class A officers whose destinies rest with an ultimate decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. The situation is a very interesting one, especially on account of the recent declaration of the senators that nearly 300 officers who are awaiting promotion and who had a right to expect that they would speedily obtain their advancement in rank, it is possible that when the senators discover that they have tied up the entire Army list of promotions, since Major Peck's date of advancement, they will relent and see the futility of continuing, or permitting Messrs. Capper and Spencer to continue, their tactics of obstruction. As it stands now the effort to set even with Major Peck is blocking the entire list of Army officers who have nothing to do with the situation that has aroused the ire of the senators. That fact, alone, is likely to lead to a modification of the campaign of vengeance.

The Secretary of the Navy is not in favor of the pending bill proposing the establishment of a chaplains' bureau in the Navy Department, the chief thereof to have the rank, pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the lower half. At the present time there are 90 chaplains on active duty, 84 being of the permanent Navy and 4 of the temporary Navy. Of this number 57 are on duty at sea and 33 on shore, while 1 is on waiting orders. These 90 chaplains hold rank in the various grades as follows: Fourteen pern anent captains, 2 permanent commanders 37 permanent lieutenants, 5 permanent lieutenants (junior grade), 28 active chaplains as lieutenants (junior grade), and 4 temporary chaplains as temporary lieutenants. There are now on duty in the bureau of navigation two of the above chaplains, one of whom is in the chaplains' division and the other in the morale division. In view of the limited number of chaplains in the chaplains' corps and the special nature of their duties, it is considered that, for the present, these two chaplains are amply sufficient for department administrative purposes. The present distribution of the business of the Navy Department among its various bureaus has become en-

Against Chaplains' Bureau.

Digitized by Google

tablished, and the addition of a chaplain bureau would only add complexity to the department's organization through duplication of organization and effort, as at the present time the bureau of navigation has cognizance of personnel and morale matters, including the duties of the chaplains' corps. In this connection attention has been invited to the fact that the highest rank held by chaplains in the Army is that of major, except in the case of the chief chaplain, who holds the rank of colonel, in accordance with the provisions of the national defense act of June 4, 1920. The proposed bill, in providing that the chief chaplain of the Navy shall have the rank of rear admiral, accords him a higher rank than that provided for the chief chaplain in the Army. Furthermore, there are now 14 chaplains on the active list of the Navy with the rank of captain. Under the present laws the above number of chaplains of the rank of captain is considered out of all proportion to the actual needs of chaplains in the Navy. Under such circumstances, Mr. Denby believes the establishment of a chaplains' bureau is not necessary nor advisable.

Members of Admiral Wilson's staff have been well taken care of in shore assignments. During his tour of duty in command of the Atlantic fleet organized and developed a most efficient staff of officers, and his organization may well serve as a model to his successors. These officers have now been assigned to desirable duties at shore stations, and the importance of these new details are indicative of the high regard with which Admiral Wilson and his fleet organization are held at the Navy Department. Some of these assignments have already been published in these columns, but the following is a complete roster of the officers on his staff who have been given new duties: Captain C. T. Vogelgesang, chief of staff, becomes commandant of the New York navy yard, taking with him as aid Lieutenant J. D. Pennington, the fleet athletic officer; Captain T. R. Kurtz goes to the Naval Academy as commandant of midshipmen; Commander J. O. Fisher, fleet engineer officer, becomes head of the post-graduate department at the academy; Commander W. H. Allen, fleet ordnance officer, will take charge of the ordnance plant at Bingham, Mass.; Commander I. C. Kidd, fleet signal officer, becomes head of the depart of buildings and grounds at the naval academy; Commander Harry E. Shoemaker, flag secretary and communication officer, also accompanies Admiral Wilson to the Academy; Lieutenant Commander M. S. Anderson, fleet radio officer, will be district communication superintendent at Bremerton; Captain F. L. Pleadwell, fleet aviation officer, comes to the bureau of medicine and surgery; Commander E. C. Hamner, fleet constructor, probably to the bureau of construction and repair; Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Smith, fleet marine officer, goes to Portsmouth as warden of the naval prison; and Lieutenant W. M. Pechteler, flag lieutenant, receives a destroyer assignment. Rear Admiral Hilary Potter, formerly fleet paymaster, is now paymaster general of the Navy. The new commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet will find it necessary to organize practically an entirely new staff when he takes over the command.

Orders have been issued directing the transfer of destroyer division 14 from the Pacific fleet to the Asiatic fleet, leaving about July 5, to relieve one of the destroyer divisions of the latter fleet, which will come to the Pacific coast. Division 14 will be under command of Commander F. H. Poteet, who will act also as commanding officer of the Rathburne, and the other boats of the division are the Roper, Commander M. E. Manley; Dorsey, Commander J. C. Jennings; Talbot, Lieutenant Commander J. C. Vanderveer, and the Walters and Dent, for which commanding officers are yet to be designated. The Stribling, now attached to the Atlantic fleet, will leave in about a month to join the Pacific fleet.

Destroyers to Asiatic Fleet.

Of considerable importance to enlisted men of the Army who are concerned with the allowance for clothing, is the draft of a proposed bill which has been prepared for the consideration of the War Department. If it is approved it will be shortly promulgated to the service with full details of the new system which it is proposed to install to take the place of the wartime conditions that were created by the emergency which is now considered as having terminated. During the war there was no stated or fixed allowance for clothing. This was found impracticable in view of the hard usage to which the uniforms were put and when it was out of the question to regulate the "life" of any article of the soldier's apparel by a time limit. Of course this meant great cost, but it saved much in the way of bookkeeping, which would have been useless, and in the avoidance of restrictions and requirements that would not in justice have been applied under the conditions of war. The new order is necessary in the interest of economy and is also of advantage to the enlisted men. It will, for one thing, instill thrift, because upon the degree of preservation of the articles of the uniform will depend the amount of money which the individual will receive every quarter. The tentative order on the subject contemplates an initial equipment of clothing to be issued when the soldier enlists, the character and extent of this will have to be definitely determined and, that being done, it is proposed to establish a money allowance upon which the soldier shall maintain the upkeep of his clothing equipment during the period of his service, settlements to be made quarterly. This will result in a saving to the soldier as well as to the government.

New Clothing Allowance.

Yesterday Secretary Weeks took action on the request of General Menoher for the relief of General Mitchell in the Army air service headquarters personnel, an incident which has attracted considerable attention and evoked a good deal of comment. Mr. Weeks has solved the problem in a way which is eminently satisfactory to the officers concerned and in a manner which is certain to receive the approval of service people and those not of the military establishment. Both officers are retained in their present positions for the advantage which the air service will undoubtedly derive from the experience of both of them on their present duties. It was in this connection that Secretary Weeks yesterday made the following statement:

Adjustment of Air Service Differences.

Major General Charles T. Menoher, chief air service, United States Army, has withdrawn his recommendation for the relief of Brigadier General William Mitchell, assistant chief of the Air Service, U. S. Army, June 8, 1921, at the request of the latter.

In making this announcement the Secretary of War states that the recommendation made by General Menoher in the case had been duly considered and submitted with the letter which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, justified its action. The secretary, however, is pleased to note that in the interests of the air service and of the Government itself such action would be unnecessary, and that hereafter, at this time, has been able to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the differences involved.

General Menoher was selected to be the head of the air service because he was a man of fighting record in France, a man of good judgment and level head, and a very capable executive. He is not well fitted for the duties of the assistant head of the air service, and as such is responsible for air policies in that department.

General Mitchell was selected for duty as assistant to General Menoher because of his fighting record in France and because he was primarily a flyer. His personal knowledge of the flying game was thus put at the disposal of the general staff and the training of the personnel of the Army air service.

It is the desire of the Secretary of War to attend to accomplish that desire, to utilize the excellent qualities of both these officers to the fullest extent, each in his special sphere, but he holds General Menoher responsible for the entire conduct of the air service as the head and action head.

Finally, it is now clearly understood by both General Menoher and Mitchell that the differences of the latter, which were the reasons for General Menoher's recommendation for the relief of General Mitchell, will not be repeated.

New Chief of Militia Bureau.

The President has commissioned General George C. Rickards, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to be chief of the militia bureau of the War Department, with the rank of major general. The officer, who has been rendering useful service in the war plans division of the general staff, will officially appointed to this place during the late administration, but the nomination, with other Army appointments at that time, was not acted upon. It was the well known intention to confirm Gen. General Rickards would be appointed by the new administration largely on account of his record in the Spanish and World Wars and in the conspicuous part he took in the National Guard organization as well as the work he has done in the development of the Organized Reserves. He is an officer of much experience and broad-mindedness, who has already accomplished a great deal in the War Department in bringing about a better understanding between the National Guard, the Reserves and the regular establishment of Army. It was appreciated by President Harding and Secretary Weeks that such an officer was invaluable as chief of the militia bureau, which was created under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, must hereafter be filled from among present and former National Guard officers who hold commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. An example of the excellent work in promoting a better understanding between the various elements of the military personnel is furnished by the contribution to the Infantry Journal has written to the adjutant general of Pennsylvania in connection with a recent policy adopted by the War Department in regard to commissions in the National Guard and the Officers' Reserve Corps. The text of this letter was published in full in the issue of June 11. With an officer of Gen. Rickards's ability and intentions at the head of militia affairs in the War Department there is every expectation of a steady development of National Guard organization, training and equipment.

At last week's session of the Senate military committee, when the nomination of General Rickards was taken up, Senator Capper, of Kansas, claimed that the appointment was not in accordance with the law. Other members did not share this view, but the opposition was sufficient to cause the nomination to go over until the regular committee meeting of this week, and in the meantime the Secretary of War was asked to make a statement for the guidance of the committee in behalf of the Rickards nomination. On Thursday the Senate committee ordered the confirmation favorably reported.

Three vessels will probably be designated within the next few days by the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet to represent this country at the centennial of Peruvian independence, which begins July 24 and runs through the week. The future assignment of the battleship Florida, which has been ordered withdrawn from the first line of the fleet, will also be decided in a few days. A collision which will be held at Plymouth, Mass., August 1 will be attended by President Harding, the Navy being represented by several war vessels. The Henderson has been assigned by the Department to accommodate the members of Congress, press representatives, observers and photographers who have been invited to witness the forthcoming bombing tests at sea.

Assignments of Naval Vessels.

It is probable that a board of officers will be convened at the headquarters of the Marine Corps within the next few weeks to consider matters pertaining to uniforms and to make recommendations in regard to various changes that have been proposed. Among the suggestions that will be taken up by the board are that the former types of overcoat be adopted with slight modifications, in place of the one now worn, that a simpler full-dress uniform be adopted, with changes in the collar and sleeve ornamentation, and that the overseas cap be adopted for use by marines at all times and in all climates on board ship. A number of samples of the overseas cap in materials corresponding to the several uniforms have been issued to the marine detachment of the Pennsylvania for experimental use. The cap is favored generally by marine officers recently on sea duty and by the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, among others. The uniform board also will consider the advisability of selecting the mess jacket in its present or modified form or doing away with it altogether. It is probable that two marine officers, yet to be selected, will be sent to the Army signal corps school at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., for the course of instruction commencing in the fall. The organization of the following officers have been accepted: Captain W. M. Mellvain; First Lieutenant E. F. Sweet, to take effect June 25; First Lieutenant F. D. Gibson, to take effect at Honolulu, June 30, and Second Lieutenants H. D. Berger, H. H. Titus, E. Rovegno and R. L. Stephens, to take effect June 25.

Marine Corps Matters.

A selection board for the selection of two supply officers of the Navy for the permanent grade of rear admiral met at the Navy Department on the 15th instant. This board consists of Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, president, and Commodores C. S. Williams and S. L. Heap, S. C., all of whom are retired rear admirals thus selected will fill the vacancies which were created by the recent additions to the supply corps from among the temporary and reserve officers. Another selection board for the supply corps will meet on July 12 to recommend the selection of 15 officers for the permanent grade of captain and 35 for commander. This board will consist of Captains John S. Carpenter, S. C., president, and Livingston Hunt, John J. Cheatham, Wm. J. Littell and Frank T. Arms, with Lieutenant W. S. Hullfish as recorder.

Selection Boards for Navy Supply Corps.

"OUR MISSION SERVICE"

OFFICERS' UNIFORM SHOP

ALL DELIVER PROMPTLY

Full Dress Trousers - $25 to $30
Cocked Hats - - - $16 to $28
Epaulets - - - - - $23 to $30
Full Dress Sword Belts $12 to $16
According to Rank

ALSO

Epaulet Devices and Gold Lace

OFFICERS' UNIFORM SHOP---NAVY SUPPLY DEPOT
29th Street & 3rd Ave., S. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Room 68

Digitized by Google

The following officers of the line, now serving as temporary lieutenant commanders, became due for permanent promotion to that rank on the dates indicated: William H. Cothran, May 21; Theodore S. Wilkinson, Jr., May 32; William W. Smith, May 39, and from David J. Hedrick to Walden L. Ainsworth, inclusive, June 3, 1921. As a result of those promotions in the line, officers of the staff corps have become due for permanent promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander as follows:

Navy Personnel Matters.

Medical corps—William E. Eaton, Thomas A. Fortescue, inclusive, May 19, and William W. Hargrave, John Buckley and Charles S. Stephenson, June 3.

Dental corps—Emory A. Bryant and William N. Cogan to Hugh T. Meyers, inclusive, May 11, and William L. Darnall to Edward E. Harris, inclusive, June 3.

Supply corps—George S. Wood to Robert W. Clark, inclusive, May 11, and Arthur H. Mayo to Frederick C. Bowerfind, inclusive, June 3.

Construction corps—Ralph D. Weyerbacher, May 27, and Thomas B. Richey, Henry E. Rossell and Charles L. Brand, June 3.

Civil engineer corps—Gaylord Church and Ralph D. Spalding, June 3.

The following officers recently were transferred to the retired list following approval of recommendations of retiring boards: Lieutenant William M. Miller, medical corps, May 31; Chief Pharmacist William F. Creil, May 31; Commander Carroll S. Graves, U. S. Navy, and Lieutenant Commander Hugh Lewis, N. R. F., June 3, and Gordon H. Claude, dental corps, N. R. F., June 7. Designations of the following have been accepted: Lieutenants W. Busk, P. F. Shortridge and J. J. Orr, of the permanent personnel, and Lieutenants H. C. Brown, W. H. Stanton, C. W. Hoskins, J. R. Robson, H. E. Fosdick and R. Martin; Ensigns F. E. Hall, R. H. Cary, Clarence F. U. Walgert, F. H. De Bermingham and B. B. Carter; Lieutenant G. S. Maynard, dental corps; Boatswain W. Brown, and Gunners M. Wallrath and H. N. McClure.

Aviation Requirements for Air Line Officers.

In order that line officers of the Navy may be required to keep in touch with, and become familiar with naval aeronautics, such officers, after about January 1 next must be prepared, on proper application from the grade of lieutenant commander, to answer questions pertaining to that subject. A circular letter to that effect is being prepared in the bureau of navigation for issue to the service. Questions to be included in the examinations have not been prepared as yet, but aircraft are destined to assume in the naval tactics of the future. Another result will be extension in the curriculum of the Naval Academy of the instruction at that institution that already exists in the subject. The academy at present is equipped in its engineering department with various types of aircraft motors, etc., and two airplanes are stationed there, where the equipment is available particularly to those assigned to post-graduate instruction in aeronautics, as well as to the midshipmen. Those particularly are being assigned to the naval air station at Pensacola, Fla., for a six months' primary course in aeronautics. The course includes ground instruction in aircraft construction and engines, navigation, aerial tactics, and flight training for qualification as pilots and observers and for proficiency in bombs, torpedoes, etc., and some officers also are detailed for lighter-than-air craft. Following that course, selected officers are assigned to post-graduate instruction in engineering, which includes a year at the Naval Academy and another year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Recently the names of officers detailed to the next class at Pensacola, which will assemble July 5, were announced, and since then the following additional officers have been assigned: Lieutenant Commanders R. P. Molton and G. H. Whitehead, and Lieutenants C. C. Wolfe, H. B. Loomis and J. M. Field, of the Navy; and Major Edwin H. Brainard, Captains Louis M. Bourne, George W. Hamilton and James W. Sayre; Lieutenants Harold D. Campbell, Theodore H. Cartwright, Frank B. Gaotga and William J. Wallace and Second Lieutenants Roland E. Simpson and Joseph N. Smith, of the Marine Corps, with the prospect that five more officers of that corps will be assigned.

The War Department announces that there will ultimately be only one type of shoe authorized for issue to the service—the service shoe. However, in order to utilize the large stock of non-standard shoes on hand, to conserve the appropriation for clothing and equipage and to avoid a deficiency thereunder, there will be issued to each soldier three pairs of shoes, as follows: Class 1, one pair of shoes, service or garrison, for wear only while on pass, furlough or when off duty and at inspections or ceremonies; class 2, one pair of shoes, field, welt, metallic or marching, after the shoes have had iron rim heels and hob nails removed, uppers dyed and soles lightened by removing one layer of leather, for wear on all occasions other than those prescribed in class 1; class 3, one pair of shoes, field, welt, metallic or marching, with hob nails for dismounted troops and without hob nails for mounted troops, for wear on extensive field service. For exceptionally rough work, such as road building and other work of this general character, an additional pair of reclaimed field welt shoes, hob nailed or marching shoes may be issued upon certificate of organization commander that the nature of the work would warrant the issue of such additional shoes, but under no circumstances will class 1 or 2 be issued for this purpose. Inspecting officers in making inspections of posts and stations are instructed to particularly observe the shoes worn by the men and report any violation of this order.

Shoes for the Army.

The draft upon the list of reservists of the branches of the Army medical department will be terminated during the next few days and those now on active duty—47 in the medical corps, 22 in the dental corps and 13 veterinarians—will be relieved and placed on inactive status. There is, however, one exception to this general rule in respect to the medical reservist—Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer, who is on special duty as attending physician of the President and who is assigned to duty at Washington by direction of Mr. Harding. It had been planned to have 10 reserve officers attend the short basic course in gunnery and engineering, but this has been abandoned. The surgeon general of the Army has arranged with the military intelligence division of the general staff to have the military attaches abroad collect certain information of value to the medical department. It is also desired that medical department officers visiting foreign countries avail themselves of every opportunity to obtain any information of the character and submit written reports thereof to the surgeon general through the military attache assigned to the respective country. At times this will not be possible without unduly delaying the report. In such cases the report will be made in duplicate directly to the surgeon general, who will forward the duplicate copy to the director of the military intelligence division for the information of the military attache. In this way a valuable library of information concerning the medical services of foreign armies and the prevalence of communicable diseases in the various parts of the world will be built up that will be of great value abroad. This information will be available at all times to officers of the Army and should be of great assistance in the solution of many problems present and future problems of the medical department.

Army Officers' Reserve Corps.

Regulations governing the Army Officers' Reserve Corps are now in the process of completion. These regulations have been referred to the operations division of the general staff, which is charged with matters relating to the personnel of the Army and which is the result of the most careful study and consideration on the part of the officers charged with their preparation. These regulations should be in the hands of reserve officers in a very short time, and are of special interest in view of the fact that they cover all matters related to the appointment, assignment, promotion, transfer and discharge of reserve officers. With reference to the assignment of reserve officers to units the qualifications of all officers are supplied as well as the vacancies, and the assignment cards are being prepared in the War Department for the information of corps area and other commanders to the end that there will be every officer a definite war assignment and to train them as far as practicable for such assignment. Allotment tables showing the units of the Organized Reserves to be organized in each corps area have been published for the information and guidance of all concerned. Briefly these tables comprise twenty-seven divisions and three cavalry troops that participate in three field armies, and in addition, certain corps and Army troops that will be required to make good deficiencies in the Regular Army. Armies composed of the Regular Army and the National Guard based upon these tables, studies have been made in each corps area setting forth the plans for the organization of the units in the corps area and units. These plans or studies are now being considered in the War Department with a view of coordinating the work and insuring uniformity of procedure. In a number of corps areas local reserve officers have been called in to participate in the preparation of these basic plans, and the studies as a rule are highly satisfactory. They will be returned to the corps area commanders with the approval of the War Department and the corps area commanders will be instructed to proceed with the organization of units. At the time these studies are received back by the corps area commanders the reserve officers available for assignment to the units will be placed at the disposition of the corps area commandars. In view of the shortage of funds it will not be practicable to carry on any training of reserve officers during the present calendar year, and it is proposed to utilize a portion of the funds available for the purpose of assembling the prospective commanders of the more important units in each corps area during the coming summer months for the purpose of conferring upon the plans and for indoctrinating them in the principles and methods to be followed in the organization of units. As soon as these officers have completed this important phase of the work the initiation of the organization of units will be actively undertaken.

Assignments of Ordnance Officers.

Arrangements have been made for changes in stations and duties of officers of the ordnance department of the Army, as follows: Majors S. H. Frank, to duty as ordnance officer of the first corps area, to take effect about September 15; H. H. Zorn, to duty as ordnance officer of the second corps area, to take effect about September 1; W. E. Larned, to duty as ordnance officer of the sixth corps area, to take effect about August 1; S. H. MacGregor, to duty as ordnance officer of the eighth corps area; P. G. Blackmore, to duty as ordnance officer at Camp Eustis, Va., after duty with reserve officers' training camp at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; H. B. Bayler, to duty as ordnance officer of 5th division at Camp Meade, Md.; R. H. Hannum, to duty as ordnance officer of 5th Division and as camp ordnance officer at Camp Jackson, S. C.; R. W. Finger, by August 1 transport to Manila for duty as assistant to department ordnance officer; A. B. Quinton, jr., to duty in office of chief of ordnance; W. L. Clay and W. C. Young, to duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; J. H. Pelot, to command Picatiany Arsenal, N. J., and H. C. Davis, to duty at that arsenal. Captains S. H. Wilkins as assistant to ordnance officer of second corps area; R. M. Hodine as ordnance officer of third corps area; S. H. Elliott, to duty at Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; H. J. Wagner as assistant to ordnance officer of American forces in Germany; W. H. Bonderholm, to duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; H. L. Campbell, to duty at Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; W. T. Gorton, to duty at Springfield Armory, Mass.; J. H Hatcher, to technical staff in office of chief of ordnance, and W. J. Henry from American forces in Germany to United States about August 20 for assignment. First Lieutenants John Huling, jr., as assistant to ordnance officer of eighth corps area; C. O'Leary as assistant to ordnance officer of American forces in Germany; C. F. Harshmann as assistant to ordnance officer of fifth division at Camp Jackson, S. C.; G. W. Outland, to duty in ordnance engineering office at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; R. E. Hardy, to duty at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; P. L. Deyllts, to duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; N. H. Davis and J. C. Vickery, to duty at Picatiny Arsenal, N. J.; G. O. Eddy, to duty in office of chief of ordnance, and J. W. Callahan from American forces in Germany about August 20 to United States for assignment.

Gunnery and Engineering Competitions.

Now that practically all forms of record gunnery practice for this year have been completed, reports of that practice and of engineering performances for the year are being examined and data compiled therefrom by the officer in charge of gunnery exercises and engineering performances preparatory to awarding the trophies, etc., in the various classes. As all reports will not be received until after June 30, particularly in the case of vessels on distant stations, it will be some time after that date before the winners are announced. This year, for the first time since we entered the war, the gunnery trophy will be awarded to the vessel having the highest gunnery records, and the battle-efficiency pennant to the vessel having the best combined records in gunnery and engineering. The engineering trophy also will be awarded this year, as it was last in most of the classes. Squads of candidates for places on the teams to represent the Navy and Naval Academy

Air-Peds

The Original American Product

THE PERFECT MILITARY SOLE AND HEEL

At Your Post Exchange $1.50

Pioneer Products, Inc., 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City

"Founded by A. E. F. Officers"

Digitized by Google

in the national matches this year are being trained at Annapolis. Commander R. R. Stewart will be captain of the Navy team.

The Navy Department favors legislation authorizing certain officers on the retired lists of the Navy and Marine Corps to receive pay in accordance with their rank as now shown by the records of the department. In the case of 10 officers who were ordered before examining boards for examination they held a temporary rank higher than their permanent rank at time of appearing before such board. The retiring boards found them physically disqualified to perform the duties of their rank at sea and recommended that they be retired. Subsequent to the recommendation of the retiring boards the matter was addressed to the department and prior to approval of same by the President, the temporary appointments of these officers were revoked, and at the time the President approved the record of the retiring boards they only held their permanent rank. Later, however, the department concluded that its action in revoking the temporary appointments in order to retire these officers in the permanent rank was not in accordance with law, and this conclusion was sustained by the attorney general in an opinion dated June 18, 1920. In each case a letter was addressed to the officer concerned, requesting him to return for cancellation the letter revoking his temporary appointment and advising him that he would be considered by the department as having been retired in the higher temporary rank held by him at the time he was examined by the naval retiring board. All the officers affected by the above action of the department, with one exception, have been paid by the supply officer carrying their accounts the retired pay of their temporary rank, in accordance with the department's records. One officer filed his claim with the auditor for the Navy Department for difference in pay between that of an ensign on the retired list (his permanent rank) and that of a lieutenant on the retired list (his temporary rank), and in accordance with a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury dated May 27, 1920, the claim has been disallowed, it being held that he is entitled only to pay on the retired list as of his permanent rank in the Navy. The comptroller refused to recognize the action of the department in recalling and canceling the letter revoking the officer's temporary appointment. As a result of this decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, these other cases of officers retired, whose rank has been corrected by the department, will be required to refund the difference in retired pay received by them between the rank carried on their permanent rank and that received by them as of their temporary rank for a considerable period, in the majority of the cases a period in excess of two years. This the department regrets very much, inasmuch as retirement of officers in such cases has since been made only in the temporary rank held by them at date of examination by the naval retiring board, in accordance with the ruling of the attorney general in his opinion of June 18, 1920, to the effect that officers holding both permanent and temporary rank, upon being found by a naval retiring board to be physically disabled in line of duty and recommended by law to be retired in the temporary rank held by them at time of examination by a retiring board, and that it was immaterial when the disability, whether prior or subsequent to receiving their temporary appointments.

Retirement of Officers in Temporary Rank.

Numerous changes of importance are being made by the inspection service of the bureau of medicine and surgery, Navy Department, as the result of inspections of naval hospitals and sick quarters. The changes, which have to do principally with the accountability of hospital property and supplies, consist of the revision of the bill books and forms kept by the medical department, in the course of some changes regarding the analysis of expenditures. Under the new system of accounting, items relating to quarter maintenance will be divided from the cost of plant; another feature is the dispensing of vouchers pertaining to one requisition with that requisition and the grouping of the requisitions with the accompanying vouchers. The object being to make the entire transaction easier of reference and to check expenditures. This change in recording necessitates a summary sheet which will take the place of the present forms for keeping expenditures. A circular of instructions will shortly be issued by the bureau explaining how the new bill book should be kept, which instructions will be ready for distribution in time to make entries for the next fiscal year. The bill book proper will continue to be used in hospitals, but it is probable that a yearly summary of expenditures will be required of all expenditures at medical depots, sick quarters, etc., so as to have available the necessary information as to expenditures under the various expenditures coming under the medical department, to answer inquiries from congressional committees and in making the estimates for the next fiscal year. Another contemplated change is in the form of an order blank, which also covers the inspection of the supplies and which will indicate at all times not only what stock is on hand, but where it is. Four copies of these order and inspection cards will be kept—three in the custody of the officers concerned and one in the hands of the dealer, so that they may know that the goods have been inspected, the date of delivery, and the payments which have been made on account. It is the purpose to standardize the forms and blanks now in use at the hospitals and in sick quarters so as to make uniform the method of handling supplies and stores and to insure a better check on the supplies purchased.

Changes in Naval Hospital Forms.

The Department of Justice has reported in favor of cancellation of the War Department contract with the United States Harness Company, especially formed and incorporated for the sale of the surplus stock of Army harness acquired during the war period. This action has been taken this week by the Secretary of War. This remarkable transaction was first described in these columns at the time of its occurrence, and the revelation led to a congressional inquiry, the results of which were embodied in a report of considerable length. The following is a familiar situation of formal findings on both sides of the question for and against the authorities who were responsible for the arrangement. Secretary Weeks' statement follows:

Army Transaction in Harness.

These contracts were entered into by the former director of sales, with the approval of Secretary Baker, and by them the United States Harness Company or stock of surplus military harness and accessories were to be turned over to the United States Harness Company to be reconditioned and sold as in the original condition upon a profit-sharing basis. The facts developed by the investigating committee, to the conclusion that these contracts had been entered into as a result of conspiracy on the part of certain former temporary officers of the Army to secure these contracts and control of large stocks of harness on hand for their own profit. The War Department has naturally followed the advice of the law officer of the department, and the contracts have been disallowed, it being held that he is entitled only to pay on the retired list as of his permanent rank in the Navy. The comptroller refused to recognize the action of the department in recalling and canceling the letter revoking the officer's temporary appointment. As a result of this decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, these other cases of officers retired, whose rank has been corrected by the department, will be required to refund the difference in retired pay received by them between the rank carried on their permanent rank and that received by them as of their temporary rank for a considerable period, in the majority of the cases a period in excess of two years. This the department regrets very much, inasmuch as retirement of officers in such cases has since been made only in the temporary rank held by them at date of examination by a naval retiring board, in accordance with the ruling of the attorney general in his opinion of June 18, 1920, to the effect that officers holding both permanent and temporary rank, upon being found by a naval retiring board to be physically disabled in line of duty and recommended by law to be retired in the temporary rank held by them at time of examination by a retiring board, and that it was immaterial when the disability, whether prior or subsequent to receiving their temporary appointments.

A general order removing the censorship on professional articles pertaining to the naval service was issued by Secretary Denby on the 14th, reference to which was made in our news columns last week.

Censorship Removed from Naval Topics.

This order was in course of preparation before the date incident or cross, so that it has no application to the remarks made by that officer in London and to which the secretary took umbrage. The text of the order is as follows:

The Navy Department will maintain no censorship on discussion of professional naval subjects by persons belonging to the Navy. Nevertheless, unrestricted publication of classified matter and opinion may divulge information which it is undesirable to make public and may constitute an offense against the articles for the "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline."

(a) The following general guidance of the naval service this order enumerates some of the limitations which come under the above classification:

(a) Articles bearing on the foreign policies of the Government.

(b) Articles offensive to foreign governments.

(c) Open discussion of war plans, proposed or approved strategic and tactical plans, or of new developments in naval material not yet made public.

3. Navy Regulations, 1920, article 123 (5) prescribes the method of carrying for "secret and confidential" material. Article 180 (1) forbids praise or censure of other persons in the naval service. Article 198 states that the motives of others must not be impugned. Articles 98 and 99 prescribe the methods of redress for wrongs. Article 2027 covers appeals. Regulations also exist for guidance in correspondence.

Westinghouse
Propulsion Machinery
—Geared Turbine Drive
—Electric Drive
—Diesel Electric Drive
Electrical Equipment For Ship Auxiliaries
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO
Sales Offices in All Principal Cities
Special Pacific Coast Representatives
Munt, Bibb & Company
San Francisco

4. Any communication intended for the public should be composed only after mature reflection, in a spirit of good taste and good temper and in a seemly and proper manner.

5. A signed copy of any article by any person in the Navy on professional subjects must be in the hands of the Navy Department at the time of publication of communication. The author will be responsible for any statements made.

6. The Navy Department invites and urges officers to submit well-considered ideas and suggestions for improvements relating to naval efficiency. Suggestions based on practical experience are especially desirable. Such communications will be addressed to the Secretary of the Navy and will be officially acknowledged by the office to which they may be referred. If found to have value, or to indicate more than usual interest in his profession on the part of any officer or man, the matter will be entered on his official record.

Edwin Denby,
Secretary of the Navy.

According to unofficial advices, the conferees on the naval bill have agreed to the Senate amendment appropriating a million dollars towards the construction of an enlarged hospital at San Diego at a total cost for new construction of $1,975,000, including the war-time provisions. The need for this hospital was pointed out in these columns last week. The temporary hospital there now, with a capacity of only 150 beds, is caring for over 600 patients, with a steadily increasing number due to the expansion of San Diego as a naval base. The land for the new hospital has been donated by the city of San Diego, and it is covered by the medical authorities of the Navy to erect a model hospital at that point capable of taking care of the sick and injured of the fleet while operating in that vicinity, the destroyers and submarines based there, the naval training station, aviation and air stations, the marine barracks, etc. The Pacific coast is now inadequately provided with hospital facilities, and in the event of an unusual number of patients the result might be very serious. The administration and service buildings have been completed, so that the new construction will not be as expensive proportionately as the war-time construction.

San Diegan Hospital Project Approved.

One of the achievements of the new administration which appears to be assured, with some expedition in the execution, is the reorganization or reallocation of the executive activities of the government so as to produce less friction, prevent useless operations, create economies, and so forth. The commission which has this in charge is headed by Mr. Walter F. Brown, selected personally by the President for this work in place of any member of Congress, designated to serve in that capacity. Mr. Harding has shown a lively interest in the situation and, by special instructions sent to Mr. Brown this week, has indicated that he expects direct, full and tangible results from the investigation that has begun in earnest. The task is a formidable one, whether or not the gentlemen composing the commission agree with it fully appreciate that fact. It would ordinarily require many weeks of the hardest sort of delving to get at the facts and to ascertain what should be done. In the matter of hearings of the agencies of the government the sessions would be prolonged, the testimony voluminous and the process tedious. There are indications that the committee does not intend to be retarded in its operations by unrestricted attention to the officials who will desire to be heard. Almost anything is apt to happen and it is certain that the President—who has the members of his cabinet with him in this program—is determined to have a report in a comparatively short time, so that the approved changes may be authorized by Congress. It is in evidence, too, that there will be some radical things suggested, and perhaps approved by the President and the danger is, from the point of view of some impartial observers, that the tendency to "real-

Radical Reorganization in Prospect.

Digitized by Google

locate" and to combine and merge may be carried to an extent that, in the end, will not produce the results claimed for the changes in the existing situation. There is, as most inevitably occur, much loose talk about assembling similar activities under one head, regardless of the fact that the present distribution may be justified by the object of those activities. It is considered that title and character of an activity should not govern its place so much as the uses to which it is put. A branch that uses an article should, it is pointed out, be allowed to control its production, not necessarily to manufacture it. While the test of explosives might be conducted by the bureau of mines, it is better in the Army and the Navy to do its respective work in that direction, since it is the military and naval branches that will have occasion to use the explosives and understand for what purpose it wishes to make investigations. The same is true of chemical laboratories, which could be consolidated in a large general bureau of chemistry, but the special uses to which the work is applied in the Army and in the Navy in various branches justifies the independent research although the work comes under one general classification of labor. It is possible that when the President's committee gets down to the details of its inquiry it will find it less than has appeared to many people who are now shutting idly into the association under one head of all similar things, as if that was all there is to the problem. It has already been made known that one of the conclusions of the committee is the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments into a grand organization, known as the department of national defense, with a third branch having to do with consolidated air service.

On Tuesday the Senate confirmed the list of supply officers of the Navy which were sent to the President on June 8. The list as published in the Congressional Record does not follow the order in which officers will rank in the permanent Navy, which has led to the fear on the part of some of the appointees that they had been overshadowed. As we have heretofore stated, the officers appointed from temporary grades will take rank and precedence in the same number as their names appear in the Navy Register, and those appointed from the naval reserve force will take precedence immediately after the temporary officers of the grade next above in one another according to their seniority in the Navy reserve force. One name, that of John Hall, for appointment as ensign, was sent to the Senate with the other names. It is stated, through error and was confirmed with the rest.

Navy Supply Officers Confirmed.

Secretary Denby this week placed his approval upon a policy of far-reaching importance in the management by American authorities of the affairs in Haiti. This is contained in an order issued by Colonel John A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C., commanding the U. S. forces ashore in the dark republic. The civil law enforcers against peace and order are hereafter to be tried and punished by the American military courts. This transfer of authority from the civil magistrate to the American military forces was approved by the President of Haiti as a means of quelling the disorder which prevails, and particularly of putting a stop to the libelous statements published in the Haitian newspapers. The Haitian press has gotten beyond bounds, not confining itself to abuse of the American forces of occupation, but the civil authorities of the government and to all classes of people who fail to obtain the favor of the factions controlling the press. Trials of those offenders have resulted unsatisfactorily to the local courts, with the result that the libelers and inciters of rebellion and disorder, and even of assassination, have become bolder in their attacks upon the government until the climax was reached in a frenzy of vituperation, easily leading to attacks of personal violence. Colonel Russell's order, which has received the approval of the Navy Department, reads:

Important Change in Haitian Management.

While the freedom of the press and of speech are practically unrestricted, criticism or comment on the act of an incendiary nature or reflect adversely upon the United States forces in Haiti or tend to stir up an agitation against the United States officials in office aiding and supporting the constitutional government of Haiti, or articles or speeches attacking the President of Haiti or the Haitian Government are prohibited and offenders against this order will be brought to trial before a military tribunal.

Army Remount Service.

The Army remount branch of the quartermaster corps is required by new legislation to sell as soon as possible such horses and mules of the Army now being held as are not in active service and posts as are not in actual use. Apparently this transaction was not recommended by the military authorities, but, fortunately, in relinquishing of the animals, arbitrarily required by Congress, will not prove detrimental in the military service in view of the prospective reduction of enlisted strength to 150,000. Considerable interest attaches to the results of the tests which are still in progress to determine the advantages of compressed forage. Apparently some misconception of the purpose of this feed is entertained by Army officers and it is explained that this is not intended as a substitute for hay and oats, but as an emergency ration to be used for animals in the field at a time when it is impossible to get the regular allowance of forage. Most of the reports that have been received as a result of the tests are favorable to the use of this material under the conditions when it is intended it shall be used. It is, however, considered advisable to handle to some extent on account of the molasses component which makes it very sticky in hot weather and, in the main, is excellent for conditioning sick, thin and rundown animals. The necessity for it arises from the fact that vast sums of money are expended for horse feeds in every war on a result of lack of sufficient feed and overwork. In the British war in South Africa, for example, the statistics show a loss from overwork and underfeeding no less than 326,341 horses, 51,100 mules and 120,000 oxen. It is appreciated that if something can be done to overcome this dire situation it would be decidedly beneficial, added to which the compressed ration has an advantage in reduction in the cost of transportation, insuring its delivery to troops at a time when animals may be saved from total loss. The compressed feed shows that it is reduced about 30 per cent in bulk and claims about 20 per cent more food value, which, if proven, represents in the same space the benefits equivalent to 50 per cent of loose oats. It means, therefore, reducing the number of boats, trains, wagon trucks and so on by one-half a ration or one-third for 100,000 soldiers and 20,000 marines, while the Senate bill provides for 120,000 and 24,000 men, respectively. While there is a possibility of compressed forage proving a valuable auxiliary among the fare of things before this can be read, the situation on yesterday was that the conferees had reached a deadlock and that the House conferees were thinking from conference had gone back to the House for support of their contentions. It appears that the Senate conferees are holding out for the bill as passed the Senate, as they are not disposed to insist upon all its provisions at the sacrifice of the measure, and would probably be willing to compromise upon the enlisted strength. Among the House conferees Mr. Kelley, of Michigan, is obdurate; he has fortified himself with data to support his contention that the Navy needs no more than 140,000 men and is willing to listen to any increase. He is bearing all the brunt of the fight, the other four conferees from the House being more amenable to the arguments for a stronger navy. These four men—Chairman French, Oliver, and Byrnes—are either disposed to listen to the arguments from the Navy or are neutral. As the situation was described by one who was present at the conferees, Mr. Kelley has his back against the wall and is determined to hold out against any increase in the House bill. When the conferences broke up on Thursday, it looked as if the negotiations were ended, but the House conferees left their voluminous papers and documents in the Senate committee room and the impression was left behind which would indicate that they expected to come back. A call was made Thursday for Secretary Denby to attend the conference, but representatives of Admiral Coontz and Rear Admiral Washington, chief of navigation, and Rear Admiral Potter, the paymaster general, was in consultation with the conferees. It is stated that the Senate bill provides for most of the complements of all the vessels in the Navy and has found from his tabulations that it is not necessary to grant any increase over that bill. Some of the department declare, however, that his information is not accurate, and that he is basing his arguments upon false premises. At that as it may, there is no disputing the fact that the House is in no mood for any increases; indeed, the sentiment of the House leaders, and particularly the controlling members of the appropriation committee, was graphically expressed the other day in the farewell address of Chairman Good, who had just received a present of a chest of silver on the occasion of his retirement. He said that he was leaving the House without hesitation, because he knew that Mr. Kelley, in charge of the naval bill, would see to it "that the degree of economy written in the bill by this House shall remain the measure of economy when those bills are signed by the President. [Applause.] And I warn those gentlemen—Kelley, in charge of the Navy bill, and Anthony, in charge of the Army bill—that if they bring those bills back with increased appropriations they will be in difficulty, or if they come before this House and ask for continuing resolutions without decreasing the amount carried in the pending bills, in all likelihood they will have trouble in passing such continuing resolutions. *** " [Great applause, the members arising.] In the face of this warning from the chairman of the appropriations committee, there is very little ground for hope that the House will yield from its position. The threat of perpetual continuing appropriations in the event that the bills are not agreed to before July 1 is ominous, for it means that either the conferees must come together before June 30 or the Navy will be without funds after that date. Secretary Denby sent a letter to the conferees on the naval appropriation bill yesterday saying that the Navy needed 128,000 men during the next year and he considered it a matter of vital importance that they should have that number.

Deadlock in Naval Bill.

A crisis has been reached in the conference on the naval appropriation bill. There is a difference in money between the House and the Senate bills of approximately $84,000,000, but the principal point of contention is over the enlisted strength, the House holding out for 140,000 sailors and 27,000 marines, while the Senate bill provides for 120,000 and 24,000 men, respectively. While there is a possibility of compromise, it would appear inevitably that the face of things before this can be read, the situation on yesterday was that the conferees had reached a deadlock and that the House conferees—Chairman French, Oliver, and Byrnes—are either disposed to listen to the arguments from the Navy or are neutral. As the situation was described by one who was present at the conferees, Mr. Kelley has his back against the wall and is determined to hold out against any increase in the House bill. When the conferences broke up on Thursday, it looked as if the negotiations were ended, but the House conferees left their voluminous papers and documents in the Senate committee room and the impression was left behind which would indicate that they expected to come back. A call was made Thursday for Secretary Denby to attend the conference, but representatives of Admiral Coontz and Rear Admiral Washington, chief of navigation, and Rear Admiral Potter, the paymaster general, was in consultation with the conferees. It is stated that the Senate bill provides for most of the complements of all the vessels in the Navy and has found from his tabulations that it is not necessary to grant any increase over that bill. Some of the department declare, however, that his information is not accurate, and that he is basing his arguments upon false premises. At that as it may, there is no disputing the fact that the House is in no mood for any increases; indeed, the sentiment of the House leaders, and particularly the controlling members of the appropriation committee, was graphically expressed the other day in the farewell address of Chairman Good, who had just received a present of a chest of silver on the occasion of his retirement. He said that he was leaving the House without hesitation, because he knew that Mr. Kelley, in charge of the naval bill, would see to it "that the degree of economy written in the bill by this House shall remain the measure of economy when those bills are signed by the President. [Applause.] And I warn those gentlemen—Kelley, in charge of the Navy bill, and Anthony, in charge of the Army bill—that if they bring those bills back with increased appropriations they will be in difficulty, or if they come before this House and ask for continuing resolutions without decreasing the amount carried in the pending bills, in all likelihood they will have trouble in passing such continuing resolutions. *** " [Great applause, the members arising.] In the face of this warning from the chairman of the appropriations committee, there is very little ground for hope that the House will yield from its position. The threat of perpetual continuing appropriations in the event that the bills are not agreed to before July 1 is ominous, for it means that either the conferees must come together before June 30 or the Navy will be without funds after that date. Secretary Denby sent a letter to the conferees on the naval appropriation bill yesterday saying that the Navy needed 128,000 men during the next year and he considered it a matter of vital importance that they should have that number.

Navy Supply Corps.

Keen interest is taken in the selections which will be made by the board of Navy supply officers which met Wednesday to choose two officers of their corps for promotion to the grade of rear admiral. No announcement is expected for at least another week. The commissioned corps of 300 new officers of the supply corps, who were confirmed on the 14th, will be issued as soon as practicable. Renewed efforts have been made before the conferees on the naval bill to persuade the members from the House to accede to the Senate amendment in the appropriation for maintenance, which the Senate provided for $4,200,000, while the House allowed but $3,500,000; and if the House item prevails it will mean the dismissal of about 570 clerks in the supply departments of the various naval stations. The clerical force of the department will be cut everywhere outside the bureaus of supplies and accounts, with the result that the work will be badly crippled. The cut in the clerical force has been out of all proportion to the appropriations for yard labor, which will go on regardless of whether there is a sufficient clerical force to handle the office work. A conference has been in session all this week at the bureau of supplies and accounts to consider the new supply department manual, and there is every indication of the adoption at an early date of an excellent manual for the guidance of the supply department of the navy yards. Captain Trevor W. Ledge, assistant to the bureau of supplies and accounts, goes to New York Monday for an inspection of the accounting offices, and as soon as practicable after he returns a conference will be called at the bureau of the accounting officers of the principal navy yards.

New Rear Admirals Soon.

It is understood that the selection board of which Admiral Coontz is president, has practically reached its conclusions on the selection of permanent rear admirals and that its recommendations will go to President Harding either today or Monday. Announcement of the selectees may be made public on Tuesday. Upon the recommendations of the board in the selection of rear admirals depend a number of important assignments to flag commands, including the details that will be made with the appointment of new admirals to command the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. No settlement of that vital subject had been reached as we went to press yesterday, and apparently it is no nearer final decision than it was a month ago. Meanwhile many rumors are afloat as to the identity of the new commanders in chief, none of which can be invested with any credence. An announcement of the fleet commands, with the other assignments contingent thereon, may be expected within the next few days. The selection board has not yet completed its deliberations in the selection of captains ad commanders.

MINIATURE RINGS
OF
U. S. NAVAL
AND
MILITARY ACADEMY
JEWELED AND SOLITAIRE
Appropriate for Engagement Rings and with semi-precious stones for the lady member of the family.
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.
Jewelers Stationers
PHILADELPHIA

Digitized by Google

Secretary Weeks labored diligently with the House and Senate conferees during the latter part of this week in order to obtain authority in the Army appropriation bill for a military force

Enlisted Strength of the Army.

that would be greater than 150,000 men. He favored a strength of 175,000, and, in this, had the support of Representative Kahn, chairman of the House military committee. But the sentiment in the House, and to slightly less extent in the Senate, is unequivocally in favor of reduction and retrenchment. But the pressure from the taxpaying constituency is prodigious, and is making itself felt on every hand in both branches of Congress. It will be more in evidence as time goes on. Those who are in a position to attempt prediction have no hesitation in asserting that the present determination to cripple the Army by a reduction of the enlisted strength to 150,000 men is only a beginning of the efforts to economize. Representative Anthony, chairman of the subcommittee of the House appropriation committee having charge of the Army bill, reported to his associates yesterday that the Senate had met the House on the views of the latter respecting the size of the Army, the only thing in controversy being as to how soon it was possible to reach the prescribed minimum. The War Department had the support of the Senate in its claim that 150,000 men could not be reached without detriment to the Army before May 1 of 1922. The House conferees insisted upon a much shorter time, and, finally, it was decided to adopt the program which contemplates the discharge of 23,000 men a month for the first three months of the next fiscal year and to maintain an Army of 150,000 men from October 1. If this is adopted, it seemed to be probable when this paper went to press yesterday, it will be necessary to make an additional appropriation of $8,360,000, increasing the total appropriation carried in the pending Army bill to approximately $330,000,000. In the discussion in the House yesterday there was more talk of violation of the contracts with the enlisted men, but Messrs. Anthony and Kahn insisted there was no contractual right for an enlisted man to stay in the Army. Men could be discharged by the War Department when the authority were given in that direction by Congress.

The finance department of the Army is now prepared, in view of instructions issued by the adjutant general's office under date of June 14, to relieve by transfer into the finance

Army Finance Department Reserveists.

section, Officers' Reserve Corps, officers who have been commissioned in other sections of the reserve corps. There are many

officers who, due to the absence of a finance section at the time of their detail, were commissioned in another section of the reserve corps. The chief of finance will be glad to receive applications from any of these officers to transfer into the newly created finance section. A board of officers has been convened in the office of the chief of finance to pass upon all applications received before the approval of transfers is recommended. It is required by regulations that applications either be initiated by the officer desiring transfer or by the chief of the branch in which he is serving and submitted to and with the adjutant general of the Army through proper channels.

Orders were announced this week detaching Captain Henry J. Ziegemeier from the bureau of navigation, where he has been in charge of the Navy reserve division, to assume duty as general inspector of the new California under construction at Mare Island, with a view to command. It is understood that when she goes in commission in August, Captain Leonard H. Sargent has been detached from command of squadron 5, destroyer force, Atlantic fleet, and will command squadron No. 11 of the same force, exchanging duties with Captain Harlan P. Perrill, who commanded squadron 11.

Changes in Naval Commands.

The situation in regard to the warrant officers of the Army, representing a state of affairs and condition of personnel created by the act of June 4, 1920,

Gen. Hagood's Views on Warrant Officers.

is far from satisfactory, especially to the warrant officers themselves who fill those positions and many of whom hold commissions in the permanent es-

tablishment during the World War. The arrangement is defective, and it has caused much discontent on account of a feeling that the legislation has failed to do what was intended in behalf of the warrant officers. It has been hoped that some relief would be afforded during the coming session of Congress, inasmuch as the Army appropriation bill had to be again taken up, an event that would furnish an opportunity for any amendment in this direction of existing law. But the War Department authorities have evidently taken the ground that there should be no changes at this time in the Army reorganization law of last year, it being apprehended that any attempt to correct an admitted and visible defect would lead to a general overhauling of the act with manifest disadvantage in many respects. The conditions attending the warrant officers however, are such as to cause the gravest concern, and upon this subject General Johnson Hagood, in command of the 4th coast artillery district, with headquarters at Fort McPherson, Ga., has addressed the following remarks, embodied in the following communication:

[To the Editor.]

Sir: If there is any group in the Army that has not had a square deal from Congress and the powers that be, it is the group that composes the present grade of warrant officer. These men represent the first type that the American Army has ever produced, to wit: the old noncommissioned officer who served long and faithfully on subordinate duty in the years of peace and then when war came, rose to the occasion and, as commissioned officers, assumed and successfully executed responsibilities immeasurably greater than anything of which they had ever been considered capable. Ten thousand of them, I believe, received commissions. Some went as high as colonel; one served as adjutant general of an army with a score other; that which had been filled by general officers of the adjutant general's department in time of peace.

When the war was over it was realized that, due to age, lack of education, or what not, the majority of these men, commissioned in the field, could not be rated for as commissioned officers. So the warrant grade was created. But due to faulty legislation and, I believe, an error in judgment on the part of those who had the matter in control, the interested reward has so far missed its mark that many of these soldiers have refused to accept warrants. Others have accepted either from the service after accepting them, and all of them feel that under the faulty legislation their relief for their present unhappy plight it would have been better had they remained in the enlisted grade.

What should be done?

First and foremost, there should be a readjustment of their pay, emoluments, and retirement privileges so that the acceptance of a warrant would not involve increased financial obligations with decreased means of meeting them.

Second—and I believe this is nearer to the warrant officer's heart than the first above—they should be assigned duty consistent with their ability and the dignity of their office. A man may have been adjutant general of an army corps and yet unfit as a typewriter and stenographer. A man who served as major and ordnance officer should not be assigned to command a company of field draftsmen merely because as a master gunner of coast artillery he learned to make a mark with a right line pen. During the World War the warrant officers demonstrated their ability in an administrative and executive capacity. Yet there is no duty made available for a warrant officer except clerical duty. In my command, consisting of eight coast defenses, I would like to see all administrative and executive duties—that is, adjutant, quartermaster, artillery engineer, etc.—performed by warrant officers and all commissioned officers relieved for exclusive duty with the troops. At one of these defenses the adjutant is a newly appointed lieutenant, but his clerk served as adjutant of the same post with three commissioned assistants when the garrison was five times its present size. This seems to be like setting a Ford car to haul a freight train that has already got a high-grade locomotive all steamed up and ready to start. The Ford is more nearly of more useful function.

The remedy for this is only a little matter of sentiment and courtesy that has little chance of being put into effect. At one of the posts I visited the address for warrant officers should be that of the highest rank held by them during the war—that is, those who were lieutenants colonel will be "Mister", and those who were captains and above should be so called. It is a very common thing in the United States that, as a title of address, men should be called by the highest rank held in the World War. For the Civil War and the Spanish-American War it is prescribed by law as a matter of right. In the old days around the War Department many of the civilian clerks were called by their military titles acquired during the Civil War or in the National Guard. The chief clerk at the War College was a colonel and as a matter of courtesy was always called so. It won't be long before this particular type of warrant officer will pass, and it seems little enough to give them this recognition of their great services. It would create for them a respect to which they are entitled, especially on the part of young officers and young soldiers, who do not know how far superior was the rank and file of the old army to anything we have now or are likely to have for many years to come.

Johnson Hagood.

The War Department has reversed its decision in regard to the retirement of enlisted men with the pay of warrant officers and has placed a more lib-

Retirement of Army Enlisted Men.

eral construction upon the provision in the act of June 4, 1920 (section 127-A), which has given so much trouble, led to so much complaint, and which reads as follows: "Retired enlisted men who have served honorably as commissioned officers of the U. S. Army at some time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, including those who have been placed on the retired list during the World War, and who have been or may hereafter be discharged from their temporary commissions, shall receive the retired pay and allowances of warrant officers on the retired list." The War Department is in receipt of many letters from retired enlisted men and members of Congress in which the complaint is made that deserving enlisted men who attained a commissioned status during the war have been retired as enlisted men, whereas under a correct interpretation of the law they should have been retired as warrant officers. In a communication to the military committee the Secretary of War stated: "When the Army reorganization bill was considered in committee, it was felt that some recognition should be given those enlisted men who were officers during the World War and who had been thus reverted to their enlisted status they would not have to go back to that grade. To take care of this situation the grade of warrant officer was created. It seems now that some forty enlisted men who served as officers were held in their commissioned status for some time following the passage of the legislation. These officers would have retired, in the ordinary course of events, but because of the value of their services were asked to remain and did so. Now it seems by a special rule of the department they can not be retired as warrant officers as is the case with other retired enlisted men who served as officers, but must take retirement at the old grade in which they served as enlisted men. On the face of it this seems an injustice that should be corrected." Upon further consideration of the subject, the War Department believes that its former ruling was too narrow and fails to express the intention of Congress as disclosed by the act. The proper construction to be given to the law, it is held, turns upon the words "those who have been placed on the retired list during the World War." According to the first opinion of the judge advocate general, only retired men who acquired that status prior to June 4, 1920, were entitled to the benefits of the act. The construction left without effect that part of the section including in the class or beneficiaries of the legislation "those who have been placed on the retired list during the World War." Such a construction is not permissible when effect can be given to all of the language of the act. It is to be supposed that Congress inserted this provision in the section advisedly. Attention is called to the fact that the phrase "those who have been placed on the retired list during the World War. In ending the past perfect tense in this regard Congress intended to refer in point of time to the conclusion of the World War rather than to the date of the approval of the act. The tense used in the particular phrase is not controlling in the face of expressions indicative of present intent. It is therefore held that retired enlisted men, who may otherwise be regarded as qualified, are included in the law, although retired subsequent to the approval of the act of June 4, 1920, and prior to the termination of the World War, as indicated in the resolution of March 3, 1921. The injustice of the original construction of this law, with regard to these old noncommissioned officers, was fully set forth in these columns on August 7, 1920, and in subsequent issues.

When you ask a man
Smoking a Fatima, you
know he's getting all the
fun a cigarette can give.
20 for 15¢
"Nothing else will do"
TURKISH CIGARETTES
FATIMA

Digitized by Google

Fine Diamonds
Artistic Jewelry
Rich Cut Glass
Sterling Silverware
Illustrations and Prices Furnished on Request
Galt & Bro.
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY
Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Personal Matters.

—General Pershing went to Chester, Pa., Wednesday to attend the graduating exercises at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, where the degree of doctor of military science was conferred on him. He was the guest while there of the governor of the state, William C. Sproul, and yesterday went to Sea Girt, N. J., to make an address at the reunion of the officers of the World War. Other speakers at the reunion included Senator James W. Wadsworth, jr., Representative Julius Kahn, Major General William G. Haan, and Brigadier General Dennis E. Nolan.

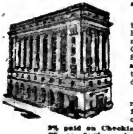
—Mr. and Mrs. George Hafer, jr., who live at the National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park, New York city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jean Stuart Hafer, to Lieutenant Commander Francis Eliot Maynard Whiting, U. S. Navy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot B. Whiting, of New York city. Lieutenant Commander Whiting is aid to Rear Admiral H. P. Huse, commandant of the 3d naval district. The wedding will take place in the early autumn.

—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Page, of New York city and Bernardsville, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Blanche Page, to Captain Roland P. Shugg, 11th field artillery, U. S. Army. Captain Shugg, who is at present stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., was graduated from West Point in the class of 1916 and subsequently served 16 months overseas with the Rainbow Division. The wedding will take place the latter part of July.

—A beautiful wedding was solemnized at St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, Herndon, Va., Monday evening, June 6, when Miss Elizabeth Blanche Smart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Smart, of Washington and Herndon, became the bride of Ensign Thomas Joseph Keane, U. S. Navy. The church was artistically decorated with ferns, palms, and roses, with many candles around the chancel and down the aisles. Rev. Clayton Torrence performed the ceremony. The bride, attired in a gown of white satin with veil and coronet of rose lace used by her grandmother years ago in England and carrying a shower bouquet of white rosebuds, entered on the arm of her brother, Dr. James W. Smart, M. C., U. S. Army, and at the altar they joined the bridegroom with his best man, Ralph Tobin, of Wisconsin. Mrs. W. A. Harrelson, of Richmond, Va., who was matron of honor, wore black lace with silver trimmings. The bridesmaids were Miss Leona Kuppner, of Idaho, and Miss Edith [illegible], of Washington, who wore costumes of blue [illegible] and georgette hats. Little Miss Sarah Jane Hutchison, of Herndon, Va., was flower girl and wore a French frock of tulle, carrying a basket of rosebuds and sweet peas. Dr. Ralph Van Sickler Chamblin, of Herndon, and John McCarthy, of Vienna, Va., were ushers. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Smart. The wedding cake was made in England and was cut by the bride with the groom's sword. He was married in full-dress uniform. After the reception Ensign and Mrs. Keane started on their wedding journey, Mrs. Keane wearing a tailored suit of midnight blue with hat of the same shade. After July 1 they will be at home in Chicago. Many guests were present from Chicago, Washington and Richmond. Mrs. Keane, better known as "Kitty" Smart, was a popular member of the younger set of Washington society when her parents resided there. On her father's side she is of most distinguished English ancestry, and her mother, who was a Miss Pleasy, of Virginia, came of such prominent old Virginia families as the Flournoys and Venables.

—Mrs. D. Harrington Wynn, of Columbus, Ga., announces the engagement of her daughter, Bertha Mildred, to Lieutenant Carl F. Duffner, infantry, U. S. Army. Lieutenant Duffner is a recent graduate of the U. S. M. A. and is at present a student officer at the infantry school at Camp Benning, Ga. The wedding will take place some time during the latter part of June at the home of the bride's mother.

DON'T TAKE RISKS
Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, in this bank, where you will be sure it is in absolute safety.



Our conservative business policy, experienced management and Government Supervision assure complete protection for every dollar.

Detailed information gladly furnished on request.

3% paid on Checking and 3% on Savings Accounts

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY
of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

—A wedding of interest to service circles throughout the country was that of Miss Lelia Warren, daughter of Assistant Surgeon General and Mrs. Benjamin Stewart Warren, and Lieutenant John Andrew Spanogle, U. S. Army, retired, which took place on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. McBride Sterrett in the All Souls' Episcopal Church, on Cathedral avenue, which was decorated with palms, oak leaves and flowers of rainbow shades. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white princess satin made along old-fashioned lines, with a hoop skirt and tight-fitting bodice, with a rare old lace fichu. Her veil, made of the tulle worn by her mother, was draped with old lace worn by many brides in the family and held in place by a silver band and sprays of orange blossoms. Her ornaments were a string of pearls and an old family pin, an heirloom in the possession of the bride. She carried a bouquet of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. The matron of honor, Mrs. Monroe Warren, sister-in-law of the bride, wore apricot organdie made with ruffles of cream lace and trimmed with blue ribbons and organdie flowers, and a black tulle and lace hat. She carried an armful of blue larkspur and fern. The maid of honor, Miss Margaret Granger, wore old blue organdie with panels of embroidered cream net and a picture hat of blue georgette and silver lace trimmed with pink roses. Her bouquet was of pink sweet peas. The bride's maids wore organdie gowns in rainbow shades, made with tiny ruffles and ribbons to match and picture hats of lace and tulle. Miss Dorothy Warren and Miss Dorothy Mondell were in pale green and carried flame-colored sweet peas, and Miss Judith Clark and Miss Natalie Penn were in orchid shades and carried sweet peas to match. The two little flower girls, Ruth Warren, sister of the bride, and Katherine Tobias, wore frocks of pink ruffled organdie and carried baskets of vari-colored sweet peas. Mr. Gerard Bayles, of New York, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Detlow Marthinson and the three brothers of the bride, Mr. Monroe Warren, Mr. Bates Warren, 3d, Mr. Hugh Warren and Mr. Ben Warren, jr. The ceremony was followed by a reception for the bridal party and a few intimate friends at the home of the bride's parents on Columbia road. The bride and bridegroom were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Warren, mother of the bride, who wore peach-colored georgette with a corsage of orchids and a black picture hat, and by Mrs. Spanogle, mother of the bridegroom, whose gown was of gray georgette. She wore a corsage of orchids and lilies of the valley. Lieutenant and Mrs. Spanogle left soon after the reception for a motor trip through the North. The bride wore a traveling suit of navy blue tricotine, trimmed in gray with a close-fitting hat to match. Upon their return from the wedding trip they will make their home in Lewistown, Pa. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spanogle, parents of the bridegroom; Miss Martha Spanogle, sister of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Karl Bergey, brother-in-law and sister of Lieutenant Spanogle, all of Lewistown, Pa.; Dr. and Mrs. Charles Everest Granger and Miss Helen Sterling Granger, of Williamsport, Pa., and Mrs. M. F. Warren, of Clayton, Ala., grandmother of the bride.

—General and Mrs. James H. McRae announce the engagement of their daughter, Mildred, to Captain Archibald Miles Mixson, infantry, on duty with headquarters of the 4th infantry brigade, 2d Division, Camp Travis, Texas.

—A daughter, June Frances, was born to Lieutenant R. H. Burton, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve (inactive), and Mrs. Burton at Walters, Okla., on June 12.

—Major Laurence Watts, U. S. Army; Mrs. Watts, and their two children sailed from Cristobal June 1 on the United Fruit Company steamer Calamares, which stops at Port Limon and Havana before reaching New York June 12. Major Watts will return to Fort De Lesseps, Canal Zone, after a month's leave and will be joined by his family in September. They will be guests of Mrs. Watts' father, W. J. Chapman, at his home in Catonsville, Md., during their stay in the states.

—Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, U. S. Navy, retired, with Mrs. Hemphill and Miss Orajo Hemphill have left Washington and gone by automobile to their cottage at North Hatley, Canada, where they will spend the summer.

—The marriage is announced of Miss Margaret Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Henry Martin, of Clinton, N. Y., to Lieutenant Leon Harold Dunn, U. S. Army, which took place on June 8 at the Westminster Presbyterian Church at Utica, N. Y. Lieutenant Dunn is a graduate of West Point, class of '20.

—A son, John Herbert Patterson, was born to the wife of Lieutenant Commander Donald F. Patterson, U. S. Navy, at Panama City, Panama, May 4.

—Dr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Allen announce the marriage of their daughter, Ethel, to Captain Joseph Evan Brewster, U. S. Marine Corps, on June 1 at Salt Lake City, Utah. Captain and Mrs. Brewster have gone to Haiti, where Captain Brewster is stationed.

—Lieutenant and Mrs. Robert J. Walker, 3d, have taken an apartment at No. 8 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis, Md., for the coming year.

—Miss Marie J. McGuire was hostess at tea on Monday at the Willard in compliment to Mrs. Benjamin Gantz. The guests included Mrs. David Kincheloe, Mrs. M. G. Williams, Miss Rebecca Dial, Mrs. Frank Morrison, Miss Marie Enright, and Mrs. Albion Wilkens Park. Lieutenant and Mrs. Gantz expect to leave Washington the last of the month and will go to Hampton Roads, Va., where Lieutenant Gantz has been ordered. Mrs. Gantz is being extensively entertained before her departure. Mrs. Frank Morrison was hostess at a bridge tea on Tuesday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Gantz. There were six tables, and tea was served later in the afternoon, when a number of additional guests were asked.

—Miss Barbara Hegeman Van Vliet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dauson Van Vliet, and Lieutenant Peyton Harrison, U. S. Navy, were married in Plainfield, N. J., May 28, at the home of the bride's parents, 444 W. 7th street, the Rev. John J. Moment, of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiating. The bride was graduated from Vassar College, class of '20. Lieutenant Harrison was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy, class of '18. He is now with the U. S. S. Pennsylvania.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Delano announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise, to Colonel Sherwood A. Cheney, U. S. Army.

—Mrs. William Palmer Bacon joined Lieutenant Bacon, U. S. Navy, in Newport, R. I., after the graduation of her brother, Midshipman Thomas M. Dell, jr., from the U. S. Naval Academy.

—Mr. and Mrs. William B. Ford announce the marriage of their daughter, Loessa Clewley, to Captain John Will Coffey, U. S. Army, on May 19 at Melrose Highlands, Mass.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Glover entertained at a reception Wednesday from 5 to 7 at their charming country home, Westover, in honor of Mrs. Glover's brother-in-law and sister, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, who celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The party was an al fresco affair, with small tables placed under the trees, from which refreshments were served.

—By royal decree of March 9, 1921, the King of the Belgians has awarded, for services rendered during the war, to Colonel Gustave Porges, Qm. R. C., U. S. Army, the officers' cross of the Order of the Crown of Belgium.

MARION INSTITUTE
THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE
Designated by War Department "Honor School 1920." Special branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of the College Department offering courses covering first year's work in the Academies, such as recommended by Adjutant General for candidates who are admitted on certificate. Unsurpassed record of successes. *Unlimited private tutoring for every cadet without extra charge.* Facilities for caring for sons of Army and Navy officers the year round. Limited number of scholarships, as announced through Marion Branch. For catalogue and information address Col. W. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

ORGANIZED RESERVE REGULATIONS
The new regulations governing the organization, administration, training and mobilization of the organized Reserves of the Army are now available. For sale exclusively by the Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.
PRICE 25 CENTS

THE BRIGHTON
APARTMENT—HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.
By day, week or month.
J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

Financial Advances
on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.
WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

SAUMUR SADDLES A complete line of imported Saumur Saddles, made by Marquis, successor to Raoul Duval. Saumur Field Saddle, complete equipment with bridle, $135.00; Polo, complete with bridle, $90.00; slightly used Field, complete, good as new, $100.00.
B. A. MARR, Jr., P. O. Box 595, Lexington, Va.

INSURANCE
Personal Effects Floater
Insuring Wearing Apparel, Jewelry, All Household Goods Except Furniture, Etc., against loss or theft. Also Automobile Insurance.
HENRY V. NOLAN
Woodward Bldg. Main 1854 Washington, D. C.

HOUSE OF MANILA CIGARS
LA INSULAR
ALHAMBRA
ISABELAS
GERMINAL
We import direct. Box trade a specialty. La Insular Cigarette just arrived. Out-of-town orders filled promptly.
1738 Penn. Ave. N. W., Franklin 3074 Washington, D. C.

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment Strictest Privacy
W. H. HOFHEIMER COMPANY, Incorporated
220-221 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

Service People With Automobiles!
Friends of W. F. Fischer, major during the emergency but for many years regimental quartermaster sergeant, 2d cavalry, will be pleased to know that he has entered the automobile accessory business at
1324 New York Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.,
where a full line of tires, batteries and all other accessories are carried. Special discounts will be given to Army, Navy and Marine Corps Officers.

Digitized by Google

—Colonel Alex M. Davis, retired, and Mrs. Davis, of 5100 Kenewood Ave., Chicago, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Bartlit, to Mr. Alex Gordon Whitfield, of Evanston, Ill. Mr. Whitfield is a lieutenant in the naval reserve, and was an active officer in the Navy during the war, serving on board the battleship Nebraska.

—General Johnson Hagood was awarded the degree of Ll. D. by the University of South Carolina at the commencement exercises at Columbia, S. C., June 8, 1921. General Hagood is a native of that State, and several of his name have been prominently identified with its history, among them his uncle, General John-son Hagood, of the Confederate Army, who served as governor in the early days of reconstruction. General Hagood was a student at the University in 1888-91, but left before graduation to enter the Military Academy at West Point.

—The marriage of Miss Margaret Kathryne Manheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Manheim, of 1741 P street northwest, and Captain Thomas Bennett Woodburn, U. S. Army, took place Friday evening, June 10 at St. John's Church, Rev. Egbert Slater Dunlap, assistant rector, officiating. The bride was escorted by her father, Mrs. Julian Childs Carr, a brief of March 25, who also acted as maid of honor, and Major Thomas Lee Gore, of Edgewood Arsenal, Md., acted as best man. On account of a very recent bereavement in the family of the bride the arrangements for the wedding as originally planned were changed, and there were no guests present except the attendants. Captain Woodburn is stationed at Camp Holabird, and the couple left immediately after the ceremony for Baltimore, where they will reside at the Hotel Believue until the 1st of July.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Commander Norman M. Smith, U. S. Navy, director of public works at San Diego, Calif., and Miss Genevieve Thompson, of Portland, Ore., daughter of the late D. F. Thompson, who was at one time United States minister to Turkey. Commander Smith is the son of Dr. Winchester M. Smith, of Williston, S. C. The wedding will take place this month.

—President and Mrs. Harding entertained Brigadier General and Mrs. C. W. Kennedy at luncheon on Monday at the White House. Brigadier General and Mrs. Kennedy are in Washington for a few days en route from Panama to the White Mountains, where they will spend the remainder of the summer, returning here in the fall. Brigadier General and Mrs. Kennedy have been in Panama for the past three years.

—Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, who was in command of the Adriatic squadron, accompanied by Mrs. Andrews and their son-in-law and daughter, Ensign and Mrs. C. C. Champion, arrived in New York on the Lapland June 8 from Antwerp.

—A beautiful wedding took place Saturday evening in St. John's Episcopal Church, when Miss Lucy Lee Harrison, of Danville, Va., became the bride of Lieutenant Edmund DuVal Buckner, U. S. Navy, of Bladensburg. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. S. Dunlap, rector of St. John's, and the church was a large gathering of friends and relatives. Miss Mary Harrison, sister of the bride, and Miss Richey Carpenter, Van Lear, Ky., were the marriage by her sister, Mrs. R. K. Webster, of Fredericksburg, Va., who was matron of honor. The maid of honor was Miss Jennie Lee Murray, of Danville, niece of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Olga Young, of Princess Anne, Md.; Miss Gladys Jackson, of Danville, N. C.; Miss Sidney Lee, of Richmond, Va., and Miss G Augusta Duckett, of Bladensburg, sister of the bridegroom. Ensign Thomas R. Howard Duckett, of Baldensburg, brother of the bridegroom, was the usher were William Harrison, of Danville; James Sill, Baltimore; George S. Diehl, Baltimore, and Clifford Lee Jones, of Wellsville, Ohio. The flower girl was Miss Josephine Duckett, niece of the bridegroom. The bride wore a white satin dress with court train caught at the shoulders with bars of pearls. She wore a veil of tulle and lace and some. The veil was caught at the end of the train with orange blossoms. The matron of honor wore organdie with hat to match trimmed with pink and lavender hand-made flowers and carried pink and lavender hand-made flowers. The maid of honor wore organdie and pink hat to match. The bridesmaids were attired in green organdie, and blue organdie dresses with hats to match. All of the bride's attendants carried bouquets of field daisies tied with ribbon to match the dresses. The little flower girl wore white organdie and carried a basket of white and pink peas. The church decorations consisted of baskets filled with daisies festooned with southern smilax, and ferns. The out-of-town guests included Mrs. Howard Sill, the Misses Elizabeth Lamdale DuVal and Virginia Bruce DuVal, Udell Sill, all of Baltimore; Miss Laura Cassidy, of Lexington, Ky.; Captain Douglas Lee, of Danville, Va., and Mr. R. R. Webster, of Fredericksburg, Va.

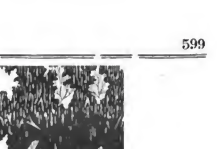
—Mrs. Percy Biddle, wife of Lieutenant Commander Turner, U. S. Navy, of the battleship Kansas, is in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few weeks prior to going to Europe to join her husband, who is now a European cruise with the fleet. Also at the Hotel Astor this week are Lieutenant Colonel Frank J. Griffin, U. S. army, and his family, office in Washington, D. C., with Mrs. and Miss Griffin. Miss Griffin will leave this week for a visit to friends for Canada and California, where she will spend the summer months. Lieutenant Commander Philip H. Thomas, U. S. Navy, of the naval air station in Lakehurst, N. J., Major and Mrs. Frank D. Anderson, of West Point; Lieutenant Commander Albert G. Berry, jr., U. S. Navy, of the U. S. George E. Badger destroyer, and Mrs. H. W. Mitchell, of West Point, and Major and Mrs. Charles M. Roberts, of New York city.

—Mrs. Forrestine Hooker has dedicated her new novel, entitled "The Love of Lin Mc Lean," to her brother and uncle, all Regular Army officers. Mrs. Hooker's uncle, Major General Hugh Lenox Scott, of Cooper, the famous Indian fighter, who engaged in border warfare under Custer and Miles, and to Lieutenant Colonel Harry L. Cooper, now serving on the staff of Brigadier General Pershing, at Chaumont, France. Living with her father at the Army post, Forrestine Cooper, as she was then known, was a fine rider in the saddle and to shoot. By reason of her father's position in the Philippines for six years she doubtedly acquainted with Army life in the West. After her marriage at Fort Sill to Mr. Hooker, she went to a nearby ranch. She came to know the broadest life of the West at first hand. Hooker's experiences in the navy, gunner, rustlers and train robbers. It is said that Augustus Thomas pulled a wire that made the material for his play, Arizona, and from Mrs. Hooker herself that Rex Beach got the facts for his "Spoilers" and same ranch that figures in "The Long Dim Trail" as the Diamond ranch.

—Ensign Luther A. Brown, U. S. Navy, who graduated from the Naval Academy June 2, 1921, and Mrs. Helen G. Steele, of Annapolis, were married June 8 in the chapel of the Naval Academy, Chaplain Rowe, D. D. Patrick officiating. The wedding was the first of a number of events in honor of the bride, for the bridesmaids was Miss Alma Wilson, sister of the bride, and the best man was Ensign George A. M. Cohn, a classmate of the bridegroom.

—Brigadier General George F. Downey, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Downey have returned to the city and reestablished their home there. General Downey has been assigned to duty at the War Department.

EGYPTIAN
DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes
Than End or Quality"
People of culture and refinement
invariably PREFER Deities
to any other cigarette
30¢



B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments



JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
2, W. Cor. Conn. ave. and Eye St., Washington, D.
Well known to Army Officers for
the past 56 years.
THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
It will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.
Women's Summery
Footwear and Hosiery
at
MEYER'S SHOPS
"The Store With a Suffix"
1331 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
Ridalock & Co.
140-151 West 28th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1867 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices
Lerch's
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor
Telephone Main 3023 and 3021
DYERS AND CLEANERS
Established forty years
Quick service for Army and Navy patrons
826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
HONOLULU, HAWAII
Why buy your Automobiles on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the
Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd
Alexen Street, Honolulu
Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

Digitized by Google

8 Percent
SAFEGUARDED
FIRST MORTGAGES
Constitute an Ideal Investment
Combining 100% Safety
With Attractive Yield
$100 $500 $1,000
List Upon Request.
The F. H. Smith Company
Established 1873
Investment Department
815 15th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
48 Years Without Loss to Any Investor.

—Major O. W. Grauland, finance department of the Army, and Mrs. Grauland are to sail from New York for Antwerp on the transport leaving June 7. That officer was ordered abroad on official business and intended to avail himself of a leave of absence upon completion of his duty abroad. Plotting service connection with Mrs. Grauland before returning home next November. Just prior to the receipt of orders from Washington Mrs. Grauland was seized with a sudden illness that required her to go under treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital. Major Grauland was obliged to ask for a reasonable delay before the end Mrs. Grauland are planning to later on make the trip to Europe.

—Colonel G. H. Penrose, U. S. Army, on duty in the office of the quartermaster general in Washington, has recently changed their quarters in Washington from the Woodley to the Mt. Nicholas.

—Among the graduates at Vassar College this year was Miss Helen Birdie, daughter of Brig. General H. G. Birdie, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Birdie, who were present at the exercises which were held on Thursday, accompanied by their son, Lieutenant Commander R. M. Birdie, U. S. Navy.

—A son, Hugh McCormick, was born to Commander Reynolds Hayden, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Hayden at Santa Domingo City, D. R. on May 24.

—A wedding of unusual interest in the 1st Division was solemnized Wednesday afternoon June 15, at Camp Jos. N. J., when Miss Geraldine Lewis was married to Lieut. Wm. Weaver, U. S. Army, at Broken Bow, Nebr. became the bride of Lieut. Weaver. The bride, with bridesmaids, Miss Chapel, Claudia P. J. Beck, 16th Infantry, Miss Mary Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of the 1st medical regiment, Miss Josephine Lee, daughter of Major Lee, the maid of honor, and Captain Worthington attended by Capt. Wm. T. Campbell as best man, and by Captains H. T. Phipps and W. J. Hicks, as ushers. The bride was given away by Brig. Gen. Francis E. Lacey, Jr. commanding the 16th, save the bride her wedding gown. Her gown was of white satin with hat to match, and the maid of honor wore flowered organdie trimmed in lace. The bride is the only daughter of Captain and Mrs. Frederick Kenneth Long, and Alice Hermann and Miss Lewis' aunt and Mrs. Jean Pedro Brannen, both of the 16th, presided the bridal presents. Following the ceremony the direction of the bachelor officers of the 16th, the company staged was banked with ferns and palms and presidency decorated with bunches of daisies. A string orchestra from the 16th Infantry band furnished the music. Flanking teh altar were the two veteran color sergeants of the regiment, Sergt. Hall and Sergt. Immediately after the ceremony the guests motored to the farmhouse on the reservation occupied by Brig. Gen. General William R. Graves, who commands the 1st Infantry brigade, where the bride's father, Judge, for which Mrs. Weaver cut the huge wedding cake with a saber. Immediately after the reception, Captain and Mrs. Weaver left for a wedding trip, two weeks of which will be spent at Shenandoah, Indiana. After August 1 they will be at home at Camp Hill. Captain Weaver graduated from the U. S. A. Fe Weaver, of West End, Atlanta, Ga. He was commissioned a captain in the U. S. Army in the Citizens camp at Fort Oglethorpe, and served two years with the 82d Division in France. He was transferred to the admission into the regular army while the regiment was in France. Mrs. Weaver has a number of friends at Camp Hill. She visited her sister, Mrs. Hall, during the winter. Mrs. Weaver has a wide circle of friends at Camp Jos. N. J., where her husband is known as an executive assistant in the E. and R. schools.

—Commencement exercises were held by the Army School of Nursing at Walter Reed General Hospital, when, following a brief address by Major Julia C. Stimson, chief nurse, General Pershing presented the diplomas to a class of thirty-six graduating nurses who comprised the largest class of 1921. The class history was read by Colonel Gorman, commanding officer of Walter Reed General Hospital Ireland at the Metropolitan Academy of Music, Washington, D. C. Miss Barbara M. Price, retiring the winner to a free vacation at Atlantic City. The invocation was said by Chaplain John W. Daly, U. S. Army Hospital Corps was said by Chaplain John W. Daly, U. S. Army. Hospital Corps was furnished by the United States Marine Band.

—Commander and Mrs. William W. Galbraith entertained a small company at dinner on Wednesday evening when their guests numbered eight, and included the ambassador of Italy and Mrs. Caetani. Mrs. Galbraith attended the reception in honor of the President and Mrs. Harding at the Metropolitan Club on Wednesday night leave Washington about the July 1 for Nahant, Mass., where a furnished cottage has been taken a cottage for the season.

—Mrs. J. Mayhew Wainwright, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, was the guest of honor at luncheon on Thursday of Mrs. Holbrook, wife of Colonel Holbrook, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Wood, who had a company of 30 at the Army and Navy Club. The table had a centre piece of a centerpiece of pink roses and pink snapdragons.

—Navy Jazz Tars' Club, No. 2, for enlisted men of the Navy, has been opened at San Diego, Calif., Chaplain Frank Thompson, U. S. Navy, retired, is the founder of the club. It is nonsectarian, and no rules apply on the table. The success of the club forecasts extension in and near San Diego and other cities.

OFFICERS HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The latest report in regard to the strength of the officers' reserve corps shows a total commissioned personnel of 64,212, divided as to numbers in grade as follows: 2 major generals, 14 brigadiers, 314 colonels, 1,193 lieutenant colonels, 5,906 majors, 12,214 captains, 13,827 first lieutenants and 29,291 second lieutenants.

IN CONGRESS

Army Appropriation Bill

The conferees on the Army appropriation bill made a report on June 15 with agreement as to most of the Senate amendments. The principal point of difference still remaining for adjustment relates to whether the Army during the next fiscal year shall have a minimum of 150,000 or an average for the year of that number. The House is standing for the latter proposal, which means an Army of 126,000 by July 1, 1922. The Secretary of War urged the conferees to accept the Senate proposal and maintain the Army at 150,000.

The following are the Senate amendments disposed of in the first report. The Senate receded from the following amendments and they were eliminated:

On No. 4: Strikes out the language, inserted by the Senate, authorizing the transfer from the War Department to the Treasury Department of the buildings and equipment and grounds at Fort Monroe, S. C.

On No. 6: Restored the limitations, proposed by the House and stricken out by the Senate, on the appropriation for the signal corps of the Regular Army.

On No. 11: Provided, as proposed by the House, that the Secretary of War shall be "directed" to permit applications for the discharge of enlisted men under certain conditions instead of "authorizing" him to grant such discharges, as proposed by the Senate.

On No. 15: Strikes out the increase of 150,000, proposed by the Senate, in the amount for the pay of nurses.

On No. 16: Strikes out the increase of $1,000,000, proposed by the Senate, in the amount of commutation of quarters and fuel in kind for officers and enlisted men.

On No. 19: Strikes out the proviso, inserted by the Senate, authorizing the Secretary of War to determine what officers are required for duty at Washington within the meaning of the law authorizing the furnishing of quarters and fuel or commutation thereof and the additional pay to officers who furnish additional mounts without commutation.

On No. 21: Strikes out the paragraph, inserted by the Senate, making appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, providing for the payment of six months' pay to the widow, heirs or legal representatives of the Regular Army who died from wounds and disease incurred in the line of duty as provided in

On No. 27: Strikes out the increase of $1,000,000, proposed by the Senate, in the appropriation for subsistence of the Army.

On Nos. 23 and 24: Restores the limitations, proposed by the House and stricken out by the Senate, on the appropriation for regular supplies, quartermaster corps.

On Nos. 26, 27 and 28: Strikes out the language, proposed by the Senate making $100,000 of the appropriation for regular supplies immediately available for the apprehension of draft evaders.

On No. 32: Strikes out the appropriation of $1,000, inserted by the Senate, for monuments and tablets in Cuba and China.

On No. 41: Restores the limitation proposed by the House and strikes out the Senate's item of appropriation for transportation of the Army and its supplies.

On No. 42: Strikes out the appropriation, inserted by the Senate, making $700,000 of the appropriation for transportation of the Army and its supplies for the purchase and shipment of medium nitrate from present storage plants to the United States for military purposes.

On No. 42: Restores the language, stricken out by the Senate, prohibiting the use of the appropriation for regular supplies, quartermaster corps, for military attaches.

On No. 51: Strikes out the increase of $100,000, proposed by the Senate, in the appropriation for vocational training.

On No. 53: Strikes out the appropriation of $200,000, proposed by the Senate, for the commencing of the new proving ground at Yuma.

On No. 56. Provides, as proposed by the House, that the money appropriated in the bill shall not be available for the payment of any officer of the Army on active or salary larger than that paid by private individuals for corresponding service in civil life.

On No. 57: Strike out the paragraph, proposed by the Senate, providing for the exchange of territorial lands in the territory of Hawaii.

The House agreed to the following Senate amendments:

On No. 14: Appropriates $4,480,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $4,000,000, proposed by the House, for longevity pay of enlisted men.

On No. 17. Increases from $250,000 to $325,000, as proposed by the Senate, the appropriation for increase of pay of officers on foreign service.

On No. 18: Increases from $1,000,000 to $1,750,000, as proposed by the Senate, the appropriation for increase of pay of enlisted men on foreign service.

On Nos. 29, 30 and 31, relating to the appropriation for incidental expenses: Reduces from $2,500,000 to $2,450,000, as proposed by the Senate, the amount to be expended by the Secretary of War; increases from $2,950,000 to $2,825,000, as proposed by the Senate, the amount which may be expended for military employees other than laborers, and increases from $15,000 to $18,000, as proposed by the Senate, the amount which may be expended for telegrams, cablegrams and messages.

On No. 33: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the appropriation for the purchase of six motor trucks from the War Department to the Interior Department.

On No. 43, inserts the language, proposed by the Senate, making the appropriation for military post exchanges available for the maintenance and conduct of hostess houses.

On No. 47: Increases from $25,000 to $45,000, as proposed by the Senate, the appropriation for maintenance of the engineer school.

On No. 48: Reduces from $150,000 to $145,000, as proposed by the Senate, the appropriation for engineer equipment of troops.

On No. 49. Reduces from $225,000 to $220,000, as proposed by the Senate, the appropriation for engineer operations in the field.

The conferees made compromises on the following Senate amendments:

On Nos. 1 and 2. Appropriates $110,000, instead of $118,000 proposed by the Senate and $75,000 as proposed by the House, for contingencies of the Army.

ESTABLISHED 1865
Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and National Guard
Makers of the
LILLEY CAPS
Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Ornaments—Plated and Coin Silver
Correspondence Requested
THE
M.C. Lilley & Co.
Columbus, Ohio

and authorizes the use of $80,000 of that sum, instead of $118,000 as proposed by the Senate and $40,000 as proposed by the House, for civilian employees connected with the sale of war supplies and the adjustment of war contracts and claims.

On No. 5: Appropriates $225,000, instead of $200,000 as proposed by the House and $100,000 as proposed by the Senate, for military intelligence.

On Nos. 7 and 8: Authorizes the detail of three reserve officers in the judge advocate general's department, instead of two, as proposed by the House.

On No. 25: Restores the paragraph directing the sale of surplus horses and mules, modified so as to confine the sale to the number below the peace strength station and posts and not in actual use instead of making mandatory the sale of not less than 10,000 animals.

On No. 35: Restores the language, stricken out by the Senate, prohibiting the expenditure of any part of the appropriation for transportation of the Army for the purchase of draft or pack animals or animal-drawn vehicles, modified so as to authorize the use of not to exceed $10,000 for that purpose.

On No. 40: Restores the language stricken out by the Senate, prohibiting the expenditure of any of the appropriation for water and sewer connections except for new construction work, modified so as to permit the use of not to exceed $10,000 for that purpose.

On No. 50: Appropriates $100,000, instead of $150,000 as proposed by the House and $50,000 as proposed by the Senate, for the pay and allowances of officers of the National Guard detailed with the Army.

On No. 51: Appropriates $110,000, instead of $150,000 as proposed by the House and $60,000 as proposed by the House, for expenses of sergeant instructors for the National Guard.

The matters left in conference on June 15 were as follows:

On No. 3: Relating to the sale abroad of surplus military supplies and equipment.

On No. 9: Authorizing the transfer of funds from the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance to the War Department for the payment of doctors and nurses to care for war-risk patients in Army hospitals.

On No. 10: Increasing the appropriation for pay of enlisted men from $72,876,650 to $81,000,000.

On Nos. 12 and 13: Providing for the repeal of the enlistment allowance.

On No. 36: Relating to the transfer of motor trucks and automobiles to the Department of Agriculture.

On No. 38: Relating to the payment of transportation of employees and materials in connection with the seacoast fortifications.

On No. 41: Creating a fund to be known as "general appropriations, quartermaster corps."

On Nos. 45 and 46: Relating to the payment of tuition fees of not to exceed $300 each to civilian technical institutions in addition to the number authorized by law.

On No. 54: Authorizing the cancellation of the claim of $18,853.16 for United States property issued to the National Guard of Texas which was lost or destroyed by storm and flood at Corpus Christi, Texas, in 1919.

On No. 55: Authorizing the payment of $60 to an attorney at Geneva, Switzerland, for services rendered the United States.

The House conferees yesterday reported agreement upon practically all the remaining Senate amendments with the exception of the amount to be allotted for additional pay, which is dependent upon the average strength of the Army. The conferees stated that they believed it would be impossible to reduce the strength of the Army as required in the House bill and asked for instructions upon a proposal to increase the appropriation for pay of enlisted force in order to provide that 28,000 may be obligated each month for the first three months of the next fiscal year with the stipulation that on October 1, 1921, the Army be maintained at a minimum of 150,000 men. When this report went in conference day afternoon the House was discussing this proposal and the prospects were that the instructions would be given the conferees along the lines suggested.

NOMINATIONS

Chief Guard.

W. H. Shea lieutenant commander from April 23, vice Wiley, retired.

Appointment in the Regular Army.

General Officer.

R. E. Callan, C. A. C., colonel from June 9, 1921.

Digitized by Google

Wear Leather—Good Fit and Good Wear Is Assured Feb.
IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)
Make good impression on officers because of these qualifications.
Size No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5
13 in. 14 in. 15 in. 16 in. 17 in.
Pat. May 28, '05, Dec. 27, '16, Mar. 28, '11
Buttons Instantly Adjustable to any part of Calf Measurement
If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. B. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.
ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

Promotions in the Regular Army.

J. P. Green, infantry, captain from July 1, 1926

Medical Corps.

W. F. Tolson captain from June 9, 1921, and H. M. Bullard captain from June 11, 1921.

Dental Corps.

J. H. Wilcox captain from May 28, 1921.

Reappointment in the Regular Army.

Field Artillery.

C. E. Cortwright, late first lieutenant, F. A. first lieutenant from May 25, 1931, and M. M. Corpening, late second lieutenant, Cav., first lieutenant from June 7, 1921.

Infantry.

C. R. Gross, late first lieutenant, Cav., and E. C. Mackey, late first lieutenant, Inf., first lieutenants from June 7, 1921.

Appointments to Transfer in the Regular Army.

Ordnance Department.

Capt. D. W. Craig, F. A., from Sept. 24, 1919.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Capt. H. L. Hooper, Inf., from July 1, 1926.

1st Lieut. H. Brown, Inf., from July 1, 1926

1st Lieut. F. J. Sullivan, Inf., from July 2, 1926.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. C. L. Gilbert, F. A., from June 1, 1926.

Air Service.

Col. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., Inf., from April 27, 1921.

Capt. W. B. Gulns, Inf., from July 1, 1926.

United States Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster.

P. D. Bishop to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from Aug. 8, 1926.

CONFIRMATIONS

June 14—All majors to be lieutenant colonels in the Army, nominated May 17, with the exception of the nomination of Robert G. Peck, infantry, as follows

Guy E. Rucker, inf., from Nov. 25, 1926.
Rawson Warren, Cav., from Nov. 26, 1926.
John H. Read, jr., C. A. C., from Dec. 14, 1926.
Robert J. Binford, Cav., from Dec. 19, 1926.
John A. Brockman, Inf., from Dec. 21, 1926.
Charles C. Burt, C. A. C., from Dec. 22, 1926.
Sheldon W. Anding, Inf., from Dec. 23, 1926.
William G. Murchison, Inf., from Dec. 27, 1926.
Joseph H. Barnard, Qm. C., from Jan. 8, 1931.
Bodman Butler, Qm. C., from Jan. 19, 1931.
Howard S. Miller, C. A. C., from Jan. 26, 1931.
Clarence Lindsley, Cav., from Jan. 28, 1931.
Edward M. Offley, Cav., from Jan. 29.
John Duke, Cav., from Feb. 1.
Klein H. Wagner, Inf., from Feb. 1.
John T. Dunsworth, Cav., from Feb. 1.
William H. McAngus, F. D., from Feb. 2.
Ronald R. Fisher, Cav., from Feb. 3.
Thomas W. Brown, Inf., from Feb. 10.
Lutz R. Cole, Inf., from Feb. 11.
Charles E. Hathaway, Cav., from Feb. 26.
Joseph V. Resnick, Cav., from Feb. 27.
Edward R. Coupock, Cav., from March 4.
Sheldy Clements, Inf., from March 12.
Peter J. Hennessey, Cav., from March 16.
Ernest Dichmann, Cav., from March 18.
Frank Greer, Inf., from March 19.
Francis J. Beer, Inf., from March 19.
Fred H. Turner, Inf., from March 21.
Howard C. Holtzclaw, Cav., from March 23.
Arthur E. Farnsworth, Cav., from April 1.
Edwin O. Saunders, C. A. C., from April 27.
Walter Krueger, Inf., from April 27.
Asa L. Singleton, Inf., from April 27.
Arthur Lefler Bump, Inf., from April 27.
George Grunert, Cav., from April 27.
Harry W. Gross, A. S., from April 27.
William B. Pope, Cav., from April 27.
Stanley A. Campbell, Inf., from April 27.
John B. Brewer, Inf., from April 27.
Other Place, Cav., from April 27.
Leo A. Dewey, Inf., from April 27.
John P. McAdams, Cav., from April 28.
Thomas H. Cunningham, Cav., from April 29.
John B. Musgrave, C. A. C., from May 9.
Sidney D. Mulse, Cav., from May 9.
Richard Wetherill, Inf., from May 9.
Hartman L. Butler, C. A. C., from May 9.
John R. Barnes, Inf., from May 9.
Thomas T. Duke, Inf., from May 9.
Harry A. Wells, Inf., from May 9.
Ralph M. Parker, Cav., from May 10.
George W. Harris, Inf., from May 10.
Edward G. McCleave, Inf., from May 10.
Pat M. Stevens, Inf., from May 11.
William H. Peck, Qm. C., from May 11.

All Army nominations of May 20, June 6 and 9, as published in the Army and Navy Register of May 23 and June 13, respectively, with the exception of Brig. Gen. G. C. Rickards to be chief of the militia bureau

All Navy nominations submitted on June 8 and published in the Army and Navy Register of June 13.

SENATE BILLS

2041. Mr. Elkins—To amend the Military Academy appropriation act of March 30, 1928, to read as follows: "That during the calendar years 1919, 1920 and 1921 any appointee who served honorably and faithfully in the armed forces of the United States or allied armies in the late war with Germany, and who possesses the other qualifications required by law, may be admitted between the ages of 17 and 21 years."

2082. Mr. Lenroot—Amending section 22a of the act approved June 4, 1920, relative to appointment of officers in the Philippine scouts

S. J. Res. 71. Mr. Hastings—To correct the records of certain naval and marine officers who joined the Confederate forces.

HOUSE BILLS

7018. Mr. Connell—To amend section 18 of the act of June 4, 1920, relative to pay of warrant officers.

7162. Mr. Butler—To correct the status of certain enlisted men of the Navy and Naval Reserve Force

7159. Mr. Kahn—To amend the Army appropriation act, approved July 11, 1919, so as to reimburse municipalities for the completion of the acquisition of real estate in certain cases and making additional appropriations therefor.

7159. Mr. Patterson, of Missouri—To authorize physicians and surgeons honorably discharged from the Army to practice in the District of Columbia, or possessions

7160. Mr. Butler—To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the corps of chaplains in the Navy

For other Congressional News see page 691

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

BURTON—At Weiters, Okla., June 12, 1931, to Lieutenant H. H. Burton, U. S. M. C. (inactive), and Miss Burton a daughter—Jane Frances.

HAYDEN—At Santo Domingo City, D. R., May 24, 1931, to Commander Reynolds Hayden, M. C., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Hayden a son—Joseph McCormick.

PATTERSON—At Panama City, Panama, May 1, 1931, to Lieutenant Commander Donald F. Patterson, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Patterson a son—John Herbert

MARRIED.

BREWSTER—ALLEN—At Salt Lake City, Utah, June 1, 1931, Cadet Joseph Even Brewster, U. S. Marine Corps, and Miss Ethel Allen.

BROWN—STEELE—At Annapolis, Md., June 2, 1931, Ensign Lawrence Brown, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Helen J. Steele.

COFFEY—PRIM—At Melrose Highlands, Mass., May 18, 1931, Captain John Will Coffey, U. S. Army, and Miss Laura Henley Prim.

COMSTOCK—BUCKHOUT—At Pelham Manor, N. Y., June 13, 1931, Lieutenant Merrill Comstock, U. S. Navy, and Miss Katharine Eleanore Buckhout

DUCKETT—GARFIELD—At Washington, D. C., June 11, 1931, Lieutenant Edmund Du Val Duckett, U. S. Navy, and Miss Elisa Harrison.

DUNN—MARTIN—At Utica, N. Y., June 8, 1931, Lieutenant Leon Harold Dunn, U. S. Army, and Miss Margaret Martin.

GILSON—GRIBBEN—At Washington, D. C., June 3, 1931, Ensign Charles D. Gilson, U. S. Navy, and Miss Ellin M. Gerber.

HARRISON—VAN VLIET—At Plainfield, N. J., May 28, 1931, Lieutenant Peyton Harrison, U. S. Navy, and Miss Barbara Hegeman Van Vliet.

KEANE—SMART—At Herndon, Va., June 6, 1931, Ensign Thomas Joseph Keane, U. S. Navy, and Miss Elizabeth Blanche Smart.

NESBITT—SMALL—At Washington, D. C., June 11, 1931, Lieutenant Herbert C. Nesbitt, M. C., U. S. Army, and Miss Mary Belle Small.

SNOW—CAMERON—At Montclair, N. J., June 11, 1931, Captain William A. Snow, corps of engineers, U. S. Army, and Miss Margaret Hope Cameron.

SPANGLER—WARREN—At Washington, D. C., June 13, 1931, Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Spangler, U. S. Army, retired, and Miss Lelia Warren.

STEPHENS—BISHOP—At Birmingham, Ala., June 15, 1931, Chaplain Bart Donnelly Stephens, U. S. Navy, and Miss Lucy Bishop.

WEAVER—LONERGAN—At Camp Dix, N. J., June 13, 1931, Captain Lamar Weaver, 16th infantry, U. S. Army, and Miss Geraldine Lonergan.

WOODBURN—MANHEIM—At Washington, D. C., June 16, 1931, Major Thomas Bennett Woodburn, U. S. Army, and Miss Margaret Kathryne Manheim

DIED.

GILLMORE—At Lakewood, Ohio, June 9, 1931, Mr. Quartus A. Gillmore, father of Mrs. Kidd, wife of Commander J. C. Kidd, U. S. Navy, and brother of Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Gillmore, A. S., U. S. Army. Interment at Lorain, Ohio.

HALL—At Washington, D. C., June 16, 1931, Senior Captain Mary Allen Hall, U. S. Coast Guard, retired.

HENRY—At Washington, D. C., June 8, 1931, Mrs. Kate Kearny Henry, widow of Captain James H. Lake Henry, U. S. Navy, retired.

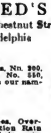
POWELL—At Annapolis, Md., June 18, 1931, Catherine P. Lee, widow of W. T. Powell, and mother of Mrs. Lee, wife of Captain W. M. Lee, U. S. Navy, and Grace P. Hillman, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Mrs. Howard, wife of Lieutenant Commander William Howard, U. S. Navy, and of Mr. Richard Powell, of Washington, D. C.

RICHARDS—At Salt Lake City, Utah, June 11, 1931, Mrs. Margaret Richards, mother of Mrs. Isabel B. Parker, wife of Major Sam M. Parker, U. S. Army, retired.

SWIHART—At Washington, D. C., June 12, 1931, Charles Edwin Swigart, pay clerk, U. S. Army, retired.

GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE ELIGIBILITY.

War Department orders (G. O. 54, 1926) prescribing an eligible list for detail of officers to attend the general staff college have been modified to include not only, as hitherto, graduates of the general staff school or army staff college whose suitability for higher training in command, staff duty or both has been fully established by the work or graduates justify their detail, but the following officers not less than 40 years of age whose suitability for higher training in command and staff duty has been fully established by their work in the Army:

S. Hayn Sons Co.
Washington, D.C.
OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Summer Furniture
Delightful in Charm and Quality
Lower in Price Than It Has Been for Several Years
Sale Now In Progress---Fourth Floor---Kann's
"Say it with Flowers"
WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS
Always Fresh
Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4378, 4377, 4379, and P. 6864
JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia
Army Officers—
who know materials, No. 300, No. 250, No. 606, No. 640, will be interested in our sample line.
For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, Navy Regulation Rain Coats, Aviation Parkas, etc.
For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.
Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service—Everything Regulation.
BRANCHES:
Washington, Atlantic City
Annapolis
ESTABLISHED 1872
W. R. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 940 F ST.N.W.)
WASHINGTON D.C.
PHONE MAIN 108
ARSPEARE C.JNICHOLS W.B.SPEARE
Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association.
Phones: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2582
SAN FELICE EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Digitized by Google

HOPPE'S
Nitro Powder Solvent
No. 9
For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun man throughout the world.
Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.
FRANK A. HOPPE
2314 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

June 4

Capt. H. H. Rabon, R-18, to Chicago.
Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Hixon (D. C.), Comfort, to Mercy.
Pay. A. P. Burke (S. C.), navy yard, New York, to Pueblo as assistant to supply officer.
Lieut. (j. g.) Fulton (S. C.), compensation board, Navy Department, to supply duty, Cleveland.
Comdr. C. E. Dixon, inspector of machinery, New London Ship and Engine Company, Groton, Conn., to command submarine division 4.
Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Fiddis (S. C.), Utah, to supply officer, naval station, Key West.
Lieut. (j. g.) R. Edwards, Monterey, to Hancock.
Ens. H. F. Kelly, Columbia, to Barney.
Ens. O. M. Knauss, Aaron Ward, to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. Otto Price, Sampson, to Bridge.
A. P. Clk. J. P. Gallagher, navy yard, New York, to Pueblo.
Comdr. J. J. Hamilton, commandant, naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to 12th naval district.
Pay. R. K. Johnson, Hull, to Utah.
Capt. E. J. Kraus, 11th naval district, to commection with fitting out California and on board when commissioned.
Comdr. J. S. McNair, bureau of navigation, Navy Department, to connection with fitting out Maryland and on board as navigator.
Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Mayo, navy yard, New York, to aid on staff of commander in chief, Asiatic Fleet.
Ens. Simpson Smith, Aaron Ward, to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Comdr. R. H. Van Patten (S. C.), 3d naval district, to Arizona as supply officer.
Ens. E. J. Wahlen, Arizona, to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. J. E. Welsh, H. S., New Orleans, La., to Arethusa.

June 9

Lieut. W. J. Carter, Jr. (S. C.), navy yard, Boston, to navy yard, Norfolk.
Lieut. Comdr. K. Elder, navy recruiting station, Portland, Oreg.; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. F. P. Field (Ad. C.), Asiatic Station, Great Lakes, to naval station Guam.
Lieut. P. J. Hennessy (Ch. C.), naval training station, Hampton Roads, to 10th District.
Lieut. (j. g.) Von Hartenstein, Asiatic Station.
Comdr. A. T. Hall, H. S., San Francisco, to navy recruiting station, Seattle.
Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Kerr, navy recruiting station, Seattle, Wash., to navy recruiting station, Portland, Oreg.
Capt. T. R. Kurtz, assistant chief of staff, Atlantic Fleet, to Naval Academy.
Lieut. (j. g.) McFeddin (Ch. C.), Dixie, to marine barracks, Parris Island.
Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Neill, navy supply depot, South Brooklyn, to Navy Department, bureau of supplies and accounts.
Lieut. R. E. Peterey, command Vireo, to R. S. Philadelphia.
Lieut. (j. g.) Phillips (S. C.), navy yard, Norfolk; to navy yard, Boston.
Comdr. Heber Powell, dispatch orders modified; to command Blakely, additional duty command division 10, destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. August Reiffel, R. S., Mare Island, to Charleston.
Lieut. (d. g.) H. G. Robeson (S. C.), naval operating base, Hampton Roads, to connection with fitting out, additional duty, naval intelligence, Navy Department; to Asiatic Station.
Comdr. H. E. Rosendahl, staff on staff and Rae secretary, Atlantic Fleet, to Naval Academy.
Lieut. Comdr. Taylor, commander submarine division 11, to instruction at Naval War College.
Lieut. J. H. Wilcox, to command Aaron Ward.
Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Wick, assistant recruiting inspector, southeastern division, Atlanta, to naval air station, Pensacola; instructor, Atlanta.
Boat. L. F. Wiles, R-18, to Chicago.
Lieut. (d. g.) W. E. Blackwell, naval air station, San Diego; to Arcostook.
Lieut. (j. g.) Cantrell, Houston; to Rappahannock

No orders published June 10

June 11.

Lieut. H. M. Askin (D. C.), Solace; to connection with fitting out Melville and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. Walter Buchanan, R. S., Philadelphia; to command Robin.
Lieut. Comdr. P. A. Clarke (S. C.), navy yard, New York; to Wyoming as supply officer.
Lieut. C. F. Daire, R. S., San Francisco, to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads.
Lieut. (j. g.) Fielding (S. C.), naval hospital, Boston, to naval station, Guam.
Comdr. J. D. Ford, staff of commander in chief, Atlantic Fleet; to Naval Academy.
Ens. Wm. Hartfield, to Blakely.
Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Hatch, connection with Langley; to Naval Academy in connection with post-graduate school.
Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Helm (S. C.), New Mexico; to navy training station, San Francisco, as supply officer.
Lieut. (j. g.) W. O. Hilsabeck (C. E. C.), navy yard, New York; to 7th naval district.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
WEST 84 TAXICABS WEST 84

Comdr. R. T. Hoopes (S. C.), naval fuel depot, 11th naval district, to New Mexico as supply officer.
Comdr. H. Hoover, staff, commander destroyer force, Pacific Fleet, to naval gun factory, Washington
Lieut. R. J. King, Naval Academy, to command Bridge.
Lieut. (j. g.) R. J. Le Roy, Charleston, to naval air station Lakehurst.
Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Kutz (S. C.), naval training station, San Francisco, to New York as supply officer.
Lieut. R. J. Moorehead, Hilbo, to navy yard, Washington.
Lieut. H. P. Merrill (M. C.), naval training station, Newport, to 3d Charlestown.
Lieut. J. A. Peters (M. C.), receiving barracks, Hampton Roads, to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. R. H. Rinker, H. S., Mare Island, to New Mexico.
Lieut. (j. g.) C. Schooley, H. S., Philadelphia, to Mercy.
Lieut. W. H. Rusel, naval air station, Pensacola; to naval air station, Hampton Roads.
Lieut. (j. g.) C. Peterson (S. C.), Pueblo, to continue duty at navy supply depot, South Brooklyn.
Lieut. (j. g.) Shaw (M. C.), navy yard, Boston, to Chicago.
Comdr. W. B. Van Auken, Oklahoma, to Naval Academy.
Lieut. Dallas Wall, command Chester; to Meredith.
Lieut. (j. g.) H. D. Glawson, naval prison, Portsmouth; to Rappahannock.

June 13

Ens. Ninian Beall, Reina Mercedes; to Nevada.
Ens. J. B. Cattermole (S. C.), Utah; to supply depot, navy yard, Boston.
Lieut. (j. g.) H. W. Clark, R. S., New York; to assistant supply officer, Utah.
Lieut. Thomas Crowley, New Mexico; to Alert.
Ens. Wm. H. Dyal, Reina Mercedes; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Ens. H. Bowers, Reina Mercedes, to Arizona.
Lieut. R. P. Ferguson, Utah; to Florida.
Lieut. (j. g.) R. M. Fridland, Gyrphy; to R. S., Philadelphia.
Ens. D. H. Fowler, Reina Mercedes; to Nevada.
Comdr. N. H. Goss, R. S., Philadelphia; to instruction at Naval War College.
Lieut. P. K. Kenny (S. C.), navy yard, Philadelphia; to supply officer, division 1, Scouting Fleet, Atlantic Fleet.
A. P. Clk. Peter Lots, naval training station, Hampton Roads; to Utah with supply officer.
A. P. Clk. Peter Mattison, R. S., San Francisco; to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads.
Lieut. Thomas Mac, Michigan; to North Dakota.
Comdr. C. B. Mayo, command Satterlee, to command Dickerson.
Comdr. W. S. McClintic, staff of commander in chief, Atlantic Fleet; to connection with fitting out ammunition depot, Hingham.
Lieut. Comdr. C. C. McIntosh (S. C.), naval air station, Pensacola; to bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, to duty with supply officers' school of application.
Lieut. (j. g.) Reynolds, naval station, Guantanamo Bay, to R. S., Philadelphia.
Ens. H. E. Pfifer, Reina Mercedes; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Capt. H. P. Smith, commander, squadron 11, destroyer force, Pacific Fleet, to commander, squadron 5, destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Ens. R. P. Powell, Reina Mercedes; to Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Comdr. A. A. Powell, naval operations, Navy Department, to command Ford.
Lieut. Wallace Prior (S. C.), division 1, destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet; to supply department, navy yard, New York.
Capt. L. R. Sargent, commander, squadron 5, destroyer force, Pacific Fleet; to commander, squadron 11, destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. Frank Stanglid, command Peary; to command Satterlee.
Ens. R. Shaw, Reina Mercedes; to Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Comdr. Edmund Subinbridge; to naval operations, Navy Department.
Lieut. W. Sweetland, naval air station, Pensacola; to naval air station, San Diego.
Lieut. (j. g.) H. Wallace, Jr., to command; to service expeditionary force, Santo Domingo.
Lieut. (j. g.) Wilson, Naval Academy; to connection with fitting out T-2 and in command when commissioned.
Comdr. W. B. Woodam, command Dickerson; to office of naval operations, Navy Department, Washington.
Comdr. E. B. Woodworth, command Beagle; to staff, commander of destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.
Capt. H. J. Ziegemeier, bureau of navigation, Navy Department; to greenwich, to connection with fitting out and in command when commissioned.
Lieut. (j. g.) F. Wilson, to command of destroyer force, Pacific; to Mullany.
Lieut. (j. g.) Wolfe Waters; to reserve division.
Lieut. E. J. Moran, reserve division, to Waters

June 14.

Lieut. Frank Brennan, Fulton; to naval air station, Coco Solo, C. Z.
Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Brown, air station, Pensacola, to Prederick as executive.
Lieut. Comdr. Destroyer, Nevada, to 1st naval district.
Lieut. A. R. Fallon, naval radio station, Sayville, to Nevada.
Gun. C. N. Goldenberg, South Carolina; to destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. (j. g.) Hemsgeth, 1st naval district; to Utah.
Lieut. A. B. McCrary, command Doyen; to Prairie as executive.
Lieut. Comdr. H. B. McClancy, staff commander, battleship force, Pacific Fleet, to Naval Academy.
Lieut. (j. g.) J. W. Overand (S. C.), naval operating base, Hampton Roads; to connection with fitting out Maryland and on board as assistant supply officer when commissioned.
Boss. H. D. Rodocker, S. P. 883 (Ex. John L. Lawrence), to Utah.
Lieut. R. L. Siwin (M. C.), bureau of medicine and surgery, Navy Department, to naval hospital, San Diego.
Lieut. B. F. Sweeney (D. C.), Pueblo; to Arizona.

MARINE CORPS

Orders 14 (Series 1921), April 14

717 (1) In order to provide both the existing unpassed upon men entering the Marine Corps, only such articles of clothing as are specified in the following list will be issued upon enlistment or reenlistment: 1 hat, campaign; 1 hat, service, woolen; 2 coats, service, summer; 1 coat, service, winter; 4 drawers, knee or woolen; 1 gloves, woolen, pair; 1 hat, field; 2 leggings, pairs; 1 ornament, bronze; 1 ornaments, collar, bronze, set; 1 overcoat, service, winter; 2 shirts, flannel; 4 shirts, under, cotton or woolen; 2 shoes, russet or cordovan, pairs; 4 socks, cotton or woolen, pairs; 2 trousers service, summer and 1 trousers, service, winter. Woolen underwear, gloves and socks will only be issued when the season so warrants. That letters may be issued when necessary.

(2) The above should be sufficient to last for three months, and additional clothing will be issued to a man during the first three months of his enlistment except in case of an emergency, such as extreme weather requiring an additional blanket, and then only with the approval of his commanding officer, and in case o man is transferred to tropical or sea service

Orders 15 (Series 1921), April 16

718. (1) Par 37, Marine Corps Orders, is amended by striking out the words "or other cases where character bad is given" in subpar. (2) and the word "where character other than bad is given" in subpar. (3).

(2) The character given to a man discharged for undesirability, inaptitude or uniform and entered on the face of the discharge certificate will be what his commanding officer thinks he deserves, and need not necessarily correspond with his markings for military efficiency, obedience and subrity.

Orders 16 (Series 1921), April 17

719 Beginning May 1, 1921, post schools for the instruction of the junior commissioned personnel of the Marine Corps will be established at every post, station or detachment at which commissioned officers of the junior ranke of the Marine Corps are stationed The special course for instruction prescribed for May and June, 1921, will, however, apply only to posts and offices within the continental limits of the United States.

Orders 17 (Series 1921), April 19

720. Commanding officers will issue to all enlisted men in the service, and recruiting officers will inform all men, upon enlistment, the following

(1) That there are no accommodations at Marine Corps posts for families or dependents of enlisted men, except a few for the highest noncommissioned officers

(2) That no enlisted man whose pay grade rank is not higher than sergeant cannot properly expect to support any dependent of his on his enlisted pay.

(3) That requests for discharge based on dependency of wife or child will be considered in cases in which marriage has taken place since enlistment, unless the marriage has received the prior approval of the major general commandant.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

June 16—Maj. V. I. Morrison, to marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., upon arrival in that vicinity.
Maj. R. B. Sullivan, to marine barracks, Quantico, upon arrival in the United States.
Maj. E. H. Brainard, upon expiration of leave detached from marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla.
Maj. W. C. Harris and Capt. E. F. C. Collier, upon completion of course of instruction at school of the line, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.
Capt. J. T. Moore, June 28 detached from marine detachment, Hingham, Mass., to N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla.
Capt. G. W. Hamilton, June 28 detached from marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D. C., to Pensacola, Fla.
Capt. M. Bourne, 1st Lieut. H. D. Campbell, 1st Lieuts. R. E. Simpson and J. N. Smith, June 28 de-

R.P.Andrews Paper Co.
727-31 13th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
When you think of Social, Scholastic or Business Engraving, Think of "A.NDREWS"
Announcements, Invitations, At-Home Cards, Visiting Cards, Menus and Dinner Cards, Monograms, Address Dies, Etc.



Transit Insurance
on shipments of household effects from anywhere to anywhere. Ask for rates.
Cold Storage for Furs
Uniforms, trunks of clothing, rugs, etc., guaranteed protection from all risks.
Safe Deposit Vaults for Silverware
Security Storage Company
1140 Fifteenth St. Washington, D. C.
Capital, $800,000

KLEIN UNIFORMS
Ask Today for Our Prices on
"Cut, Make and Trim"
UNIFORMS MADE OF YOUR MATERIAL
Prices Reasonable for First Class Workmanship
Satisfaction Guaranteed
D. Klein & Brother
715 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google

UNIFORMS
FOR
MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS
UNITED STATES ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD
BOYS BRIGADE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

SIGMUND EISNER CO., Red Bank, N. J.

Official National Outfitter, Boy Scouts of America.

NEW YORK SHOWROOMS, 126 FIFTH AVE.

tached from marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla.

1st Lieut. W. J. Wallace, to N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla., upon arrival in United States.

2d Lieut. D. E. Root, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va., upon arrival in United States.

Mar. Guns. G. F. Charsha and H. L. Wilson, temporary warrant as marine gunners revoked, effective June 25, 1921.

June 11—1st Lieut. F. D. Gibson, marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., to his home, Honolulu, T. H.; resignation accepted, effective June 30.

June 13—Col. G. C. Thorpe, June 30 headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, to marine barracks, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lieut. Col. R. B. Wallace, upon completion of course of instruction at field officers' school, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to marine barracks, New Orleans, La.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Pritchett, upon reporting Lieut. Col. Wallace detached from marine barracks, New Orleans, La., to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Maj. W. T. Hoadley, upon completion of course at field officers' training school, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to duty at marine barracks, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Capt. W. M. McIlvain, resignation accepted.

1st Lieut. W. S. Cranmer, honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. F. B. Geottge, to Pensacola, Fla., upon arrival in United States.

1st Lieut. E. B. Moore, 2d brigade, D. R., to United States.

1st Lieut. L. H. Pryor, headquarters, Department of Pacific, San Francisco, to his home, Nashville, Tenn.

June 14—Maj. F. A. Gardener and Capt. T. G. Hunter, upon completion of course of instruction at field officers' school, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

Capt. J. L. Underhill, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va., upon arrival in United States.

1st Lieut. G. C. Moore, 1st brigade, Haiti, to Norfolk, Va., duty at marine barracks and treatment at naval hospital.

1st Lieut. E. F. Swett, marine barracks, Boston, Mass., to his home; resignation accepted, effective June 25.

2d Lieuts. H. D. Barger, H. H. Titus and E. Ravegno, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to their homes; resignations accepted, effective June 25.

2d Lieut. R. L. Stephens, marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., to his home; resignation accepted, effective June 26.

Mar. Gun. O. Arbogast, temporary appointment as marine gunner revoked, effective June 25.

June 15—Col. W. H. Lemly, A. Q. M., June 21 headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, to depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Col. R. S. Hooker, upon expiration of leave marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Capt. H. V. Shurtleff, orders to marine barracks, San Diego, Calif., June 1 revoked.

Capt. W. J. Flanagan, marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., to marine barracks, New York, N. Y.

1st Lieut. J. W. Beckett, marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

2d Lieut. L. E. Marie, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif.

June 16—Maj. P. A. Capron, upon discharge from treatment at naval hospital to marine barracks, Charleston, S. C.

1st Lieut. J. W. Knighton, upon expiration of leave 1st provisional brigade, Haiti, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

1st Lieut. C. K. Seymour, honorably discharged from Marine Corps Reserve.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

June 8—Lieut. Comdr. (E) P. B. Eaton, detached from Onalpee and assigned to Androscoggin.

Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Alexander, detached from Manning and assigned assistant inspector, Detroit.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS ANNIVERSARY.

(Continued from first page.)

The celebration in Washington occurred in the Navy Department Building, where space was available, and was in all respects a notable event. The big room in which the banquet took place was profusely draped with flags and otherwise decorated with colored balloons and effective illumination. There was a distinguished list of special guests, which included the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary and Representative Kahn, with all the chiefs of the branches of the Army. The toastmaster was Major John D. Kilpatrick, who had come from Texas for the purpose, and who made felicitous presentation of the speakers.

Secretary Weeks approved of such gatherings as were being held as tending to a better understanding and greater cooperation. Of importance was his declaration that Congress was making a great mistake at this time to reduce the Army to 150,000, which meant the discharge of 70,000 men before October 1 and the reduction of the fighting force in the United States to 50,000 men, considering the strength which would have to be maintained abroad. He said: "I cannot look with tolerance on so severe a cut at this time and I believe when Congress and the country come to realize that we are doing a great many things which the Army did not do before the war, I think they will feel too great a cut has been made. But you must do your share of the cutting too. You are best qualified of any men in uniform. You must devote your time and brains to bringing about the results in a way which will do the least injury to the Army. If an Army is required at all, it should be based somewhat on population and somewhat on wealth of country. We can afford under conditions today so many things we could not 50 years ago that they are justified by modern requirements. It is our business to make the best possible and most efficient force we can out of whatever Congress sees fit to give us. We can protest before the thing is done, but we have no right to protest afterward. It is the duty of the Army to tell Congress what is required for the conditions that surround us. It is the duty of Congress to determine what it will provide. With this situation before us, we must assist in bringing about the changes with the least possible injury to the service to which we belong, with which we live and which we know is of such value and importance to the country."

Major Kilpatrick enlivened the proceedings with some account of the various inventions which had been developed in other times for the aid of the military service, such as a self-starter for an Army squad as an incentive to reluctant feet; the noiseless soup spoon for the commissary branch, a combination of sponge and funnel and the vacuum toothpick.

Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright was greeted with cordiality as a former officer and paid a high tribute to the quartermaster service. He said: "Those who have seen the service of the line and know of how dependent the line is upon service of supply must have some conception of the indispensable nature of that function. You may not be the men behind the guns or with the guns, but unless you are behind those men they cannot use their weapons in warfare effectively."

Mr. Kahn was introduced as a sincere friend of the line and staff of the Army. He made a vigorous and eloquent speech that evoked hearty applause. He said, "I think at this time we have no business to go below 175,000 men for an Army. Conditions are too unsettled and until we get back to 'normalcy' our country can best serve itself and the world by maintaining an Army that can take care of all emergencies as they arise. The difference between 150,000 and 175,000 men in a country of 105,000,000 is a mighty small matter, but if we should get into trouble and should call upon the citizens to come to the colors, those 25,000 additional trained men would be worth their weight in gold in an emergency. That is a lesson we should have learned from the World War, but unfortunately there are so many fellows who are such poor students that they have not learned the lesson. If we had been prepared in 1914, as we should have been, there would have been no World War. The Kaiser would have thought three or four times before he would have permitted himself to engage in an encounter with his European enemies, because he had before him the memory of what happened at Manila and in Venezuela.

"The quartermaster corps has never been found wanting at any time since it has been in existence. I am glad it has returned to the permanent personnel, which I favor for the higher places at least. The corps should be made up of trained men who are specialists." Mr. Kahn closed with favorable references to vocational training and universal training and with an assurance that the House military committee, of which he is chairman, would do everything it could to assist the quartermaster general in the continuation of useful purposes.

General Rogers spoke briefly and with effect, saying: "While quartermaster duty is second in importance to none other in the Army, it is not of the kind that lends itself to spectacular achievement, and while the man behind the gun is justly rewarded with glory, fame and promotion, the man behind the supplies, no less brave, devoted or valuable to the nation, quietly travels along the path of duty, often at the sacrifice of advancement, but satisfied, however, in the consciousness that he is rendering the country a service without which campaigns could not be successfully conducted nor battles won. Again, I say all honor, praise and glory to the fighting man. It is he who bares his breast to the enemy. No one knows this better than does his comrade, the quartermaster, when mid shot and shell he brings up to him his coffee and hard bread, his bacon and beans, his shoes and clothing, that he may be better able to put the proper punch into his fighting; for, when the fighting man wins, the quartermaster wins; when he loses, the quartermaster loses. They are both following the same flag, both serving the same country, both willing and ready to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary for the nation."

The entertainment features of the evening were of unusual merit. The dinner itself which was served, the entire menu being prepared as well by the school for bakers and cooks at Camp Meade, Md., was a model of repasts. It elicited high praise from the guests and was accorded a special reference by Secretary Weeks and Mr. Kahn, both of whom also complimented the enlisted men from Camp Meade, who had functioned so usefully in this capacity. The supplies used at the dinner were drawn from the quartermaster corps general sales store in Washington. To complete the military effect of the event the music was furnished by the quartermaster corps orchestra from Camp Holabird, Md. The menu is entitled to reproduction, because of its "technical" construction. It follows:

MENU
(Inspected and Passed)
Crabmeat
(Cocktail, Act of Jan. 17, 1920)
SOUP
Cream of Tomato No. 3 Cans Marmite
(Animal drawn)
Hearts of Celery Olives Radishes Pickles
(Hydraulically baled)
FISH
Sauce Camouflage
(Specifications not yet approved)
Potatoes
(Un-dehydrated)
ROAST
Beef; issue
(Conforming strictly to specifications)
Gravy; Mushroom
(Reconditioned)
Potatoes; roast, brown Peas, green, fresh
ENTREE
Ham; S. C. Beans; baked Potatoes; sweet
(F. O. B., Advance Q. M. Depot No. 1)
Bacon; issue
(To reduce surplus stocks)
SALAD
Green Forage
Salvage Dressing
DESSERT
Ice Cream, Open Market
(Specifications of 1775)
Cheese Cakes, Carpenter's Hall
(Bait; mouse) Military Stores Issue)
Hard Bread; A. E. F. Coffee; issue, R. & G.
(Surplus property)
Rolls; hot, Vienna
Bread; Army, Bold
Butter, Sales
Punch; Fruit
Spark Plugs and Smoke Screen
Barrage of Melody and Fun

The Washington event was conducted with success by a committee made up of the following-named officers: Maj. Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Col. Wm. E. Horton, Capt. Charles J. Wynne, Col. James A. Moss, Lieut. Col. Wm. F. Herringshaw, Lieut. Col. W. W. Whitside, Lieut. Col. James P. Barney, Lieut. Col. Walter C. Jones, Maj. Max R. Wainer, Maj. Russell A. Osmun, Brig. Gen. J. M. Carson, Brig. Gen. C. R. Krauthoff, Brig. Gen. G. S. Downey, Capt. George A. Bentley, Capt. George F. Uumacht, Capt. George R. Ford, Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, Jr., Capt. J. C. Whitaker, Maj. J. N. Ritchie, Maj. T. N. Gimperling, Maj. F. J. Riley, Capt. Charles Salsbury and Maj. R. C. Foster.

CERTIFICATION BY ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

The War Department holds that the certification of an Army field clerk on a public voucher is not sufficient, as such certification is confined to "officers."

J. R. GAUNT & SON, Inc. (N. Y.)
503 Fifth Avenue New York City

Art Metal Workers in Gold, Silver and Bronze

Manufacturers Of
Military and Naval Metal Uniform Buttons
Ornaments, Insignia, Devices and Gold Laces

SWORDS, FOX PUTTEES, BELTS AND SMALL METALS.
SPORTING MEDALS AND TROPHIES, PRESENTATION SWORDS.
FOREIGN HONORS AND DECORATIONS IN MINIATURE MADE TO ORDER.
SPECIALISTS IN FIRE BRONZING AND FIRE GILDING.

Designers of Military and Heraldic Crests. Quotations for Military Schools, Cadet Corps' and Society Organizations' Crests on Requests.

THROUGH YOUR MILITARY TAILOR OR DIRECT

LEWANDOS
AMERICAS GREATEST
CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops
284 Boylston Street 17 Temple Place
284 Huntington Avenue
29 State Street 79 Summer Street

Brookline Albany Worcester
Cambridge Salem New Haven
Watertown Fall River Waltham
Malden New Bedford Lowell
Fitchburg Newport Springfield
Providence Lynn Waterbury
Bridgeport Manchester Philadelphia

and 10 West 48th Street New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1829

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

MILK AT ITS BEST



Pet Milk is "milk at its best"—just pure, rich milk—nothing added, nothing removed but part of the natural water. It is sterilized and will keep sweet and pure indefinitely.

For Cream, use Pet as it is—or add an equal quantity of water and you have the finest natural sweet milk.

You like Pet Milk at your mess. Tell your wife to get a supply from her grocer, and dispense with the milkman. Two sizes—tall and small.

PET *Milk at its Best* EVAPORATED MILK

THE HELVETIA COMPANY
(Originators of the evaporated milk industry)
General Offices—St. Louis

RIGGS A progressive AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL for older boys. All modern equipment. GRADUATES enabled to earn living or enter agricultural college. Large farm in the Berkshires. Lake. Water sports. Indoor and outdoor athletics. Recreation and work beneficially combined. Music. High scholastic and moral standard.

Instructors are specialists in their departments.

New carpentry and machine shop in course of construction. Students taught to DO things in these lines. For wide-awake, manly, ambitious boys. Tuition fee $350.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

F. B. RIGGS, Headmaster. Lakeville, Connecticut.

COLT FIREARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test"
Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Digitized by Google

W. & J. SLOANE

Established over 76 years

"SLOANE" VACUUM CLEANER

No other sweeper of similar type is more powerful in suction, any lighter in weight, stronger in construction or more simple in operation

Important parts cast in one piece in aluminum.

Powerful horizontal motor of universal type.

Weight, 12 pounds

COMPLETE WITH A FULL SET OF EIGHT ATTACHMENTS FOR $48.00

Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States.

1508 H. STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 9461

NAVAL RESERVE CHANGES.

Following are the discreditments, transfers, new enrollments, promotions, discharges, resignations and appointments in U. S. Naval Reservists, enrollments expired in one class and reenrolled in another, and appointments recruited in Naval Militia, during week ending May 31:

Discreditments—Lieut. Merlin Cook, class 2; Sam-Eng. Wm. J. Byrne, class 4; Lieut. (J. G.) (S. C.) Samuel H. Hartis, class 2, and Ens. (S. C.) Frank J. Cornwell, class 2.

Discharges to accept appointments in U. S. Navy—Lieut. (M. C.) Henry DeW. Hubbard, class 2, and Lieut. (M. C.) Richard H. Wheeler, class 2.

Appointments accepted in U. S. Navy—Lieut. (M. C.) Walter F. Ivey, class 2, and Lieut. (C. E.) Alton Hoar, class 2.

Revocation of appointment and reenrollment in Enlisted Status—Lieut. Wm. C. Heatlie, class 2.

Resignation—Lieut. (M. C.) Odell B. Talbot, Jr. (Retirement-ed), class 2.

Class 2 Reenrollments—Lieut. (J. G.) Wm. G. Gillis, class 3; R. S. (T.) Ens. Richard H. Brassel, class 2, U. S. N. (T.) Lieut. (C. E.) Frederick Hoffman, class 2, U. S. (T.), and Lieut. (M. C.) Robert H. Dannail, class 2, U. S. N. (T.).

Promotion—Lieut. (J. G.) Cornelius V. S. Knox, to be lieutenant (C. C.), class 3.

Enrollments Expired in One Class and Reenrolled in Another—Albert E. Bardwell, class 4, reenrolled as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 2, reenrolled as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 3, reenrolled as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 4, reenrolled as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 5, reenrolled as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 6, Wm. E. Merrill, enrollment expired as ensign in class 4, reenrolled as ensign in class 5, Ens. Wm. E. Merrill, enrollment expired as lieutenant in class 4, reenrolled as lieutenant in class 5; George Curtis, enrollment expired as ensign in class 4, reenrolled as ensign in class 5, Wm. A. Moore, enrollment expired as lieutenant in class 4, reenrolled as lieutenant in class 5, Ralph H. Barrett, enrollment expired as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 4, reenrolled as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 5, Marvin C. Roberts, enrollment expired as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 4, reenrolled as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 5, Charles E. Lutz, enrollment expired as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 4, reenrolled as lieutenant (j. g.) in class 5, Ens. Frank R. Gundlach, class 4 to class 3; Chief Carpenter Wm. Thilo, class 4 to class 3; Chief Carpenter Wm. Thilo, class 3 to class 2; Chief Carpenter Wm. Thilo, class 2 to class 1; Harry E. Leonard, class 4 to class 3; Ens. Francis K. Gundlach, class 4 to class 3; Ens. Clarence B. Pitt, class 4 to class 3; Comdr. (M. C.) Wm. H. Arenz, class 4 to class 3; Comdr. (M. C.) Paul A. Brandon, class 4 to class 3; Comdr. (M. C.) Paul A. Lewis, class 4 to class 3; Comdr. (M. C.) Paul A. McGlinn, class 4 to class 3; Comdr. (M. C.) Charles W. Moots, class 4 to class 3; Comdr. (M. C.) George Ross, class 4 to class 3; Comdr. (M. C.) James E. Talley, class 4 to class 3; Lieut. (J. G.) Max E. Jones, class 5 to class 2 (C. C.); Chief Carpenter Wm. Thilo, sun, class 1 to class 2.

Charles C. Baldwin was reenrolled May 10 as lieutenant commander, class 3, and Oscar A. Nelson was reenrolled May 11 as lieutenant (j. g.) (C. E. G.), class 2.

PASSENGERS ON ARMY TRANSPORTS.

Many more requests have been received for transportation on the transport leaving New York July 5 for Antwerp than can be accommodated on that ship. Most of these have come from Army officers who desire to spend their leave abroad. The transport is scheduled to return to this port for only a few, and no additional ship is to be completed.

The transport sailing from Seattle on July 9 includes in the list the following-named:

Captain Frank W. Rowell, Q. M. C.; Lieut. Col. Inf., wife and son; Major R. R. W. Herwig, Qu. C., wife and two sons; Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Arnold, ord., and wife; Major T. F. Taylor, inf., and wife. Lieutenant (J. A.) Mayer, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Ida Hancock, son of assistant military attaché, Paris; Mrs. W. F. Campbell, and two children; Mrs. Ida Hancock Vendell, Gn. C.; Mrs. B. H. Corning and son, family of Lieutenant Corning (M. C.), U. S. Navy; Mrs. E. L. Elliott and daughter, family of First Lieutenant Elliott; Mrs. C. D. Rhodes and daughter; Mrs. Ida Hancock, Captain Evans, U. S. Navy; Mrs. R. L. Ghormley and two children, family of Lieutenant Ghormley, U. S. Navy; Mrs. P. B. Haines and son, family of Lieutenant Commander Haines, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Ida Hancock, wife of Lieutenant Morcrok, U. S. Navy; Mrs. E. K. Powell, wife of Warrant Officer Powell, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Radford, sister of Captain Radford; Miss Edith Sampson and daughter, Miss Dorothy Sampson; Mrs. Ida Hancock; Mrs. R. J. Timberlake, mother of Captain E. W. Timberlake; Mrs. Rivera, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Ida Hancock.

On the Sherman from San Francisco July 5 to Manila were:

Major Frank Breaux, P. S., and two children; Mrs. Imogen G. Clapp, mother of Lieutenant Clapp, Engrs.; A. Clapp, M. C.; Captain J. C. Frizzell, 7th Cav., wife and daughter; Colonel John O. Ryan, D. C., wife, daughter and three sons; Major James M. Hutchinson, Qm. C.; Captain Thomas E. Jeffords, C. A. C., wife and daughter; Captain Robert C. Kirkwood, M. C., wife, son and daughter; Lieutenant Colonel John D. Lind-quist, 61d Inf.; First Lieutenant Charles Hardy, A. S., wife and child; Captain Ray B. Quigley, Inf., and wife; Warrant Officer Oscar Rennie; Major Edward Bush, Jr. A. U. S.; Henry Snell, field clerk, Qm. C.

The following officers sailed on the Sherman for artillery regiment, C. A. C., who will sail from San Francisco and join the regiment at Tacoma, Wash.: Captain Philip F. Biehl, wife and daughter; Captain L. P. Farnsworth, wife, daughter and son; First Lieutenant R. E. Sieff and wife; First Lieutenant Agustin M. Wilson, wife and son, Mrs. Milton Heilfron, wife of Capt. Heilfron.

Those who named naval personnel: Lieutenant (J. G.) Wm. H. Funk, M. C., Lieutenant Eugene D. Hartley, Lieutenant Robert Dunlap, U. S. Navy; Lieut. Commander F. G. Pyne, S. C., wife and son; Commander Roger Berry, Lieutenant (S.) Jr. Grade and Lieutenant Commander T. D. Worrell.

To Guam: Lieutenant Francis P. Field, M. C., U. S. Navy, and Lieutenant A. A. Shaddy, M. C., U. S. Navy; Second Lieutenant Wm. Hall, Inf., wife, son, Mrs. Hall and daughter; Second Lieutenant Terrill J. Crawford, Marine Corps, and wife; Mrs. Lieutenant Hanna B. Hornbostel, Marine Corps, wife, son and daughter.

From Hamilton: Lieut. Col. Inf. Frederick Perkins and J. E. Morris, Inf., wife and son.

On the Sheridan from Tacoma July 9 to Manila (5th artillery): Major Edgard H. Thompson, wife, son and daughter; Major Wm. H. Wilbur, Inf., wife and son; Major Fred M. Green; Captain Wade W. Rhein, wife, and son; Chaplain Wm. J. Grace, wife and son; Captain Thomas R. Parker; Captain Oscar D. McNeely; Captain Manly F. Hudson, wife and son; Captain Hal Hollister; Captain Amory Oliver; Captain Thomas P. Walsh, First Lieutenant Joseph Cummings, wife and son, and First Lieutenant Louis O. Davis; First Lieutenant Edward W. Bradley; First Lieutenant Ralph E. Gray; First Lieutenant Nathaniel A. Burnell and wife; First Lieutenant Charles F. Wilson, wife and daughter; Thomas G. Cranford, jr.; First Lieutenant Halver H. Myrah; Warrant Officer Albert F. Bennett and son; Warrant Officer Albert Keller, wife and two sons.

The following personnel sailed on the 15th artillery regiment will sail from Tacoma for Manila July 16 for artillery: Colonel Harry A. Wells, wife and daughter; Major Captain Hubert L. Miller, M. C., wife and daughter-in-law.

Those sailing, leaving from New York May 23, and the following-named passengers:

Infantry—Mrs. Kelli C. Smith, Captain R. D. Daugherty, Benjamin F. Lomax, John P. Cleaves, Joseph Leibow and Maj. Gen. Field artillery—Captain Ward H. Mills, cavalry, Captain R. H. Garity; Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Perkins, Benton and Richard B. Webb, quartermaster corps, Captain John H. Hewitt and Mrs. Hewitt and Mrs. M. Cameron; signal corps, Captain John H. Hardner, jr.; medical corps, Major Wm. Mitchell, Captain Carl E. Mitchell, Charles R. Gaines, Montevillo St. Peter and Mrs. Mary Hall; air service, First Lieutenant L. L. Shook; dental corps, Major D. G. Skelton and Captain Grover B. Bell; M. C., Major Wm. W. S. Rose, J. S. White and W. W. Wooley; retired, Lieutenant Colonel Harvey Brown; ordnance department, Colonel D. Hayne, artillery; Major John C. McDonald, air service; Captain Charles F. Thomas, Jr., Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins, W. P. Blair, field artillery; naval officers, Commander A. M. Knapp, Lieutenant Commander Wm. F. H. Farr and H. J. Pierce, Lieutenants C. W. Hasking, S. R. Mellon, Lieutenant (J. G.) Wm. Hamilton, Ensign C. Denig, retired, and Major Robert L. W. Henig and William Brandt, Marine Corps, U. S. N.

DIPLOMAS FROM MARINE INSTITUTE.

With complete automobile courses leading, salesmanship second and with the subject of automotive engineering third, the Marine Corps institute announces the distribution of diplomas to graduates.

Complete automobile, 11 graduates; salesmanship, 12 graduates; engineering, 3 graduates; automobile, short plumbing, 1; electrical engineering, 1; corporation organization and management, 1; practical mine, electrical telephony, 2; traffic management, 2; bookkeeping and business forms, 1; and automobile salesmanship, 1. Graduate in each of the following courses: foreign trade, bookkeeping and business forms, 1; short chemistry, bookkeeping and accounting, commercial, 1; bookkeeping and accounting, mechanical drawing, French, show card writing, building construction, 1; bookkeeping and accounting, engineering, foundry work, Spanish, cost accounting, certified public accountancy, 1; bookkeeping and accounting, Latin-America, banking, accounting and banking law, 1.

COMMISSIONS FROM THE ARMY.

First Lieutenant Harry Lee Gault, engineers, Rochester, Mich.

Captain Everett Franklin Gault, J. A. G. Dept., Watertown, S. D.

Captain Wm. Logan, J. A. G. Dept., Fayetteville, N. C.

The resignation of 1st Lieutenant George F. Feasell, Veterinary Corps, U. S. A., has been accepted. He lives in Bridgewater, Adair Co., Iowa.

HOTEL-TRAINED COOKS FOR NEW ORDEAL.

Great things are expected as a result of the special training at the Army mess school, now under the battleship California, to be commissioned in August, are receiving at the Mare Island navy yard, Vallejo, Calif.

While it was not received by the supply officer of the California, Lieutenant Commander W. B. Shaw (S. C.), U. S. N., it is understood that a hotel-trained pastry cook will drive a few men to witness the kitchen, pantry and bakery installations in the battleship, the enthusiasm which greeted his request was greatly appreciated by the officers of the mess. The manager of the hotel down received the full complement of cooks and bakers for the battleship, selected by the head chef, Mr. Louis Mann, have mapped out a special course of instruction. Under the direction of the commissary department of the hotel, such as special cooking in the kitchen, pastry making in the bakery, butcher shop, pantry, etc.

The hotel has prepared all of the food served to the guests of the hotel at dinner, with entire satisfaction to the high class of patronage which the Fairmont supports.

The naval officers and crew of the California greatly appreciate the opportunity which the manager of the Fairmont Hotel and its staff have secured into such a unique arrangement. It is interpreted into great assistance to the welfare and contentment of the crew of the battleship, which the hotel is not being called secret to earn the good will of the California's ship's company.

IN CONGRESS

LONGEVITY PAY CLAIMS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Senate committee on the judiciary has favorably reported to the Senate the bill (H. R. 4999) providing on the Court of Claims to certify certain findings of fact. This bill is intended to settle the payment of certain just debts owed by the United States to certain officers of the Army, and is in connection with cadet service.

TO BE RETIRED IN TEMPORARY RANK.

Representative Butler's bill (H. R. 4999) provides that all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps holding temporary rank who, when examined for retirement, were found physically incapacitated in line of duty, and whose temporary appointments were revoked prior to date of retirement, shall, in all cases where the disability existing at the time of such prior revocation of the temporary appointment, be considered as having been served in the temporary rank held by them at time of examination by the retiring board, and shall be entitled to pay on the retired list computed on the basis of such rank as provided for by the words of the Navy Department from the date their retirement in such rank.

LONGEVITY PAY FOR RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Senate committee on naval affairs has favorably reported the bill (H. R. 4993) to correct the longevity pay purposes to all retired commissioned and warrant officers of the naval service by active duty performed since date of retirement during the period of the war with Germany, up to the signing of the armistice by the treasury department upon a technicality, some officers of the navy and marine corps who had active service in the commutations of their longevity pay, although they were on the active list when the examination taken by the comptroller has not been sustained. The bill provides that all active duty performed in the navy allowed commissioned and warrant officers on the active list, and the navy department approves of its existence to relieved commissioned and warrant officers for active duty performed since retirement.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY.

Thomas Bohannon, claiming to represent the United States Veterans of the Regular Volunteer Forces of Texas and the Spanish War Veterans, and, in fact, "every soldier who ever had to have shoes in the cavalry at El Paso," was heard by the House military committee in support of the Dyer bill to provide for a system of graded retirement in the Army similar to that in the navy. "I have been asked to come here around here for three weeks to get an opportunity to speak to the military affairs committee on behalf of the men." This explains the hearing accorded.

Mr. Bohannon stated that if the law was enacted it would allow soldiers "to go out of the service knowing that they have been appreciated by the government, and it will give them the right spirit. They will say: 'Well, I am satisfied that the people of the United States—the government has treated me right. I was treated right by the people in the service of the States and my service was appreciated.'"

There was no time for any line of argument to back up the proposed legislation, and it is very apparent the members of the committee are not yet convinced that anything should be done at this time along the lines suggested.

Representative McKenzie expressed the opinion that the present system of retirement are good, and a young man has a pretty good job when serving in the Army.

Mr. Bohannon stated that the purpose of Master Sergeant L. F. Mallach, 8th cavalry, Texas National Guard, in coming to Washington was through regular channels, by which the men of the Regular Army, Texas National Guard and Spanish War Veterans, approach the Chief General Harbord, who will be assistant chief of staff for the G-1.

The proposition has met with favor in the War Department, Sergeant Mallach having presented the matter in person, but it remains to determine by actual figures the feasibility of the plan, and this investigation now is being conducted.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

The Secretary of War has been granted 10 members of the Senate and 15 members of the House as guests on the Senate and House boats on July 4 in order to witness the aviation and ordnance experiments to be conducted by aircraft and artillery, and to afford a feel and unite of the Army air service on the capes of the Chesapeake during June and July, beginning June 27.

The House committee on military affairs has reported a bill (S. 674) to provide for the equitable distribution of enlisted men of the Army and Navy.

Admiral Coontz, chief of operations, and Rear Admiral Washington, chief of the bureau of personnel, on Wednesday had a conference with Senator Hale on the naval bill information regarding the Navy's personnel requirements.

The Secretary of War protested against the $200,000 appropriation for hydroelectric power at Great Falls, Va., being placed on the Army appropriation bill and it was eliminated by the conferees.

The House military affairs committee has favorably reported a bill providing for settlement by the Court of claims, aggregating more than $10,000,000, for radio patents used by the government during the war.

CUSTOMS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Who among us would say to-day, "I never use a Dentifrice, I never have to?"

Yet Fifty years ago, odd as it may seem, not one person in 1,000 used a Dentifrice—or even a tooth brush.

So to-day, after more than 50 years of persistent publicity of Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder for the Feet, not many well-turned-out people care to confess, "You know I never have to use a Powder for the Feet"

More than One Million Box hundred thousand pounds of Foot-Ease, a million pair were used by our Army and Navy during the war.

The reason is this: Incasing and confining the feet in Leather or Canvas Shoes is bound to create friction, more or less. Allen's Foot-Ease removes the friction from the shoes, and thereby gives the feet. It is this friction which causes smarting, callouses, corns and bunions. You know what friction does to your motor-car axis. Why not remove it from your footwear by Shaking into your Shoes to-day, Allen's Foot-Ease, the cleanly, wholesome, healing, Antiseptic powder? Get the habit, as millions now have it, who inhabit our, as yet, imperfect world.

[illegible]

H. L. RUST
Realtor

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance

912 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

All Classes of Property For Sale

Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust on real estate in and near Washington.

Desirable apartments and houses for rent.

Insurance in all its branches.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in Care of Postmaster, New York City.
Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander in Chief.
PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Battleship Squadron Two.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.

Division Three.

KANSAS, Capt. F. H. Brumby. En route to Christiana, Norway.
MINNESOTA, Capt. G. L. P. Stone. En route to Christiana, Norway.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. T. Craven. En route to Christiana, Norway.
MICHIGAN, Capt. H. V. Butler. En route to Christiana, Norway.
CONNECTICUT (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. Ralph Earle. En route to Christiana, Norway.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander of Squadron Three and Division Five.

UTAH, Capt. F. A. Traut. On Southern Drill Grounds.
FLORIDA, Capt. B. B. Bierer. On Southern Drill Grounds.
DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. On Southern Drill Grounds.
NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. On Southern Drill Grounds.

Division Seven.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. A. Althouse. On Southern Drill Grounds.
OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irvin. On Southern Drill Grounds.
NEVADA, Capt. Lake McNamee. On Southern Drill Grounds.
ARIZONA (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. J. V. Chase. On Southern Drill Grounds.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, Commander.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. D. A. Weaver. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Jay. At Charleston, S. C.
GALVESTON, Capt. C. B. Kempff. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NIAGARA, Comdr. C. W. Early. At Key West, Fla.
SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. En route to Galveston, Tex.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. E. T. Conarele. At Balboa, Canal Zone.
DENVER, Capt. A. Kautz. At Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.
TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Hunt. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, Commander.
ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. At Boston, Mass.

Operative Squadron.

Captain K. M. Bennett, Commanding.
BLACK HAWK (tender), Capt. H. A. Long. At New York.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.
DAHLGREN, Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Edwards. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.
DALLAS, Comdr. ——. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.
GRAHAM, Comdr. W. F. Amaden. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.
SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. At Norfolk, Va.
McKEE, Comdr. R. Wilson. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

Division Nineteen.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. Halsey Powell. On Southern Drill Grounds.
WILLIAM P. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Lee. At Norfolk, Va.
CHEWINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham. On Southern Drill Grounds.
PERRY, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brooks. On Southern Drill Grounds.
BARNEY, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan. On Southern Drill Grounds.
BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. On Southern Drill Grounds.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. On Southern Drill Grounds.
SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. On Southern Drill Grounds.
HERBERT, Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Lewis. On Southern Drill Grounds.
LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. On Southern Drill Grounds.
RICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche. On Southern Drill Grounds.
HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. On Southern Drill Grounds.

Squadrons One and Two.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander (Reid, flagship).

Division Forty-two.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. At Boston, Mass.
BIRKHEAD, LARDNER, CASE, TOUCEY, SHARKEY. At Boston, Mass.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM. New York yard to sea June 13.
WORDEN. At Charleston, S. C.
REID. At New York yard.
FLUSSER. At Newport, R. I.
CONVERSE. At Newport, R. I.
LAMB. At Newport, R. I.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson. At Newport, R. I.
DALLAS. At Newport, R. I.
LAWRENCE. At New York.
HOPKINS, HILLSBOROUGH. At Newport, R. I.
PAUL JONES, Comdr. T. A. Thomsen. At New York.

Division Sixty-one.

RAINBRIDGE, BARRY, GOFF, JAMES K. PAULDING, KING. At Newport, R. I.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles R. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT (flagship), Comdr. John Downes. At Newport, R. I.

Division Thirty-seven.

BRANCH. At Newport, R. I.
HUNT. At Norfolk, Va.
WADSWORTH. At Newport, R. I.
GEORGE E. BADGER. At Norfolk, Va.
HERNDON. At Newport, R. I.
ABEL P. UPSHUR. At Newport, R. I.

Division Thirty-nine.

STEWART. At New York, N. Y.
TRUXTUN, POPE. At Newport, R. I.
PILLSBURY, PORTER. At Newport, R. I.
PEARY, Lieut. Comdr. P. Stingluff. At Newport, R. I.

Division Forty-eight.

HULBERT, NOA, PRUITT. At Newport, R. I.
HUDGENBRIDGE. In North River, N. Y.
DUPONT. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BIDDLE. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla One.

Squadron Seven.

Capt. C. F. Nelson, Commander.

LEONIDAS (tender), Comdr. Joseph F. Daniels. At Newport, R. I.

Division Seven.

ROBINSON. At Newport, R. I.
McKEE, COLHOUN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
STEVENS. At Portsmouth, N. H.
DYER. At Newport, R. I.
RINGGOLD. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-one.

FOOTE. En route to Philadelphia, Pa.
MADDOX. At Newport, R. I.
MEREDITH. At Newport, R. I.
KALK. At Boston, Mass.
HUGH CAWELL. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-eight.

McCOOK, HELKNAP, McCALLA, BANCROFT. At Boston, Mass.
RODGERS, ORMOND INGRAM. At New York, N. Y.

Squadron Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. B. Courtney, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL GRIDLEY, MORGAN, FAIRFAX, TAYLOR. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-four.

BAGLEY, CLEMSON. At New York.
ROPEWELL, HARADEN. At Newport, R. I.
THOMAS. At Charleston, S. C.
ABBOTT. At Key West, Fla.

Division Twenty.

COLO. J. FRED TALBOTT. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HALE CHASE AUBURNE. At Newport, R. I.
ELLIS. At Newport, R. I.
TILLMAN. At Charleston, S. C.

Flotilla Five.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.
DIXIE (tender). At navy yard, Boston. At Newport, R. I.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

DUNCAN. In reserve at Norfolk yard.
BALCH, PARKER. At Newport, R. I.
EARLY, DOWNES. At Newport, R. I.
BENHAM. At New York, N. Y.

Division Two.

O'BRIEN. At Charleston, S. C.
NICHOLSON, ERICSSON. At Newport, R. I.
SCHMUCK. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WINSLOW. At New York, N. Y.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH. At Newport, R. I.
WAINWRIGHT. At Newport, R. I.
ALEXANDRIA. At Charleston, S. C.
CUMMINGS, PORTER. At Newport, R. I.

Squadron Fifteen.

Capt. C. L. Arnold, Commander.

Division Four.

DAVIS, WILKES, BLAKELY, ALLEN. At Newport, R. I.
ROWAN. At Newport, R. I.

Division Five.

MANLEY. At Newport, R. I.
CALDWELL, CRAVEN. At Newport, R. I.
STOCKTON. At Newport, R. I.
CONNOR. At Newport, R. I.
GWIN. At Boston, Mass.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM. At Charleston, S. C.
KIMBERLEY. At Newport, R. I.
SIGOURNEY, GREGORY, LITTLE. At Newport, R. I.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL. At Newport, R. I.
STERLING. At Philadelphia, Pa.
LUCE. At Newport, R. I.
McCALLA. At Philadelphia, Pa.
LANSDALE. At Newport, R. I.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnston. At Hampton Roads.
HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read. At Hampton Roads.
SANDPIPER. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. At Gloucester.
McHRAY, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Gulliver. At Gloucester.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

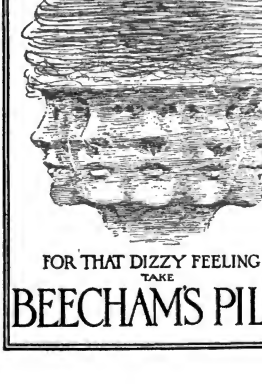
AUK, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, OSPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H.

Division Two.

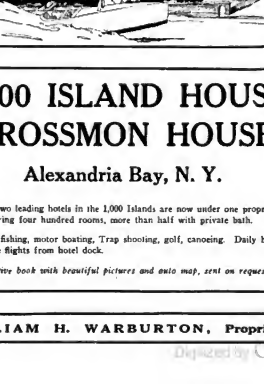
LARK. At Boston, Mass.
SWAN. At Portsmouth, N. H.
CHEWINK. At Hampton Roads, Va.
QUAIL. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MALLARD. At Boston, Mass.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
OLYMPIA (flagship), Capt. R. L. Wyman. At Hampton Roads, Va.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andrews. At Norfolk.
RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M. C.). At Boston, Mass.
BRIDGE. At Brooklyn navy yard.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Dewmore. At New York, N. Y.
CULGOA, Comdr. C. H. Bullock. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fuel ships: Neresa, Proteus and Brazos.



FOR THAT DIZZY FEELING
TAKE
BEECHAM'S PILLS



1000 ISLAND HOUSE
CROSSMON HOUSE
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

THE two leading hotels in the 1,000 Islands are now under one proprietorship offering four hundred rooms, more than half with private bath.

Finest fishing, motor boating, Trap shooting, golf, canoeing. Daily hydroaeroplane flights from hotel dock.

Attractive book with beautiful pictures and auto map, sent on request.

WILLIAM H. WARBURTON, Proprietor

Digitized by Google

MANILA is one of the financial and commercial centers in the Far East and the leading Bank there is

The Philippine National Bank

Manila, P. I.

Sole Official Government Depository

CABLE ADDRESS

Philnabank or National Bank

CAPITAL INCREASED TO - - - 35,300,000.00 Pesos Fully Paid
" AUTHORIZED - - - 50,000,000,00 "

Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted

BRANCHES: ILOILO, CEBU, CORREGIDOR, CABANATUAN, APARRI, DAVAO, BACOLOD, LEGASPI, LUCENA, DAGUPAN, VIGAN, NAGA

AGENCIES: 41 other Agencies throughout the Philippine Islands

FOREIGN: NEW YORK and SHANGHAI

CODES USED: Western Union, A. B. C 5th Edition, Bentley's, Peterson & Llobers

E. W. WILSON, *General Manager*

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels to Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander of Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. D. W. Blomer, At Bremerton, Wash.
ARKANSAS, Capt. S. E. Moses. At Bremerton, Wash.
NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett. At Bremerton, Wash.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship of Vice Admiral Williams), Capt. G. W. Williams. At San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. At San Pedro.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. F. Symington. At San Pedro.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. Balboa to San Pedro.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.
CHARLESTON, Capt. H. W. Knox. At San Diego, Calif.

Operative Squadron.

Captain L. R. Sargent, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. G. B. Landenberger. At San Diego.
MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At San Diego.
BUCHANAN, Comdr. R. E. Rogers. At San Diego, Calif.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance. At San Diego.
EVANS, Comdr. C. Crosse. At San Diego.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Moore. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. At San Diego.
RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. At San Diego.
FAIRFAX, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman. At San Diego.
THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. At San Diego.
KENNEDY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. At San Diego.
PAUL, HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Comdr. M. E. Manley. At San Diego, Calif.
HUMPH. At Portland, Oreg.
SIMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. At San Diego, Calif.
MACKRISH, Lieut. Comdr. S. F. Heim. At San Diego, Calif.
KISALL, At San Diego, Calif.
MCCORMICK, Lieut. Comdr. I. S. Scheibla. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, At Mare Island, Calif.
BAINBR, Comdr. W. E. Clarke. At Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. At San Diego, Calif.
BARRITT, At Mare Island, Calif.
DE LONG. At Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES. At San Francisco, Calif.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. F. L. Oliver, Commander.
SALEM, Capt. P. W. Foote. At San Diego, Calif.
PEARUE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON. At San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD. At San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. Ellis Lando. At San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. At San Diego, Calif.
BREESE. At San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Olding. At Bremerton, Wash.
THORNTON. At Bremerton, Wash.
MORRIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
TINGEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
SWASEY. At Bremerton, Wash.
MEADE. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Fourteen.

DENT. At San Diego, Calif.
DORSEY. At San Diego.
RATHBURNE, ROPER. At San Diego.
WATERS. At San Diego.
TALBOT, Lieut. Comdr. D. B. Beary. At San Diego.

Squadron Eleven.

Capt. H. P. Parrill, Commander
BUFFALO (flagship), Comdr. J. V. Babcock. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY. At Mare Island, Calif.
KENNISON. At Mare Island, Calif.
HAMILTON. At Mare Island, Calif.
ROGER, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Woodworth. At Mare Island, Calif.
WARD. At Mare Island, Calif.
CLAXTON. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

DOYEN. At San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
MOODY. At San Diego, Calif.
MEYER. At San Diego, Calif.
MCCAWLEY. At San Diego, Calif.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. F. N. Kelund. At San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Two.

Squadron Four.

Division Ten.

SCHLEY, CHAMPLIN, CHEW. At San Diego, Calif.
WILLIAMS. At San Diego, Calif.
HAZELWOOD. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY. At San Diego, Calif.
FULLER. At San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL. At San Diego, Calif.
H. BURNS. At San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. At San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER. At Bremerton, Wash.
WELLES. At Brem[illegible] Wash.
AULICK. At Bremerton, Wash.
GILLIS. At Bremerton, Wash.
MCDERMUT. At Bremerton, Wash.
DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Six.

Division Eighteen.

CRANE, THATCHER. At San Diego, Calif.
WALKER, CROSBY, D. At San Diego, Calif.
PALMER. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

SHUBRICK, GREENE. At San Diego, Calif.

BALLARD, EDWARDS, LAUB. At San Diego, Calif.
MCLANAHAN. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE. At San Diego, Calif.
RENSHAW. At San Diego, Calif.
URBANNON. At San Diego, Calif.
HOGAN. At San Diego, Calif.
STANSBURY. At San Diego, Calif.
HOWARD. At San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Twelve.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer. At San Diego, Calif.
WOODBURY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. At San Diego, Calif.
B. P. LEE. At San Pedro, Calif.
NICHOLAS. At San Pedro, Calif.
YOUNG. At San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

TARBOROUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
LA VALLETTE. At San Diego, Calif.
KIDDER, Comdr. H. J. Abbott. At San Diego, Calif.
WOOD. At San Diego, Calif.
SHIRK. At San Diego, Calif.
SLOAT. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-five.

LITCHFIELD. At San Diego, Calif.
ZANE, Lieut. Comdr. P. Seymour. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

SELFRIDGE. At San Diego, Calif.
MARCUS. At San Diego, Calif.
MERVINE. At San Diego, Calif.
CHASE. At San Diego, Calif.
ROBERT SMITH. At San Pedro, Calif.
MULLANY. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

COGHLAN. At San Diego, Calif.
PRESTON. At San Diego, Calif.
LAMSON, HULL. At San Diego, Calif.
MACDONOUGH. At San Diego, Calif.
BRUCE, Comdr. G. T. Sweesy. At San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-Nine.

FARENHOLT, Comdr. W. Post. At San Diego.
CORRY, SUMNER. At Mare Island, Calif.
MELVIN. At Mare Island, Calif.

Air Detachment.

Capt. H. C. Mustin, Commander.

ARGOSTOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. At San Diego, Calif
MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. At Mare Island, Calif.

Mine Detachment.

Capt. C. C. Bloch, Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, Capt. C. C. Bloch. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SPROSTON, Comdr. C. C. Moses. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
ANTHONY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Freileon. En route to Pearl Harbor.
INGRAHAM, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly. En route to Pearl Harbor.
BURNS. At Mare Island, Calif.

HOTEL ASTOR Times Square F. A. MUSCHENHEIM New York

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

Digitized by Google

Flowers By Telegraph

Those in the Services will find it very convenient to avail themselves of this service while away from home.

BLACKISTONE

FLORISTS, 14th & H Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
THRUSH. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
WHIPPOORWILL. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
TANAGER. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LAPWING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
PELICAN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
ORIOLE. En route to Pearl Harbor.
EIDER. En route to Pearl Harbor.
PIGEON. En route to Pearl Harbor.
TURKEY. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENGUIN. En route to Pearl Harbor.

Train.

Rear Admiral H. A. Field, Commander.

FREDERICK, Capt. W. R. Sexton. En route to San Pedro, Calif.
VESTAL, Capt. J. J. Hyland. At California City, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M. C.). At San Pedro, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M. C.). At Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER. At San Pedro, Calif.
CELTIC. At Guam.
Fuel ships: Neptune, Brutus, Kanawha, Orion, Jason and Cuyama. The Vulcan is at Norfolk, Va.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Vice Admiral Niblack), Capt. J. M. Reeves. At Gravesend, England.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. W. D. Leahy. At Boston, Mass.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. W. D. Leahy. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. At Spalato.
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. At Gibraltar.
FOX, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. At Constantinople.
BROOKS, Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Alexandria.
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. W. O. Speare. At Samsun.
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. At Samsun.

Division Forty.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. At Venice
McFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Haines. At Malta.
CHILDS, Comdr. I. H. Mayfield. At Gravesend.
REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. R. F. Zogbaum. At Pola.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. At Naples.
SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley. At Cherbourg, France.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Division One.

HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. H. I. Cone. At Shanghai, China.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. At Vladivostok.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. At Hong Kong.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. At Shanghai, China.
PAMPANGA. At Hong Kong, China.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. At Nanking, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. R. B. Daughtry. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. At Shanghai, China.
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. At Ichang, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Hanson. At Nanking, China.
ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. At Hankow, China.
R. L. BARNES. At Cavite, P. I.
Auxiliaries—Piscataqua, Abarenda, Pompey, Genesee, Sara Thompson, Mohican and Wompatuck.

Mine Detachment.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. At Shanghai, China.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. At Hongkong, China.
AVOCET, FINCH, HERON. At Mare Island, Calif.
BITTERN. At Guam.

Destroyer Squadron.

Capt. W. McDowell, Commander.

Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. George M. Baum. At Cavite, P. I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. At Shanghai, China.
GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. At Shanghai, China.
UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. At Shanghai, China.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. At Shanghai, China.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. At Shanghai, China.
LEA, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon. At Shanghai, China.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. L. F. Dortch. At Shanghai, China.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. At Shanghai, China.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. At Shanghai, China.
LONG, Comdr. C. M. Austin. At Shanghai, China.
BROOME, Comdr. C. S. McWhorter. At Shanghai, China.
ALDEN, Comdr. E. B. Armstrong. At Shanghai, China.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Deeses. En route to Asiatic Station, via Singapore.
BARKER, Comdr. C. C. Windsor. En route to Asiatic Station, via Singapore.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. En route to Asiatic Station, via Singapore.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. En route to Asiatic Station, via Singapore.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. A. Sharp, Jr. En route to Asiatic Station, via Singapore.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. En route to Asiatic Station, via Singapore.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. En route to Norfolk, Va.
ALAMEDA. At Gibraltar.
BATH. At Puget Sound, Wash.
BEAUFORT. At Hampton Roads, Va.
CAESAR. At New London, Conn.
KITTERY. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MARS. Gibraltar to United States June 4.
NERO. At Mare Island, Calif.
NEWPORT NEWS. At Mare Island, Calif.
PENSACOLA. En route to Manila, P. I.
GULFPORT. In West Indian waters.
HANCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. At Pearl Harbor.
HENDERSON, Capt. Wm. R. White. At Washington, D. C.
HOUSTON. En route to West Coast via Canal Zone.
NECHES. In Canal Zone.
NITRO. At Balboa.
PATOKA. Cavite to San Francisco May 23.
RAMAPO. At New York, N. Y.
PYRO, Comdr. J. S. Graham. At Mare Island, Calif.
QUINCY. En route to Constantinople.
SAPELO. En route to Constantinople.
SATURN. In Alaskan waters.
TRINITY. At Fall River, Mass.

UNASSIGNED.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. At Annapolis, Md.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. D. E. Theleen. At Boston, Mass.
CHICAGO, Comdr. C. W. Nimitz. At naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George W. Hayward. In Nicaraguan waters.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. A. Baker. At Constantinople.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D. C.
PADUCAH, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers. En route to Key West, Fla.
PUEBLO, Capt. H. H. Hough. At navy yard, Brooklyn.
TALLAHASSEE. At Charleston, S. C.
WHEELING. At New Orleans, La.
YACONA, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. En route to Philippines from Bombay.

ADDRESSES OF MILITARY ACADEMY CADETS GRADUATED JUNE 13, 1921.

Cary, Milo G., Downs, Kans.; Conway, Harold J., Wilmot Apts., Seattle, Wash.; Cooley, John B., 406 W. Whitner street, Anderson, S. C.; Crary, Francis W., 4339 W. Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.; Freeman, J. E., jr., Hartselle, Ala.; Hissen, K. W., 523 E. 14th street, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Johnson, R. H., 1642 13th street, Abilene, Texas; Little, Selby F., 1115 Washington street, Vancouver, Wash.; Magee, Francis J., 5 Coram street, Taunton, Mass.; Marcus, Morris H., 799 Clayton street, San Francisco, Calif.; Marsh, James H., 113 W. 12th street, New York city; Nelson, Gustin MacA., 312 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pirkey, F. Z., Colusa, Calif.; Spettel, Frank J., 329 N. 4th street, La Crosse, Wis.; Sullivan, Carroll F., 105 Moore street, Lowell, Mass.; Wardlaw, Joseph P., 1234 College street, Columbia, S. C., and Wilkes, B. B., jr., Durant, Miss.

THE ARMY.

Secretory of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. P. C. March, Chief of Staff.

Maj. Paul H. Clark, in San Francisco on leave, is relieved from duty in Hawaiian Department and assigned to duty as assistant chief of staff headquarters, 4th corps area, Fort McPherson, Ga.

Adjutant General's Department—Maj. Gen. P. C. Harris, Adjutant General.

Maj. Frank H. Phipps, jr., C. A. C., from duties at Hoboken, N. J., is detailed in adjutant general's department and report to commanding general 2d corps area, Governors Island, N. Y., for duty.

Lieut. Col. John A. Berry from duty at headquarters 4th corps area, Fort McPherson, Ga., to Washington and report to the adjutant general for duty in his office.

Inspector General's Department—Maj. Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Inspector General.

Col. Tyree R. Rivers from duty in office of inspector general June 20 to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty as inspector 2d corps area.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.

Maj. John A. Parker from duties in New York City to Washington for duty in office of director of sales.

Maj. Joseph M. Dreyer, Capts. Clifford M. Ollivetti, Burritt H. Hinman from duty in office of judge advocate, maritime affairs, New York City, to Washington and report to judge advocate general for duty in his office.

Capt. William J. Bacon from duty in office of judge advocate, maritime affairs, New York City, to Boston for duty as assistant corps area judge advocate.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Maj. Francis B. Wheaton from duty in office of quartermaster general to San Francisco and about August 24 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Maj. John M. Ritchie from duty in office of quartermaster general, Washington, to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty.

Maj. Frank E. Davis from duty in office of quartermaster general July 1 to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty as assistant to corps area quartermaster.

Maj. Everett D. Barlow, jr., from duty at quartermaster intermediate depot, Omaha, Nebr., July 1 to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty.

Capt. William M. Larner from duty at general area depot, San Antonio, Tex., July 1 to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty.

Capt. Wallace A. Trumbull from duty as assistant to quartermaster 8th corps area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., July 1, report by wire to commanding general 9th corps area for duty and join the station to which assigned.

Capt. John J. Deeming report to commanding officer port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., for duty.

Capt. Carroll Edgar from duty in office of quartermaster general July 1 to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty.

Capt. Letcher O. Grice from duty at general intermediate depot, Atlanta, Ga., to Camp McClellan, Ala., for duty, relieving Capt. Meade M. Goodwyn, who will go to Atlanta general intermediate depot for duty.

Capt. Peter F. Meade from duty at remount depot, Camp Meade, Md., to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty as assistant to corps area quartermaster.

Capt. Robert B. Field from duty in office of first district, construction service, Washington, July 1 to New York City, general intermediate depot, for duty.

Capt. Francis J. Kelly from duty at general intermediate depot, New York City, July 15 and report to constructing quartermaster, New York City, for duty as his assistant until departure from New York City of Maj. Henry L. Green, when Capt. Kelly will assume the duties of constructing quartermaster at coast defenses of New York; air defense station, New Dorp, Staten Island, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.; Mitchel Field, N. Y.

Capt. Robert J. Wogoner at Camp Holabird, Md., to duty as assistant to commandant of motor transport training school.

Capt. Fred M. Fogle from duty at Hoboken, N. J., July 1 to Washington and report to quartermaster general for duty in his office.

1st Lieut. Stanley H. Hunsicker from duty at Philadelphia quartermaster intermediate depot to Hoboken, N. J., and about July 6 to Paris, France, and report to chief, American graves registration service, for duty.

1st Lieut. Elmer K. Pettibone from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., and report by telegraph to commanding general 9th corps area for assignment to station and duty.

1st Lieut. Clinton B. F. Brill from duty in office of first district, construction service, Washington, July 1 to New York and report to constructing quartermaster for duty.

1st Lieut. Maurice P. O'Connor from duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., July 1 to headquarters 3d corps area, Fort Howard, Md., for duty.

LOCKHART

SPIRAL PUTTEES



Patented — Made in U. S. A.

"Known throughout the Service"

Regulation for Officers in the Field

Smart—Comfortable—Efficient

Olive-Drab, Marine, Cadet-Gray

Men's & Boys' Sizes, Light & Heavy Weight

Post Exchanges, Your Dealers or Write 116 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mfrs. to the Govt., Military Schools and Organizations.

U. S. & Foreign Patents & Trade Marks

References, including some of the largest Commercial and Industrial Concerns in this country, furnished on request, together with copy of PATENT-SENSE, *"the book for inventors and manufacturers."*

Lowest fees consistent with unsurpassed service

LACEY & LACEY

Members Bar U. S. Supreme Court, and Supreme Court, District of Columbia

700 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

ESTABLISHED 1869

"The Browns named their baby after Julius Caesar."

"Why, the crazy idea! What did they do that for?"

"Because he was born too late for them to name him before him."—The American Legion Weekly.

Some people in peace-time will be interested in the young man who went into the Army. On enlisting he expressed the fear that he would face ridicule on account of his religion. After three years in the army he was asked how he had gotten along. "Fine," he replied; "they never found it out on me."—Christian Register.

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condenser Plates, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches. Powder Press Plates Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Boat Shafting finished true, smooth and straight. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application. THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Branch, Sole Manufacturers, Ansonia, Conn.

A confirmed crook is a man who cheats when he's playing solitaire.—T. M. Magazine.



Hotel Wolcott

31st STREET, at FIFTH AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

CENTRALLY located in shopping and theatre districts.

Near railroad terminals.

Delicious food, luxurious appointments, personal service.

Discount to officers in active service.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL.

HOTEL

STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO

Moderate Rates for Good Accommodations

PATENTS C. L. PARKER

Formerly Member Examining Corps, U. S. Pat. Off.

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents

American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.

McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED

saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.

Correspondence invited.

Riggs National Bank

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Resources over $27,000,000



FOX'S "F.I.P." PUTTEES

Wherever the bugle blows, Fox's Improved Spiral Puttees are the recognized standard of quality. Their smart, firmly wrapped spirals give the right military dash to the wearer. Fox's Puttees will not ravel at the edge. They fit any leg and are always full length and width, of the best English wool. They are made for men of action.

Genuine Fox's have a small brass tag with the name FOX and R for right and L for left. Write today for the name of the dealer in your town.

Regulation Heavy Weight $4.00

Extra Fine Light Weight 4.50

Extra Fine Light Tan 5.00

The Manley-Johnson Corporation

Sole Agents

Dept. RA. 260 W. Broadway, New York City

Digitized by Google

1st Lieut. William E. Vecqueray from duty at Carlstrom Field, Fla., August 20 to Philadelphia, general administrative school, quartermaster corps, for course of instruction.

1st Lieut. Harold Bell Stetson, Frank G. Marchman report by telegraph to commanding general 9th corps area for assignment to duty and station in Alaska and join stations to which assigned.

Warrant Officer William A. Miller from assignment to depot quartermaster, Mobile, P. L. effective upon relief from present duty at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, to Fort Crockett, Tex., for duty with quartermaster.

Warrant Officer Oscar Rennie from duties with quartermaster, Fort Crockett, Tex., for duty with general area depot, quartermaster section, Montis, P. I., sailing about July 8.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Maj. Henry R. Mitchell from duty in office of chief of finance, July 1, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty as assistant to 5th corps area finance officer.

Lieut. Otto W. Gruhlkey from duty in office of chief of finance and report for temporary duty in office of the assistant general purchasing officer, education and recreation branch, and to office of chief of staff as finance officer, military intelligence division, general staff, vice 1st Lieut. John H. Doherty, relieved.

Capt. Phillip A. Schaff from duty at Los Angeles, Calif., to San Francisco and about July 27 to Hawaiian Department for duty, relieving Capt. Frank B. Shelly.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Medical Corps.

Brig. Gen. Walter D. McCaw report to surgeon general for duty in his office in addition to duties as commandant, Army medical school.

Lieut. Col. Frank W. Weed from duties at Fort Bliss, Tex., July 1 to Army medical school, Washington, for duty.

Maj. George C. Dunham from detail as student at Johns Hopkins University Medical School, Baltimore, Md., to Army medical school, Washington, for duty.

Maj. Dr. Thomas L. Cole from Fort Logan H. Roots, Colo., Fitzsimons General Hospital, for duty.

Capt. Ernest E. Stratton, as bacteriologist 9th corps area, San Francisco, will report for assignment to duty and station in the area.

Capt. Virgil A. Herl, Lewis S. Harvey to San Francisco and about August 15 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

Resignation by Capt. George H. Preston accepted.

Dental Corps.

Maj. James L. P. Irwin from duty at station hospital, Fort Bliss, Tex., to William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., for duty.

Maj. Wilfurth Heilman, Samuel Kaufman, Capts. Clement J. Gaynor, William H. Hubitzell from duty at Presidio of San Francisco July 1 and report by letter to commanding general 9th corps area for assignment to duty and station and join stations to which assigned.

Capt. Joseph L. Rahm from duty at Rose Field, Calif., July 1 and report by letter to commanding general 9th corps area for assignment to duty and station and join the station.

Medical Administrative Corps.

Capt. Arthur Schoonover from duties at headquarters, 8th corps area, and report at station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

Capt. Paul L. Whitmarsh from duties at general intermediate depot, Alameda, Calif., July 1 to Schenectady, N. Y., general reserve depot for duty.

Capt. Samuel W. Pennington, 2d Lieuts. Stanley A. Clark, Leo J. Miller from San Francisco about Aug. 31 to Hawaiian Department for duty.

1st Lieut. James A. Trembley from duty at general reserve depot, Schenectady, N. Y., July 1 to general intermediate depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty.

2d Lieut. Richard H. McIlvain from duty at Camp Lee, Va., July 1 to general intermediate depot for duty.

2d Lieut. John C. Schwieger from duty at general intermediate depot, Chicago, July 1 to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Bosch, Chief of Engineers.

Col. Meriwether L. Walker from duty as commanding officer Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and as commandant of engineer school to New York City and report to the Canal Zone about July 12 and report to Governor Panama Canal for duty.

Maj. Laurence V. Prather to Kansas City, Mo., take station for duty until such time as will enable him to comply with orders of March 4, 1921, W. D., when he will stand relieved from the duty to which detailed by this order.

Capt. Holland L. Robb is detailed as instructor, engineers, Massachusetts National Guard, at Boston.

Capt. Harry W. Hill from duties as engineer supply officer, Schenectady, N. Y., is assigned to 11th Engineers, to New York City and about July 12 to Panama Canal Department for duty with the regiment.

Capts. Raymond G. Moses, Daniel Noce from duty at Boston Argent to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty as instructors at the engineer school.

Capts. Lindsay C. Ellis, Sam, Judge, Barrows, Holland L. Robb, Robert B. Reyland, Jr., Stanley L. Scott, Henry Hutchins, Jr., on detail as students at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, to West Point, N. Y., on or about August 24 Military Academy for duty.

1st Lieut. Richard Lee from assignment to 4th Engineers, July 1 from duties at Camp Lewis, Wash., July 1, assigned to 4th Engineers and to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

1st Lieut. Robert E. Coughlin from duties in Washington July 15, assigned to 4th Engineers and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with the regiment.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Maj. Alfred B. Johnson from duty in office of chief of ordnance July 1 to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., ordnance school of technology as student officer.

Master Sergt. Samuel B. Park will be placed upon retired list at Fort Strong, Mass., and will be sent to his home.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. A. Price, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

Majs. Charles W. Mason, Owen R. Meredith, Capts. Ramsay D. Konig, Arthur J. Dearing, Charles W. Walton, Maurice E. Barker, James W. Rice, John A. MacLaughlin, Jr., Stella G. Kelly, Edward Wiesenthal, Henry M. Black, 1st Lieuts. James F. Smith, John G. Shannonhouse, upon completion of duties at chemical warfare service school, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., will report at Edgewood Arsenal for duty.

1st Lieut. John V. Lowe, upon completion of duties at chemical warfare service school, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to Washington and report to the chief, chemical warfare service, for duty in his office.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Maj. Charles M. Milliken from duty as camp signal officer, Camp Beauregard, La., July 1 to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty as signal officer of the division.

Master Sergt. George A. Smith, 7th service company, will be placed upon retired list at Fort McIntosh, Tex., and will be sent to his home.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

Maj. Delos C. Emmons, on completion of course at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., to Dayton, Ohio, engineering division, air service, for duty.

Capt. Chester W. Gates from detail in air service and at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., and report for duty as quartermaster.

Staff Sergt. Alexander Keyes will be placed upon retired list at Fairfield, Ohio, and will be sent to his home.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Chaplain Thomas Davis from duty at Camp Brady, N. C., to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty.

Veterinary Corps—Col. W. A. Holbrook, Chief at Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. William A. Glasgow from duties at cavalry school, Fort Riley, Kans., July 1, is detailed in quarters general, department and will be relieved and report to adjutant general for duty in his office.

Maj. Allan P. McLean from duty at Utah State University, Columbus, Ohio, and detailed for duty in military instruction of general staff, effective at close of the present school year, to Washington for temporary duty in military intelligence division and to Fort Riley, Kans., and take station for duty in connection with military intelligence.

Maj. Raymond G. Moses, cavalry, from assignment to that regiment and from duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and detailed as assistant professor, military science and tactics, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

Maj. Isaac S. Martin from duty as instructor at cavalry school, Fort Riley, Kans., July 1 and assigned to 2d Cavalry for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Glen A. Brown is assigned to 4th Cavalry, Fort Brown, Tex., and join the regiment.

Maj. Thomas H. Cunningham, at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Maj. Ralph Talbot, jr., from duty with American forces in Germany July 1, is assigned to 5th Cavalry and to Marfa, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Majs. Kerl E. Linderfelt, Warren A. Pair, Lote P. Stover to Camp Knox, Ky., and report September 1 at cavalry school as students in a special course.

Capt. Quincy R. Brown from duties at Fort Myer, Va., July 1 is assigned to 4th Cavalry and to Fort Brown, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Wallace F. Safford from duties at Fort Myer, Va., July 1 assigned to 1st Cavalry and to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. John A. Weeks from duties at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., July 1 is assigned to 2d Cavalry and to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Capts. Frederick H. L. Ryder from duties at Fort Winchester, Ariz., to San Francisco and about September 6 to Philippine Department for duty.

Capt. Robert Ellis, jr., from detachment to 9th Cavalry and assigned to 10th Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to take effect upon completion of present course of foreign service.

Capt. Gordon K. Rogers from duties at Fort Clark, Tex., to San Francisco and about July 19 to Hawaiian Department for duty with 13th Cavalry.

Capt. William H. Killilea, cavalry, from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and return to his station, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

1st Lieut. William L. Hamilton from duty as student basic course, cavalry school, and from duty at Fort Riley, Kans., July 1 is assigned to 6th Cavalry and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and join the regiment.

1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Graham from duty as student basic course, cavalry school, and from duty at Fort Riley, Kans., July 1, is assigned to 4th Cavalry and to Fort Brown, Tex., and join the regiment.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.

Optical Products

are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service requiring the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Gun Sights for Army and Navy, Stereo-Prism Binoculars, Periscopes, Battery Commander Telescopes, Microscopes, Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic Lenses and Instruments, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and other high-grade

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N. Y. LONDON

Henry Schick & Co.
Formerly with John G. Hoss
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS
Civilian Dress a Specialty
1421 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

HALF-TONES ZINC ETCHINGS DESIGNS
Charles F. Lanman J. Harry Donaghue R. L. Lanman
LANMAN ENGRAVING CO.
Process Engravers Illustrators Designers
Post Building, WASHINGTON, D.C.
"Quality and Speed"

It isn't the big problems that anno us; it's the little ones.—T. M. Magaine.

Henry Jacobs Co., 304 Sands St., New York
Uniforms and Equipments
Fashionable Civilian Dress

BLOCK'S
ARISTOCRATIC
CANDIES
ATLANTA

SAVE YOUR EARS
from the deafening shock of shell explosion and gun fire.
Elliott Perfect Ear Protectors
are patented and officially approved. 15 years service in U. S. Army and Navy. More than 50,000 now in use without a single case of ruptured ear drum.
PRICE $1.00 PER PAIR post paid in neat aluminum box.
Write for free illustrated booklet on "Preventing Deafness from Gun Fire or Shell Explosion."
Address
J. A. R. ELLIOTT,
P. O. BOX 201, NEW YORK, N. Y.

DU PONT
The Du Pont Company has served the United States Government for 119 years—in peace and in war. Du Pont Military and Sporting Powders have a long and an enviable record.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Sales Dept., Military Sales Division
Wilmington, Delaware

1st Lieut. Cornelius C. Jadwin, 2d, cavalry, from duties as aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Camp Travis, Tex., July 1 to Washington and report to executive assistant to chief of staff for duty in his office.

Warrant Officer George E. Hughes from duties with 2d Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kans., July 1 to Fort Brown, Tex., for duty with 4th Cavalry.

Warrant Officer Wriston C. Alexander from duties with 4th Cavalry, Fort Brown, Tex., July 1 to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty with the 2d Cavalry.

1st Sergt. Charles Dade, troop I, 10th Cavalry, will be placed upon retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and will be sent to his home.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Barnes, having reported to chief of staff, his assignment to duty in office of chief of staff is announced.

Lieut. Col. Laurin L. Lawson from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and report to chief of field artillery for temporary duty in his office, and, upon the completion, return to his station, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for purpose of closing property responsibility.

Maj. John B. W. Corey from duties at Camp Dix, N. J., June 15, assigned to 18th Field Artillery and to Camp Pike, Ark., and join the regiment.

Capt. Ward H. Maris is assigned to 15th Field Artillery and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Oscar B. Ralls, jr., from duties as assistant military attache, Madrid, Spain, and as acting finance, supply and transportation officer, effective on the return to Madrid of the military attache from the conference of military attaches, will return to United States and repair to Washington and report to director of military intelligence for temporary duty and will report to adjutant general for assignment.

Capt. Edgar A. O'Hair relieved from detail as student at ordnance school of technology and school of application, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., assigned to 19th Field Artillery and to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Col. Earle D'A. Pearce from duty with 59th Coast Artillery, and report at Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty until time to comply with orders heretofore issued.

Col. Robert E. Wyllie from detail as member of general staff corps, effective August 21, from duties with operations division, general staff, to San Francisco and on first available transport to Hawaiian Department for duty in coast defenses.

Lieut. Col. James A. Ruggles, upon completion of course at coast artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., July 1 to Fort Williams, Maine, for temporary duty until such time as it may be necessary for him to proceed from Fort Williams, to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., in compliance with orders of March 9.

Maj. George F. Moore from duty with Holt Manufacturing Co., Stockton, Calif., August 15 to Fort Monroe, Va., coast artillery training center for duty.

Maj. Frederick R. Garcin from assignment on staff of commanding general 9th Coast Artillery district, San Francisco July 1 to Fort Crockett, Tex., for duty.

Maj. Richard Donovan from detail as student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, August 15 to Fort Monroe, Va., coast artillery training center for duty.

Capt. John H. Wilson from assignment to 39th Artillery Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps, Camp Jackson, S. C., to Fort Monroe, Va., and will report September 1 at coast artillery school for battery commander's course of instruction.

Capt. Edward C. Seeds from detail as student at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and report to Col. Robert S. Abernethy, Army base, South Boston, Mass., for duty.

Resignation by Capt. Chauncey L. Cooke, to take effect July 1, is accepted.

The following to Fort Monroe, Va., and report at coast artillery school September 1 for field officers' course at that institution: Lieut. Cols. Allen D. Raymond, Robert F. Woods, Granville Sevier, Ralph M. Mitchell, Charles E. N. Howard, Jairus A. Moore, William Tidball, Majs. Charles C. Burt, Frank Geere, Francis M. Hinkle, Edward E. Farnsworth, Jacob A. Mack, William T. Carpenter, John L. Holcombe, Oscar A. Russell, William R. McCleary, Joseph A. Green, John C. Henderson, Howard K. Loughry.

1st Sergt. August Romer, Battery E, 57th Coast Artillery, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Lewis, Wash., and will be sent to his home.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. Reynolds J. Burt is assigned to 55th Infantry August 15 and to Camp Meade, Md., and join the regiment.

Col. Howard R. Perry, at Camp Grant, Ill., is assigned to 54th Infantry.

Col. Rufus E. Longan, report to chief of infantry for temporary duty in connection with classification of reserve officers until August 15, upon which date he will report to chief of infantry for duty.

Col. George E. Thorne from duties as instructor with National Guard of Porto Rico and detailed for duty as instructor, infantry, New Jersey National Guard, at Trenton.

Col. Erneste V. Smith from detail with general recruiting service at San Francisco and will report to commanding general 9th corps area for duty in connection with Organized Reserves.

Col. Ralph E. Ingram, upon completion of course at general staff college, to Boston and report to commanding general 1st corps area for duty in charge of reserve officers' training corps affairs.

Col. Halstead Dorey report to chief of infantry for duty.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Pope, 15th Infantry, is transferred to 10th Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio, to take effect upon completion of his present tour of foreign service.

Maj. Thomas W. Hammond to general staff college, Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty until such time as it is necessary for him to comply with orders, War Department, June 3.

Maj. Herbert M. Pool from duty at infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., to Washington and report to chief of infantry September 1 for duty.

Maj. Frank F. Jewett from duty at Antwerp, Belgium, and from duty with graves registration service, assigned to 34th Infantry, and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

Maj. Edward O. Power, 41st Infantry, from assignment to that regiment and from duty at Camp Meade, Md., to Washington for duty in office of director of sales.

Maj. John W. Leonard from duty at Franklin Cantonment, Camp Meade, Md., assigned to 15th Tank Battalion, August 1 and to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Maj. Wilber A. Blain from duty as member of field officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

Maj. Millard F. Waltz, jr., 57th Infantry, is transferred to the 15th Infantry.

Capt. George C. Pilkington from company officers' class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and is assigned to 29th Infantry at Camp Benning, Ga.

Capt. Alexander J. MacNab, now attached to 33d Infantry, is relieved from duties with that regiment and from duty at Camp Travis, Tex., July 1 and will proceed to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. William E. Lewis, at Camp Benning, Ga., is assigned to 29th Infantry and will join the regiment.

Capt. Forrest E. Collins from duty as member of company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Capt. Donovan P. Yeuell assigned to the 40th Infantry July 1; upon his arrival in United States to Camp Jackson, S. C., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Irwin S. Dierking from basic course infantry school and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 assigned to 30th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. Ross O. Baldwin from duty as member of company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Bening, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

Capt. Clyde A. Fowler, 2th Infantry, from assignment to that regiment and from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Pennsylvania State College, State College.

Capt. John P. Lake from duty as member of basic class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., effective July 1, and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at University of Missouri, Columbia.

Capt. William H. Beers from company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, assigned to 45th Infantry and to duty with regiment.

Capt. James B. Golden from company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, is assigned to 9th Infantry and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty with the regiment.

Capt. William S. Eley from duty as member of company officers' class, infantry school, July 1 and report at Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. John W. Bulger from duty as member of company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, is assigned to headquarters 7th Infantry Brigade, as a member of brigade staff and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.

Capt. Thomas N. Williams from basic class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, and assigned to 29th Infantry at Camp Benning, Ga.

Capts. Ain D. Warnock, William A. Wappenstein from duty as member of company officers' class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professors of military science and tactics, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

Capts. Frank L. McCoy, John S. Moore, Lewis B. Rock, Leonard H. Sims, DeWitt C. Smith, jr., now attached to 39th Infantry, are assigned to that regiment.

1st Lieut. Francis E. Charlton from basic class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, is assigned to 51st Infantry and to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Gouverneur Hoes from basic class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, assigned to 56th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Rogers, jr., assigned to 26th Infantry and to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Harvey H. Smith from basic class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, is assigned to 20th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Chase W. Hoadley from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, assigned to 30th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Edward R. Golden from duty as member of basic class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1 and detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at University of Illinois, Urbana.

1st Lieut. Ernest W. Gruhn from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, is assigned to 3d Infantry and to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Henry R. St. Cyr from basic class, infantry school, and from duty at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, assigned to 5th Infantry and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with the regiment.

1st Lieut. Edwin N. Burnett from duty as member of basic class, infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., July 2, and report at Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

1st Lieut. William M. Wright, jr., from duties at infantry school, Camp Benning, Ga., June 20, to Washington and report to chief of staff for duty in his office.

The names of Maj. Wilber A. Blain, Capts. John P. Lake, Clyde A. Fowler, Ross O. Baldwin, Ain D. Warnock, William A. Wappenstein, 1st Lieut. Edward R. Golden are placed on detached officers' list.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Christian Gross accepted.

Master Sergt. Wilber E. Flynn will be placed upon retired list at Camp Dix, N. J., and will be sent to his home.

Sergt. Albert F. Wood, service company, 25th Infantry, will be placed upon retired list at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., and will be sent to his home.

Retired Officers.

Col. Edward A. Roche is relieved from active duty July 20 and proceed home.

Capt. Julian DeCourt detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

Retiring Boards.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at headquarters 4th corps area, Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination of officers. Members—Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, Col. James H. Frier, Inf.; Col. George P. Howell, Corps of Engrs.; Col. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Med. Corps; Lieut. Col. Charles Y. Brownlee, Med. Corps. Recorder—Capt. Franklin P. Shaw, judge advocate.

Boards of Officers.

A board of officers to consist of Col. John McA. Palmer, Inf.; Col. George M. Hoffman, Corps of Engrs.; Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., general staff; Maj. James A. Ulio, Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.; Capt. Lorenn N. Rock, Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept., is appointed to meet in Washington to prepare a detailed plan for marking American battlefields in Europe and to supervise the execution of the plan after its approval by the Secretary of War.

Service Schools.

Cols. James H. Reeves, Cav.; Frank S. Cocheu, Inf.; Lieut. Col. William H. Raymond, C. A. C., from duties at Washington to Newport, R. I., and report about July 5 at naval war college for duty as student officers, 1921-'22 course.

The following to Fort Riley, Kans., and report September 10 at cavalry school for troop officers' course: Capts. Clyde Pickett, Frederick F. Duggan, Kent C. Lambert, Dwight Hughes, jr., John W. Weeks, Otto R. Trigg, Wharton G. Ingram, Sam G. Fuller, Gerald FitzGerald, Callie H. Palmer, Gilbert X. Chaves, Richard W. Carter, Hobart R. Gay, W. Dirk Van Ingen, Walter E. Huebly, Elmer P. Gosnall, Renn Lawrence, James M. Shelton, John N. Merrill, Lewis A. Maury, William G. Simmons, Ralph B. Skinner, Chester E. Davis, Thomas G. Peyton, John C. Mullenix, Charles H. Gerhardt, George S. Andrew, Forsyth Bacon, Holmes G. Paullin, John H. Irving, Frank G. Ringland.

Warrant Officers.

Retirement of Warrant Officer Henry Seely from active service June 9 is announced; proceed home.

Warrant Officer William K. Cardon report to retiring board at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for examination.

Warrant Officer Willis S. Yates from duties with department headquarters, Hawaiian Department, and assigned to headquarters, 7th corps area, Fort Crook, Nebr.

Warrant Officer William J. O'Brien will report to retiring board at Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination.

Warrant Officer Alfred J. Norman from duties with the corps area headquarters, Fort Crook, Nebr., and assigned to headquarters, Hawaiian Department, sailing about July 19.

The following named warrant officers at Army music school, Fort Jay, N. Y., having completed their present course of instruction, will proceed to his organization for duty as indicated about July 1: Warrant Officer Harry R. Bradley, to 6th Engrs., Camp Pike, Ark.; Warrant Officer William F. Baker, to 16th Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Warrant Officer Arthur S. Haynes, to 7th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Warrant Officer Emil Podhora, to 13th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass.; Warrant Officer Frederic H. Siarveld, to 7th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex.; Warrant Officer Richard W. Traichel, to 13th Engrs., Camp Humphries, Va.

R. O. T. C. AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

Major General Chas. H. Muir, U. S. A., commanding general 9th corps area; Colonel M. N. Falls, Inf., corps area, R. O. T. C. officer, and Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Fitch, assistant chief of staff for war plans and training, were the reviewing officers at the second annual military field day on May 21 at Palo Alto, Calif. Following is the reserve officers' training corps staff: Major Leroy P. Collins, F. A., professor of military science and tactics. Assistant professors: Captain Chas. E. Boyer, F. A.; Captain H. A. Cooney, F. A.; Captain R. H. Power, retired; Sgt. Major G. W. Moffitt, retired, assistant; Ord. Sgt. W. N. Puckett, retired, assistant.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis. West Point.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

In February, 1920, we put into the Academy 33 of our 35 pupils; in April, 77 of our 84 pupils. All told, we put in 3,535 pupils—as many as all other regular preparatory schools combined.

We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chance for success sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

E. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S

NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Young men are prepared also for West Point, Marine Corps or college. J. R. WILMER, P. A. Eng., U. S. N., Graduate of Naval Academy, J. L. CHEW, A. B., A. M.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work; only earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 50.

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

Instead of R. S. V. P. on diplomatic notes, there now appear the letters P. D. Q.—Schenectady Union-Star.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

Theo. Nelson, U.S.N.A., class of 1903, Prin.
Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.

290 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRADEN'S Has Had Only One Young Man Fail to Pass the Regular West Point Entrance Examinations in Two Years. Also All of Our Reentrance Men Passed. Write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

TEXT-BOOK COMPANY

390 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

Army & Navy Academy

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis and for Direct Commissions in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogs.

PRINTING NATIONAL CAPITOL PRESS
(Incorporated)
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ORGANIZED RESERVE REGULATIONS For Sale by Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 815, Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS
Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments



Hyde Windlass Company

BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds. Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 2600
BOSTON NEWPORT
TREMONT COR. BOYLSTON 260 BELLEVUE AVENUE

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

RICE & DUVAL

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS

Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

509 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office: Westory Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Codet Store, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was seller for over 35 years
OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 2000"

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment

12 West 45th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 2861

THE THOUGHT THAT INSPIRES THE PURCHASE OF A HOME IS THE MOST VALUABLE ASSET OF HUMANITY

We are prepared to establish you in the home of your choice on the Terms that are convenient.

Special attention to officers of the services.

MAIN 4752

Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS Service
Sales — Rents — Loans
1405 - Lee Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests

oooooooooooo

Electric Boat Company

11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 282d St. Ave., Cor. 10th. ANNAPOLIS 70 Maryland Ave.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allen Established 1815

227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

NAVY OFFICERS' FULL DRESS EQUIPMENT

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments
THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815



Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co.

Middletown, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Dotter Practice apparatus. Designed to supply, at little cost, a means for daily practice with rifle and pistol, without the use of ammunition. It makes a fascinating indoor game. Endorsed by experts. Used in the regular service—Army and Navy. Indispensable for preparation for outdoor shooting.

Catalogue and expert opinions sent on request.

$10.00 per year $6.00 for six months

U. S. Government Advertiser

Washington, D. C.

A magazine devoted to the interests of Contractors and Supplymen
Contains ALL calls for Government Work, the prices bid, and to whom awarded.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

15 CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Washington, D. C., June 25, 1927

Vol. LXIX, No. 2136.

Naval Appropriation Bill

The conferees on the naval appropriation bill resumed conferences this week after having been in deadlock for several days, the House conferees refusing to agree to the Senate amendments or continue in conference unless practically all of the amandments were eliminated.

The principal point of difference was the size of the enlisted personnel, the Senate contending for 126,000 men and the House for 100,000. The Senate also added many new building projects and provided for two airplane carriers.

The important Senate amendments follow, numbered as in conference:

(1) For mileage at 5 cents per mile to midshipmen entering the Naval Academy while proceeding from their homes to the Naval Academy for examination and appointment as midshipmen.

(2) Strikes out the House provision that no part of this appropriation shall be available for the expense of any naval district unless the commanding officer thereof shall be also the commandant of a navy yard, naval training station or naval operating base.

(3) That no person owing allegiance to any country other than the United States of America shall be eligible to be found office as a member of the executive council of the Virgin Islands nor to hold any public office under the government of said islands.

(9) Continues construction of rigid dirigible.

(11) Provides for new construction and procurement of aircraft and equipment.

(14) Provides for new construction, buildings and improvements at air stations as hereinafter set out to exceed $1,338,000, as follows: Cape May, $25,000; Cavo Solo, $407,000; Hampton Roads, $75,000; Lakehurst, $250,000; Pearl Harbor, $210,000; Pensacola, $100,000; San Diego, $146,000.

(15) Provides that the money specifically appropriated for "aviation" shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law, and that the sums and for that purpose shall constitute one fund: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine and pay out of this appropriation the amounts due on claims for damages which have occurred or may occur to private property on account of the operation of naval aircraft: Provided further, That all claims adjusted under this authority during any fiscal year shall be reported in detail to the Congress by the Secretary of the Navy.

(16) Provides for seven instead of six heavier-than-air stations.

(17) Provides that for the construction of a hangar for rigid dirigible and other necessary improvements at Camp Kearny, Calif., which are hereby authorized in an amount not to exceed $2,500,000, any unexpended balance remaining July 1, 1927, from the sum for aviation for new construction at stations, appropriated in the act making appropriations for the naval establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and for other purposes, approved June 4, 1926, is hereby continued in effect and made available until expended.

(18) That the act for the establishment of marine schools is amended by adding "Tampa, Fla., and Portland, Me."

(21) One hundred thousand dollars appropriated in lieu of action with statements of services of all persons who served in the Navy during the war.

(22) Strikes out the House provision for the maintenance of established shooting galleries, targets, houses, targets, and ranges; and for transporting ammunition and arms from ranges to target practice as follows: Prizes, trophies, and badges for excellence in gunnery, target practice, engineering exercises, and for economy in fuel consumption, to be awarded under such rules as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe; for the purpose of printing, rewards, charges, and expenses incident to conducting rifle practice; for the establishment, repair, and maintenance of shooting galleries, targets, houses, and ranges for holding established ranges, and for transporting equipment to and from ranges, $100,000.

(31) Provides summer camps for boys.

(32) Provides for actual and necessary expense in lieu of mileage to officers of the Navy and naval reserve forces traveling in connection with organizing and administering the naval reserve force.

(40) Strikes out the House provision that hereafter ordnance materials procured under the various ordnance appropriations shall not be available for issue to meet the general needs of the naval service provided further, That nothing herein shall be construed as preventing the allocation of guns and ammunition to ships according to the requirements of the naval service.

(44) Provides $800,000 for submarine base at Key West.

(45) Provides for 700-foot extension of pier 4, Puget Sound navy yard, at cost of $500,000 and for a rifle range for small arms, including purchase of land, $90,000.

(47) Provides $1,975,000 for a naval hospital at San Diego, and appropriates $1,000,000 to begin construction.

(48) Provides for completion of a submarine base at New London, $50,000.

(49) Provides for the development of a submarine and destroyer base, and for mine and ammunition storage, island of Guam, $1,499,000.

(52) Provides for the development for heavier-than-air equipment, $600,000, and for toward grading, filling and surfacing, $200,000, at Sand Point, Wash.

(52) Toward development of a submarine base at San Pedro, $1,000,000.

(53) Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to accept from the city of Los Angeles 226 acres for use as a site for a navy mine depot.

(53) Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to accept 90 acres, located at Bolling Field, in Anacostia, for use as a site for a naval aviation base.

(57) Provides that the sum of $250 shall be credited to each midshipman who entered the Naval Academy since May 15, 1926, and to each such midshipman discharged since that date to the extent of paying any balance due by any such midshipman to the government on account of clothing and other equipment issued to him: Provided further, That hereafter each midshipman shall be credited with the sum of $250 on account of clothing and other initial clothing and equipment issue, to be deducted subsequently from his pay.

(67) Provides that the clothing and small-stores fund is hereby made available from funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so as to equal the value of the articles on hand of clothing and small-stores account on March 31, 1927, as shown by the records of the Treasury Department and hereafter the clothing and small-stores fund shall be charged with the value of issues of clothing and small stores made to enlisted men and apprentice seamen received on board ship for training and to succeed $100 each, and for civilian clothing not to exceed $15 per man to men given discharge for bad conduct, for undesirability, or ineptitude, and the uniform gratuity and incidentals of the Naval Reserve Force.

(71) The statutory limit of $100,000 for repairs and changes to capital ships of the Navy is changed to $500,000.

(74) Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be prepared in the office of communications, Navy Department, a publication known as the Shipping Bulletin, and to publish and furnish the same to the maritime interests of the United States and other interested parties, at the cost of collecting and publishing the information, including the cost of printing and paper and other necessary expenses.

(75) Provides for the renewal of engines of submarines L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5, L-10, L-11 and M-1, to an available total expended, $2,000,000.

(92) Money specifically appropriated for the maintenance of the quartermaster's department, Marine Corps, shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with the existing law as maintenance, quartermaster's department, Marine Corps, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

(93) Provides that with the exception of submarine torpedo boats and one transport, no part of the appropriations for increase of the Navy can be expended except on vessels now being constructed.

(95) Provides for the construction of two airplane carriers of not more than 27,000 tons displacement and most advantageous size is hereby authorized at a limit of cost of $26,000,000 each, including armor, machinery, armor and armament, and the sum of $15,000,000 is hereby appropriated toward their construction. The authorization for twelve destroyers heretofore granted is hereby revoked.

(96) The limits of cost of ships heretofore authorized are increased.

(97) Provides that all orders or contracts for work or materials heretofore placed by the Secretary or hereafter placed with government-owned establishments, shall be considered obligations in the same manner as provided for similar orders placed with private contractors, and appropriations for such work or material shall remain available for payment therefor as in the case of contracts or orders with private contractors.

(99) Directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit to Congress at the earliest practicable date a full and detailed report as to the number, kind, character and description of all naval bases, yards, plants, docks, machine shops, including the armor factory at Charleston, and all other real or personal property under the control of the Navy Department, together with the cost thereof, the purposes for which the same are being used, the cost of the upkeep and maintenance of the same, whether or not armor plate is being produced at the government plant at Charleston, and also the cost of production, and said Secretary is further directed to report whether any of said naval bases, yards, plants, docks, machine shops or other real or personal property under the control of jurisdiction of the Navy Department can be abandoned, dispensed with, sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States, without disadvantage or injury to the government of the United States; and further to submit with said report recommendations concerning the disposition be made of said plants and properties herein referred to.

(99) Sec. 2. That hereafter no enlisted man in the Navy shall be paid a reenlistment gratuity, or any proportional part thereof, in excess of an amount equal to one month's pay for each year of service in the last expiring enlistment of such enlisted man.

(100) Sec. 3. That hereafter such moneys as may be appropriated under the bureau of yards and docks for public works, exclusive of repairs and preservation, shall be available until expended.

(101) Sec. 4. That during the fiscal year 1928 the ration for officers and enlisted men of the Navy entitled thereto shall be commuted at the rate of 60 cents per diem; and the commuted value of the ration for midshipmen shall be 30 cents per diem; and commutation stopped on account of sick in hospital shall be credited at the rate of $1 per ration to the naval hospital fund.

(102) Sec. 5. That section 1481 of the Revised Statutes shall apply to all branches of the naval service: Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of the Navy is authorized under the provisions of said section who has not at the time of retirement attained the permanent rank of captain in the Navy.

(103) Sec. 6. That in consideration for a suitable site and requisite rights, privileges, and easements for the purposes of a naval operating base in Puerto Rico the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to lease for a term not to exceed period as he may deem proper any land under naval control in Puerto Rico not otherwise required for naval purposes: Provided, That in time of war or national emergency the Secretary of the Navy department shall have without cost free and unlimited use of any land so leased.

(104) Sec. 7. That officers of the Navy who have been or hereafter may be promoted or appointed to the grades or ranks of permanent commodore, captain or rear admiral shall take rank and precedence from the date of their original appointment to said grades or ranks, respectively, as hereinafter provided. That from May 22, 1917, until the date of the approval of this act officers of the Navy shall take rank and precedence from the date of their original appointment in the rank or grade, whether permanent or temporary.

(105) Sec. 8. That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Retired Naval reserve at any time within his discretion any enlisted man of the Navy who has 14 or more years of naval service: Provided, That men so transferred with less than 20 years service to their credit shall receive the pay prescribed by law for transferred members of the Fleet Naval reserve with 20 years of naval service.

(106) Sec. 9. That section 1 of the act of June 15, 1926, is hereby suspended until June 30, 1928, in relation to persons hereafter appointed or enlisted in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Reserve and in the Naval Militia: Provided, That persons convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude are excluded from the operation of the suspension herein provided.

(107) Sec. 10. That the last paragraph of section 2 of the act of June 15, 1926, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That all officers of the naval reserve force and temporary officers of the Navy who have heretofore incurred or hereafter may incur a physical disability in line of duty shall be eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided by law for officers of the Regular Navy who have incurred physical disability in line of duty: Provided, however, That application for such retirement shall be filed with the Secretary of the Navy within five years after, 1922."

(108) Sec. 11. That in all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President that a commissioned officer on the active list detailed man with the charge of desertion now pending against him, or who resigns while a member of the Navy or Marine Corps has served honorably in the Army of the United States during the late war, military forces of the allies or in other branches of the military service of the United States, the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to cause an entry to be made on the service records of the Navy or Marine Corps, relieving said officer or enlisted man of all the disabilities which he had heretofore or would hereafter suffer by virtue of said charge of desertion then appearing against him.

(109) Sec. 12. That the benefits provided in the act of June 4, 1926, for beneficiaries of officers dying in the service shall apply in the cases of all officers who died on active duty between November 11, 1918, and June 4, 1926.

(110) Sec. 13. That the accounting officers of the Treasury are authorized and directed to allow in the

(Continued on Page 637.)

SENATOR WARREN'S MEDAL OF HONOR.

The only emblem that is ever chosen on Senator Francis E. Warren's coat lapel is the small red, white and blue bowknot, or sometimes the blue button with 13 white stars, either of which signifies that he possesses the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest military decoration within the gift of our government, which is granted only for exceptional gallantry on the field of battle and in the face of the enemy, and for service beyond the ordinary line of duty.

At the age of 17 Warren enlisted in the 13th Massachusetts infantry. When serving as a corporal in company C of that regiment, the battle of Port Hudson, La., took place. The 49th Massachusetts was occupying a position not far from the Confederate intrenchments. On May 27, 1863, General Banks, commanding the 19th Army Corps, ordered an attack, and, previously, called for a volunteer storming force of 500 men, consisting of two volunteers from each company in the brigades present, to perform extra hazardous duty in advance of the general assault, by filling the enemy's outer trench in order that the federal artillery might be taken across. The order came in a very hurried way, and, without more than a moment's notice, the drums rattled and the troops were called to attention and the volunteers were ordered to step forward. Warren was the first volunteer from his company. He and his comrades were given fascines and shovels, but no guns. Thus bordered, the order to advance was commenced, but no member of the party ever reached the trench they had been ordered to fill. Every commissioned officer participating was killed and all noncommissioned officers were killed or wounded severely except two. In fact, the rein of shot and shell from the Confederate artillery literally mowed down the storming party, both advance volunteers and those who followed from the rear, therefore, if the federal forces being killed or wounded. Corporal Warren was found unconscious on the battlefield, where he had lain during the greater part of the day, suffering from a wound in the thigh and from exhaustion from by a piece of shell and the powder mark are still visible.

QM. C. ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED AT COAST DEFENSES OF NARRAGANSETT BAY.

In common with other camps, posts and stations where quartermaster corps personnel are stationed, the members of the quartermaster corps at the coast defenses of Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, R. I., assisted with their wives and friends in Masonic Hall, Newport, R. I., at 7:30 on the evening of June 16 to celebrate, during the meeting of a "long-distance dinner and dance," the 145th anniversary of the birth of the quartermaster corps. Captain A. L. Barber, Qm. C., the coast defense quartermaster, together with committees composed of members of his detachment and civilian detachments, arranged an excellent dinner, which was thoroughly enjoyed by 100 diners. After the dinner, Captain Barber, as toastmaster, called upon Colonel Charles G. Ely, C. C., commanding the local coast defenses, who replied with a very delightful talk on the value of such an occasion as being celebrated that night and a brief history of the quartermaster corps. Telegrams from the retired and civilian detachments were called upon for remarks, which was done by Sergeant Major Frank A. Osbor, Captain Barber read a message from the quartermaster general of the Army, Major General H. L. Rogers, and of the corps for this event, in which all lent an attentive ear. Dancing to the new enlarged band, which added to music by an orchestra from the 7th coast artillery band, and, if the banquet was a success, the entertainmentarly comments from those present can be considered a success, the committee, the committees are well rewarded for their efforts.

HEALTH RECORDS OF RESERVE OFFICERS.

The health records of reserve officers to be subject examination of reserve officers to be thorough, whether for enrollment, reenrollment, call to active duty or reporting for active training duty or release from training.

Authority for reenrollment of reserve officers will be forwarded by the base hospital, and the medical examina and surgery, in order that an extract from the medical history may be made, if the full history report is available in medicine and surgery, the commandant of the district will be furnished with a duplicate on extract of the medical history, if practicable.

Records of all physical examinations will be forwarded to navigation via medicine and surgery and a copy of the report to the commandant of the district.

If found physically qualified, a new health record shall be opened in each case and forwarded to the commandant of the district.

This vaserin instruction of April 4, 1921.

ARMY TANK ORGANIZATIONS.

The designation of existing tank organizations has been changed as follows: General headquarters and tank corps, Camp Meade, to 1st tank group; 301st tank brigade, Camp Meade, to first tank group; 21st and 301st repair and supply companies, Camp Meade, to 21st and 22d tank maintenance company; 344th battalion, Camp Meade, to 1st tank battalion; 345th battalion, Camp Meade, to 16th tank battalion; Co. C, 301st battalion, Camp Meade, to Co. A, 1st tank battalion; 301st and 302d battalion, Camp Meade, to 17th tank battalion; 303d battalion, Camp Meade, to 18th battalion, and B. 303d battalion, Camp Meade, to Co. A, B and C, 17th tank battalion; Co. A, B and C, 18th battalions, Camp Meade, to 18th tank battalion; Cos. A, B and C, 341th battalion, Camp Meade, to A, B and C, 18th tank battalion.

CANDIDATES DESIGNATED FOR WEST POINT.

Lucil D. Armstrong, Texarkana, Tex., principal; first alternate, Rue Earth, Minn.; Melvin Irwin, first alternate, 825 5th street, Des Moines, Iowa; Ralph Irwin, first alternate, Bunneton, Mo.; Wm. G. Stephenson, second alternate, Chandler, Okla.; Wm. Ellis Fell, Hastings, Neb.; Harold Kelly, Manhattan, Nev.; Christopher Wadley, Alexandria, Va.; Gardner Allen, Jr., Robert Pinkerton, Jr., Order Home, Tiffin, Ohio, and Oliver C. Todd, Cuero, Texas.

NEW HOSPITAL AT EL PASO.

The William Beaumont General Hospital, U. S. Army, has been formally opened at El Paso, Texas, for the reception of patients. The station hospital at Fort Bliss has been formally closed.

CAVALRY PACK ANIMAL LOAD.

The Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the chief of cavalry of the Army that the total load, including pack saddle and pack, placed on any pack animal carrying special arms, material or equipment pertaining either to a cavalry unit or to a unit which is a component part of a cavalry division shall not exceed 200 pounds. This does not apply to pack trains, nor is it to be used as authority for declaring obsolete existing equipment exceeding the weight now authorized as standards. It will be possible to design new equipment when pending tests of new pack saddles are ended and weights are known, but new pack equipment can be made up only as existing supplies are exhausted. It is expected that the pack tests which have been in progress for two years will be completed.

Turkish is the world's SUPREME Tobacco for cigarettes. It has no rival, no substitute.

Many "ordinary" cigarettes have *some* Turkish in them to give them *some* taste and *some* character.

MURAD is all Turkish— all Taste—all Character— all Enjoyment.

A *partly* Turkish cigarette is like a *partly* good meal or a *partly* truthful statement.

Food, truth and cigarettes, to be right must be 100% good.

20¢



Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

MURAD is made of 100% pure Turkish tobacco— personally selected from the best and most famous varieties grown.

Try MURAD Today, and

"Judge for Yourself—!"

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Losses by Disbursing Officers.

The comptroller does not believe that it was the intent or purpose of the provision in the naval appropriation act of July 11, 1919, to transfer to the Court of Claims the jurisdiction to determine whether the Secretary of the Navy the jurisdiction to determine whether rate of losses is within relief is claimed by or on behalf of disbursing officers of the Navy who have been relieved by the accounting officers of the navy.

The provision in question is addressed to the accounting officers and to the courts. It is to be thinks it is reasonable to conclude that the only cases to which that provision is intended to apply are those where were pending before the accounting officers at the time of the enactment of the provision or which may thereafter come before them.

The comptroller says

Certainly it was not the intent or purpose of this law to reopen cases which had been finally disposed of by the accounting officers, nor to oust the Court of Claims of its jurisdiction to hear and determine claims of disbursing officers of the Navy as provided under sections 14 and 151 of the Judicial Code.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the auditor for the Navy Department in the settlement of accounts properly pending before him involving the responsibility of a disbursing officer for payment of government funds, vouchers, records or papers alleged to have been lost in line of duty and without fault or negligence on the part of the officer is authorized to allow credit for the amount involved upon the certificate of the Secretary of the Navy to the effect that he has determined that the said papers were lost in line of duty and that it was without fault or negligence on the part of the officer. The law does not, however, apply to any cases other than those involving actual loss or deficiency of government funds, vouchers, records or papers, and neither does it authorize the reconsideration of items which have been finally disposed of in previous settlements. (Comp. Dec., June 12, 1321.)

On June 14 the comptroller held that the act of July 11, 1919, covers only the loss or deficiency by a disbursing officer while in the line of his duty, of government funds, vouchers, records or papers, and the law, where such loss or deficiency occurred without fault or negligence on his part and no such officer, whether the loss or deficiency occurred prior to or subsequent to the approval of the act, and that it is necessary to be authorized to remove said charges against any disbursing officer from the records of the accounting officers of the Treasury and that the certificates cited herein are in accordance with the terms of the act, that the charges are sustained being otherwise properly before him for settlement.

War Risk Compensation.

The War Risk Insurance Act does not assume that every person who is temporarily absent from a recorded and enrolled for service and does not authorize, for example, payment of compensation for loss of a limb which is shown by the record to have been missing at the time soldier entered the service.

The statute does assume conclusively that the body which a soldier left behind him at the time of his death and free from disease at that time, and authorizes payment of compensation for the loss of that conclusive presumption. (Comp. Dec., June 18.)

Not Allowed Commutation for Dependents.

The act of June 4, 1920, authorizing monetary commutation for officers on "duty in the field" or on "active duty without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States." Commander Y. G. Ellyson's detachment from the command of the U. S. S. Brooks terminated his "duty in the field" within the meaning of the act, and since he had no other immediate subsequent duty than to return to the United States and await orders, he was not during the travel involved in the alternative entitling status of "active duty without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States." It does not appear that he was on "duty in the field" between Hampton Roads, Va., and Key West, preparing for duty at Hampton Roads. (Compt. Dec., June 4.)

CHANGES IN NAVAL RESERVE.

Following are the new enrollments, disenrollments, retirements, deaths, promotions, transfers, discharges and reenrollments in other classes in the N. R. F. for the past week:

Disenrollments—Lieut. Comdr. Wm. E. Dobbins, class 3; Ens. Adolph T. Betts, class 1; Lieut. (J. G.) (S. C.) Maurice M. Smith, class 2; Ens. (S. C.) Carl A. Knowles, class 4.

Deaths—Lieut. Comdr. Aniauri Erickson, class 2; Lieut. Comdr. (Retired) Henry L. Thompson, class 4; Ens. Harry B. Ayers, class 2; Arthur L. McCabb, class 3; Lieut. (Active) Geo. T. Roe, class 2; Pay Cle. Archie C. Bates, class 4.

Retirements—Comdr. Edward E. Spafford, class 1; Lieut. Frank T. Fleenikenstee, 1; Lieut. (J. G.) (C. E. & C.) Geo. Robert B. Richmond, 1.

Promotions—Lieut. (M. C.) David A. Heffernan to be lieutenant commander (M. C.), class 3; retire; Lieut. (M. C.) George B. Whiteside to lieutenant commander (M. C.), class 3.

Appointment Revoked to Revert to Enlisted Status—Lieut. (J. G.) Arthur J. Murray, class 4.

New Enrollments—Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Bagger (U. S. C. G.), class 4; Lieut. (J. G.) Harry F. Paris, U. S. N. (T), class 3; Lieut. (J. G.) Michael Spring, U. S. N. (T), class 3; Ens. Chester W. Johnson, U. S. N. (T), class 3.

Changes Made by Reenrollments—Lieuts. (J. G.) Richard G. English, Lee Katz and John R. Realon, class 1 to class 2; Lieut. Edward R. Van Wart, class 1 to class 3; Lieut. (J. G.) Robert J. McLoughlin, class 2 to class 3; Ens. Nicholas Mooney and Joseph A. Quigley, class 1 to class 2; Lieut. (J. G.) Herbert M. Franks, class 4 to class 2; Ens. Kenneth A. Clark and Raymond J. Leonard, class 4 to class 3; Lieut. Thomas F. J. O'Brien, class 3 to class 4; Lieut. (Junior Grade) Irving Wells Hawks and Henry Reuterdahl, class 4 to class 3.

Staff—Lieut. (S. C.) Jerome B. Wolf, class 1 to class 2; Lieut Pay Cle. Wm. A. Mudd, class 1 to class 2.

Transfers—Lieut. Horace A. Field, class 1 to class 3; Ens. (S. C.) Walter T. McNamara, class 2 to class 3; Ens. Erskine B. Van Houten, Wm. A. Hardy and Joseph W. Eberz, class 2 to class 3; Ens. Samuel R. Norwood, class 3 to class 2; Ens. Leon D. Lockwood, Jr., class 3 to class 2; Ens. Charles Creedon, class 4 to class 3.

Medical Corps—Comdrs. J. C. Da Costa, Judson Daland and Francis J. Dever, class 4 to class 6; Lieut. Comdr. Edward Lee Edgar, class 4 to class 5; Comdrs. James T. Hansen, H. A. Hare, M. J. Rosenau and Zachary T. Scott, class 4 to class 5.

The following officers who were listed on previous reports under Reenrollments in Other Classes Required and Not Reenrolled have reenrolled: Lieut. John K. Wright, class 3; Lieut. (J. G.) Edward Gregory F. Deith and Arthur T. Luther, class 3 to class 2; Lieut. Charles W. Stephenson, class 3 to class 5; Lieut. (J. G.) George J. Hazard, class 3 to class 2; Lieuts. (S. C.) Homer W. Hansen and Richard M. Whitney, class 3 to class 2; Mach. Robert L. Etheridge, class 3 to boatswain, class 3.

ARMY WARRANT OFFICERS.

It is held by the War Department that warrant officers of the Army are not eligible to enlist as enlisted men as individuals may be sent as competitives in the national match, although they are eligible to compete in corps area or departmental matches. Warrant officers, except those attached to regimental, battalion, major or coast artillery units, will be selected to attend corps or department competitions in the same manner as officers of the different staff corps. Warrant officers who have been attached to these units and are regularly serving with such are eligible for examination as members of these teams, provided that they have not been specially attached to such units for the purpose of qualifying for membership on the team in question.

Digitized by Google

OBITUARY.

Captain John A. Steele, of Woodford County, Kentucky, died at his home on Saturday, June 11, 1921. He was a member of Morgan's Brigade during the Civil War, later a member of the Kentucky State legislature for several terms and has always been one of the leading citizens of his State. Captain Steele was the father of Mrs. Horton, wife of Major Peter R. Horton, A. G. M., U. S. Marine Corps, now stationed at Quantico, Va.

Senior Captain David Allen Hall, U. S. Coast Guard, retired, died in the Emergency Hospital in this city at noon June 14. Captain Hall was one of the best known officers of the Coast Guard, and one of the most highly esteemed, both in the service and by a host of friends in civil life. He served as a commissioned officer in the U. S. Navy during the Civil War, and had a distinguished Civil War record. Captain Hall was born at Warren, R. I., June 23, 1843, and was appointed from that State as an officer of the revenue-cutter service on March 1, 1871. He was promoted through the different commissioned grades, and, on May 21, 1895, was commissioned a captain. He made an enviable record for efficiency and faithful performance of duty in many important assignments during his long career in the service. He was for a number of years prominently connected with the development of the revenue-cutter service. He was for a number of years stationed officer at the Cutter Gresham Academy of Instruction, the superintendent from 1899 to 1902. He served a detail as superintendent of construction of the former life-saving service, and was assigned to duty in connection with the building of new vessels for the revenue-cutter service. He was retired for age on June 23, 1901, and was promoted to the next higher grade on the retired list on account of his Civil War record. For a number of years past Captain Hall made his home in Washington for the greater portion of the year, usually spending the summer months in his home State of Rhode Island. He was compelled to undergo an operation at the Emergency Hospital a few days ago. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Sarah Hall, who resided at the Somerset Apartment on 14th street. Captain Hall was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Order of Colonial Wars, the Huguenot Society and of the Army and Navy Club of this city. He had many friends in the various walks of official and social life in Washington. Funeral services will be conducted at the undertaking establishment of Joseph Gawler's Sons at 11 a. m. today, followed by interment at Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors.

Brigadier General John W. Ruckman, C. A. C., died on June 7 at the Brown Memorial, Brookline, Mass. He was born in 1858 in Illinois and was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy September 1, 1878. He was transferred to 7th artillery March 6, 1899. He was promoted to the rank of colonel, C. A. C., March 7, 1912, and to the rank of brigadier general July 26, 1916. He was made a major general in the National Army August 5, 1917, and was honorably discharged as major general (National Army) May 1, 1919. General Ruckman graduated from the artillery school in 1892, from the Army War College in 1915, and from the Naval War College in 1917.

The following is from General Order No. 9, headquarters First Corps Area, Boston, issued by Major General L. C. Andrews, U. S. Army, in charge of Embarkation Service, U. S. which is a well-deserved and appreciated professional statement and high commendation of a senior officer from those honors and distinctions which constitute the rewards for which soldiers strive. Of his many admirable traits probably the most prominent was the fearless way in which he discharged every responsibility without regard to influences other than the dictates of his own conscience, his strong and unerring appreciation of right and the interests of the government he served. This splendid trait was the simple result of industry, diligence, studious habits, right thinking and living, and a soldier's sense of duty. The Army has lost an accomplished and dependable officer and the nation he lost a valuable public servant. His earthly remains have been taken to West Point and will be buried there on June 8. No more fitting resting place could be found than West Point, where as a cadet nearly a half century ago he entered upon his life work as a soldier and where he will lie among others of his kind who also devoted their lives to the work of making our people a better and stronger nation.

The body of the late Major Edwin R. Kimble, corps of engineers who died in France April 5, 1919, was reinterred at Galveston, Texas, the home of his mother, on May 18, 1921. Major Kimble was battalion commander of the 1st engineers during the first offensive of the 1st division in Cantigny. An editorial from the local paper quotes as follows: "Tomorrow Galveston does silent homage to the memory of Edwin Kimble. Typical of the modesty of the young men, his family have requested that there be nothing but a simple ceremony as the remains of Galveston's first martyr to the cause of world freedom are lowered into their last resting place and that a small guard of honor from the American Legion be the only reminder of a tragedy which invaded so many American homes and transformed so many of their sons into heroes."

Friends will learn with regret of the sudden death on May 2 at the Hotel Campbell, Paris, of Mrs. Cowden, wife of Rear Admiral A. R. Couden, U. S. Navy, retired. Mrs. Couden had been spending the winter in Paris with her daughter, Mrs. Kathleen Couden. A large gathering of friends attended the funeral services which took place at 3 p. m. at St. George's (English) Church, Paris, and the chaplain, the Rev. J. Arthur Carden, officiated. The body will repose in the mortuary chapel, Nec de Berri, until it is sent to England. Mrs. Couden was British by birth.

Sergeant Maurice Connell, U. S. Army, retired, died in San Jose, Cal., on June 7. Sergeant Connell's members of the Greely Arctic expedition are Generals Greely and Brainard. Prior to the Civil War Sergeant Connell served gallantly in several Indian campaigns. He took part in the battle of Bull Run and also in the etablishment of the farthest north in 1882, a world record of three centigrade. The party had brought back the thermometer and record there shows 83 degrees below and during 91 days 30 minutes north, the farthest land bring 81 degrees 86 minutes north, while the farthest north reached at sea was seen to 84 degrees 20 minutes north.

Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Henry, wife of Captain James H. Lake Henry, U. S. Army, died at her residence, 2021 I street northwest, Washington, on Sunday, June 5, 1921. She was a daughter of Surgeon John C. Kenly, U. S. Navy and Mary Ann Kingsbury, whose father was General Hiram Forrest, one of George Washington's aides. She was a member of the American Clan George Society; of the Oldest Inhabitants Association of Washington; a Colonial Dame, Maryland Chapter, and member of the Colonial Dames Club, of Washington. Was a charter member of the Washington (Women's) Club; has served as vice president, corresponding secretary general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, D. A. R.; delegate to the Continental Congress, D. A. R., and member of Continental Hall Association, D. A. R.; vice president of the Daughters of 1812, District Society; was vice president of the Guadalupe Club; member of Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities; had been a director and vice president of the Children's Hospital, Washington. She is survived by two sons and a daughter.—J. Malcolm Henry, Wm. Henry and Mrs John E. Mason, of Virginia. The funeral took place from St. John's Episcopal Church, of which she had been a member for more than fifty years, on June 11 at 2 o'clock. Delegations from the various societies mentioned attended the services.

NAVY CORPS OF CHAPLAINS.

Representative Hensley has introduced a bill (H. R. 7640) to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the corps of chaplains in the Navy. It is as follows:

That hereafter the total number of chaplains on the active list of the Navy at any one time, exclusive of additional numbers authorized by law, shall bear to the proportion of six in the rank of captain, to twelve in the rank of commander, to eighty-two in the ranks below commander.

Sec. 2. That the grade of acting chaplain is hereby abolished, and hereafter all original appointments to the corps of chaplains shall be made after such examination as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, in the grade of chaplain for a probationary period of not less than three years, of which at least two years shall be sea service on board ship or service on shore beyond the continental limits of the United States, and the probationary commission of each officer may be revoked at any time by the Secretary of the Navy: Provided, That all officers of the corps of chaplains who were appointed in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 24, 1917 (volume 39 Statutes at large, page 403), shall be commissioned as chaplains from the date of their original appointment in the corps of chaplains subject to the foregoing provisions as to probationary service, in the computation of which they shall be credited with all service heretofore rendered by them as acting chaplains: Provided further, That the commissions of chaplains shall automatically terminate permanent upon retirement of a board of chaplains, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, that they have satisfactorily completed the probationary period and possess the necessary mental, moral and professional qualifications.

Sec. 3. That chaplains, when originally commissioned, shall have the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), and all chaplains shall, subject to examination, be advanced from time to time including the rank of lieutenant commander with the officers of the line of the same or next relative date of appointment as lieutenant (junior grade): Provided, That officers who have passed or lost numbers in the list of chaplains shall be considered to have gained or lost precedence accordingly.

Sec. 4. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to entitle any officer now in the corps of chaplains to increased rank, pay or allowances prior to the date of this act, or to relate to present rank, pay or allowances of any such officer, and acting chaplains shall retain their present status until commissioned in accordance with this act.

After Drill— Before Hike—



TRY dusting those hot, aching feet with Colgate's Talc after a long siege of "squads right."

Or before an assault on the long trail, slip off those brogans and douse the socks with Talc.

It pays—and pays big—in comfort and foot ease!

Men in the Service find refreshing comfort in Colgate's Talc. Because it is so cooling, soothing and absorbent, they use it liberally—after the bath or the shave and as suggested above.

If you're not already a Talc user, you, too, will get the habit once you know the comfort and relief it brings.

Dr. A. A. Brennmer, M. Sc., a prominent New York chemist, analyzed Colgate's Talc and found it contains just the right amount of borie powder—that ideal, mild, efficient antiseptic. A copy of his report and a trial box of Colgate's Talc will be sent for 2c in stamps.

COLGATE & CO.
199 Fulton Street *Dept. 13* New York

COLGATE'S TALC POWDER

Digitized by Google

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER

The U. S. Military Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Published Every Saturday at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Published by
ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING CO.
J. E. JENKS.....President and Editor
ST. JOHN APPO.....Secretary and Business Manager
G. T. WRIGHT.....Vice-President and Treasurer
M. P. WARD.....Associate Editor
811 Eleventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 843. Telephone, Franklin 2911.

New York Office: 258 Broadway. Telephone, Barclay 1451 and 1452. Copies of the Army and Navy Register for Obtainable at Room 808.

Cable Address: "Register," Washington, U. S. A.

Annual subscription price for the Register, $4; six months, $2.50.

Copies of current issues may always be had at address as given above. Price, 15c.

The price of single copies six months or more old is 25 cents.

Foreign postage, One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per year extra. To Canadian postage, $1.00 per year extra. Make checks, money orders and express money orders payable to the ARMY AND NAVY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In its circulation and character, and in its confidence which it has gained throughout the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER is without a rival. It is read by those in whose interest it is published throughout the United States and abroad. As a newspaper and as an advertising medium, it has no competitor. Advertisers who wish to reach the Services will do so by placing their announcements in the columns of the REGISTER. The paper is published every Saturday at Washington, the headquarters of the Army, Navy, during Congress and the executive departments which branches of the government the REGISTER prints the latest accurate official orders and news.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers should advise this office promptly of any change of address.

THE COST OF "ECONOMY."

The ways of Congress are frequently past finding out and it is not always given us to know the intellectual processes by which one or the other branch and sometimes both branches arrive at conclusions and enact legislation. Of such mysteries is the action of the House of Representatives on June 17, when it was determined by a vote of 157 to 136 to reduce the enlisted strength of the Army to 150,000 by the first of October, accomplishing this at the rate of 22,000 discharges per month. This was offered as a "compromise" proposition by that of the Senate attempt to effect the same reduction in numerical strength by the first of May of 1922. There has been an agreement between the House and Senate as to this strength of the Army and the only difference was as to when the limit of 150,000 should be reached. In neither branch of Congress during the present session has the recommendation of the War Department made any impression upon those in charge of this particular legislation, apparently, indeed, it is an striking fact that the special representations of the Secretary of War have been somewhat pointedly ignored, with the result that the decision resolved by the House in its vote of June 1 constitute a piece of Wasteful Extravagance that is well nigh unparalleled in demonstrations of pretended, but utterly futile, legislative economy. Instead of achieving the end sought and desired, and of which much has been made in the debates in both House and Senate since the Army appropriation bill has been under consideration, the House has acted "to public view as incurring an extraordinary and unnecessary expense of nearly ten million dollars over and above the rest of reducing the Army by the number suggested by the War Department.

The mandatory legislation that provided for the discharge of 70,000 men by the first of October in order to reduce the enlisted strength to 150,000 by that date was adopted by the substantial majority vote in the face of incontrovertible statistics furnished from authentic sources, endorsed by the head of the War Department, a member of the same political party that is in control of both branches of Congress. This spectacle of deliberate discredit of Mr. Weeks' argument, figures and appeal is, to say the least, a remarkable situation and furnishes a state of affairs that defies explanation on any other ground than that the House, deaf to all entreaty and blind to all quotations from the official records, was bent on doing something which merely sounded like economy. With the warning given to the House that the proposal submitted to it meant a heavy draft on the public funds, it is amazing to find the majority voting, as it did in the session of June 17, for an arrangement of discharges that will only add to the burden imposed on the taxpayer, in whose behalf Congress is now seeking relief.

The situation of additional cost which would be fastened upon the country if the House provision of June 17 were allowed to prevail was set forth with clearness and brevity in a communication sent by the Secretary of War to Representative Hull of Iowa, a member of the House military committee, but formerly had something of importance to do with Army legislation. Mr. Weeks said:

In the first place, it is clear that no actual economy would result from such a mandatory provision. If the Army is reduced to 150,000 men on October 1, recruiting must be resumed on that date. It may be estimated that approximately 6,500 new men must be obtained quarterly to keep the remainder of the Army year, requiring the opening of recruiting offices all over the country, and it is probable that the expense of obtaining each recruit under this system will be in the neighborhood of $100 per man for the nine remaining months of the fiscal year, at a cost of about $5,850,000. Furthermore, the 70,000 soldiers summarily discharged will receive approximately $50 per man as transportation allowances, etc., to their homes. The actual figures are somewhat in excess of this, but taking $50 as the amount, the additional cost of this transportation would be $3,500,000, making a total of over $9,000,000.

The result of such a discharge upon the Army itself is even more marked. Approximately 70,000 soldiers who are now stationed in the Philippine Islands, Oahu, Panama and Alaska would be practicalliy out of the question on account of the prohibitive cost of transportation back and forth of those individuals. If the Army is reduced by the summary discharge of large numbers of what might be called auxiliary troops, such as the Air Service, the number of men necessary to care for the coast artillery guns now actually existing in the forts would be so small that these men can not be discharged in large numbers but will have to be kept under the colors for indefinite and is installed. The main loss, therefore, would be likely to come in the troops of the infantry, field artillery and cavalry—the combatant arms—within the continental limits of the United States, and would reduce that arm of the service to a negligible quantity, certainly far below any force which would be required to meet the needs of the case, as set forth in the act of June 4, 1920, as to the instruction of National Guard and the Reserve Corps, and at the same time be available for the immediate support of the garrisons of order and the national defense.

I certainly hope that such action will not be taken by the House of Representatives.

It will thus be observed that the House by its action defeated the very purpose of its own motion as to achieving material economy in the maintenance of the military establishment. It unaccountably rejected the impeccable statements of the Secretary of War and adopted a project that will mean an extra expenditure of $9,350,000! The incident is another example of the recklessness with which Congress enacts legislation at times in opposition to counsels of what may occur hereafter when the determination to slash without discrimination seizes Congress in earnest. It betrays the disregard for recommendations and the representations of the administration will prove of precious little avail in that dire extremity.

In this particular affair the House and the Senate impartially have refused to pay any heed to the statement of the War Department as to the need of an enlisted force. The Senate insisted on that the reduction of the Army to 150,000 will leave a scant 56,000 men in the continental United States and that such a force is entirely inadequate. Confronted With this knowledge of possible consequences in time of emergency, Representative Kahn ably and vigorously championed the cause of economy in the fight for protection at home and provision for future and unexpected trouble, Congress at this session has decided upon a policy that appears to be magnificently indifferent to all considerations of public security. That is one startling phase of the case. The other is more remarkable in that, with pretense and brag of guarding the public treasury against waste, the House adopts a provision that adds a stupendous sum to the cost of the Army. The payer of taxes might very well pray for deliverance from such a champion.

THE CEREMONIAL OF THE UNKNOWN DEAD.

The agitation that has ensued in favor of interring in the U. S. Capitol building, which houses the two branches of Congress and the U. S. Supreme Court, the body of an unidentified soldier of the World War deserves to meet with discouragement, followed by emphatic rejection of the proposal on the part of Committee, to which has been lately addressed a resolution to this effect from several sources. It is a great pity that the plans which have been made by the War Department, as a result of congressional legislation, for the return to this country of the remains of a hero who shall be absolutely unknown as the occasion of an impressive ceremonial of burial on armistice day should encounter any such violence to the proprieties of the situation. The only proper place for the interment is, of course, the national cemetery at Arlington, where the surroundings possess the dignity and impressiveness that are necessary and that will inspire at all times and for all time to come public reverence. As much cannot assuredly be said of an interment at the Capitol, which was not erected for such a purpose of commemoration of valor and sacrifice.

It was hoped that there was an end of the discussion that has prevailed so long and so unwarrantably in regard to this whole subject of taking care of the honored dead of the World War. Nothing could have been more wise and just with respect for personal sentiment and regard for public sentiment than the decision of the government to comply unfailingly and as expeditiously and decorously as could be devised with the wishes of the kindred of kin of those who lost their lives in the great conflict and whose bodies were buried in the American cemeteries in Europe. Those interments have been and are being made and brought home were permitted to realize this wish; those who preferred not to have this transfer made were also gratified. The arrangement could not have been more considerate in every direction. Moreover, there has been from first to last unparalleled administrative skill in the performance of a task that was fraught with so many difficulties and involved with countless opportunities for creating distress and encountering criticism. It is now realized, if it has not been before, that all of the complaints that came from various sources were not supported by anything the government did or failed to do, for everything was planned with sagacity and executed with ability, from the outset and, of course, to the public opinion as to why any of the soldier dead should be brought home, but that is a matter of individual choice rendered necessary by the conditions of those who are gone, and there is, therefore, no occasion for further discussion of that phase of the situation. A recent visitor to the American cemeteries in France, Charles K. McClatchy, editor of the Sacramento Bee, writes:

I never saw anywhere, in itself, in its surroundings and in its entirety, a more beautiful field of dead than known as the Argenne cemetery, near Romagne. There seem to be gathered, organized, Americans dead were buried; but 12,000 of these are about to be shipped to America at the urgent request of mistaken, and natural, sentiment.

It is a great mistake, a grievous mistake. There never will be a more beautiful burial place. The place than where they are—and these American cemeteries are to be maintained forever by the nation.

Fathers and mothers and wives who have some very dear one buried abroad, who has remained there one home have returned, convinced that all is much better as it is; that nowhere could the dead be more honored, more beautifully commemorated, than if they could speak they would ask to be left in peace to sleep on in the soil immortal in which they rest, practically in sight of the battlefields where they gave up their lives that the nation might live.

There is a revival, also without warrant, of the assertion that the methods adopted abroad in the transfer of the soldier dead is defective, when it is not much to the point. Mr. Wister stating one of the most conspicuous of those mistaken critics. Of him and his kind, however, Colonel H. F. Rethers, Q. M. C., chief of the American Graves Registration Service at Paris, says:

It is needless to refute categorically the ghastly imputations flowing from the facile pen of Mr. Wister. As his statements are based upon hearsay from various foods, but it is considered the duty of the writer to reply to the allegations in general on behalf of the service and its personnel. To show that the article mentioned was either the farmer's own product of brain or was not based upon first-hand knowledge, it may be said that he never witnessed the operations at the Germany cemetery at Romagne." It is a matter of record that Mr. Wister visited the cemetery before operations had started, and tried to secure information from personnel by asking questions which clearly showed that he was at that time unable to determine this cemetery during operations, but was not admitted, for the reason that all information in this work is screened from the public for obvious reasons, and only the nearest of kin or their delegated representatives are permitted to witness the removal of or then only of the particular body in which they are interested.

By process of elimination the unfit of the technical personnel was thus early returned to the United States, and it is they who are so prone to vilify this service. Those remaining are skilled operators with a high sense of appreciation of the reverence and the duty in which they are engaged. Furthermore, it is appropriate to mention that the Army has taken pains nel on duty with this service (and the actual handling of bodies is only entrusted to Americans) over 30 per cent (30 per cent) are ex-service men, the majority of whom performed long and meritorious service at the front.

With this class of men, men who stood the test and iron and fire, as their comrades fell by their side and knew what heroes' deaths they died, is it not natural that they should be the most sympathetic to the fitness of things and reverently care for the mortal remains of their fellow-heroes in arms? It is conceived that an ex-service man would perform this sacred duty entrusted to him by "dragging the bodies across the fields," as Mr. Wister has it, and he sentimentalizes that the reading public will pay scant attention to a report like that of Mr. Wister, nor accord credence, his argument, and can only by its gross misstatement of facts cause the heartstrings and causes needless anguish to the sorrowing relatives of our heroic dead.

There would seem now, in the light of all that has been said by such an impartial civilian observer as the California editor and from such an authoritative source as Colonel Rethers, no further occasion for debate on a problem—for it has been quite that in many respects—that has been solved with consummate tact and uncommon completeness. It is, therefore, unfortunate that into the situation at this time there is introduced the proposal to depart from the

Digitized by Google

pion of the War Department for the interment of this body of the unknown soldier and instead of burying him where such a burial should most fittingly occur—at Arlington—convert any part of the U. S. Capitol building, dedicated to quite other usefulness, into a sepulchre for the World War dead.

PROMOTION LIST COMMENT ON THE McKELLAR AMENDMENT.

[To the Editor.]

Sir: Much has been said and published recently on the unhappy situation which has resulted in the junior grades of the Army from the operation of that section of section 24-a of the act of June 4, 1920, which applies in those grades. Naturally, under the circumstances, the human tendency is to propose about as many remedies as there are individuals who speak and delegates of interest to the problem. Luckily, the remedies proposed fall into a few and can be easily crystalized into three groups of thought:

1. Those who advocate a scale of years of "constructive service" for each grade affected, sufficient to raise them to a suitable position on the promotion list.

2. Those who advocate age as a determining factor in fixing relative order on the promotion list in the junior grades.

3. Advocates of the well-known McKellar amendment.

To your correspondent, the "constructive service" idea favors of class legislation, and, however meritorious the ends which it seeks to service, the means proposed appear to be too intangible and fanciful in value to secure serious Congressional consideration.

The idea expressed in the second classification above—relative age—as the sole factor in determining relative position of junior equal grades, offers an excellent one of much merit. Naturally, its appeal is strongest to ex-field officers, who may be presumed in general to be officers of age and experience. On the other hand, that large group of capable and meritorious officers who have suffered by the discriminating dates which arbitrarily fixed that part of their service which could be effective in determining relative position on the promotion list, perhaps will be found without enthusiasm about age as the sole factor in determining relative promotion. They may prefer that age in the equal years does not mean equal men. The theory that all men of the equal age are on the same plane only

Now, the McKellar amendment, as it has been published in your columns, proposes to fix relative position on the promotion list:

1. According to relative length of service in a grade.

2. According to relative age.

3. According to relative length of commissioned service in the Army.

For the sake of discussion, the essential part of this amendment is quoted below:

Strike out the third clause of paragraph (d) of section 24-a, act of June 4, 1920, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"3. All captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army and the Philippine Scouts shall be arranged on a single promotion list among themselves in their respective grades, according to total length of commissioned service in the Army within the grade in which commissioned on July 1, 1920, and after July 1, 1920: *Provided*, That where such total length of service within that grade or a higher grade is equal, precedence shall be determined to sequence in order of age: *Provided further*, That where the question of precedence shall be determined by total length of commissioned service in the Army."

As your correspondent interprets this amendment, it provides that the governing factor in determining position on the promotion list shall be length of commissioned service rendered in the Army of the United States prior to July 1, 1920, in the grade in which commissioned July 1, 1920, or in a higher grade previously held. Length of service in a grade since July 1, 1920, or service in the next grade below that commissioned July 1, and, therefore, in no case would disturb the relative length of service in the grade.

Under this amendment, no officer can jump another officer. All commissioned service prior to July 1, 1920, is equally valued. No officer can jump a grade in rank. In each grade except captains who have been recently promoted to the grade of major, the relative rank of officers would take position among themselves in the line of captains, according to age. Captains recently promoted to that grade who have not been recently made captains would take position among the captains according to length of service in that grade prior to July 1, 1920. Ex-field officers who have been found by the examining boards as qualified for captains and who accepted commissions to that grade, are presumed to be content to serve in that grade and to forfeit their position theretofore determined justly according to length of service as a captain, since they have been in the line previously held higher grade. It simply reverts to the position they established by their service prior to July 1, 1920. The solution proposed by this amendment appears sound in principle and conservative in the spirit of conservatism. It offers a measure of remedy collective to all classes of officers affected and apparently does not attract too much fire, which is just, and which, if secured, will make their place secure in the Army of peace. It represents the character of relief, if any, which Congress might reasonably be expected to grant. In fact, it appears to be the only relief measure seriously before Congress so far, and the hearing on which has been promised at an early date. It deserves the undivided support of all affected officers. Hopeful.

RETIREMENT OF MAJOR GENERAL MARCH.

Major General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, U. S. Army, will retire from the active list on November 1 next, after 17 years' service, and at his own request.

In announcing the retirement of General March, the Secretary of War made public a letter he had written relative to his service and expressing regret that he had decided to retire.

General John J. Pershing will become the new chief-of-staff on July 1. General March's application for retirement is:

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have before this indicated to you my desire to be retired from active service, but have not formally made such request, in view of your most considerate that I do not take such action.

In order that there may be no further delay in assigning other general officers to their permanent duties I now request that I be placed on the retired list, under the provisions of section 1243, Revised Statutes, effective November 1, 1921, after 17 years' service, which I am completing today; and enclose copies of orders to effect such action. I also respectfully refer to authorities the retirement of any officer of the Army, on his own request, after 30 years' service.

I cannot sever my active connection with the War Department without expressing my appreciation of the unfailing consideration you have accorded me personally, and, in the performance of my duties as chief-of-staff, you have given me constant support.

I wish and predict the greatest success for your administration of the affairs of the War Department.

Sincerely yours,
P. C. March.
Chief-of-Staff, U. S. Army.

Secretary Weeks' reply follows:

June 16, 1921.

My Dear General:

I have submitted to the President your application for retirement to take effect November 1, 1921, and he has directed that it be accepted. Your application for leave from July 1, to date of will turn over the office of chief-of-staff, until the date of your retirement, is also granted.

I regret that you have decided to take this action, because of the high value to the service. Not only during my short term in this department, but during my service in the Senate, I have had an opportunity to observe your conduct of the important position you have held, and I appreciate fully the very important results you have been able to accomplish, especially with the greatest success in directing the transportation of troops to Europe during the war, which was a service of great magnitude, and in which you accomplished really remarkable results.

I just echo the very great assistance you have been to me since the 4th of March. Your old and advice has been of the greatest value.

I sincerely hope you may have many years of health and happiness.

Yours, very truly,
John W. Weeks,
Secretary of War.

General March is a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed from that State to the Military Academy from June 15, 1881, additional second lieutenant, 1st artillery, June 11, 1885; second lieutenant November 26, 1888; first lieutenant, 5th field artillery, November 25, 1896; captain, artillery corps, February 1, 1901; major, January 25, 1903; assigned to 6th field artillery June 14, 1907; A. G. by detail, act of February 2, 1901, April 9, 1911; lieutenant colonel, 6th field artillery, November 25, 1911; A. G. by detail, act February 2, 1901, August 16, 1912; colonel July 1, 1916; brigadier general June 17, 1917, and accepted June 12, 1917; major general, National Army, August 5, 1917, and accepted August 23, 1917; general, U. S. Army, May 20, 1919; honorably discharged as general, U. S. Army, June 30, 1920. He served in the following campaigns:

Philippine insurrection, 1899; Philippines, 1899-1899, and the Philippine insurrection of 1899, 1900 and 1901.

In federal service during the permanent establishment, he was a major, 32d U. S. infantry, July 8, 1916; 6th field artillery, June 4, 1908, from which he was honorably discharged June 30, 1920.

He was chief of staff, U. S. Army, and general staff corps, July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1921. He graduated from the artillery school in 1899. The following degrees have been conferred upon him: A. M., 1901; LL. B., 1918, Lafayette; LL. D., Union College, 1918; General March was awarded the distinguished service medal, December 12, 1918, for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service. He has been decorated: Service Cross, G. O. 28, W. D., 1920; also the Silver Star; Croix de La Couronne (grand officer); British Order of St. Michael and St. George (Knight, Grand Cross); Roumanian Grand Cordon of the Order of the Precious Light of the Chic Ho (golden grain, first class); French Legion d'Honneur (grand officer); Greek order of George I (grand cross); Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (grand cross); Japanese order of the Rising Sun (grand cordon); Roumanian order (grand cross).

INDIRECT COMPLIMENTS.

[Extracts from letters published in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

Sir: I was glad to read this morning's Public Ledger an article from the Army and Navy Register defending Senator Hiram Johnson's speech in London, and it was a commendable one, too. Mr. Sims is right in speaking the truth to the people over there.

"An American-born American."

Sir: It certainly was gratifying to read in this morning's Public Ledger the letter from the Army and Navy Register of the commendation of Admiral Sims and Senator Hiram Johnson, despite for his weakness in heeding the unpatriotic demand of Senator McCormick to recall the admiral for telling the truth.

Methinks those vote-grabbing senators will realize that good Americans detest their methods of carrying on politics and will punish the politician who do not possess the best interests of our country at heart.

Wood-Ward.

PATENTS

BOOKLET FREE. HIGHEST REFERENCES.
PROMPTNESS ASSURED. BEST RESULTS.
Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
624 F Street, Washington, D. C.

THE DIELMAN INN SOLICITS APPLICATIONS FROM Army and Navy families for July, August and September. The Inn is a comfortable home in the beautiful hill country of Maryland. Modern conveniences and conveniences. Children welcome. Miss LINA DIELMAN, New Windsor, Maryland.

Write under for booklet on "BANKING · BY · MAIL"

$7.00

deposited every month in our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT with compound interest—in ten years will amount to more than

$1000

Checking Accounts Earn 2% Interest

The Washington Loan and Trust Co.

DOWNTOWN BANK: 900-902 F STREET
Washington, D. C.
Resources over $13,000,000.00
WEST END BRANCH 618-620 17th STREET

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, WASHINGTON

Men's White Canvas and Buckskin Oxfords

for summer dress, street and sports wear, including models appropriate for naval officers

White Canvas, $7 and $8
White Buckskin, $10 and $11

Men's Tennis Oxfords, $2.50; Tennis and Sports Shoes, $2.75 and $3.50.

George A. King William B. King William S. Hayward

KING & KING

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

725 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps

PATENTS Wilkinson & Gilmore Patent and Trade Mark Law

QURAY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '08, U. S. Naval Academy, Resigned 1908)

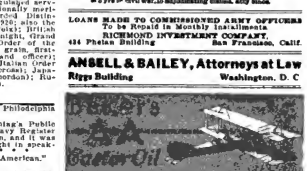
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of Army and Navy.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries Instructive opinions as to patentability.

PENSION JOHN W. NORRIS Washington, D. C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LOANS MADE TO COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS
To be Repaid in Monthly Installments.
RICHMOND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
424 Phelan Building San Francisco, Calif.

ANSELL & BAILEY, Attorneys at Law
Riggs Building Washington, D. C



COMPLETE RECORD OF ANY STATE CONTAINING names and photographs of all boys who were wounded and lost their lives in France. Postpaid 65 cents. Stamps and coin. Send stamps or money order. Agents wanted. S. R. DICKELSON, 601 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

TO ARMY AND NAVY FAMILIES.

"Clover Fields," comfortable country resort, open all year. Steam heat, bath and modern conveniences. Riding and fox hunting; atmosphere of happy old plantation days. Congenial people, excellent table. Circulars. Army and Navy references. FRANK RANDOLPH, Keswick, Albemarle County, Va.

News and Comment.

Little progress was made during the past week in regard to promotions of members of the commissioned personnel of the Army. The advancement of eight captains to be majors and of twelve first lieutenants to be captains was anticipated by nominations which are certain of confirmation by the Senate, since they are in advance of the block imposed by the Senate military committee in its failure to recommend the confirmation of the nomination of Major R. G. Peck, of the infantry arm. This arrest was caused by the protest filed by Senators Borah and Spencer, members of the committee, and speaking for Kansas and Missouri constituents of the National Guard of those states who have made charges against the Army officer. The incident would have no great importance beyond its significance to and effect upon Major Peck's promotion, were it not for the fact that the War Department has discovered that unless Major Peck is advanced in rank it will be impossible to promote any officer junior to him to the grades of lieutenant colonel, major, captain or first lieutenant. This means that more than 300 officers are immediately adversely affected, with an increasing number as time goes on and the block is not removed. Of course the senators had no idea that any such construction would be placed on the law governing promotions in the Army, but the statute is sufficiently specific in the matter. Major Peck, being in the line for advancement according to his position on the single list, established by the act of June 4, 1920, must be moved up in the regular order when he can not be "jumped" by a junior. When Congress deliberately made this provision it was with the idea that promotions should be made strictly in accord with the places occupied by officers on the single list, determined by their relative length of service, with certain modifications and exceptions named in the law or created in it by the War Department, as the manifest distrust in some quarters of the integrity of the system. It has been expected that after Senators Spencer and Capper had been given an opportunity to "air" their views they would abandon their opposition and allow the Peck nomination to be confirmed. The device resorted to by Mr. Capper to have the President withdraw the Peck nomination would have accomplished nothing. It is possible to recall the appointment, of course, but it would not relieve the situation. It would simply make the block in advancements more tangible and enduring. The officers junior to Major Peck could not be promoted so long as he remained on the active list, and the law, clear and binding, in class A, due for promotion, and qualified under the law for advancement. The more fact of recalling his name would not permit the Secretary of War to make the 300 officers who are now impatiently regarding the sequel of an unexpected situation. It is probably something of a surprise to the obstructing senators that they have an accomplished fact in the blockade of Army promotions and it may be imagined, if that is any comfort to the officers whose promotions is being deferred, that they are not being displeased by their campaign. They are not likely to continue their tactics, to no better purpose than to hold up so many innocent officers in respect to promotion. After due allowance for the feelings of the senators, it is presumed that their associates on the committee, who have no concern with Major Peck's affairs, but who are interested in the 300 officers, will insist that the regular order of things shall prevail.

It is of interesting to learn in conversation with members of the Senate military committee that they do not share, by any means, the views expressed in the adjutant general's office respecting the promotions held up on account of Major Peck's case. The committee, it is announced, consulted the office of the judge advocate general of the Army, and on the strength of an opinion rendered proceeded to confirm the officers who are junior to Major Peck, evidently, according to the explanation of committee members, with full expectation that the promotions would be made; that Major Peck would be "jumped"; that the destiny of that officer would be allowed to remain with the future, whether he should be commended in due course or passed after the officers now junior to him and thus to all intent demoted or he should be installed in the number which he now occupies on the promotion list and in the order in which he was nominated. With this state of affairs prevailing, the Senate military committee yesterday refused to take further action, holding itself in position to receive the nominations that are held up, some 244 in number. It is insisted on the part of committee members that the President is authorized, regarded as in the terms in the act of June 4, to proceed with the promotions, leaving Major Peck out of consideration. That, as already stated, is not the understanding in the adjutant general's office. It is evident that there will have to be further negotiations between the Senate military committee and the War Department officials before the block can be removed.

One nomination will be sent to the Senate today to fill a vacancy in the grade of colonel. This is Lieutenant Colonel Patrick W. Gulney, Qm. C. (No. 397 on the promotion list), leaving the next officer to be promoted to the grade of colonel Lieutenant Colonel Charlie B. Clark, of the infantry. Colonel Gulney's promotion is due to the appointment of Colonel Robert E. Callan, C. A. C., to the grade of brigadier general. No other promotions will be made on account of this appointment to grades below that of colonel because of the block created by the Peck case. There now exist six vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel, counting that to be caused by the advancement of Colonel Callan, 94 in the grade of major, and 144 in the grade of captain. If the block were removed, this would carry promotions as follows: The next lieutenant colonel to be promoted is Charlie B. Clark, (No. 893); the last lieutenant colonel would be Kelton L. Pepper, Inf. (No. 1139), who is expected to retire after his advancement; the next major would be promoted is Francis C. Endicott, Inf. (No. 1131); the junior major would be James de B. Walbach, C. A. C. (No. 1514), leaving as the senior captain to be promoted to a majority Warner W. Carr, Inf. (No. 3515); the junior captain would be present First Lieutenant Joseph H. Payne, Inf. (No. 7333), leaving as the officer next to be promoted to a captaincy Lieutenant Jasse B. Smith, Inf. (No. 7344).

Several officers who regard themselves as adversely affected by changes which have been made in the list as promulgated by the President in connection in active service of Major Thomas Gordon, P. S., have appealed to the War Department for relief from the injustice which the opinion of the judge advocate general, approved by the Secretary of War and published in these columns in the issue of June 11, Major Gordon is No. 1640 on the list and continues in line of promotion instead of going on the retired list as was contemplated, the officer being not yet eligible for retirement. This has had the effect of "jumping" a number of junior officers, as follows: Majors F. B. Wheaton, Qm. C., 1261 to 1681; T. E. Jansen, F. D., 1265 to 1682; A. E. Ray, Ord. Dept., 1266 to 1683; Robert L. Randolph, Ord. Dept., 1267 to 1684; F. E. Blackburn, J. A., 1268 to 1685; W. H. Keith, F. D., 1269 to 1686, and T. L. Cleer, F. D., 1270 to 1687. These changes were the result of the operation of the law establishing the assignment of an officer in the grade of major on the promotion list to a position that would place him among those of the average age whose commissioned service commenced prior to April 6, 1917, and who would precede him on the list under the general provisions of section 24-A, act of June 4, 1920. Major Gordon is the only officer in the officers named as below him on the promotion list, was of greater age. These officers claim—or at least some of them, Major Wheaton, also—that which applies impartially to the others—that these changes on the promotion list were not legally made, because the act of June 4, 1920, provides that the promotion list, "once established," can be only amended in any particular. Nevertheless, the War Department, by virtue of recommendation of the general staff, has established the promotion list by individual location of officers. In two or three cases the position of officers has been changed some 2,000 files. In the case of Major Wheaton and his associates the number of files involved is 400. The other instances are less conspicuous, effecting from one or two files to ten or twelve. The military authorities have taken the position that they have the authority to make changes in the list, notably to correct errors caused by failure to sufficiently consider service to the credit of officers, and service determines the position on the promotion list.

Radical changes are about to be made in the organization of the Atlantic and the Pacific fleets. The principal change is in the assignment of the battleships, the coal burners all being assigned to the Atlantic and the oil burners to the Pacific. This policy is due, according to announcement at the department, to a saving in fuel expenditures; the price of coal on the Pacific coast is reported to be 50 a ton higher than on the Atlantic coast, while fuel oil on the west coast is at least one-third cheaper than on the east coast. It is said that this factor entered into the consideration for this change can only be conjectured, but it happens that the newer and more powerful of the dreadnaughts are oil burners. The changes which will result are as follows: From Atlantic to Pacific, Arizona, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Maryland (when completed); from Pacific to Atlantic, New York, Texas, Wyoming and Arkansas. The Maryland will not be commissioned for several months. The New York and Texas will remain in the Pacific only a few months. The California will be flagship of Admiral Eberle, commander in chief Pacific fleet, and the New Mexico the flagship of Vice Admiral Shoemaker, second in command. Three destroyer divisions will be transferred from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The Atlantic and Pacific fleets will be united for a period of about three months each year in the Caribbean Sea or Pacific Ocean near Panama Bay for training in combined tactical operations. The commander in chief Atlantic fleet will be responsible for the training of the combined fleet and consequently will exercise command over both fleets during combined operations. He will be authorized at other times to inspect the Pacific fleet to determine its progress in tactical training and to inspect all naval bases with a view to determining their effectiveness for the use of the fleet as a whole.

By midnight of July 2 fully 400 Army field clerks will necessarily be discharged from the service. This day and hour is determined by the emergency joint resolution of March 1, which ended many war-time contracts of the executive departments of the government. There are now about 1,070 Army field clerks. The act of August 29, 1916, authorized 170, who are known as permanent clerks, and are a preference in the selections for retention in the service; but all those who have been appointed subsequent to June 15, 1917, are in a temporary status. That act authorized a thousand, and the annual appropriation act of 1918 authorized 4,672. The total strength was above 6,000 at the time of the armistice. Of the temporaries there are to be retained those who are eligible for appointment under examinations held in November, 1919, and March, 1920, and those who are most eligible for retention. Some 480 are eligible for retention. It was decided that all those who did not take advantage of the opportunity to be examined would be discharged, and all those now on the rolls by July 2. Of the 480 who are eligible for permanent appointment (three of whom are women field clerks) 400 are to be selected. A board of officers has been convened in the adjutant general to go over their records and pass upon the recommendations of the commanding officers. Those recommendations are within 10, and the board is now completing its labors. Each corps area will make a tentative allotment of 29 field clerks, and each commander was asked to make recommendations concerning the existing order likely to cause clerks which is causing some concern is the necessity of regrading the salaries of those who remain; a general reduction must be made under the appropriation. After the board has sifted out those who are to remain the other 400 must be discharged. They have no rights of longevity as a field clerk. Whether there should be a preference among them in the corps areas remains to be decided, but at present there are many more eligibles in some corps areas than in others.

Promotions in the Army.

Wholesale Discharge of Field Clerks.

Rearrangement of the Fleets.

Hardship in Army Retirements.

The injustice and hardship that have been created by section 24-A, act of June 4, 1920, are now being manifested in the case of those officers of the Army who are being retired or who are on the verge of retirement and in the detrimental effect of that part of section 24 of the law which provides that "any person originally appointed under the provisions of this act at an age greater than 45 years shall, when retired, receive retired pay at the rate of 4 per centum of active pay for each complete year of commissioned service in the U. S. Army, the total to be not more than 75 per centum." Of course, as was evident at the time this particular feature of legislation was discussed in the House and Senate military committees, the clause was intended to prevent, or at least discourage, the speedy retirement of those older officers who, coming to the end of life prematurely, might seek transfer from the active list after a few years of service, perhaps not more than one or two years. It was felt that by the terms of the same provision effort be made against permitting an officer situated in this way from going on the retired list with three-quarters of active pay. An important condition was overlooked and a deserving class of newly commissioned officers was inadvertently, but no less successfully, ignored. Many of the appointments to permanent rank made in the reorganized Army were former enlisted men and noncommissioned officers, some of them having to their credit 25, 30 and more years of service, in addition to having commissions in the emergency personnel during the period of actual hostilities. Such an officer, for example, who happens to be over 45 years of age would go on the retired list with a maximum of his active pay. An actual case is that of a captain in the quartermaster corps whose service in the Army is more than 30 years, but he has only three years of commissioned service, entitling him to 12 per cent of his active pay, which amounts to the insignificant sum of $31 a month, or less than would be received by an enlisted man at the same service. An officer in the same class who happens to be a lieutenant in the quartermaster corps and whose service as a commissioned officer has but two years has been retired this week for disability and will receive 75 per cent of his pay, although for the reason that he is less than 45 years of age. This inconsistency and injustice, it has been pointed out and is now being urged, can be corrected by the simplest possible expedient of adding but two words "and enlisted," to be inserted between the words "commissioned" and "service" in the clause which forms a part of section 24 of the reorganization law.

Digitized by Google

Plans are progressing on the west coast, with corresponding action in Washington, to place the U. S. S. California in commission at Mare Island navy yard on August 10 under the command of Captain Henry J. Ziegemeier, U. S. Navy. It is an interesting fact, reported from the navy yard, that it will require some special dredging to enable the California to separate itself from that shore establishment, since the vessel is handled in very deep mud, which condition would be appreciably increased if all the weights were on board. It is proposed to have the shake-down cruise include a visit to Magdalena Bay, where the course was laid out for this sort of thing and to which negotiations have begun with the State Department. The vessel may also proceed to Panama, as it is desired to give the new crew the benefit of a call at a port separated from the home base. The admission of the California to the active line of naval vessels has been accorded with a series of uncommon incidents. Her personnel, commissioned and enlisted, has been selected with care, an effort being made to have the crew composed entirely of "native sons" of the state for which the ship is named and in which she was built, and so far some 900 of the 1,400 men of the complement have been obtained possessing the requisite nativity. The ship's cooks are being daily trained at the Fairmont Hotel, the leading establishment of its kind in San Francisco, in order that they may have the qualifications of the commander, chief, and one day recently the hotel managers proudly advertised the fact that the articles of that day's menu had been entirely prepared by the naval cooks. The messboys destined for wardroom service are being specially trained by the wives of officers. The mascot of the ship will be a bear presented by the officials of the Yellowstone Park to Captain Ziegemeier expects to leave the Navy Department about July 1 to assume his new duties. The California is destined to become the flagship of Admiral Eberle, the new commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, after her final trials have been held. Heads of departments who have already been assigned to duty with the California are Commander C. A. Snead, executive officer; Commander W. L. Calhoun, gunnery officer; Commander Bryson Bruce, engineer officer, and Lieutenant Commander W. D. Sharp, supply officer.

Various terms have heretofore been used as designations for the several arms, staff corps, departments, and services of the War Department and the Army. Such terms, although sanctioned by various regulations, and law, have differed widely, and in order to standardize their use a general order will shortly be issued requiring the use of the following designations: The term "bureau" will apply only to the militia bureau and bureau of insular affairs. The War Department will be the only establishment, and in its administration in that capacity all of its subdivisions are commonly and in the law referred to as "bureaus." Therefore, the term "bureau" in so far as its use is required in coordinating the civil side of the War Department can not be eliminated by an administrative order, but for the purposes of military administration the term "bureau" will be limited in use to the two bureaus heretofore mentioned. The designation "branches" will be understood to include all of the several staff corps, departments, and services herein referred to, except the militia bureau and the bureau of insular affairs; while a particular class of each subdivision or a division of such divisions will be duly expressed by use of terms hereinafter specified. In like manner, the designation "chiefs of branches" will be understood to include the chiefs of subdivisions of other titles which they may have, who are in charge of such subdivisions. The combat arms, provided for in section 2 of the act of June 4, when collectively referred to, will be designated as "combatant branches." Other subdivisions will be designated as "administrative branches," "supply branches," "technical branches" and will be used alone or in combination to express in general terms for official use all subdivisions referred to. For example, the term "chief of supply branch" when used hereafter will be inclusive and definite. The same will hold true with expressions such as "chiefs of supply and technical branches" or the administrative branches, or "chiefs of branches and bureaus," the latter designation being one that will cover all subdivisions. The standard of designations to be used as the principal functional branch or bureau are specified under the branch titles in the following: Infantry, cavalry, field artillery, combatant; coast artillery, air service, corps of engineers, signal corps, combatant and supply; adjutant general's department and inspector general's department, administrative; judge advocate general's department, administrative and technical; quartermaster corps, supply; finance department, administrative and supply; medical department, ordnance department, and chemical warfare service, supply and technical. In connection with the foregoing, only the predominant functions of each branch are specified. Such designations are sufficient for administrative purposes. It is stated that this will not be construed as a limitation or curtailment of other subordinate functions which are included among the duties of any branch. Only those branches are considered administrative within the meaning of the designation herein used which function administratively for the Army as a whole. All of the combatant, as well as many other branches, have certain technical and other functions which are not included in the foregoing. The titles of the various branches have been designated from time to time in the acts of Congress. The War Department in this new general order does not contemplate a change of such titles, and the terms "corps," "service," and "department" will apply whenever the title of a specific subdivision is concerned.

Commissioning of U. S. S. California.

Army Titles and Terms.

In the discussions concerning prospective changes in Army uniforms, the recommendation has been advanced from numerous sources that the skirt of the blouse be changed to conform to the British type of open-neck blouse, it being claimed in its behalf that it is more comfortable and healthy, besides being neater in appearance. Despite the strong sentiment in favor of the change, it can be stated positively that the War Department has no intention of adopting the British styles, whatever other changes may be made in Army uniforms. General Pershing, the new chief of staff, is on record as being opposed to the change, as is the present General Staff. This subject came up for settlement in midsummer of 1917, when it was found impracticable to make so radical a change in the uniform, and the reasons which are advanced against it now are sufficient to defeat the plan, despite the fact that perhaps as many as 90 per cent of the officers of the Army are in favor of the loose-lining blouse. During the period of the American Army in France and Belgium it was found that, while the English style of blouse was more comfortable for desk work, it was not suitable for the rough, dusty work in the field, and the blouse worn by the British soldiers had to be supplemented by a muffler to be worn around the neck. It was conceded by the British that the style of coat was more suitable for the tropics and for indoor service, but it was not suitable for the service which the armies of the allies had to perform in France, which required protection for the throat and chest. Moreover, the present blouse is distinctly American and is readily recognized by the people of all countries, whereas the adoption of the English type of blouse would undoubtedly result in much of the same confusion in foreign countries as the double-breasted blouse in the American Navy has caused. The staff of the Army feels that the blouse in the style must consider the interests of the enlisted personnel as well as the officers, and the officers in the general staff of the Army feel that the subject are strongly averse to making any change in the present style. It is contended in behalf of the open-neck blouse that it would be much more comfortable in warm climates, but this objection is answered by the fact that on the Mexican border and elsewhere in the semi-tropics where the American Army is serving the blouse is not worn at all in hot weather.

No Open-Neck Army Blouse.

The officials of the surgeon general's office of the War Department are busy this week with a classification of medical reservists, which it was desired to have completed by June 15, but which cannot be finished until September 15 owing to the limited clerical force available for the work. There are about 11,000 officers on the reserve elist, of whom 5,800 are in the medical corps, 3,740 in the dental corps, 388 in the veterinary corps, 1,000 in the administrative corps and 250 in the sanitary corps. The last named branch will not be in actual existence as an operating part of the medical department until an emergency is declared. It was found necessary to defer dissolving upon officers of the sanitary corps entitled them to be regarded as under the surgeon general rather than the quartermaster general where they had been. This branch is composed of technicians, chemists, water experts, and so on, and they have the rank up to and including colonel. All reserve officers of the medical department will be relieved from active duty on July 1 with the exception of one of their number—Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer—the physician of the President. In the veterinary corps there are fifteen vacancies in the authorized commissioned strength of 175 and these have been filled by appointments of officers who are available for this duty. The question of conducting an examination for filling the vacancies permanently will be decided after July 1, when the new chief of staff takes charge of Army affairs. The class of seven officers and eleven enlisted men was graduated at the veterinary school of meat and dairy hygiene and forage inspection on June 15. The new class will begin its work on July 15 with seven officers and fourteen enlisted men. In the medical corps the reduction in the authorized enlisted strength of the Regular Army to 150,000 men has the immediate effect of rendering 198 officers of that branch surplus, to be absorbed hereafter before new appointments may be made. It is estimated that at the present rate of occurrence of casualties it will be five and perhaps seven years before these surplus officers are absorbed and new appointments may be made. This means, also, a delay in the promotion to grades above that of first lieutenant and there will be a long period when there will be no advancement except in the medical department, as cases conducted in accordance with individual length of service.

Medical Department.

A series of orders have been issued by Secretary Denby concerning the methods of administration of navy yards. Principal among these is General Order No. 5, which establishes wherein, which places entire control of every part of the yard in the hands of the commandant, with full authority over all personnel, civil and military, and which provides for principal aids in the shape of a captain of the yard and a manager who is to have charge of all industrial activities, including the labor force, facilities for production, public works and accounting; this officer to replace the present industrial manager of the yards. The rule in order navy yards will have but one responsible head, and it is believed that the new policy will mean a simplified organization, with correspondingly reduction of wages both in funds and of energies. The organization is based upon the degree of service that the yard can render to the fleet, and in the performance of these duties the manager will be subject to the policy and to the orders of the commandant. Managers are being selected for the various yards, the following names having been tentatively approved: Captain T. A. Kearney at New York, Captain P. B. Dungan at Boston; Captain W. G. Dullnee, C. C., at Portsmouth, Captain W. P. Robert, C. C., at Philadelphia; Captain George H. Rock, C. C., at Norfolk, Captain R. E. Pope at Charleston, Captain M. E. Reed at Mare Island, and Captain L. B. McBride, C. C., at Puget Sound.

Administration of Navy Yards.

Another order of prime importance in navy yard management is the appointment of Captain A. L. Willard, lately in command off the battleship New Mexico, as aid for navy yards. Captain Willard, who has recently been married and selected for a course of instruction at the Naval War College, is expected to report at the department next week to assume his new duties. He will probably be under the assistant secretary of the Navy. He will take over from the various bureaus the work of yard development, drawing his information from the bureau of operations, engineering, and construction and repair. This new position is based upon the idea that it is necessary to coordinate the work of all navy yards and to adopt a uniform system, instead of letting each yard run according to its own plans. A friendly rivalry in production will be created, but without the independence of action which has heretofore prevailed. Captain Willard will not act under any bureau, but will report directly to the secretary or the assistant secretary. Officers and civilian personnel will be assigned to the assistants from the bureaus from which he will draw his new duties.

New Aid Navy Yards.

Another move in this direction is the appointment of a board to study yard development, of which Rear Admiral E. A. Anderson is president, with members drawn from each bureau and Marine headquarters. Members thus far appointed include Captain W. R. Gherardi, representing navigation; Captain T. W. Leutze, of the bureau of supplies and accounts, and Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples as a member. The board will meet at the department on July 1 and lay out its work, which under its instructions will cover a wide range of yard organization and shore activities.

The conference of Navy supply officers which has been held at the bureau of supplies and accounts is about completed, and the work of preparing a manual for supply officers is being done over by Captain Merriam. After final changes have been made the manual will be referred to the various supply officers ashore for comment. Captain T. W. Leutze, accompanied by Captain Merriam, made an inspection of the supply and accounting departments of the New York navy yard this week, and as a result of their visit the clerical situation of those offices will probably be relieved. Efforts are being made to induce the conference to agree upon the Senate item of $5,200,000 for clerical hire were unsuccessful, and the House item of $3,500,000 remains in the Navy bill. The sale of ships is progressing satisfactorily. Nearly all the subchasers will be sold within two weeks, and other small craft is being disposed of rapidly. The disposition of man-of-war craft will be determined by the decision of the department regarding the degree of uselessness of several of these obsolete battleships. Their military value will shortly be decided.

News of Navy Supply Corps.

Digitized by Google

The effort which has been made at the Capitol during the present session to adopt the Beatty benefit to include the cases of those of the Regular Army who died during the World War has been defeated, as it was destined to be and as most observers felt that it should be, all things concerned. The attempt to have this provision incorporated in special and independent legislation was early in the session appreciated as futile. The next step was to obtain the adoption of an amendment in the Senate to the Army appropriation bill providing that the act of December 17, 1919, providing for the payment of six months' pay to the designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Army who shall suffer death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct "shall be executed and administered as though it had been enacted and approved October 6, 1917." The War Department was opposed to this new legislation, and Secretary Weeks so advised those in charge of the Army bill, with the result that in conference on the measure the Senate receded from the clause for which it was responsible. It is not likely to be again presented for congressional consideration, but in the event it is so that in common justice it would be necessary to include in this benefit all the designated dependent relatives of officers and enlisted men of the entire military naval establishment whose deaths may have resulted from wounds or disease not the result of individual misconduct. It is appreciated by those who understand the situation and who have been investigating among members of Congress that such legislation could not be enacted without raising much protest from members of the regular establishment and the temporary and reserve officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Mr. Weeks in his communication to Congress on this subject pointed out that the clause incorporated in the Army bill, if enacted, would mean an expenditure of one million dollars in the case of beneficiaries under the Regular Army alone. The fact that this benefit would be paid in addition to the war risk insurance taken out during the war was certain to create much discontent on the part of the thousands of people who would promptly insist upon the same rate and compensation. Under the circumstances and in view of what was certain to occur if the legislation were permitted to remain in the Army appropriation bill the War Department people were perfectly satisfied to have the Senate recede from this provision.

Death Benefit Extension Opposed.

Senator King of Utah may always be depended upon to enliven the proceedings of the legislative body of which he is an active member. He is frequently a pioneer in substantial effort and is becoming well known for his independent and unfettered opposition to legislation that attracts his attention and engages his comment. He is the author, for example, of a resolution at present under consideration as to why the German submarine was superior to those of American design and construction, and, apparently not satisfied with this, he has introduced a bill which contemplates the creation in the Navy Department of a bureau of submarines, a suggestion, however, which did not originate with him, but which has been more or less agitated during the past years, by officers of the Navy who had much to do with the submarine situation, notably Captain Yates Stirling, Jr., U. S. Navy, now on duty as captain of the navy yard at Philadelphia. It is a foregone conclusion that the Navy Department, if the views of that part of the administration are solicited from the Capitol, will report emphatically against the Kingprovision for a new departmentwit branch exclusively devoted to submarines. The service opinion may be confidently accepted as against the bill, judging from communication from a prominent officer of the naval establishment:

New Bureau in the Navy Department.

[To the Editor.]

I note that the Secretary of the Navy has appointed a board to reexamine the Navy Department, and that Senator King has introduced a bill in the Senate for the creation of a bureau of submarines, on the theory that such a bureau with the independent control thereof and a staff of officers expert in the design of hulls, engines and motors, would be far more efficient working in such a new bureau of submarines than possibly be in the present technical bureaus with the experience of years that is, of course, necessary and should be scrapped.

This bill of Senator King's points to the advisability of a real progressive reorganization of the Navy Department. Why should there be bureaus of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines? This is an age of specialization. None but officers who have seen service in the submarine force of vessels is competent to design them. Therefore, let us by all means have a bureau of capital ships, a bureau of cruisers, a bureau of auxiliaries, a bureau of destroyers, a bureau of submarines and a bureau of motor boats. Then shall we have a proper organization of the hull and machinery designing activities. This accomplished, a logical reconstruction of the activities now performed by the bureau of ordnance would be in order and the bureaus that immediately suggest themselves are a bureau of armor, a bureau of large and small caliber guns, a bureau of machine guns, a bureau of small arms, a bureau of explosives and a bureau of torpedoes.

One of the duties now performed by the bureau of engineering which would not be absorbed by the bureau of capital ships and kindred bureaus would necessitate the creation of a bureau of wireless telegraphy to take care of the ship and shore radio equipments. Some consideration might also be given to the establishment of a bureau of electricity, but mature consideration will probably point to the advisability of having the electrical work handled by separate and independent organization for handling such matters.

The cumbersome bureau of supplies and accounts offers a fine field for the reformer. Just think of the number of separate bureaus that could be formed —one for provisions, one for clothing (and perhaps a right bower to have one for summer and winter clothing), one for fuel, and so on to a large number in order to secure the benefits of results of specialization.

Medicine and surgery might well be distributed amongst a number of bureaus whose organization would bear some relation to the cases of diseases most prevalent in the line of duty to be expected that officers skilled in the treatment of nervous disorders, for example, would be better fitted especially about such diseases as are most common on board ships. It might, however, be found more desirable to create a bureau of medical practice, one of materia medica, one of surgery, one of dentistry and another of hospitals.

The public works features of the Navy also offer a field for distribution that would give a new school than to have the same people design floating docks and graving docks as have been in design buildings and power plants? Obviously there should be a separate bureau to handle each of these activities.

The bureau of navigation should, of course, be the bureau of personnel and the other bureaus should be limited to a bureau of astronomical instruments. Better results might be accomplished if there were a bureau of recruiting and another of education of enlisted personnel, but the board will undoubtedly give these matters consideration.

The outline of organization thus hastily sketched would give the Navy Department a number of subordinate bureaus whose work could be easily "coordinated" and in which there would undoubtedly be the best possible "cooperation." The number of the details would be simplicity itself, but I am dealing only with the broad general questions and am "undershrapper can do the detail work.

Activities in the Army.

The War Department will shortly announce to commanding officers its policy regarding the conduct of athletic activities with the idea of obtaining recommendations by July 1 of 1921 for permanent regulations that the base now been drafted in provisional instructions. The policy of the Army to be self-contained in athletics; however, as a matter of community cooperation, the War Department desires to encourage the participation of individuals of the Army in local meets and competitions conducted by civilian agencies. The general program of competitive athletics includes the following: Measures desires to establish includes biennial corps area camps on the seven year, beginning, if possible, in 1922; quadrennial competitions embracing all posts and stations at which members of the Army are serving. At these meets to be concommitant with the year when the Olympic games are held, the first one being in 1924. All athletic activities conducted within the Army will be upon a military basis. In general the term "amateur" will include the usual definition of that term, namely, an sport for the pleasure and the physical, moral, and social benefits derived therefrom. However, in determining the status of a member of the Army in such matters, men who directly or indirectly receive any money prizes are offered or who compete within the Army with professionals, both in line of duty and in accord with Army orders, will be considered as professionals. Prizes may be such as commanders directing the meet may authorize. For annual corps area and department competitions, for all higher meets it is desired to inaugurate a system of medals along the general lines authorized for corps area rifle competitions. No competitor will be authorized to represent a military organization of which he is not a member. The expense of local athletic contests will be met from local educational and recreational funds, augmented from time to time by such funds made available by superior authority. Due to existing conditions in local laws, the War Department is unable to lay down general restrictions for the conduct of Army athletics. The general policy of the War Department is to observe such restrictions in the conduct of Army athletics as will prevent Army reservations being used for the evasion of local laws. One of the troublesome problems in this connection with which the military authorities have to deal relative to boxing. In this connection the policy has been based on the principle that boxing as an athletic exercise and as a sport, should be encouraged, and care must be exercised that it does not lose its character as such.

Burning of the N-C-T Seaplane.

On June 21, while flying at a comparatively low altitude from the naval operating base at Hampton Roads, a N-C-T seaplane caught fire as the result of a leak in o pipe leading from the overhead gasoline distributing tank to one of the four engines, landed in the water and was lost, the two occupants being rescued, however. In this type of flying boat the supply of gasoline is carried in low-down tanks, from which it is pumped to the higher distributing tank, whence it flows by gravity to the engines. Each of the four pipes leading to the engines is equipped with a valve operated by a hand wheel, which mechanics reaching up to shut off the gasoline in case of emergency, and this cannot always be accomplished, as demonstrated by the incident of June 21. When the boats were placed in service they were criticised severely by the aviators because of the absence of a gasoline-shut-off valve that could be operated quickly by the pilot in case of emergency. Efforts were made to have such a valve installed, but those responsible for the design of the boats were not convinced of its necessity and refused to change them.

Important Naval Assignments.

Secretary Denby this week settled the long pending questions of fleet commands by selecting Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones to command the battle fleet and Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle to command the Pacific fleet. Admiral Jones will command of the battleship force, Atlantic fleet, and Admiral Eberle the 7th battleship division of that fleet. Both officers are engaged in organizing their staffs. Admiral Jones will be relieved by Rear Admiral John D. McDonald, now commandant of the New York navy yard, and Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, superintendent of the Naval Academy, relieves Admiral Eberle in command of the 7th battleship division; Rear Admiral Wm. M. Crose, now in command at Hawaii, relieves Vice Admiral C. S. Williams in commanding of the battleship force of the Pacific fleet. As already announced, these officers will be relieved by H. Wilson will become superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Admiral Hugh Rodman commandant of the 5th naval district, a position recently made vacant by the death of Rear Admiral F. Beatty. Other important changes are: Rear Admiral H. A. Field, commanding the train, Pacific fleet, relieves Rear Admiral H. O. Dunn, now on the battleship New Pacific, he in turn relieving Admiral Field in command of the train. Rear Admiral Casey R. Morgan relieves Rear Admiral H. P. Bryan in command of the special service squadron, that officer relieving Rear Admiral G. F. Cooper as commandant of the 4th naval district. Rear Admiral Admiral G. H. Stanford, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, when relieved by Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, will retiree Captain W. V. Pratt, commanding the Pacific destroyers Captain Pratt, a son of a former rear admiral, is now duty on the general board. Rear Admiral T. P. Magruder, naval attaché at Paris, another new rear admiral, will command the submarine force, battle fleet. Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden, governor, Santo Domingo, is assigned to duty with the general board. Rear Admiral Joseph Jenkins, recently in command of the Canal Zone district, comes to the general board. Rear Admiral J. W. Oman, now on waiting orders, becomes superintendent of the Naval Observatory. Rear Admiral Hutchins, aide to chief of naval operations, becomes chief of staff to Admiral Eberle, commanding the Pacific fleet, and Rear Admiral A. W. Grant, chief of naval operations, relieves Captain C. T. Vogelsenang, chief of staff of the Atlantic fleet. Captain Frank E. Ridgely, of the naval war college, is assigned as inspector of ord the Boston navy yard, relieving Captain Adolphus E Watson, who goes as a squadron commander in the destroyer force of the Atlantic fleet, relieving Captain Charles P. Nelson, who becomes assistant commandant of the 4th naval district at Philadelphia. Captain Arthur MacArthur is relieved of that duty and assigned to command the Asiatic destroyer squadron, relieving Captain William R. White about July 1. Captain White will become inspector at the works of the Sperry Gyroscope Company at Brooklyn.

Aerial Patrol of Sea Lanes.

In the 1921 Army appropriation bill a proviso was inserted in the air service section of the bill as follows: "That hereafter the Army air service shall control all aerial operations from land bases, and that naval aviation shall have charge of all aerial operations attached to a fleet. This proviso was protested by the Secretary of the Navy and the position was concurred in by the Secretary of War. It was modified in Congress by the following additional clause: "Provided, that stations, equipment, personnel is necessary for operations connected with the fleet, for training of personnal, and for construction and experimentation." Even with this modification the Navy feels that it is keeping entirely within its rights for coastal shipping. This is an integral part of the Navy's duty and was the major work it performed in aviation during the late war. The Army's development of aircraft is loward types that can perform this duty. In wartime the Navy will have to and should do this work and the Army will not have suitable planes for it and, moreover, the Army will be occupied on its legitimate function, the land defense. The joint board of the Army and Navy provides for and recognizes this matter of policy of patrol in the Navy, as is indicated by the following abstract of the joint Army and Navy action in coast defenses, which has the approval of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy. "The naval coast forces are usually assigned to naval districts for the purpose of controlling the sea communications therein. The limits of the naval districts are considered to extend to seaward so far as to include the coastwise sea lanes."

Digitized by Google

It is considered extremely desirable as a matter of national policy that Congress fix responsibility by law for the defense of the United States in conformity with the approved plans of the War and Navy Departments as promulgated by the joint board, and it has been urged by the Navy Department that the following proviso be inserted in the legislative naval bill for 1922:

Provided, That naval aviation shall have cognizance of the aerial operations necessary to gain and exercise command of the sea and of such stations and craft as are necessary to insure adequate aerial patrol of sea lanes for these purposes.

As the first event of the exercises planned by the Navy for destruction of German warships turned over to this country in accordance with the treaty of Versailles, and for the solving of certain problems pertaining to operation of aircraft at sea and for obtaining statistical data pertaining to aero bombs and gunnery, attacks were made off the capes of the Chesapeake the week against three German submarines. On Tuesday the U-117 was bombed and sunk about 60 miles off the coast by a Navy division of three F-5-L seaplanes discharging mark IV 162-pound aero bombs containing 117 pounds of TNT from an elevation of about 1,100 feet. The bombs, one each from each plane, were dropped at 10:22 and all of them detonated almost simultaneously in the water near the target. The division then flew back and returned over the target and dropped nine bombs at 10:32, one of them making a direct hit and others exploding in the water near the hull. The submarine was damaged to such an extent that the bow submerged at 10:36, 15 seconds later the conning tower submerged and at 10:39—or 16 minutes after the first salvo of three bombs and 9 minutes after the second—the submarine sank bow down in about 50 fathome of water. The U-117 was 267 feet long, 1,164 tons surface displacement, 1,930 tons submerged displacement, draft of 12 feet and hull and deck plates of from one-half to three-fourths inches in thickness. The attack was conducted with such accuracy with which the bombs were released to hit the target, which was surprising to most of the civilian witnesses and also to many of the officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. It is the opinion of the witnesses, unofficially expressed, the submarine sank mainly as result of the opening of hull seams by the detonation of the bombs under the water adjacent to the hull. As the target was sunk by the bombs from the F-5-Ls, it was not necessary, of course, to use the six guns of the Navy and Army divisione of planes that had been made ready to participate in the exercises. The F-5-Ls attacking the target constitute the first division of airboat squadron 1 of the Atlantic fleet, which is commander H. H. Ceeil is in command of airboat squadron 1. As the submarine's decks became awash so soon after bombing, the officers of the observers did not have opportunity to make an inspection and ascertain exactly the character of damage inflicted. The next day, Wednesday, at the same place the U-140 and U-48 were sank by 6-inch and 5-inch guns of a destroyer division. Thirty-nine shots were fired against each of these submarines, firing commencing at about 3,000 yards and being completed at about 1,000. While the destroyers were steaming at full speed. Seventeen direct hits were made on the U-140, which sank stern down at 8:30 o'clock and 20 minutes after commencement of firing. Nineteen hits were made on the U-48, which sank in 34 minutes after commencement of firing. Before the submarines were made on the other boat than on the former, it is understood that the observers found that the hits on the U-140 were located in more vital places. The U-140 was 302 feet long, 1,930 tons surface displacement, 2,428 tons submerged displacement and draft of 17 feet, and the U-48 was 181 feet long, 316 surface displacement, 651 tons submerged displacement and draft of 12 feet. As much of the equipment had been removed from all three targets, they were belauted down to present about the same surfaces above the water as would be seen when they were on the surface in normal condition. The hull and deck plates of the U-140 and U-48 varied from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in thickness. The firings were against the U-140 from the Dickerson, Commander Claude B. Mayo, which were followed in order by the Hatfield, Lieutenant Commander M. R. De Mott; Sicard, Lieutenant Commander F. A. LaRoche; Leary, Lieutenant Commander H. T. Settle; and Herbert, Lieutenant Commander R. S. Lewis, these boats belonging to division 36 of the destroyer force of the Atlantic fleet . The attack against the U-48 was made by the Sicard, The Barney, Commander H. A. Plantian, belonging to division 19, had aboard the official board of observers, which visited each of the gunnery-attached targets between cessation of fire and sinking for the purpose of determining the number of hits and obtaining such technical data as was available. This board included Captain Luke McNamee, Commanders Harvey Delano, George McC. Courts and W. G. Child, and Lieutenant Commander W. D. Kildaff, representing the Atlantic fleet; Captain J. R. Y. Blakely, representing the naval bureau of ordnance; Lieutenant Commander A. G. Zimmerman, representing the bureau of steam engineering, Majors James H. Harns, William B. Hardigg and William A. Borden, of the Army ordnance department, and Major Percy E. Van Nostrand, of the Army air service. Representative Hicks, of the House naval committee, several other members of Congress, many officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and a number of newspaper men accompanied the excursion from the naval transport Henderson, which left Wshington with them on Monday and returned on Thursday. Immediately after the sinking of the submarine on Tuesday the aero bombs, a small Sopworth plane pilot, piloted by Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Culver, radio expert of the Army air service, developed engine trouble and was volplaned to the water near the Hendrixon Lieutenant Colonel Culver was taken out of the water, uninjured, by a boat from the Hendersonand then was transferred to the Shawmut, flagship of the air force of the Atlantic fleet, which later lifted aboard the disabled plane.

Destruction of the German Submarines.

Means for Flotation of Land Planes.

The accident to Lieutenant Colonel Culver's plane, which made it necessary to land in the sea some 80 miles from shore, again brings to the front the necessity for providing some means for flotation of land planes. The plane involved in this incident was not equipped for flotation gear, it was an old one, and as soon as it struck the water the engine caused the forward portion to sink. The plane was not sinkable per unit I could be hoisted on board ship by air in the rear portion of the fuselage, which wee not air tight and which was permitting the air gradually to escape. The wings themselvee were leaky, for water ran out of them as the plane was hoisted. It is the opinion of the technical observerce of this incident that, if airplanee are not provided with pontoons or similar flotation gear when flying over the sea, the fuselage should be made air tight nr be provided with bags, tanke or other air tight air containers to insure flotation indefinitely.

While the Secretary of the Navy is against the creation of a chaplain corps in the Navy Department, as stated in these columns last week, a plan earnestly favored by the former Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, has in the pending legislation under the provisions of which chaplaine of the ranks of captain and below are provided on a percentage basis according to the total namber of chaplains in the Navy, and thue the various grades and ranks can readily be adjusted as the Navy grows. It is hoped that the bill will, if enacted, place the chaplains' corps in a very satisfactory position, both with respect to the department and to the individuals concerned, and will give the original appointments hereafter made on probationary period of three years, two of which shall be spent at sea or beyond the continental limits of the United States. Chaplains appointed in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 24, 1914, shall be commissioned as chaplains from the date of their original appointment in the corps of chaplains subject to two years' service at sea or beyond the seas, in the computation of which they shall be credited with all service rendered by them as acting chaplains. Commissions of chaplains shall automatically become permanent upon report of a board of chaplains, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, that they have satisfactorily completed the probationary period and possess the necessary moral, moral and professional qualifications. Chaplains, when originally commissioned, shall have the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), and that of lieutenant upon examination, bo advanced in rank up to and including the rank of lieutenant commander with the officers of the line, and with the same order date of appointment as lieutenant (junior grade).

Reorganization of Navy Corps of Chaplains.

The officials of the remount service of the quartermaster corps are completing the plans for the endurance test for horses which will be held in other years and which this year is to occur in October in the form of a 300-mile ride from Fort Riley, Kan., to this city, instead of, as hitherto, from Fort Rhan Allen to Camp Devaus. The object of this important event is to prove which breed of horse possesses the best staying qualities. There will be fifty entries, It is expected, and the remount service will be represented only by thoroughbreds, Kantucky and Maryland horse people having supplied the money for the purchase of the horses, the animals to be donated to the government after the ride. Several of the horses will ha imported from France, Mr. W. R. Brown of Berlin, N. H., bringing in four and Mr. Nelson of Montreal two horses. Texas will be at least two horses from Ottawa, and there may be some other horse from European sources. The conditions of the ride will be about the same as last year, except that the weight will be unlimited. That was an important factor in last year's ride. This year the rating will be done on the basis of 60 per cent for the condition of the horse and 40 per cent for speed. The course must be covered each day in a minimum of aine hours and cannot exceed the maximum of twelve hours, the weight being 245 pounds. The stops along the course will be at Trenton, N. J.; Chester, Pa.; Havre de Grace and Baltimore, ending in the Potomac Park in Washington. The Army remount service has about sixteen thoroughbreds in training for this ride and will start all that appear to be fit. One of the horses is the famous steeplechaser Weldship, who, for six years in succession, won the steeplechase stakes at Saratoga and for whom $25,000 has been refused by the present owner. The remount horses which finished first and third in last year's ride will not be started this year, as the remount entries are confined to thoroughbreds, which situation has not altered the fact that the Army desire is regarded as the horse from which the service must recruit its cavalry animals, but rather to show that the good thoroughbred is the best horse in the world. The endurance test is the great value in determining the best type of horse for cavalry purposes, but it is not an exclusively military any more than it is a solely civilian event. The judges of the ride will be Major Henry Leonard of the Marine Corps, Mr. John R. Valentine of Bryn Mawr, Pa., a formér Army remount officer, and Mr. Henry S. McNair of Chicago.

W
Westinghouse
Propulsion Machinery
—Geared Turbine Drive
—Electric Drive
—Diesel Electric Drive
Electrical Equipment for Ship Yards and Shipboard
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO
Sales Offices in All Principal Cities
Special Pacific Coast Representatives
Hunt Building
San Francisco

The Secretary of the Navy is opposed to legislation authorizing the President to appoint Thomas F. Long a lieutenant (senior grade) in the Navy. The purpose of the pending bill is to waive in this particular case the age limit of 42 years prescribed by section 5 of the act of June 4, 1920, for transfer to the permanent medical corps. Mr. Long is now 48 years of age, and, therefore, over five years past the age limit as prescribed in the act. If he is appointed to the permanent medical corps he would have approximately 16 years to serve before reaching the age for retirement, and it has been the policy of the Navy Department not to waive the statutory age limits for appointment in the Regular Navy, and it if waives the age limits in any case it would follow, as a matter of course, that others would feel discriminated against if waivers were not granted to them under similar circumstances. The Navy Department also does not favor legislation of this character because of the general dissatisfaction which has resulted therefrom, and while it may sympathize with the individual who desires to have those conditions waived, it does not approve of making exceptions to general legislation in individual cases.

Against Legislation for Individuals.

Orders were issued this week by Secretary Denby detarhing Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard from duty as director of naval communications, and assigning him to the command of the American patrol division on the Yang-tse. The American authorities have long felt that our interests in the interior China shall be in the hands of an officer of rank, and the State Department has made representations of the need of such an assignment. The other great powers have had high ranking officers in command on the Yang-tse, and the action of Secretary Denby in ordering Rear Admiral Bullard in this commend is in keeping with the policy of other powers.

American Patrol on the Yang-tse.

Digitized by Google

Secretary Denby this week settled in a decisive manner the long-standing controversy as to the status of a medical officer in command of a hospital ship and of the resultant status of line officers serving under a medical officer in command. As the Secretary has now ruled that the hospital ship Mercy, serving with the Pacific fleet, it appears that while the Mercy was coming north with the fleet an order was issued by Commander Wm. M. Garton, medical corps, U. S. N., commanding officer, to Lieutenant Commander Athel H. George, U. S. N. R. F., the master line officer aboard, and who was acting as navigator, directing the latter officer to furnish him with a signed report of the ship's position. The order was not obeyed, it is said on the ground that the navigator was busy at that time with his duties on the bridge, the weather being bad, and he declined to leave the bridge and work out the position or to sign a report which had been prepared by a subordinate. Lieutenant Commander George was hated before a court-martial convened by Admiral Rodman and found guilty of disobedience of a lawful order, and after a revision had been ordered by the admiral the court finally sentenced the officer to dismissal. The case was under consideration in the Department for several weeks, until this week, when Secretary Denby approved an opinion which disapproved the findings and sentence of the court on the ground "that Commander Garton, as officer in the medical corps of the U. S. Navy and commanding officer of the U. S. S. Mercy, did not have authority under the law to issue an order to Lieutenant Commander George, an officer of the line of the U. S. N. R. F., in that Commander Garton could not exercise military command over an officer of the line." This opinion is in accord with an opinion rendered by the Attorney General in the Roosevelt administration when the controversy over command of hospital vessels had its inception. That legal opinion was, however, circumvented then by the employment of civilian officers and crews to operate and man the hospital ships, which arrangement continued until the creation of the naval reserve force just prior to the war, when all civil auxiliary officers and crews were eliminated and the naval reserve force substituted. A naval reservist who is serving under the Navy is by that reason in an active duty status, and, therefore, in the identical status of an officer of the Regular Navy; and the opinion of the Attorney General, 15 years ago, that a medical officer could exercise no command over a line officer, becomes effective by the action of Secretary Denby. This anomalous position is, therefore, presented of an officer holding a command by order of the Navy Department, but who is estopped from exercising that command over any subordinate who is necessary to the operation of the ship. While the Department's announcement does not discuss the then pending hospital ships, the logical outcome of the disapproval of the George court-martial is the detachment of all medical officers from command. It is pointed out, however, that, despite the sweeping effect of the Attorney General's decision, the administration of naval hospitals requires that a medical officer exercise command over all the patients, be they of the line or staff, and of whatever rank. The question which Mr. Denby has now definitely answered may have continued to be the embarrassment to the Navy if it had not been for the incident in the Mercy, which doubtless could have been settled on board by the exercise of tact.

Considerable attention now is being given to the gyroscopic stabilizer that was installed for experimental purposes some time ago in the naval transport Henderson. The invention originally was intended for the old battleship Ohio, but it was found more convenient to place it in the transport. Experiments so far made with the apparatus indicate that a vessel equipped with it can be caused to roll in periods of predetermined duration. It also is claimed that the apparatus can be operated to steady a ship in a heavy sea and practically eliminate rolling, although the Henderson has not encountered such weather conditions as would afford a demonstration of that claim. Those that are interested in the apparatus believe that it may be found a most successful use in ships generally, and that it will be of particular advantage in hospital ships and aircraft carriers for steadying purposes, and in warships both for steadying and for the purpose of producing regularity of rolling during gunnery exercises. With the British aircraft carriers of the types that afford a landing deck that is unobstructed from bow to stern and from side to side, it is considered that a number of accidents, some of them serious, have occurred when attempts were made to land airplanes while the ship had rolling motion. It is claimed that the stabilizer will be of particular value in our own carriers to eliminate or materially reduce rolling, in order to afford a safer landing platform for the planes. It is appreciated, however, that much development with and improvement of the apparatus remains to be accomplished before it can be brought to a form adapted to the naval service. One objection to it for large ships is its weight, amount of space occupied and power required for its operation. The Navy, nevertheless, is to watch carefully progress with the principle. Captain William R. White, now in command of the Henderson, shortly is to be relieved and assigned as inspector of the works of the Sperry Gyroscope Company at Brooklyn for duty particularly in connection with the stabilizer.

Matters pertaining to proposed changes in the uniform of the Marine Corps are being considered by a board convened at the headquarters of the corps.

Marine Corps Matters.

The board consists of Major General Wendell C. Neville, senior member, and Brigadier Generals Smedley D. Butler and Logan Feland; Colonel Theodore F. Kane; Colonel Rufus H. Lane, assistant adjutant and inspector, and Major Jesse F. Dyer, with Captain Lemuel C. Shepherd as recorder. Brigadier General Harry Lee is to be relieved from duty at marine barracks, Quantico, Va., and ordered to proceed to Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingan Republic to assume command of the marine forces there. He will relieve Brigadier General Charles G. Long, who will return to the United States on account of sickness. Colonel Albert S. McLemore, assistant adjutant and inspector, who is under orders for detachment from duty at San Francisco and to proceed in August to the Dominican Republic, will report on the staff of the military governor, is in the naval hospital at Mare Island, Calif., for treatment. Lieutenant Colonel Ben H. Fuller is to be detached torpedo station, Newport, R. I., is to be assigned to duty as fleet marine officer of the Pacific fleet, relieving Major Harold P. Utley. The officer to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton D. South as fleet marine officer of the Atlantic fleet has not been announced. Colonel John P. Mcgill has been detached from marine barracks, San Diego, Calif., and later he will be assigned as commanding officer of marines in Guam, proceeding from San Francisco by the August transport. He will relieve Lieutenant Colonel Giles Bishop, who will come to the United States for assignment. Lieutenant Colonel Richard M. Cutts is to be relieved from command of the 10th regiment at Quantico and assigned as commandant of the Guardia Dominica in the Dominican Republic. Colonel Wm. C. Billinger and C. F. Williams have been detailed as assistant quartermasters. The resignations of First Lieutenant O. E. Kelly and Second Lieutenants G. L. Murray and A. L. Caperton have been accepted.

None of the officers of the line of the Navy that were destined to be transferred this year to the retired list in accordance with the statutory retirement law were selected by the selection board for advancement and thus removed from operation of the law, except three temporary commanders selected for permanent commissions as commanders as of January 1, 1921. They are Charles Dana David Lyons, Robert W. Kessler and Charles H. Bullock, who stand numbers 1, 2 and 4, respectively, on the selection list recently issued by the board. The following officers will retire on June 30 in accordance with the age-in-grade law: Captains George P. Cooper, William T. Gilmer, Robert B. Higgins (additional number), Robert L. Russell and Roy C. Smith; Commanders Charles J. Lanz, Claude B. Price and Jay H. Sypher and Lieutenant Commander Farmer Morrison. The names of the officers whose subject this year to the age-in-grade law, who will retire on December 31, already have been announced in them columns. It was stated by the board that permanent promotions in accordance with seniority to the grade of lieutenant commander would extend to and include Lieutenant Commander (T) Walter L. Ainsworth as of June 3, 1921. As a result of the promotions to be made in accordance with the selections of the selection board, promotions to that rank as of that date will extend including Lieutenant Arthur A. Edwards. In addition the following permanent promotions to the grade of lieutenant commander will occur on June 30: Lieutenant (T) Frederick O. Reinicke, as a result of retirement on June 3 of Commander (T) Carroll S. Graves; as of July 1, as a result of the retirements on that date of Lieutenantine N. Bice, Bolivar V. Meade, Godfrey deC. Chevallier, Miles P. Rofo, jr., Samuel W. King, Edgar M Williams, Walter D. LaMont and Earl A. McIntyre, and as of July 1 as a result of resignation of Lieutenant Commander Lindsay H. Lacey, June 30, Howard A. Flinnian. The following, as a result of recommendations of retiring boards, were transferred to the retired list as of June 11: Lieutenant Charles Hammond, Lieutenant Commander Samuel Gordon, corps of civil engineers, and Acting Pay Clerk Frederick J. Hicpe. As previously announced in these columns, a circular letter has been prepared in the bureau of navigation informing the service that officers after January 1 next on examination for promotion up to and including the grade of lieutenant commander in the line would be required to answer questions pertaining to aeronautics, and the examination questions had been prepared in the aviation office. Aeronautical questions to be used on examination of officers for promotion to the higher grades also have been prepared in the same office. The circular letter already prepared is being withheld pending consideration of the advisability of extending aviation subjects to the examinations for all grades. The resignations of the following officers have been accepted: Lieutenant D. C. Fox, Lieutenant R. L. Christie, medical corps, and Lieutenant J. K. Bacon, corps of chaplains, of the Naval Reserve Force; and Lieutenants J. D. Lennon, C. C. Gillis and C. C. Roberts, Ensign C. Camp; Lieutenants D. D. Sheanfold, medical corps; Lieutenants B. Kyle and W. B. Hortis; Chief Gunner E. T. Proctor; Gunners J. F. Chadwick, L. D. Pitts and F. Sandell and Acting Pay Clerk C. Lewis, at the temporary personnel.

Secretary Denby has taken decided action in signing in the bud all incipient forms of so-called "sovietism" in the Navy. As we stated in these columns some weeks ago, an instance of the application of the

Soviet Plan of Ship Management Rebuked.

specious philosophy occurred on board a cruiser in southern waters, where, it is reported, the crew were invited to ballot upon their choice of liberty ports, whether on the east or the west coast, despite the fact that the Navy Department had definitely assigned the vessel to a navy yard for liberty and overhaul. The commanding officer of that vessel was sharply reprimanded by the Secretary, but permitted to retain his command. Another application of the philosophy in the Navy was made by Captain Clark D Stearns on board the U. S. S. Michigan, which resulted in that officer's premature detachment from his command and his assignment to shore duty. The Michigan plan involved the formation of ship committees somewhat along the lines established by a Brooklyn periodical, and which was the subject of editorial comment in this paper. The orders under which this system of government was put into effect on board the Michigan, together with a memorandum issued on the subject by the bureau of navigation, are published elsewhere in this issue. The objection to the plan in the opinion was that Captain Stearns put into effect a ship's routine order by which it was considered the discipline of the vessel was not established and was subversively by the commanding officer, as required by law, regulations and the long-established customs of the service. It developed that Captain Stearns had operated a previous ship under a similar order, which action, that officer stated, had been explained to and approved by Secretary Daniels. Such approval was not known to the present Secretary or to his advisers, but in view of that Mr. Denby is not disposed to deprive Captain Stearns of his right to command, and in all probability he will be assigned to another vessel within the next few months. He is now on duty at the navy yard, Puget Sound. The gist of the order which gave offense to the superiors was the creation of a ship's mess committee, composed of 18 petty officers and men to be elected by the crew, which committee was given the duties of investigating and reporting cases at mast requiring a more intimate knowledge of the circumstances than can be obtained at mast; of receiving suggestions from men "regarding any matter which will promote the health, happiness and comfort of the ship's company or will tend to an increase in ship's efficiency," suggestions on professional subjects, regarding amusements, athletics, etc., and the handling of any question given them by the commanding officer. This subject has given the naval authorities no little concern, particularly when a commanding officer attempts to set aside the laws which were issued by the Navy Department as to docking and overhaul, and to replace those orders by a referendum to the crew. It is the simple introduction of the committee form of government into the Navy by a Brooklyn service paper at about the same time aroused widespread protest, and the business men of Brooklyn have fully realized. The comments which appeared in the Army and Navy Register served to bring the officials of the Navy to the stern realization of the menace which was created by the efforts made to introduce the Lenine-Trotsky ideas into the naval service. It also had the effect of preventing any further efforts being made in that source. As we stated at that time, there is no evidence that these doctrines are entertained by the enlisted men themselves; but if they are spread through the medium of service periodicals or in the shape of orders from their commanding officers, it is not beyond the range of possibility that they may get a foothold in the Navy, and it was with a view of preventing such an eventuality that this paper gave warning of what was being proposed in the way of committee form of ship government. While there is no apparent connection between the plan of fleet control by committees advanced in the Brooklyn paper and the policy adopted by Captain Stearns on the Michigan, it is significant that that officer served a tour of duty at the Portsmouth prison during the Osborne regime, and particularly during the operations of the welfare league organized by Lieutenant Commander Osborne, which practically "ran" the prison, under the benevolent supervision of Osborne.

Google

One of the direct results of the departmental action in the case of Captain Stearns was the introduction yesterday by Senator Lafollette of a resolution reciting the fact that a naval officer has been removed "to an inferior station" by order of the Secretary of the Navy "as punishment for having conferred with a committee of enlisted men" and that "such conferences between officers and enlisted men are in accord with American democratic principles" and requiring the Senate naval committee to investigate this case and report to the Senate "regarding the entire system of discipline in the Navy and ascertain from the officers and enlisted men of the Navy, as well as from the Secretary of the Navy, their views regarding the purposes and results of the system of committees of enlisted men."

Relief from the Army Uniform.

The high temperature of the past week, in Washington at least, has brought forcibly to the drooping sensibilities and the dripping personalities of Army officers the virtues of expeditious action on the part of the Secretary of War on that draft of a new regulation or other departmental announcement, supposed to have been long in his possession, to the effect that members of the military establishment may, if they individually choose, don civilian garb again. Those who are most adversely affected by the existing infliction in the form of official apparel are perfectly willing, if the situation requires it, to continue wearing the uniform when on duty; but they naturally regard the present exaction of wearing the uniform "at all times" as a veritable hardship for which there is no excuse or justification on any grounds than the whim or vanity of the people who are insisting upon adherence to the abomination. From every point of view the permission to lay aside the uniform when an officer is not actually engaged in the discharge of his official tasks is a simple act of common sense mixed with mercy to human beings. It is difficult to imagine why Mr. Weeks refuses to grant, or at least refrains from granting, the request from a regulation that has long outlived its purpose. It is no exaggeration to say that the efficiency of the commissioned personnel would improve with the issue of an order relaxing the prevailing iniquitous obligation. It might even be worth while suggesting that the uniform be laid aside altogether for reasons that are not merely climatic; but there is no reason why officers, not on duty, should be required to go about in a prescribed garb that possesses in these sultry days all the characteristics of a form of condign punishment.

The New Budget and service Estimates.

The selection of Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, to be director of the budget, a newly created office which makes him a part of the personnel of the new budget system, is regarded as a notable appointment of a man of great experience in business and of a high standing in the military administration in France during the World War. It is doubtful if any other appointment would be received with as much enthusiasm and approval as has been that of Mr. Dawes. The budget system, which is intended to go into effect on July 1, will introduce radical changes in the method of accounting under the bureaus of the War and Navy Departments and in preparing the annual and deficiency estimates for military-naval maintenance. The bureau chiefs of the War Department and Army will be General H. M. Lord, chief of finance of the Army; that of the Navy Department and the Navy, Rear Admiral Moore will probably be Rear Admiral David Potter, the paymaster general of the Navy. The newly appointed director of the budget has a scant three months to readjust the entire bureau system of the Government, since estimates must be completed by the middle of September. Under the law it is required that there shall be compiled and furnished to Congress a report of expenditures for the last full year, together with estimated expenditures for the next year and an account of the sources of revenue. This means calculations for the fiscal years from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, and the difficulties will be readily appreciated in view of the existing situation. The law says that there also shall be during the first year an alternative budget, the classification and itemization of which is left to the discretion of the budget. It is realized that this will be hastily prepared to meet an emergency. An important function devolving upon the officers who will operate under the new system is the preparation of a statement covering all appropriation laws, which is expected to lead to a revision and codification of such legislation. There are many indefinite appropriations for which there is no tangible authority in the appropriation acts, some of which have been in use for more than 50 years, an example being the continuing appropriations for agricultural colleges in certain states and another being the maintenance and repair of canals. Of most of these projects Congress knows little or nothing. In the office of the chief of finance of the War Department and in the bureau of supplies and accounts of the Navy Department much work has already been done in anticipation of the adoption of the budget, but, of course, this work may have to be done over again if the methods proposed are changed by the new director. At the Capitol a part of the budget system has already been adopted in the House, where the preparation of the appropriation bills based on departmental estimates is concentrated in one enlarged committee, putting out of commission the familiar military and naval committees, among others, who have hitherto had to do in an intimate and direct way with service appropriations. Mr. Dawes on taking up his duties announced that he intended inviting a number of prominent business men to aid, without compensation, in the great undertaking before him, as he would have to piece reliance on "something else than the pitiful machinery provided by law," and "one might as well be handed a toothpick with which to tunnel Pikes Peak." He further said he would ask the War Department "for the detail of two great coordinators—General Georgs Van Horn Moseley, assistant chief of staff, G-4, G. H. Q., A. E. F., and Colonel Henry Smither, assistant chief of staff, G-4, S. O. S., A. E. F."

A General Accounting Office.

An important feature of the new budget system is the abolishment of the present auditors' offices and the amalgamation of their functions with that of the Comptroller of the Treasury as a general account office of the Government under a comptroller general. The six auditors will be legislated out of office on July 1, and it is probable that a general reorganization will take place in the working forces of the auditing establishments. One exception is that of the auditor for the Post Office Department, who is takes care of in the current appropriation for that department. For some time there has been very little independent action on the part of the auditors' offices, as they have been under the domination of the comptroller, which he has exercised by virtue of an order issued by Secretary McAdoo in October, 1918, which authorized him to "exercise administrative supervision and direction" of the auditor forces. This order, which was renewed by Secretary Mellon on April 8, permits representatives of the comptroller's office to go into the various divisions of the auditors' offices and direct the work without consultation with, or being required to report to, the auditor as legal chief of the bureau. That this policy has aroused some resentment among the auditing forces is not strange, especially when it is recalled that during the latter days of the war the auditing forces for the war-making departments were unable to obtain extra assistance, equipment, or enlarged quarters through their own exertions; but after the issuance of the order of October 25 it was found easy for them to be supplied with expensive machines aplenty, added buildings, and generous lump sums for clerical hire. The merger of these auditing bureaus with and under the comptroller will mean no economy in clerical hire or occupied quarters, since it will be necessary for the auditing to be done by the force which has become familiar with the accounts of a given department. The question of appointment of a comptroller general is still unsettled as we go to press, although the present office cease to function on July 1. The rumor is that W. W. Warwick, the present comptroller, will be appointed, although there is no intimation to that effect from the White House.

Strong National Guard Sentiment.

The Secretary of War submitted to the House appropriations committee a series of alternative plans for the readjustment of Army appropriations, based upon the strength of the Army suggested in previous discussions which he had with the representatives of the committees of the Senate and House. The plan favored by Mr. Weeks was adopted, and the bill as reported provides for 150,000 men, exclusive of the flying cadets and Philippine Scouts, and 14,000 officers. He frankly informed the committee that in leaving out any reduction in the appropriations proposed in the bill which failed of presidential approval in the last Congress for the National Guard, he was doing it out of deference to the general sentiment of the committees; and, in his opinion, it would be more justifiable to make the cut which he then proposed in the appropriation for the National Guard than the cute which were adopted. The appropriation for the National Guard is the only one of the appropriations made which is for a larger number of men than there are in being, and it seemed to Mr. Weeks only fair that the National Guard should bear its share of the reduction in the appropriations.

I ought to know
I grow tobacco

You can't beat a Camel, because you can't beat the tobacco that goes into Camels.

That's why Camels are the choice of men who know and love fine tobacco. They know what makes Camels so smooth, so fragrant and mellow-mild.

They'll tell you that the expert Camel blend of choice Turkish and Domestic tobaccos makes a cigarette smoke you can't equal—no matter what you pay.

But it doesn't take an expert to tell Camel quality. You'll spot it the very first puff. Try Camels yourself.

Camel

R. J. REYNOLDS Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Digitized by Google

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
37th and 38th Sts. New York

A Store of Individual Shops
Exclusive Apparel for
Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants
At Moderate Prices

Men's Shops
2 to 8 West 38th St.
Street Level
Clothing
Furnishings
Shoes Hats

MEMBER OF
ASSOCIATION OF ARMY-NAVY STORES
If you are a Member of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., send your receipted bills, cash slips or statements for your membership saving to their home office at 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Personal Matters.

—Colonel Charles H. Heyl, his sisters, Miss A. H. Heyl and Miss Mary H. Heyl, and other members of his family have gone to Deer Park, Md., for the summer. Miss Delphine Heyl, who will join them later in the summer, is staying in Washington as the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. H. Cognitt, at the St. Regis.

—Captain Amos Tyree, quartermaster corps, who has been on duty for some time in the quartermaster general's office, has been transferred to the Jeffersonville depot, where he will make a study of the manufacture of army clothing, in the purchase and issue of which he is an expert. Captain Tyree was originally appointed in the clothing branch of the Q. M. G. O. in April of 1898 and eventually became chief of that branch. He was commissioned a reserve officer on January 5, 1917, but on account of his experience and knowledge in regard to army clothing he remained on duty in the Q. M. G. O. as civilian assistant until August 21 of that year, when he went to Baltimore and organized the supply service for embarkation camps, developing the system connected therewith and operating it until the armistice.

—Captain Amos Tyree, quartermaster corps, who has been on duty for some time in the quartermaster general's office, has been transferred to the Jeffersonville depot, where he will make a study of the manufacture of Army clothing, in the purchase and issue of which he is an expert. Captain Tyree was originally appointed in the clothing branch of the Q. M. G. O. in April of 1898, and eventually became chief of that branch. He was commissioned a reserve officer on January 5, 1917, but on account of his experience and knowledge in regard to Army clothing he remained on duty in the Q. M. G. O. as civilian assistant until August 21 of that year, when he went to Baltimore and organized the supply service for embarkation camps, developing the system connected therewith and operating it until the armistice. This system proved of great value for automatic replenishment, being an important contribution in sending the troops overseas with proper equipment. Captain Tyree's son, D. Merrill Tyree, has been appointed to the Naval Academy and will enter the next class at Annapolis. Captain Tyree will avail himself of leave of absence for sixty days, a part of which period he and Mrs. Tyree will spend in motoring through New York, and after a visit to relatives in Kentucky they will proceed to that officer's new station.

—The wedding of Miss Bessie Dale Parks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Parks, of Norwich, Conn., and Mr. Hilton Allen Rudd, of Yorktown, Va., son of Mrs. Vania Bailey Rudd, took place at the quarters of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Captain Ernest R. Barrows, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Barrows, at Camp Eustis, Va., on June 18. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Watkins, of Camp Eustis. The bride, who was given in marriage by Captain Barrows, wore a gown of white lace and georgette over a foundation of white silk. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of bride roses and white sweet peas. Little Marjorie Barrows, niece of the bride, wore a frock of white silk and pink ribbons and carried the ring in a white rose. Mr. James B. Rudd, Jr., was best man for his brother. An informal reception followed the ceremony, the rooms being decorated with ferns, laurel, summer flowers and candles. Mr. and Mrs. Rudd left later for a northern wedding trip, Mrs. Rudd wearing a blue tricotine dress embroidered in gold. On their return they will make their home at Yorktown, Va.

DON'T TAKE RISKS
Deposit your money by mail, or the allotment plan, in this bank, where you will be sure it is in absolute safety.



Our conservative business policy, experienced management and Government Supervision assure complete protection for every dollar.

Detailed information gladly furnished on request.

2% paid on Checking and
3% on Savings Accounts
EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President
UNION TRUST COMPANY
of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

—In the graduating class of Western High School, this city, Wednesday, the highest honors were won by Lady Jane Raby, daughter of Captain J. J. Raby, U. S. Navy. Miss Raby received a credit of 98 Es, which not only placed her at the head of the class of 93 graduates, but Principal Newton of Western announced that it broke all records of the school. Miss Raby was valedictorian at the commencement exercises, as the star of her class. She was secretary of the debating society at Western, and was keenly interested in dramatics, as well as in other school activities. She is one of the most popular members of the graduating class, and has made many warm friends during her period at Western.

Among the other graduates from Western in the 1921 class are Robert E. Peary, jr., Paul Churchill Hutton, jr., and Edward Lyman Munson, jr., sons of Army and Navy officers. William Hard, the magazine writer, delivered a forceful address.

—Captain and Mrs. James Harry Tomb left San Diego on June 20 for Newport, where Captain Tomb has been assigned to duty at the War College. Captain Tomb has been in command of the naval air station for 1½ years. On June 17 a farewell ball was held in the new gymnasium at the air station. Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Tesmar, of Coronado, on June 11 and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bencini, of San Diego, on June 8 entertained in their honor.

—Captain Henry C. Mustin, U. S. Navy, senior flying officer of the Navy, is the guest of his sister-in-law, Mrs. C. Phillips Hill.

—Mrs. Robert Henderson, wife of Commander Henderson, U. S. Navy, has gone to Jamestown, R. I., to spend the summer.

—Colonel and Mrs. George Penrose, who were at the Woodley, have taken possession of Mrs. Albert L. Mills' apartment in the St. Nicholas, which they have leased for the summer months. Mrs. Mills is with her daughter, Mrs. E. R. Laursen, at 2139 Wyoming avenue.

—The Stevens Institute of Technology on the 21st inst. conferred on A. W. Stahl, commodore, construction corps, U. S. Navy, the honorary degree of doctor of engineering.

—On June 15 Major General David C. Shanks, U. S. Army, delivered the commencement day address at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., from which college he graduated in 1879. General Shanks' subject was: "The Importance of Morale in Warfare," and included also some practical suggestions to the members of the graduating class. On the same occasion the college awarded General Shanks the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

—Colonel Robert H. Noble, infantry, U. S. Army, officer in charge of National Guard affairs, 9th corps area, with headquarters at San Francisco, and Mrs. William R. Sherwood, widow of the late William R. Sherwood, of San Francisco, Calif., were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Dimond, in Saratoga, Calif., on May 14, 1921. The bride was attended by her little daughter Beth. The ceremony was performed by Dean J. Wilmer Gresham, of Grace Cathedral, San Francisco. A wedding breakfast followed, after which Colonel and Mrs. Noble started on a trip to the Grand Canyon in Arizona. They will make their home in San Francisco.

—Miss Matilda Axton has returned to Washington from Middlebury College, Vermont, and will spend the summer with her parents, Chaplain and Mrs. John T. Axton. Miss Lily Jane Axton is at Camp Maqua, Maine, attending the Y. W. C. A. summer conference. She will be in Washington in July.

—Captain L. M. Nulton, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Nulton, navy yard, Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Virginia Adams Nulton, to Mr. Dean D. Francis, of Flint, Mich., who was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1919.

—The Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks, and the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Denby will be the guests of honor at a reception Monday evening from 9.30 to 11.30 at the Army and Navy Club. The reception will be given by the club for its members and the ladies of their families, which not only includes Army and Navy officers of the United States, but military and naval attaches of foreign embassies and legations. The receiving party will stand in the main lounge, where the Marine Band will be stationed, and the navy yard band will play in the dining room, where the buffet supper will be served.

—In Grace Episcopal Church, Petersburg, Va., on Wednesday evening Miss Eloise Minor Hinton and Captain Victor Parks, Jr., of the aviation corps, U. S. Army, were married. The church was decorated with palms and ferns. The Rev. Dr. Corbin Braxton Bryan, the rector, officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her uncle, William H. White, Jr., of Washington, wore her mother's wedding gown of ivory satin, trimmed with duchess lace, her bridal veil caught with orange blossoms to satin train, and carried bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Itileh Hinton, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and wore cream organdie with a touch of orchid satin, and carried sunburst roses. Mrs. Earl Sawyer, of Washington, cousin of the bride, was matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Harriet Short, Alice Jones, Rebecca Jones, Mildred Jones, Constance Kent, Roberta Donnan, Lee Parks, sister of the bridegroom, and Virginia Lee. Mac Henderson, of Roanoke, was best man. The ushers and groomsmen were Mr. John D. Robinson, Wythe M. Lee, Stedman R. Voight, Robert E. Lee and Hugh A. Brown, Lieutenants Wm. C. Norvis, E. C. Whitehead and Frederick of the air service, U. S. Army; Orlando B. Hinton and Wm. H. Hinton.

—Col. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson entertained a small company informally at dinner Monday evening in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Edward L. Munson. The other guests were Colonel and Mrs. Waite Johnson, Mrs. Evelyn C. Hunt and Captain Earl H. Jenkins. Additional guests were asked for the supper dance at Wardman Park Hotel. Mrs. Munson will leave Washington Friday for New Haven, Conn., to attend the graduation of her son.

—The marriage of Miss Jessie Louise Gibbs, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. George Sabin Gibbs, to Mr. George Kerrick Perkins, took place Wednesday, June 15. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride by the Rev. H. H. D. Sterrett. Mrs. Paul V. Rogers was matron of honor and Mr. William E. Stockett, jr., was best man. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a frock of blue and sand-colored canton crepe, with hat to match, and corsage bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. The house was decorated in pink roses, daisies and palms. After the ceremony a small reception was held for the immediate families and intimate friends, and the bride and bridegroom left later for a short wedding trip. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins will be at home after July 15 at the Calverton.

—Mrs. Albert G. Winterhalter, who has spent the past year abroad, has returned to Washington and is at the Hotel Grafton.

—Mrs. H. C. Gibner, wife of Colonel Gibner, was hostess at a bridge luncheon at the Army and Navy Club on Friday, June 17, for Mrs. J. K. Miller, Mrs. Lilly Duncan Baxter, Mrs. W. K. Lloyd and Mrs. R. T. Pelme.

—A daughter, Katharine Ferguson, was born on June 5 at the home of her parents, Lieutenant Commander F. W. Rockwell, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Rockwell, at Annapolis.

ANTONINI & CO.
Pure Olive Oil
GUARANTEED
Pure Olive High Quality
JAMES P. SMITH & CO.
90-94 Hudson St. NEW YORK
23 and 25 E. South Water St. CHICAGO
This Oil, imported steadily for 75 years, has been repeatedly tested by prominent chemists, and pronounced PURE OLIVE OIL.
Query—What other brand of Oil has stood the test? The sales of "Antonini" have more than doubled in the last three years.

THE BRIGHTON
APARTMENT—HOTEL
2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
is just west of Connecticut Avenue, in Washington Heights, a most exclusive residential section of the Capital. It is near the Mount Pleasant car line and only a fifteen-minute ride from the center of the city, and reaches Union Station without transfer.
By day, week or month.
J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

Financial Advances
on short notice to Army and Navy officers, active or retired. Full particulars upon inquiry personally or by mail.
WM. J. KENNEDY, 147 Nassau Street, New York.

SAUMUR SADDLES
A complete line of imported Saumur Saddles, made by Marquis, successor to Raoul Duval. Saumur Field Saddle, complete equipment with bridle, $135.00; Polo, complete with bridle, $90.00; slightly used Field, complete, good as new, $100.00.
R. A. MARR, Jr., P. O. Box 393, Lexington, Va.

INSURANCE
Personal Effects Floater
Insuring Wearing Apparel, Jewelry, All Household Goods Except Furniture, Etc., against loss or theft. Also Automobile Insurance.
HENRY V. NOLAN
Woodward Bldg. Main 1854 Washington, D. C.

HOUSE OF MANILA CIGARS
LA INSULAR
ALHAMBRA
ISABELAS
GERMINAL
We import direct. Box trade a specialty. La Insular Cigarette just arrived. Out-of-town orders filled promptly.
1728 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Franklin 3074

IMMEDIATE ACCOMMODATIONS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
Monthly Payment Strictest Privacy
W. H. HOFHEIMER COMPANY, Incorporated
230-231 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

(Established 1889)
H. L. RUST
Realtor
Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
912 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
All Classes of Property For Sale
Money carefully invested in loans, secured by first trust or mortgage on improved real estate.
Desirable apartments and houses for rent.
Insurance in all its branches.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Service People With Automobiles!
Friends of W. F. Fischer, major during the emergency but for many years regimental quartermaster sergeant, 2d cavalry, will be pleased to know that he has entered the automobile accessory business at
1324 New York Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.,
where a full line of tires, batteries and all other accessories are carried. Special discounts will be given to Army, Navy and Marine Corps Officers.

WHEN IN WASHINGTON CALL
Columbia 9600 TAXICABS Columbia 9600

Digitized by Google

—The marriage of Miss Evelyn Corey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger H. Corey, of New York, to Lieutenant Commander Henry Thomas Settle, U. S. Navy, took place Tuesday, June 14, in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city. Lieutenant Commander Settle, in command of the U. S. destroyer Leary, sailed out of New York last Thursday week for a cruise of three weeks, and, on the arrival of the fleet in Hampton Roads base, will be joined by his bride.

—Mrs. Booth, wife of Lieutenant Commander W. H. Booth, U. S. Navy, has given up her apartment at Annapolis and will spend July and August with her parents at 51 Gardner street, Dorchester, Mass. Lieutenant Commander Booth is navigator of the U. S. S. Minnesota, on which the midshipmen will have another run, en route to Norway.

—Captain Herman Pohl, U. S. Army, who has been attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology through the past winter, has gone to Alexandria, Va., to spend some weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Pohl.

—Mrs. G. S. Grimes, of the Marlborough, who has been visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. M. Grimes, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Grimes, at Fort Riley, Kans., has gone to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Colonel and Mrs. Fleming, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. After reaching there she will be joined by son and daughter-in-law, Colonel and Mrs. Grimes, at Fort Howard.

—Mrs. Charles B. Train, wife of Captain Train, U. S. Navy, has left Washington for Jamestown, R. I., where she has taken a cottage for the summer.

—Major J. E. Wilson, of the coast artillery corps, and Mrs. Wilson are in Knoxville, Tenn., this month on leave of absence.

—Miss Harriet Eskin and Miss Aroline Eskin, daughters of the former commandant of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Eskin were the guests of honor at a buffet breakfast given Saturday by Miss Aileen de la Tour Clark and Miss Cecilia Clark in the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Judson Clark, at Fremont-on-Severn, near Annapolis. There were about 60 guests, and dancing followed the breakfast.

—General Pershing was the guest of honor at the pageant, "A Vision of the Future," which was presented at the Belle Reed Auditorium Monday evening. Colonel James Gellen entertained in his box General Pershing, Mrs. March, Major General Quekemeyer, Major General and Mrs. James W. McAndrews, Brigadier General T. H. Bliss, Major General Harbord, Mr. W. Irwinland, Dr. and Mrs. Livingston Farrand, Miss Mabel Boardman and Brigadier General Lassiter, U. S. Army.

—Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson finished his work in Washington with the annual board of new entrants Saturday and left for Atlantic City to join Mrs. Wilson. They will remain at the Traymore Hotel. Admiral Wilson joins the fleet in New York on June 24. He will take command of the commandant of the Naval Academy at Annapolis July 1.

—Cadet Robert C. Oliver, of Palm Point, in Washington spending the summer furlough with his parents, Colonel and Mrs. T. C. Oliver. Cadet Oliver, W. White, of Lewiston, Wash., returned with Cadet Oliver to be his guest for a week.

—Captain Henry Hardy Bliser, U. S. Army, and Miss Elisabeth Marry Jones announce their marriage on Saturday, May 21, at Manila, P. I.

—Rear Admiral and Mrs. James Dexter Adams will leave about July 1 to spend a few days at their Silver Summit, after which they will make an extended tour of the Northern States, returning to Silver Summit.

—Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Harold Gene Shaw, with their young son, have left Washington and taken a apartment at the Kenesaw, where they will reside several months.

—Mrs. Lawrence Becker entertained at luncheon Thursday in compliment to Mrs. Frederick Smith, wife of Lieutenant Commander Gavin, who left yesterday for Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Becker's guests were Mrs. G. W. Offutt, Mrs. Bertrand E. Trenis, Mrs. Samuel McCrea Hawkes, Mrs. Gerry Lambert, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Jenner Chance, of Minneapolis. The luncheon was followed by bridge.

—Mrs. Robert T. Darrow, wife of Lieutenant Darrow, U. S. Navy, accompanied by her young daughter Virginia, will leave next week to join Lieutenant Darrow at Cynecus Beach, Long Island, where they have a cottage for the summer. Mrs. Darrow has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mahon, during the winter at their home on Connecticut avenue.

—Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske will leave soon for a brief trip in the Middle West, where he will receive the degree of LL. D. from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor on June 30.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Taylor Parker to Mr. William Bayard Cutting, jr., of Philadelphia. Miss Parker is a sister of General Frank Parker, of the last World War, and Mrs. Parker, and of Colonel Ralph P. Parker, of the 5th Division, U. S. Army, and of Mr. Arthur Middleton Parker, of South Carolina. Miss Parker descends, on the paternal side, from John Rutledge, first governor of South Carolina during the Revolution and chief justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and, on the maternal side, from Arthur Middleton, the last of the royal governors of South Carolina, and Henry Middleton, also prominent over the first Continental Congress.

—Foreign Civil Engr. Lt. (j. g.), and Miss Beulah B. Condon, daughter of Charles London, were married on June 4 in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas in New York, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. John B. Bowers. Only a few friends were present, after the ceremony, Ensign and Mrs. Fulne left for the Pacific Coast, he having received orders to join the Pacific Seat. His home is in Statesville, Ohio.

—Major John G. Donovan, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Donovan motored to Washington from Fort du Pont, Del., last week after the birth of their daughter to Colonel and Mrs. Spurr. Major and Mrs. Donovan are now living at their new home, 1210 Varnum street.

—Lieutenant Commander Hallet Bell, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Bell have taken a cottage at the Brighton, on California street. Lieutenant Commander Bell has been assigned to duty on the staff of Admiral Wilson.

—Miss Leah Prescott Chase, daughter of Major Chauncey L. Chase, medical corps, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Chase, has returned to Mitchel Field for the summer vacation from her college, Ward-Belmont, Nashville, Tenn., stopping on the way home at Annapolis for June week.

—Mrs. Frank E. Winter, wife of Major Frank E. Winter, medical corps, U. S. Army, is visiting relatives at Collingwood, Ontario.

—Mrs. George W. Goethals has left New York to open her cottage at Vineyard Haven, Mass., for the season. The family of Dr. Thomas T. Goethals will be with her for the summer.

—Captain Lawrence H. Healy, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Miss Healy, of Fort Sill, Okla., announce the birth of a son, Lawrence Harold Healy, jr., on May 15.

—Lieutenant Colonel James Totten, C. A. C., U. S. Army, and Mrs. Totten have taken a cottage at Siasconset, Nantucket, where Mrs. Totten and their two sons will remain for the summer, Colonel Totten rejoin them later.

—Rear Admiral George W. Kline, C. S. Navy, on duty in the office of naval operations, Navy Department, is reported as seriously ill at the naval hospital in Washington.

—Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Snowden have returned to Washington from San Domingo, where that officer has been on duty for two years as military governor, and are located at the Woodley.

—Captain D. W. Todd, U. S. Navy, recently in command of the Pittsburgh, reported at the Navy Department on Friday. He is with his family at 1205 S street in Washington.

—Colonel James Spring Wilson, chief surgeon, 4th corps area, on June 14 received the degree of master of science in public health from the Ohio State University at their 17th commencement. Colonel Wilson is now stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

—Major Agnew Morton Sparrenon announces the marriage of her daughter, Anna, to Lieutenant John M. Heath, U. S. Army, at Sidney, May 14, in Denver, Colo.

—The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Lieutenant Colonel Elbert E. Parsons, medical corps, U. S. Army, by Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, at its commencement last week.

—At an impressive ceremony held in the gymnasium at Oregon, Illinois, on June 4 at Corvallis, Oregon, June 11, Brigadier General C. G. McAlexander, "the fighting parson," was installed an honorary member of the 129th infantry regiment, of the Scabbard and Blade, an honorary military society on his campus. After the ceremony General McAlexander reminisced in regard to the days when he was in command of the 129th infantry on the Mexican border. Captain Bereno Breit, tank corps, U. S. Army, who was formerly a major of the 129th infantry, and Mrs. McAlexander were also installed an honorary member of the Scabbard and Blade. Captain Breit and Mrs. McAlexander established the Honor Legion on the campus, which was the highest honor conferred by the Scabbard and Blade society. Those present at the installation were Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Kilbourne, W. F. Shuy and M. J. Herbert, Captain Denis Hayes, Cadet Colonel G. A. Powell, Cadet Major Colonel D. D. Rose, Cadet Majors H. H. Campbell and M. McCart, D. H. Bitney and G. M. Hoffman, Cadet Captains A. M. Dickinson, T. K. Vannice, M. Rosen, W. M. Luebke, G. E. Bevirgel, R. L. Hayes, W. Kyle and Cadet Lieutenants W. D. Olsen, C. Thorpe, R. H. Goodale, M. R. Hood and A. Hallberg. The retiring chapter elected General McAlexander and officers of the military department to the Southern Pacific section to see the students of the R. O. T. C. leave for summer camp. Miss Shirley Gilliam, of Corvallis, has been given an enrollment of 333 to Camp Knox, Ky., and the engineer unit sending 15 men from an enrollment of 143 to Camp Humphreys, Va. General McAlexander is very much interested in the students, and is familiarly referred to by them as General "Mac." As the train pulled out a rousing cheer was given him by the students and he did them goodbye. General McAlexander and Captain Breit were both graduates of the graduating work. The general was present at the graduating exercises on June 12, when he presented the diplomas of the R. O. T. C. with their reserve commissions at the same time they received their diplomas from the college.

—A daughter, Antoinette de Beaumont Ruck, was born to Captain Sebree Beach Ruck, U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Bruck at Coblenz, Germany, June 5.

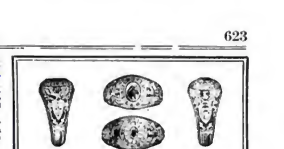
—A daughter was born to Major H. K. Loughry, C. A. C., U. S. Army, and Mrs. Loughry at Camp Jackson, S. C., on June 4.

—The Army and Navy Club of America has decided to remove from its present quarters, 14 Gramercy Park, to 112 Central Park South, New York city, where it will be located after Monday next.

—Brigadier General and Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, who have just returned from Panama, where they have been for about two years, are, on old time, which befitted to her grandmother, falling from the shoulders. A wreath of orange blossoms crowned the long tulle veil, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids, Miss Agnes Ayres, friend of the bride, maid of honor, wore a frock of lavender organdie, fashioned over pink, with a full flounce of lace ruffles below the tunic. She wore a picture hat of the same shades as the costume, flowers encircling the brim, and carried a huge bouquet of lavender sweet peas. The bridesmaids were Miss Dorothy Bell, Miss Elizabeth Adeline Garard; Miss Mary Agnes Hayne, of Mississippi, sister of the bridegroom-elect, and Miss Frances Hampson. Their gowns were of pink organdie, of the same model as the bride's maid of honor. They carried short taffeta, tied in an effective bow at the side. Picture hats of pink organdie with wreaths of flowers made an attractive costume. They carried bouquets of pink sweet peas. Miss Julie Hayne, Mississippi, niece of the bride, wore a dainty frock of pale pink organdie and carried a basket of sweetheart roses. Mr. Arthur Cecil Joane, of Mississippi, acted as best man. The ushers were Mr. Thomas Hayne, brother of Miss Dulany, mother of the bride, were a lovely gown of gray lace made over gray satin. Captain and Mrs. Captain and Mrs. Hayne left for a wedding trip, which will extend over several weeks. Mrs. Hayne's wedding is smart costume of blue serge and gray canton crepe and a small blue hat with a gray flowing veil.

CHANGES IN PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT.

Orders have been issued for the organization from personnel available in the Panama Canal Department of one headquarters, headquarters detachment and combat train and two batteries to be designated as headquarters, 1st battalion, and batteries A and B, 72d field artillery (pack). Orders have been given to discontinue the separate battalion mountain artillery.



MINIATURE RINGS
OF
U. S. NAVAL
AND
MILITARY ACADEMY
JEWELED AND SOLITAIRE

Appropriate for Engagement Rings and with semi-precious stones for the lady member of the family.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.
Jewelers Stationers
PHILADELPHIA

B. PASQUALE CO., Inc.
118-117 Post Street, near Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
MILITARY and NAVAL
Uniforms
and
Equipments

JOHN G. HAAS
JOSEPH CIPOLARI, Successor
Uniforms
ARMY and NAVY
CIVILIAN GARMENTS
S. W. Cor. Conn. Ave. and Eye St., Washington, D. C.
Well known to Army Officers for the past 18 years.

THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the service. Recently a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
We will make you feel at home at the New Ebbitt.

Women's Sanitary
Footwear and Hosiery
MEYER'S SHOPS
"The Store With a Smile"
1321 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ridabock & Co.
140-141 West 28th Street NEW YORK CITY
Makers Since 1847 of
Army—Navy—Marine Corps—Public Health Service
Uniforms and Equipments
Finest Grades—Prompt Service—Satisfaction
Write for Samples and Prices

Lerch's
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor
Telephone Main 2033 and 2032
DYERS AND CLEANERS
Established forty years
Quick service to Army and Navy patrons
826 12th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Prophylactic Tooth Brush
Ask your druggist for "the brush in the yellow box"—he knows

8% Percent

SAFEGUARDED
FIRST MORTGAGES
Constitute an Ideal Investment
Combining 100% Safety
With Attractive Yield
$100 $500 $1,000
List Upon Request.
The F. H. Smith Company
Established 1872
Investment Department
815 15th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
46 Years Without Loss to Any Investor.

Soviet Ship Policy Squelched

As a sequel to the articles published in the Army and Navy Register in April, exposing the attempts made to establish a committee-form of government in the fleet, the following documents with relation to a plan adopted on board the U. S. S. Michigan by Captain C. D. Stearns, U. S. Navy, appeared in the New York Times Thursday morning:

Navy Department, Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C., June 82, 1926.

Memorandum.

The department received by reference from the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet on the 12th of May, 1921, a recommendation that the commanding officer of the Michigan be relieved from the command of that vessel, largely because the manner of the administration of the affairs aboard the Michigan was not considered for the best interests of the service. Subsequent to that time, after having been taken up by the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet with the commanding officer of the Michigan, with the commander of the six-ship battleship force and the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, both of whom approved in the recommendation of the commander of battleship squadron one.

The department, concurring in the recommendations of these three senior officers, detached the commanding officer of the Michigan and assigned him to other duty commensurate with his rank.

The primary cause of the detachment of the commanding officer of the Michigan was the putting in force aboard that vessel a ship's routine order by which it was considered that the discipline of the vessel was not retained and exercised entirely by the commanding officer, contrary to the established law of navy regulations and the long-established customs of the naval service and of the service afloat and in attached berths.

Subsequent to the detachment of the commanding officer of the Michigan, he informed the Secretary that a similar order in his battleship as that which the Michigan had been carried into effect on board a vessel which he had previously commanded, and that the action had been explained to and was approved by the previous Secretary of the Navy, and that the order had been accepted by the department. The present Secretary was not aware of the approval of the his predecessor on this ar a similar order upon a previous ship until it was referred to him for action in this case. His predecessor of the prior order, the Secretary, while in no way changing his view of the impropriety and indivisibility of the commanding officer sharing his responsibility with the subordinate officers in law, does not consider that the commanding officer was at fault, as he first appeared to be.

For the reasons above stated, the department has considered the commanding officer could be given an appropriate sea command in the near future.

The text of the "sentry" issued by Captain Stearns reads as follows:

U. S. S. Michigan, Captain's Office,
Tangier Sound, Md., May 2, 1921.

Order No. 1.

1. The object of this order is to locate and eliminate, where possible, causes leading to infractions of regulations.

2. The order is tentative, pending a practical solution of the problem. Minor changes in procedure recommendations are invited from both officers and men.

Discipline.

3. A clear understanding of the word discipline is a necessary premise. Discipline is not synonymous of punishment.

4. Discipline is systematic training with a view to right conduct and prompt and efficient action under all circumstances, especially in dependence in time of war. This implies intelligent cooperation or willing submission to the will of the superior, and of purpose. This true discipline is based on right and justice, and its main factor is loyalty.

5. Discipline is a process used by the Navy to shape and form its personnel. The present delinquencies developed by this process are its waste product. The greater the waste product the greater the lack of discipline.

6. Discipline is thus a medium through which organization is maintained. The efficiency of a ship's crew, like a fighting force in war, is dependent on discipline for the reason that it demands unity of action more than any other body of men.

7. Morale is made or unmade by discipline. Therefore, it should be scientifically studied and applied to bring the very foundation of military accomplishments. Where discipline prevails, high morale production implies, intelligent obedience and willing submission.

8. Discipline should spring from necessity, from the logic of events, and not from the caprice of a fixed principle to maintain the morale and efficiency of the Navy.

Mast.

9. The mast is not primarily a place for the assignment of punishment. It is a technical name for the locality where the captain may interview members of the crew for any purpose whatever, including requests, commendation, investigation of offenses or other matters needing consideration.

Records.

10. Modern organization requires a minute and positive record of a man's capabilities. Records should be positive rather than negative, based on merit rather than demerits, although necessity requires a record of both.

11. A personal record card shall be kept by the executive officer for each man of the ship's crew. On this card will be entered suitedure of good as well as poor work. Men doing exceptionally good work will be commended on the spot by the commissioned officer present or over them. This commendation will be entered in the man's personal record card. If the good work done merits such action, the fact will be brought to the attention of the commanding officer, who will commend him in person. A copy of the commanding officer's commendation will be entered on the day of inspection and muster in the ship's log. Recognition of similar precedure will be followed for exceptionally poor work, except that the entry in the log be recommended before non-rated men.

12. Yare must be exercised not to cheapen commendation by too profuse use.

Commending officer's recommendation to a division or other group will be entered on the records of each unit of the group.

Fine or higher commending officer will be entered on the record of each man concerned.

Commendations are not to be confused with bulletin board comments of the ship's daily routine.

Delinquency.

13. Any action taken by the commending officer toward a delinquent is intended to be reformative rather than punitive, and will be in the interest of the accused as well as the effect of his act upon the discipline of the ship.

Morale Officer.

14. The morale officer and committee provided below can do valuable work in helping men who are worried over any and all personal troubles, including premature loss of sleep. Personal troubles are usually inability to adjust themselves to naval conditions. Men should be encouraged to report the existence of duties that is of value to the ship, and the cause of its initial offense. The morale officer will act as adviser to the commanding officer in matters of recommendations. He shall cause to each man a specially printed leaflet containing the ship's routine, general naval service customs, procedure, etc., with a view to eliminating the causes of offenses. The morale officer and division officers shall cooperate with the morale officer in every possible way. Division officers are to perform duties of assistant morale officers.

Ship's Morale Committee.

15. To assist the morale officer the commanding officer in his work when desired, a ship's morale committee will be appointed. This committee shall consist of:

Chief petty officer in charge of petty officers, 2 petty officers and 3 non-rated men or P. O.'s.

Engineer petty officer in charge of commissary branch will vote with and be considered as deck force.

The electrician's mate of the watch and be considered as engineer's force.

Object of Committee.

(A ship's honar system.)

(A) Investigate and report upon any case of mail which may come before the committee by bulletin be mail or to the ship's company as more intimate knowledge of the circumstances may be obtained by them.

(B) Receive suggestions from men regarding any matter which may be of interest to the ship's company in confort of the ship's company, or will tend to an increase of efficiency of the ship.

(C) Suggestions on professional subjects that would increase efficiency of the ship and its service.

(D) Suggestions regarding amusements, athletics, etc.

(E) Handle any matter referred to it by any commanding officer which will be of benefit to the ship or naval service.

Procedure.

(A) Men of the crew are requested to consult freely with their committee in the matters handled by them.

(B) The object of this committee is to obtain by men's views the best means of promoting efficiency and improve the efficiency of the ship and naval service.

(C) Cases of delinquency will be referred from the member an executive committee of seven, consisting of the three petty officers and the four non-rated men of the three non-rated men or petty officers.

The executive committee when any question is laid before them, will select a temporary committee of three to look into the matter and report to the committee is considered necessary.

(D) Committee will be handled inavelues possible discretion and matters brought before this executive committee selected by the executive committee shall be composed of men senior to the person concerned.

(E) The executive committee shall appoint one of its members as chairman of the whole ship's morale committee, and shall conduct its affairs in such manner as the ship's morale committee can decide.

Reports.

17. Reports for commendation or delinquency shall be on special forms, in triplicate, made out in head of department's office, one copy to be kept there.

Before a case comes to the mast it shall be investigated by the ship's morale committee and reported.

Head of department may eliminate minor delinquency reports.

Executive officer may eliminate any delinquency report.

All commendation cases shall be brought to attention of commanding officer.

All men reported for delinquency shall be given sufficient time to prepare their defense in emergency requiring immediate action.

U. S. Stearns, Captain,
U. S. Navy, Commanding.

The orders issued by Captain Stearns led to his detachment. The department's action in relieving him in case of a another commanding officer, whose name is not yet known, and Captain Stearns, the 6-year-old chestnut gelding Courteous, ridden by Captain J. T. Cole, 3d cavalry, eyes in scratch, black gelding Another, ridden by Major Charles L. Scott, 9th Cav., came in third. The prize was $1,000.

Selection of Navy Line Officers

As a result of the recommendations of the selection board, which has been in session at the Navy Department for several weeks and which were approved by the President June 21, the following officers were selected for permanent promotion, becoming due for promotion on the dates opposite their names:

For Promotion to Rear Admiral.

Rear Admiral (T) Mark L. Bristol, May 29; Rear Admiral Archibald H. Scales, June 2; Rear Admiral (T) Frank H. Schofield, June 3; Rear Admiral (T) Nathan C. Twining, June 3; Captain Benjamin F. Pinkney, June 3; Captain J. Rhea Thomas, June 3; Captain Sumner E. W. Kittelle, June 3; Captain Ralph E. Pratt, June 3. Captain Louis M. Nulton, August 12.

For Promotion to Captain.

Captains (T) Frank R. McCrea, May 11; William H. Reynolds, May 27; Orin G. Murfin, May 29; Leonard H. Harris, June 2; Luther M. McMorris, June 2; David F. Boyd, June 3; Walton R. Sexton, June 3; William W. Smith, June 3; Arthur St. Clair Rear, June 3; Arthur Ric Smith, June 3; Willis McDowell, June 3; Austin Kenner, June 3; Charles F. Gwynn, June 3; William D. Assercon, June 3; Clarence S. Kempff, June 3; Allen M. Shearer, June 3; Frederick H. Watts, June 3; Lyman A. Cotten, June 3; Zeno E. Briggs, June 3; William P. Turnbull, June 3; Clarence Noble, June 3; Thomas L. Johnson, June 3; Yancey S. Williams, June 3; Harry T. Chandler, June 3; George F. Hussey, Jr., June 3; David C. Hanrahan, June 3; Charles E. Nelson, June 3; Richard G. Stearns, June 3; Edward R. Tenney, June 3; Victor A. Kimberly, June 3; Harry E. Lackey, June 3; Edward C. Kalbfus, June 3; Harry E. Lackey, June 3; Edward C. Kalbfus, June 3; Charles H. Maddox, June 3; William S. Miller, June 3; Ralph E. de Valle, July 1; John W. Greenlaide, July 1; Charles K. Hill, July 1; Ellis M. Zacharias, July 1; Harry L. Hillmer, July 1; Jasper H. Tomb, August 12; Elder Sellers, November 1st pay date.

For Promotion to Commander.

Commanders (T) Joseph K. Taussig, May 1; Robert W. Kessler, January 1; Charles F. Soule, Jr., January 1; Charles A. Blakely, January 1; Lawrence Lee Ford-well, January 1; Arthur H. Rice, January 1; Halsey North, January 1; Harry E. Shumway, January 1; Ward W. Mundin, February 11; Aubrey K. Shoup, May 11; Robert H. Hillyer, June 2; William W. Pratt, June 2; A. Sharp, June 3; William F. Halsey, Jr., June 3. Roscoe C. Bell, June 3; Christopher R. P. Rodgers, Allen B. Reed, June 3; Christopher R. P. Rodgers, June 3; Harold C. Train, June 3; Wat T. Cluverius, June 3; Max M. Fracht, June 3; Charles B. Joyce, June 3; Robert F. Leary, June 3; Chester W. Nimitz, June 3; Robert F. Leary, June 3; Chester W. Nimitz, June 3; Albert T. Church, June 3; Logan Cresap, June 3; Charles Lockwood, Jr., June 3; Frank G. Fahrion, June 3; William S. McClintic, June 3; Byron McCandless, June 3; Bowyer Field, June 3; Ralph E. Wilson, June 3; Bruce L. Canaan, June 3; Walter B. Woodson, June 3; Leonard R. Emmons, June 3; Edward H. Campbell, June 3; Knut, June 3; Arthur B. Cook, June 3; Hilary P. Jones, June 3; Lewis C. Kalbfus, June 3; Gerrit Fortescue, June 3; Harold G. Bowen, June 3; Edgar G. Sherburne, June 3; Richard P. McCulloch, June 3; Robert C. Giffen, June 3; Richard P. McCulloch, June 3; George V. Stewart, June 3; Ralph W. Christie, June 3; Frederick L. Conklin, June 3; Alvin D. Cowles, June 3; Stanford C. Hooper, June 3; William G. Roelker, June 3; Charles Wellborn, Jr., June 3; Ira Shoemaker, June 3; John H. Newton, June 3; Albert Gorrie, June 3; Ernest Lee Jahncke, June 3; Wilfred Poole, 3d, June 3; William F. Eberle, June 3; William H. Callaway, June 3; Edward J. Ellyson, June 3; Wilhelm L. Feiedell, June 3; Burton H. Green, June 3; Jacob H. Hall, June 3; Ralph E. Jones, June 3; John Gordon W. Hulves, June 3; Ilese S. Culp, June 3; John W. Wilcox, June 3; Gerrit Fortescue, June 3; William Brawley, June 3; Benjamin Dutton, Jr., June 3; Harold M. Bemis, June 3; Gaddis, June 3; Martin Whiting, June 3; George B. Wright, June 3; Henry A. Jeevers, June 3; Gerard Bryan, June 3; Robert L. Ghormley, June 3; William L. Calhoun, June 3; Harold M. Bemis, June 3; Gaddis, June 3; Richard P. Armstrong, June 2; William A. Glassford, Jr., June 3; Ralph Wood, June 3; Leslie E. Gehres, June 3; Ralph L. Howard, June 3; Arthur La R. Bristol, July 1; Frederick L. Conklin, July 1; Alvin D. Cowles, July 1; John Willis, July 1; Milo F. Draemel, July 1; Thomas Withers, July 1; Isaac C. Kidd, August 12; Robert H. Smith, August 12; Walter F. Jacobs, not yet determined; Leo F. Welch, not yet determined.

GRADUATION EXERCISES AT THE INFANTRY SCHOOL.

The graduation exercises of the Infantry school will take place at Fort Benning, Ga., at 10 o'clock a. m. Approximately 347 student officers who have attended the school since September 1, 1925, will be given diplomas.

The following tentative program has been prepared:

1. Assembly—Selection ..... 29th Infantry Band
2. Invocation ..... Chaplain Clifford P. Futcher
3. Address ..... Brig. Gen. Edward L. King
4. Selection ..... 29th Infantry Band
5. Address ..... Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry
6. Address ..... Col. P. B. Malone, Asst. Comdt.
7. The National Anthem ..... 29th Infantry Band
8. Benediction ..... Chaplain Thomas J. Lennan
9. Distribution of Selection ..... 29th Infantry Band

In addition to the above program, it is expected that Colonel J. Mayhew Wainwright, assistant secretary of war, and Major General James C. Harbord, executive officer of the War Department staff, will speak and address the graduating classes.

The maneuvers will begin on June 28, when the officers' club will be host at the commencement exercises and dinner dance. A grand review of Major General and Mrs. C. S. Farnsworth.

One of the features of the most distinguished order of precedence will be the first Infantry school field demonstration. The demonstration will take place on June 30. It will illustrate the attack by battalion of Infantry supported by all arms, including the air service, the field artillery, and the tanks. At 9 p. m. the same date a second demonstration will be staged. Illustrating the defense of an intrenched line of main hostile tank attack, especially demonstrating the system of defense against tanks. Although the tactical conditions of battle will be very closely simulated in order that everyone may see in operation the methods of training employed to prepare infantry officers for battle.

WEARING OF HERALDIC INSIGNIA.

There seems to be some uncertainty concerning the use of the regimental heraldic insignia in the Army. No change has been adopted respecting the bronze collar design for the present uniforms, but on the white uniforms which are considered most required for wear, in lieu of the usual insignia, the heraldic coat-of-arms or badge of their regiment.



Good Looks—Good Fit and Good Wear by Every Pair.

IDEAL
Canvas
LEGGINGS
(U. S. Army Standard)

Make good with all fathers because they make good sons.

Size	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Calf	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.	17 in.

Pat. May 26, '03, Dec. 27, '10, Mar. 28, '11

Patented Reinforced Eyelets at Ankle and Garter Tops

If you can't get them from your dealer—write to Dept. R. Especially adapted for Military Schools, Colleges, and Societies.

ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

NAVY CREW WINS.

The Navy crew, winners in the Olympic regatta, led the way in the intercollegiate eight-oared race over a three-mile course in the Hudson from beginning to end of the race.

They broke by a tremendous margin the three-mile record, they finished in 13 minutes and 7 seconds. The best previous time for varsity boats was 13 minutes and 40 seconds. The best previous time for varsity boats was 13 minutes and 31½ seconds, set by Pennsylvania over the still surface of Saranac lake in 1898.

The spectacular feature was furnished by California's crew of giant oarsmen, when, after battling for nearly two miles with the crews of Pennsylvania, Columbia and Syracuse, they staged a terrific spurt, and, in the final 100 yards, overhauling Cornell and hurled the prow of their shell into second place by a scant three feet.

The boating of the Navy crew was as follows.

Position.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
Bow	Y. J. Gallagher	22	6.00	170
2	H. J. Stolles	21	6.11	178
3	C. W. King	23	6.00	183
4	F. F. Moore	23	6.02	175
5	A. R. Seahorn	22	6.02	180
6	J. W. Gallagher	23	6.07	180
7	W. T. Lee	22	6.01	170
Stroke	E. R. Pranley	23	6.00	172
Averages		22	6.01	177
Coxswain	S. E. Clark	23	5.07	120

GRADUATION AT CHAPLAIN'S SERVICE SCHOOL.

The graduation exercises of the 6th class of the chaplains' service school took place this week at Camp Grant, Ill. The presentation of diplomas took place on the evening of June 16, addresses being made by Major General George Bell, Jr., Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, director of the school, and the chief of chaplains, Colonel J. T. Axton, with a response by Chaplain William H. Fowle, of the graduating class.

The present class is a small one, due to the shortage in mileage. The members of it are: Chaplains Francis P. Donnelly, William R. Fowle, Hal C. Head, Edward E. Lane, Pierre M. Lavergne, Gerald J. McMurry, John F. Monahan, James T. Moore, Harry D. Southard, Zachary T. Vinsel, Perry O. Wilcox and Haywood L. Wister.

The next session of the school will open September 6, with the following student personnel: James L. Blakeney, Berton F. Bowman, Alfred L. Bunker, Raymond J. Griffe, Frank B. Hart, Jefferson P. Isbell, Archibald A. Lancaster, Gerald J. Prasch, Joseph M. McCoy, Thomas L. McKenna, Myles H. Merchant, James H. Pollard, Edmund A. Sliger and Lewis Trefzger Walter B. Zimmerman.

RELIEF OF COLONEL FOLTZ.

Among the Army orders issued this week was one which relieved Colonel Frederick S. Foltz, 8th cavalry, from duty with that regiment and as a member of the Polo Association. This is announced at the War Department as the result of investigation made by Secretary Weeks of charges which alleged that that officer resorted to excessive measures in the matter of training polo ponies. It is understood that Colonel Foltz has asked for a court of inquiry.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY R. O. T. C. CAMP.

The Presidio of Monterey R. O. T. C. cavalry camp opened on June 16 with 150 students and 30 men. The students attending the camp are from the Oregon Agricultural College, the California Agricultural and State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts and the New Mexico Military Institute.

The camp is situated on the main parade ground, overlooking the Bay of Monterey. Major A. W. Cherry, 1st cavalry, is camp commander; Major A. W. Cherry, infantry, executive officer; Major R. H. Hunter, U. S. Army, retired, adjutant, and Major C. Hartwell, cavalry, senior instructor.

No effort was spared by Colonel John Jenkins, post commander, and the officers on duty at the Presidio of Monterey to make the camp comfort in every detail.

In addition to being afforded opportunity for a thorough course in cavalry training, the ideal location of the camp will permit both students and officers participate in the many events which have been arranged at Del Monte by the citizens of Monterey, Pacific Grove and Carmel-by-the-Sea.

There are many polo experts in camp, and the R. O. T. C. players are already arranging games with the crack Del Monte and 11th cavalry teams.

HONOR FOR SOLDIERS BURIED AT GETTYSBURG.

The National Flag is displayed at half-staff at General Meigs's headquarters during funeral services in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg of a soldier or sailor who served in any of the wars in which the United States was engaged.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

BIXBY.—At Fort Sill, Okla., May 15, 1921, to Captain Lawrence H. Bixby, field artillery, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Bixby a son—Lawrence Harold Bixby, Jr.

BRUCK.—At Coblenz, Germany, June 5, 1921, to Captain Harold deB. Bruck, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Bruck a daughter—Antoinette deBeaumont.

CHADDOCK.—At the Post Hospital, Sandusky, N. Y. June 16, 1921, to Lieutenant C. W. Chaddock, C. C. C., U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Chaddock a son—James T.

IAMS.—At Fredericksburg, Va., June 19, 1921, to Captain R. B. Iams, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Iams a son—Edward Ellsworth.

LOUGHRY.—At Camp Jackson, S. C., June 4, 1921, to Major Howard K. Loughry, coast artillery corps, U. S. Army and Mrs. Loughry a daughter.

MALONEY.—At Camp Benning, Ga., June 13, 1921, to Captain Edward J. Maloney, U. S. Army and Mrs. Maloney a daughter—Elizabeth McElroy.

ROCKWELL.—At Annapolis, Md., June 3, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander F. W. Rockwell, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Rockwell a daughter—Katharine Ferguson.

SOWELL.—At New London, Conn., June 14, 1921, to Lieutenant Commander L. C. Sowell, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Sowell a daughter—Frances Jack.

MARRIED.

FAIN—JOHNSON.—At New York, N. Y., June 3, 1921, Ensign Cecil Fain, U. S. Navy, and Miss Bessie B. Loadie.

HAYNE—DULANY.—At Upperville, Va., June 21, 1921, Captain Frank R. Hayne, U. S. Army, and Miss Anne Willing Carter Dulany.

HEATH—GIANNETTONI.—At Denver, Colo., May 14, 1921, Lieutenant John M. Heath, U. S. Army, and Miss Anna Quesnerron.

NOBLE—SHERWOOD.—At Saratoga, Calif., May 11, 1921, Colonel Robert H. Noble, infantry, U. S. Army, and Miss William R. Sherwood.

PARKS—HINTON.—At Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1921, Captain Victor Parks, C. A. C., U. S. Army, and Miss Elodie Minor Hinton.

PERKINS—GIBBS.—At Washington, D. C., June 15, 1921, Mr. George Kerrick Perkins and Miss Jessie Louise Gibbs, daughter of Colonel George Rublee Gibbs, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Gibbs.

RIPPETOE—CHILLICOTHE.—At Christ Church, Chillicothe, Ohio, June 15, 1921, Captain G. C. Rippetoe, U. S. Army, and Miss Ruth Gladys Chillicothe, daughter of Mrs. Anne A. Gudgeon.

ROCK—GIGHETTA.—At the Church of the Holy Cross, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 14, 1921, Mr. Bertram Nonnan Rock, son of Lieutenant Colonel Bertram C. Rock, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Heck, and Miss Catharine Cecelia Gighetta, daughter of Mr. Henry L. Cabetta, of Brooklyn.

ROSS—BUTLER.—At the post chapel, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 1, 1921, by the Rev. Frank C. Hideout, chaplain, U. S. Army, Lieutenant Francis Dandas Ross, U. S. Army, son of Colonel and Mrs. F. D. Ross, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Gertrude Butler Hyde, sister of Lieutenant John W. Wright.

RUDD—CLARKS.—At Camp Eustis, Va., June 13, 1921, Mr. Hilton Allen Rudd and Miss Reesie Dale Parks, daughter of Mrs. Barrows, wife of Lieutenant R. H. Barrows, U. S. Army.

SEELIG—CLARK.—At New York, N. Y., June 14, 1921, Lieutenant Commander Henry Thomas Seelig, U. S. Navy, and Miss Evelyn Clark.

SLICER—JONES.—At Manila, P. I., May 14, 1921, Captain John Hardy Slicer, U. S. Army, and Miss Elizabeth Mary Jones.

VAN TUYL—WILSON.—At Leavenworth, Kas., June 20, 1921, Lieutenant Harry Edward Van Tuyl, U. S. Army, and Miss Edna Grosvenor.

WILLARD—VINSONHALER.—At Los Angeles, Calif., June 21, 1921, Arthur Lee Willard, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Isabel Ellison Vinsonhaler, of Omaha, Neb.

DIED.

DAMPMAN.—At Reading, Pa., June 20, 1921, in the 70th year of her age, Adelle L. Dampman, mother of Commander Paul E. Dampman, U. S. Navy.

DOLLAR.—Drowned in the Rhine river, on June 22, 1921, Captain Howard T. Douglas, A. S., U. S. Army.

HALL.—At Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 18, 1921, Captain Joseph E. Hall, A. S., U. S. Army.

HANEN.—At Lynchburg, Va., June 19, 1921, Mrs. E. C. Hamner, daughter of Samuel Garland White, of Albemarle County, Va., and mother of E. Garland Hamner, Commander E. C. Hamner, Jr., C. C., U. S. Navy. She Misses Sally and Louis Hamner and H. Rawlings Hamner.

McLARREN.—At Erie, Pa., June 16, 1921, Mr. Jeremiah McLarren, father of Captain Edmund McLarren, finance department, U. S. Army.

PLUMB.—Drowned in the Rhine, June 22, 1921 Lieutenant Maril J. Plumb, A. S., U. S. Army.

STEELE.—At Camp Knox, Ky., Winifred Casper, Kay, June 11, 1921, Captain John A. Steele, father of Mrs. Horton, wife of Major Jesse L. Horton, U. S. M. C.

STENGEL.—At Troy, N. Y., June 18, 1921, Simmon Carl Stengel, Jr., son of Lieutenant Simmon C. Stengel, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Stengel (Headress Bartgel). Interment at Arlington National Cemetery June 21.

ADMIRAL SIMS AT DEPARTMENT.

Rear Admiral Wm. S. Sims reported to Secretary Denby Thursday forenoon in response to a peremptory summons and, according to reports, a very brief interview with the secretary. Sims handed an official memorandum setting forth the situation as he finds it. Subsequently Sims was said to have had a London speech, and was asked to state in writing wherein it was in error. Sims declined, but he did say that he thought the admiral promptly retired and within an hour prepared a letter to the secretary of the navy, the nature of which, the contents of which were not divulged, but it is said that Admiral Sims has had no comment to the press. It is expected that Mr. Denby will act promptly upon the admiral's reply, and, meanwhile, the latter is remaining in Washington.

CONCTOGA LOSS CONCEDED.

The Navy Department this week gave out a list of the officers and men comprising the crew of the ocean tug Conestoga, which has not been heard from since her departure from Mare Island March 25, bound for Samoa. Every effort has been made to find some trace of the vessel, but with no results, and, as a consequence, the naval authorities have about given up all hope of the ship.

S. Kann Sons Co.
Washington D.C.
OPEN 8:15 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Summer Furniture
Delightful in Variety and Charm
Lower in Price Than It Has Been for Several Years
Sale Now In Progress---Fourth Floor---Kann's

"Say it with Flowers"
WE GROW OUR OWN FLOWERS
Always Fresh
Gude Brothers Co.
FLORISTS
1214 F Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
Telephone: M. 4918, 4277, 4279, and P. 6814

JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

Army Officers—
who know materials, No. 800, No. 270 and No. 1 Serge, will be interested in our sample line.

For the Navy—
Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Rain Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—
Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—
Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all Branches
—Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:
Washington, Atlantic City
Annapolis

ESTABLISHED 1872
W. R. Speare Co.
Undertakers
1208 H STREET N.W.
(FORMERLY 940 F ST. N.W.)
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHONE MAIN 108
A.R.SPEARE C.J.NICHOLS W.B.SPEARE

Geo. C. Shaffer
Florist
900 Fourteenth Street WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member of the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association
Phone: Main 2416, 2417, 2418 Franklin 2362

SAN FELICE AND EL VERSO CIGARS
For Men of Judgment and Good Taste
THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY
(Makers)
Lima, Ohio

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1866

Uniforms
FOR OFFICERS
OF THE
Army and
National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools, Military Schools, Bands, Police and Fire Departments.

Makers of the
LILLEY CAPS
Artistic Rank Insignia and other Ornamentation. Plated and Cloth Silver

Write for New Catalog No. 207 and Tape Measure.

MEMBER OF
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The
M. C. LILLEY
& CO.
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

THE NAVY GAZETTE.

June 15.

Lieut. A. A. K. Aim, navy yard, Washington; to Proneisheus.

Lieut. W. S. Belknap, Prometheus; to navy yard, Washington.

Comdr. H. W. Cabaniss, naval air station, Pensacola; in connection with fitting out Wright and on board when commissioned.

Capt. J. S. Carpenter, 3d naval district; to bureau of supplies and accounts in charge of supply officers' school of application.

Lieut. Samuel Crandall, naval ammunition depot, Lake Denmark; to connection with fitting out Wright and on board when commissioned.

Capt. W. T. Cluverius, Naval Academy; in instruction at Naval War College.

Ens. S. G. Dalkowitz, Arkansas; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. S. R. Deets, Galveston; to Bainbridge.

A. P. Clk. H. S. Diamond, Hancock; to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. R. C. Eastman (M. C.), Solace; to Naval Medical School, Washington.

Capt. S. K. Evans (Ch. C.), Pennsylvania; to Naval Academy.

Comdr. J. C. Kidd, aid on staff, commander in chief, Atlantic Fleet; to Naval Academy.

Capt. R. K. Fleming, Naval Academy; to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. H. K. Fresnell, naval air station, San Diego; to Mississippi.

Lieut. J. C. Hickertte, 5th naval district; to command Eagle 17.

Lieut. Gustav Suheistrom, Olympia; to Utah.

Carp. James Sandera, Frederick; to connection with fitting out Yosuba and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr, command Kennedy; to command Talbot.

Carp. W. J. Waterworth, navy yard, Boston; to Florida.

Lieut. R. E. Weaver (M. C.), Naval Medical School; to naval hospital, League Island.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. E. Bray, Dent; to Salem.

Lieut. R. B. Cheney, Reno; to Baltimore.

Lieut. L. K. Clifford, Rathbone; to Patrol.

Ens. Harrell Clifford, Dent; to Salem.

Ens. C. S. Deightler, Dent; to Charleston.

Lieut. R. H. Drake, Waters; to Montgomery.

Lieut. R. M. Purdon, Parrott; to Thornton.

Lieut. (J. G.) S. S. Hall, Roper; to Kennedy.

Ens. H. C. Hamilton, Montgomery; to Waters.

Lieut. H. S. Hinkle, Lardi, to Roper.

Lieut. P. L. Meadows, Kennedy; to Talbot.

Ens. F. J. Doyle, Jr., Dent; to Salem.

Eng. E. M. Tillson, Buchanan; to Rathbone.

Ens. J. S. Price, Reno; to Baltimore.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. E. Vensel, Rathbone; to Lamb.

June 16.

Lieut. Comdr. D. B. Beary, command Talbot; to command Parrott.

Lieut. Christian Crone, command Wandank; to Hampton Roads.

Comdr. M. S. Davis, reserve division, San Diego, Calif., to instruction at Naval War College.

Lieut. W. M. Dillon, naval air station, Pensacola; in naval air station, Hampton Roads.

Comdr. W. K. Harrison, command R-20; to command Bl-Naval War College.

Ch. Carp. Alfred Erickson, naval air station, Hampton Roads, to connection with fitting out Wright and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. W. H. Hertl, Harding; to Nevada.

Lieut. (J. G.) Hubbell (M. C.), naval hospital, Great Lakes, to navy recruiting station, Chicago.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Johnson, in charge of navy recruiting station, Richmond; to instruction at Naval War College.

A. P. Clk. R. H. Johnson, Dixie; to Cuyuga.

Comdr. M. K. Metzger, command Melville; to command Roper.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Oates, in charge of navy recruiting station, St. Louis; to Atlantic Station.

Lieut. R. H. Parker, Arkansas; to commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Pobling (S. C.), Nevada, to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. Potzel, in charge of navy recruiting station, New York City; to command Rathburne.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. C. Quesinberry, connection with fitting out S-31, to L-5.

Lieut. C. E. Rappolee (S. C.), bureau of supplies and accounts; to Naval Academy, Virgin Islands.

Lieut. A. A. Shadday (M. C.), navy recruiting station, Chicago; to naval station, Guam.

Comdr. A. G. Stirling, in charge of navy recruiting station, Baltimore, to instruction at Naval War College.

Comdr. J. J. Towers, command Mugford, to Arcona-tion.

Lieut. (J. H.) C. V. Waggoner, command Potomac, to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads.

Comdr. W. E. Whitehead, to Ft. Hamilton; to Chattanooga as executive officer.

Ens. R. L. Whittaker (S. C.), Alert; to Baltimore.

Lieut. S. H. Wooster, naval operations, Navy Department, to instruction in postgraduate course in aviation, Naval Academy.

Lieut. R. W. Wauch, S-7; to N-6.

Ens. E. R. Feeney, H. S., San Francisco, Calif.; to Glacier as assistant to supply officer.

Lieut. F. H. Hinge, naval air station, Pensacola, to naval air station, Coco Solo, C. Z.

June 17.

Lieut. F. H. Bassen (S. C.), navy yard, Charleston; to Rapaly.

Comdr. O. L. Cox, navy yard, Charleston, to inspector of machinery at Westinghouse Manufacturing Corporation, Pittsburgh.

Ens. J. G. Hagstrom (S. C.), Olympia; to navy yard, New York.

Lieut. E. R. Hensley, Eagle 18; to connection with fitting out S-19 and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. E. Hornmer, Vixen; to receiving barracks, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. F. H. Kalde, navy yard, Washington; to navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. Frank Kline, 3d naval district; to Wandank.

Carp. H. C. Klopp, R. S., San Francisco; to connection with fitting out Cincinnati and on board when commissioned.

A. P. Clk. R. H. McClintock, naval training station, San Francisco; to Mercy.

Lieut. Comdr. J. P. W. Miller, Columbia; to Henderson as executive.

Carp. J. S. Roby, Florida; to R. S., Boston.

Gun. Fred Sandell, Olympia; to R. S., New York.

Carp. W. H. Schingle, naval training station, Hampton Roads; to naval air station, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. Seiffert (S. C.), navy yard, New York; to connection with fitting out Wright and on board as supply officer.

June 18.

Lieut. Dr. W. C. Allen (M. C.), naval hospital, Mare Island, to naval hospital, Port Lyautey.

A. P. Clk. W. H. Barowski, R. S., Puget Sound; to Asiatic Station.

Mach. C. D. Bell, Dixie; to Olympia.

Ch. Pay Clk. A. R. Berry, Yosemite; to R. S., Puget Sound.

Lieut. H. G. Billings, command Ontario; to command Cardinal.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. Booth, Pueblo; to Vixen as engineer officer.

Lieut. (J. G.) Myles Brasil, Paul Jones; to Billings-ley.

Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Chew, naval base, San Diego; to Wyoming as navigator.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. Loomis, Mississippi; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Comdr. W. F. Draemel, naval communications, Navy Department; to command Bagley.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. Dyer, to command H-6.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Harrill, Niagara; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Comdr. Randall Jacobs, Naval Academy; to command Melville.

Ens. W. M. Junkin, Cesnar; to Henderson.

Lieut. (J. G.) Edward Kalbfus, Cardinal; to command Gannet.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. Loomis, Mississippi; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. Long (M. C.), 1st naval district; to attendance upon officers and families and enlisted men of Naval War College.

Comdr. E. J. Marquart, commander of submarine division 11; to Naval War College.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. T. Mayes, command Gannet; to command Goldsborough.

Lieut. Comdr. R. P. Molton, Naval Academy; to naval air station, Hampton Roads.

Lieut. D. F. Mulvihill, navy yard, Washington; to E. and R. Station, Key West.

Capt. C. P. Nelson, commander squadron 7, destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet; to command, to command, 4th naval district.

Lieut. (J. G.) Ralph Pennell, Eagle; to Minnesota as assistant fire control officer.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. Rodgers; to Sonoma.

Lieut. St. H. Roach, inspector of ordnance works of E. W. Bliss Company; to navy yard, Washington.

Lieut. B. H. Shepley, Haitian constabulary, Haiti; to receiving barracks, Washington.

Lieut. L. K. Swenson, command H-4; to Arkansas.

Comdr. W. O. Wallace, navy yard, Mare Island; to Oklahoma as gunnery officer.

Capt. W. H. Watson and Henderson; to inspector of navigational instruments, Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn.

Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Whitehead, navy recruiting station, Birmingham, Ala.; to naval air station, Pensacola.

Lieut. F. C. Wolfe, Sagamore; to R. S., San Francisco.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. Nelson, Columbia; to Cesnar.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. G. Hoff, Retief; to Mars.

Ens. E. B. Morgan, Wyoming; to R. S.

No list published under date of June 20.

June 21.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. M. Acuff, R. S., Mare Island; to Seattle.

Lieut. A. P. Bigelow (M. C.), navy yard, Boston, Mass., to naval hospital, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. W. E. Bradbury (M. C.), Galveston; to Utah.

Lieut. (J. G.) Bruce Canaday, Niagara; to executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. C. Fremont, naval inspector of navigational instruments, Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn; to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. A. Gullion (S. C.), navy supply depot, South Brooklyn, N. Y.; to course of instruction, supply officers' school, Georgetown University, Department.

Lieut. Comdr. S. H. Gee, Texas; to officer in charge, navy recruiting station, Birmingham, Ala.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. Hill, R. S., San Francisco, Calif.; to Swan.

Pharm C. S. Gorton, Utah; to navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. (J. G.) Comdr. C. D. Hall, Jr., to naval hospital, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. Hill, R. S., San Francisco, Calif.; to Ontario.

Lieut. N. E. Irwin, Oklahoma, to commandant, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. Jones (S. C.), Camden; to R. S., San Francisco, Calif.

Capt. Arthur MacArther, 4th naval district; to command Henderson.

Lieut. Comdr. H. R. McAllister (M. C.), Comfort; to naval training station, San Francisco, Calif.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McBlin, Paul Hamilton; to course of instruction, Naval War College, Newport.

Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Neill (S. C.), navy supply depot, South Brooklyn, N. Y.; to connection with supply officers' school of application, Navy Department.

Mach. J. W. Orr, Vestal; to Ontario.

Ens. J. A. Perkins, Hannibal; to Cuyuga.

Lieut. J. E. Potter (M. C.), Utah; to Galveston.

Pharm. H. J. Ransom, naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; to Naval Academy.

Comdr. A. H. Rencher, retired; to course of instruction, Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. J. T. Roach, Perry; to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Frank Schlapp, command Eagle 14; to Chicago.

Pharm. S. E. Smith, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; to Utah.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. P. Staedley, Ontario; to Vestal.

Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Straten, Wyoming; to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. J. A. Thomas (M. C.), Solace; to R. S., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. J. T. Vogelgesang, chief of staff, Atlantic Fleet; to commandant, navy yard, New York.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. G. Waldron, Utah; to North Dakota.

Lieut. Comdr. S. L. Wilson, Frederick; to naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Tullis, destroyer force, Pacific; to reserve division, Pacific.

Ens. A. O. Bell, William Jones; to Sloat.

Ens. J. M. Eggleston, William Jones; to Dent.

Ens. F. E. Hoffman, William Jones; to Pacific; to Parenhoit.

Ens. R. D. Hill, William Jones; to Dorsey.

Ens. C. M. Head, William Jones; to Mervin.

Ens. R. S. Kimball, William Jones; to Lamb.

Ens. J. R. Lyon, William Jones; to Shirk.

Ens. W. W. Kingsley, William Jones; to De Long.

Ens. T. A. Gaylord, William Jones; to Simpson.

Ens. R. S. Marshall, William Jones; to De Long.

Ens. J. C. Pollock, William Jones; to Nicholas.

Ens. H. C. Rich, William Jones, to Philip.

Ens. Wolcott Roberts, William Jones, to Edsall.

Ens. Carleton Shugg, William Jones; to Kennedy.

Ens. F. W. Steinhagen, William Jones; to R. F. Lee.

Ens. K. B. Sherman, William Jones; to Hogan.

Ens. Bruce Settle, William Jones; to Roper.

Ens. R. T. Talbot, William Jones; to Woodbury.

Ens. C. B. Heiges, Cuigna; to Ramapo.

R.P.Andrews Paper Co.
727-31 13th St. N.W. Washington, D. C.
When you think of Social, Scholastic or Business Engraving, Think of "A NDREWS"
Announcements, Invitations, At-Home Cards, Visiting Cards, Menus and Dinner Cards, Monograms, Address Dies, Etc.

KLEIN UNIFORMS
Ask Today for Our Prices on
"Cut, Make and Trim"
UNIFORMS MADE OF YOUR MATERIAL
Prices Reasonable for First Class Workmanship and Trimmings
D. Klein & Brother
715 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

June 17.—Maj. W. S. Harrison and C. F. Williams, detailed as assistant quartermasters.

Maj. F. R. Hoyt, orders of June 11, 1921, modified; upon completion of course at Field Officers' School, Quantico, Va., detached from that post to R. O., Boston, Mass.

Maj. W. C. Fowars, Jr., orders of June 8 revoked; upon completion of course at Army Service Schs. to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for instruction in General Staff School.

Maj. J. D. Murray, orders of June 11 modified; upon completion of course at Field Officers' School, Quantico, Va., to marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. L. R. Davis, marine barracks, Guantico, Va., to marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Capt. J. T. Perry, class of Field Officers' School report at Quantico, Va., for duty.

Capt. H. C. Holt, temporary commission as captain revoked, affective June 25; reverts to permanent rank of first lieutenant.

First Lieut. O. E. Kelly, resignation accepted, effective June 25.

1st Lieuts. J. Aschelm, T. J. Crawford and H. G. Hornbrook, to duty at marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to marine barracks, N. S., Guam.

2d Lieut. J. Hall, resignation accepted, effective June 25.

June 18.—Col. J. T. Myers, upon reporting of Col C. C. Thorpe detached from marine barracks, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington.

Maj. E. A. Osterman, upon exploration of present tour of duty, Nicaragua, detached from marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

Maj. J. C. Haines, 7 days after reporting of Maj. Barrett Prentiss, to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Calif.

1st Lieut. L. A. Dessez, marine detachment, American Legation, Port au Prince, Haiti, to U. S. Steam.

2d Lieut. A. J. Trask, retired, June 30 detached from marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to inactive duty.

June 21.—Maj. H. Tittoni, retired, July 1, detached from marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., and ordered to inactive duty.

2d Lieut. L. L. Casperton, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to his home, Richmond, Va.; resignation accepted, effective June 25.

June 22.—Col. J. F. McGill, marine barracks, San Diego, Cal., to command, Marine Corps, Washington.

Maj. W. S. Harrison, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington.

Digitized by Google

UNIFORMS

FOR

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS
UNITED STATES ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD
BOYS' BRIGADE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

SIGMUND EISNER CO., Red Bank, N. J.

Official National Outfitter,
Boy Scouts of America

NEW YORK SHOWROOMS, 18 FIFTH AVE.

Maj. C. F. Williams, upon completion of course at Field Officers' School, Quantico, Va., will be at barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. M. G. Holmes, marine barracks, Hampton Roads, Va., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Capt. J. F. McLean, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for assignment to recruiting station detachment.

June 23—Capt. W. F. Beattie, July 15 headquarters Marine Corps to 1st provisional brigade, Haiti.

Capt. F. B. Drew, June 30, marine barracks, San Diego, Calif., to marine detachment, U. S. S. Idaho.

Mar. Gun. F. F. Wallace, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

CAMP HUMPHREYS ENGINEER R. O. T. C. CAMP.

The engineer R. O. T. C. camp will be held at Camp A. A. Humphreys on the 15th and 16th of June from eighteen different engineering units from as many different localities throughout the country. The camp area had been put in readiness for the arriving units and already the executive and administrative officers of the student training corps and the instructing staff are busily at work getting everything in readiness.

It has in this year's camp include both a basic and an advance course—the basic for those who are attending the camps this summer for the first time and the advance for those who attended last year's camp.

The camp will be organized into a battalion of four companies. A and B companies will be made up of advanced students, while C and D companies will comprise C and D companies. The first three days, June 16-18, were used in organizing the camp and in fitting out the students. The last three days, July 25-27, will be devoted to maneuvers and the leaving of units. Battalion parades will be held on Tuesdays and Fridays; Saturday mornings will be given to inspections, equitation, and athletic events. From Saturday noon until Sunday evening a student will be permitted to leave camp on pass and to wear civilian clothes while on pass if he so desires. The usual privileges and facilities will be available for students during their spare time.

Engineer officers now on duty with R. O. T. C. units at schools in the country will report to camp at Camp Humphreys for the summer training camp. To furnish the instructor personnel, officers will be assigned by a staff of warrant officers and enlisted men of the engineers. All present still with the units at various institutions, these latter will be relieved shortly after the camp.

Colonel M. J. Walker, C. E., commander of Camp Humphreys, will be the camp commander. The following assignments and administrative staff has already been appointed:

Senior instructor—Colonel J. A. Woodruff, C. E.

Executive officer—Major George Mayo, C. E.

Personnel adjutant—First Lieutenant Otis Beers, C. E.

Supply officer—Captain J. C. Marshall, C. E.

Assistant supply officer—First Lieutenant C. K. Harding, C. E.

Mess and exchange officer—First Lieutenant M. M. Boatner, Jr., C. E.

E and H. officer—First Lieutenant C. L. Hahn, C. E.

Publicity officer—First Lieutenant M. W. Gilland, C. E.

The instruction in military art and tactics will be under the direction of Major W. H. Holcombe, C. E. Major D. G. Ellicott, C. E., will be in charge of the advance course in military engineering, while Major C. J. Richards, C. E., will conduct the basic course of this department. These courses will comprise with slight abridgements the courses in those subjects as taught in the basic course, the engineer school, U. S. Army.

REAPPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following named former officers of the Regular Army have been reappointed therein: T. C. Carlson, first lieutenant, quartermaster corps; J. E. Russell, first lieutenant, coast artillery corps; J. E. Russell, captain, infantry; W. J. Wallace, first lieutenant, coast artillery corps; D. W. Brann, first lieutenant, infantry; W. G. Sykes, major, field artillery corps; T. A. Gunn, first lieutenant, coast artillery corps; L. A. Pallignani, major, infantry; E. L. Hall, first lieutenant, infantry; J. O. Daly, major, field artillery.

ADVANCEMENT OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

The following advancement in the Regular Army have been announced: Col. Wm. P. Duvall, U. S. Army, retired, from May 29, 1921; Capt. Tharwood Van Orman, U. S. Army, retired, from July 1, 1920.

RETIREMENTS FROM THE ARMY.

The following officers upon their own application have been placed on the retired list: Col. Lucien G. Berry, field artillery, after more than 30 years service; Col. Charles H. Paine, infantry, after more than 30 years' service, and Col. John H. Rice, ordnance department, after more than 32 years' service.

RETIRED ON ACCOUNT OF DISABILITY.

The following officers on account of disability have been retired from active service: Lieut. Col. F. H. Hennessy, field artillery; Maj. H. A. Bell, dental corps, and Lieut. H. A. Palmer, field artillery.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE ARMY.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Royal W. Park, infantry, of her commission as an officer of the Army, to take effect July 1, 1921, is accepted by the President.

The resignation by Capt. Walter O. Woods, finance department, of his commission as an officer of the Army, to take effect July 2, 1921, is accepted by the President.

REAPPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following reappointments to the Regular Army are announced: Clarence F. Cartwright, first lieutenant, field artillery; Edwin C. Mailing, first lieutenant, infantry; Charles R. Gross, first lieutenant, infantry, and Maxwell M. Corpening, first lieutenant, field artillery.

IN CONGRESS

ARMY AIR SERVICE.

Senator Wadsworth on S 2109 proposes to amend section 13a of the national defense act to read as follows:

"Sec. 13a. Air Service.—There is hereby created an air service. The air service shall consist of one chief of the air service with the rank of major general, one assistant chief with the rank of brigadier general, 1,511 officers in grades not above colonel to second lieutenant, including 1,200 flying officers, such part of whom as the President may direct being formed into tactical units organized as hereinafter provided: Provided, That not to exceed 10 per centum of the authorized commissioned strength of the air service in each grade below that of brigadier general shall be permitted to be detailed for or assigned to the air service for a period of more than one year unless qualified as an aircraft observer. Flying units shall in all cases be commanded by flying officers; and all officers of the Air Service Flying shall receive an increase of 50 per centum of their pay while on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, and hereafter no person shall receive additional pay for flying duty except as prescribed in this section: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as amending existing provisions of law relating to flying cadets.

RATES OF PAY FOR NAVY INSULAR FORCE.

The House committee on naval affairs has favorably reported the bill (H. R. 7263) to establish rates of pay for enlisted men of the insular force of the Navy.

In pursuance of the authority conferred by section 1249 of the Revised Statutes, the insular force of the Navy was established by executive order dated April 4, 1901 under which the secretary of the Navy was authorized to fix and prescribe the rates of pay in the ratings and at the rates of pay specified therein.

The act of May 13, 1908, limited the President to the powers previously exercised by him in this respect and established as the basis of pay for enlisted men of the insular force, including an increase of 10 per cent, the pay of the Navy.

The enlisted men of the insular force received the same increase in pay as the rest of the service when increased to the pay of the Navy, as provided for in the act of June 4, 1920, and July 1, 1919. The act of June 25, 1918, however, provided that the provisions of law and regulations concerning allotments and allowances should not apply to enlisted men of the insular force.

In his decision of October 15, 1920, the Comptroller of the Treasury decided that in addition to the rates of pay prescribed by section 6 of the act of May 13, 1908, enlisted men of the insular force, by reason of this decision, the pay now being received by enlisted men of the insular force is only 10 per cent proportion to the usual remuneration for similar occupations in the Philippine Islands, and that the increase in their pay intended by the Congress. Furthermore, it is believed that under the circumstances existing in the Philippine Islands for the character of the enlisted men are such as would warrant the payment of One present high rate of pay granted these men under the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The pending bill will correct this condition and, it is estimated, will result in a saving to the Government of about $135,000 a year.

EXCHANGE OF SAMPLES OF ARMS.

The House committee on military affairs has favorably reported the bill (S. 1574) authorizing the secretary of war to exchange arms for the purpose desiring the same samples of arms and equipment in use by the United States Army.

The United States has recently obtained from a neutral nation uniform and equipment of the soldier. The War Department is unable to comply with the wish of such nation it have a sample of arms with them for a museum.

Amendment to the bill limit it to such articles as are actually issued to soldiers and which from time to time differ in type or model, and not to the public, including the agents of foreign nations, where service only and not for issue to troops, whose construction and use is classified secret. It is carefully drawn, states the committee report, "as to all confidential or secret matters."

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

(Continued from First Page.)

settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers of the Navy and Marine Corps payments made by them for civilian and subsistence allowances of the Navy and Marine Corps upon discharge for bad conduct, misdemeanor, or desertion since November 14, 1917.

(113) Sec. 16. Provides for a bureau of aeronautics.

There shall be a chief of the bureau of aeronautics, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the officers of the active list of the Navy or Marine Corps, who within one year after his appointment qualify as an aircraft observer, after a period of four years, and who shall, while holding such position, have the corresponding rank and file number, the pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for the chief of the bureau of the Department of the Navy.

An officer of the pilot list of the Navy, or Marine Corps, may be detailed as assistant chief of the bureau of aeronautics, and such officer shall receive the highest pay of his grade, and, in case of the death, resignation, removal or disability of the chief of the bureau shall, until otherwise directed by the President, as provided in section 179 of the Revised Statutes, perform the duties of such chief until his successor is appointed or such disability or sickness shall cease.

There shall be a chief clerk at a salary of $2,250 per annum.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the bureau of aeronautics such number of the civilian, technical, clerical and subordinate personnel, together with such records, equipment and facilities now assigned to the naval air work under the various bureaus of the Department of the Navy or Marine Corps as in the judgment of the Secretary. The unexpended and unobligated portion of all moneys heretofore appropriated for the naval air service of the Navy or Marine Corps used in connection with aeronautics, except the "Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia, Navy," is hereby made available for the use of the bureau of aeronautics.

The number of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps detailed to duty in aircraft and involving actual flying and duties in connection with aircraft shall hereafter be in accordance with the requirements of naval aviation as determined by the Secretary of the Navy. Provided, That not to exceed 20 per cent of the officers in each grade below that of rear admiral who fail to qualify as aircraft pilots or as aircraft observers within one year after the date of their detail into the bureau of aeronautics shall be permitted to remain in the bureau: Provided, further, That flying units or detachments with the

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.
Branch 87 Liberty St.

New York, June 13, 1921.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors for the period ending June 30, 1921, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1921.

Money deposited on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1, 1921.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WM. E. KNOX, Vice-Pres. & Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

LEWANDOS

AMERICA'S GREATEST

CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS

Boston Shops

264 Boylston Street		17 Temple Place
	284 Huntington Avenue	
20 State Street	79 Summer Street	
Brookline	Albany	Worcester
Cambridge	Salem	New Haven
Waterbury	Fall River	Waltham
Malden	New Bedford	Lowell
Fitchburg	Newport	Springfield
Providence	Lynn	Waterbury
Bridgeport	Manchester	Philadelphia

and 10 West 45th Street New York

Packages called for and delivered by our own trucks

Established 1920

"YOU CAN-RELY ON LEWANDOS"

MILK AT ITS BEST



Pet Milk is "milk at its best"—richer pure, rich milk—nothing added but water removed by a process that leaves the milk pure and wholesome.

For Cream, use Pet as it is—rich and an equal quantity of water and you have the finest natural sweet milk.

You like Pet Milk at your own price. Tell your wife to get a supply from her grocer and dispense with the milk-man. Pet is pure—tall and small.

Pet Milk at its Best
EVAPORATED
MILK

THE HELVETIA COMPANY
(Originators of the evaporated milk industry)
General Offices—St. Louis

HONOLULU, HAWAII

Why buy your automobile on the mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight at the

Von Hamm Young Co. Ltd

Alekea Street, Honolulu

Agents for Packard, Buick, Overland, and Chandler cars.

COLT FIREARMS

"The Proven Best
by Government Test"

Revolvers
Automatic Pistols
Automatic Machine Guns

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

3%

This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department. Accounts opened with ONE DOLLAR or more. Interest at 3% compounded semi-annually.

Allotments can be arranged through your paymaster

U.S. SAVINGS BANK Dept. D. Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

exception of aircraft carriers or other vessels, shall in all cases be commanded by flying officers.

1111) Sec 3. That the President is authorized and requested to invite the governments of Great Britain and Japan to send representatives to a conference, which shall be charged with the duty of promptly entering into an understanding or agreement by which the naval expenditures and building programs of each of said governments, the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, shall be substantially reduced annually during the next five years to such extent and upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon as necessary to be equivalent to the respective governments' present naval needs.

Sec 4. That no money appropriated in this act shall be available, nor shall be expended by the Secretary of the Navy, directly or indirectly, through the use of agents of individuals, copartnerships, or corporations which are engaged in the manufacture of vessels, ordnance, or materials of any kind which the government shall purchase or which he submits bids or offers therefor, or have or offer to have any contractual relations for furnishing supplies, ordnance, or materials to the government.

Agreement Reached.

An agreement was reached by the conferees yesterday on the $296,000 enlisted men and a total increase to the House bill of $15,291, making the total for appropriation amount to $414,967,939.23, as against appropriations as passed by the respective houses. The items acted on, eighty-three amendments, the House receded on eight, the House insisted on sixty-two amendments, and forty-three items go back to the House for further instructions. It is expected that the bill will come up on the floor of the House Saturday for action on the conference report on the items of disagreement. The average cost of the enlisted personnel is $1,440 as now agreed to. The amendments which were modified in conference were principally due to the compromise on the pay following is the action of the conferees according to numbered amendments: Agreed to, Nos. 28, 29, 30, 40, 41, 61, 62, 83 and 99.

The Senate receeds on Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 22, 24, 32, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85 and 92.

The following items go back to the House: Nos. 1, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111.

Army Appropriation Bill

The Army appropriation bill was finally disposed of on Wednesday, when the Senate agreed to the proposal to the effect that the enlisted strength be 280,000 men by October 1 and be maintained at that number thereafter during the fiscal year.

Senator Wadsworth protested against the action of the House conferees in following such a compromise and said:

"Of these 70,000 men who must leave the service, approximately 20,000 will leave the service by normal shrinkage, expirations of enlistment and desertions. Approximately 50,000 must be arbitrarily discharged before the close of reliable recruiting season. The treatment administered to the Army which has never been administered before. It is not to be called that word advisedly, it surpasses anything that has ever been performed. I think it is a crime against this country. Morally it is a breaking of the contract with its men; technically, it is a breach of the law as formed by his judge advocate general that he has the right, under the terms of the enlistment contract, to arbitrarily discharge a soldier, even though the soldier's conduct may be good and his term of enlistment not expired."

The discharge of 50,000 men arbitrarily, in addition to the 20,000 who will normally leave the service in the three months period, will result in disorganizing the Army of the United States for any kind of service within that territory for the next year. It is unreasonable man can deny that. I want to enter my protest against it as a matter of economy, on the purely dollars and cents side. When you discharge men up to 150,000 men by October 1, you will then have to resume recruiting in order to keep up the force to that figure for the remaining months in the year. The normal shrinkage per month will be between 4,000 and 5,000 men after October 1. So, to hold the Army at the figure of 150,000 the following March, or any time in the year after October 1 you must recruit between 4,000 and 5,000 men per month, at a cost of $100 per man. What we are doing now is to save $1,000,000, by that operation. But it is the best the Senate conferees can procure from the House at this session of Congress."

The amendments disposed of in the final agreement follow:

The first one (No. 3) had to do with the authority given to the Secretary of War to sell surplus property to foreign states. The Senate provided that he should have authority to sell any such property necessary to any foreign state. The House suggested an amendment to that, limiting the authority to the sale of such supplies to foreign states with which the United States is at peace, to which the Senate agreed.

In amendment No. 9 the Senate authorized the ordering to active duty of officers of the medical reserve corps for duty in Army hospitals, for the care of war-risk insurance patients, and to be paid their salaries out of the Army funds for the fiscal year 1921. The House accepted that amendment, but proposed to add the words "and nurses," so that the medical reserve corps nurses may be put upon active duty in addition to medical reserve corps officers, for the purpose of taking care of war-risk patients at the expense of war-risk funds. This was agreed to.

The amendment No. 10 had to do with the pay of enlisted men, and was finally fixed at $27,741,370, instead of the $27,481,000 proposed by the Senate and $27,428,459 by the House.

In amendment No. 41 the Senate provided that the funds appropriated under the head of "Quartermaster Corps" should all be regarded as one fund and should be administered as such. It was agreed to that if a saving was made in one item that saving could be had for use under another subhead. The conferees on the part of the House refused to accept that "one fund" provision, although it has been continued in the Army appropriation bills for several years past, insisting upon the itemization; but finally the House finally agreed, upon the request of their own conferees, to permit any saving made in the quartermaster items to be used for transportation of troops and supplies, thereby making it possible for the Secretary of War to pay the enormous expense which is going to be charged to the transportation item as a result of this drastic reduction of the Army.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

The Senate has adopted a resolution providing that the committee on naval affairs investigate the facts leading to the court-martial as well as the court-martial proceedings and all the findings in the case of former Capt. Edmund G. Chamberlain, U. S. Marine Corps, and to report to the Senate. Senator Reynolds, democrat, author of the resolution, appeared before the naval committee and described the court-martial and dismissed as "another Dreyfus case."

The national advisory committee for aeronautics would be abolished and transferred to a proposed bureau of aeronautics, under a resolution by Senator Borah and its property and duties transferred to existing bureaus or agencies of war.

The bill authorizing the appointment of Nathan Eaton as a chaplain with the rank of chaplain in the Army passed the Senate on June 17.

The bill (H. R. 753) to confer jurisdiction on the court of claims to determine certain claims of fact in connection with longevity pay of Army officers passed the Senate on June 17.

The Senate has passed a bill authorizing the President to restore to John H. H. Waring, late a captain in the medical corps, the rank to which he was deprived and appoint him an officer of the medical corps in the Army as of May 1, 1917, with such rank as he would have attained had he not been discharged, and then be placed on the retired list of the Army.

NOMINATIONS

Promotions in the Regular Army.

Major Thomas Gerdan, F. S., from Nov. 25, 1920; F. P. Vaughan, from Dec. 1, 1920; H. B. Hostetter, F. D., from Dec. 1, 1920; C. B. Eckels, Qm., from Dec. 1, 1920; H. A. Finch, Inf., from Dec. 7, 1920; H. A. Viallard, F. D., from Dec. 10, 1920; H. A. Smart, F. D., from Dec. 11, 1920; Robert M. Cole, Jr., from Dec. 11, 1920; F. J. Baker, F. D., from Dec. 14, 1920.

Captains—Inf., Lieut. Col. Hugh Morrow, Nov. 24, 1920; D. E. Kraul, Inf., from Nov. 25, 1920; L. L. Clayton, C. A. C., from Nov. 26, 1920; C. H. Bonesteel, Inf., from Nov. 28, 1920; Horace Harding, F. A., from Nov. 30, 1920; Chas. Bonesteel, Inf., from Dec. 1, 1920; H. Harris, Qm. C., from Dec. 2, 1920; G. D. Gamble, Qm. C., from Dec. 7, 1920; Wm. H. Wilhelm, Inf., from Dec. 7, 1920; J. L. Lambert, Cav., from Dec. 9, 1920; C. N. Ury, C. of E., from Dec. 10, 1920; Wm. Hardaway, Jr., Inf., from Dec. 10, 1920; C. O. Harshman, Ord. Dept., from Dec. 11, 1920; Jos. C. Fenn, C. A. C., from Dec. 13, 1920; R. E. Wells, Cav., from Dec. 14, 1920.

Reappointments in the Regular Army.

Corps of Engineers.

F. S. Wells, late first lieutenant, corps of engineers, first lieutenant, from Nov. 21, 1921.

Field Artillery.

T. H. Dameron, late first lieutenant, infantry, first lieutenant from June 10, 1921.

Infantry.

J. L. Pirnk, late captain, infantry, major from June 10, 1921.

United States Marine Corps.

C. C. Carpenter colonel from April 6, 1921.

W. E. Hall, late major, infantry, lieutenant colonel, from April 6, 1921.

A. Pew, Jr., late captain from June 4, 1920.

W. D. Bassett second lieutenant from June 4, 1920.

June 13—Promotions in the Regular Army.

To be captains—Corps of engineers, from the corps of engineers, from June 17, 1921; Lieut. Col. F. C. Jewell, late lieutenant colonel, infantry, from June 17, 1921.

Medical Corps.

To be captains—Lieut. Col. Wm. Ford, from May 30, 1921; C. R. Moeller, from Dec. 11, 1920; H. W. Kinderman, from June 4, 1921.

Appointments by Transfer in the Regular Army.

Ordnance Department.

Maj. L. H. Campbell, late major, infantry corps, with rank from July 1, 1920, Capt. T. M. Jervey, infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Chemical Warfare Service.

1st Lieut. C. B. Peirce, infantry, with rank from July 2, 1920.

Field Artillery.

Capt. W. H. Green, quartermaster corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. W. B. Kenyon, infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Air Service

Capt. R. E. O'Neill, infantry, with rank from June 30, 1920.

Reappointment in the Regular Army.

Infantry.

To be major with rank from June 14, 1921: Capt. Joseph Rask, Philippine Scouts, retired.

Confirmations by the Senate.

June 17—Capt. S. E. W. Kittelle, U. S. Navy, governor of Virgin Islands.

June 20—All Army nominations published in the Army and Navy Register of June 18, on page 590.

W. H. Shea to be lieutenant commander, Coast Guard.

HOUSE BILLS

7195. Mr. Haugen—Authorizing the advancement of a officer of the Navy to the rank of admiral.

7199. Mr. McGuffie—To reinstate policy No. 2599746 issued on the life of Private Clarence Lee Wilson of Sikes Tucker.

7206. Mr. McDuffie—For the relief of Captain Edward T. Hastmann, U. S. Army, and others.

7211. Mr. Kahn—To equalize the commissioned line and engineer officers of the Coast Guard in grades in the same proportion as provided by law for the distribution in grades of commissioned line officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

7222. Mr. Echols—To adjust accounts of Captain J. S. Carpenter, quartermaster, U. S. Army.

7263. Mr. Butler—To establish rates of pay for enlisted men of the regular Army, and for other purposes.

7264. Mr. Butler—Providing for the transfer in the Regular Army of certain officers now in the staff service force.

7295. Mr. Kiess of New York—To increase from 20 years to 35 years the age limit for appointments in the grade of second lieutenant in the Regular Army of persons who served as officers in the Army in the World War.

7322. Mr. Sanders of Indiana—To provide for payment of any officer, enlisted man, Army nurse, or civilian employee of the Army Transportation Service of loss sustained on a negotiable instrument by reason of a fluctuation in the rate of exchange.

SENATE BILLS

2124. Mr. King—To establish a bureau of submarines in the Department of the Navy.

FORCE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF VICTORY MEDALS DISCONTINUED.

Due to the necessity for economy in money and personnel, the War Department has directed that the force which has been maintained for the purpose of distributing victory medals be discontinued.

UNIFORMS FOR
Real Army
Service

THEY STAND THE TEST
THEY ARE MADE RIGHT
OF RIGHT MATERIALS

Officers' Catalog No. 58
Enlisted Men' Catalog
No. 59

MILITARY EQUIPMENT

THE HENDERSON-AMES
COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

LEGAL DEFINITION OF LINE OF DUTY.

In a letter decision prepared by the judge advocate general, Secretary Denby has defined the term "line of duty" as used in the various statutes. The case in point was that of a ship's cook who was suffering from dementia praecox, the medical surveys in whose case disclosed his trouble as having existed prior to enlistment. In the decision it is held that in such cases as the one under consideration, the diagnosis that the patient was suffering from dementia praecox was not a question coming under the jurisdiction of the office of the judge advocate general, but that so much of the diagnosis in the case as related to the determination of whether or not incurred in line of duty, and being a question to be determined under the facts found in each case, was a question for determination by the proper authorities. The question of when permanent injury or disease shall be deemed to have been contracted in the line of duty is also a meaning of the statutes having been submitted to the attorney general, he held that the mere fact that an injury or disease is coincident in time with service is not sufficient to class it as incurred or contracted "in the line of duty," but that it must have been caused by the presence of the service in the line of duty when it was received or contracted. The position of reasonable doubt in this connection to be applied where when it appears that the victim was at a place and doing what was his duty or performing the duty as a member of the "naval service, and that between his presence and performance and the injury there was no adequate or sufficient cause, for which he is responsible, intervened.

Speaking generally, a person in the naval service who suffers injury or disease resulting in death or disability in line of duty, unless such injury or disease was caused by his own willful misconduct or was not or carelessness of duty disconnected with his military duties, is entitled to the benefits of the war-risk insurance act. Where the injury was suffered or the disease contracted while on active duty, or on authorized leave of absence, or under arrest, unless it appears that the injury or disease was caused by reason of his own misconduct on his part or by something done by him in disregard of his military duties, or by something to which his intervened as the producing cause between the public service or performance of duty and the injury or disease, the personal injury or disease shall be deemed to have been suffered or contracted in the line of duty. It is stated specifically that "under the circumstances of the case the question of whether or not the accident was suffering from a disease prior to its entry into the naval service, and that if an individual has undergone the necessary physical examinations for admission into the naval service and been found sufficiently sound he is entitled to have the sound condition when so accepted and enrolled.

It is believed to be unquestionably for any one authoritatively that if an individual had not entered the naval service he would not have suffered the injury or disease from which he has been found to be suffering after a service in the line of the naval forces, and that the fact that other members of the naval service were not suffering from the same disease disabled through disease, did not contrast the same disease in no other members of the service did contract the disease was not in line of duty, i. e., that the disease so contracted was not contracted in line of duty, but due to some physical or mental infirmity or predisposition which said individual had to his entering the naval service.

It is declared that the naval service affects different individuals differently and that while some very suffer from disabilities which they have contracted in the line of duty, others who serve with him would not be so affected. Consequently, that individuals suffering from the same disease may be sent to the same hospital for treatment, that one may recover and the other die or become permanently disabled. The decision also declares that it is immaterial that it was not in line of duty for one because the other recovered.

In a case before the Court of Claims the court says it cannot decide what is "line of duty," which together with the construction placed thereon by the attorney general in his recent opinions, tends toward a more liberal view of when a member of the naval service may be said to have incurred a disability "in line of duty."

Digitized by Google

APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT AS SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The War Department is sending a letter in substance as follows to each candidate in the continental limits of the United States who took the examination for appointment April 25, 1921:

1. You are listed as a candidate for appointment in the Regular Army who took the examination beginning April 25, 1921.

2. The consideration of reports of examinations and the marking of papers is still in progress and it will be several weeks before the results at that examination can be announced. You will be informed of the result of your examination as early as practicable, and in any case before the beginning of the final examination on August 22, 1921.

3. There are no objections to the candidate who were examined in April making application for the next examination. Those who are found eligible for appointment will be notified early in the summer in order that they may have another opportunity to compete for appointment at the August examination before reexamination in the meantime.

4. The examination is open to all candidates who took the April examinations. It can not be assured by you as any indication of the result of that examination in your individual case. Neither can it be construed as having any bearing on your eligibility for future appointment or upon your possible rejection for other than examination reasons.

5. The whole purpose of this letter is to remove the existing doubt as to whether candidates examined in April will be permitted to file applications for the August examination and to make available to those candidates who may feel that they may have failed in the written examination the fullest and maximum possible time in which to prepare themselves for the August examination, if they desire to take those examinations.

PROMOTION OF N. C. Os.

The provisions of Cir. 87, War Department, 1921, that in cases in which enlisted men who have served and have reenlisted to their former grades in accordance with Cir. 139, W. D., 1919, may be replaced no extra numbers until absorbed is by virtue of authority contained in Cir. 139, W. D., 1919, and Cir. 22, W. D., 1918. This act authorizes the restoration of enlisted men to the grade held by them before being discharged to accept such commission.

The restoration to the grade so authorized irrespective as to whether or not a vacancy exists, and in such cases as result in the grade being filled above the authorized strength. This is also authority at law for retaining such men as extra numbers in any grade. Cir. 139, W. D., 1919, provides that such a restored man has been promoted to private first class, and that he has been restored to an authorized vacancy and has received full benefit of the above act of Mar. 4, 1919. In addition, during the retention, as extra numbers of N. C. ex-officers who received the higher former grade under Circular No. 139, W. D., 1919, and who since their reenlistment have been reduced to a lower grade, whether either by promotion or otherwise. Regarding the last paragraph, it is held, the selection of N. C. Os. to be demoted in order to bring the numbers within the limits of the number for distribution of local authority within the limits prescribed by the War Department. Attention is invited to Cir. 158, W. D., 1921.

CADETS AT U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The bill (S. 1258) to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at the United States Military Academy at its maximum authorized strength was reached on the calendar in the Senate on June 20 and, on objection by Messrs Blanton and Madden it was not considered and the latter refused to allow it to go over without prejudice, stating that it was the order of the House. Mr. Garrett, of Tennessee, expressed the opinion that it never seems to him that "under the conditions which exist there is any necessity for the passage of that act designed to increase considerably the number of Army officers", that the country is going to demand a further reduction in the Army than 150,000 and "I have the impression that we are top-heavy with officers now, and that is one of the troubles."

Representative Parker, of New Jersey, explained the Army great reduction in the Military Academy establishment by the enactment of the measure.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The War Department on June 13 authorized publication of the following: Vol. 1, Register of Officers from May 24, 1821, Lieut. Col. G. E. Bucker, Int., Nov. 1, 1920; Lieut. Col. J. H. Reed, Jr., Ord. Dept., Dec. 14, 1920; Lieut. Col. J. H. Reed, Jr., Ord. Dept., Dec. 14, 1920.

The following first lieutenants to captains: R. H. Rees, Inf., May 24, 1920; J. M. Fontaine, M. C., May 8, 1921; J. M. Fontaine, M. C., May 8, 1921; J. H. Stanton, M. C., May 24, L. H. Moore, M. C., May 29; H. A. Wardrop, M. C., May 30; C. E. Mitchell, M. C., June 2; R. G. Leonard, D. C., March 2; W. C. Caldwell, D. C., March 27; H. E. Barnwell, D. C., May 15; J. Lamkin, D. C., May 13; E. C. Bardwell, D. C., May 15; C. E. Bufford, D. C., May 15; H. H. Bandholtz, Cav., May 29; *A Chaseney*, D. C., May 29; J. H. Haskin, D. C., June 3. The following to be first lieutenants with the rank of lieutenant colonel from June 4, 1921.

Brig. Gen. C. A. L. Totten, C. A. C., June 3, 1921; Capt. W. F. Tolson, M. C., June 9, 1921; Capt. H. M. Chaney, C. A. C., June 11, 1921; Capt. J. H. Wikens, D. C., May 28, 1921.

Addresses of Naval Vessels

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Henry B Wilson, Commander in Chief

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander.

Battleship Squadron Two.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Commander.

KANSAS, MINNESOTA, VERMONT, OKLAHOMA, NEVADA, ARIZONA (flagship). At Southern Drill Grounds.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, Commander.

DOLPHIN. At Balboa.

ARGONNE. At Charleston, S. C.

GALVESTON. At Boston.

NIAGARA. At Key West, Fla.

SACRAMENTO. At Galveston, Tex.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND. At Balboa.

DENVER. Punta Arenas, C. R.

TACOMA. At Balboa.

Destroyer Force.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship). At Newport.

Operative Squadron.

Captain E. H. Bennett, Commanding.

BLACK HAWK (tender). On Southern Drill Grounds.

Division Twenty-five.

BATTERSLEE, BARLIERD, CLAXTON, GOLDSBOROUGH, GRAHAM, HEMMES, MASON. At Southern Drill Grounds.

Division Nineteen.

WM. B. BIDDLE. At Boston Island.

BLAKELEY, CROWNINSHIELD, PREBLE, LEA, BAILEY, BERNADOU. On Southern Drill Grounds.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, SCHENCK, HERBERT, LEARY, RICHARD, HATTERAS. On Southern Drill Grounds.

Squadron One and Two.

Captain H. E. Yarnell, Commander (Held, flagship).

Division Forty-two.

BREck, CASE, LARDNER, SHARKEY. At Newport.

MCDOUGAL, TOUCEY. At Boston.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM. New York yard to sea June 13.

WORDEN. At Charleston, S. C.

REID. At New York yard.

FLUSSER, CONYNGHAM, EDSALL. At Newport.

Division Fifty.

LAWRENCE. At New York.

HOPKINS, BILLINGSLEY, OSBORNE, DALLAS. At Newport, R. I.

PAUL, JOBB. At New York.

Division Forty-one.

BAINBRIDGE, BARRY, GOFF, JAMES K. PAUL, JONES, KING. At Newport, R. I.

Squadron Three.

Captain Charles R. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT. At Newport, R. I.

Division Thirty-seven.

HUNT, GEORGE E. BADGER. At Norfolk, Va.

APEL, F. UPSHUR, BRANCH, W. C. WOOD, HERNDON. At Newport, R. I.

Division Thirty-eight.

STEWART, THORNTON, POPE, PILLSBURY, TATTNALL, PERRY. At Newport, R. I.

Division Forty-eight.

HULBERT, YOUNG, ROBERTS, KNIGHT, BRUTT. At Newport, R.

DUPONT. At Philadelphia.

BIDDLE. En route to Newport.

Flotilla One.

Squadron Seven.

LEOGRAD (tender). At Newport, R. I

MCKEE, COLBOURN, STEVENS. At Portsmouth.

ROBINSON, DYER, RINGGOLD. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-nine.

PORTER. At New York, N. Y.

KALK, At Seabucker.

MADDOX, MEREDITH, BUSH, COWELL. At Newport, R. I.

Division Twenty-eight.

MCCOOK, BELKNAP, MCCALLA, BANCROFT. At Boston.

RODGERS, OSMOND, INGRAM. At New York, N. Y.

Squadron Eight and Nine.

Captain Luke McNamee, Commander.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, HOWARD. At Newport, R. I.

FANNING, TALBOT. At Portsmouth.

Division Twenty-four.

BAGLEY, LAMBERTON, WADSWORTH, CLEMSON. At New York.

HOPKINS. At Charleston.

THOMAS. At Charleston, S. C.

ABBOT. At Key West, Fla.

Division Twenty-three.

CUSE, J. FRED TALBOTT. At Philadelphia.

HALE, ELLIS, CHAS AUSBURNE. At Boston.

TILLMAN. At Charleston.

WILKES. At Norfolk.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.

DIXIE (tender). At Newport, R. I.

Squadron Fourteen.

Division One.

DUNCAN. At Philadelphia.

RALPH, PARKER, CASSIN, DOWNES. At Newport.

LENHAM. At Charleston.

Division Two.

O'BRIEN. At Charleston, S. C.

JACKSON, SHAW. At Newport.

MCDOUGAL, WINSLOW. At Charleston.

CONNYGHAM. At Charleston

HAWKINS, STRINGHAM, CUMMINGS, PORTER. At Newport, R. I.

Captain C. L. Arnold, Commander.

Division Twenty-one.

DAVIS, WILKES, ROWAN, SHAW, ALLEN. At Newport, R. I.

Division Five

MANLEY, CALLAGHAN, STOCKTON, CONNOR. At Newport.

GWIN. At Boston.

Division Six.

STRINGHAM, FLETCHER, S. C. KIMBERLEY, SIGOURNEY, GREGORY, GWIN. At Boston.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL, LUCE, LAMBERTON. At Newport, R. I.

STIRLING. At Philadelphia.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, HAMDEN, SANDPIPER. At Hampton Roads.

Mine Detachment.

Captain Ira Nelson Hollis, Commander.

Division One.

ROANOKE, MAHAN, MURRAY. At Gloucester.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, CHICKEW, CANARY, OSPREY, FLAMINGO. At Portsmouth, N. H

Division Two.

LARK, MALLARD. At Gloucester.

SWAN. At Portsmouth, N. H.

CHEWINK, QUAIL. At Hampton Roads.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward W. Simpson, Commander.

OLYMPIA (flagship). At Lynnhaven Roads.

PROMETHEUS. At Norfolk

RELIEF. Boston to sea June 17.

RIGEL. At Boston Navy Yard.

MAUMEE, CULGOA. At New York.

Other ships: Tenders, Tenders, and Brazos.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander in Chief.

Battleship Force.

Vice Admiral H. S. Williams, Commander.

Battleship Squadron and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. R. McKean, Commander.

WYOMING (flagship). ARKANSAS, NEW YORK. At Bremerton, Wash.

TEXAS. At San Pedro, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), IDAHO, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE. At San Pedro, Calif.

Destroyer Force.

Captain Wm. V. Pratt, Commander.

CHARLESTON (flagship). At San Diego.

Operative Squadron.

Captain L. R. Shoemaker, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship), At More Island.

MELVILLE (tender). At San Diego.

Division Thirty-three.

WICKES, RICHARD, CARON WARD, EVANS, PHILIP, BRUCE, ZEILIN. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, HENLY, SEMMES, TERRY, THOMPSON, KENNEDY, PAUL HAMILTON. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-eight

BULMER, ELLIS.

FARRAGUT, SIMPSON, MACLEISH, EDSALL, MCFARLAND. At San Diego to sea June 15.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, BALCH, Edsall, Calif. BADGER. At More Island.

DE LONG. At Mare Island.

JACOB JONES, BARRETT, TWIGGS. At San Diego.

Squadron Ten.

Captain F. L. Oliver, Commander.

SALEM, PRAIRIE (tender). At San Diego.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON, HARRIS, RAMSAY, GAMBLE, BREESE, MONTGOMERY. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, THORNTON, BERRIEN, TINGEY, SWASEY, MEADE. At Bremerton, Wash.

Division Fourteen.

DENT. At Mare Island.

PERRY, WATERS, TALBOT. At San Diego.

RAMSHORE. En route to Keyport.

Squadron Eleven.

Captain H. E. Rieve, Commander.

BUFFALO (flagship). At San Diego.

CHEYENNE, CHARLESTON, DENVER, ROBIN WARD, CLANTON. At Mare Island.

Division Thirty-three.

DOYEN, HERSHAW, MOODY, MEYER, SAWFLEY, MACLAIR. At San Diego.

Flotilla Two.

Squadron Four.

Captain Frank H. Schofield.

SCHLEY, CHAMPLIN, CHEW, WILLIAMS, HAZELWOOD. At San Diego.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY, CUPPLES, MERIVAL, J. F. BURNS, FARRAGUT, SOMERS. At San Diego.

Division Twenty-nine

TURNER, HALSEY, WILLIS, GILLIS, MCDERMUT, DELPHY. At Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Six.

Captain Ernest Eberle.

CRANE, THATCHER, WALKER, CROSBY, WILMER. At San Diego.

Division Thirty.

SHUBRICK, GREENE, BALLARD, EDWARDS, ALDEN, PARKER. At San Diego.

Division Twenty-two.

MACKENZIE, DALE, STANNON, HOGAN, STANSBURY, HOWARD. At San Diego.

Squadron Twelve.

Division Thirty-four.

WM. JONES, WOOD, HULL, P. LEE, NICHOLAS, YOUNG. At San Diego.

Division Forty-six.

YARBOROUGH, LA VALLETTE, KIDDER, WILLIS, SHERMAN. At San Diego.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD, ZANE. At San Diego.

Division Forty-five.

SELFRIDGE, MAERTS, MERVINE, HALE, HERBERT SMITH, BULLEY. At San Diego.

Division Forty-six.

CORRAN, PRESTON, LAWSON, HILL, MACDONOUGH. At San Diego.

Division Forty-nine.

FARENHOLT, YARNALL. At San Diego.

CHEVY, SUMNER, MELVIN. At Mare Island.

Air Detachment.

Captain H. C. Bloch, Commander.

Squadron Five.

Captain H. C. Bloch, Commander.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE, LUDLOW, SPROSTON, NORTON, PATTERSON, BURNS At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

SEAGULL, THRUSH, WHIPPOORWILL, TANAGER, LAPWING, PELICAN At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Four.

GANNET, OSPREY, EIDER, PENGUIN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

TEXAS. At Mare Island.

INGRAM. En route to Pearl Harbor.

Train.

Rear Admiral H. A. Field, Commander.

RELIANCE. At San Diego.

VESTAL. At San Diego.

ISABEL. At Honolulu.

COMFORT, CLAUCER. At Mare Island.

ST. LOUIS. At Guam.

HAPPAHANNOCK. At Newport, R. I.

Other vessels: Supply ships, Kanawha, Orion, Jason, and Cuyamo. The Solace is at Norfolk.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Cruiser Squadron.

PITTSBURGH (flagship). At Gravesend, ST. LOUIS. At Constantinople.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER. At Gibraltar.

KANE. At Tunis.

BOYLE. At Bizerte.

BROOKS. At Bethal.

Rear Admiral Dan Ramsum.

OVERTON. At Constantinople.

Division Twenty-six.

STURTEVANT. At Constantinople.

MCFARLAND. At Venice.

CHILOS At Gravesend.

CHAMPLIN. At Pola.

WILLIAMSON. At Constantinople.

SANDS. At Constantinople.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander in Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Destroyer Division.

HERON (flagship). At Shanghai, China.

FINCH. At Vladivostok.

ALBANY. At Foochow.

Division Two.

HELENA. At Shanghai, China.

FAIRFIELD, MARCUS. At Canton, China.

Division Three.

WILMINGTON. At Shanghai, China

VILLALOBOS. At Shanghai, China.

PECOS. At Shanghai, China.

PALOS. At Ichang, China.

ISABEL. At Shanghai, China.

ELCANO. At Hankow, China.

Rear Admiral J. R. P. Pringle.

Auxiliaries: Pleiatogus, Abarenda, Panay, Penguin, Preble, Thompson, Moreau, and Wompatuck.

Mine Detachment.

HART. At Shanghai, China.

EDSALL. At Canton, China.

WHEET, FINCH, HERON. At Mare Island.

BITTERN. At Guam.

Destroyer Squadron.

Captain W. McDowell, Commander.

Division Thirty-one.

PANTHER (tender). At Cavite, P. I.

ELLIOTT, CHEW, BARRY, MCCALL, YARNALL, IZA. At Shanghai, China.

Division Thirty-two.

SUTHARD, CHANDLER, HOVEY, LANGDON, ALDEN. At Shanghai, China.

SMITH-THOMPSON, BARKER, ROBIE, TRACY, HALL, STEWART, PERRY, PLE. En route to Asiatic Station.

Naval Transportation Service.

ARETHUSA. At Pali Island.

ALAMEDA. At New York yard.

MARIETTA. At Mare Island.

REAUFORT. At Hampton Roads.

MANILA. At Mare Island.

KITTERY. En route to Guantanamo.

HANCOCK. At New York.

NEHO. At Mare Island.

NEWPORT. At San Francisco.

PENSACOLA. At Cavite, P. I.

RELIEF. At New York yard.

SITKO. At Hampton Roads.

TATOKA. At Pali Island.

WILMETTE. At Manila.

PYRO. At Mare Island.

QUITO. At Hampton Roads

SAPELO. At Cherbourg.

SUWANEE. At Norfolk.

TRINITY. At Hampton Roads.

Unassigned.

OHIO. On southern drill grounds.

CHATTANOOGA. At Boston

CHICAGO. At Pearl Harbor.

HANNIBAL. In Nicaraguan waters

CHARLESTON. At Shanghai.

RAPPAHANNOCK. At Washington, D. C.

CHESTER. At Guam.

PIERIAN. At navy yard, Brooklyn

VALLEY FORGE. At Norfolk, Va.

WHEELING. At New Orleans, La.

LAWNA. En route to Philippines.

Digitized by Google

MANILA is one of the financial and commercial centers in the Far East and the leading Bank there is

The Philippine National Bank

Manila, P. I.

Sole Official Government Depository

CABLE ADDRESS

Philnabank or National Bank

CAPITAL INCREASED TO - - - 35,300,000.00 Pesos Fully Paid
" AUTHORIZED - - 50,000,000.00 "

BRANCHES: ILOILO, CEBU, CORREGIDOR, CABANATUAN, APARRI, DAVAO, BACOLOD, LEGASPI, LUCENA, DAGUPAN, VIGAN, NAGA

AGENCIES: 41 other Agencies throughout the Philippine Islands

FOREIGN: NEW YORK and SHANGHAI

CODES USED: Western Union, A. B. C 5th Edition, Bentley's, Peterson & Llobera

Domestic and Foreign Banking Transacted

E. W. WILSON, *General Manager*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.

Subaltern.—"(a) Should a junior officer arriving for duty in Washington make calls of courtesy at the bureaus of the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, Chief of staff and the chief of his arm or corps? (b) If so, should his wife accompany him? (c) Should a junior officer assigned to temporary duty at headquarters of a corps area make calls of courtesy at the quarters of the commanding general and other senior officers on duty at such headquarters? (d) Should he do so if on permanent duty at such headquarters? (e) Should his wife accompany him?" While here are no special orders on the subject, it is considered courteous for an officer to call on the officials named, accompanied by his wife. The same is true of the other question. Indeed, officers on duty in Washington usually leave their cards at the White House as well.

R. B. C.—Was discharged as 1st sergeant July 18, 1917, to accept commission as temporary 2d lieutenant, accepted July 17, 1917, appointed 1st lieutenant National Army January 24, 1918, captain National Army October 28, 1918, discharged as captain April 28, 1919, reenlisted as 1st sergeant May 12, 1919, under provisions of circular No. 129, W. D., 1918, appointed regimental supply sergeant, May 26, 1919. What will be my status under the provisions of circular No. 81, W. D., 1921, when the reorganization of the cavalry takes place?

You will become a first sergeant.

"Inquiry," Camp Holabird.—Co. B, 7th U. S. Infantry, was in Alaska from June 4, 1906, to August 5, 1912. Time counts for double time from time of arrival and ends upon embarkation for home.

RELATIVE STANDING OF THE U. S. M. A., CLASS OF 1925.

The relative standing of the class of 1921, U. S. M. A., graduated under the provisions of the Military Academy appropriation act approved March 2d, 1926, based on total of marks for three years is as follows:

1, Marcia Bassett Mascon, California.
2, Frank Kea Pickrey, California.
62, Karl William Hagen, Kentucky.
47, Joseph Patterson Wyckliaw, U. S. Army.
79, James Harry Marsh, New York.
61, Frederick Warren Vestal, Missouri.
63, John Baylis Cooley, South Carolina.
64, John Elmer Freeman, Alabama.
69, Selby Francis Little, U. S. Army.
73, Milo Glen Cary, U. S. Army.
74, Harold Joseph Conway, Washington.
75, Gunnie MacAllister Nelson, Illinois.
76, Frank Joseph Spetzel, Wisconsin.
78, Carroll Frederick Sullivan, Massachusetts.
109, Robert Harris Johnson, U. S. Army.
112, Francis Joseph Magee, Massachusetts.
116, Burwell Baylor Wilkes, Jr., Mississippi.

GENERAL MARCH'S RETIREMENT.

[From the New York Times.]

Secretary Weeks, in acknowledging the application of Major General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, to retire from the active list after 37 years of service, expresses the generals decision to leave the Army, because, says the Secretary, "I am well aware of your value to the service." At 56 General March is in the prime of his vigor, an officer, indeed, young for his years in the natural course he would not retire until December 27, 1928. As chief-of-staff during the most critical period of the war, he habitually labored far into the night. There was no busier man at the capital, unless it was President Wilson, and he worked until feel the strain of his arduous duties when he was sending American armies to France. No retiring officer could wish for a finer tribute to the worth of his services than Secretary Weeks has put on record.

General March was the indispensable executive officer-of-staff when called to the post. But he would have preferred to remain in the field in France, where he commanded the artillery of the expeditionary forces. He was ordered home, saying that his colleagues active service, although as a field officer in the Philippines he had particularly distinguished himself. General March was known to possess great executive ability, and he had a genius for organization. It was judged that he would be more useful in Washington, in the office of chief-of-staff, where one of the most responsible tasks of the war awaited him. He was made a full general. After the war he was demoted to major general, the rank he held as a artillery commander in the field.

In France or Great Britain a chief-of-staff who had served his country during a great war with marked distinction would receive promotion to a higher grade. No such reward has come to General March, and, unless Congress recognizes his extraordinary service as Secretary Weeks has done in announcing President Harding's acceptance of the general's application, he will have to show for his meritorious work in the war one American and eight foreign orders, but he will be Major General March to the end.

NEW ARMY TRANSPORT SCHEDULE.

Following is the new schedule for Army transports:

New York—Bremen.

Somme—Leave New York June 7 and arrive at Antwerp June 20; leave Antwerp June 24 and arrive at New York June 7.

Cantigny—Leave New York June 14 and arrive Antwerp July 25; leave Antwerp July 29 and arrive New York August 7.

Cantigny—Leave New York August 25 and arrive Antwerp September 7; leave Antwerp September 9 and arrive New York September 19.

Cantigny—Leave New York October 6 and arrive Antwerp October 17; leave Antwerp October 21 and arrive New York October 31.

Cantigny—Leave New York November 17 and arrive Antwerp November 28; leave Antwerp December 2 and arrive New York December 13.

Cantigny—Leave New York December 29 and arrive Antwerp January 9; leave Antwerp January 12 and arrive New York January 23.

New York—Porto Rico.

Castigny—Leave New York June 18 and arrive San Juan June 13, arrive Cristobal June 16; leave June 17 and arrive San Juan June 20.

St. Mihiel—Leave New York July 31 and arrive San Juan July 25, arrive Cristobal July 29; leave Cristobal August 2 and arrive New York August 8.

St. Mihiel—Leave New York September 1 and arrive San Juan September 5, arrive Cristobal September 9; leave Cristobal September 13 and arrive New York September 19.

St. Mihiel—Leave New York October 13 and arrive San Juan October 17, arrive Cristobal October 21; leave Cristobal October 25 and arrive New York October 31.

St. Mihiel—Leave New York November 24 and arrive San Juan November 28, arrive Cristobal December 2; leave Cristobal December 8 and arrive New York December 12.

GRADUATION AT CAMP BENNING.

The graduation exercises at Camp Benning, Ga., will take place on June 28. The chief of infantry, accompanied by Major E. E. Lewis of his office, will attend. The next class at the infantry school will report for duty at Benning during the middle of September. The officers to serve in the student capacity will be announced in a few days.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

General Officers.

Leave for three months granted Brig. Gen. Jesse McI Carter, chief of the militia bureau.

Leave for two months granted Brig. Gen. Robert Alexander.

Leave, Brig. Gen. Peyton C. March, upon own application, is retired Nov. 1. Leave granted for four months.

Leave for one month granted Brig. Gen. Robert E. Callan.

Brig. Gen. Robert E. Callan relieved from further duty as a member of the general staff corps. Upon expiration of leave relieved from duties in the city of Washington and proceed to Boston as commander of the first coast artillery district.

Maj. Gen. William M. Wright relieved as member of general staff corps and present duties as executive assistant to chief of staff and director of the supply division, general staff, June 30.

Brig. Gen. Robert E. Callan, U. S. Army, relieved from general staff corps and assigned commander of the 1st coast artillery district.

General Staff—Maj. Gen. P. C. March, Chief of Staff.

Lieut. Col. Richard M. Williams relieved at headquarters 4th corps area, Fort MacPherson, Ga.; proceed to Washington for temporary duty, military intelligence division.

Leave for one month granted Maj. Donald H. Connolly.

Maj. William J. Chivers, quartermaster corps, relieved from detail as member of general staff corps and with War Department general staff, report to Qm. G for duty.

Leave for two months granted Maj. William H. Dodds, jr.

Lieut. Col. William W. Taylor, jr., relieved from duties in this city for the purpose of entering the Ecole de Guerre as student officer for the two-year course commencing November 1, 1921.

Leave for one month, effective Aug. 1, granted Maj. Francis W. Honeycutt.

Leave for one month granted Maj. John P. Smith, effective July 11, with permission to go abroad.

Adjutant General's Department—Maj. Gen. P. C. Harris, Adjutant General.

Maj. Harry L. Kling, adjutant general, relieved at Fort Benjamin Harrison; to this city and report to the A. G.

Lieut. Col. Horace P. Sykes from Chicago and proceed to this city and report to the adjutant general.

Leave for one month granted Lieut. Col. William A. Kent.

Leave for two months granted Col. Harrison Hall.

Inspector General's Department—Maj. Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Inspector General.

Lieut. Col. William A. Austin relieved from further duty as division inspector, 1st Division, Camp Dix; proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison as corps area inspector.

Lieut. Col. James T. Watson relieved from duty in office of inspector general, this city; proceed to Camp Dix.

Col. Samuel McF. Rutherford, cavalry, relieved as inspector, 7th corps area, Fort Crook; proceed to Fort Sheridan for duty as inspector 6th corps area.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

Leave for 15 days granted 1st Lieut. Harry S. Fuller, Qm. C., about July 1.

Maj. Owen G. Collins relieved from duties in office

Digitized by Google

of Qm. G., is detailed as member of general staff corps with War Department general staff.

1st Lieut. Malcolm D. Grimes relieved at New York general intermediate depot; proceed to Hanson, Wa., for duty in connection with the sale of surplus harness and leather goods relieving Capt. Leroy M. Edwards, who will then proceed to Camp A. A. Humphreys for duty as assistant to quartermaster.

Maj. John M. Hitchie relieved at Camp Holabird, assigned to Honolulu.

Capt. Harry L. Harmon, at Walter Reed General Hospital, report to Army retiring board at Washington for examination.

Maj. Guy I. Rowe relieved from present duties at Antwerp; proceed to Paris, France, report as a student officer at Ecole de Intendance.

1st Lieut. John T. Williams, in addition to other duties, detailed as constructing quartermaster Erie Proving Ground, Ohio, relieving Maj. Philip K. B. Kiehl, ordnance department.

Capt. John F. Dreisbach relieved at Hoboken, N. J.; proceed to Douglas, Ariz., for duty as quartermaster, relieving Capt. Ira L. Johnstone, who will proceed to Camp Grant, Ill., report to commandant school for bakers and cooks for duty as assistant.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Dieta, at Fitzsimons General Hospital, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., relieving Beaumont General Hospital for duty as quartermaster.

Leave for two months granted Lieut. Oswald W. Heise.

Maj. C. A. Merle, Thomas N. Gimperling proceed to New York City and to Paris, France, and upon expiration of leave report for duty as student officers at the Ecole de l'Intendance.

Maj. R. G. Ellis ordered to Coblenz.

Maj. Frederick C. Rogers, upon arrival in United States, proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as depot q. m. as assistant.

Transfer of 1st Lieut. Charles F. Pistter to field artillery July 1 announced.

Transfer of 1st Lieut. James B. Haley to finance department July 1 announced.

Transfer of Lieut. Col. Robert E. Grinstead to infantry July 1 announced.

Capt. Philip J. O'Brien relieved at New York City; proceed to Camp Bragg as assistant to quartermaster.

Capt. Albert Lee is relieved at Camp Grant; proceed to Boston as assistant to quartermaster supply officer.

Leave for one month granted Capt. Lawrence D. Collins.

1st Lieut. Alva E. McConnell relieved from Camp Alfred Vail, to report as student officer, General Administrative School.

Capt. Samuel H. Ware relieved from Camp Humphreys for duty as quartermaster, Governors Island, New York.

1st Lieut. Charles F. Ilsen relieved duty at Hoboken, N. J., and assigned to general intermediate depot as assistant to the quartermaster supply officer.

Rifle team granted Col. George McK. Williamson is extended three months.

Finance Department—Brig. Gen. R. M. Lord, Chief of Finance.

Following named relieved at El Paso, proceed to Fort Bliss: Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Hardin, 1st Lieut. James B. Haley.

Resignation by Capt. Walter O. Woods, effective July 5, accepted.

Capt. Jerome Clark relieved at Fort Leavenworth, proceed to Washington, report at Walter Reed General Hospital for finance officer, relieving 1st Lieut. John M. Conner, who will report to Capt. Clark as assistant.

Capt. Melvin Jones relieved from office of chief of finance and assigned to duty in adjutant general's office as disbursing officer, relieving 1st Lieut. Ralph E. Truby; relieving Capt. John W. Galand, finance department, who goes to office of chief of finance for duty.

Medical Department—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General.

Maj. Roy A. Brown, leave of absence absent from duty more than three months without leave, is dropped from the rolls of the Army.

Col. Henry A. Shaw relieved from duty with American Red Cross, in this city; ordered to Walter Reed General Hospital for duty.

1st Lieut Leland O. W. Moore report at San Francisco for examination for promotion.

Leave for one month granted Maj. William B. Borden.

Maj. Camden C. McCornack relieved from present duties, report at Fort Leavenworth, for duty under Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood.

1st Lieut. William F. Wiggins honorably discharged.

Capt. Charles O. Latham honorably discharged.

Maj. David M. Roberts relieved from duty at Field service school, Carlisle Barracks, for duty at Army medical school, this city, and in the office of Surgeon General.

Lieut. Col. Frank T. Woodbury relieved at Letterman General hospital, San Francisco; proceed to San Houston.

1st Lieut. William D. Gill report for examination for promotion.

Amended orders: Maj. George C. Dunham relieved from John Hopkins University Medical School to report to Army Medical School, this city, for duty.

Contract Surg. Raymond L. Zoch, U. S. Army, detailed to active duty on cableship Burnside.

Dental Corps.

Capt Leslie S. Harlan, Fitzsimons General Hospital, relieved from treatment and duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., report to Fitzsimons General Hospital for duty.

1st Lieut. Chauncey D. Van Alstine honorably discharged.

1st Lieuts. C. R. Bennett and V. Z. Brawn ordered to extended active service.

1st Lieut. Earl G. Gebhardt report to denial examination at Army Medical School, D. C.

1st Lieut. Joseph B. Jones with report at Fort Sam Houston for examination and promotion.

1st Lieut. Glenn D. Lacey report for examination for promotion.

Capt. Neville F. Ross honorably discharged.

Capt. Ralph W. Clark found incapacitated, retirement is announced.

Veterinary Corps.

1st Lieut. Ion W. Parks honorably discharged.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. George F. Fessell is accepted.

Capt. Edward C. Neely, relieved as veterinary school, Fort Sam Houston, and proceed to Fort Hancock.

1st Lieut. Everett C. Conant relieved at veterinary school, Fort Sam Houston, proceed to Fort Hancock, Texas.

1st Lieut. Solon B. Renshaw relieved at Camp Dix, proceed to Fort Mayer for duty, in addition as attendant veterinarian, Langley Field.

1st Lieut. Alvy F. Mark honorably discharged.

Amended orders Capt. Aquilla Mitchell relieved from duty at School of Cavalry and Dairy Hygiene for duty in 3d division, Camp Dike.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Gen. L. H. Beach, Chief of Engineers.

Maj. Edward D. Antery relieved from duty in this city; is to report to Chief of Engineers.

Maj. Frederick W. Herman relieved at Louisville, Ky., assigned to Honolulu.

1st Lieut. Edwin G. Shrader detailed in air service, Carlstrom Field.

Capt. John F. Zajicek assigned to 11th Engineers, Philippines.

Leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. John S. Niles, Investigation of Ohio River, Cincinnati, Ohio, granted is accepted.

1st Lieut. J. Brown relieved at Cincinnati, and proceed to Washington, this.

Capt. Fernando T. Norroms relieved from 2d Engineers at Camp Meade and proceed to Washington, D. C., report to chief of engineers for duty in his office.

1st Lieut. Edwin Jones relieved at Washington, and assigned to 4th Engineers, Camp Meade.

Capt. Thomas F. Farrell relieved at Camp Dix and proceed to Fort Edwards, Massachusetts.

Capt. Paul M. Kilman relieved from station in this city, assigned to the 4th Engineers.

Col. John Mills relieved at Fort Sheridan, assigned to duty with Mississippi River Commission, Vicksburg, Miss.

Maj. Stuart C. Godfrey relieved at Wilson Dam, Alabama, and proceed to Washington, D. C., chief of engineers for duty in his office.

1st Lieut. Charles L. Sieg honorably discharged.

Capts. Frederick W. Hoadle, Charles H. Cunningham, Rolla Ives and Frederick Detweiler placed on retired list: 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Stephens.

Robert L. Bacon, Frederick B. Keaney, Dwight F. Johns, Robert A. Shaner, Wilhelm D. Styer, William M. Hoge, are removed from D. O. L.

1st Lieut. Col. Albert E. Waldron and Maj. Clarence S. Ridout relieved at Omaha.

Col. Marcus M. Patrick relieved from duty in this city and proceed to Omaha, Neb., assigned to the commanding officer of that post and commandant of engineer school.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

1st Lieut. John P. Pence relieved from Camp Alfred Vail and assigned to duty with Washington Radio Military Cable and Telegraph System.

Capt. Lewis Brereton, granted Capt. A. Franklin Kibler, with permission to go abroad.

Quartermaster Department—Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Maj. William C. Young relieved at Camp Meade, proceed to Rock Island Arsenal in the militiaser service duty, Rock Island arsenal, relieving Capt. Ernest Appleton from "Transportation of the Army and Its Supplies" and the Fiscal Par 1 will be accounted in connection with the change of station referred to above.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SALT WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat. Handy Assortments Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Rolled Shapes and Plates for Pump Linings, Condenser Tube Sheets, Rudders, Corner Boards, etc. Half Plates for Valves and Pump Linings, Bends and Condenser Tubes. Pump Piston Rods and Motor Boat Shafting machined true, smooth and straight. Special steels, and cut crushing tests on demand. Write for pamphlets. Agents wanted in Boston, Conn.

THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Brass, Waterbury, Conn.

LOCKHART
SPIRAL PUTTEES
Patented Made in U. S. A.
"Known throughout the Service"
Regulation for Officers in the Field
Extra—Superior—Light
Soft Khaki Color Always
Men's & Boys' Sizes, Any Height
Put Bindings, Buckles or Wide Boards, N. Y.
Ills. for Dealers, Clubs and Organizations.

U. S. & Foreign Patents & Trade Marks
References, including some of the largest Commercial and Industrial Concerns in this country, furnished on request, together with copy of PATENT LAWS, "the book for inventors and manufacturers."
Best services assured with unexcelled speed
LACEY & LACEY
Members Bar U. S. Supreme Court, and Supreme Court, District of Columbia
700 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
ESTABLISHED 1869

FOR SICK HEADACHES BEECHAM'S PILLS
A placard in the maternity ward of the Madison (Wis.) General Hospital reads: "No Children Allowed."—M. L. M., in the Chicago Tribune.

TOBIN BRONZE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
Launches Powder Proof Plates Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Motor Boat Shafting machined true, smooth and straight. Special steels, and cut crushing tests on demand. Write for pamphlets. Agents wanted.
THE AMERICAN BRASS CO., Ansonia Brass, Waterbury, Conn.

A black eye is usually proof that the other fellow was after—trouble
—T. M. Magazine.

Hotel Wolcott
31st STREET, at FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY
CENTRALLY located in shopping and theatre districts.
Near railroad terminals.
Delicious food, luxurious appointments, personal service.
Discount to officers in active service.

PACIFIC COAST HOTEL
HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Rates for Army and Navy Officers

PATENTS C. L. PARKER Formerly Member Examining Corps, U. S. Pat. Office
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured. Trade-marks and patentable patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of practice sent free upon request.
McGill Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PAY CHECKS COLLECTED
saving trouble and loss of time to Army and Naval officers. Funds transmitted by mail or telegraph.
Correspondence Invited.
Riggs National Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resources over $27,000,000

Maj. Henry B. Sayler relieved at Augusta Arsenal; proceed to Camp Meade.

Maj. Earl L. Avery and Capt. Herman U. Wagner removed from D. O. L.

Capt. Harry L. Campbell relieved at McCook Field, and proceed to Frankford Arsenal.

Capt. Walter H. Soderstorm relieved at Aberdeen Proving Ground Aug. 1, proceed to Rock Island Arsenal for duty.

Maj. Wallace L. Clay relieved from McCook Field; proceed to Rock Island Arsenal.

Capt. Walter T. Gorton relieved at McCook Field; proceed to Watertown Arsenal.

1st Lieut. George G. Kirby relieved at Aberdeen Proving Ground, proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and in his office.

Capt. George W. Oullund relieved at Watertown Arsenal, assigned to Syracuse, N. Y.

Maj. William C. Dunn relieved at Rock Island Arsenal Aug. 1; proceed to Fort Sheridan, 6th corps area, for ordnance duty.

Capt. Roswell E. Hardy relieved at Aberdeen Proving Ground, proceed to Fort Sam Houston, for duty.

1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Henry relieved from American forces in Germany, proceed to 4th corps area for duty in the Tenth Ordnance district.

Maj. Robert N. Bodine relieved at Morgan general ordnance depot, proceed to Fort Howard, 6th corps area for duty as ordnance officer.

Capt. Silas A. Avery relieved at station; officer with ordnance department and assigned to bad F. A., Camp Knox.

Capt. Thomas W Holmes relieved at Fort Sam Houston; proceed to Fort Sheridan for duty as inspector.

Maj. Stephen H. MacGregor relieved to office of chief of ordnance; proceed to San Antonio.

Capt. Samuel R. Kimble relieved at Camp Jackson and proceed to Fort Bartlett, and report to inspector.

1st Lieut. Clarence C. Harshman relieved at Aberdeen Proving Ground, and proceed to Fort Howard, Md., 5 C.

Capt. John Huling, jr., relieved from Springfield Armory; proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., as assistant to ordnance officer.

Maj. Henry C. Davis, jr., relieved from duty in the office of chief of ordnance, proceed to Frankford Arsenal, N. J.

Maj. Roland W. Pinger relieved from Watervliet Arsenal, assigned Philippines.

Capt. Harold H. Bonham relieved at Frankford Arsenal; proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., as assistant to ordnance officer.

Col. John B. Rice, upon own application, is retired.

Capt. Stuart H. Ellery relieved at Camp Lewis; to Augusta Arsenal for duty.

Maj. Alfred L. Quinton, jr., relieved at Watertown Arsenal; proceed to Washington, report to chief of ordnance for duty in his office.

Maj. Philip G. Blackmore relieved from Yale University; proceed to Camp Hastie, Va., as ordnance officer.

Maj. Reiff B. Hannum, upon relief at Military Academy August 21 proceed to Camp Jackson, S. C., as ordnance officer 30th Division, National Guard.

Capt. Walter H. Adams assigned to duty with ordnance department at Watervliet Arsenal, Camp Lewis.

Maj. Joseph H. Pelot relieved from South Bethlehem, to Lehigh University, completion of course of study at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and upon the expiration of leave to report as ordnance office of 3d division.

1st Lieut. J. C. Vickery, relieved at Watertown Arsenal and upon completion of course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and upon the expiration of leave to report at Picatinny Arsenal.

Capt. Herman U. Wagner, upon expiration of leave is to report to Detroit.

1st Lieut. John W. Callahan, report to the adjutant general for duty.

Sick leave granted Maj. Henry S. Aurand extended two months.

1st Lieut. Herle H. Davis, relieved from Watertown Arsenal and upon the completion of course of study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology proceed to Augusta Arsenal.

Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. A. A. Fries, Chief Chemical Warfare Service.

The following named relieved at Lakehurst Proving Ground; proceed to Edgewood Arsenal: Capt. Arthur Cobb, 1st Lieuts. Guy L. Chamberlin, Patrick P. Cain, Murry C. Wilson, Paul Vickers, Joseph P. Hosford, Crawford Kellogg, John T. Newland, John H. Embich.

Capt. William F. Gerth honorably discharged.

Capt. Thomas Phillips relieved at Camp Travis, Tex.; proceed to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

1st Lieut. Charles S. Shadle relieved at Camp Benning, proceed to Edgewood Arsenal.

Air Service—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service.

1st Lieut. Albert W. Johnson relieved from detail in air service; proceed to Fort Riley as student in basic class.

Capt. Donald M. McRae, infantry, relieved from for-

FOX
"FIP" PUTTEES
Army men the world over know that Fox Puttees are the best made. Their swank appearance conveys the snap of the warrior, strong, alert, vigorous. They are made of pure English wool and will not fray at the edges. Look for the small brass tag on each puttee with the name FOX and the letter R for right and L for left. Full length and width and long service. Write for the name of your local dealer.
Regulation Heavy Weight.. $4.00
Extra Fine Light Weight.... 4.50
Extra Fine Light Tan..... 5.00
The Munder-Johnson Corp.
Sole Agents
Dept. RB, 300 W. Broadway, New York City

ther detail in air service and at Carlstrom Field, assigned to the 6th Infantry, Camp Jackson.

Maj. Delos C. Emmons, on completion of course at Harvard, will proceed to Dayton for duty.

Capt. James F. Doherty relieved from duty in office of chief of air service, proceed to Middletown, Pa., for duty.

Maj. Barton K. Yount relieved from duty at March Field, Calif.; proceed to Washington.

1st Lieut. Clements McMullen relieved at Montgomery, Ala.; proceed to Carlstrom Field for duty.

1st Lieut. Hjalmar F. Carlson relieved at Carlstrom Field; proceed to Montgomery, Ala., for duty.

1st Lieut. Edwin R. Page from duty at Carlstrom Field; proceed to Washington.

Maj. Walter W. Vautsmeier relieved at March Field; proceed to Ross Field for duty and training.

Maj. Douglas B. Netherwood relieved from Kelly Field; proceed to Americus, Ga., assume command of depot.

Sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Wm. T. Howley is extended one month.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Brenneman upon abandonment of aviation general supply depot, Washington, will report for duty in office of chief of air service.

Chaplains—Chaplain J. T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains.

Leave for one month granted Chaplain Zachary T. Vincent.

Chaplain Charles A. MacLeod relieved from 12th Field Artillery, Camp Travis, assigned to Philippines, temporarily Fort Mason.

Chaplain Oscar W. Reynolds relieved from field service school, Carlisle Barracks; proceed to Camp Jackson for duty with 6th Infantry.

Chaplain Ralph H. Tibbals relieved from Mitchel Field; proceed to Carlisle Barracks.

Cavalry—Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry.

Maj. Donald A. Robinson relieved from regiment and at Fort Sam Houston, detailed with military intelligence division, general staff.

Maj. William H. Cowles relieved at University of Arizona, detailed with military intelligence division, general staff.

1st Lieut. Raymond S. Jett detailed in air service.

Majs. J. K. Brown, R. H. Lewis, C. Garlington, C. of E., and Berkeley T. Merchant, Capt. Eugene A. Regnier assigned to the Ecole de Cavallerie as student officers for the course beginning October 3, 1921.

Majs. Kinzie B. Edwards, George Dillman and Hugh H. Broadhurst assigned as student officers, school of line, 1921-1922.

The following named relieved from present duties; proceed to Fort Riley Sept. 10 for duty as students in the troop officers' course: Capts. Wolton W. Cox, Fort Benjamin Harrison; Percy S. Haydon, Washington; Woodbury F. Pride, Fort Myer; Lawrence B. Wyant, Camp Travis, Tex.; James R. Finley, Fort Bliss.

Following named relieved at the station indicated; will proceed to Fort Riley cavalry school as students in troop officers' course: Majors—Henry W. Hall, 16th Cav., Fort Sam Houston; Robert C. Rodgers, 4th Cav., Fort Brown; Clyde V. Simpson, 5th Cav., Marfa; John B. Coulter, 14th Cav., Fort Des Moines; Henry McE. Pendleton, 4th Cav., Fort Brown; Frederic W. Whitney, Chicago; John T. McLane, Fort McPherson; Clarence C. Benson, Fort Howard; Robert O. Annin, Camp Travis; John P. Wheeler, 5th Cav., Marfa; Frederick Herr, 1st Cav., Fort Apache.

Following named relieved; proceed to Fort Monroe for battery commanders' course of instruction: Majors—Edward W. Turner, Camp Eustis; Samuel T. Stewart, Jefferson Barracks; Octave DeCarre, Fort Hancock; Otto G. Pitz, Camp Eustis.

Captains—Ellicott H. Freeland, Fort McPherson; James C. Ruddell, Fort Totten; Ferdinand F. Gallagher, Fort Hancock; Carl J. Smith, Fort Williams; Oliver J. Bond, jr., Fort Screven; Richard B. Webb, Fort Monroe; Moses Goodman, Boston; Robert E. Phillips, Camp Eustis; Edgar H. Underwood, Camp Eustis; Paul H. French, Fort Monroe; Gordon deL. Carrington, Camp Eustis; Fred G. French, Fort Williams; Enrique M. Benitez, Fort Hancock; Odes T. Pokue, Fort Andrews; Robert M. Carswell, general staff; Guy H. Drewry, Camp Eustis; Henry R. Behrens, Camp Eustis; Nelson Dingley, 3d, Fort Warren; Wade W. Rhein, Camp Lewis; Joseph P. Sullivan, Fort Rosecrans; Albert C. Anderson, Fort Adams; Albert A. Allen, Camp Eustis.

Maj. John F. Stevens relieved at Georgia School of Technology; proceed to Fort Riley as student in the troop officers' course.

Leave for two months granted Maj. John D. Kelly.

Maj. Robert M. Cheney relieved at cavalry school, Fort Riley, assigned to 4th Cavalry, join the regiment to which assigned.

Maj. Wilfrid M. Blunt relieved from war plans division, assigned to the 5th Cavalry, Marfa.

Transfer of Maj. Everett Collins to ordnance department from July 1.

Leave for two months granted Capt. Lathan H. Collins.

1st Lieut. Kirk Broaddus, 13th Cavalry, transferred to 17th Cavalry.

Transfer of Capt. George S. Warren to air service.

Col. Frederick S. Foltz, 6th Cavalry, relieved from regiment and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will report to commanding general 4th corps area, Fort McPherson, for assignment.

Transfer of 1st Lieut. Alphonse Stoeckle to field artillery July 1 announced; assigned to 11th F. A.

Leave for two months granted Maj. Kinzie B. Edmunds.

Capt. Samuel C. Harrison relieved from Camp Dix, N. J., ordered to Honolulu.

Following named relieved from temporary duty as students at cavalry school, Fort Riley, return to this city for duty until such time as necessary to proceed to Fort Leavenworth: Lieut. Col. William M. Connell, Majs. John C. Pegram, Robert M. Campbell.

Capt. Walter Buford relieved as student at cavalry school, Fort Riley, and report with cavalry school detachment.

Maj. J. C. F. Tillson, jr., placed on D. O. L.

Maj. Lindsley D. Beach relieved from Camp Benning, assigned to 8th Cavalry, Fort Bliss.

Lieut. Col. Aubrey Lippincott relieved at Camp Benning; proceed to Fort Riley for duty as instructor.

Maj. Edwin O'Connor relieved at College of the City of New York; will proceed to Fort Riley as student in troop officers' course.

Maj. Francis C. V. Crowley relieved at Marshalltown high school, Iowa; report Sept. 10 at cavalry school as student in troop officers' course.

Following named relieved at cavalry school, Fort Riley, return to stations indicated: Lieut. Col. George W. Biegler, Fort Slocum; Majs. George Dillman, Fort Bliss; Hugh H. Broadhurst, Fort Oglethorpe; Kinzie B. Edmunds, Fort Bliss; Joseph C. King, Del Rio; Robert Blaine, Fort Huachuca; John Cocke, 1st Cavalry, Douglas.

Following named officers relieved as students at cavalry school, Fort Riley; report for duty as instructors: Capts. William T. Bauskett, jr., William H. Bradford, Frank L. Carr, William R. Irvin, Herbert A. Myers, Brock Putnam, Lawrence A. Shafer, 1st Lieut. Russell C. Winchester.

Following named relieved as students at cavalry school, Fort Riley; return to station indicated for duty: Lieut. Cols. George H. Baird, Presidio of Monterey; Walter J. Scott, Douglas; Majs. John T. Donnelly, Fort Brown; Peter J. Hennessey, Fort Huachuca; Daniel D. Tompkins, Fort Oglethorpe; Oscar Foley, Fort Thomas; Walton Goodwin, jr., Fort Bliss; Emmet R. Harris, Jefferson Barracks; Edward A. Keyes, Fort Myer; William W. Overton, Fort Oglethorpe.

Leave for four months granted Col. Charles C. Walcutt, jr.

Capt. Wilson T. Bals relieved at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; proceed to Fort Riley cavalry school as student in troop officers' course.

Leave for one month granted Maj. Peter J. Hennessey.

Leave for one month granted Capt. Robert L. Cox.

Leave for one month, effective July 1, granted 1st Lieut. Lawrence E. Schlek.

Maj. George B. Hunter relieved from treatment at Hot Springs and assigned to duty in office of chief of cavalry.

Capt. Charles Wharton relieved from 5th cav. for duty in office of chief of cavalry.

Capt. John E. Grant resigned for the good of the service.

By amended orders: Maj. John C. F. Tillson is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the University of Arizona.

Leave for one month, effective July 15, granted Capt. Thomas Brady, Jr.

Field Artillery—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Philip S. Golderman relieved at Camp Lewis, Wash., assigned to 16th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with the regiment to which assigned.

Capt. John W. Rafferty relieved as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Harbord June 30; report to 2d Division for duty with headquarters.

1st Lieut. Guy C. Benson transferred to 12th F. A.

1st Lieut. Charles F. Flotler relieved at Camp Boyd, assigned to 18th F. A.

1st Lieut. Harrison Shaler relieved from duty with graves registration service, Paris, October 1; proceed to Washington, D. C.

Capt. Dover Bell, 1st Philippine F. A., transferred to 4th F. A.; proceed to Camp Stanley, Tex.

Lieut. Col. Henry B. Farrar, 8th F. A., transferred to 78th F. A.; proceed from Fort Sill to Camp Grant.

Majs. C. G. Helmick and J. A. Sullivan relieved at Lakehurst; ordered to Edgewood Arsenal.

Capt. Wallace R. Russell honorably discharged.

Lieut. Col. Frederick B. Hennessy found incapacitated, retirement is announced.

Col. Lucien G. Berry, upon own application, retired.

Leave for three months granted Capt. David W. Craig.

Capt. John D. White relieved from 8th F. A., assigned to 21st F. A.

Capt. Elmer H. Almquist relieved from 21st F. A., Camp Bragg, ordered to Coblenz.

1st Lieut. Richard R. Baker, jr., 79th F. A., transferred to 12th F. A.

Leave for two months granted Maj. Kenneth P. Lord.

1st Lieut. Hugh A. Palmer found incapacitated; retirement is announced.

Leave for two months granted Capt. Roland P. Shugg, 14th F. A.

Majs. Richard E. Anderson, John C. Wyeth, Carlos Brewer, Capts. Dean Hudnutt, Fred B. Inglis, Augustus M. Gurney removed from D. O. L.; 1st Lieut. J. D. Moss placed on D. O. L.

Leave of one month, effective July 1, granted Major H. L. C. Jones.

Amended orders give Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Craig 20 days' leave, effective June 22, 1921.

Maj. Clarence Leslie Gilbert is transferred to the C. C. A.

Capt. David W. Craig is transferred to ordnance.

Coast Artillery Corps—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Leave for two months granted Lieut. Col. John B. Murphy.

Maj. Austin McC. McDonnell, in addition to duties at Fort Dade, detailed as constructing quartermaster for the coast defenses of Tampa.

Leave for three months granted Maj. Myron S. Crissy; relieved from graves registration service in Europe; proceed to Fort Williams.

1st Lieut. Frederick R. Chamberlain, jr., relieved from Sandy Hook and assigned to mine planter "Colonel George F. E. Harrison."

1st Lieut. Roland L. Spencer proceed to Key West Barracks, Fla.

Leave for one month granted Lieut. Col. John L. Roberts.

Capt. Porter P. Lowry relieved as assistant professor, University of Minnesota, detailed as assistant professor, University of Pittsburgh.

Capt. Porter P. Lowry relieved as assistant professor, University of Pittsburgh; proceed to Fort Monroe for purpose of pursuing battery commanders' course.

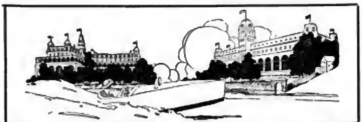
Following named relieved from assignment indicated; proceed to 2d corps area, Panama: Capts. Frederic W. Cook, Fort Warren; William R. Marle, Camp Eustis; Herbert H. Blackwell, Camp Eustis; Arthur V. Winton, Fort Washington; Clarence E. Brand, Fort Williams; 1st Lieuts. Harry F. Meyers, Camp Eustis; Edgar M. Gregory, Fort Hamilton.

Following named proceed to Honolulu: Capts. John H. Burrington, Fort Williams; Albert Moseman, Fort DuPont; Joseph M. Cole, Camp Eustis; Joseph B. Varela, Fort Constitution; Victor R. Anderson, Fort Winfield Scott; William C. Braly, Camp Jackson; John L. Farley, Fort Screven; James L. Coman, Fort Winfield Scott.

Following named ordered to Honolulu: Capts. Richard C. Lowry, Camp Eustis; Claude L. Kiehler, Camp Jackson; 1st Lieuts. Victor Schmidt, Camp Eustis; James M. Robinson, Camp Jackson; Porter T. Gregory, Fort Crockett; Charles M. Wolff, Camp Jackson; John C. Hyland, jr., Key West Barracks.

Following named relieved; proceed to Fort Monroe for the battery commanders' course of instruction at that school: Capts. Donald L. Dutton, Maurice Morgan, Joseph J. Pire, Merle C. Leonard, Allan Johnson, Byron T. Ipock, George W. Hovey, Claude G. Benham, Edward B. Wharton, Chauncey L. Cooke, Lesley E. Spencer, James O. Smithley, Walter Hart, Thomas J. Johnston, John J. Maher, Willard W. Irvine, Joseph P. Kohn, Robert J. Van Buskirk, Gustaf H. Ericson, Frederick Lofquist.

Majs. George W. Easterday and Paul D. Bunker placed on D. O. L.



1000 ISLAND HOUSE
CROSSMON HOUSE

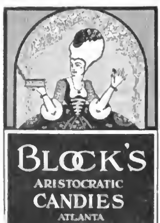
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

THE two leading hotels in the 1,000 Islands are now under one proprietorship offering four hundred rooms, more than half with private bath.

Finest fishing, motor boating, Trap shooting, golf, canoeing. Daily hydroaeroplane flights from hotel dock.

Attractive book with beautiful pictures and auto map, sent on request.

WILLIAM H. WARBURTON, Proprietor



"Hiram," said Mrs. Corntossel, "Oklahoma has lost over a half-million dollars because crows were at the corn."

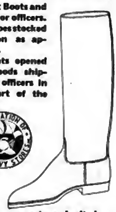
"Them folks seems to have more than their share of trouble with the animal kingdom. It's only a little while since we heard about how wild cats was playin' havoc with tha oil."—Washington Star.

Henry Jacobs Co., 204 Sands St., New York
Uniforms and Equipments
Fashionable Civilian Dress

ANDREW ALEXANDER

Correct Boots and Shoes for officers. New types stocked as soon as approved.

Accounts opened and goods shipped to officers in any part of the world.



Correspondence Invited

SIXTH AVE. Cor. 19th St. | 548 FIFTH AVE. at 45th St.

NEW YORK

Many a man got printers' ink in his blood by folding circulars while a boy.

NEW YORK **THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.** LONDON

Forged Steel Marine Water Tube Boilers and Superheaters

3¼ Million Horse Power in Use.

New edition of our catalogue, "MARINE STEAM," on application

Digitized by Google

Transfer of Capt. James D. McIntyre to ordnance department from July 1 announced.

Transfer of Capt. Walter H. Adams to ordnance department July 2 announced.

Transfer of 1st Lieut. James D. Summers to air service July 1.

Leave for one month granted Capt. Morell G. Armstrong.

Lieut. Col. William H. Monros proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., then to Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. Reuit B. Ritchie to ordnance department Dec. 21 announced.

Transfer of Lieut. Col. Philip S. Goldcrman to field artillery July 1.

Transfer of Capt. Robert S. Barr to ordnance department October 12 announced.

Maj. D. S. Lennar relieved from Fort Monroe; ordered to Panama.

Resignation of 1st Lieut. Richard W. Coward accepted, effective July 1.

Leave for one month, effective July 6, granted Maj. C. L. Kilbourn.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry.

Col. John N. Straat assigned to 7th Infantry September 1, relieved at Jefferson Barracks; proceed to Camp Pike.

Capt. Eugene H. Tilton transferred to 33d Infantry with duty at the Philippines; temporarily at Fort Mason.

1st Lieut. William M. Wright, jr., relieved from office of chief of staff, proceed June 25 to Presidio of San Francisco.

Leave for one month granted Maj. Asa L. Singleton.

Leave for one month granted Capt. Ben W. Venable.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Leonard assigned to 31st Infantry.

Transfer of 1st Lieut. Arnold E. Heeter to C. W. S. July 1 announced.

Capt. Thomas B. Richardson, infantry, relieved from infantry school, assigned to 37th infantry, Honolulu.

Capts. John P. Alvarez and Joseph A. Dessert, infantry, are relieved from office of the chief of infantry to infantry school as members of the regular course, class.

Maj. Alvin Colburn, infantry, relieved from office of the chief of infantry to Camp Benning as a member of the field officers' class.

Capt. Claude G. Hammond, infantry, assigned to duty as a member of the coast artillery school.

1st Lieut. Walter L. Sherfey, infantry, assigned to infantry school as a member of the regular course.

1st Lieut. Arthur B. Nichols, infantry, assigned to infantry school as a member of the basic class.

Maj. William H. Simpson detailed as member of remount board, vice Maj. Charles D. Hillard relieved.

Leave for two months granted Maj. Jesse W. Boyd.

Leave for one month granted Capt. John D. Townsend.

Capt. George F. Bloomquist placed on the D. O. L.

Capt. George F. Bloomquist relieved from duty as member of cavalry officers' class, Fort Leavenworth, and at Camp Benning, is detailed assistant professor of Oregon Agricultural College.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. Royal W. Park July 1 accepted.

Transfer of 1st Lieut. Charles S. Shadle to C. W. S. July 1 announced.

Transfer of Lieut. Col. James W. Furlow to field artillery July 1 announced.

Transfer of Capt. Thomas Phillips to C. W. S. July 1 announced.

Transfer of 1st Lieut. Arnold E. Heeter to C. W. S. July 1 announced.

Leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. William C. Mitchell.

Leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Perrin.

Col. R. M. Brambilla relieved from Camp Benning, ordered to Cuba.

Leave for two months granted Capt. Robert D. Bunce.

Following named proceed from West Point to Camp Benning as members of 30th officers' class: Capts. Rufus S. Bratton, Harry J. Keeley, Charles A. King, jr., Paul W. Newgarden.

Lieut. Col. William L. Reed, 44th Inf., transferred to headquarters, 11th Infantry Brigade, as member of detachment.

Capt. Walter L. Mitchell, 34th Inf., transferred to headquarters, 14th Infantry Brigade, as member of the brigade staff.

Leave for four months granted Col. Edmund L. Butts.

Leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Roy W. Barhydt.

1st Lieut. John L. Whitelaw, 14th Inf., relieved from regiment, report to Brig. Gen. Wm. Weigel, U. S. Army, Ret., as aide, placed on the D. O. L.

Capt. Henry Ac Jay, infantry, relieved from West Point to Camp Benning as member of company officers' class.

Leave for three months granted Capt. Robert C. Hobbs.

Transfer of Capt. Lawrence F. Stone to air service from Oct. 13 announced.

Transfer of 1st Lieut. Edward W. Smith to ordnance department from Oct. 21.

Transfer of Maj. Roy M. Jones to air service July 1 announced.

Leave for two months granted Col. John F. Madden.

Col. Charles H. Paine, upon own application, is retired.

Transfer of Capt. Bruce O. Kirk to signal corps July 1 announced.

Capt. Frank L. Culin, jr., relieved at University of Florida, assigned to 31st Infantry.

Capt. Thomas J. Guilbeau, 44th Infantry, having been absent from duty more than three months without leave, is dropped from the rolls of the Army.

1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Ferguson relieved as a member of basic class, infantry school, and at Camp Benning, to University of Arkansas.

Maj. Jacob J. Gerhardt relieved as member of field officers' class, infantry school; proceed to Washington, report to chief of infantry for temporary duty in connection with examining board, then to Camp Benning.

Sept. 1, then to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

1st Lieut. Marvin E. Durrette relieved as member of basic class, infantry school, detailed at University of California.

Maje. Daniel H. Torrey, William H. Rhutan, Robert J. West, Capts. Ralph Young, John T. Harvey relieved from D. O. L.

Col. Alexander L. Pulmer, Maje. Robert L. Eichelberger, Charles H. Mason, Capt. Francis C. Lewis, 1st Lieuts. Theodore Q. Ellis, Jesse A. Ward, Jr., Walter C. Graham placed on D. O. L.

Capt. Thomas M. Anderson, jr., relieved from infantry school, Camp Benning, assigned to 15th Infantry Sept. 1.

Col. Carl A. Martin relieved from infantry school, Camp Benning, assigned to 19th Infantry.

Capt. Fred C. Wickham relieved from infantry school, camp Benning, assigned to 36th Infantry.

Capt. Fred C. Wickham relieved from basic class, infantry school, Camp Benning, assigned to 57th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Ralph W. Campbell, jr., report to chief of infantry for temporary duty in connection with examining board, then to Infantry recruiting.

Leave for one month granted Capt. Frank L. Culin, jr.

Capt. Thomas L. Martin relieved at Camp Benning, proceed to Fort Hoyle and report to the quartermaster officers' course.

Leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Milton C. Shattuck.

Leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Harold E. Smyser.

Capt. Mack M. Lynch relieved at infantry school, Camp Benning, assigned to 58th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Harold E. Smyser relieved from basic class, infantry school, Camp Benning.

1st Lieut. Carl L. Dargebeck honorably discharged.

Capt. William E. Goe relieved from infantry school, Camp Benning, assigned to 45th Infantry, Philippines.

1st Lieut. B. Chester Portiness honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Ralph Hemphill honorably discharged.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Wescott, 4d Inf., transferred to 20th Infantry, proceed to Philippines for foreign service.

Capt. Henry A. Boots relieved at Hoboken July 1, assigned to 37th Infantry.

Leave for one month granted Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Noyes.

Capt. Harrison L. Askey honorably discharged.

Lieut. Col. James W. Furlow relieved at general staff, proceed to Fort Sill, detailed for special motor mechanics course.

Following named relieved from Camp Benning Sept. 13, report at the infantry school as members of basic class, Co. B: Lieuts. Jesse A. Ward, jr., Walter C. Graham, Jesse B. Smith, Joe J. Yeats, Grover A. Summa, Edwin Lee Henry, A. Boots, jr.

Following named relieved from 29th Infantry, Camp Benning, Sept. 16, report to infantry school as members of field officers' class: Lieut. Col. Gideon H. Williams, Maje. Frederick H. Herron, Capt. Ralph C. McCormick, Alfred E. Sawkins.

Following named relieved from 29th Infantry, Camp Benning, Sept. 16, report to infantry school as members of basic class, Co. B: Lieuts. Edward L. M. Adams, John J. Buckley, John B. Cockburn, Harold D. Commanday, Robert R. Hodgson, Ray C. Hoffman, Constant L. Irwin, Douglass N. McMillin, Orryl S. Ribble, Fred Rex Rutherford, Jr., Robert Sanderson, Wayne W. Sidman, Joseph F. Young, William A. Howland, Robert Lee Ray, H. Boots.

Following named relieved from 29th Infantry, Camp Benning, Sept. 16, report at infantry school as members of basic class, Camp Benning: 1st Lieuts. Pendleton Bell, Jr., Ralph E. Haines, Jr., Ralph Hanson, Arvid E. M. Fogelberg, Floyd T. Gillespie, Roland S. Hamilton, Jr., Robert L. Hall, Jr., Robert Hamilton, Jr., William P. Pillman, Thomas E. Prather, Garland T. Rowland, jr.

Following named relieved from present duty at Camp Benning, report at infantry school as members of basic class, Co. A: Lieuts. Thomas R. Sinclair, jr., Edward Joerg, jr., Maurice G. Hubbs, Walter C. Ralthbone, Walter E. Bigelow, Wm. Wallis, Jr., Arthur Wallis, Jr., Floyd Moore, Howard N. Merrill, Ernest Samuelson, Ralph E. Roberts, Neal D. Kendall, Edward J. Maloney, Steven B. Wilson, Raymond E. Hoffman, Jerome J. Spence, Robert C. Wright, Eugene R. Shipley, Lawrence W. Jenkinson, Walter G. Layman, Norbert J. Hoffman, Jr., Richard Hodgson, Jr., Thomas James S. Varnell, Eldridge G. Chapman, jr., Arthur A. McClaughery.

Capt. Morris R. Baer, assigned 7th Infantry, Camp Pike.

Amended orders assign Capt. Francis J. Heraty, 19th Inf., to duty at Cebiana.

Special orders assigning Capt. George R. Campbell to 17th Infantry revoked, and he is assigned to 15th Infantry, Camp Pike.

Special orders assigning Capt. Lee V. Hunnicutt to 29th infantry revoked. He is assigned to 15th Infantry, Fort McIntosh, Tex.

Sick leave for three months, effective June 30, granted 1st Lieut. Ralph E. Fitzgerald.

Orders to Capt. Andrew P. Paulsen revoked. He is relieved from assignment to 29th infantry and to 15th Infantry at Camp Grant, Ill.

Special orders, June 2, to Col. Henry E. Eames, inf., and S. O. 137-0, June 15, to Capt. Charles T. Seney revoked.

Capt. Jos. Seney, relieved from Camp Benning and with report Sept. 1 at infantry school as member of the company officers' class.

Transfer as 2d Lieut. of Capt. D. L. Hoopes and 1st Lieuts. Edward J. Sullivan and R. H. Reece to the Dominican Customs Receivership.

Col. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., transferred to the air service.

Capt. Warner B. Gates, transferred to air service. Sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. Roberts extended one month.

Retired Officers.

Capt. William W. Dempsey detailed as assistant professor Lee of military science, Virginia.

Col. Harold F. Howard detailed as professor military science, University of Nebraska.

Retiring Board.

Army retiring board is appointed at Fort Mcpherson, Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Foltz, U. S. A., Col. James H. Price, Inf., Col. Powell C. Faunteroy, Med. Corps, Lieut. Col. Stanley D. Embick, Corps of Eng., Lieut. Col. Charles Y. Brownlee, Med. Corps; Capt. Franklin P. Shaw, judge advocate, recorder.

Philippine Scouts.

Leave for four months granted Maj. Jose Peres-Brown.

Detached Officers' List.

The names of the following named officers are placed on the detached officers' list: Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Beuret, Lieut. Cols. Joseph W. Benchem, jr., Inf.; Upton Birnie, jr., F. A.; Stanley D. Embick, C. E.; Maj. Walter Krueger, Inf.

Boards of Officers.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. R. L. Collins, adjutant general; Maj. R. L. Jacobson, F. A.; Capt. L. B. Gordon, Inf. C., and Capt. C. C. Anthony, S. C., is appointed to meet in this city for reviewing and recalculating the records of the officers' mileage and payment of calls, also to review S. O. 139, circular 30, 1919, as well as that of 1920, making any changes or modifications.

Warrant Officers.

John J. Cronin found incapacitated, retirement announced.

John H. Reese relieved at El Paso; proceed to Fort Bliss for duty.

CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT, by COLONEL HUGH T. REED
111 pages, 9 cm. (5.5). 1920. $2.15 ; 2 for $4, Postfree, Reduced to $1.

RIGGS A progressive AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL in MISSOURI for older boys. All modern equipment. GRADUATES enabled to earn living or enter agricultural college. Large farm in the Ozarks. Wide range of sports. Indoor and outdoor athletics. Recreation and work beautifully combined. Music. Manual training and moral standard.

Instructors are specialists in their departments.

New carpentry and machine shop in course of construction. Students may help. Write for catalog. Address in their Titles. For wide-awake, manly, ambitious boys. Tuition fee $350.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

F. B. RIGGS, Headmaster, Lakeville, Connecticut.

MARION INSTITUTE
THE ARMY AND NAVY COLLEGE

Designated "Distinguished Preparatory School, 1919." Special branch of High School Department offering coaching courses for entrance examinations to West Point, the U. S. Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. Special branch of Junior College Department offering courses covering first year's work in the Academic Arts, such as required by Annapolis. Courses for candidates who are admitted on certificate. Unsurpassed record of successful results. Address inquiries for every cadet among chaps. Facilities for entering for any time. Only sixteen cadets in a class. Limited number of scholarships, as announced through Morris B. Mitchell, Member of Congress. Address Col. W. L. MURFEE, President, Box L, Marion, Alabama.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS
TEXT-BOOK COMPANY
280 Broadway, New York City.

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations and examinations for other branches of Government service.

Army & Navy Academy
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard Street

Prepares candidates for the next Entrance Examinations to West Point and Annapolis in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy Pay Corps, etc., when available. Catalogue.

SCHOOLS.

Annapolis. West Point.
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md.

To February, 1920, we put into the Academy 31 of our 81 pupils; in April, 17 of our 84 pupils. All told, we put in 1,450 pupils and many of the other regular preparatory schools combined. We have had exceptional success in preparing for West Point. Join us and let us make your chances sure.

ROBERT L. WERNTZ,
Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy.

SCHOOLS.

"The Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the *United States Military Academy*, the *United States Naval Academy*, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. For further information address

E. SWAVELY, *Principal*,
4101 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS.

WILMER & CHEW'S
NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

A thoroughly established Preparatory School for the United States Naval Academy. Young men are prepared also for Annapolis, Cornell, Colleges and Life. WILMER, P. A. Eng., U. S. N. Graduate of Naval Academy, J. L. CHEW, A. B., A. M.

SCHOOLS.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence
Thos. Nelson, LL.M., class of 1909, Pris.
Prepares candidates for Annapolis and West Point and other branches of Government service.
Registered NEW YORK, N. Y.

SCHOOLS.

Severn School

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn River, seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work; only earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to 60.

ROLLAND M. TERRI, Ph. B., Principal,
Boone, Maryland.

Men are willing to divide when there's more than enough to go 'round.—T. M. Magazine.

BRADEN'S Has Had Only One Young Man Fail to Pass the Regular West Point Entrance Examinations in Two Years. All of Our Reentrance Men Passed. Write to the National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SPRINGFIELD MAUSER RIFLE

With German rifle action and U. S. stock and barrel, using the U. S. Army cartridge cal. 30, Model 1906. 2800 feet per sec. at muzzle. Reduced. Price $16.50. Ball cartridges only $2.50 per 100.

REMINGTON SALES, 802 Broadway, N.Y.

Book on German Mauser Army rifle with many illustrations and interesting facts of this famous gun. Every veteran should have one. Price mailed, 25 c.

10 acres army goods. Large illustrated catalog of guns, accessories—40 pages—free. 1920 mailed 20c. Established 1865.

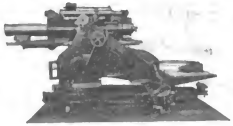
New Circular 10c.

Digitized by Google

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

BETHLEHEM, PA. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY
25 Victoria Street, LONDON

Naval, Field and Coast Defense GUNS and MOUNTS Armor Turrets Projectiles



Forgings Castings Shafting Rails and Structural Steel

9.2-inch Howitzer and Carriage, Manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company

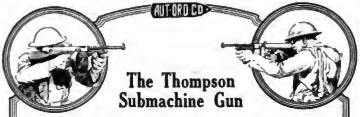
We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and Several Foreign Governments

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS



Superiority of type attested by findings of U. S. NAVY BOARD after extensive open competitive tests

Electric Boat Company
11 Pine Street, New York, U. S. A.



The Thompson Submachine Gun

Shoots the Modern Way. Accurate Fire. Full-Automatically from the shoulder.

A combination machine gun and semi-automatic shoulder rifle combining the portability of the pistol, the accuracy of the rifle and the effectiveness of the machine gun. Weighs 8 1-4 pounds and has only 38 parts. Fires full automatically at the rate of 1,000 shots per minute, or, if desired, a shot for each pull of the trigger. Magazines hold 20, 50 or 100 cartridges. Write for prices, deliveries, etc. Full information promptly supplied upon request.

Made by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. for
AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION
302 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A. Cable address:—Autordco

Hyde Windlass Company
BATH, MAINE

Manufacturers of MARINE AUXILIARY MACHINERY of All Kinds. Steam or Electrically Driven

WINDLASSES, STEERING GEAR, WINCHES, CAPSTANS, Etc.
MANGANESE BRONZE CASTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 8600
BOSTON NEWPORT
TREMONT ST. COR. BOYLSTON BELLEVUE AVENUE

Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces
Hats, Shoes and other Articles of Personal Equipment
Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, Fifth & Cherry Sts.

CORRECTNESS





INDIVIDUALITY

NEW YORK 256th Ave., Cor. 10th
ANNAPOLIS 76 Maryland Ave.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO Horstmann Bros. & Allen Established 1815
227 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

NAVY OFFICERS' FULL DRESS EQUIPMENT

Makers of Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments
THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST SINCE 1815

RICE & DUVAL
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS
Fashionable Dress J. H. STRAHAN
589 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Branch Offices Westory Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

McENANY & SCOTT
Formerly with Codd Store, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was seller for over 35 years
OUR SPECIALTY "KLAITH No. 400"
Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment
NEW YORK
11 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 8961

PETTIBONE'S UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and RESERVE FORCE

Officers' or Enlisted Mens' Catalogs on request.



Manufacturers of High Grade Uniforms, sold Direct to the individual, for over 50 years.
ADDRESS
The Pettibone Bros. Mfg. Co.
CINCINNATI
BRANCHES—
Washington—Wash. L. & T. Bldg. Chicago—106 South Dearborn St. San Francisco—Pacific Building

THE THOUGHT THAT INSPIRES THE PURCHASE OF A HOME IS THE MOST VALUABLE ASSET OF HUMANITY

We are prepared to establish you in the home of your choice on the Terms that are convenient.

Special attention to officers of the services.

MAIN 4752

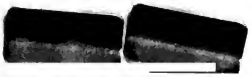
Real Estate
McKEEVER and GOSS
SALES — RENTS — LOANS
1405 F Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MAIN 4752

THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.
16 and 18 WEST 46th STREET
32 Floor, Schneider-Anderson Bldg.—near Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK
CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS
HIGHEST AWARD PANAMA EXPOSITION 1915

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google


Digitized by Google